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DICTIONARIUM BRITANNICUM:

Or a more COMPLEAT

UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Than any EXTANT.

CONTAINING

Not only the Words, and their Explication; but their Etymologies from the *Antient Britiſh*, *Teutonick*, *Low* and *High Dutch*, *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, *Norman* and *Modern French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, &c. each in its proper Character.

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VIZ. IN

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M,DCC,XXX.

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MOST NOBLE LORD,



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YOUR Lordſhip's great Abilities, and unqueſtionable Integrity, have evidently appeared in that you have

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ſuſtain'd the moſt important Offices of the *Britiſh State* with univerſal Applauſe; by your prudent Adminiſtration, impartial Juſtice, and ſingular Generoſity and Affability.

YOUR Lordſhip's ſuperior Taſte, in all the valuable Branches of Learning, is eminently apparent in that vaſt and curious Collection of the choiceſt Books, and rareſt Pieces of Antiquity, with which you have not only ſtored your Library, but likewiſe inrich'd your Mind, with the Knowledge of the moſt abſtruſe Parts of ſolid Learning: Which excellent Endowments have deſervedly gain'd you the Eſteem of the Learned, not only of your own, but alſo of the neighbouring Nations. To enumerate every Thing that is great and good, which adorns you, would be to give a Hiſtory of all the Sciences, and a Detail of the whole Syſtem of Virtues.

Being not unſenſible of your Lordſhip's Averſion to flattering Encomiums, we were not without Apprehenſion of Exciting your Reſentment, by offering to beſtow any on you, tho' never ſo juſt; but being encourag'd by your wonted Humanity to addreſs you, we were under an unavoidable Neceſſity of taking ſome little Notice of your great Accompliſhments, which, we flatter ourſelves, your Lordſhip's innate Goodneſs will therefore forgive.

WE preſent not this Work to your Lordſhip, as ſuppoſing it capable of being of any Service to yourſelf. For it cannot be thought you can be unacquainted with the Meaning of Words and Terms of Arts, who are ſo converſant with the Arts themſelves: But you having always been a great Patron and Encourager of Learning; we hope, that this our Work, tho' beneath your Notice, will not be deny'd the Honour of your favourable Acceptance. That we may no longer treſpaſs on your Lordſhip's Patience, we beg leave to offer our hearty Wiſhes, That you may long continue the great Ornament of the *Britiſh* Nation, and that your Noble Family may conſtantly follow your great Example in the Paths of Virtue, and Service of their King and Country to the lateſt Poſterity; and permit us to ſubſcribe ourſelves,

Your Lordſhip's Moſt Humble and Devoted Servants,

NATHAN BAILEY.
GEORGE GORDON,

Dictionarium Britannicum:

Or, A COMPLEAT

ETYMOLOGICAL ENGLISH

DICTIONARY;

BEING ALSO

An Interpreter of Hard and Technical WORDS.

A

A *Roman* Character, *a* Italick, 𝔄 𝔞 old *Engliſh*, Α α *Greek*, א *Hebrew*, are the firſt Letters of the Alphabet; and in all Languages, ancient and modern, the Character appropriated to the ſame Sound is the firſt Letter, except in the *Abaſſine*.

A [among the *Ancients*] was a numeral Letter, and ſignified 500.

$\overline{A}$ or $\overline{a}$, ſignified 5000.

A [among the *Romans*] was uſed as an Abbreviation of the Word *Abſolvo*, i.e. *I acquit*. The Judges being wont to give their Sentence upon Perſons, by caſting Tables into a Box or Urn, on which Tables were the Letters A, C or N L. If they acquitted the Perſon try'd, they caſt into the Urn a Table with the Letter A marked on it; if they condemned, with the Letter C, for *Condemno*, i. e. *I condemn*; if the Matter was hard to be determined, with the Letters N L, for *Non liquet*, i. e. *It does not appear plain*. Hence *Cicero* calls the Letter A *Litera ſalutaris*, i.e. *the ſaving Letter*. A was alſo uſed by the *Romans*, as the firſt of the *Litteræ Nundinales*, in Imitation of which, the *Dominical Letters* were introduced; and A is alſo uſed as the firſt of the *Dominical Letters* in our *Julian Kalendar*.

Α α Ἄλφα, and Ω or ω Ὦμέγα, i. e. great O [*Hieroglyphically*] being the firſt and laſt Letters of the *Greek* Alphabet, are uſed in the Revelation of St. *John*, to ſignify the *firſt* and the *laſt*.

A [as an *Abbreviation*] is uſed for *Anno* in the Year, and *Artium* of Arts, as *Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord, *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World, A B, *Artium Baccalaurens*, Batchelor of Arts.

$\overline{A}$ or $\overline{AA}$ [with *Phyſicians*] is uſed in Preſcriptions for *Ana*, and denotes an equal Portion of divers Ingredients, either in reſpect of Weight or Meaſure; alſo A or $\overline{AA}$. Æ.P. denotes ſimply equal Parts of the Ingredients therein mentioned.

AAA [with *Chymiſts*] is ſometimes uſed to ſignify *Amalgama* or *Amalgamation*.

A B

A B, at the Beginning of *Engliſh Saxon* Names, is generally a Contraction of Abbot, *i. e.* an *Abbot* or *Abby*; ſo that as to the Names of Places, it may be generally concluded, that the Place belonged to a Monaſtery elſewhere, or that there was one there.

A'BACOT [*Incert. Etym.*] a Royal Cap of State made in the ſhape of two Crowns, anciently worn by the Kings of *England*.

ABA'CTORS [*Abactores*, L.] thoſe who drive away or ſteal Cattle in Herds, or great Numbers at once, in Diſtinction from thoſe that ſteal only a Sheep or two.

A'BACUS [Ἄβαξ, Gen. of Ἄβαξος, *Gr.* which ſome derive from אבך, *Heb.* to be elevated or raiſed, and thence take it to ſignify a high Seat, *&c.*] it was uſed among the Ancients for a Cupboard or Buffet.

ABACUS [Ἄβαξ, Gr.] a Counting-Table anciently uſed in Calculations: This was ſometimes a Board cover'd with Sand, Duſt, *&c.* ſifted evenly upon it, on which Geometricians *&c.* uſed to draw their Schemes.

ABACUS *Pythagoricus* [i. e. *Pythagoras*'s Table] a Table of Numbers contrived for the more eaſy learning the Principles of Arithmetick, and ſuppoſed to be the Multiplication Table, and thence it has been uſed to ſignify an Alphabet or A B C.

ABACUS [in *Architecture*] is the uppermoſt Member or Capital of a Column, which ſerves as a Sort of Crowning both to the Capital and Column, tho' ſome erroneouſly make it to be the Capital itſelf.

The ABACUS [according to *Vitruvius*] was originally deſigned to repreſent a ſquare Tile laid over an Urn or Basket. The Original or Riſe of this firſt regular Order of Architecture is ſaid to be as follows. An old Woman of *Athens* having placed a Basket covered with a Tile over the Root of an Acanthus [*Bear's Foot*] the Plant ſhooting forth the following Spring, encompaſſed the Basket all round, till having met the Tile, it curled back in a kind of Scrolls, which being obſerv'd by an ingenious Sculptor, he formed a Capital upon this Plan; repreſenting the Tile by the *Abacus*, the Basket by the Vaſe or Body of the Capital, and the Leaves by the Volutes.

The ABACUS is ſomething different in different Orders. It is a flat ſquare Member in the *Tuſcan*, *Dorick*, and ancient *Ionick* Orders. In the richer Orders, the *Corinthian* and Compoſit it loſes its native Form; having its four Sides or Faces arch'd or cut inward, with ſome Ornament as a Roſe, ſome other Flower, a Fiſh's Tail, *&c.*

But there are other Liberties taken in the *Abacus*, by ſeveral Architects. Some make it a perfect Ogee in the *Ionick*, and crown it with a Fillet. In the *Dorick*, ſome place a Cymatium over it, and ſo do not make it the uppermoſt Member; in the *Tuſcan* Order, where it is the largeſt and moſt maſſive, and takes up one third Part of the whole Capital; they ſometimes call it the *Die* of the Capital, and *Scamozzi* uſes the Name *Abacus*, for a Concave moulding in the Capital of the *Tuſcan* Pedeſtal.

ABA'DDIR, a Name given to the Stone, that *Saturn* is fabled to have ſwallow'd inſtead of his Son *Jupiter*: For the Poets feign, that *Saturn*, having been forewarned, that he ſhould be expelled his Kingdom by one of his Sons, to prevent it, as ſoon as ever his Wife *Rhea* was deliver'd of a Male Child, ſent for it in order to devour it; but having ſerved his Wife ſo once, ſhe afterwards inſtead of the Child ſent him a Stone, wrapped up in ſwadling Cloaths, and ſo deceived him, and preſerved the Child. See *Saturn*.

ABA'FT [of æfcan, or abaſcan *Sax.*] Behind, from the Forepart of the Ship, or towards the Stern.

ABA'GION, a Proverb, a Circumlocution.

ABALIENA'TION [in the *Roman* Law] a giving up one's Right to another Perſon, or a making over an Eſtate, Goods or Chattels by Sale, or due Courſe of Law.

To ABA'NDON [of *abandonner*, F.] to forſake utterly, to caſt off, alſo to give one's ſelf wholly up to ſome prevailing Vice, Paſſion, Luſt, as an abandoned Wretch.

ABA'NDUM [*Old Law*] whatſoever is confiſcated, ſequeſtred or forfeited.

A'BANET [אבנט, H.] a ſort of Girdle worn by the *Jewiſh* Prieſts.

ABA'PTISTON, ANABA'PTISTON [Ἀβαπτιστον, Ἀναβαπτιστον, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument uſed by Surgeons; a ſort of Trepan.

ABA'RCY [*Abartia*, L. of Ἀβαρτία, Gr.] Inſatiableneſs.

To ABA'RE [abaſian, *Sax.*] to make bare, uncover or diſcloſe.

ABARNA'RE [of Abaſian, *Sax.*] to detect or diſcover any ſecret Crime.

ABARTICULA'TION [in *Anatomy*] a good and apt Conſtruction of the Bones, by which they move ſtrongly and eaſily, or that Species of Articulation that has manifeſt Motion.

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

To ABASE [*Sea Term*] to lower or take in, as to lower or take in a Flag.

To ABA'SH [of *esbahir*, O. Fr.] to make aſhamed or confounded. Hence

ABA'SHMENT, Aſtoniſhment, Confuſion.

ABATAME'NTUM [*Law Word*] an Entry by Interpoſition.

To ABA'TE [of *abbatre*, F.] properly to break down or deſtroy (in a common Senſe) is to diminiſh, to make or grow leſs.

To ABATE [in *Common Law*] to diſable, defeat or overthrow; to come to nought, to be aboliſhed; alſo to be quaſhed or made of none effect, as

To ABATE a Writ [in *Law*] is to deſtroy it for a Time, thro' want of good Ground, or ſome other Defect; as the Appeal abateth by Couſenage, i. e. the Accuſation is made void, or defeated by Deceit.

To ABATE [in *Horſemanſhip*] is ſaid of a Horſe when he works upon Curvets, putting his two Hind-legs to the Ground both at one time, and always obſerving the ſame Exactneſs.

ABA'TEMENT [*abaiſſement*, F.] a leſſening; alſo that which is abated in a Reckoning or Account.

ABA'TEMENT [in *Law*] the Act of abating, defeating or diſabling; as the Abatement of a Writ, *&c.* It alſo ſignifies the entring upon an Inheritance, by ſtepping in between the former Poſſeſſor and his next Heir.

ABATEMENT *of Honour* [with *Heralds*] is an accidental Mark, which being added to a Coat of Arms, the Dignity of it is abaſed, by reaſon of ſome Stain or diſhonourable Quality of the Bearer. This Abatement is ſometimes an abſolute Reverſion or Overturning of the whole Eſcutcheon, or elſe only a Mark of Diminution, as a *Point dexter parted tenne*, a *Gore ſiniſter*, a *Delf*, &c.

An ABA'TOR [in a *Law Senſe*] one who intrudes into Houſes or Land, that is void by the Death of the former Poſſeſſor, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his Heir.

ABATU'DE [*Old Records*] any thing diminiſhed.

A'BATURES [a *Hunting Term*] thoſe Sprigs or Graſs which are thrown down by a Stag in his paſſing by.

To ABA'Y, To ABE'Y [of *Buy a* being prefixed] to ſuffer or pay dear for. *O.*

A'BBA [אבא, Syr.] Father.

A'BBACY, A'BBATHY [of Ἀββατεία, Gr. Abbut-dome, *Sax.*] an Abbotſhip; alſo an Abbey, Monaſtery, or Convent.

A'BBATIS [*Old Records*] an Avener or Steward of the Stables, an Hoſtler.

A'BBESS [of Ἀββατίσσα, Gr. Abbuiyye, *Sax.*] a Governeſs of Nuns.

A'BBEY, A'BBY [of Ἀββατεία, Gr. Abbot-nice, *Sax.*] a Convent or Monaſtery, a Houſe for religious Perſons.

A'BBIES, anciently one third of the beſt Benefices in *England*, were by the Pope's Grant appropriated to Abbies, and other religious Houſes, which when they were diſſolved by K. *Henry* VIII. and became Lay-Fees, there were 190 diſſolved, whoſe Revenues were from 200 to 3500 l. *per Annum*, which at a Medium amounted to 285300 l. *per Annum*.

A'BBOT [of Abon, *Sax.*] the chief Ruler of an Abbey; of which ſome in *England* wore Mitres, others were

Biſhop A'BBOTS, Abbots, whoſe Abbies have been erected into Biſhopricks.

Cardinal ABBOTS, Abbots, who are alſo called Cardinals.

Commendatory ABBOTS, or Abbots *in Commendam*, are Seculars, and do not perform any ſpiritual Offices, nor have any ſpiritual Juriſdiction over their Monks; altho' they have undergone the Tonſure, and are obliged by their Bulls to take the Orders when they come of Age.

Crozier'd ABBOTS, are ſuch as bear the Crozier or Paſtoral Staff.

Mitred ABBOTS, are ſo called, becauſe they wear a Mitre when they officiate, and are independent upon any Perſon but the Pope, being free from the Biſhop's Juriſdiction, and having the ſame Authority within their Bounds, that the Biſhop had; theſe mitred Abbots in *England* were alſo Lords of Parliament.

Regular ABBOTS, are real Monks or Religious, who have taken the Vows and wear the Habits.

To ABBRE'VIATE [*abbreviare*, L.] to abridge, or make ſhorter.

ABBRE'VIATED [*abbreviatus*, L.] made ſhorter.

ABBREVIA'TION, an expreſſing a Thing in fewer Terms, *L.*

ABBRE'VIATURE [*Abbreviatura*, L.] a ſhortening, as a Letter put for a Word.

ABBREUVOI'R, a watering Place. *Fr.*

ABBREUVOI'RS [with *Maſons*] the Joint or Juncture of two Stones, or the Interſtice or Space left between two Stones to put the Mortar in as they are laying.

To ABBRI'DGE [of *abbreger*, F.] to make ſhorter, to curtail.

ABBRO'CHMENT [in *Law*] the foreſtalling a Market, *i. e.* the buying up or engroſſing Wares, before they are brought to a Market or Fair, and ſelling them again by Retail.

ABBU'TTALS [of *aboutir*, F. to limit or bound, or of butan, or onbutan, *Sax.*] the Buttings and Boundings of Lands, Highways, *&c.* either towards the Eaſt, Weſt, North, or South, ſhewing how they lie in reſpect to other Places.

ABDE'VENAM [with *Aſtrologers*] the Head of the 12th Figure of the Heavens.

ABDE'RIAN [of *Abdera*, where *Democritus* the laughing Philoſopher lived] as *Abderian* Laughter, a fooliſh and frequent Laughter.

The A'BDERITE, *Democritus* the Philoſopher.

To A'BDICATE [*abdicatum*, Sup. of *abdicare*, L.] to renounce or reſign, to give over.

ABDICA'TION, the voluntary Act of abdicating, diſowning, renouncing, *&c.*

ABDICATION [in *Law* both Civil and Common] is uſed where there is no more than barely an implicit Renunciation; as when a Perſon does ſuch Actions as are altogether inconſiſtent with the Nature of his Truſt, in which Caſe he does in effect renounce it.

ABDICA'TIVE [*abdicativus*, L.] belonging to Abdication; alſo negative.

A'BDITIVE [*abditivus*, L.] Hidden.

ABDITO'RIUM, a Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, Money, *&c.* in. *O. Rec.*

A'BDOMEN [of *abdo*, L. to hide, and *omentum* the Caul]

ABDOMEN [with *Anatomiſts*] the lower Belly, that Part of the Belly which is between the Navel and the Privities; the lowermoſt of the 3 *Venters*, or great Cavities, which contains the Stomach, Liver, Bladder, Spleen, Guts, *&c.*

ABDU'CTIO [of *ab* from, and *duco*, L. to lead or draw] a Term uſed by Anatomiſts when the Ends of the Bones ſtand at a great Diſtance in a Fracture. *L.*

ABDU'CTION, a drawing, leading, or carrying away.

ABDUCTION [with *Logicians*] an Argument leading from the Concluſion to the Demonſtration of a Propoſition.

ABDU'CTOR *minimi digiti* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the little Finger, which draws it from the reſt. It takes its Riſe from the *Ligamentum tranſverſale*, and 4th

and

and 3d Bone of the *Carpus*, and from the ſuperior Parts of the *Os Metacarpi*. The firſt of theſe Originations ends at the ſuperior Part of the firſt Bone of the little Finger forwards; the ſecond at the ſame Part of the ſaid Bone, laterally; the third is inſerted with the Tendon of the *Extenſor minimi digiti*, to the upper End of the third Bone of the little Finger.

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the little Toe, that ariſes from the external Part of the *Os calcis*, as alſo from the external Side of the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Toe, and forming one Tendon at its Inſertion to the ſuperior Part of the firſt Bone of the little Toe, externally and laterally. Its Uſe is to draw it off from the reſt.

ABDUCTOR *Indicis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Fore-finger, ariſing fleſhy from the *Os metacarpi*, that ſuſtains the Fore-finger, and having joined one of the Lumbrical Muſcles, is inſerted with it together with the Tendon of the *Abductor Pollicis*. The Uſe of it is to draw the Fore-finger from the reſt.

ABDUCTOR *Oculi* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Eye, which draws it from the Noſe. It is alſo called *Indignabundus*, becauſe it is made Uſe of in ſcornful Reſentments.

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Thumb, which ariſing broad and fleſhy from the internal Part of the *Ligamentum tranſverſale Carpi*, and deſcending becomes tendinous at its Implantation to the upper and external Part of the 2d Bone of the Thumb, and laterally leſſens itſelf. Its Uſe is to draw the Thumb from the Fingers.

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis pedis* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the great Toe. It takes Riſe fleſhy internally and laterally, from the *Os calcis*, and in half its Progreſs becoming tendinous, joins with another fleſhy Beginning, which ſprings from the *Os cuneiforme majus*, which ſuſtains the *Os Metatarſi* of the great Toe, till laſtly they both making one Tendon, are implanted to the external Part of the *Os Seſamoides* of the great Toe laterally.

ABDUCTO'RES [with *Anatomiſts*] abducent Muſcles, they are all thoſe which ſerve to open or pull back divers Parts of the Body, as the Arms, Eyes, Legs, Lips, Noſtrils, &c.

ABELI'TION, Abolition, the Licence granted to a criminal Accuſer to forbear or deſiſt from further Proſecution.

ABEA'RING Behaviour, as *to be bound to a good Abearing*, is to be bound to one's good Behaviour.

ABECEDA'RIAN, a Teacher or Learner of the A B C.

ABECEDARY, *Adjective*, Pertaining to the Letters A B C, *Subſtantive*, alſo an Alphabet.

A'BELE-*Tree* [with *Botaniſts*] a finer kind of white Poplar.

ABEO'NA [of *abeo*, L. to go away] a Goddeſs of the *Romans*, who, as they imagined, had the Power of making their going forth happy or unhappy.

A'BER [old *Britiſh*] the Fall of a leſſer Water into a greater, as of a Brook into a River, a River into a Lake; or Sea. The Mouth of a River; as *Aberconway*, &c.

ABERR-MURDER [of abere *apparent*, and moꝛþ, *Murder*, Sax.] plain or downright Murder, in Diſtinction from Manſlaughter and Chance Medley.

ABE'RRANCY } [of *aberrans*, L.] a ſtraying, erring,
ABERRA'TION } or wandring out of the Way.

ABE'RRANT [*aberrans*, L.] ſtraying or wandring away from.

ABERU'NCATED [*aberuncatus*, L.] pulled up by the Roots, weeded.

ABE'SSED [of *abaiſſer*, F. to depreſs] humbled.

To ABE'T [of Beꝛan, *Sax.*] to encourage, egg, or ſet on; alſo to maintain, back, or uphold; alſo to aid or aſſiſt.

ABE'TMENT [*Common Law*] the Act of encouraging or ſetting another to commit any Crime.

ABE'TTER } [of Beꝛan, *Sax.*] one who adviſes, eggs
ABE'TTOR } on, or aſſiſts any other Perſon in doing any unlawful Act, as of *Felony*, *Murder*, *Treaſon*, &c.

ABE'TTORS [in *Law*] are alſo thoſe Perſons, who without Cauſe, procure others to ſue out falſe Appeals of Felony or Murder againſt Perſons, that they may thereby render them infamous.

ABEY'ANCE [*Law Term*] as when Lands, Goods, Tenements, &c. are only in *Poſſe*, or Expectation, and not in *Actu*, i. e. in the Intendment and Conſideration of the Law, they are ſaid *to be in Abeyance*.

ABGATO'RIA [of *Abgbittin*, Iriſh] the Alphabet A B C, &c.

ABGREGA'TION, a Separation from the Flock. *L.*

To ABHO'R [*abhorrere*, L.] to loath or hate.

ABHO'RRENCE } [of *abhorrens*, L.] a hating, loath-
ABHO'RRENCY } ing, &c.

ABHO'RRENT [*abhorrens*, L.] that hates, loaths, is averſe from.

To ABI'DE [of abiꝛan, *Sax.*] to continue, ſtay, or tarry in a Place; alſo to ſuffer or endure.

A'BJECT [*abjectus*, L. *i. e.* caſt away] Mean, baſe, vile.

An A'BJECT [*abjectus*, L.] a Perſon of no Eſteem or Repute.

To ABJE'CT } [*abjectatum*, L.] to caſt or put
To ABJE'CTATE } away with Diſdain.

An ABJE'CTION } [*abjectio*, L.] abject Condition,
A'BJECTNESS } Meanneſs, low Eſtate, Vileneſs.

A'BIES [with *Botaniſts*] the Fir-tree.

ABIETI'NE [*abietinus*, L.] made of Fir.

ABI'GA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Ground-Pine. *L.*

ABI'GRUS } [*Old Records*] a Thief who has ſtolen
ABIGE'VUS } many Cattle.

ABI'LIMENTS [of *War*] Habiliments, or all Sorts of Armour and warlike Stores.

ABINTE'STATE [of *ab* Neg. and *teſtatus*, L.] an Heir to a Man who died without a Will.

ABI'SHERRISING [*Old Law Term*] properly a Forfeiture; a being quit of Amercements or Fines for ſome Tranſgreſſion, that has been proved before a Judge.

To A'BJUGATE [*abjugatum*, L.] to unyoke, to uncouple.

To ABJU'RE [*abjurare*, L.] to forſwear, to diſclaim, to renounce, or quit an Opinion, Subjection to a Governour, Prince, &c.

ABJURA'TION, a renouncing by Oath, &c.

ABJURATION [*Old Cuſtom*] a ſworn Baniſhment or quitting the Land for Life, ſometime admitted inſtead of Death to Criminals, who having committed Murther, could get to a Church, before they were apprehended, from whence they could not be brought to take their Trial at Law; but confeſſing their Crime before a Juſtice or Coroner, and abjuring the Kingdom, were at Liberty; but were to carry a Croſs in their Hand, till they got out of the King's Dominions.

To ABLA'CTATE [*ablactatum*, L.] to wean from the Breaſt.

ABLACTA'TION [with *nurſery Gardeners*] one of the Methods of Grafting; and according to the Signification of the Word, as it were a weaning of a Cyon by degrees from its Mothers Stock, not cutting it off wholly from the Stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION [in *Gardening*] an uncovering or laying bare the Roots of Trees, to expoſe them to the Air, Rain and Sun, in order to their greater Fertility the Year following.

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

A'BLATIVE *Caſe* [with *Grammarians*] the laſt of the Six Caſes of Nouns, Pronouns, &c.

A'BLE [of *Habilis*, L.] capable to perform.

To A'BLEGATE [*ablegatum*, L.] to ſend abroad upon ſome Employment; alſo to ſend a Perſon out of the Way that one is weary of.

A'BLENESS [of *Habilitas*, L.] Capableneſs to perform, &c.

ABLE'PSY [Ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of Sight, natural Blindneſs, alſo Unadviſedneſs.

ABLIGURI'TION, a prodigal ſpending on Belly Cheer.

ABLIGA'DON *Syloeſtre* [with *Botaniſts*] the Flower *Narciſſus* or white *Daffodil*. *L.*

To A'BLIGATE [*abligatum*, L.] to bind or tye up from.

ABLOCA'TION, a letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE [*abludere*, L.] to be unlike, to differ from.

A'BLUENT [*abluens*, L.] waſhing away, cleanſing.

ABLU'TION, a waſhing or rinſing. *L.*

ABLUTION [in *Pharmacy*] the preparing of a Medicine in any Liquor, to cleanſe it from its Dregs or any ill Quality.

ABNEGA'TION, a denying a Matter point blank.

ABNEGATION [with *Divines*] the renouncing of Paſſions Pleaſures or Luſts.

ABNODA'TION [with *Gardeners*] the cutting away or pruning off the Knobs and Knots from Trees. *L.*

ABNOR'MOUS [*abnormis*, L.] Miſhapen, vaſt, huge.

To ABO'LISH [*abolere*, L. *abolir*, F.] to deſtroy a thing after ſuch a manner, that no Footſteps of it remain; to deface utterly, to reduce to nothing; alſo to repeal.

ABO'LISHMENT [*aboliſſement*, F.] a diſannulling, &c.

ABOLI'TION, the abſolute repealing of a Law or Cuſtom, or the taking of it away intirely. *L.*

ABOLITION [*Law Term*] Leave granted by a Judge, &c. to a criminal Accuſer to forbear further Proſecution of a Perſon accuſed.

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

ABO'MASUM } properly the Paunch of a Beaſt, the
ABO'MASUS } Tripes.

ABO'MASUM [with *Anatomiſts*] One of the four Stomachs of ruminant Animals, *i.e.* ſuch as chew the Cud; the other three are called *Venter*, *Reticulum*, and *Omaſum*.

ABO'MINABLE [*abominari*, according to the native Senſe of the Word, from *ab* and *omen*, L. ſignifies to account a Thing for an ill Omen, or an unlucky Sign, and therefore to pray againſt it by certain Forms of Speech] to be abhorred, loathed or hated.

To ABO'MINATE [*abominari*, of *ab* and *omen*] properly ſignifies to take a thing for an ill Sign or unlucky Omen; to pray againſt it, or wiſh the contrary, by certain Forms and Speeches, we uſe it for to abhor, hate or loath.

ABOMINA'TION, a thing to be abhorr'd or loathed, a deteſtable thing. *L.*

ABOMINO'SE [*abominoſus*, L.] full of Abomination.

ABORI'GINES [of *ab* and *origo*] the People of Italy by *Saturn*, or ſuch Nations as the *Italians*, who pretend to have been anciently without Original or Derivation from any other Nation or People.

ABON } [with the ancient *Britains*] ſignified a River,
AVON } and was a general Name for all Rivers.

To ABO'RT [*abortir*, F. of *ab* and *orior*, L.] to miſcarry, or bring forth the Fœtus, before it is arrived at its Maturity for Birth.

ABO'RTION [of *aborior*, L. to riſe or ſpring up untimely] the untimely Exclusion of the Fœtus, commonly called a Miſcarriage in Women.

ABO'RTION [with *Gardeners*] a Term uſed of Fruits that are produced too early before their Time, as when Trees happening to be blaſted by noxious Winds, are ſubject to this Malady, never bringing their Fruit to Maturity.

ABO'RTION [of *aborter*, F.] Miſcarriage in Women, or the bringing forth a Child before its Time, that is not in a Capacity to live.

ABO'RTIVE [*abortivus*, L.] pertaining to ſuch a Birth, ſtill-born, untimely, alſo that comes to nothing, as an abortive Deſign.

An ABO'RTIVE, a ſort of fine Vellum made of the Skin of a Caſt-calf or Lamb.

ABO'RTIVENESS, Miſcarriage; alſo Unſucceſsfulneſs.

ABO'VE [of abo϶an, *Sax.*] aloft, higher; alſo more than, as over and above.

ABOU'T [of abo϶an, *Sax.*] round about, alſo near in Time and Place; alſo ready, as *about to go*.

ABOU'TED [with *Gardeners*] a Term uſed to denote that Trees are budded. It properly ſignifies a Swelling formed in the human Body, which has come to a Head or Abſceſs, and is applied to Trees, in that the Buds of them do in like manner ariſe like ſmall Heads.

ABRACADA'BRA, this Word is a Spell or Charm, which is ſtill in Uſe and Eſteem with ſome ſuperſtitious Perſons, who pretend to do Wonders by it in the Cure of Agues and Fevers, which is to be written in the Form of a Triangle, decreaſing one Letter every Line till it comes to a Point; and the Illiterate write the Letters in *Engliſh* Characters in the ſame Form.

א ב ר א כ א ד א ב ר א
א ב ר א כ א ד א ב ר
א ב ר א כ א ד א ב
א ב ר א כ א ד א
א ב ר א כ א ד
א ב ר א כ א
א ב ר א כ
א ב ר א
א ב ר
א ב
א

A'BRACAR, a Name which *Baſilides*, an Heretick of the ſecond Century, gave to God, who he ſaid was the Author of 365, *i.e.* the 365 Days in the Year, to which the Letters אבראכאדאברא *Abracadabra*, are ſaid to amount The Author of this Superſtitition is ſaid to have lived in the Time of *Adrian*, and had its Name after *Abraſan*, or *Abraxas* [Αβρεξας, Gr.] a Deity that the Author adored, this he made his ſupreme Deity, and aſcribed to him ſeveral petty ſubordinate Divinities, as 7 Angels, who preſided over the Heavens, and alſo according to the Number of Days in the Year, he held 365 Virtues or Powers, or dependent Intelligences, the Value of the Letters in the Word, according to the *Greek* Numbers made 365 thus,

Α Β Ρ Α Ζ Α Σ
1 2 100 1 60 1 200

ABRAHAM's BALM [in *Botany*] the Hemp-tree.

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

ABRA'SION, a ſhaving off; alſo a razing or blotting out.

ABRA'SION [with *Surgeons*] a ſuperficial raiſing of the Skin.

ABRASION [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] the wearing away the natural Mucus, which covers the Membranes, particularly thoſe of the Stomach and Guts, by corroſive or ſharp Humours.

ABRASION [with *Philoſophers*] that Matter which is worn off by Attrition of Bodies one againſt another.

ABRENUNCIA'TION, a renouncing or forſaking any thing entirely. *F. of L.*

A'BRIC [with *Chymiſts*] Sulphur.

To ABRI'DGE [*abreger*, F.] to make ſhorter in Words, to contract, ſtill retaining the Senſe and Subſtance.

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

ABRI'DGMENT [*abregement*, F.] an abridging, *&c.* wherein the leſs material Things are inſiſted on but briefly, and ſo the whole brought into a leſſer Compaſs; an Epitome or ſhort Account of a Matter; a Summary or ſhort Account of the Matter of a Book.

ABRIDGMENT [of *account*, &c. in *Law*] is the making it ſhorter by abſtracting ſome of its Circumſtances.

ABROCAME'NTUM See *Arochment*.

To A'BROGATE [*abrogatum*, Sup. of *abrogare*, L.] to diſannul or aboliſh, eſpecially to repeal or make a Law void, which was before in Force.

ABROGA'TION, a diſannulling, *&c.* *L.*

ABROO'D [of bjeban, *Sax.*] as to ſit abrood as an Hen on Eggs, to cheriſh.

ABROTANI'TES [Αβροτονίτης, Gr.] Wine made of Southernwood.

ABRO'TANUM [Αβρότανον, Gr.] the Herb Southernwood.

ABROTONI'TES [Αβροτονίτης, Gr.] Wormwood Wine.

ABRU'PT [*abruptus*, L.] Breaking off ſuddenly; unſeaſonable; alſo rough, haſty

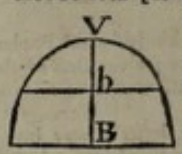
The ABRUPT [*abruptum*, L.] the uneven, rough, broken, or craggy, Part of the Abyſs. *Milton.*

ABRU'PTNESS, the breaking or being broken off on a ſudden; alſo Craggineſs of a Rock, Mountain, *&c.*

A'BSCESS [*abſceſſus*, L. of *abs* and *cedo*, L. to retire; becauſe the Parts are diſunited by the Matter] a groſs Tumor, Ulcer, or Swelling in any Part of the Body, which may either be diſſolved, or be brought to run with Matter.

To ABSCI'ND [*abſcindere*, L.] to cut off.

ABSCI'SSÆ [in *Conick Sections*, or *other Curvilineal Figures*] are the Parts of the Axis cut off by the Ordinates, and accounted downwards from the Vertex of the Section, thus V b or V B are the *Abſciſſæ* in this Figure. Some Writers call theſe the *Intercepted Axes* or intercepted Diameters.



ABSCI'SSION [of *ab* and *ſcindo*, to cut] a cutting off. *L.*

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

To ABSCO'ND [*abſcondere*, L.] to hide one's ſelf.

A'BSENT [*abſens*, L.] that is out of the Way, miſſing or wanting.

To A'BSENT *one's ſelf*, to be voluntarily abſent, not to appear, to keep out of the Way.

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

ABSENTEE's, a Parliament held in *Dublin* the 28th of *Henry* VIII.

ABSI'NTHIATED [*abſinthiatus*, L.] mingled with Wormwood.

ABSINTHIO'MENON [Αψινθίμενον, Gr.] Southernwood, or Wormwood gentle.

ABSI'NTHITES [Αβσινθίτης, Gr.] Wine made of Wormwood.

ABSI'NTHIUM [Ἀψίνθιον, Gr.] Wormwood.

A'BSIS } [Ἄψις, Gr.] the bowed or arched Roof of a
A'PSIS } Room, Houſe, Oven, *&c.* alſo the Ring or Compaſs of a Wheel.

ABSIS } [in *Aſtronomy*] is when the Planets moving to
APSIS } their higheſt or loweſt Places are at a Stay; the high *Abſis* being called the *Apogæum*, and the low *Abſis* the *Perigæum*.

To ABSI'ST [*abſiſtere*, L.] to ceaſe or leave off.

ABSOLE'TE [*abſoletus*, L.] out of Uſe, neglected.

ABSO'LVATORY [of *abſoluterius*, L.] pertaining to a Diſcharge or Acquittal.

ABSOLUTE [*absolutus*, L.] free from the Power of, or independent on another; also having Perfection in itself; also unlimited, also arbitrary.

ABSOLUTE [with *Grammarians*] without *Regimen* or Government, as an *ablative absolute*.

ABSOLUTE *Nouns Adject.* [with *Grammarians*] such Adjectives as are in the Positive Degree, as *great*, *little*, *low*, *less*.

ABSOLUTE *Nouns Substant.* such Nouns whose Significations imply a simple Idea; as *a Man*, *a Horse*, *Earth*, *Air*, &c.

ABSOLUTE [in *Theology*] is sometimes used to denote a Thing being without any Cause, in which Sense *God is absolute*.

ABSOLUTE is also used to signifie *free* from Conditions, as the Decrees of God are said to be absolute in Respect to Men.

ABSOLUTE [with *Romanists*] is used in Opposition to *Declaratory*, as they hold that a Priest can forgive Sins *absolutely*; but the Protestants say only declaratively and ministerially.

ABSOLUTE *Estate* [in *Law*] an Estate free from all manner of Conditions and Incumbrances.

ABSOLUTE *Equation* [with *Astronomers*] is the Aggregation or Sum of the Eccentrick, and Optick Equations.

ABSOLUTE *Gravity* [*Philos.* and *Mech.*] that Property in Bodies, by which they are said to weigh so much, no Regard being had to any Circumstances or Modification, and always is as the Quantity of Matter contained in it.

ABSOLUTE *Motion*, signifies the Change of Place in any moving Body.

ABSOLUTE *Numbers* [*Algebra*] a Number which possesses one intire Part or Side of an Equation, and is always a known Quantity, and the Rectangle or Solid under the unknown Roots in *Quadraticks* and *Cubicks*, thus in this Equation; $a\,a + 16\,a = 36$. the absolute Number is 36, which is equal to the Product of the two Roots or Values, multiplied one into another; this is called also *Homogeneum Comparationis*, by *Vieta*

ABSOLUTE *Place*, is that Part of infinite and immoveable Space that any Body possesses.

ABSOLUTE *Space* [with *Philosophers*] is Space, which being consider'd in its own Nature without having any Regard to any external Thing, continues always the same, and is immoveable.

ABSOLUTELY [*absolute*, L.] after an absolute manner.

ABSOLUTELY [with *Logicians*] is used of the Terms of a Proposition, that is without Relation to any Thing else.

ABSOLUTELY [in Opposition to Terms and Conditions] as God is said not to forgive Men their Sins absolutely; but upon Condition of Repentance, and future Amendment of Life.

ABSOLUTELY [with *Geometricians*] is used to signify intirely, compleatly, as a Circle or Sphere is said to be absolutely round in Contradistinction to a Figure that is partly so, as an *Oval*, a *Spheroid*, &c.

ABSOLU'TION, a Pardoning, Remission or Forgiveness of Sins, pronounced by a Priest, &c.

ABSOLUTION [in the *Canon-Law*] a Juridical Act, whereby a Priest as a Judge, and by Virtue of a Power delegated to him from Christ, remits Sins.

ABSOLUTION [in the *Civil Law*] signifies a definitive Sentence, whereby a Man accused of any Crime is acquitted.

ABSOLUTION [in the *Reformed Churches*] is usually understood of a Sentence by which a Person stands Excommunicated, is freed or released from the Excommunication.

ABSOLUTO'RIUM [with *Physicians*] an absolute Remedy, or most effectual Medicine; also a certain Cure or perfect Recovery, *L.*

A'BSOLUTENESS [of *absolu*, F. *absolutus*, L.] Arbitrariness, Freedom from Conditions, &c.

A'BSONANT } [*absonans*, L.] disagreeing from the
A'BSONOUS } [*absonus*, L.] Purpose, absurd.

ABSONARE [*Old Law Records*] to detest and avoid.

To ABSO'RB [with *Gardeners*, &c.] is a Term apply'd to those greedy Branches, that growing on Fruit-Trees, do drink up and rob the other Branches of the nutritious Juice, that they stand in Need of for their Nourishment and Augmentation.

ABSORB [*absorbere*, L.] to sup or swallow up; to devour, to consume, to waste.

ABSO'RPT [*absorptus*, L.] supped up, &c.

ABSO'RBENTS [*absorbentia*, L.] Medicines which temper and qualify the sharp Juices in the Body, by imbibing or supping them up.

ABSQUE HOC, [*i. e.* without this] Words of Exception made Use of in a Traverse. *L.*

To ABSTAI'N [*abstinere*, L.] to forbear, to keep from.

ABSTE'MIOUS [*abstemius*, L.] properly said of one who drinks no Wine; moderate, temperate in Diet.

ABSTE'NTION [*Common Law*] a keeping or withholding an Heir from taking Possession of his Inheritance.

ABSTE'RGENT [*abstergens*, L.] cleansing.

ABSTE'RGENTS [with *Physicians*] Medicines of a cleansing or scowring Quality.

ABSTE'RSION, a wiping away. *L.*

ABSTE'RSIVE [*abstersivus*, L.] pertaining to wiping away; also the same as Abstergent.

ABSTERSIVE *Medicines*, such as are used to clear the Skin and outward Parts of the Body from Filth.

A'BSTINENCE [*abstinentia*, L.] an abstaining from Food, Drink, Pleasures, Lusts, &c.

A'BSTINENT [*abstinens*, L.] refraining from, or moderately using, Wine, Food, &c.

ABSTO'RTED [of *ab* and *tortus*, L.] wrung or wrested from by Violence.

A'BSTRACT [*abstractum*, Sup. of *abstrahere*, L.] a short Draught or Copy of an original Writing; the Abridgment of a Book, Record, &c.

ABSTRACT [with *Logicians*] any Quality, as it is considered apart, without Regard had to its Concrete or Subject.

ABSTRACT [in *Philosophy*] that which is separated from some other Thing by an Operation of the Mind called Abstraction.

An ABSTRACT *Idea*, is some simple Idea, detach'd and separated from any particular Subject or complex Idea, for the sake of viewing and considering it more distinctly, as it is in itself, its own Nature, &c.

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

ABSTRA'CT *Numbers* [with *Arithmeticians*] such as are considered as pure Numbers, without being apply'd to any Subject.

ABSTRA'CTED *Mathematicks*, is used in Opposition to mix'd Mathematicks; the former signifying pure Arithmetick, Geometry or Algebra.

ABSTRA'CTED *Nouns Substantives* [with *Grammarians*, &c.] are such Nouns as denote a Thing; the Existence of which is real, and in the Nature of the Thing; but subsists only in the Understanding; as *Humanity*, *Truth*, *Vigilance*, &c.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY [of *abstractus*, L.] by way of abstract.

ABSTRA'CTIVE [*abstractivus*, L.] that may be abstracted or drawn from.

ABSTRA'CTION, [in *Philosophy*] is an Operation of the Mind, whereby it separates Things naturally conjunct or existing together, and forms and considers Ideas of Things thus separated. A Power or Faculty which is peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradistinction to the natural Capacity of brute Beasts; by the Help of which Faculty he can make his Ideas, or Conceptions relating to particular Things, to become general Representatives all of the same kind. Thus if the Eye represent to a Man Whiteness in a Wall, he can consider abstractedly that Quality of Whiteness, and find it attributable to many other Things, and plainly distinguishes it from them; as Snow, Milk, Chalk, &c.

ABSTRI'CTED [*abstrictus*, L.] loosened, unbound.

To ABSTRI'NGE [*Abstringere*, L.] to unbind or loosen.

To ABSTRU'DE [*Abstrudere*, L.] to thrust or push away, or from.

ABSTRU'SE [*Abstrusus*, L.] obscure, dark, not easy to be understood, deep, hidden, or far removed from the common Apprehensions or Ways of conceiving.

ABSTRU'SENESS } Obscurity in Meaning, Unintelli-
ABSTRU'SITY } gibleness.

ABSU'RD [*Absurdus*, L.] not agreeable to Reason or common Sense, or that thwarts or goes contrary to the common Notions and Apprehensions of Men; impertinent, silly, foolish.

ABSU'RDNESS } [*Absurditas*, L.] Disagreeableness to
ABSU'RDITY } Reason, Impertinence, Folly; an Error or Offence against some generally allowed Truth or Principle.

ABU'NDANCE [*Abundantia*, L.] great Plenty.

ABU'NDANT [*Abundans*, L.] abounding.

ABUNDANT *Numbers* [with *Arithmeticians*] such Numbers, whose *aliquot* Parts added together, make more than the whole Number, of which they are Parts; as 20, whose *aliquot* Parts are 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, and make 22; and 12,

whose *aliquot* Parts are 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, which added together, make 16.

ABU'SE [*Abuſus*, L.] the irregular or ill Uſe of a Thing, or ſomething introduced contrary to the proper Order and Intention of it; Affront.

Self-ABUSE, the Crime called otherwiſe, Self-Pollution.

To ABU'SE [*Abuſum* of *Abuti*, L.] To make a bad uſe of, to miſuſe, to affront, or do one an Injury.

ABU'SIO, The abuſing or miſuſing of a Thing, *L.*

ABUSIO [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, the ſame as *Catachreſis*.

ABU'SIVE [*Abuſivus*, L.] Affrontive, offenſive, injurious.

ABU'SIVENESS, Offenſiveneſs, Affrontingneſs, *&c.*

To ABU'T [of *Aboutir*, F.] To bound or border upon.

ABU'TALS } See *Abuttals*.
ABU'TTALS }

ABUTTI'LLON [with *Botaniſts*] yellow Mallows.

ABY'SMAL, Pertaining to an Abyſs.

A'BYSS [" βυσσος, Gr.] A bottomleſs Pit or Gulf, or any prodigious Deep where no Bottom can be found; or is ſuppoſed to have no Bottom; a vaſt unfathomable Depth of Waters, ſuch as is ſuppoſed to be incloſed in the Bowels of the Earth.

ABYSSI'NES, A People of *Ethiopia*, who are Chriſtians of the *Greek* Church.

AC } at the Beginning or End of a Name of a Town
AK } or Place is the *Saxon* Word (ac) which ſig-
AKE } nifies an *Oak*, and generally denotes the Place to take its Name of *Oak*, as *Acton* is as much as to ſay *Oak-Town*, and *Auſtin's ac*, *Auſtin's-Oak*; and as for the Names of Perſons of the ſame Form, they are for the moſt part derived from the Places of their Birth, or ſome Atchievement there.

ACA'CIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Name of a Shrub, or the Gum of *Acacia*, called alſo the binding Bean-tree.

Rob ACA'CIA, Conſerve of Sloes, which is uſed inſtead of the true *Acacia*.

A'CACY ['Ακακία, Gr.] Innocence, a being free from Malice.

ACADE'MICKS ['Ακαδημικοὶ, Gr.] the Diſciples of *Plato*, who were ſo named, becauſe they ſtudied in the publick School, called *Academia*, a famous School, not far from *Athens*, built and planted with Trees, as others ſay from *Cadmus* the *Phenician*; others from *Academius* who built it, whoſe great *Dogma* was *Unum ſcio quod nihil ſcio*, *i. e.* I know this one Thing, that I know nothing: A Sect of Sceptical Philoſophers, who taught that all Things were uncertain; and that Men ought to doubt of all Things, and believe nothing.

ACADE'MICKS } A Name now uſed for Members of mo-
ACA'DEMISTS } dern Academies, or inſtituted Societies of learned Perſons.

ACA'DEMY ['Ακαδημία, as ſome will of ἀκέω the healing, and δῆμος the People] An Univerſity; a Place where Perſons are taught the liberal Arts and Sciences, *&c.* It is alſo uſed for a particular Society of ingenious Perſons, eſtabliſhed for the Improvement of Learning, *&c.*

A'CADEMY, is alſo now uſed for a ſort of Collegiate School or Seminary, where young Perſons are inſtructed in a private Way, in the liberal Arts and Sciences, as thoſe of the *Nonconformiſts*.

ACADEMY [of *Horſemanſhip*] is alſo uſed to ſignify a Riding-School, a Place where Perſons are taught to Ride the Great Horſe, and other Exerciſes, as Fencing, *&c.*

A'CAID, [with *Chymiſts*] Vinegar.

ACALY'PHE ['Ακαλύφη, Gr.] the Sea Nettle, or great ſtinging Nettle, *L.*

ACA'LTA [with *Botaniſts*] the Wall-Flower, *L.*

ACANA'CEOUS [of ἀκαίζω to ſharpen, or rather ἄκανθα a Thorn] prickly; pertaining to all Plants of the Thiſtle kind, ſometimes alſo the prominent Parts of Animals.

ACANTA'BOLUS ['Ακανθάβολος, of ἄκανθα a Thorn, and βάλλω to caſt out, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Inſtrument, reſembling a pair of Pincers, to extract any Thing that may happen to ſtick in the *Oeſophagus*.

ACA'NTHA ["Ακανθα, Gr.] a Thorn, Brier or Bramble, *L.*

ACA'NTHA [with *Anatomiſts*] the moſt backward Protuberance or Knob of the *Vertebra's* of the Back, otherwiſe called *Spina dorſi*.

ACANTHALEU'CE ['Ακανθαλεύκη, Gr.] the white Thorn, *L.*

ACA'NTHION ['Ακάνθιον, Gr.] the Oat-Thiſtle.

ACA'NTHATOPIA'RIA, Tragacanth or Dragant, *L.*

ACA'NTHICE, ['Ακανθικὴ, Gr.] a ſweet and pleaſant Juice, contained in the Top of Pellitory or Ivy, *L.*

ACA'NTHIS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Groundſel, *L.*

ACA'NTHUS ["Ακανθος, Gr.] the Herb Bears-breech, Bears-foot or Brank-urſine.

A'CARON, ['Ακαρὸν, Gr.] the Plant Wild-Myrtle or Gow; alſo Butcher's-broom.

A'CARUS ["Ακαρος] the Hand-worm; a ſmall Worm breeding in Wax.

A'CARUS ["Ακαρος, Gr.] a Muſhroom or Toad-ſtool.

ACA'RPY [*acarpia*, L. of 'Ακαρπία, of *a privat.* and καρπὸς, Gr. Fruit] Unfruitfulneſs, Barrenneſs.

ACATALE'CTOS } ['Ακατάληκτος, Gr.] A Verſe
ACATALE'CTICK Verſe } exactly perfect, in which there is not one Syllable too much, or too little.

ACATALE'PTICK [of 'Ακαταλήπτος, Gr.] incomprehenſible.

ACATALE'PSY [*acatalepſia*, L. of 'Ακαταληψία, Gr.] Incomprehenſibleneſs.

ACATA'LIS ['Ακαλὶς, Gr.] the leſſer kind of Juniper, *L. Botan.*

ACATE'RA ['Ακαλὶρα, Gr.] the greater Juniper-Tree.

ACA'TERY [in the King's Houſhold] a ſort of Check between the Clerks of the King's Kitchen, and Surveyor.

ACATHARSI'A ['Ακαθαρσία of *a neg.* and καθαίρω, *Gr.* to purge or cleanſe] that Filth or Impurity in a diſeaſed Body, which is not yet purged off.

ACAU'LIS } [with *Botaniſts*] a Term uſed of Plants that
ACAU'LOS } ſeem to want ſtalks, whoſe Flower creeps on the Ground.

ACCAPITA'RE [*Law Word*] to pay Relief to the chief Lord.

ACCA'PITUM [*Law Word*] Relief due to Lords of the Manours.

ACCEDAS AD CURIAM, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to go to the Court of ſome Lord or Franchiſe, where any falſe Judgment is ſuppoſed to have been made in any Suit in a Court of Record, that a Record may be made of the ſame Suit there, and certified into the King's Court

ACCEDAS AD VICE COMITEM, a Writ directed to the Coroner, requiring him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having had a *Pone* delivered to him, ſuppreſſes it.

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

To ACCE'LERATE [*Accelerare*, L.] to haſten, to quicken, or put on.

ACCELERATED *Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] a Motion which receives continual Increments or Acceſſions of Velocity.

ACCELERA'TION, a Haſtening, *&c.*

ACCELERATION [with *Philoſophers*] a continual Increaſe of Motion in any heavy Bodies tending towards the Center of the Earth, by the Force of Gravity.

ACCELERATION [with the *ancient Aſtronomers*] a Term uſed in reſpect to the fixed Stars, and ſignified the Difference between the Revolution of the *Primum Mobile*, and the Solar Revolution, which was computed at 3 Minutes and 56 Seconds.

ACCELERATO'RES [*Anatomy*] certain Muſcles ſo called of *accelerandi*, *i. e.* haſtening.

ACCELERATORES *Urinæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of Muſcles belonging to the *Penis*, they ariſe fleſhy from the upper Part of the *Uretbra*, as it paſſes under the *Os Pubis*, and are inſerted on each Side of the *Corpora cavernoſa Penis*; the Uſe of which is to expedite the Paſſage of the Urine and Genitura.

To ACCE'ND [*Accendere*, L.] To kindle, to ſet on fire.

ACCE'NSION [*Philoſophy*] the in-kindling or ſetting any natural Body on fire.

A'CCENT [*Accentus*, L.] Tone, Tenor, Tune, the Riſing or Falling of the Voice, or a Tone and Manner of Pronunciation contracted from the Country in which a Perſon was bred or reſided a conſiderable time.

ACCENT [with *Rhetoricians*] a Tone or Modulation of the Voice, uſed ſometimes to denote the Intention of the Orator or Speaker, to give a good or ill Signification to his Words.

Grave ACCENT [with *Gram.*] is this Mark (`) over a Vowel, to ſhew that the Voice is to be depreſs'd.

Acute ACCENT is this Mark (´) over a Vowel, to ſhew that the Voice is to be raiſed.

Circumflex ACCENT is this Mark (~) over a Vowel, in *Greek*, and points out a kind of Undulation *of* the Voice.

The Long ACCENT [in *Grammar*] ſhews that the Voice is to ſtop upon the Vowel that has that Mark, and is expreſſed thus (^).

The Short ACCENT [in *Grammar*] ſhews that the Time of pronouncing ought to be ſhort, and is marked thus (˘)

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

ACCE'NTOR one of Three Singers in Parts.

To ACCE'NTUATE [*accentuatum*, L.] to pronounce in reading or ſpeaking according to the Accent.

ACCENTUA'TION, a pronouncing or marking a Word, ſo as to lay a Streſs of the Voice upon the right Vowel or Syllable.

To ACCE'PT [*acceptum* of *accipere*, L.] To receive favourably or kindly.

ACCE'PTABLE [*acceptabilis*, L.] that may be favourably, or kindly received, &c. agreeable.

ACCE'PTABLENESS, Agreeableneſs, Pleaſantneſs, &c.

ACCE'PTANCE, An accepting or receiving favourably or kindly.

ACCE'PTANCE } [in Law] a tacit agreeing to ſome
ACCEPTA'TION } former Act done by another, which might have been undone or avoided, if ſuch Acceptance had not been: Thus if a Man and his Wife, ſeized of Land in Right of his Wife, do join in making a Leaſe by Deed, reſerving Rent; the Husband dying, the Wife receives or accepts of the Rent, the Leaſe ſhall be made good by this Acceptance in her, and ſhall bar her from bringing the Writ *Cui in vita*, againſt the Tenant.

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

ACCEPTILA'TION [*Civil Law*] a Diſcharge from the Creditor to the Debtor; the ſame as an Acquittance in the Common Law.

ACCE'SS [*Acceſſus*, L.] Admittance, Approach or Paſſage to a Place or Perſon.

ACCE'SS [*Old Engliſh*] an Ague, the Fit of an Ague or Fever.

ACCE'SSIBLE [*Acceſſibilis*, L.] Something that may be approached, or that Acceſs may be had to.

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

ACCE'SSION, Addition or Increaſe; alſo coming to, as the coming of a King to the Crown.

ACCE'SSION [with *Phyſicians*] the Fit or Time of being worſt in any Intermittent; the ſame as *Paroxyſmus*.

A'CCESSORY [by *Statute*] a Perſon, who encourages, adviſes, or conceals an Offender, who is guilty of Felony by Statute.

ACCESSO'RIUS *Williſii* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Nerve ſo termed, from Dr. *Willis*, its Inventor. It ariſes from the *Medulla Spinalis*, about the Beginning of the ſixth Pair of the Neck, and aſcends to the Head; and having there entered the Skull, it paſſes out of it again, and is totally ſpent on the *Muſculus Trapezius*.

A'CCESSORY } [in *Civil Law*] any Thing that of
A'CCESSARY } Right belongs or depends on another, although it be ſeparated from it; as if Tiles be taken from a Houſe to be laid on again, they are an Acceſſary, if the Houſe be to be ſold

A'CCESSORY } [in *Common Law*] A Perſon guilty of
A'CCESSARY } Felony, though not principally, but by Participation, as Advice, Command, Concealment, Aiding or Aſſiſting; and this may be either before or after the Fact.

A'CCIDENCE [*Accidentia*, L.] A little Book, containing the firſt Principles of the *Latin* Tongue.

PER ACCIDENS [with Philoſophers] that which does not follow from the Nature of the Thing, but from ſome accidental Quality of it.

A'CCIDENT [*Accidens*, L.] A Caſualty or Chance; or a contingent Effect, or ſomething produced caſually and without any Fore-knowledge or Deſtination of it in the Agent that produced it, or to whom it happens.

ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] is taken in a three-fold Senſe.

1. In Oppoſition to the Eſſence of a Thing, for whatever does not really belong to a Thing, but only caſually; as the Clothes a Perſon wears, the Money in his Pocket, &c.

2. Many Qualities are termed Accidents, in Contradiſtinction to the eſſential Properties of any Subject; becauſe they are there not eſſentially, but accidentally. This the Schoolmen call *accidens prædicabile*, and it implies a common Quality, which may or may not be in any Subject; as Whiteneſs in a Wall, &c.

3. A Thing is called an ACCIDENT in Oppoſition to Subſtance, when it is in its Eſſence or Nature to ſubſiſt in, inhere, or cleave to ſome Subſtance, and cannot be alone. This they alſo call *accidens prædicamentale*, and in this Senſe the laſt nine Predicaments are called Accidents or it is thus with all Qualities whatſoever.

A Thing is alſo frequently ſtiled an *Accident*, in Reference to its Cauſe, or at leaſt as to our Knowledge of it, and by this an Effect either caſually produced, or which appears to have been ſo to us, is commonly underſtood.

Common ACCIDENTS [with *Logicians*] is the fifth of the univerſal Ideas, and are when the Object is a true Mode, which may be ſeparated at leaſt by the Mind, from the Thing of which it is ſaid to be an Accident, and yet the Idea of that Thing ſhall not be deſtroyed; as *round*, *hard*, *juſt*, *prudent*, &c.

Entitive ACCIDENTS [in *Metaphyſicks*] are either primary or ſecondary.

Primary entitive ACCIDENTS, are ſuch as are abſolute, as *Quantity* and *Quality*.

Reſpective entitive ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] is Relation.

Modificative entitive ACCIDENTS [with *Metaphyſicians*] are *quando* (when), *ubi* (where), *ſitus* (Situation), *habitus* (Habit).

Predicable ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] implies a common Quality, which may be, or may not be in the Subject, as a particular Colour, as Redneſs in a Wall, &c.

Predicamental ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] is when it is in its Eſſence or Nature to ſubſiſt in, inhere or cleave to ſome Subſtance, and cannot be alone.

ACCIDENT [with *Phyſicians*] is ſuch as does not flow immediately from the firſt Cauſe; but from caſual Interpoſitions: Some uſe the Expreſſion in much the ſame Senſe as Symptom.

Abſolute ACCIDENT [with *Roman Catholicks*] is an Accident which does, or may poſſibly ſubſiſt, at leaſt miraculouſly, or by ſome ſupernatural Power, without a Subject.

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

ACCIDENTS [with *Aſtrologers*] are the moſt remarkable Chances that have happened to a Man in the Courſe of his Life; as a great Sickneſs at ſuch a Year, an extraordinary Fortune another Year, and at another Time an imminent Danger.

ACCIDE'NTAL [*Accidentalis*, L.] pertaining to Accidents, happening by chance

ACCIDENTAL *Dignities* and, *Debilities* [with *Aſtrologers*] certain caſual Affections or Diſpoſitions of the Planets, by which they are ſtrengthened or weakened, on account of their being in ſuch a Houſe of the Figure.

ACCIDENTAL *Point* [in *Perſpective*] a Point in the Horizontal Line, where Lines paralliel among themſelves do meet, though they are not perpendicular to the Figure.

ACCIDE'NTALNESS [of *accidentalis*, L.] the happening by chance.

ACCI'DITY [*acciditas*, L.] Slothful.

ACCI'DIOUS [*accidius*, L.] Slothfulneſs.

ACCI'NCT [*accinctus*, L.] girded, prepared, ready.

ACCI'PIENT [*accipiens*, L.] receiving; alſo a Receiver.

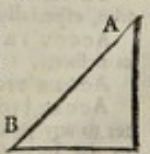
ACCIPITRI'NA [in *Botany*] the Herb Hawk-weed.

ACCLAI'M, Acclamation. *Milton.*

ACCLAMA'TION, a Shouting of the People for Joy; expreſſing their Applauſe, Eſteem or Approbation of any Thing.

ACCLIVIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle called alſo *Obliquus aſcendens*.

ACCLI'VITY [*Acclivitas*, L.] is a Steepneſs reckoned upwards on a Slope, Declivity is a Steepneſs downwards; thus B A is an Acclivity, and A B a Declivity.



ACCLI'VOUS [*acclivis*, L.] riſing upwards, ſteep up.

ACCLOYED [with *Farriers*] is ſaid of a Horſe that is nailed or pricked in Shooing.

A'CCOLA, an Husbandman that comes from other Parts to till the Land.

ACCOLA'DE, An Embracing about the Neck; Clipping and Colling, a Ceremony anciently uſed in the conferring of Knighthood.

A'CCOLENT [*accolens*, L.] dwelling hard by.

ACCOLLE' [in *Heraldry*] collared, or wearing a Collar, *F.*

To ACCO'MMODATE [*accommodare*, L.] to provide for, or furnish with; to agree or compose a Difference, to fit to, to adjust, to apply.

To ACCOMMODATE [with *Geometricians*] to adapt or fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, *&c.* according as the Conditions of the Proposition or Problem do require.

ACCOMMODA'TION, an adapting, fitting, adjusting, *&c.* also the Composure or putting an End to a Difference, Quarrel, *&c.* also Convenience.

ACCOMMODATION [in *Philosophy*] the Application of one Thing by Analogy to another.

ACCOMPANIMENT, something attending or added as a Circumstance to another, either by the way of Ornament, or for the sake of Symmetry, or the like.

ACCOMPANIMENTS [in *Heraldry*] are all such Things as are applied about the Shield, by way of Ornament, as the Belt, Mantlings, Supporters, *&c.*

To ACCO'MPANY [*accompagner*, F.] to go or come with, to wait on, to keep Company with.

An ACCO'MPLICE [*Complice*, F.] one who has a Hand in a Matter, or who is privy to the same Crime or Design with another.

To ACCO'MPLISH [*accomplir*, F.] to perform, finish or fulfil; also to execute or bring a Matter or Thing to Perfection.

A Person well ACCO'MPLISHED, one who has extraordinary Parts, and has acquired great Accomplishments in Learning.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT [*accomplissement*, F.] the entire Execution, Atchievement, or Fulfilling of something proposed or undertaken.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, Acquirements in Literature, Art, Science, good Behaviour, *&c.*

ACCO'MPT, *See* Account.

ACCO'RD, Agreement, Consent, *Fr.*

ACCORD [*Common Law*] Agreement between several Persons or Parties, to make Satisfaction for an Affront or Trespass committed one against another.

ACCORD [in *French Musick*] is the Production, Mixture and Relation of two Sounds, of which the one is Grave, and the other Acute.

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

ACCO'RPORATED [*accorporatus*, L.] joined or put to, imbodied.

To ACCO'ST [of *accoster*, Fr.] to make or come up to a Person, and speak to him.

ACCO'UNT [Prob. of *accomputare*, L. whence *accompter*, F.] a Computation of the Number of certain Things, a Reckoning.

ACCOUNT, Esteem, Repute; also Ground; also Rehearsal, Relation.

ACCOUNT [in a *Law Sense*] a particular Detail or Enumeration delivered to a Court or Judge, *&c.* of what a Man has received or expended for another, in the Management of his Affairs. Also,

ACCOU'NT, ACCO'MPT [in *Common Law*] a Writ or Action that lies against a Man, who by his Office is obliged to give an Account to another, (as a Bailiff to his Master, *&c.*) and refuses to do it.

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

ACCOU'NTABLE, liable to give an Account, answerable.

ACCOU'NTANT [*Computator*, L.] one who is well versed in *Arithmetick*, casting up of Accounts, an able Arithmetician.

ACCOUNTANT [in *Law*] a Person who is obliged to render an Account to another.

To ACCOU'TRE [of *accoutrer*, F.] to dress, attire, trim, especially with warlike Accoutrements.

ACCOU'TREMEMENT [*Accoutrement*, Fr.] Dress, *&c.* as before.

ACCRE'TION, growing or sticking to, L.

ACCRETION [with *Naturalists*] an Addition of Matter to any Body externally; but it is frequently apply'd to the Increase of such Bodies as are without Life, and it is also called *Apposition* or *Juxta-position*.

ACCRETION, A'CCREMENT [with *Civilians*] a vague or vacant Portion of Ground, joined or united with Grounds held or possess'd by another.

To ACCRO'ACH [*Accrocher*, F.] to hook or grapple unto; also invade another Man's Right; to encroach upon

ACCRO'ACHMENT, an Encroachment, *&c.*

ACCROCHE' [in *Heraldry*] is when one Thing hooks into another, *F.*

To ACCRU'E, ACCRE'W [of *Accrescere*, L. or *accroitre*, F.] to be increased or added to; also to fall to a Person by way of Accretion or Accession, *&c.* as *great good will accrews from it.*

ACCUBA'TION, a sitting down, or lying at Table, *L.*

ACCUSI'TION, a sitting down, *L.*

To ACCU'MB [*accumbere*, L.] To lie down at, or sit at Table.

To ACCU'MULATE [*Accumulare*, L.] to heap up, or gather together in Heaps.

ACCUMULA'TION, a heaping up.

A'CCURACY, A'CCURATENESS [*Accuratio*, L.] Exactness, Niceness.

A'CCURATE [*Accuratus*, L.] done with Care, exact.

A'CCURATELY, with Exactness and Nicety.

ACCU'RSED, [of *ad*, *d* by Euphony changed into *c*, and *curse*, *Sax.*] lying under a Curse, or excommunicated.

ACCU'SABLE [*Accusabilis*, L.] that may be, or deserves to be accused.

ACCUSA'TIO, ACCUSA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] is the intending a criminal Action against any one, either in one's own Name, or that of the Publick, *L.*

ACCUSA'TION, a Charge of some Fault or Crime, an Impeachment.

ACCU'SATIVE Case [in *Grammar*] the 4th Case of a Noun, always governed by a Verb Active.

ACCUS'ATORY [*accusatorius*, L.] of or belonging to Accusation.

To ACCUSE [*Accusare*, L.] to charge with a Fault or Crime, to censure, to inform against, indite or impeach.

ACCU'SERS [according to *Cornelius Agrippa*] the 8th Order of the Devils, whose Prince is called *Asteroth* i. e. a Spy, and in Latin *Diabolus* of διαβάλλω, Gr. to accuse falsely, who in the Revelations is called the Accuser of the Brethren, *&c.*

ACCU'STOMABLY [of *accoutumé*, F.] customarily, according to Custom.

To ACCUS'TOM ones self, to inure or use himself to.

ACE ace [*Sax. Az* or *as*, F. Ἄσσ, *Gr.*] that Side of a Dice on which the Number is expressed.

ACE'PHALI [Ἀκέφαλοι, of *a priv.* and κεφαλὴ, an Head, *i. e* having no Head] a Sect of *Heretick*s; also certain Levellers mentioned in the Laws of King *Henry* I. who acknowledged no Head.

ACEPHALI VERSUS [Poetry, *Greek* and *Latin*] Verses, that begin with a short Syllable, and end with a long one.

ACE'PHALOUS, [ἀκέφαλος, *Gr.*] without a Head.

ACERB [*Acerbus*, L.] a compound Taste, which consists of Sour, and a Degree of Roughness, or a Taste between Sour and Bitter, such as most unripe Fruits have.

A'CER, [with *Botanists*] a Maple-tree.

ACE'RBA, ACE'RBUM, ACE'RBUS [with *Botanists*] signifies sowr with a Roughness in the Taste like unripe Fruit, *L.*

To ACE'RBATE [*acerbatum*, L.] to make sowr or harsh-tasted; also to molest or trouble.

AC'ERBITUDE, ACE'RBITY [*acerbitudo*, L.] Sowrness, Harshness in Taste; Bitterness.

ACE'RIDES [of *a neg.* and Κηρὸς, *Gr.* Wax] Plaisters without Wax.

ACERO'SE [*acerosus*, L.] chaffie, full of or mixed with Chaff.

ACERRA [among the *Romans*] a kind of Altar erected near the Gate of a Person deceased, wherein his Family and Friends did daily offer Incense till the Time of his Burial, *L.*

ACE'RVAL [*acervalis*, L.] belonging to a Heap.

ACERVA'TION, a heaping up together, *L.*

ACERVO'SE [*acervosus*, L.] full of Heaps.

ACETA'BULA [*Anatomy*] certain Glandules in the *Chorion*, one of the Skins which cover a Child in the Womb.

ACETA'BULUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Navelwort.

ACETA'BULUM [with *Anatomists*] the Cavity or Socket in the Huckle-bone, that receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

ACE'TARS [*acetaria*, L.] Sallets and Vinegar.

AC ETIAM BILLE, the Words of a Writ where the Action requires good Bail.

ACETO'SA [with *Botanists*] Sorrel.

ACETO'SE [*acetosus*, L.] eager, sowr, full of Sowrness.

ACETOSE'LLA [with *Botaniſts*] Wood-Sorrel.

ACETO'SITY, Sourneſs, Sharpneſs, Tartneſs.

ACE'TOUS [*Aceteſus*, L.] Vinegary, or being ſomething like Vinegar.

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

ACETUM *Alcaliſatum*, in Chymiſtry Vinegar diſtilled, in which ſome alkaliſate Salt is infuſed.

ACE'TUM *Philoſophorum* [*Chymiſtry*] a ſowr Liquor made by diſſolving the Butter, or icy Oil of Antimony in Water.

ACE'TUM *radicatum* [with *Chymiſts*] the ſharpeſt Part of Vinegar, having its Phlegm drawn off.

A'CHAMECH [*Chymiſtry*] the Droſs of Silver.

ACHA'T [of *achet*, F.] a Purchaſing or Buying.

ACHAT [*Com. Law*] a Contract or Bargain.

ACHA'TES, [Ἀχάτης, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, called an Agate, of ſeveral Colours, the Veins and Spots of ſome of which repreſent various Figures, as of Trees, Shrubs, *&c.*

ACHA'TORS, Purveyors.

A'CHE [of ace, *Sax.*] a Pain in any Part of the Body, as *Head-ache*, *Tooth-ache*, *Belly-ache*, &c.

ACHE [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, cauſing a Numbneſs in the Joints.

ACHE'RNER [in *Aſtronomy*] a bright fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude in *Eridanus*, whoſe Longitude is 10, 31. Degrees, and Latitude 59, 18.

A'CHERON [Ἀχέρων of Ἄχος, Sorrow, and ῥέω to flow, or of *a privat.* and χαίρω, *Gr.* to rejoice, *i. e.* a ſorrowful River] a River of *Epirus*, over which the Poets feigned departed Souls were ferried. The Reaſon why the Ancients placed Hell in *Epirus*, ſeems to be, becauſe the Mines of that Place had deſtroyed abundance of Men.

ACHERO'NTICK, of, or pertaining to *Acheron*.

ACHERSET, an ancient Meaſure of Corn, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as our Quarter or eight Buſhels.

To ACHIE'VE [*Achever*, Fr.] to atchieve, to accompliſh; to perform or finiſh ſome notable Act or Exploit.

ACHIE'VEMENT [*Achevement*, Fr.] a notable Performance.

ACHILLE'A [Ἀχιλλεία, Gr.] ſo called of *Achilles*, who is ſaid to have cured *Telephus* of a dangerous Ulcer with it; the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

ACHILLE'IS [with *Anatomiſts*] a Tendon formed by the Tails of ſeveral Muſcles, and tied to the *os calcis*; it takes its Name from the Action in conducing to Swiftneſs of Pace.

ACHILLES, a Name which the Schoolmen give to the principal Argument alledged by each Sect of Philoſophers in their Behalf.

ACHIMENIS [Ἀχιμενὶς, Gr.] the Herb Poley.

ACHLY's [of Ἀχλύς, Gr.] a Defect in the Eye, accounted one of the Kinds of *Amblyopia*.

ACHOLITE, See *Acolyte*.

ACHOR [of Ἀχώρ, Gr.] the Scald; a Diſeaſe in the hairy Scalp of the Head, which eats thro' it like a Moth.

ACHO'RES [of *a neg.* and χῶρος Space, becauſe theſe Eruptions have but a ſmall Vent, as *Galen* ſuppoſes; but others derive it of ἀχνὰρ of ἄχνη, any light and ſoft Thing] Ulcers of the Head running from a ſmall Orifice.

ACHRE'STY [*achreſtia*, L. of ἀχρεστία, Gr.] Unprofitableneſs.

ACHRIO'GELIST [*acriogelas*, L. of ἀκριογελᾶς, Gr.] a great Laugher, one that laughs at nothing, or at every Trifle.

ACHRO'I [Ἄχροι, of *a priv.* and χρὼς, *Gr.* Colour] Perſons having loſt their natural Colour; ſuch as have the Jaundice, *&c.*

ACHRO'NICAL } [*achronicus*, L of *a privat.* and χρόνος
ACHRO'NICK } time] out of, or without time.

ACI'CULA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Shepherd's-Needle or Wild-Chervil, *L.*

A'CID [*Acidus*, L.] ſour, ſharp, biting.

ACI'DITY [with *Naturaliſts*] conſiſts of keen Particles of Salts diſſolved and put into a violent Motion by Means of Fire.

A'CIDS are Kinds of Salts, all whoſe little Particles are long, pointed and ſharp at their Extremities, and make the Tongue feel a Sharpneſs, as Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Tamarinds, *&c.* the moſt ſenſible Effect of them is the Coagulation of thoſe Liquors, with which they are mixed. The manner how theſe Coagulations are effected, is by the *Acids* ſtopping the Pores of the Liquor, upon which they are poured, in ſuch ſort, that the ſubtile Matter cannot paſs more into it, and ſo they grow thick and loſe their Motion.

Natural A'CIDS [with *Phyſicians*] are ſuch as have a proper Sharpneſs of their own, as Juice of Lemons, *&c.*

Artificial A'CIDS [with *Chymiſts*] are ſuch as are prepared by the Fire, in Chymical Operations.

Manifeſt ACIDS, ſuch Things as affect the Tongue, with a Senſe of Sharpneſs and Sourneſs.

Dubious ACIDS, ſuch Things which have not enough of the Acid Nature, to give ſenſible Marks to the Taſte; but yet agree with the manifeſt Acids in other Properties.

ACI'DITY } [*Aciditas*, L.] Keenneſs, Sharpneſs; that
A'CIDNESS } Taſte which acid or ſharp Bodies leave in the Mouth.

ACI'DITY } [with *Chymiſts*] the Acidity or Keenneſs
A'CIDNESS } of any Liquor that conſiſts in keen Particles of Salts diſſolved, and put into a violent Motion by the Means of Fire.

ACI'DULA [*Botany*] an Herb, a kind of Sorrel.

ACI'DULÆ [in a *Medicinal* Senſe] any Spaw-waters that are not hot; a Species of Mineral Waters, which diſcover a Degree of Acidity to the Taſte, *L.*

ACINESI'A Ἀκινησία, Gr.] the Unmoveableneſs of the whole Body, or of any part of it, as in an Apoplexy, Palſey, *&c.*

A'CINI [with *Botaniſts*] are taken for thoſe Grains that grow thick, or ſmall Grains growing in Bunches after the manner of Grape-ſtones, of which the Fruits of the Elder-tree, Privet and other Plants of the like kind are compoſed.

ACINI [with *Phyſicians*] the Seed that is within a Fruit, and thence they in their Preſcriptions frequently uſe *uvæ exacinatæ*, *i. e.* the *Acini* or Seeds being taken out, *L.*

ACINIFO'RMIS *Tunica* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Coat of the Eye, called alſo *Uvea tunica*.

A'CINOS [Ἄκινος, Gr.] the Herb wild Baſil.

ACINUS [Ἄκινος, Gr.] a Grape or Raiſin-ſtone, or the Kernel of a Pomgranate.

To ACKOW'LEDGE [*ad*, *d* changed into *c* enapan, to know, and legan to put, *Sax. q. d.* to put into Knowledge] to confeſs or own; alſo to be grateful or thankful for; alſo to requite or reward.

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

ACKNOW'LEDGMENT *Mony*, Mony which was paid in ancient Times by ſome Tenants upon the Death of their Landlord as an Acknowledgment of the new one.

ACMA'STICA [Ἀκμαστικὰ, Gr.] a continued Fever.

A'CME [Ἀκμὴ, of *a neg.* and κάμνω to be weary, Gr.] the Prime of a Thing; the Flower of Age, the Vigour of Conſtitution; alſo the utmoſt Top or Height of any Thing; the point of a Weapon.

ACME [with *Phyſicians*] is uſed to denote the third Degree or Height of Diſtempers, of which many have four Periods. 1ſt, the *Arche* or Beginning; 2d, *Anabaſis*, the Increaſe or Growth; 3d, the *Acme*, when the Morbifick Matter is at the Height; 4th, the *Paracmé* or Declenſion of the Diſeaſe.

ACOEMETES [of Ἀκοιμῆται, of *a neg.* and κοιμάω to lie down or Sleep] certain Monks in the ancient Church, who were thus called, becauſe Divine Service was performed in their Churches continually, and without Interruption, they dividing themſelves into three Bodies, each officiating in their Turns.

A'COLYTE [Ἀκόλουθος, Gr.] a ſort of inferior Church Officer, who in the Primitive Times aſſiſted the Prieſt, Deacons, and Sub-deacons.

ACO'NITUM [Ἀκόνιτον, Gr.] the Herb Wolf's-bane, or Libbard's-bane.

ACO'NTIAS [Ἀκόντια, Gr.] a ſort of Comet or Blazing-ſtar, in Form reſembling a Javelin or Dart.

ACO'PICA [Ἄκοπα, of *a priv.* and κόπος, Gr. Labour] Ingredients in Medicines to relieve Wearineſs.

A'COPUM [Ἄκοπον, Gr.] a Fomentation made of Ingredients that are ſoft and warm, to allay the Senſe of Wearineſs cauſed by hard Labour.

A'COR [in *Medicines*] a Sourneſs at the Stomach, proceeding from Indigeſtion, whence Flatulencies and ſour Belchings proceed.

A'CORN [accopn, *Sax.* of Aac an Oak, and cepn, *Sax.* Grain] the Fruit or Seed of the Oak.

A'CORNED [in Heraldry] bearing Acorns.

A'CORNA [Ἄκορνα, Gr.] the Thiſtle called *Andraſæmon*, or Man's-Blood.

A'CORUS [Ἄκορος, Gr.] the greater Galingale, the Sweet Cane, the Sweet Garden-Flag.

ACOSMI'A [Ἀκοσμία] of *a priv.* and κόσμος adorned] an ill State of Health, with the Loſs of the natural Colour in the Face.

ACOU'STICKS [Acouſtica, L. Ἀκουστικὰ, Gr] either Inſtruments or Medicines which help the Senſe of Hearing.

To ACQUAI'NT } [of *acointer*, F.] to give In-
To make ACQUAI'NTED } telligence or Notice of, to make known to, to inform or tell one of any Matter.

ACQUAI'NTANCE [of *acointance*, F.] Fellowſhip, Converſation, Correſpondence; alſo one with whom a Perſon is converſant or acquainted.

To ACQUIE'SCE [*acquieſcere*, L.] to reſt ſatisfied with, to conſent, to yield, to comply with.

ACQUIE'SCEMENT, [*Acquieſcement*, F.] Acquieſcence.

ACQUIE'SCENCE } [of *acquieſcere*, L.] Conſent, Com-
ACQUIE'SCENCY } pliance, Condeſcenſion.

ACQUIETA'NDIS *Plegiis* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a Surety againſt a Creditor, who refuſes to acquit one after Payment of a Debt.

ACQUIETA'NTIA *de Shiris & Hundredis* [in *Law*] a Freedom from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds.

ACQUIETA'RE [*Law* Word] to pay the Debts of a deceaſed Perſon, as an Heir does the Debts of his Father.

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

ACQUISI'TION, an Obtaining, &c.

ACQUI'STS [*acquiſita*, L. *acqueſts*, F.] Procurements, Purchaſes; but moſt properly Victories gained, or Conqueſts won by the Sword.

To ACQUI'T [*of acquitter*, F.] to diſcharge or free from.

ACQUI'TMENT } [in *Law*] a ſetting free from the Suſpi-
ACQUI'TTAL } cion of Guilt or an Offence; alſo a Tenant's Diſcharge from or by a *Meſne* Landlord, from doing Service to, or being diſturbed in his Poſſeſſion by any Superior Lord or Paramount.

ACQUITTAL [in *Law*] is when two Perſons are indicted, the one as Principal, and the other as Acceſſory; the Principal being diſcharged, the Acceſſor of Conſequence is acquitted.

ACQUITTAL [in *Fact*] is when a Perſon is found not to be guilty of the Offence, with which he was charged, either by the Verdict of a Jury, or by overcoming his Adverſary in the ancient Way of Trial by Battle or Combat.

ACQUI'TTANCE [of *acquit*, F. and Termination *ance*] a Diſcharge or Releaſe given in Writing for a Sum of Money, or other Duty paid or done.

ACRA'PULA [Ἀκρατώλη, Gr.] a Remedy by Way of Prevention of Drunkenneſs and Surfeiting, *L.*

A'CRASY [*acraſia*, L. of Ἀκρασία, of *a neg.* and κρᾶσις Diſpoſition, &c.] an Indiſpoſition or Diſorder.

ACRAS'IA [in *Phyſical Writers*] the Exceſs or Predominancy of one Quality above another in the Conſtitution of a human Body; alſo in a Medicinal Compoſition.

A'CRE [Acepe, *Sax.*] a Meaſure of Land, containing forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth, or 160 ſquare Poles or Perches.

A'CRE, an Act of Parliament made in the Time of King *Edward* I. ordained, that an Acre of Land ſhould contain 160 Perches or Poles to be made out Square, or 4840 Yards Square, or 43560 Feet Square; but in divers Places in this Kingdom this has been altered by Cuſtom, by varying Perches in the Number of Feet, as 18, 20, 24, and ſometimes 28 Feet to the Perch.

ACRE'ME [*Law*] ten Acres of Land.

ACRIBI'A [Ἀκρίβεια, Gr.] an exquiſite or delicate Accuracy.

ACRIDO'PHAGI [of ἀκρίδες Locuſts, and φαγεῖν, Gr. to eat] a People of *Ethiopia*, that fed principally on Locuſts, which they took and ſalted in the Spring of the Year for their ſtanding Food the reſt of it.

ACRIMO'NIOUS *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch as have a great Acrimony, the Particles of which cut, fret, deſtroy and diſſolve whatſoever comes in their Way.

A'CRIMONY [Ἀκρεμονία, Gr.] Sharpneſs, Eagerneſs, Tartneſs.

ACRISI'A } [Ἀκρισία of *a neg.* and κρίσις, Gr. Judg-
A'CRISY } ment] that of which no Judgment is paſt, or Choice made; alſo a Matter in Diſpute, or which is not yet determin'd; alſo want of Judiciouſneſs, Raſhneſs in judging.

ACRISIA } [with *Phyſicians*] the Uncertainty of the
ACRISY } Eſtate of a Diſtemper, ſo that they cannot paſs a right Judgment upon it.

A'CRITUDE [*acritudo*, L.] Sharpneſs.

A'CRITY [*acritas*, L.] Sharpneſs, Tartneſs in Taſte.

ACROA'TICKS [Ἀκροατικὰ, Gr.] *Ariſtotle's* Lectures on the more nice and principal Parts of Philoſophy, to whom none but Friends and Scholars were admitted by him.

ACROCHO'RDON [Ἀκροχόρδων, of ἄκρον, the extreme Part, and χορδὴ, Gr. a String] a ſort of large Wart, having a ſmall Root like a String.

ACRO'DRYA [Ἀκρόδρυα of ἄκρον the Top or Extremity, and δρῦς, Gr. an Oak] all ſorts of Fruit having hard Rinds or Shells, as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, &c.

ACRO'MION [Ἀκρώμιον of ἄκρον and ὦμος, Gr. a Shoulder] the upper Proceſs or Knob of the Shoulder-blade, or the Top of the Shoulder, where the Neck-bones are united with the Shoulder-blade.

ACRO'MPHALUM [Ἀκρόμφαλον, of ἄκρον and ὀμφαλὸς, Gr. the Navel] the Top or Middle of the Navel.

A'CRON [Ἄκρον, Gr.] the Extremity or utmoſt End of any Member; alſo a little Stock or Stem.

ACRON *ſylvaticum* [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

ACRO'NYCHAL [with *Aſtronomers*] pertaining to the Evening Twilight; when a Star riſes at Midnight, it is ſaid to *riſe acronychally*, and when a Star ſets with the Sun, it is ſaid to ſet acronychally.

A'CROPIS [of ἄκρος the higheſt Pitch or Tip, and ὄψ *Gr.* the Voice] an Inarticulation of the Voice ariſing from an Imperfection in the End of the Tongue

ACROPOSTHI'A [of ἄκρος and ποσθὴ the Prepuce, *Gr.*] the Extremity of the Prepuce or Skin of the Yard

ACRO'PSILON [of ἄκρος and ψιλὸς, *Gr.* naked] the Extremity of the *Glans*.

ACRO's [Ἄκρος, Gr.] the Top of an Herb, of a Finger, or any other Thing.

ACROS [in *Phyſick*] the Height of a Diſeaſe.

ACROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominence or Knob, or Top of a Bone.

A'CROSPIRED [with *Malſters*] a Term uſed of Barley, which in malting, ſprouts at the upper or Blade End.

ACRO'STICK [of ἄκρος the Extremity, and στίχος a Verſe] a Piece of Poetry ordered ſo, that the firſt Letters of every Verſe may contain ſome particular Name, Title, Motto or Sentence.

ACRO'TERES [Ἀκρώτηρια, Gr.]

ACROTE'RIA with *Anatomiſts*] the utmoſt Part of a Man's Body; as his Fingers Ends, &c.

ACRO'TERES } [in *Architecture*] little Pedeſtals, com-
ACROTERI'A } monly without Baſes, placed at the middle, and both Extremes of Frontiſpieces or Pediments, which ſerve to ſupport Statues; alſo thoſe ſharp Pinnacles or ſpiry Battlements, ſtanding in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Balluſters; alſo the Figures, whether of Stone or Metal, which are placed as Ornaments or Crownings on the Tops of Temples and other Edifices.

ACROTERIA'SMUS [of ἀκρωτήρια of ἀκρωτηριάζω, Gr. to cut off the extreme Parts] the Amputation or cutting off any of the extreme Parts.

To ACT [*actum*, ſup. of *ago*, L.] to do, operate or perform

An ACT [*actum*, L.] a Deed, a Performance or Thing done; alſo a Part of a Play.

ACT [in *Phyſicks*] an effective Exerciſe, or Application of ſome Power or Faculty.

ACT *of Faith* [in the Inquiſition in *Spain*] a ſolemn Day held by the Inquiſitors, for the Puniſhment of ſuch as they declare *Hereticks*, and the Abſolution of the Innocent accuſed, called by them *Auto de Fe*.

ACT [with *Metaphyſicians*] is that by which a Being is in real Action: ſo *Running* is an Act, not as it is in the Power of any one, but as it is really performed

ACT, a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or other Courts of Judicature.

ACT [at the Univerſity of *Oxford*] the Time when Degrees are taken; the ſame is called Commencement at *Cambridge*.

ACTÆ'A [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Wall-wort, or ſhrubby Elder, *L.*

ACTÆON, the Poets tells us, that *Actæon* was transformed into a Buck (and torn in Pieces by his own Dogs) by *Diana*; becauſe he happened to ſee her naked Bathing herſelf. The Truth of this Fable is, *Actæon* was a Man of *Arcadia*, a great Lover of Dogs and Hunting, and by keeping many Dogs, and ſpending his Time in Hunting on the Mountains, he entirely neglected his Domeſtick Affairs. For at that Time Men did their Work themſelves, not depending on Servants, but till'd their own Land them-

themſelves, and he was accounted the richeſt Man, and moſt commended, who was the moſt laborious: But *Actæon* being intent upon hunting, neglected his Family Affairs, and conſumed what ſhould have maintained him, and when all he had was waſted, was every where called wretched *Actæon*, who was devoured by his own Dogs, as we call a Rake a wretched Man, who is brought to Poverty by Harlots. *Palæphatus.*

A'CTE [with *Botaniſts*] the Elder Tree.

A'CTIFS [probably ſo called from their Activity and Readineſs to perform all Exerciſes of ſevere Penance] a certain Order of Friers who feed on Roots, *&c.* and wear tawny-colour'd Habits.

ACTI'LIA [*Law Term*] Military Utenſils.

A'CTING [with *Logicians*] is the fifth of the Categories, either in itſelf, as *Dancing*, *Walking*, *Knowing*, *Loving*, &c. or out of itſelf, as *Beating*, *Calling*, *Breaking*, *Warming*, &c.

Clerk of the ACTS, an Officer of the Navy, who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commiſſion, *&c.* and regiſters the Orders and Acts of the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

ACTINO'BOLISM [Ἀκτινοβολισμὸς, of Ἀκτὶς a Sunbeam and βόλος a Plumb-line] a Term given by Philoſophers to the Diradiation, Diffuſion, or Spreading abroad of Light or Sound, by which it is carried, or flows every way from its Centre.

A'CTION, an Act or Deed, alſo a particular Manner of Delivery in a Speech, Oration, Sermon, *&c.*

ACTION [in *Phyſicks*] an Operation or Function performed by Perſons, either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind, and is both *voluntary* and *ſpontaneous.*

Spontaneous ACTION [with *Philoſophers* and *Phyſicians*] an Action that does not depend on the Will, as the Beating of the Pulſe, the Circulation of the Blood, *&c.*

Voluntary ACTION [with *Philoſophers*] that which is directed by the Will, as Handling, Going, Running, *&c.*

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

Preparatory ACTION } [in *Law*] is that which grows
Prejudicial ACTION } from ſome Doubt in the Principal; as ſuppoſe a Man ſue a younger Brother for Land, deſcended from his Father, and Objection is made that he is a Baſtard, the *Baſtardy* muſt be firſt try'd, and thence the Action is called *Prejudicial.*

Mixed ACTION [in *Law*] is when the Action is in Part real, and in Part perſonal; and likewiſe a Suit given by the Law, to recover a Thing detained, and Damages for the Wrong ſuſtained, as an Action for Tithes, *&c.*

Penal ACTION [in *Law*] ſuch as aims at ſome Penalty or Puniſhment to be laid on the Party ſued, either corporal, or by a Fine on his Eſtate.

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

Perſonal ACTION [in *Law*] is an Action which one Man may have againſt another for any Wrong done to his Perſon, or any Bargain, or Money for Goods.

Popular ACTION [in *Law*] one given upon the Breach of ſome Penal Statute, by which any Man that will, may ſue for himſelf, and the King by Information, *&c.*

Real ACTION [in *Law*] ſuch an one, whereby one claims a Title to Lands and Tenements, *&c.* in Fee-Simple, Fee-Tail, or for Term of Life.

ACTION [of a *Writ*] is a Term made uſe of when a Perſon pleads ſome Matter, by which he ſhews that the Plaintiff had no Cauſe to have the Writ that he brought.

ACTION *Anceſtrel* [in *Law*] is an Action which we have by ſome Right deſcending from our Anceſtors.

ACTION *upon the Caſe* [in *Law*] a Writ brought for an Offence done without Force againſt any Man; as for Defamation, Non-performance of Promiſe, or ſome other Miſdemeanor.

ACTION *upon the Caſe for Words*, is brought where a Perſon is injured and defamed, or for Words ſpoken which affect a Perſon's Life, Office or Trade, or to his Loſs of Preferment in Marriage, Service, or which occaſion any particular Damage.

ACTION *upon the Statute* [*Law Term*] an Action brought upon the Breach of a Statute, as where Perjury is committed to the Prejudice of another.

ACTION *of a Horſe* [*Horſemanſhip*] is the Agitation of the Tongue or Mandible, by champing on the Bridle, which is a Token of Mettle.

ACTION [with *Painters* and *Carvers*] the Poſture of the Figure, or that is expreſſed by the Diſpoſition of its Parts, or the Paſſion that appears in the Face of it.

ACTION [in *Poetry*] is an Event, either real or imaginary, which makes the Subject of a Dramatick or Epick Poem.

ACTION [in an *Epick Poem*] is reckoned the ſecond Part; and this Action, which is preſented by the Recital, muſt be *univerſal*, *imitated*, *feigned*, and the *Allegory of a moral Truth.*

ACTION [in *Commerce*, or of a *Company*] is a Part or Share in the Stock of a Company; the ſame in *France*, as Shares or Subſcriptions in *England*, *&c.* alſo the Obligation, Inſtrument or Bill, which the Directors of ſuch Companies deliver to thoſe who pay Money into their Stock.

ACTION [with *Orators*] is the Orator's accommodating his Perſon to his Subject; or the Management of the Voice and Geſture ſuitable to the Matter he delivers.

ACTION [in *Orators*] ſome give Directions.

1. To hold out the Hand when you ſpeak of begging, up when you ſpeak of praying.
2. To beat down the Hand when Anger is ſpoken of or diſplay'd.
3. To clap the Hands together in ſpeaking of any thing is wonderful.
4. To open one or both Hands when you would make any thing plain.
5. To draw the Arms back cloſe to the Sides when any Thing is requeſted.
6. To put forth the Fore-finger in demonſtrating.
7. To turn down the firſt Finger in urging.
8. To put up the ſame for threatening.
9. To put out the middle Finger for reproaching.
10. To touch the Left Thumb with the Index of the Right Hand, in reaſoning and diſputing.
11. To touch a Finger with the other Hand in diſtinguiſhing and numbering.
12. To bring the Hand towards one in ſpeaking of himſelf.
13. To move the Hand towards the Head in ſpeaking of Underſtanding; towards the Breaſt when ſpeaking of the Will, Soul or Affection.
14. To fold the Arms when Sadneſs is imitated.

ACTION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an Accident, by which a Thing is ſaid to act.

ACTION *Immanent* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an Action that does not paſs from the Agent to another Subject, as *Underſtanding*, *Thinking*, *&c.*

ACTION *Tranſient* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that which paſſes from one Subject to another, as *Striking.*

Neceſſary Moral ACTIONS [in *Ethicks*] are when the Perſon, to whom the Law or Command is given, is bound abſolutely to perform it by Virtue of the Law of the Superiour.

A'CTIONS *morally good* [in *Ethicks*] are ſuch as are agreeable to the Law.

ACTIONS *morally evil* [in *Ethicks*] are ſuch as are diſagreeable to the Law.

A'CTIONABLE, that will bear an Action, or afford Cauſe on which an Action may be founded.

ACTIONA'RE [*Law Term*] to proſecute one at Law.

A'CTIONARY } the Proprietor of an Action or Actions
A'CTIONIST } or Shares of a Company's Stock.

ACTITA'TION, a Debating of Law-ſuits, *L.*

A'CTIVE [*activus*, L.] nimble, quick, apt or forward to act.

ACTIVE *Principles* [*Chymiſtry*] are Spirit, Oil and Salt, ſo named, becauſe when their Parts are briskly in Motion, they cauſe Action in other Bodies.

ACTIVE *Voice* [with *Gram.*] that Voice of a Verb which ſignifies Action or doing as *Lego* I read, *Audio* I hear.

ACTI'VITY } [*activitas*, L.] Nimbleneſs, Readineſs
A'CTIVENESS } or Propenſity to act.

Sphere of ACTIVITY *of a Body*, is that Space which ſurrounds it, ſo far as the Virtue or Efficacy of it extends and produces any ſenſible Effect.

A'CTO [*Old Records*] a Coat of Mail.

A'CTOR, the Doer of any Thing; alſo one who acts ſome Part, and repreſents ſome Perſon upon the Stage.

ACTOR [with *Civilians*] an Advocate or Proctor.

A'CTRESS [of *actum*, L.] a Woman that acts on the Stage.

A'CTUAL [*actualis*, L.] ſomething real and effectual, or exiſting truly and abſolutely.

ACTUAL [in *Metaphyſicks*] a Term uſed, as to be actual or in Act, is ſaid of that which has a real Exiſtence or Being, and is underſtood in Oppoſition to *Potential.*

ACTUAL *Fire* [with *Surgeons*] that which burns at first Touch, as Fire itſelf, or Searing Irons.

ACTUA'LITY } [of *actualis*, L.] Perfection of Be-
A'CTUALNESS } ing.

A'CTUARY [*actuarius*, L.] a Clerk who regiſters the Canons and Ordinances of a Convocation.

To A'CTUATE [of *actum*, L.] to bring into Action, to move, to quicken, to ſtir up.

ACTUO'SE [*actuoſus*, L.] very buſy.

To A'CUATE [*acuatum*, L.] to ſharpen.

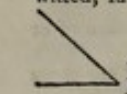
ACU'LEATE [*aculeatus*, L.] having a Sting.

A'CUMEN, an Edge or Point; Quickneſs or Sharpneſs of Wit, *L.*

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

ACU'RE [with *Chymiſts*] a Liquor heighten'd, or made more piercing by a ſtronger, as Spirit of Wine quickens the Juice of Lemons.

ACU'TE [*acutus*, L.] Sharp-pointed, keen; alſo ſharp-witted, ſubtle; alſo ingenious.



ACUTE *Accent*, ſee *Accent*.

ACUTE *Angle* [in *Geometry*] any Angle leſs than a right Angle; or containing leſs than 90 Degrees, as



ACUTE *Angled Triangle* [*Trigonometry*] a Triangle which has all its Angles acute, as

ACUTE *Angular Section of a Cone* [*Conick Sections*] a Term given to an Ellipſis or Oval Figure by ancient Geometricians, they conſidering it only in that Cone, the Section of which by the Axis is a Triangle Acute-angled at the Vertex.

ACUTE *Diſeaſe* [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſtemper that by reaſon of its Vehemence, ſoon grows to an Height, and either abates or kills the Patient.

ACU'TO [in *Muſick Books*] a Voice or Sound that is high or ſhrill.

ACYROLOGI'A [Ἀκυρολογία, *Gr.*] an improper Way of ſpeaking; a Bull.

AD, at the Beginning of *Engliſh* proper Names, ſignifies the ſame with *ad* or *apud* with the *Latins*, and ſo *Adſton* ſignifies at ſome Stone, *Adhill*, near or at ſome Hill.

ADA'CTED [*adactus*, L.] beaten or driven in by Force.

A'DAD [אדד, Syr. *i.e.* the one] a Deity of the *Aſſyrians*, the *Sun*, they reckoned the *Earth* to be his Wife, which they call'd the Goddeſs *Adargytes*.

ADADUNE'PHROS [of Ἀδαδ and νεφρὸς, Gr. a Kidney] a precious Stone reſembling a Kidney.

A'DAGE [*adagium*, L.] a Proverb or old Saying.

ADAGIAL, pertaining to a Proverb, proverbial.

ADA'GIO } [in *Muſick Books*] denotes the ſloweſt, eſpe-
ADA'GO } cially if the Word be twice repeated.
ADO' }

ADA'LIDES, *Spaniſh* Military Officers.

A'DAMANT [*adamas*, L.] a Diamond, the hardeſt, moſt glittering and valuable of all precious Stones.

ADAMA'NTINE [*adamantinus*, L.] pertaining to or made of a Diamond; hard; alſo inflexible.

A'DAMITE, a Sect of Hereticks, which pretended to be reſtored to *Adam*'s Innocence, went naked in their Aſſemblies, are reported to have condemned Marriages, and to have had Women in common.

ADA'NIMATED [*adanimatus*, L.] heartened, encouraged.

ADAPE'RTILE [*adapertilis*, L.] eaſy to be opened.

To ADA'PT [*adaptare*, L.] to make fit, to apply or ſuit one thing to another.

To ADA'PTATE [*adaptatum*, L.] to fit.

A'DAR [אדר, *i.e.* mighty, *Heb.*] the twelfth Month of the *Jewiſh* Year, which for the moſt part anſwers to Part of *February*, and Part of *March*.

ADA'RCON, a Gold Coin of the *Jews* in Value fifteen Shillings Sterling.

A'DARIDGE [*Chymiſtry*] Sal Armoniack.

To ADCO'RPORATE [of *adcorporare*, L.] to join Body to Body.

ADCREDULITA'RE [*Law Term*] to purge one's ſelf of an Offence by Oath.

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

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

ADDE'PHAGY [Ἀδηφαγία, Gr.] inſatiable eating.

A'DDER [Ættep, *Sax.*] a dangerous Serpent whoſe Poiſon is deadly.

ADDER's *Graſs*, an Herb.

ADDER's *Tongue*, an Herb which has one ſingle Leaf, in the middle of which is a ſmall Stalk like the Tongue of an Adder.

ADDER's *Wort*, an Herb.

ADDER-*Stung*, a Term uſed of Cows, Horſes, and other Cattle, that have been bit by any venomous Reptiles or Adders, a Hedge-hog or Shrew, *&c.*

A'DDICE } [Aexa, *Sax.*] a Cooper's Inſtrument to
A'DZE } chop or cut with.

To ADDI'CT [*addictum*, L.] to give one's ſelf up wholly to a Thing, to apply one's Mind wholly to it.

ADDI'TAMENT [*additamentum*, L.] a Thing added; an Advant, an Encreaſe.

ADDITAMENTS [with *Phyſicians*] Things added anew to the ordinary Ingredients in any Compoſition.

ADDITAMENTS [with *Chymiſts*] any thing added to a Menſtruum for the rendering it more efficacious to open and diſſolve any mixed Body.

ADDI'TION, an adding, joining, or putting to; an Encreaſe.

ADDITION [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which ſeveral Numbers are added together, that their total Sum may be found out, as 2 and 2 make 4, *&c.*

Simple ADDITION [*Arithmetick*] is the collecting ſeveral Numbers which expreſs Things of the ſame kind into one Sum, as Pounds, Shillings, Pence, Miles, Yards, *&c.*

Compound ADDITION [*Arithmetick*] is the ſumming or adding up Things of different Names or Kinds, as Pounds, Shillings, Pence.

ADDI'TION [of *Eſtate*] or Quality, in a Law Senſe, are Yeoman, Gentleman, Eſquire, *&c.*

ADDITION [of *Degree*] the ſame as Names of Dignity, as Duke, Earl, *&c.*

ADDITIONS [of *Place*] as ſuch a Perſon of *London*, *Briſtol*, &c.

ADDITION [in *Algebra*] is performed by joining together the Quantities propos'd, preſerving their proper Signs, and the peculiar Sign or Mark of Addition, which is +, and is always ſuppoſed to belong to the Quantity following it; thus if to 4 times *a*, you add five times *a*, the Sum is 4 *a* + 5 *a*.

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

ADDITIONA'LES [*Civil Law*] additional Terms or Propoſitions to be added to the former Agreement.

ADDLE [of Adel, *Sax.* a Diſeaſe, or of Adlian, *Sax.* to be ſick] empty or rotten, commonly ſaid of Eggs, *q. d.* a ſick Egg.

ADDLE, the dry Lees of Wine.

ADDLE-*headed*, empty-ſcull'd, ſilly, ſtupid.

To ADDOU'LCE [*adoucir*, F. of *ad* and *dulcis*, L.] to ſweeten; alſo to ſoften.

ADDRE'SS [of *addreſſe*, F.] ſuitable and dextrous Behaviour in the Management of an Affair, prudent Conduct; alſo a ſhort Remonſtrance or Petition made by a Parliament; alſo an Application or Dedication to a Perſon.

To ADDRESS [of *addreſſer*, F.] to preſent a Petition to; alſo to make Application to a Perſon.

ADDUBB'D, created, made, as an addubb'd Knight.

ADDU'CENT [*adducens*, L.] drawing or leading to.

ADDUCENT *Muſcles*, ſee *Adductores*.

ADDU'CTOR *Oculi* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Eye, ſo called from the drawing the Pupil or Apple of the Eye towards the Noſe; the ſame is alſo called *Bibitorius*, becauſe it directs the Eye towards the Cup when a Perſon is drinking.

ADDUCTOR *Pollicis* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing in common with the *Abductor Indicis*, aſcending obliquely to its Inſertion, at the upper Part of the firſt Bone of the Thumb. Its Uſe is to bring the Thumb nearer to the Forefinger. *L.*

ADDUCTOR *Pollicis Pedis* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Great Toe ariſing from the lower Parts of the *Os cuneiforme tertium*, and is inſerted to the *Oſſa Seſamoidea* of the great Toe, being oppoſite laterally to the *Abductor Pollicis pedis*. Its Uſe is to bring the Great Toe nearer to the reſt.

ADDUCTO'RES [with *Anatomiſts*] ſuch Muſcles as bring to, cloſe, or draw together any Parts of the Body to which they are joined.

ADE'CATIST, one who is againſt paying Tithes.

ADELE'NTADO [*Spa.*] the Deputy of a Province for a King or General.

ADE'LING [Aδelinȝ, *Sax.* excellent] a Title of Honour among the *Engliſh Saxons*, belonging properly to the Heir apparent to the Crown.

ADE'LPHIDES [Ἀδελφίδες, Gr.] a kind of Palm Tree, whoſe Fruit has the Taſte of Figs.

ADEN [Ἀδήν, Gr.] [*with Anatomiſts*] a certain Glandule or Kernel in an animal Body; alſo a Swelling in the Groin, the ſame as *Bubo*.

ADENO'-

ADENO'GRAPHY [of Ἀδήν and γράφη, Gr. a Writing or Deſcription] a Treaty or Deſcription of the Glands.

ADENOI'DES [of ἀδήν and εἶδος, Shape] an Epithet applied to the *Proſtata*.

ADENO'SUS *abſceſſus* [with *Surgeons*] a hard unripe Tumour or Swelling which proceeds from obſtructed Viſcidities; it has the Appearance of a natural Gland, altho' in Parts free from them.

ADE'ON [among the *Romans*] a Goddeſs to whom they aſcribed the Care and Tutelage of young Children; whoſe Charge was, that when the Child could go well, it ſhould go to the Mother and make much of her. *Mammea* the Mother of the Emperor *Antoninus* built her a ſumptuous Temple at *Rome*.

ADEO'NA [among the *Romans*] a Goddeſs worſhipped for Liberty of Acceſs, *i. e.* for going to a Perſon or Place, *L.*

ADEPANGI'A } ['Αδηπαγία, Gr.] an eating to the Fill,
ADDEPHAGI'A } Greedineſs.

A'DEPS, Fat, Tallow, Greaſe, *L.*

ADEPS [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſmaller Part of the Body differing from *pinguedo*, in that it is a Subſtance thicker, harder, and more earthy. It flows from the Blood through peculiar Veſſels into Bags or Bladders which receive it.

ADE'PTICK [*adepticus*] eaſily or ſlightly gotten.

ADE'PTS } [of *adipſcere*, L. to get or obtain] *q. d.*
ADE'PTIT } the obtaining Sons of Art, *Alchymiſts*, who by great Labour and Induſtry, are ſaid (by ſome of the Profeſſion) to have diſcovered the Secret of Tranſmuting Metals, or making the *Grand Elixir*, called the *Philoſopher's Stone*.

A'DEQUATE [*adæquatus*, L] equal, even or proportionable, ſomething equal to or co-extended with another, and filling the whole Meaſure and Capacity of it.

To be A'DEQUATE, is to be every Way equal, as to Capacity, Extent of Power, and all other Properties; neither falling ſhort of it, nor exceeding it in any Part.

A'DEQUATENESS [of *adæquatus*, L.] Equality.

ADEQUATE *Ideas* [according to Mr. *Lock*] ſuch Ideas or Conceptions as perfectly repreſent the Antetypes or Original Images, which the Mind ſuppoſes them to be taken from, and which it intends them to ſtand for, and whereto it refers them.

A'DES [ἄδης of α *privat.* and ἰδεῖν, Gr. to ſee, becauſe of its Darkneſs] the God of Hell, or Hell it ſelf; ſo called of a King of *Epirus*, who employed a great many Men in digging Mines, where moſt of them dying, he was called the God of Hell and Riches.

ADESPO'TICK [*adeſpoticus*, L.] without Maſter, Lord or Owner.

ADFE'CTED [*adfectus*, L.] compounded.

ADFECTED *Equations* [in *Algebra*] compounded Equations.

ADFILIA'TION, Adoption for a Son, *&c.*

To ADHE'RE [*adhæreo*, L. *adherer*, F.] to ſtick faſt, to cleave to, to be joined to; alſo to take Part with.

ADHE'RENCE } [of *adhærens*, L.] a ſticking cloſe
ADHE'RENCY } to the Intereſts or Opinions of others.

An ADHE'RENT [*adhærens*, L.] one who adheres to a Party, a Stickler for it; a Favourer or Follower.

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

ADHESION } [in *Natural Philoſophy*] ſignifies the State
ADHERENCE } of two Bodies, which are joined or faſtened to each other, either by the mutual Interpoſition of their own Parts, or the Compreſſion of external Bodies.

To ADHI'BIT [*adhibere*, L.] to take to, to ſhew to, to apply to.

ADHIBI'TION, an Application to, *L.*

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

ADI'ANTUM [ἀδίαντος, Gr.] the Herb Maiden-hair, ſo called, becauſe its Leaves take no wet, *L.*

ADIA'PHORA ['Αδιάφορα, Gr.] Things indifferent, neither commanded nor forbidden, which, while they are ſuch, Perſons are at Liberty to do, or not to do.

ADIA'PHORIST [of α and διαφορέω, Gr.] a moderate or indifferent Perſon.

ADIAPHORISTS, a Name given to thoſe *Lutherans*, who adhered to the Sentiments of *Melanchton*, and afterwards to thoſe who ſubſcribed the Interim of *Charles* V.

ADIAPHOROUS [of α *privat.* and διάφορος, Gr.] indifferent.

ADIAPHOROUS *Spirit* [according to Mr. *Boyle*] a Neutral, indifferent kind of Spirit, diſtilled by him from *Tartar* and ſome Vegetables, which Spirit was neither acid, vinous nor urinous.

ADIA'PHORY ['Αδιαφορία, Gr.] Indifferency, a ſort of Eaſineſs or cool Inclination, as to the Choice of one Thing before another; cool Affection or Behaviour towards another Perſon.

ADIAPNEUSTI'A ['Αδιαπνευσία, of α and διαπνέω, Gr. to perſpire] a Breathing through the Pores of the Body.

ADJE'CTION, a caſting to, *L.*

Noun A'DJECTIVE [with *Grammarians*] a Word which only ſets forth the manner of a Thing or Subſtantive, and which requires a *Noun Subſtantive* to be added to it, to render the Senſe intelligible.

ADIE'U, Farewel, God be with you (as ſome think) an Abbreviation of *ad Deum te commendo*, i. e. I commend thee to God.

AD INQUIRENDUM, [in *Law*] a judicial Writ, commanding Inquiry to be made concerning any Matter about a Cauſe that depends in the King's-Court, for the better Execution of Juſtice.

To ADJOI'N [of *adjoindre*, F.] to join to, to lie next to, or neighbouring.

ADJOU'RNMENT *in Eyre* [*Law Term*] an Appointment of a Day, when the Juſtices in *Eyre* meet to ſit again.

ADJOURNMENT [*Common Law*] the putting off any Court or Meeting, and the appointing it to be held again at another Time or Place.

ADIPOS'A MEMBRANA [with *Anatomiſts*] a Membrane which incloſes the *Cellulæ Adipoſæ*, or a Number of Holes or Cells full of Fat; but more particularly that in which the Kidneys are wrapt up.

ADIPO'SA *Vena* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Vein which ariſes from the deſcending Trunk of the *Cava*, and ſpreads it ſelf on the Coat and Fat, covering the Kidneys.

ADIPO'SÆ *Cellulæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain Number of little Cells or Holes, full of Fat.

ADIPO'SI *Ductus* [with *Anatomiſts*] certain Veſſels of an Animal Body, which convey the *Adeps* or Fat into the Interſtices of the Muſcles or Parts that are between the Fleſh and the Skin.

ADIPO'SUS } [*Adipoſus*, L.] full of *Adeps* or Fat, greaſy.
ADIPOUS }

A'DIPSA ['Άδιψα, Gr.] Medicines or Juleps to quench Thirſt.

ADIPSA'THEON ['Αδιψάθεον, Gr.] a kind of branchy Shrub full of Thorns and Prickles.

ADIRATUS [*Law*] a Value or Price ſet on Things loſt, as a Compenſation to the Owner.

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

ADI'TION, a going or coming nigh to.

To ADJU'DGE [*adjuger*, F.] to give Judgment or Sentence, in a Court of Juſtice; alſo to Award.

ADJUDICA'TION, Judgment or Decree, *L.*

To ADJU'DICATE [*adjudicatum*, L.] to adjudge, to Award.

To ADJU'GATE [*adjugatum*, L.] to yoke or couple to.

A'DJUNCT [*adjunctum*, L.]

ADJUNCT [*adjunctus*, L.] joined to.

ADJUNCT [in *Civil Concerns*] a Collegue or Fellow Officer, aſſociated to another, to aſſiſt him in his Office, or to overſee him.

ADJU'NCT [with *Logicians*] a Quality which belongs to any thing as its Subject; as Greenneſs to Graſs, Heat to a Fire, *&c.*

ADJU'NCT [with *Philoſophers*] whatever comes to any Being from without, and does not naturally and eſſentially belong to it, but is adjoined or added to it over and above.

ADJU'NCTION, a coupling or joining to, *L.*

ADJU'NCTIVE [*adjunctivus*, L.] ſubjunctive.

AD JURA *Regis* [Law Term] a Writ lying for the King's Clerk againſt one, who went about to put him out of Poſſeſſion, to the Prejudice of the Title of the King in Right to his Crown.

ADJURA'TION, an earneſt and ſolemn Charging, *&c.*

To ADJU'RE [*adjurare*, L.] to charge earneſtly, or in God's Name, to put a Perſon to his Oath; to command an Evil Spirit to quit its Poſſeſſion by the Force of Inchantments.

To ADJU'ST [*adjuſter*, Fr.] to make fit, to ſet in order; to ſettle, to ſtate an Account; alſo to compoſe or determine a Difference.

A'DJUTANT [*adjutans*, L.] one who aſſiſts or helps an Officer in a Regiment of Soldiers.

ADJUTANT General [in *an Army*] one who attends the General of an Army, to be his Aſſiſtant in Affairs of Council, Advice, *&c.*

ADJU'TOR, A Helper or Aſſiſter, *L.*

ADJUTO'RIUM [in the *Medicinal Art*] a Means of Cure, ſubſervient to others of more Importance.

ADJUTO'RIUM [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain Bone, ſo named, becauſe of its Uſefulneſs in lifting up the Arm.

ADJU'TORY [*adjutorius*, L.] Aiding, Aſſiſting, Helping.

ADJUTORY Bones [*Anatomy*] two Bones reaching from the Shoulders to the Elbows.

ADJU'TRIX, A She-helper.

ADJUVANT [*adjuvans*, L.] Helping, Aiding, Aſſiſting.

AD LARGUM [*Law Term*] at large, *L.*

ADMEA'SUREMENT [*Common Law*] a Writ lying for the bringing of thoſe to Reaſon, who uſurp more than their Part or Share, which takes effect in two Caſes.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Dower*] is when the Widow of the deceaſed holds from the Heir or his Guardian, more under Pretence of her Dower, than ſhe has a juſt Title to.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Paſture*] is when any of them, who have Common of Paſture, overcharge the Common of Paſture, lying between them that have Right of it belonging to their Free-holds and Neighbourhood, with more Cattle than they ought.

ADMENSURA'TION, Admeaſurement, the Act of making equal.

ADMI'NICLE [*adminiculum*, L.] Aid, Help, Support, Succour.

ADMINICLE [*Civil Law*] imperfect Proof.

ADMINI'CULAR [*adminicularis*] helpful.

To ADMI'NISTER [*adminiſtrare*, L.] To do Service for, to diſpenſe or give; alſo to manage or govern.

ADMINISTRA'TION, the Management of ſome Affair.

ADMINISTRATION [*Civil Law*] the diſpoſing of the Eſtate or Effects of a Man who died without a Will, in Order and with Deſign to give an Account thereof.

ADMINISTRA'TIVE [*adminiſtrativus*, L.] pertaining to Adminiſtration.

ADMINISTRA'TOR [*Common Law*] a Perſon who has the Goods, *&c.* of a Perſon who died without making a Will committed to his Charge by the Ordinary, for which he is accountable as an Executor, *L.*

ADMINISTRATOR [in *Polity*] one who has the Management of Publick Affairs, inſtead of a Soveraign Prince.

ADMINISTRA'TRIX [*Civil Law*] ſhe who has the Goods of a deceaſed Perſon, and Power of an Adminiſtrator committed to her Care.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP [of *Adminiſtrator* and *Ship*, a Termination ſignifying Office] the Office of an Adminiſtrator.

A'DMIRABLE [*admirabilis*, L.] deſerving Admiration, marvellous, wonderful; alſo good, rare, excellent.

ADMIRABI'LITY [*admirabilitas*, L.] Admiration.

A'DMIRABLENESS, Marvelloufneſs, Wonderfulneſs.

A'DMIRAL [derived as ſome ſay from *Amir* in *Arabick*, a Governour, and ἅλς, Gr. the Sea] a Principal Officer of the Crown, who has the Government of the Navy in Chief, and thence ſtiled Lord High-Admiral; he is inveſted with a Power to determine all Maritime Cauſes, Civil or Criminal.

ADMIRAL, the Chief Commander of any diſtinct Squadron or Number of Ships.

Rear ADMIRAL, the Admiral of the third Squadron in a Royal Fleet, who carries his Flag with the Arms of his Country in the Mizzen Top of his Ship.

Vice ADMIRAL, another of the three Principal Officers of a Royal Navy, that commands the ſecond Squadron, and carries his Flag in his Ship's Fore-top.

A'DMIRALTY *Court*, the Chief Court at *London* of the Lord High-Admiral, erected for deciding Maritime Controverſies, Trial of Malefactors for Crimes committed on the High-Sea.

ADMIRA'TION, Admiring, *L.*

To ADMI'RE [*admirare*, L.] to behold with Wonder, to be ſurpriz'd at, or wonder greatly.

ADMI'SSION } Receiving into, Entrance upon.
ADMI'TTANCE }

ADMISSION } [in *Law*] is when a Preſentation to a
ADMITTANCE } void Benefice, is made by the Patron, the Biſhop having examined the Clerk, and finding him able, ſays, *admitto te.*

To ADMI'T } [*admittere*, L.] to receive to, to ſuf-
To ADMIT of } fer or permit, to allow of.

ADMITTE'NDO *Clerico*, a Writ granted to a Clerk, who has recovered his Right of Preſentation againſt the Biſhop in the Common Bench.

ADMITTENDO *in Socium* [in *Law*] a Writ for Aſſociating ſeveral Perſons to Juſtices of Aſſize, who have been appointed before.

To ADMO'NISH [*admonere*, L.] to warn, to adviſe, to put in mind of; alſo to reprove.

ADMONI'TION } a giving Warning, Advice; alſo
ADMO'NISHMENT } Reproof.

ADMO'TION, a moving to, *L.*

ADMO'VENT [*admovens*, L.] moving to.

ADMURMURA'TION, a Murmuring at.

ADNASCE'NTIA } [with *Anatomiſts*] Branches that
ADNA'TA } ſprout out of the main Stock, as the Veins and Arteries.

ADNASCENTIA } [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe Excreſcencies,
ADNATA } which grow under the Earth, as in the Lily *Narciſſus*, *Hyacinth*, &c. which afterwards become true Roots.

ADNATA *Tunica* [*Anatomy*] the common Membrane or Coat of the Eye, which ariſing from the Skull, adheres to the external Part of the *Tunica Cornea*, leaving a round hollow Space forward, that the viſible Species may paſs there. To which another nameleſs Coat, made up of the Tendons of thoſe Muſcles which move the Eye, is joined. It is called alſo *albuginea* and *conjunctiva*

ADNI'CHILED [*Old Law*] annulled, made void, brought to nothing.

ADNI'HILATED [*adnihilatus*, L.] made void, fruſtrated.

ADNU'BILATED [*adnubilatus*, L.] darkned or clouded.

AD OCTO [*i.e.* to eight] ſo ſome ancient Philoſophers termed the Superlative Degree, becauſe they accounted no Degree above the Eighth, according to their Method of diſtinguiſhing Accidents or Qualities.

ADO'LESCENCE } [*adoleſcentia*, L.] the Flower of
ADO'LESCENCY } Youth, the State of young Perſons from twelve Years of Age to twenty one in Women; and from fourteen to twenty five or thirty in Men, or it is that Period of a Perſons Age, commencing from Infancy and terminating at his full Growth.

ADO'NIA, Feſtivals celebrated in Honour of *Adonis*; wherein the Women imitated the Lamentation of *Venus*, for the Death of *Adonis*, and when they were tired with this, they changed their Notes, ſung his Praiſes, and made Rejoycings, as if he were raiſed to Life again.

ADO'NICK Verſe [ſo called on Account of its being a kind of *Verſe* firſt compoſed for bewailing of *Adonis*] this ſort of Verſe conſiſts only of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; and is rarely uſed, but at the End of every Strophe or Strain in *Sapphicks*; as *Terruit Urbem*, Hor.

ADO'NIUM, an Herb which the Poets feign to have ſprung up from the Blood of *Adonis*.

ADONIUM [with *Botaniſts*] Southern-wood.

To ADO'PT [*adoptare*, L.] to chuſe a Son of another Perſon, for a Son or Heir; to make one not of a Kin capable to inherit.

ADO'PTION, the Choice or chuſing a Perſon for a Son and Heir.

ADO'PTIVE [*adoptivus*, L.] pertaining to Adoption; alſo he that is adopted by another.

ADOPTI'VI } An ancient Sect ſo called, on Account
ADOPTIA'NI } of the Manner wherein they conceived our Saviour to be the Son of God.

A'DOR, a Kind of pure Bearded Wheat, which the Ancients uſed in Sacrifices.

ADO'RABLE [*adorabilis*] fit or deſerving to be adored or worſhipped; if the Word is at any time applied to Men, it denotes worthy of all Honour and Reſpect.

ADO'RABLENESS [of *adorabilis*, L.] Worthineſs to be adored.

A'DORAT [with *Chymiſts*] a Weight of four Pounds.

ADORA'TION, a rendring profound Reſpect and Submiſſion; Reſpect, Reverence, Worſhip.

To ADO'RE [*adorare*, L.] to reverence, to pay divine Worſhip, to ſhew profound Reſpect and Submiſſion; alſo to admire extravagantly or dote upon.

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

ADORNA'TION } Adorning, Ornaments, Beautify-
ADO'RNMENT } ing.

AD PONDUS *omnium* [in *Phyſicians* Bills] ſignifies that the Ingredient or Medicine laſt preſcribed muſt be as much as all the reſt before preſcribed.

AD QUOD DAMNUM [*Law*] *i. e.* to what Damage; a Writ lying for the Sheriff to enquire what Damage it may prove to others, if the King grant a Market or Fair, *&c.*

or where a Perſon or Perſons would turn a common Road or Highway, and lay out another as convenient.

A'DRAGANT, See *Tragacanth*.

ADRAMIRE [*Law Term*] to oblige one's ſelf before a Magiſtrate to perform ſomething.

ADRECTA'RE } [*O. L. Rec.*] to ſatisfy, to make a-
ADRETIA'RE } mends.

ADSCITI'TIOUS [*adſcititius*, L.] borrowed, added, far fetch'd, foreign, counterfeit, falſe.

ADR'Y [a and ꝥꝛiꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] Thirſty.

ADSTA'NTES, See *proſtates*.

AD TERMINUM *qui præteriit* [*Law*] a Writ of Entry, lying where a Man having Leaſed Lands or Tenements for a Term of Years or Life, after the Expiration of which, is held by the Tenant or Stranger that is in Poſſeſſion, and keeps out the Leſſor. In this Caſe this Writ lies for the Leſſor and his Heirs.

To ADVA'NCE [*avancer*, Fr.] to ſtep or go forward, alſo to promote or further; alſo to prefer or raiſe; alſo to give Money before-hand.

ADVANCE, *Foſs* [*Fortification*] a Ditch of Water round the Eſplanade or Glacis of a Place to prevent its being ſurprized by the Beſiegers.

ADVANCE *Guard* [*Military Affairs*] the firſt Line or Diviſion of an Army ranged or marching in Battle Array, or that Part which marches firſt toward the Enemy.

ADVA'NCEMENT [*avancement*, F.] Preferment, Promotion.

ADVA'NCER [with *Hunters*] one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, *viz.* that which is between the back Antler and the Palm.

ADVA'NTAGE [*avantage*, F.] Good, Profit, Benefit; alſo Gain, alſo over Meaſure.

ADVANTA'GEOUS [*avantageux*, F.] tending to a Perſon's Good or Benefit; alſo convenient, uſeful.

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS [of *avantage*, F.] Profitableneſs.

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

A'DVENT [*adventus*, L.] a coming to.

ADVENT [in *Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*] a Time ſet apart by the Church as a Preparation for the approaching Feſtival of *Chriſtmas*.

ADVENT *Sundays*, are in Number four, the firſt of which Faſts are on St. *Andrew*'s Day, *November* 30. or the next Sunday following, and they continue to the Feaſt of *Chriſt*'s Nativity.

ADVENTI'TIA, *dos*, a Dowry or Portion given to a Woman by ſome other Friend, beſides her Parents, *L.*

ADVENTITIOUS [*adventitius*, L.] accruing or befalling a Perſon, or Thing from without.

ADVENTITIOUS [in the *Civil Law*] is applied to ſuch Goods as fall to a Perſon either by mere Fortune, or the Liberality of a Stranger, or by collateral Succeſſion, in Oppoſition to *Profectitious*, *i. e.* ſuch Goods as deſcend in a direct Line, from Father to Son.

ADVENTITIOUS *Glandules* [*Anatomy*] thoſe Kernels which are ſomething under the Arm-holes in the Neck, as the *King's Evil*, &c.

ADVENTITIOUS *Matter* [with *Philoſophers*] Matter which does not properly belong to any Body, either natural or mix'd; but comes to it from ſome other Place; as in the freezing of Water, ſome frigorifick Particles do not enter in, which are adventitious to the Water, either from the Air or the freezing Mixture.

ADVENTREM *inſpiciendum* [*Law*] a certain Writ in the Statute of *Eſſoins*.

To ADVE'NTURE [*avanturer*, F.] to venture, or put to the Venture, to hazard.

ADVENTURE [*avanturer*, F.] chance, accidental, encounter, hazard; alſo an extraordinary or ſurprizing Enterprize.

ADVE'NTUROUS }
ADVEN'TURESOM } bold, daring, hazardous.

ADVE'NTURESOMNESS [of *avanturer*, F.] Venturesomneſs.

A'DVERB [with *Grammarians*] a Part of Speech which being joined to a Verb, ſerves to expreſs the Manner, Time, &c. of the Action.

ADVE'RBIAL [*adverbialis*, L.] pertaining to an *Adverb*.

ADVE'RSABLE [*adverſabilis*, L.] that is adverſe or contrary to.

ADVERSA'RIA, a Common-place Book. *L.*

A'DVERSARY [*adverſarius*, L.] one who oppoſes, or is againſt one; one who ſues another at Law; an adverſe Party.

ADVE'RSATIVE [*adverſativus*, L.] a Part of Speech in Grammar that ſignifies ſome Oppoſition or Contrariety between what goes before and what follows.

ADVE'RSE [*adverſus*, L.] contrary, oppoſite.

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

ADVE'RSITY [*adverſité*, F. *res adverſæ*, L.] Affliction, Trouble, Misfortune, Calamity, Miſery.

To ADVE'RT [*advertere*, L. to turn to] to mark, mind or take heed.

ADVE'RTENCE } [of *advertere*, L.] Attention, Heed-
ADVE'RTENCY } fulneſs, Mindfulneſs.

To ADVERTI'SE [*avertir*, F.] to give Notice, Advice or Intelligence of.

ADVE'RTI'SEMENT [*avertiſſement*, F.] Information, Intelligence given to Perſons inveſted in an Affair; alſo Advice, a putting in mind.

To ADVE'SPERATE [*adveſperatum*, L.] to grow towards the Evening.

ADVI'CE [*avis*, F.] Counſel; alſo Notice, an Account.

ADVI'GILANCE [*advigilantia*, L.] a diligent Watching.

ADVI'SABLE [of *aviſer*, F.] that may be adviſed about; alſo fit to be done.

ADVI'SABLENESS [of *aviſable*, F. and *neſs*, *Eng.* Termination Fitneſs to be adviſed, done, &c.] Expediency.

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

ADVI'SEDNESS [of *aviſer*, F.] Conſiderateneſs.

ADULA'TION, Fawning, Flattery, L.

ADVI'SEMENT, Conſultation.

ADULA'TOR, a Flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Clawback, *L.*

ADULA'TORY [*adulatorius*, L.] pertaining to, or full of Flattery.

ADU'LT [*adultus*, L.] that is grown or come to full Ripeneſs of Age.

ADU'LTNESS [of *adultus*, L.] the being grown to Ripeneſs of Years.

ADU'LTERANT [*adulterans*, L.] adulterating.

ADU'LTERATE } [*adulteratus*, L.] corrupted, mar-
ADU'LTERATED } red, ſpoiled, counterfeit, made of a baſer Alloy or Mixture.

To ADU'LTERATE [*adulterare*] to corrupt, mar, ſpoil or counterfeit.

ADU'LTERATENESS, Baſeneſs or Counterfeitneſs.

ADULTERA'TION, a corrupting, counterfeiting, &c. It conſiſts in mixing ſome baſer Matter with Wines, Chymical Preparations, Medicinal Drugs, Metals, &c. ſo that they are rendered not genuine, or truly good.

ADU'LTERINE [*adulterinus*, L.] counterfeit, forged.

ADULTERINE [in *Civil Law*] a Child iſſued from an adulterous Amour or Commerce.

ADUL'TEROUS [of *adulter*, L. *adultereux*, F.] Pertaining to, or given to Adultery.

ADU'LTERY [*adulterium*, L.] properly the Sin of Incontinency in married Perſons, defiling the Marriage Bed; it is Adultery, if but one of them be married, in the married Perſon, Fornication in the unmarried.

ADULTERY [with ſome whimſical *Aſtronomers*] a Term uſed of an Eclipſe of the Moon, which (as they ſuppoſe) happens in an unuſual and irregular manner, as Horizontal Eclipſes, where though the Sun and Moon are diametrically oppoſite, yet by reaſon of the Refraction, they appear as if above the Horizon.

ADU'MBRANT [*adumbrans*, L.] ſhadowing.

ADU'MBRATED [*adumbratus*, L.] ſhadowed, reſembled.

ADUMBRA'TION, a Shadowing, a Remembrance, *L.*

ADUMBRA'TION [in *Heraldry*] is when any Figure in a Coat-armour is born ſo ſhadowed or obſcured, that nothing is viſible but the bare Purfile, or (as the Painters call it) the Out-line; when this happens, it is ſaid to be *adumbrated*.

ADUMBRATION [with *Painters*] a Sketch, a rough Draught of a Picture.

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

ADU'NCITY [*aduncitas*, L.] Crookedneſs.

A'DVOCATE [*advocatus*, L. *i. e.* called to] a Perſon well ſkilled in the *Civil Law*; who maintains the Right of ſuch Perſons as need his Aſſiſtance, either by Word or Writing.

Lord ADVOCATE [in *Scotland*] an Officer of State, appointed by the King to adviſe about the making and executing

cuting *Law*; to defend his Right and Interest in all publick Assemblies, to prosecute Capital Crimes, &c.

College of Faculty of ADVOCATES [in *Scotland* a College consisting of 180, appointed to plead in all Actions before the Lords of Sessions.

ADVOCATE [in a *metaphorical Sense*] one who lays to Heart, or secures the Interests of another upon all Occasions, in which Sense Christ is said *to be our Advocate in Heaven.*

Church Ecclesiastical ADVOCATES signifie the Advocates of the Causes and Interests of the Church, being retained as a Counsellor and Pleader to maintain the Rights and Properties of the Church; also a Patron who has the Advowson of Presentation.

A'DVOCATESHIP [of *avocat*, F. *advocatus*, L. and *Ship*] the Office of an Advocate.

ADVOCATIO'NE *Decimarum* [in *Law*] a Writ lying for the fourth Part of the Tithes belonging to any Church.

ADVOLA'TION, ADVOLI'TION a Flying towards, or to. *L.*

ADVOLU'TION, a rolling towards, *L.*

To ADVO'W, To AVO'W [*avouer*, F.] to justify and maintain an Act formerly done: Thus he is said *to avow*, who having taken a Distress for Rent, &c. justifies or maintains the Act, after the Party distrained has sued a Replevin to have his Goods again.

ADVOWEE', AVOWEE' one that has a Right to present to a Benefice.

ADVOWEE *Paramount*, *i. e.* the highest, that is to say, the King.

ADVO'WSON, AVO'WZEN [*Common Law*] the Right which a Bishop, Dean and Chapter, &c. or any Lay-Patron has to present a Clerk to a Benefice, when it becomes void.

ADVO'WSON *Appendant*, an Advowson that depends on a Manour, as an Appurtenance to it; thence called an *Incident of the Kitchen.*

ADVOWSON *in Gross*, that Right of Presentation which is Principal, Absolute or Sole, not belonging to any Manor, as a Part of its Right.

ADVO'WTRY [*Old Statutes*] Adultery.

ADU'ST [*adustus*, L.] burnt or parched up.

ADUST [in a *Medicinal Sense*] the Blood, when by reason of its excessive Heat, the thinner Parts of it steam through in Vapours, the thicker remaining black, and full of Dregs, as if parch'd or burnt; when so, it is said to be adust.

ADU'STIBLE [of *adustus*, L.] capable of being parched, scorched, burned.

ADU'STION, Scorching, parching, *L.*

A'DYTUM ["Αδυτον of α privative, and Δύω to pass or go under] a secret Place or Retirement in *Pagan* Temples, where their Oracles were given, into which Places none but the Priests were permitted to go; the Sanctuary.

ÆA'CEA, solemn Feasts and Combats celebrated in *Ægina*, in Honour of *Æacus.*

Æ'ACUS [of 'Αιακίζω to beat, or αἰάζω to lament] according to the Poets, was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, or *Egina*. The *Painims* supposed him to be of such Justice, that he was appointed by *Pluto* to be one of the Judges of *Hell*, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*, to discuss the Transgressions of dead Men, and to assign to them Punishments according to their Merits.

ÆCHMALOTA'RCHA ['Αιχμαλωταρχὴς, of 'Αιχμαλωτὸς, Gr. to lead captive, and ἀρχὴ a Chief] the Chief or Leader of Captives.

ÆDOI'CA *Ulcera* [with *Surgeons*] Ulcers or Sores about the privy Parts; Buboes, Shankers.

ÆGA'GROPILI [of Αἴξ a Goat, &c.] Balls generated in the Stomachs of Animals, hard on the Outside, but containing a kind of heavy Matter on the Inside.

Æ'GILOPS ['Αιγίλωψ, of αἰγὸς Gen. of αἴξ a Goat, and ὤψ an Eye, *Gr.*] Darnel, Wild Oats.

Æ'GILOPS [in *Surgery*] a Swelling between the Nose and great Corner of the Eye, which if not timely opened, the Bone underneath will putrify; also the *Fistula Lacrymalis.*

ÆGIPA'NES ['Αιγιπᾶνες, Gr. of Αἴξ and Πᾶν] Beasts like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats, and Satyrs.

ÆGI'PYROS ['Αιγίπυρος, of αἴξ and πῦρ, Gr. Fire] the Herb Buck Wheat, Rest Harrow or Cammock.

ÆGI'RINON ['Αιγίρινον, Gr.] an Ointment made of the black Poplar Tree.

ÆGO'CERAS ['Αιγόκερως, Gr.] the Herb Fœnugreek.

ÆGO'CERAS ['Αιγόκερως, Gr.] the Sign Capricorn.

ÆGOLE'THRON ['Αιγολέθρος, Gr.] a Flower, a sort of Crow-foot, *L.*

ÆGO'NICHON [ἀιγόνυχον, Gr.] the Herb Gromwel, *L.*

ÆGOPHTHA'LMOS ['Αιγοφθάλμος, Gr.] a precious Stone resembling the Eye of a Goat.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM, sc. *Unguentum* [*Pharmacy*] a detersive Ointment compounded, &c. of Honey, Green Copper, Dyers Galls, Verdigrease, &c. good to cleanse Ulcers, so named, as tho' of the Colour of an *Egyptian*, altho' it is rather of a dusky-brown.

ÆGYPTI'ACA, ÆGYPTI'ACUM, ÆGYPTI'ACUS [with *Botanists*] of the Product or Growth of *Egypt.*

ÆIPATHI'A ['Αειπαθὲια, Gr.] a Passion or Affection of long Continuance.

ÆL, AL in Compound Names, is a *Saxon* Particle, and signifies all or altogether, as πᾶς does in *Greek.* Ælfin signifies altogether Conquerer, Ælbert all-illustrious, *Aldred* altogether reverend, *Alfred* altogether peaceful.

ÆEL, ÆLF a *Saxon* Particle, according to the different Dialects is pronounced *Ulf*, *Wulf*, *Hulf*, *Hilf* or *Helf*, and signifies the same that we pronounce *Help*; so *Alwin* is victorious Help; *Aelwold* an auxiliary Governour; *Aelfgiva*, a Giver of Aid or Assistance.

AE'LLO ['Αελλὰ, Gr. a Whirlwind or Storm] one of the Harpies or monstrous Birds, mentioned by the Poets. *L.*

Æ'LMSFEOH, Peter-pence anciently paid to the Pope.

ÆNI'GMA ["Αινιγμα, Gr.] an intricate or difficult Question, a Riddle, *L.*

ÆNIGMA'TICAL ['Αινιγματικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to or full of Riddles, &c.

ÆOLIPY'LE ['Αἰόλου πύλαι, *i. e.* the Gates of *Æolus* or the Wind] a Contrivance or Device for curing or helping smoaking Chimnies.

ÆOLIPILE, ÆOLIPILA an Hydraulick Instrument, consisting of a hollow Ball of Metal, having a slender Neck or Pipe arising from the Ball, which being filled with Water and thus exposed to the Fire, produces a violent Blast of Wind.

Æ'OLUS [according to the *Poets*] was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Acesta*, who being God of the Winds, had his Residence in one of the Islands near *Sicily*, where he is feigned to have kept the Winds close Prisoners in a Cave, giving them Liberty when he thought convenient.

The Moral of this is, *Æolus* was once Lord of the Seven Islands on the *West* Part of *Sicily*, and being well skill'd in divining from what Coasts the Winds would blow, which he conjectur'd from Smoak ascending from the *Æolian* Islands, gave the *Poets* a Handle to make him King of the Winds.

ÆO'LII SCLOPE, a Wind Musket, which will shoot Bullets with Wind and Air, as forcibly as with Powder.

ÆON [Αἰὼν, Gr. Age] the Duration of a Thing.

ÆONS, from the *Ideas* which are imagined to be in God, some Hereticks personifying them, and feigning them distant from God, and to have been produced by him, some Male and others Female, of an Assemblage of these they have composed a Deity, which they called Πλήρωμα, Gr. *i. e.* Fulness.

ÆQUILI'BRITY [*æquilibritas*, L.] Equalness of Weight.

ÆQUILI'BRIUM [in *Mechanicks*] is when equal Weights at equal Distances, or unequal Weights at unequal Distances, mutually proportionable to the Center, cause the Arms of any Ballance to hang even, so that they do not outweigh one another; even Weight and Poize.

A'ER ['Αὴρ, Gr.] Air, one of the 4 Elements.

Æ'RA is said originally to have signified a Number stamp'd on Money, to denote the current Value of it; and if so, it may come from *Æs* Brass, from which Plural *Æra* came the feminine singular *Æra*, and that because they put the Word *Æra* to each Particular of an Account, as we now do *Item*, or else because the *Romans* anciently marked down the Number of Years in Tables with little Brass Nails; and so in Reference to the last mentioned Custom the Word *Æra* came to signify the same with *Epocha*, viz. a certain Time or Date from whence to begin the new Year; or some particular Way of reckoning Time and Years.

And in this Sense the Word is thought to be composed of these initial Letters A. E. R. A. for *Annus erat regni Augusti*, the *Spaniards* having began their *Æra* from his Reign.

Reign. There are many *Æra's* uſed by Chronologers, the moſt eminent of which are

1. The *Æra* of the Creation of the World, which began, according to the *Julian* Account, on the twenty fourth Day of the Month of *October*, which ſome place 3951 Years before the Birth of Chriſt, others reckon 3983, and *Kepler* 3993.

The *Chriſtian Æra*, from the Birth of *Chriſt*, begins *December* 25.

The *Roman Æra*, from the Building of the City of *Rome*, begins *April* 21, and is 752 Years before Chriſt's Time.

The *Turkiſh Æra* or *Hegira*, which they account from *Mahomet's* Flight, begins the 16th of *July*, *A. D.* 622.

The *Æra* of the *Olympiads* begins from the New Moon in the Summer Solſtice 777 Years before the Birth of *Chriſt*. This *Æra* and and that of *Iphitus* is chiefly uſed by *Greek* Hiſtorians.

Æ'RIAL [*aerius*, L.] pertaining to the Air, or bearing ſome Relation or Reſemblance to the Air.

AERIAL *Perſpective*, is that which repreſents Bodies weaken'd and diminiſhed in Proportion to their Diſtance from the Eye.

AE'RIE, an Airy or Neſt of Goſhawks.

AERIZU'SA [Ἀερίζουσα, Gr.] a Jaſper Stone, reſembling the Air or Sky in Colour.

Æ'ROMANCY [ἀερομαντεία, of ἀὴρ the Air, and μαντία Prophecy, Gr.] a foretelling future Events from certain Spectres or other Appearances in the *Air*, and ſometimes thus; they folded their Heads in a Napkin, and having placed a Bowl full of Water in the open Air, they propoſed their Queſtion in a ſmall whiſpering Voice, at which Time if the Water boil'd or fermented, they thought what they had ſpoken of was approved and confirmed.

AEROME'LI [of Ἀὴρ and μέλι, Gr] Manna, Honey-Dew.

AEROMETRI'A [Ἀερομετρία, Gr.] the Art of meaſuring the Air, its Powers and Properties.

ÆRUGI'NEOUS [*ærugineus*, L.] ruſty, canker'd, mildewed.

Æ'RUGO, the green Ruſt of Copper or Braſs, the Ruſt or Canker of Metal, *L.*

ÆRU'MNOUS [*ærumnoſus*, L.] wretched, miſerable.

Æs USTUM, Calcin'd Copper. *L.*

ÆSCHYNO'MENOUS *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] ſuch as if touch'd by the Hand or Finger, ſhrink in or flag their Leaves, *Senſitive Plants.*

ÆSCULA'PIUS [Ἀσκλήπιος of α privative, and τὸ σκέλλεσθαι, becauſe he ſuffers not to die] the Poets make him the Son of *Apollo* by the Nymph *Coronis*, whom *Apollo* kill'd with an Arrow while ſhe was big with Child, becauſe ſhe had admitted another to her Bed, but preſerv'd the Child by cutting it out of her Womb, and afterwards 'twas ſuckled by a Goat.

Others ſay, that *Æſculapius* was a poor Infant, whom his cruel Parents being aſham'd to own, laid in a Wood near *Epidaurus*, and was fortunately found by ſome Huntſmen, who obſerving a lambent Flame about its Head, they accounting it a Prognoſtick that the Child would prove in Time an eminent Perſon, put him to Nurſe to a Woman named *Trigo*. Being grown up, he ſtudied Phyſick under *Chiron* the *Centaur*, and proved ſo great a Proficient in the Art, that he obtained the Stile of the God of Phyſick.

He had a Temple built to him in a City of the *Romans* named *Tetrapolis*, which was enrich'd with noble Preſents, offered by Perſons, who aſcrib'd their Recovery out of dangerous Sickneſſes to *Æſculapius*. And the Walls of this Temple were hung, and in a Manner hid, with Memorials of Miracles done by him.

The *Grecians* celebrated Plays to him every five Years, nine Days after the *Iſthmean* Games in the Woods near the City *Epidaurus*. *Æſculapius* was worſhipped under the Form of a Serpent by the *Romans*, who, when the City of *Rome* was grievouſly afflicted with the Plague, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Epidaurus* to fetch the God *Æſculapius* to their Aſſiſtance, and they ſay the Serpent that was worſhipped there for *Æſculapius*, follow'd the Ambaſſadors of its own Accord to the Ship that carried it to *Rome*. The *Romans* built a Temple for it in the Iſle call'd *Tiberina*. Sick People us'd to lye in this Temple for Recovery of their Health, and oftentimes, when they found themſelves no better, revil'd *Æſculapius*.

To *Æſculapius* were dedicated the Serpent, the Goat, the Raven, the Dog and the Dragon.

The Ancients painted him in the Form of an old Man with a long Beard, having on his Head a Crown made of the Branch of a Bay-tree, and in his Hand a Staff full of Knots, about which a Serpent twiſted itſelf, and at his Feet was either a Dog or an Owl.

Theſe Things were deſign'd as Hieroglyphicks of the Qualities of a good Phyſician, intimating that he ought to be as cunning as a Serpent, as vigilant as a Dog, as experienc'd as a Perſon of great Age, to be capable of managing a Concern ſo difficult as Phyſick is.

It is reported that *Dionyſius* the *Sicilian* Tyrant coming into a Temple, where the Statues of *Apollo* and *Æſculapius* were ſtanding together, *Æſculapius* having a grave Beard of Maſſy Gold, he took away the Beard, colouring his Sacrilege by putting a Jeſt upon *Æſculapius*, ſaying, it was not juſt that he ſhould have a Beard, when *Apollo* his Father had none.

Æ'SCULUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Medlar-tree. *L.*

Æ'STABLE [*æſtabilis*, L.] belonging to Summer.

ÆSTI'FEROUS [*æſtifer*, L.] ebbing and flowing as the Tide.

ÆSTIMA'TIO *Capitis* [*Old Saxon Law*] the Price or Value ſet on one's Head. In a great Aſſembly of the Eſtates of the Realm held at *Exeter*, King *Athelſtan* declared what Fines ſhould be paid *pro æſtimatione capitis*, for Offences committed againſt ſeveral Perſons, according to their Degrees of Honour; thus the Æſtimation of the King's was 30000 *Thrymſa's*.

ÆSTIMA'TORY [*æſtimatorius*, L.] pertaining to prizing or valuing.

ÆSTI'VAL [*æſtivalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Summer.

ÆSTIVA'LIS, ÆSTIVA'LE, ÆSTI'VUS } [with *Botaniſts*] flowering in Summer-time.

To Æ'STIVATE [*æſtivare*, L.] to lodge or ſojourn in a Place during the Summer Time.

ÆSTIVA'TION, a Dwelling or Reſidence in a Place for the Summer Time.

Æ'STUARY [*æſtuarium*, L.] a Place overflow'd with Sea Water, a Marſh full of Salt Water.

ÆSTUARY [with *Phyſicians*] the receiving the Vapours or Steam of certain Drugs, Herbs, &c. into the Body, thro' a Hole made in a Seat or Chair.

To Æ'STUATE [*æſtuare*, L.] to overflow, to rage like the Sea.

ÆSTUA'TION, a fervent Deſire, a great Heat, *L.*

ÆSTUO'SE [*æſtuoſus*, L.] full of Heat, boiling with Heat.

Æ'TAS Age; hence *anno ætatis ſuæ*, under the Effigies of Perſons, ſignifies in the Year of their Age. *L.*

ÆTATE *Probanda*, a Writ which lay to enquire whether the King's Tenant, holding in Chief by Chivalry, was of full Age to receive his Lands into his own Hands.

ÆTE'RNABLE [*æternabilis*, L.] poſſible to be or to become eternal.

Æ'THEL [Æðel, *Sax.*] noble or famous, as *Æthelred*, famous Counſel, &c.

Æ'THER [Αἰθὴρ of ἀεὶ θέω, I run always, or of αἴθω ſhining bright, or of ἀεὶ θέρων, always warming, Gr. or of אור, *Heb.* illuſtrious] is moſt commonly uſed to ſignify a very fine, thin, diaphanous, Fluid, which, as ſome ſuppoſe, ſurrounds the Earth up to as far as the Interſtellary World, and which eaſily penetrates and runs through all Things, and permits all Things to run as eaſily through it. Dr. *Hook* calls that Medium or Fluid Body, in which all other Bodies do as it were ſwim and move, *Æther*. But this ſome diſapprove of, as favouring too much of the *Carteſian Doctrine* of an abſolute *Plenum*, which has been proved an Impoſſibility by many infallible Reaſons and Experiments. Therefore as we call the *Medium*, in which we breathe and live, the *Air*, by which we mean an elaſtic, fluid Body, which either has very large Interſtices devoid of all Matter, or elſe is in Part fill'd with a Fluid, very eaſily moving out of them by Compreſſion, and returning as readily into them again when that Compreſſion is taken off; ſo we alſo do agree to call that finer Fluid *Æther* (if it be a Body) which is extended round our Air and Atmoſphere, above it and beyond it up to the Planets, or to an indefinite Diſtance, tho' we ſcarce well underſtand what we mean by the Word *Æther*.

ÆTHE'REAL [*ætherеus*, L.] pertaining to or of the Quality of Æther.

ÆTHEREAL *Matter* [with *Naturaliſts*] a very fine, thin, tranſparent Fluid, which (as ſome imagine) ſurrounds the Earth up as far as the Firmament of fixed Stars; which eaſily pierces and runs through all Things, and permits all Things as eaſily to run through it.

ÆTHEREAL *World*, all that Space above the upper Element, viz. *Fire*, which the Ancients imagined to be perfectly homogeneous, incorruptible, unchangeable, &c.

ÆTHEREAL *Oil* [*Chymistry*] a fine subtil Oil, approaching nearly to the Nature of a Spirit.

ÆTHIO'PICUS, ÆTHIO'PICA, ÆTHIO'PICUM } [with *Botanists*] of the Product of the Southern Parts of *Africa*. L.

ÆTHIO'PIS ['Αιθίοπις, Gr.] an *Æthiopian* Herb like Lettice, with which Enchanters are said to open Locks, and dry up Rivers.

Æ'THIOPS *Mineral* [of 'Αιθίοψ, Gr. a Blackmoor, from its Colour] a Medicine prepared by imbodying running Quicksilver and Flour of Brimstone, and then deflagrating off the Mixture in a Crucible.

ÆTHO'LICES [of 'Αίθω, Gr. to burn] hot fiery Pustules.

ÆTIOLO'GICA ['Αιτιολογική, Gr.] that Part of Physick which explains the Causes and Reasons of Diseases, in order to cure them.

ÆTIO'LOGY [*ætiologia*, L. of 'Αιτιολογία, of αἰτία a Cause, and λέγω, Gr. to say] a Rhetorical Figure shewing a Cause or Reason.

ÆTIOLOGY [in *Medicine*] the Reason given of natural or preternatural Accidents in human Bodies.

ÆTI'TES ['Αετίτης, Gr.] the Eagle Stone, a Stone that when shaken rattles as if there was another within it. It is falsely reported to be taken out of an Eagle's Nest; but others say it is found by the Sides of Rivers, on Mountains, in the Ground, &c.

ÆVITE'RNI [among the *Romans*] certain Deities, so called, because they remained to Perpetuity, to whom they always offered red Oxen in Sacrifice.

A'FFABLE [*affabilis* L.] easy to be spoken to, courteous, civil.

AFFABI'LITY, A'FFABLENESS } [*affabilitas*, L.] Easiness to be spoken to or of Address, Gentleness, courteous or kind Behaviour.

AFFA'BROUS [*affaber*, L.] cunning, artificial.

AFFABULA'TION, the Moral of a Fable, *L.*

AFFAI'R [of *affaire*, F.] Business, Concern, Matter, Thing.

To AFFE'CT [*affectare*, L.] to set one's Mind upon; to have an Inclination to, to love, to desire, to hanker after; to aspire to; also to move the Affection.

AFFECTA'TION, Affectedness, Conceitedness, Self-opinionatedness; Formality, Niceness, Preciseness, *L.*

AFFE'CTED [*affectatus*, L.] disposed or inclin'd to, as *well* or *ill affected*; also formal, nice, precise, as *an affected Way*; also over-curiously done, as an *affected Stile*.

AFFECTED [in a *Medicinal Sense*] a morbid or disorderly State of the Part, seized or afflicted with a Disease or Malady, as *the Part affected*.

AFFE'CTION, Inclination towards, Good Will, Kindness, Love, Passion.

AFFECTION [with *Naturalists*] a Quality or Property of some natural Being.

AFFECTION [with *Physicians*] is used, for a morbid or disorderly State of the Part.

AFFECTION [in a *Legal Sense*] signifies a making over, pawning or mortgaging a Thing, to assure the Payment of a Sum of Money, or the Discharge of some other Duty or Service.

AFFE'CTIONATE [*affectionné*, F.] full of Affection, loving.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, Fulness of Affection.

AFFECTIONS [with *Humanists*] are distinguished into *Primary* AFFECTIONS *of Being* [in *Metaphysicks*] are *Unity*, *Truth* and *Goodness*.

United AFFECTIONS *of Being* [in *Metaphysicks*] are such as are predicated of *Being*, singly and solely, and are convertible with it, without any Conjunction, as *every Being is good*, and *all good is a Being*.

Disunited AFFECTIONS *of Being* [in *Metaphysicks*] are predicated for it with a disjunctive Term, and by taking in both Parts of the Sentence are convertible with it, as *Being is either necessary or contingent*, and *whatsoever is either necessary or contingent is a Being*.

AFFECTIONS *of Body* [with *Naturalists*] certain Modifications of a Body occasioned or introduced by Motion, by means of which the Body comes to be so and so disposed.

AFFECTIONS *of the Mind*, are what are commonly called Passions.

AFFE'CTUOUS [*affectuosus*, L.] much desired or affected.

AFFECTUO'SITY [*affectuositas*, L.] Affection.

AFFE'CTUS, the Affection, Disposition, or any Disorder of the Mind, *L.*

AFFE'CTUS [in *Medicine*] Sickness, or any Disorder of the Body.

AFFE'RERS [in *Law*] Persons appointed by a Court Leet upon Oath, to settle and moderate the Fines on them that have committed Offences, which may be punished arbitrarily, no Statute having appointed an express Penalty.

To AFFE'RE *in Amercement* [in *Law*] signifies to lessen or mitigate the Rigor of a Fine.

AFFE'TTO [with *Musicians*] that kind of Musick which must be performed in a very tender, moving, and affecting manner, and for that Reason, rather slow than too fast.

AFFETTUO'SO, the same as *Affetto*.

AFFEU'RER [*Old Rec.*] to set the Price of a Thing.

AFFI'ANCE, Trust, Confidence *Fr.*

AFFI'ANCE [with *Divines*] signifies an Acquiescence of the Mind, by which it is supported against all unnecessary Doubts and Fears, upon Account of the Divine All-sufficiency in general; but with a more special Eye to his Knowledge, Wisdom and Providence.

AFFIANCE [in *Law*] the plighting of Troth between a Man and a Woman, upon an Agreement of Marriage.

To AFFIANCE, to betroth, or plight the Faith.

AFFIDA'RE [*Old Records*] to plight Faith, to swear Fealty.

AFFIDA'TIO *Dominorum*, the Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

AFFIDA'TION, a mutual Fidelity between one Person and another, *L.*

AFFIDA'TURE [*affidatura*, L.] mutual Contract.

AFFIDA'TUS [*Old Law*] a Tenant by Fealty.

AFFIDA'VIT [*i.e.* he has plighted his Faith or sworn] a Deposition, or the witnessing a Thing upon Oath.

To make AFFIDAVIT [*Law Term*] to swear to the Truth of a Thing before a Magistrate.

AFFIDIA'RI [in *ancient Deeds*] to be inrolled and mustered for Soldiers, upon having taken an Oath of Fidelity.

AFFI'NAGE, the refining of Metals, *Fr.*

AFFI'NITY [*affinitas*, L.] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; also the Relation or Agreeableness between several Things.

To AFFI'RM [*affirmare*, L.] to avouch, assure or maintain the Truth of a Thing.

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

AFFI'RMANCE, the Act of ratifying after the beforementioned manner.

AFFIRMA'TION, an assuring or speaking point blank.

AFFI'RMATIVE [*affirmativus*, L.] pertaining to Affirmation, positive, peremptory; in which Sense it is opposed to Negative.

AFFIRMATIVE *Heretick* [in the *Popish Law*] one who owns the Errors he is charged withal, and maintains the same in his Examination with Firmness and Resolution.

To AFFI'X [*affixum*, L.] to fasten to; to set up or post up a Bill.

AFFI'XION, a fixing or fastening to, *L.*

AFFLA'TION, a blowing or breathing upon, *L.*

AFFLA'TUS, a Blast or Inspiration, a blowing or breathing upon, *L.*

To AFFLI'CT [*affligere*, L.] to cast down, to cause Grief to one, to trouble, disquiet, vex or oppress.

AFFLI'CTEDNESS [of *afflictus*, L. and *ness*] Affliction.

AFFLI'CTION, Adversity, Grief, Sorrow, Trouble, Calamity, Misery, Distress.

AFFLI'CTIVE [*afflictif*, F.] causing or bringing Affliction.

A'FFLUENCE, A'FFLUENCY } [*affluentia*, L.] Abundance, great Store, Plenty, Wealth.

A'FFLUENT [*affluens*, L.] abounding, flowing to, increasing.

A'FFLUENTNESS [*affluentia*, L.] great Plenty.

AFFLU'X [*affluxus*, L.] a Flowing to, as of Humours to or upon any Part.

AFFO'DILUS [with *Botanists*] the Daffodil, a Flower.

AFFORA'RE [*Old Law Term*] to set a Value or Price upon a Thing.

AFFORCIA'RE [*Law Word*] to add, increase or make stronger.

AFFO'RCIAMENT [*Old Records*] a Fort or strong Hold.

AFFORCIAME'NTUM *Curiæ*, the calling of a Court upon some solemn and extraordinary Occasions, *Old Law Records*.

To

To AFFO'RD [some derive it of *ad*, L. at, and boarde, *Sax.*] to table, or find with Victuals, to give or yield, to produce.

To AFFO'REST [*Forest Law*] to lay a Piece of Ground waste, and turn it into Forest.

To AFFRA'NCHISE [*affranchir*, F.] to set a Person free from Bondage, to make him Free or a Freeman.

AFFRA'Y [probably of *affrayer*, F.] a Fray, a Skirmish, a Fight between two or more Parties.

AFFRA'Y } [in *Common Law*] is an Affrightment
AFFRAI'MENT } put upon one or more Persons; which may be done by an open shew of Violence only, without either a Blow given, or a Word spoken; as if a Man should appear in Armour, or with Weapons not usually worn, it may strike a Fear into such as are unarmed, and therefore is a common Wrong, and is enquirable in a *Court-Leet*; but differs from an Assault, because that is a particular Injury.

AFFRI'GHTMENT [of *Fretement*, hiring, or fraighting F.] the same as *affretamentum*.

AFFRETAME'NTUM [*Old Law Rec.*] the Freight of a Ship, *Fr.*

A'FFRA } [*Old Rec.*] Bullocks or Beasts of the Plough.
A'FFRE }

A *false* A'FFER [*Northumberland*] a slow or dull Horse, also hence the Term *Aver Beasts*.

AFRE'SH [of *Frais*, F.] freshly, anew, newly, over again.

To AFFRI'CATE [*affricare*, L.] to rub against, to rub into Powder, to crumble.

To AFFRI'GHT [probably of a, and ꝑhitzan *Sax.*] to put into a Fright or Fear, to scare.

AFFRONI'TRE [*affronitrum*] L. of Ἀφρὸς Froth, and νίτρον, *Gr.* Nitre] the Spume or Froth of Nitre.

To AFFRO'NT [*q. d. ad frontem*, L. *i. e.* to the Face.] to offer an Abuse, to hector, brave or swagger over, *&c.* F.

An AFFRONT, an Abuse, an Injury done either by Words, bad Usage, or Blows, F.

AFFRO'NTE [in *Heraldry*] facing, or fronting one another.

AFFRO'NTIVE, abusive, injurious.

AFFRO'NTIVENESS, Abusiveness, Offensiveness.

AFFU'LSION, a shining upon.

AFFU'SION, a pouring to, or upon.

A'FRICANS [with *Gardeners*] *African* Marigolds.

AFT [of æftan, *Sax. behind*, *Sea Term*] used to express any Action, Motion, *&c.* done from the Stem of the Ship to the Stern; as to go or walk aft, is to go towards the Stern; *How cheer you before and aft.* How fares all the Ship's Company.

AFTER [æfter, *Sax.*] later in Time.

AFTER *Birth* } a Skin or Membrane in which the
AFTER *Burden* } Fœtus or Child is wrapped in the *Matrix*, and comes away after the Birth of the Child.

AFTER *Pains*, Pains felt in the Loins, Groin, *&c.* after the Birth is brought away.

AFTER-MATH [with *Husbandmen*] the After Grass, or second Mowings of Grass, also Grass or Stubble cut after Corn.

AFTER-SAILS [with *Sailors*] those Sails which belong to the Main and Mizzen Masts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

A'GA, a great Officer of the Grand *Seignior*, or the Chief Captain of the *Janizaries*.

AGA'T [in *Holland*, &c.] a Term used in Merchandise, which signifies the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of current Money and Bank Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 *per Cent.* in Favour of the *Note*.

AGAIN [agen, *Sax.*] another Time.

AGAINST [ongean, or agen, *Sax.*] opposite to.

AGALA'XY [*agalaxia*, L. of Ἀγαλαξία, Gr.] Want of Milk to give Suck with.

AGA'LLACHUM [Ἀγάλλοχον, *Gr.*] Wood-aloes.

A'GAMIST [*agamus*, L. of ἄγαμος, Gr.] an unmarried Person; a Batchelor or Widower.

AGAPAI', [Ἀγάπαι, Gr.] Love Feasts used among the Primitive Christians, after the receiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper, in order the more closely to unite them in Love.

AGAPE' [Ἀγαπὴ, Gr.] Charity, Kindness, Love; also Alms-giving.

AGAPE'T [of Ἀγάπη, Gr. and *peto*, L. to hunt after] a Whore-master; one who hunts after Women.

AGA'RICON [Ἀγάρικον, Gr.] Agarick, a sort of large Mushroom, which grows on the Trunks of Trees, especially the Larch-tree.

AGA'ST [of a *and* ȝhaſt, *Sax.* a Ghost or Spectre] in a great Fright dismay'd with Fear.

AGASY'LLIS [Ἀγασυλλὶς, Gr.] the Herb *Ferula*, or Fennel-Giant, out of which comes the Gum called *Ammoniack*.

AGATHI'TES [with *Botanists*] the Herb Marjoram, *L.*

A'GATE [Ἀχάτης, Gr.] a precious Stone well known.

A'GE [probably of apa, *Sax. i. e.* always] the whole Continuance of a Man's Life; also the Space of an hundred Years compleat; also a certain State or Portion of the Life of Man, which is divided into four different Ages, as *Infancy*, *Youth*, *Manhood*, *Old Age*, F.

Infancy or *Childhood*, extends from the Birth to the fourteenth Year.

Youth, or the Age of Puberty commences at fourteen, and ends at about twenty-five.

Manhood, terminates at fifty.

Old Age commences from fifty, and extends till the Time of Death.

AGE [in *Law*] is used to signify those special Times which enable Men and Women to do that, which they could not do before, being supposed to want Judgment. Thus a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance at twelve Years of Age, and is at Age of Discretion at fourteen, and at full Age at twenty-one.

AGE *Prier* [*Common Law*] is when an Action is brought against one that is under Age for Lands coming to him by Descent, who may then move the Court, and pray that the Action may be staid till he is of full Age, which is most commonly allowed; but in the *Civil Law* it is otherwise, for that obliges them to answer by their Tutors or Guardians.

Old AGE [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a Raven, because that Bird lives a great while, and therefore to represent a Man dead in a very Old Age, the *Egyptians* painted a dead Raven.

AGES [*of the World*] are certain Periods or Limits of Time, which for the Convenience of Chronology and History are distinguished, by those Accidents and Revolutions that have happened in the World; the Generality of Chronologers agree in making seven Ages or Periods.

I. From the Creation of the Word to *Noah's* Flood which contains 1656 Years.

II. From *Noah's* Flood to the Birth of *Abraham*, which contains 382 Years.

III. From *Abraham's* Birth to the Departure of *Moses* and the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt* which contains 550 Years.

IV. From the *Israelites* going out of *Egypt* to the Building of *Solomon's* Temple, which contains 479 Years.

V. From the laying the Foundation of the Temple to the Reign of *Cyrus* in *Babylon*, which contains 493 Years.

VI. From the Reign of *Cyrus* to the Coming of Christ, which contains 538 Years.

VII. From the Birth of Christ to the present Year 1730, the whole from the Creation of the World, to this Year 1731, makes 5783 Years.

The Chronologers do pretty generally agree, as to the dividing the Time from the Creation into seven Periods or Ages, yet they differ as to the Time contained in these Periods: so that *Chevereau* in his History of the World reckons more than thirty different Opinions.

Again, the Poets distinguish the Age of the World into four Periods: the *Golden*, the *Silver*, the *Brazen*, and the *Iron* Age; the *Golden Age*, was in the Reign of *Saturn*; the *Silver*, that of the Beginning of *Jupiter*; the *Brazen Age*, was when Men began to depart from their Primitive Simplicity and Honesty, and to fall to Injustice and Rapine; and the *Iron Age*, when they grew not only covetous and unjust, but added Cruelty, Savageness, and Barbarities to their Vices.

It is not improbable, but that this Notion of the four Ages was taken from the History of the Golden Image, seen by *Nebuchadnezzar* in a Dream, mentioned in *Daniel*, by which the first Monarchy was denoted the *Golden* one, the second *Silver*, the third *Brazen*, and the fourth *Iron*, and that the *Greeks*, who of a long Time had Commerce with the *Egyptians*, had it from them.

AGEMO'GLANS [of אגם barbarous and עלם a Child, *q. d.* untaught] Christian Children, who being seized young by *Turkish* Officers, are instructed in the *Mahometan* Principles, and made *Janizaries*.

A'GENCY [*agence*, F] Acting, Management.

AGENFRI'DA [*Old Records*] the true Lord or Owner of any thing.

AGENHINE [or third Night, agn hine, *Sax.*] a Perſon that comes to an Houſe as a Gueſt, and lies there the third Night, after which Time he is looked upon as one of the Family; and if he break the King's Peace, his Hoſt was to be anſwerable for him. See *Hogenhine*.

AGENT [*agens*, L.] a Doer, alſo a Dealer or Factor for another; alſo a Reſident at a foreign Prince's Court, who manages the Affairs of his King or Republick, or of a Corporation, &c.

AGENT and PATIENT [*Law Phraſe*] made uſe of when one is the Doer of a Thing, and alſo the Perſon to whom it is done, as when a Woman endows her ſelf with the faireſt of her Husband's Poſſeſſion.

AGENT [in *Phyſicks*] that by which a Thing is done or effected, or which has a Power by which it acts on another; or induces ſome Change in another by its Action.

Natural } AGENTS [with *Scholaſticks*] are ſuch as are
Phyſical } immediately determined by the Author of Nature to produce the contrary thereto, as Fire which only heats, but does not cool.

Free } AGENTS [with *Scholaſticks*] are ſuch as
Voluntary } may equally do any Thing, or the contrary or oppoſite of it; as acting not from any Predetermination but from Choice, ſuch the Mind is ſuppoſed to be, which may either *will* or *nill* the ſame Thing.

Univocal AGENTS [with *Naturaliſts*] are ſuch Agents as produce Effects of the ſame Kind and Denomination with themſelves.

Equivocal AGENTS [with *Naturaliſts*] are ſuch Agents whoſe Effects are of a different Kind from themſelves.

AGEOMETRESI'A [Ἀγεωμετρεσία, Gr.] a Want or Defect in Point of Geometry.

AGERA'TIA [Ἀγηρατία, Gr.] a vigorous old Age.

AGE'RATON [Ἀγήρατον, Gr.] the Herb Everlaſting, Cotton-weed, Moth-wort or Maudlin.

AGERO'NIA, a Goddeſs that was ſuppoſed to cure Agues, &c.

To A'GGERATE, to heap up, *L.*

AGGERO'SE [*aggeroſus*, L.] full of Heaps.

AGGLOMERA'TION, a winding into a Bottom, *L.*

AGGLU'TINANTS [in *Medicine*] ſtrengthening Remedies, whoſe Office and Effect is to adhere to the ſolid Parts of the Body, and by that to recruit and ſupply the Place of what is worn off and waſted by the animal Actions.

AGGLUTINA'TION, a glueing together, *L.*

AGGLUTINA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] the Addition of new Subſtance, or the giving a greater Conſiſtence to the animal Fluids, by which they are the more fit for Nouriſhment.

To AGGRA'NDIZE [of *aggrandir*, F.] to make great, to raiſe, to advance, to prefer.

AGGRA'NDIZEMENT [*aggrandiſſement*, F.] a making great; but more eſpecially in worldly Condition or Eſtate, a making honourable.

To A'GGRAVATE [*aggravatum*, L.] to enlarge upon the Heinouſneſs of a Crime; to heighten, to make heavy and grievous, to provoke.

AGGRAVA'TION, a Provoking, *L.*

A'GGREGATE [*aggregatum*, L.] the whole Maſs ariſing from the joining or collecting ſeveral Things together.

To AGGREGATE [*aggregatum*, L.] to collect, join together unto the ſame Body; alſo to admit or receive into a Society.

A'GGREGATED *Flowers* [with *Botaniſts*] a Flower which conſiſts of many little Flowers, meeting together to make one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and ſticking Seed, and contained in one and the ſame Calix.

AGGREGA'TION, a collecting or uniting into one, &c. *L.*

AGGREGATION [in *Phyſicks*] a Species of Union, by which ſeveral Things which have no natural Dependence or Connection one with another, are collected together ſo as in ſome Senſe to conſtitute one.

AGGRE'SS } affaulting, ſetting upon, *L.*
AGGRE'SSION }

AGGRE'SSES } [*Heraldry*] the ſame as Pellets and
OGRESSES } Balls.

AGGRE'SSOR, one that aſſails, firſt ſets upon, or aſſaults.

AGGRE'STEIN [in *Falconry*] a Diſtemper in Hawks proceeding from a ſharp Humour.

AGGRIE'VANCE [probably of *ad* and *grief*, F.] Affliction, great Trouble, Wrong, Injury.

To AGGRIE'VE [prob. of *ad* and *gravare*, L.] to afflict, trouble, injure, &c.

AGI'LD [Ægild, of a priv. and ȝilꝺan, *Sax.* to pay] free from Gild or Penalty, not ſubject to cuſtomary Fine or Impoſition.

A'GILE [*agilis*, L.] nimble, quick.

A'GILENESS } [*agilitas*, L.] Nimbleneſs, Activity.
AGI'LITY }

A'GILER [of a and ȝile, *Sax.*] an Obſerver or Informer.

AGILLA'RIUS, a Hayward or Keeper of a Herd of Cattle in a common Field, ſworn at the Lord's Court; alſo of the Herd of a Lord of the Manour, &c.

AGIO [in *Holland*] 2 or ſometimes 4 *per Cent.* in Favour of the Bank Notes.

AGI'ST [of *giſte*, F.] a Bed or Reſting Place.

To AGIST [*Com. Law*] to take in and feed Strangers Cattle in the King's Foreſt, to collect the Money for the King's Uſe; alſo to take in other Mens Cattle into any Ground at a certain Rate *per* Parcel.

AGISTA'TOR } an Officer that takes Cattle into a Fo-
AGI'STOR } reſt, and receives the Money.

AGI'STAGE } the Herbage or Feeding of Cattle on a
AGI'STMENT } Foreſt or Common.

A'GITABLE [*agitabilis*, L.] capable of being agitated, moved, &c.

To A'GITATE [*agitatum*, L.] to ſtir; alſo to tumble and toſs, to bandy; alſo to debate a Queſtion.

AGITA'TIO *Animalium in Foreſta* [*Foreſt Law*] the Drift of Beaſts into the Foreſt, *L.*

AGITA'TION a Stirring, Shaking, or a reciprocal Motion of a Body this Way and that, a tumbling or toſſing; alſo the Management of a Buſineſs in Hand.

AGITATION [with *Philoſophers*] a brisk inteſtine Motion of the Corpuſcles of a natural Body.

AGITATION [*of Beaſts in the Foreſt*] anciently ſignified the Drift of Beaſts into the Foreſt.

AGITA'TOR, a Stirrer up, one who carries on or manages an Affair.

AGITA'TORS [in the Time of the Civil Wars in *England*, *A. D.* 1647.] Perſons choſen out of every Regiment to ſit in Council, and manage the Affairs of the Parliament Army.

AGLAOPHO'TIS [Ἀγλαοφωτις, Gr.] a certain Herb of a glorious Colour, with which Magicians uſed to call forth Devils; ſome call it Piony.

A'GLET, the Tag of a Point, a ſmall Plate of Metal; alſo a ſort of Subſtance that grows out of ſome Trees before the Leaves.

A'GLETS } [with *Floriſts*] thoſe Pendants which hang
A'GLECTS } on the Tip End of the Chives and Threads, as in Tulips, &c.

AGLOSSOSTOMOGRAPHIA [of α neg. γλῶσσα the Tongue, στόμα the Mouth, and γραφη a Deſcription, Gr.] the Title of the Book of a *German* Author, who deſcribes a Mouth without a Tongue.

A'GMINAL [*agminalis*, L.] belonging to a Troop.

A'GNAIL [of anȝe pained, and nægȝl a Nail] a Sore which breaks out at the Root of the Nails in the Fingers, &c.

AGNA'TI [*Civil Law*] the Male Deſcendants of the ſame Father in different Lines.

AGNA'TION [*Civil Law*] that Line or Conſanguinity or Kindred by Blood, which is between ſuch Males as are deſcended from the ſame Father.

AGNIGLO'SSA [Ἀγνόγλωσσα, Gr.] the Herb Plantain, *L.*

AGNINA LINGUA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Lamb's-Tongue, or Ribwort Plantain, *L.*

AGNI'TION [in ſpeaking either of a Perſon or Thing] that is known or diſcover'd by ſome Mark or Token, *L.*

AGNOI'TES [of ἀγνοήτα of ἀγνοέω, Gr. I know not] Hereticks who deny'd that Chriſt knew the Day of Judgment.

AGNO'MEN [with the *Romans*] a Name additional to the Sirname of a Perſon, on account of ſome particular Atchievement, as K. *William* the Conqueror.

AGNOMINA'TION, a Nick-name, *L.*

AGNOPHAGI'TES [*Agnophagitæ*, of *agnus*, L. a Lamb, and φαγῶν, Gr. to eat] Feeders on Lamb's Fleſh

A'GNUS, a Lamb or young Sheep under a Year old, *L.*

AGNUS *Caſtus* [with *Botaniſts*] the chaſt Tree, otherwiſe called the *Italian* Willow or *Abraham's Balm*, *L.*

AGNUS DEI's [*i. e.* Lambs of God] the Figure of a Lamb with, or holding a Croſs, ſtampt upon white Wax, in an Oval Form; which being bleſs'd by the Pope, is either given or ſold, as a precious Relick.

AGONA'LIA [of Ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] certain annual Feasts held by the *Romans* on the ninth of *January*, with Fighting of Prizes, and other Exercises in Honour of *Janus*, L.

AGO'NEA, Sacrifices offered for good Success in Business.

AGO'NES *Capitolini* [among the *Romans*] Festivals held to *Jupiter*, as Protector or Guardian of the Capitol. At this Festival Poems were sung or recited in Honour of him by the Poets.

AGONI'A [of ἀγών, Gr. a Struggle] a violent Passion or Agony.

AGONIA [of α neg. and γονὴ the Semen, Gr.] a Defect of the Seed.

AGO'NISM [Ἀγώνισμα, Gr.] a Tryal of Skill at Weapons, a Combat.

AGONI'STA [Ἀγωνιστὴς, Gr.] a Wrestler, a Champion, or a Person who strives in Masteries.

AGONI'STICAL } [of Ἀγωνιστικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to
AGONI'STICK } Combating, or to Prize-fighting.

AGO'NIUS, a God worshipped by the *Romans*, to bless their Undertakings, L.

AGONIZANTS [of ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] certain Friers who assist those who are in Agonies.

To AGONI'ZE [*agonizare*, L. of ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr. to strive valiantly, to play the Champion.

AGONOCLI'TES [of α neg. γόνυ the Knee, and κλείω to celebrate, &c.] Hereticks in the seventh Century, whose distinguishing Tenet was, never to kneel, but to deliver their Prayers standing.

AGONOTHE'TA [ἀγωνοθέτης, Gr.] an Overseer of Activity, the Judge in such Games, the Master of the Revels, L.

AGONOTHE'TICK, belonging to the Masteries of Activity.

A'GONY [ἀγωνία of ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] Extremity of Anguish, as when Nature makes the last Effort against a Disease; also the Pangs of Death; also excessive Grief, Horror, a trembling Passion.

AGORONO'MUS [ἀγορανόμος] the Clerk of a Market, L.

AGOU'TY [in *America*] a little Beast of the Shape and Size of a Rabbet, which has no more than two Teeth in each Jaw, and feeds like a Squirrel. But is a fierce Creature, and when irritated, will stamp with its Hind-Feet, and erect its Hair.

A'GREAT [of a and ȝreat, *Sax.*] by the Great, in the Gross; in the whole.

AGRA'MMATIST [*agrammatus*, L. of ἀγράμματος, Gr.] an unlearned, illiterate Man.

AGRA'RIA *Lex*, a Law made by the *Romans* for the Distribution of Lands among the common People, L.

To AGREE' [*agreer*, F.] to consent, to yield to, to make up a Difference, to strike up a Bargain.

AGREE'ABLE [*agreable*, F.] agreeing or suiting with; also pleasant, charming.

AGREE'ABLENESS [*qualité agreable*, F.] Suitableness, Pleasantness, &c.

AGREE'MENT, Agreeableness; also Reconcilement; also Articles agreed upon, Bargain or Contract.

AGREE'MENT [in *Common Law*] a joining together or Consent of two or more Minds in any thing already done, or to be done hereafter.

AGRE'SSES, See *Ogresses*.

AGRE'ST [*agrestis*, L.] belonging to Fields, Rustick, Clownish.

AGRE'STICAL [of *agrestis*, L.] pertaining to the Country, Clownish.

AGRE'STY [*agrestas*, L.] Clownishness.

AGRI'A [with *Botanists*] the Shrub Holly, L.

AGRIA [with *Surgeons*] a scurvy Scab hard to cure: a rebellious Ulcer, L.

AGRIACA'NTHA [ἄκανθα ἀγρία, Gr. Wild] a sort of wild Thistle, L.

AGRIA'MPELOS [ἀγριάμπελος, Gr.] a Plant called Wild Vine.

AGRICU'LTURE [*agricultura*, L.] the Art of Husbandry, or the Improvement of Land, in order to render it fertile.

AGRIELÆ'A [ἀγριελαία, Gr.] the wild Olive.

AGRIMONI'A [ἀγριμωνη, Gr.] Agrimony, L.

AGRIMONIA *Sylvestris* [*Botany*] Silver Weed, or wild Tansey, L.

AGRIOCA'RDAMUM [ἀγριοκάρδαμον, Gr.] a sort of Water-Cresses, L.

AGRIOCA'STANUM [of ἄγριος, Gr. wild, and *castanum*, L. a Chesnut] Wild-Chesnut, the Earth-nut, the Pignut.

AGRIOCI'NARA [with *Botanists*] the Plant Ladies Thistle, or wild Artichoke.

AGRIONA'RDUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Valerian, L.

AGRIO'NIA [Ἀγριώνια, Gr.] a Solemnity observed in Honour of *Bacchus*, which was celebrated in the Night after the Manner following. The Women assembled together and made a strict Search for *Bacchus*, and after some time of Search not finding him, said he was retired to the Muses, and had hid himself among them. This Ceremony being over, they fell to Feasting, and diverting themselves with proposing Riddles and cramp Questions; and Ivy being look'd upon as sacred to *Bacchus*, great Quantities of it were used at this Time.

AGRIOPA'LMA [with *Botanists*] Archangel or Dead Nettle, L.

AGRIOPASTINA'CA [with *Botanists*] the wild Parsnip or Carrot.

AGRIOPHY'LLON [ἀγριοφύλλον, Gr.] the Herb Hog's-Fennel or Sulphur-Wort, L.

AGRIOSE'LINUM [ἀγριοσέλινον, Gr] a Flower, a sort of Crow-feet.

AGRI'PPA [of *agre pedibus natus*, born wrong with the Feet foremost] a Name given to such as are born with Difficulty, or their Feet foremost.

AGROU'ND [a-ȝrunde, *Sax.*] upon the Ground; also nonplus'd, obstructed.

AGRYPNI'A [ἀγρυπνία, Gr.] a watching or a dreaming Slumber.

AGRYPNOCO'MA [of ἀγρυπνία watching, and κῶμα a deep Sleep, *Gr.*] a waking Drowsiness, a Disease wherein the Patients are continually inclined to Sleep, but scarce can sleep, being affected with a great Drowsiness in the Head, a Stupidity in all the Senses and Faculties, and many times a *Delirium* too. It is the same as *Coma Vigil*, L.

A'GUE [probably of *aigu*, F. sharp] a Disease well known.

AGUE TREE, Sassafras.

AGUI'SH, pertaining to or of the Quality, or apt to cause Agues

AGUILLANNEU'F, the Name of a certain Ceremony of the *French Druids*, who, when they were to go to gather Mistletoe against *New Year's Day*, walked about the Fields adjoining to their Forest, crying out, *A gui l'an neuf*, i. e. *to the Mistletoe the New Year, to the Mistletoe the New Year*. Also the same Name was apply'd to a sort of Begging which was used in some Bishopricks for the Tapers in Churches, but this Custom was put down, *Anno* 1592.

A'GUISHNESS [of *aigu*, F. sharp] the Quality of an Ague, Coldness, Shiveringness.

AGU'RAH [אגורה, *Heb.*] a certain *Hebrew* Coin supposed to be the same as *Gerah*.

AID [*aide*, F.] Assistance, Help, Succour, Relief.

AID [in *Law*] a Tax or Subsidy; also anciently an Imposition laid by the King on Tenants, &c. for marrying his Daughter, or Knighting his eldest Son.

To AID [*aider*, F.] to help, to assist, to succour.

AID DE CAMP } [in an *Army*] an Officer who attends
AID DE CON } one of the Generals, either the General, Lieutenant General or Major General, to receive their Orders (as Occasion shall require) and carry them.

AID PRIER [i. e. *Aid Prayer*] a Word made use of in pleading for a Petition in Court, to call in Help from another Person who hath an Interest in the Thing contested.

AID *of the* KING [*Law* Term] is where the King's Tenant prays Aid of the King on account of Rent demanded of him by others.

AID MAJOR } [in an *Army*] an Officer who assists the
A'DJUTANT } Major in his Duty, and in his Absence performs it all. His Post is on the Left, beyond all the Captains, and behind the Lieutenant Colonel, when the Battalion is drawn up.

AIDS [in *Horsemanship*] are the Assistances and Helps that the Horseman gives an Horse, from the gentle and moderate Use of the *Bridle*, the *Spur*, the *Caveson*, the *Poinson*, the *Rod*, the *Action* of the *Legs*, the *Motion* of the *Thighs*, and the *Sound* of the *Tongue*.

AIDS DE CAMP [of the *King*] certain young Gentlemen, whom the King appoints in the Field to that Office.

AIE'L } [in *Law*] the Name of a Writ, the same as
AILE' } *Ayel*.

AIGLE'TTE [in *Heraldry*] an Eaglet or a young Eagle, F.

AIGRE DE CEDRE, Lemon and Sugar, a cooling Liquor uſed in *France*, *F.*

AIGREE'N, Houſleek.

AIGUE' *Marine*, ſee *Aqua Marina*.

AIGUI'SCE } [in *Heraldry*] a Term apply'd to a Croſs,
AIGUI'SSE } when its four Ends are ſharpened, but
AGUI'SSE } ſo as to terminate in obtuſe Angles, *F.*



AIGUISCE } [in *Heraldry*] *as a Croſs Aiguiſſe*,
EIGUISCE } ſignifies a Croſs having two Angles at the Ends, cut off, ſo as to terminate in Points; but it is not like the Croſs Fitchee, that goes tapering away by Degrees to a ſharp Point, for this *Croſs Aiguiſee* has only an obtuſe Point made by taking off the Angles.

To AIL [of æglian, *Sax.* to be ſick] to be ſick or ill.

AI'LMENT, an Indiſpoſition or light Diſorder of Body.

AILS, Beards of Wheat.

AIM [of *eſme*, F.] that Point at which a Perſon looks to ſhoot at a Mark; alſo a Purpoſe or Deſign.

To AIM [of *eſmer*, F.] to direct at a Mark; alſo to purpoſe or deſign.

AJOURE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies ſome Part of an Ordinary that is ſo taken away that the Field appears; it is a *French* Term, and is derived of *jour* a Day or Light, and ſignifies that the Part which ſhould be covered by the Ordinary is ſo far expoſed to View.

AIR [*Aer*, L. of Ἀὴρ Gr. of τῷ ἀεὶ ῥεῖν, becauſe it is always flowing, or as others from Ἄημι to breathe, or as others ſay of אוֹר *Heb.* Light] is generally underſtood to be that Fluid in which we breathe and the Earth is encloſed, and as it were wrapped up.

AIR is found to have theſe Six Properties following.

1. It is liquid, and cannot be congeal'd like Water.

2. It is much lighter than Water, but yet it is not without its Gravity.

3. It is diaphanous, that is, it tranſmits the Light.

4. It can eaſily be condens'd and rarified.

5. It has an elaſtick Force.

6. It is neceſſary for Flame and Reſpiration.

I. It is much more liquid than Water is, and cannot be congeal'd, and that for the Reaſons following.

1. Becauſe it ſeems to have Pores much larger, full of finer Matter, of a very quick Motion, whereby the Particles of Air are continually driven about, as it appears by this Experiment, that if Air be pent up in a Veſſel it is eaſily condenſed; whereas no Perſon yet, by any Invention, has been able to condenſe Water.

2. The Particles of Air are very fine and branched, ſo that they leave Interſtices between one another, and can never be formed into a compact Body.

II. Water has been prov'd by Experiment to be 840 Times heavier than Air, from whence it will follow, that a certain Bulk of Air contains in it 840 times leſs homogeneous Matter than an equal Bulk of Water does; and this is the Reaſon why *Air* may be condens'd, but not *Water*.

III. The Air is *Diaphanous*, becauſe having very wide Pores, and ſeparable Parts, it admits the Matter whereof Light conſiſts through right Lines. And hence it is, that not only the Sun and the Planets ſhine or reflect their Light upon us, but alſo the fixt Stars are ſeen by us at an immenſe Diſtance. But as deep Water does not tranſmit all the Rays which fall upon it, becauſe the Series of Light is interrupted by the Motion of the watery Particles: So many of the Rays, which fall upon this prodigious Bulk of *Air* over us, muſt needs be broken off and intercepted before they reach us; which probably may be the Cauſe, that where the Sky is very clear, it is not quite tranſparent, but appears of a more blue and wateriſh Colour

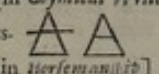
IV. AIR is condenſed and rarified, becauſe it conſiſting of branchy Particles, thoſe Particles are eaſily ſcatter'd by an extraordinary quick Motion, which is called *Rarifaction*.

Again, they are eaſily thruſt into a leſs Compaſs, while their Branches are driven together, and cloſe one with another, and thereby cruſh out the liquid Matter which lay between them; and this is called *Condenſation*.

There are a Multitude of Experiments to prove this; as there are a ſort of Guns, into which ſuch a Quantity of Air may be forc'd, as to ſhoot out a Leaden Bullet with great Violence.

V. That the Air has an Elaſtick Force; that is, that it has a Power to return to the ſame State, and re-occupy the ſame Space which it filled before, when ever the Force that cruſhed it into a narrower Compaſs is removed, the beforementioned Experiment does demonſtrate.

VI. *That* AIR *is neceſſary for Flame or Reſpiration.* Without Air, Flame and Fire go out, and Air ſeems to have a nitrous or ſulphurous Matter in it, that the Air which lies upon ſo many Plants, Animals and Minerals, upon which the Heat of the Sun continually operates and extracts a good Part of them, muſt needs carry away with it innumerable Particles of Sulphur and volatile Salts, wherewith Things abound, as chymical Experiments demonſtrate.

AIR [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters. 

AIR [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a Cadence and Liberty of Motion, that is accommodated to the natural Diſpoſition of a Horſe, that makes him work in the Manage, and riſe with Obedience, Meaſure and Juſtneſs of Time. Others uſe the Word Air in a ſtrict Senſe, to ſignifie a Manage that's higher, ſlower and more artfully deſigned than the *terra a terra*. The Walk, Trot and Gallop are not in the general accounted Airs; others again uſe the Word Air, for the Motion of a Horſe's Legs upon a Gallop.

A'IRINESS [of *Air*] Briſkneſs, Livelineſs.

High AIRS, are the Motions of a Horſe that riſes higher than *terra a terra*, and works at *Curvets*, *Balotades*, *Croupades* and *Capriols*.

AIR [with *Phyſicians*] makes one of the ſix Non-naturals.

Innate AIR [with *Anatomiſts*] is ſuppoſed to be a fine aerial Subſtance incloſed in the Labyrinth of the inward Ear, and to miniſter to the due Conveyance of the Sounds in the Senſory.

AIR [with *Muſicians*] ſignifies the Melody or the Inflection of a Muſical Compoſition.

To AIR [*airer*, F.] to expoſe to the Air, alſo to dry before the Fire.

AIR PUMP, a Machine or Inſtrument contrived to extract or draw the Air out of proper Veſſels. See *Pump*.

AIRE } [in *Falconry*] a Neſt of Hawks or other Birds
AIRY } of Prey, eſpecially the Neſt which Falcons make uſe of to hatch their Young in.

AIRY [*aerius*, L.] pertaining to the Air; full of Air or Life, briſk, lively; alſo that has no Subſtance, thin, light.

AIRY *Meteors* [with *Aſtronomers*] ſuch as are bred of flatulous and ſpirituous Exhalations or Vapours; as Winds, *&c.*

AIRY *Triplicity* [with *Aſtrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*.

AISE, the Herb Ax-weed.

AISIAME'NTA, Eaſements or Conveniences, including any Liberty of Paſſage, open Way, Water-Courſe, *&c.* for the Eaſe and Convenience of any Tenant, of a Houſe or Land, *L.*

AISLE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies winged, or having Wings, *F.*

AISTHA'LES [αἰσθαλὲς, Gr.] Sengreen or Houſleek.

AISTHE'RIUM [of αἰσθάνομαι, Gr. to perceive] the Senſory of the Brain.

AI'STHESIS [αἴσθησις, Gr.] the Senſe of Feeling; alſo the Act of Feeling.

AISTHETE'RION } [αἰσθητήριον, of αἰσθάνομαι to per-
AISTHETE'RIUM } ceive, *Gr.*] the common Senſory of the Brain.

AIT } [Ɛighτ, *Sax.*] a little Iſland in a River.
EYGHT }

A'JUTAGE [*ajutage*, F.] the Spout belonging to a *jet de eau*, or Pipe, which throws up Water in a Fountain.

AI'ZOON [ἀΐζωὸν, Gr. *i. e.* ever-green] Sengreen or Houſleek.

To AKE } [of æce, Pain or Grief, or æcian, *Sax.*] to
To ACHE } be painful, to be pained.

To have an AKING *Tooth at one*, to be angry at, to have a Mind to rebuke or chaſtiſe one.

AL, an *Arabick* Particle, added to ſome Words, to give them a more emphatical Signification, as *Alchymy*, *Algebra*, *Alkali*, &c.

A'LA, the Wing of a Fowl.

ALA [with *Botaniſts*] the Angle which the Leaves or the Foot-ſtalks of Leaves make with the Stalk or any Branches of it.

ALA [in *Anatomy*] a Term uſed for ſeveral Parts of the Body, which bear a Reſemblance to the Figure of a Wing, as the Top of an Auricle, *&c.*

ALABA'NDICA *Roſa* [ſo named of *Alabanda* in *Aſia Minor*] a ſort of Damask Roſe with whitiſh Leaves; ſome take it for the Province Roſe.

ALABA'STRA [in *Botany*] thoſe little green Leaves of a Plant that compaſs in the Bottom of a Flower.

ALABA'STRITES, the Alabaſter Stone, *L.*

ALA-

ALABA'STRUM } [ἀλάβαστρον, Gr.] an Alablaſter Box
ALABA'STRUS } of Ointment.

ALABA'STRUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Bud or green Leaves of Plants which incloſe the Bottom of Flowers before they are ſpread.

ALA'CRITY [*alacritas*, L.] Briskneſs, Airineſs, Livelineſs.

ALÆ, is uſed to ſignify the Lobes of the Liver, and the *Nymphæ*, the ſpongeous Bodies in the *Pudendum Muliebre*; alſo the Cartilages of the Noſe which form the Noſtrils.

ALÆ [in *Military Affairs*] ſignifies the two Extreams of an Army ranged in Form of Battle.

ALÆ ECCLESIASTICÆ, the Wings or Side-Iſles of a Church, *L.*

ALAMI'RE [in *Muſick*] the loweſt Note but one in the three Septenaries of the Scale of Muſick or Gamut

ALAMO'DE [*à la mode*, F. *i. e.* after the faſhion] a ſort of Silk for Women's Hoods and Scarves.

ALANERA'RIUS, a Keeper of Spaniels and Setting Dogs for Hawking, *O. L. Rec.*

ALA'RM } [*Alarme*, F.] a Signal given by loud Cries,
ALA'RUM } or the Sound of warlike Inſtruments to cauſe People to take Arms upon the ſudden Arrival of an Enemy.

ALA'RM } [*Metaphorically*] any manner of ſudden
ALA'RUM } Noiſe, *&c.* cauſing Fear, Fright or Trouble; alſo a Chime ſet in a Clock or Watch.

To ALA'RM [*alarmer*, F. probably *q. d. ad arma*, L. to Arms] to give an Alarm, to fright, or put in a Fright.

ALARUM POST [*Milit. Affairs*] the Ground which the Quarter-maſter General appoints to each Regiment, to which they are to march in caſe of an Alarm from the Enemy.

ALA'SS [probably *q. d. O me laſſum*, O tired me, *L.* or *Helas*, F.] an Interjection of Complaint, Grief, *&c.*

ALATE'RNUS [with *Botaniſts*] the moſt beautiful Shrub for Hedges, of a lovely green Colour and ſweet ſcented Bloſſom.

ALA'Y [*Hunting* Term] uſed, when freſh Dogs are ſent into the Cry.

A'LBA, a Surplice or white Veſtment, uſed by a Prieſt officiating at Divine Service; an *Albe* or *Aube*, L.

ALBADA'RIA [*Anat.*] the largeſt Bone of the great Toe, at the uppermoſt part of the *Metatarſus*, *Arab.*

ALBA FIRMA [*Law* Term] an annual Rent that was payable to the chief Lord of a Hundred, called *Alba*, &c. becauſe it was paid in Silver, call'd *white Money*, and not in Corn, call'd *Black-mail.*

Alba Spina [*Botany*] the white Thorn, *L.*

ALBE', ſee *Alba.*

ALBE'RGE, [*Botany*] a ſmall forward Peach of a yellow Colour.

ALBI'NUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Chaff-weed or Cud-wort.

ALBU'CUM [in *Botany*] the white Daffodil.

ALBUGI'NEA *Oculi* [with *Anatomiſts*] a very thin Tunicle or Coat of the Eye, ſo named on account of its Whiteneſs; called alſo *Adnata Tunica.*

ALBUGI'NEA *Teſtis* [*Anatomy*] the white Membrane or Skin that immediately covers the Teſticles.

ALBUGI'NEOUS [*albugineus*, L.] of or pertaining to the white of the Eye.

ALBU'GO [with *Oculiſts*] a white Speck in the horny Coat of the Eye, alſo a Pearl or Web growing over the Sight; alſo the White of the Eye; alſo the White of an Egg.

A'LBUM, White, Whiteneſs; alſo white Rent paid in Silver.

ALBUM GRÆCUM [in *Pharmacy*] white Dogs Turd.

ALBUM *Oculi*, the White of an Eye, *L.*

ALBUM *Ovi*, the White of an Egg, *L.*

A'LBURN *Colour*, a brown, ſee *Auburn.*

ALBU'RNUM [with *Botaniſts*] is eſteemed by ſome to be the Fat of Trees, that Part of the Trunk that is between the Bark and Timber, or the moſt tender Wood, to be hardened after the Space of ſome Years.

ALCA'DE } a ſort of Judge or Miniſter of Juſtice a-
ALCA'ID } mong the *Spaniards*, much the ſame as
ALCA'LDE } a Provoſt.

ALCALIZA'TION } [with *Chymiſts*] the Act of im-
ALKALIZA'TION } pregnating a Liquor with an alcaline Salt.

A'LCAHOL } [with *Chymiſts*] the pure Subſtance of any
ALCOO'L } thing that is ſeparated from the more groſs; but more eſpecially a ſubtil and highly refined Powder; and alſo a very pure Spirit, as *Alcohol Vini*, the rectified Spirit of Wine.

ALCA'ICK *Verſes*, Latin Verſes that conſiſt of two Dactyls and two Trochees, ſo named of *Alcæus* the firſt Inventor.

ALCAICKS, are of three Species; the firſt conſiſts of two Dactyls and two Trochees.

Exilium impoſitura cymbæ.

The ſecond conſiſts of five Feet; the firſt of which is a Spondee or Iambick; the ſecond an Iambick; the third a long Syllable; the fourth a Dactyl; the fifth a Dactyl or Amphimacer; as *Horace*,

Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium
Verſatur urna, ſerius ocyus
Sors exitura.

Theſe two are called *Alcaick Dactylicks*; the three Species has the firſt an *Epitrite*, the ſecond and third *Choriambus's*, and the fourth a *Bacchius*, as

Cur timet flavum tiberim tangere? Cur olivum

An ALCA'ICK Ode conſiſts of four *Strophes*, each of which contain four Verſes, the two firſt are *Alcaick* Verſes of the ſame kind; the third an *Iambick Dimeter Hypercatalectick*, *i. e.* of four Feet and a long Syllable; the fourth is an *Alcaick* of the firſt kind. The *Alcaick Strophe* entire is as follows.

Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium
Verſatur urna, ſerius ocyus
Sors exitura, & nos in æternum
Exilium impoſitura cymbæ.

An ALCA'ID [in *Barbary*] the Governour of a City.

A'LCHYMY [of *Al* an *Arabick* Particle and χυμία or χύμα, of χύω, to melt Metals] that ſublimer Part of Chymiſtry that teaches the Tranſmutation of Metals, and making the *Grand Elixir* or *Philoſophers Stone*, according to the Cant of *Adeptiſts*. The Word ſignifies no more than bare Chymiſtry without the Addition of the *Arabick* Particle *Al*, which they will needs have to ſignify a wonderful Virtue here; ſome have defin'd this Study of *Alchymy* to be *Ars ſine Arte, cujus principium eſt mentiri, medium laborare, & finis mendicare, i. e.* an Art without Art, which begins with Lying, is carried on with Labour, and ends in Beggary. And thus it was found to his Sorrow by *Penotus*, who having ſpent his whole Life and Fortune in this Art in vain, died in an Alms-houſe at *Toerdon* in *Switzerland*, and was us'd to ſay, that had he an Enemy he did not dare openly to attack, he would recommend the Study of Alchymy to him.

ALCOCHO'DON [with *Aſtrologers*] *i. e.* the Giver of Life or Years, the Planet which bears Rule in the principal Places of an Aſtrological Figure when a Perſon is born; ſo that his Life may be expected longer or ſhorter according to the Station, *&c.* of this Planet.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, the reducing any Subſtance into a fine Powder; or in Liquids, the depriving liquid Spirits or *Alcohols* of their Phlegm, or wateriſh.

To ALCOHOLI'ZE [*Chymiſtry*] to ſubtilize or reduce to an *Alcohol.*

ALCMA'NIAN *Verſe*, a ſort of Verſe compos'd of three Dactyls and a long Syllable, as

Munera, lætitiamque Dei.

ALCOLE'TA, the tartarous Sediment of Urine.

ALCO'RAD [with *Aſtrologers*] a Contrariety of Light in the Planets *Arab.*

A'LCORAN, the *Turks* Book of their Law, or Goſpel, or the Revelations and Prophecies, *&c.* written by their falſe Prophet *Mahomet.*

ALCORA'NES, high ſlender Turrets, which the *Turks* generally build for Uſe and Ornament near their Moſques.

ALCO'VE, a particular Place in a Chamber, parted by an Eſtrade.

ALCYONI'A [Ἀλκυονία, Gr.] Halcyon Stones, a ſort of Stones bred of the Froth of the Sea, with which the Birds King's-fiſhers make their Neſts.

ALDEBA'RAN [with *Aſtronomers*] the Name of a fixed Star, called *Royal*, of the firſt Magnitude, ſeated in the Head of the Conſtellation of the Bull, call'd commonly the Bull's-eye.

A'LDER *Tree* [ealꝺoꝛ, *Sax. alnus*, L.] a tree well known, delighting to grow in watery, boggy Places.

ALDER, firſt, as Alder-beſt is the beſt of all.

A'LDERMAN [of ealꝺ old, ealꝺeꝛ older, and Man, hence ealꝺeꝛman, *Sax.*] Anciently one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the *Anglo-Saxons*, being the ſecond Degree, Aꝺelm was the firſt, and Þane the third, Aldermen of *London* and other Cities, *&c.* are now the Aſſociates of the Lord Mayor, or chief Magiſtrate of a City or Corporation, *&c.*

A'LE [Ealꝺ, *Sax.*] A well known Drink.

ALE CONNER, an Officer of the City, whose Business is to inspect the liquid Measures used in Victualling-houses.

ALE TASTER, an Officer sworn in every Court Leet to examine and see that there be a due Size and Goodness of Ale, Beer, Bread, &c.

ALE COST, an Herb.

ALE DRAPER, a Victualler, an Ale-house-keeper.

ALE HOOF [of Ale-behoxan, *Sax.*] an Herb.

ALE HOUSE [Eal hus, *Sax.*] A House where strong Drink is sold.

ALE SHOT, see *Scotale.*

ALE SILVER, a Tribute or Rent paid annually to the Lord Mayor of *London* by those that sold Ale within the Liberties of the City.

ALE STAKE, A May-pole, because the Country People drew much Ale there; but not properly the common May-pole; but rather a long Stake drove into the Ground with a Sign on it that Ale was there to be sold.

ALECENA'RIUM, a sort of Hawk called a Lanner.

ALE'CTO [Αλέκτω, of α priv. and λήγω to cease, *q. d.* without Repulse] the Daughter of *Acheron* and *Night*, or *Pluto* and *Proserpine*, and one of the Furies of Hell.

ALECTO'RIA } ['Αλεκτωρία *Gr.*] the Cock-stone, or
ALECTO'RIUS } Capon-stone; a Stone about the Bigness of a Bean, and of a crystal Colour, found in the Maw or Gizzard, or rather Gall-bladder of a Cock, *L.*

ALECTOROLO'PHUS ['Αλεκτωροφος, *Gr.*] an Herb that has green Leaves like Tufts of Feathers on the Crown of a Cock; Cocks-comb, Rattle-grass or Louse-herb.

ALE'CTRYOMANCY } [*Alectryomantia*, L. of 'Αλεκ-
ALECTO'ROMANCY } τρυομαντεία, of 'Αλέκτωρ a Cock, and μαντία, *Gr.* Divination] an ancient Divination, in which they made use of a Cock in discovering secret and unknown Transactions or future Events. The Method was this; they first wrote on the Dust the twenty-four Letters of the Alphabet, and laid a Grain of Wheat or Barley upon every one of them; then having prepared a Cock magically, they let him loose among them, and those Letters out of which he picked the Corns being put together, were thought to declare whatever they had a mind to know.

ALECTRYONO'MACHY ['Αλεκτρυονομαχία, of ἀλέκτωρ a Cock, and μάχη a Fight] the Sport of Cock-fighting.

A'LEGAR [*qu.* eager or tart Ale] a sort of Vinegar made of Ale.

ALE'MBICK [of *al* an *Arabick* Particle and ἄμβιξ, Gr.] a Still, a Chymical Vessel of Pewter, Copper, &c. used in Distillations, in Shape something like an Helmet, and having a Beak or Nose towards the bottom by which the Vapours descend.

ALEMBICK in Chymical Writers is expres'd by this Character ⚗

ALE'MBOT } [with *Paracelsians*] the Philosophers
ALE'MBROTH } Salt, the Key of Art.

ALEOPHANGI'NA } [with *Physicians*] Powders of
ALEPHANGI'NA } sweet Spices.

ALE'NTOIS, see *Allantois.*

ALE'RT [of *alerte*, F. of *Ala*, L. a Wing] upon the Wing, brisk, chearful, pert.

ALE'RTNESS [of *Ale*, F. *Ala*, L. a Wing] Pertness, Livelyness.

ALE'T [in *Falconry*] the true Falcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey escape.

A'LETUDE [*aletudo*, L.] Fatness of the Body.

ALEU'ROMANCY ['Αλευρομαντεία, of ἄλευρον Meal, and μαντεία Divination] a sort of Divination or Soothsaying among the Ancients by Bread or Cake-paste.

A'LEXANDER } A Garden-help well known.
ALESSANDERS }

ALEXANDERS FOOT, an Herb, the Root of which resembles a Foot.

ALEXA'NDRINE [with Poets] a Metre that consists of two Syllables more than the common Heroick or Pentameter; as

The same the Fate of Arms and Arts you'll find,
They rose with equal Pace, with equal Pace declin'd.

ALEXIPHA'RMICK ['Αλεξιφάρμακος, of ἀλέξω to expel, and φάρμακον Poison] Of a Poison-expelling Quality.

ALEXIPHA'RMICK *Medicines* are these used either as Antidotes against Poison, or any infectious Distemper; or else to fortify the Spirits which are decay'd or drooping in malignant Distempers.

ALEXIPYRE'TICUM } of 'Αλεξιπύρετον, of ἀλέξω and
ALEXIPYRE'TUM } πυρετὸς, *Gr.* a Fever] A Medicine that drives away Fevers.

ALEXITE'RICAL } [of 'Αλεξητήριος, of ἀλέξω and
ALEXITE'RICK } ἠητήριον, *Gr.* Poison] that expels or fortifies against Poison, and prevents the mischievous Effects of it in a human Body.

ALEXITE'RICUM [with *Physicians*] A Preservative against Poison or Infection.

ALFE'T [of *Alphetum*, probably of ælan, *Sax.* a Cauldron] a sort of a Trial of an Innocency by the accused Person putting his Arm up to the Elbow into a Cauldron of scalding hot Water; and if he was hurt he was judged to be guilty, if not, he was acquitted.

AFFE'TUM, a Cauldron or Furnace.

ALFRI'DARY [with *Astrologers*] a temporary Power they imagine the Planets have over the Life of any Person.

A'LGA, a Weed or Herb that grows on the Sea-shoar, Sea-weed or Reets, *L.*

ALGA [with *Botanists*] the Sea-Oak, *L.*

ALGA *Saccharifera* [with *Botanists*] Sugar-bearing Sea-weed. By hanging in the Air, this Plant will afford repeated Efflorescences of white Sugar, as sweet as any prepared from Sugar Canes, *L.*

A'LGARET [*Chym.*] a strong Emetick and Cathartick Powder, prepar'd of Butter of Antimony.

A'LGAROT [*Chymistry*] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony, wash'd in a large Quantity of warm Water till it turn to a white Powder. It is otherwise called *Mercurius vitæ.*

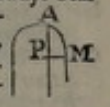
A'LGEBRA [it is deriv'd of *al* excellent, and *Gebor* the Name of its supposed Inventor] it is the Science of Quantity in general, or a peculiar Method of Reasoning, which takes the Quantity sought, as if it were known, and then by the Helps of another or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Consequences, till at length the Quantity first only supposed to be known, is found to be equal to some Quantity or Quantities certainly known; and it is two-fold, either *numeral* or *literal*: It is called the Analytical Art.

Numeral ALGEBRA } serves to resolve Arithmetical
Vulgar ALGEBRA } Questions, it is so called because the Quantity unknown and sought for, is represented by some Letter of the Alphabet, or some other Character taken at Pleasure; but all the Quantities given are expressed by Numbers, called the *Old Algebra.*

Literal ALGEBRA } is a Method by which both the
Specious ALGEBRA } Quantities given or unknown, and those unknown are severally expressed by Letters of the Alphabet; and this is useful generally in the solving Mathematical Problems, and is called the *New Algebra.*

ALGEBRAI'CAL, of or pertaining to *Algebra.*

ALGEBRAICAL *Curve* [in *Geometry*] is a Curve of such a Nature, that the Abscisses of it will always bear the same Proportion to their respective Ordinates; thus if the Product of any Abscissæ, A. P. x. multiplied into the same Quantity, p. be always equal to the Square of the Correspondent Ordinate, P. M. z. yy.



ALGEBRA'IST, a Person skilled in the Art of *Algebra.*

A'LGEMA ["Αλγημα, Gr.] Pain, Sickness.

A'LGENEB [with *Astronomers*] a fixt Star of the second Magnitude in the right Side of *Perseus*, in Longitude 57 Degrees 17 Minutes, Latitude 30 Degrees 5 Minutes.

A'LGID [*algidus*, L.] Cold, Chill.

ALGI'DITY } [*algiditas*, L.] Coldness, Chilness.
A'LGIDNESS }

ALGI'FICK [*algificus*, L.] making chilly, &c.

A'GOL [in *Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation *Perseus*, in Longitude 51 Degrees, 37 Minutes, Latitude 22 Degrees 22 Minutes, called also *Medusa*'s Head.

A'LGOR, great Cold or Chilness.

A'LGORISM [with *Mathematicians*] the practical Operations in the several Parts of specious *Arithmetick*; also the Practice of common *Arithmetick*, by ten Numerical Figures.

A'LGORITHM [with *Mathematicians*] the Art of Reckoning or Computing by Numbers, and contains the five principal Parts of *Arithmetick*, viz. *Numeration*, *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication* and *Division*; the same is called *Logistica Numeralis.*

ALGO'SE [*algosus*, L.] full of Weeds or Rees called *Alga.*

ALGUAZIL, a Serjeant or Officer in *Spain*, who arrests Persons, and executes the Orders of the Magistrate.

ALHOLLAND-TIDE [is a Corruption of *Allhallows-tide* or Time, *q. d.* the Tide or Time of all holy Men] the first Day of *November*, called *All-Saints-day.*

ALHI-

ALHIDADA [with *Aſtronomers*] the Index or Ruler that moves upon the Center of an *Aſtrolabe* Quadrant, or other Mathematical Inſtrument, *Arab.*

ALHA'NDAL [in *Pharmacy*] the *Arabian* Name of *Colocynthis*, as *Trochiſcæ Alhandali*, are Trochees compoſed of *Colocynthis*, *Bdellium* and *Gum Tragacanth.*

A'LIAS, a ſecond or further Writ iſſued from the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, after a *Capias* iſſued out without Effect.

ALIAS, *Diſt.* is to aſcertain the Name and Additions of the Defendant in Declarations for Debt on Bond, *&c.*

A'LIBLE [*Alibilis*] nouriſhable, nouriſhing.

A'LIEN [*alienus*, L.] a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a foreign Country, who, according to the *Engliſh* Common Law, is uncapable of inheriting Lands in *England*, till he his naturalized by Act of Parliament.

To ALIEN [*alienare*, L.] to transfer or convey the Property of any Thing to another.

To A'LIEN in *Fee* [*Law Term*] is to ſell the Fee Simple of any Land or Tenement, or any incorporeal Right.

To ALIEN in *Mortmain* [*Law Phraſe*] ſignifies to make over an Eſtate to a Religious Houſe, or any other Body Politick.

ALIEN *Priories*, certain Cells of Monks formerly in *England*, which appertained to foreign Monaſteries.

A'LIENABLE, that may be alienated.

To A'LIENATE [*alienare*, L.] To give, make over, or give the Right and Property of a Thing to another; alſo to draw away or eſtrange the Affections.

ALIENA'TION, a making over, *&c.*

ALIENATION *Office*, an Office to which all Writs and Covenants and Entry, upon which Fines are levied and Recoveries ſuffered, are carried, to have Fines for Alienation ſet and paid thereon.

ALIENI'LOQUY [*alieniloquium*] a talking wide from the Purpoſe, or not to the Matter in hand.

ALI'FEROUS [*alifer*, L.] bearing or having Wings.

ALIFO'RMES *Muſculi* [*Anatomy*] Muſcles in the Form of a Wing, ariſing from the *Oſſa Pterygoidea*, as alſo the Proceſs of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw.

ALIFORMES *Proceſſus* [*Anatomy*] the Prominences or Knob like Bones of the *Os Cuneiforme*, from the Fore-part, and the ſame with the *Pterygoides.*

A'LIFRED [alifred, *Sax.*] allowed or permitted.

ALI'GEROUS, [*aliger*, L.] bearing, carrying, or having Wings.

To ALI'GHT [alihtan, *Sax.*] to get off the Back of an Horſe, alſo to ſettle upon as a Bird.

A'LIMA [of α privative, and λιμὸς, *Gr.* Hunger] Medicines which either prevent or aſſwage Hunger, *L.*

A'LIMENT [*alimentum*] Food; whatſoever is proper to nouriſh or ſupply the Decays of Nature, or to recruit a Body either animal or vegetable; Nouriſhment.

ALIME'NT, [in a *Medicinal* Senſe] all that which may be diſſolv'd by the Ferment or natural Heat of the Stomach, and converted into the Juice call'd *Chyle*, to repair the continual waſting of the Parts of the Body.

ALIMENTA'LIS *Ductus*, [with *Anatomiſts*] the Gullet, Stomach and Bowels, which make but one continued Duct or Canal.

ALIME'NTARINESS [of *alimentarius*, L.] nouriſhing Quality.

ALIME'NTARY } [*alimentarius*, L.] pertaining to Nou-
ALIMENTAL } riſhment.

ALIMEN'TARY *Duct* [*Anatomy*] that Part of the Body through which the Food paſſes, from its Reception into the Mouth to its Exit at the *Anus*, including the *Gula*, *Stomach* and Inteſtines, Dr. *Tyſon*; alſo it is ſometimes us'd for the *Thoracick Duct.*

A'LIMONY [*Alimonia*, L.] Maintenance, Food, Suſtenance.

ALIMONY [in *Law*] that Portion or Allowance, which may be ſued for by a married Woman upon any occaſional Separation from her Husband, when ſhe is not charged with Adultery or Elopement.

ALIPÆ'NA ['Αλίπαινα, *Gr.*] Plaſters that have no Fat in them, *L.*

ALIPA'SMA, ['Αλιπασμα, *Gr.* a Thing that fattens] a Sort of fine Powder, mixt with Oil in order to be ſoak'd into the Body to hinder Sweating. *L.*

A'LIPEDE, [*Alipes*, L. of *Ales* a Bird, and *Pes* a Foot] nimble, ſwift of Foot.

ALI'PTERY, [*Alipterium*, L. of 'Αλειπτήριον, *Gr.*] a Place belonging to, or an Apartment in Baths, where Perſons were anointed.

A'LIQUANT PART [in *Arithmetick*] is that part of a great Number which is contained certain Times in it, with ſome Remainder over and above, as in 7, the Remainder is 1. *L.*

A'LIQUOT PART [*Arithmetick*] a Part which being taken a certain Number of Times preciſely, makes up the greateſt Number; ſo 3 is an aliquot Part of 9, for 3 times 3 makes exactly 9.

ALISA'NDERS, the Herb Lovage.

ALITU'RE [*Alitura*, L.] Nouriſhment, or the Reparation of the Body by the Affection of new, nutricious Juices.

ALITU'RGESY [*Alitugeſia*, L. of 'Αλειτουργία, *Gr.*] a Franchiſement, Exemption from any publick Office or Charge.

A'LKAHEST [*Chymiſtry*] an univerſal Diſſolvent or *Menſtruum*, which, as ſome Chymiſts pretend, will diſſolve all Sorts of mixt Bodies into a Liquor of its own Subſtance, and yet preſerve the Power of its Seeds, and alſo its natural eſſential Form intire.

ALKAKE'NGI [in *Medicine*] a Plant called the Winter-Cherry.

ALKAKE'NGI [*Botany*] the Fruit of one of the Night-ſhades; the Winter-Cherry.

A'LKALI [ſo called from the *Arabick* Particle אל *al*, and *Kali*] an Herb, called otherwiſe *Salt-wort* or *Glaſs-wort*, which is a kind of Sea-blite, and one of the principal Ingredients in making Glaſs, and affords a great Quantity of this kind of Salt, and is either fixed or volatile.

ALKALI, in the modern extenſive Senſe, is any Subſtance which being mixt with an Acid, an Ebullition and Effervеſcence enſues.

A'LKALI *Salts*, are only Acids concentrated in little Molecules of Earth, and united with certain Particles of Oil by the Means of Fire.

Fixt A'LKALIES [with *Chymiſts*] are made by burning the Plant *Kali*, *&c.* and having made a Lixivium, or *Lee* of the Aſhes, filtrating that Lee, and evaporating the Moiſture of it by a gentle Heat, ſo that the fixt Salt may be left at the Bottom of the Veſſel. This fixt Salt being render'd very porous by the Fire having paſs'd ſo often through it in its Calcination, and probably by fixing there ſome of its eſſential Salt: And becauſe that many of the fiery Particles do alſo ſtick in thoſe Pores, when any acid Liquor is mingled with it, cauſes a very great Ebullition or Effervеſcence.

Volatile ALKALIES [*Chymiſtry*] are the Volatile Salts of Vegetables, which are ſo call'd becauſe they will ferment with Acids.

ALKA'LIZATE *Bodies* [with *Chymiſts*] are ſuch as have their Pores naturally ſo formed, in ſuch a Proportion, that they are fit to be piercеd and put into a violent Motion, by the Points of an Acid poured upon them.

ALKALIZATE *Spirits of Wine* [with *Chymiſts*] a certain very rich Spirit that will burn all away, and even fire Gunpowder.

ALKALIZA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] a reducing or turning into an *Alkali.*

A'LKANET [with *Botaniſts*] *Spaniſh* Bugloſs.

ALKE'RMES [of *al* the *Arabick* Particle and *Kermes*, certain red or ſcarlet Grains] a Confection ſold by Apothecaries; whereof the *Kermes* Berries are the Baſis.

ALL [al, *Sax.*] the whole.

ALL [in Names proper or common] ſeems to be derived from Ealo, *Sax.* Old (l) according to the Cuſtom of the *Normans*, being liquidated into *u* makes *au*, as *Auburn*, anciently written Alobvrn, and *Aldington*, Avnton.

ALLABORA'TION, a labouring ſtrenuouſly, *L.*

ALLA'BORATENESS, a being well wrought.

To ALLA'TRATE [*allatratum*, L.] to bark at or againſt.

ALLAU'DABLE *allaudabilis*, L.] Praiſe-worthy.

ALL SEED, a Plant ſo called from its abounding with Seed.

ALL GOOD, the Herb *Mercury*, or *Good Henry.*

ALLANTOI'S } [of 'Αλλᾶς a Gut ſtuffed, and εἶδος
ALLANTOI'DES } Form, *Gr.*] with *Anatomiſts*, one of the Coats belonging to a Child in the Womb, which is placed between the *Amnion* and the *Chorion*, and receives the Urine coming from the Bladder, by the Navel and *Urachus*, the ſame that in many Brutes is called *Farciminalis Tunica*, becauſe of its being in the Shape of a Gut-Pudding; but it is round in Men and ſome Brutes.

A'LLAR [*Botany*] the Alder-tree, *L.*

ALLA'Y, the Tempering and Mixture of other Metals with Gold or Silver.

To ALLA'Y [*Allayer*, O.F.] to aſſwage or eaſe, to leſſen Pain or Grief; alſo to mix Metals with a baſer Sort.

To ALLAY a Pheaſant [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

ALLECTA'TION, an alluring, *L.*

ALLE'CTIVE [*allectivus*, L.] an alluring, inticing, engaging or charming Quality.

To ALLE'DGE [*allegare*, L.] to produce a Thing for Proof, to inſtance in, to quote.

ALLEGA'TION, an alledging; the quoting the Authority of a Book, &c. to make good any Point or Aſſertion.

ALLE'GIANCE [*Ligeance*, F.] the natural and ſworn Obedience, which is due from all Subjects to their King or Soveraign Prince.

ALLEGIA'RE [*Old Law*] to excuſe, defend or juſtify by Courſe of Law.

ALLEGO'RICAL [*allegoricus*, L.] pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

ALLEGO'RICALNESS [of *allegorique*, F. *allegoricus*, L. of ἀλληγορικὸς, Gr.] being an Allegory.

To ALLEGORI'ZE [of ἀλληγορέω, Gr.] to make uſe of Allegories in Speech, alſo to explain Paſſages, according to the Allegorical Senſe.

A'LLEGORY ['Αλληγορία, of ἄλλος another, and ἀγορεύω I ſay, *Gr.*] a ſaying one thing, and meaning another. It is a continued Metaphor, in which Words there is ſomething couch'd, different from the literal Senſe, and the figurative Manner of Speech is carried on through the whole Diſcourſe; or it may be defined to be a Series or Continuation of Metaphors, as that Allegory in *Horace*, *Lib.* 1. *Ode* 14.

O navis referent in mare te novi fluctus, &c.

Where by the *Ship* is meant the *Common-wealth*; by the *Waves* the *Civil War*, by the *Port Peace* and *Concord*, by the *Oars Soldiers*, by the *Mariners Magiſtrates*, &c.

ALLE'GRO [with *Muſicians*] is uſed to ſignify that the Muſick ought to be performed in a brisk, lively, gay and pleaſant manner; but yet without Precipitation or Hurry.

If it is preceded by POCO, it weakens the Strength of its Signification, intimating that the Muſick muſt not be performed quite ſo briskly and gaily, as ALLEGRO would require if it ſtood alone.

If ALLEGRO is preceded by the Word PIU, it adds to the Strength of its Signification, requiring that the Muſick be performed brisker and gayer than ALLEGRO ſtanding alone requires.

ALLEGRO ALLEGRO [with Maſters of *Muſick*] ſignifies much the ſame as PIU ALLEGRO.

ALLEGRO, *ma non preſto* [with *Muſicians*] ſignifies, brisk, lively, gay; but yet not too quick.

ALLELU'JAH [הַלְלוּיָהּ, *Heb.*] i. e. *praiſe ye the Lord.*

ALLELUJAH, the Herb Wood Sorrel, or *French* Sorrel.

ALLEMA'NDA [in *Muſick*] a certain Air or Tune, where the Meaſure is good, and the Movement ſlow.

ALLEMA'NDE } [with *Muſicians*] a ſort of grave, ſo-
ALMA'IN } lemn Muſick, whoſe Meaſure is full and moving.

ALLER [in *ancient Writers*] a Word uſed to expreſs the *Superlative Degree*, as *aller good*, the greateſt good.

ALLER SANS JOUR [*Law* Phraſe] *i. e.* to go without a Day] it ſignifies to be finally diſmiſs'd the Court; another Day of Appearance not being appointed.



ALLE'RIONS [in *Heraldry*] are ſmall Birds painted without Beak or Feet, like the *Martlet* or *Martinet*. Others ſay, they are like Eagles without Beak or Feet, ſo called, becauſe they have nothing perfect but the Wings; that they differ from *Martlets*, in that their Wings are expanded and the *Martlets* are cloſe; and alſo that they are not repreſented facing as the *Allerions* are, as in the Figure.

ALLEVIA'RE [in *old Rec.*] to levy, or pay an accuſtomed Fine, &c.

To ALLE'VIATE [*alleviatum*, L.] to lighten, to allay or aſſwage, to leſſen Pain or Grief.

ALLEVIA'TION, an Allaying; Eaſe, Refreſhment, Comfort.

A'LLEY [*allée* of *aller*, F. to go] a narrow Lane.

ALLEY [in a *Garden*] a ſtrait parallel Walk, bordered or bounded on each Hand with Trees, Shrubs or other low Plants, as Box, &c. ſome diſtinguiſh an Alley from a Path, in that an Alley muſt be wide enough for two Perſons to walk a-breaſt.

ALLEY, in a *Compartment*, is an Alley which ſeparates the Squares of a *Parterre*.

Counter ALLEY, a little Alley by the Sides of a great one.

A *Diagonal* ALLEY, is one that cuts a Square, *Parterre*, Thicket, &c. from Angle to Angle.

Front ALLEY, is one which runs ſtrait from the Front of a Building.

ALLEY *in Perſpective*, is that which is larger at the Entrance than at the Iſſue, in order to make the Length appear greater.

Tranſverſe ALLEY, an Alley which cuts a Front Alley at right Angles.

An ALLEY *in Zic-zac*, an Alley which has too great a Deſcent, and by reaſon of that is liable to be injured by Floods, to prevent the ill Effects of which, it has uſually Platbands of Turf running acroſs it from Space to Space, which are of ſervice to keep up the Gravel; alſo an Alley in a Labyrinth or Wilderneſs is ſo called, which is formed by ſeveral Returns of Angles, in order to render it more ſolitary and obſcure, and to conceal its Iſſue.

ALLI'ANCE [of *allier*, F. or *alligare*, L. to tie or unite together] an Union or Joining of Families together by Marriage; alſo of Kingdoms, &c. by Leagues; alſo Kindred by Marriage, League, &c.

ALLIA'RIA [with *Anatomiſts*] an Herb whoſe Taſte is like that of Garlick; called Sauce alone, or *Jack* by the Hedge, Ramſons, *L.*

ALLI'ED [*allié*, F.] matched, united, alſo joined by Leaſe.

To A'LLIGATE [*alligatum*, L.] to bind to.

ALLI'ES, Princes, &c. who have entered into an Alliance or League, for mutual Defence and Preſervation.

ALLIGA'TION [*Arithmetick*] a Rule for reſolving Queſtions relating to the Mixture of Drugs, Simples, Metals, or Merchandizes of unequal Price, one with another, ſo as to diſcover how much muſt be taken, according to the Tenor of the Queſtion.

It takes its Name from the Number being tyed together by circular Lines; it is of two Kinds.

ALLIGATION *alternate*, is when the ſeveral Rates or Prices of divers Simples being given, ſuch Quantities of them are found out, as are neceſſary to make a Mixture, as may make a certain Rate propoſed.

ALLIGATION *medial*, is when the ſeveral Quantities and Rates being propoſed of divers Simples, the mean Rate is found out of the Mixture ſo made.

ALLIGA'TOR, a Binder, *L.*

ALLIGATOR, a kind of a *Weſt-Indian Crocodile*, an amphibious Creature, living both on Land and Water; they grow as long as they live, and ſome are eighteen Feet in length, and proportionably large, they have a musky Smell ſo ſtrong, that the Air is ſcented for an hundred Paces round them, and alſo the Water they lie in.

ALLIGA'TURE [*alligatura*, L.] a binding or tying to.

ALLITERA'TION [with *Rhetoricians*] a repeating or playing on the ſame Letter.

A'LLI'OTH [*Navigation*] a Star in the Tail of *Urſa major*, of much Uſe to Navigators in finding out the Latitude, the Height of the Pole, &c.

ALLIO'TICKS [in *Pharmacy*] thoſe Medicines which by Fermentation and Cleanſing purify and alter the Blood.

ALLIO'TICUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Medicine that alters and purifies the Blood by its cleanſing Quality.

ALLI'UM [with *Botaniſts*] Garlick, *L.*

ALLOCA'TION, a placing or adding to, *L.*

ALLOCATION [in the *Exchequer*] the admitting or allowing an Article in an Account, and paſſing it as ſuch, *L.*

ALLOCATIO'NE *facienda* [at the *Exchequer*] a Writ directed to the Lord Treaſurer and Barons, upon ſome Complaint made by an Accountant, requiring them to allow him ſuch Sums of Money as by Virtue of his Office he has reaſonably and lawfully diſburſed.

ALLOCU'TION, a talking to; alſo an Oration or Speech made by a General to his Soldiers, to encourage them to Fight, and to dehort them from Sedition.

ALLO'DIAL } [that which is free, or for which no
ALLO'DIAN } Rents or Services are due; as *Allodial Lands* are Free-Lands.

ALLO'DIUM [*Civil Law*] a Free-hold, every Man's own Land or Eſtate that he poſſeſſes, merely in his own Right, not yielding any Services to another, and is oppoſed to *Feodum*.

ALLOÆ'THETA [with *Grammarians*] a Figure that varies from the common Rules of *Syntax*; as *pars abiêre*.

ALLONGE [in *Fencing*] a Thruſt or Paſs at the Enemy.

ALLO'PHYLLUS ['Αλλόφυλος of ἄλλος another, and φυλὴ Tribe, *Gr.*] one of another Tribe or Kindred; alſo an Alien or Stranger.

A'LLOQUY [*alloquium*, L.] talking with another.

To ALLO'T [of Ꝑlot, *Sax.*] to diſtribute or ſhare by Lot; to appoint or aſſign.

ALLO'TTING *of Goods* [in *Merchandize*] is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into ſeveral Parcels, in order to

be

be bought by ſeveral Perſons, and their Names being written on ſo many Pieces of Paper, are by an indifferent Perſon applied to their different Lots or Parcels, ſo that every Man has that Parcel of Goods which anſwers to the Lot with his Name affixed to it.

ALLO'TMENT [of ȝlot, *Sax.*] Allotting, Appointment, Aſſignment, Aſſignation.

To ALLO'W [of *alloüer*, Fr.] to permit or ſuffer; to give or grant; alſo to approve of.

ALLOW'ABLE [of *ad* and *louer*, F.] that may be allowed or granted.

ALLOW'ABLENESS [of *alloüer*, F.] being allowable.

ALLOW'ANCE [of *alloüer*, F.] an allowing or permitting, a winking at; alſo Portion, Maintenance, Salary.

ALLO'Y } [*Aloy*, F.] a certain Quantity or Proportion
ALLA'Y } of ſome baſer Metal mixed with a finer or purer, and ſo the Quantity of Copper or Silver that is mixed with Gold, to make it of a due Hardneſs for Coining, is called the *Alloy* of it; and if Metal have more of this than it ought to have, it is ſaid to be *of a greater or coarſer Alloy*.

To ALLOY [*alloyer*, F.] to mix a baſer Metal with a finer or purer.

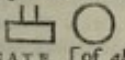
ALLUBE'SCENCY [*allubeſcentia*, L.] a Willingneſs; alſo Content.

To ALLU'DE [*alludere*, L.] to play upon, to quibble or pun, to ſpeak a Thing that has ſome Reſemblance, or Reſpect to ſome other Matter.

A'LLUM [*alumen*, L.] a Mineral well known.

Saccharine ALLUM, a Compoſition of Allum, Roſe-Water, and Whites boiled to the Conſiſtence of a Paſte.

Plumoſe ALLUM, a ſort of ſaline Mineral Stone, moſt commonly white, inclining to green, which riſes in Threads and Fibres, reſembling a Feather.

ALLUM [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters. 

To ALLU'MINATE [of *allumer*, F.] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light and Beauty to the Letters ſo painted by

ALLUMI'NOR, one who paints and gilds Letters, &c. on Paper, Parchment, &c.

To ALLURE [of *ad* to, L. and *Lure*, *q. d.* to bring to the *Lure*] to decoy or entice, to bring or draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLU'RINGNESS [of *ad* and *Lure*] Enticingneſs.

ALLU'SION [a ſpeaking a Thing with Reference to another; and ſo an Alluſion is made to a Cuſtom, Hiſtory, &c. when any Thing is ſpoken or written that has Relation to it.

ALLUSION, a Dalliance or Playing with Words alike in Sound, but unlike in Senſe, by changing, adding or taking away a Letter or two.

ALLU'SIVENESS [of *Alluſio*, L.] the having an Alluſion to.

ALLU'VIA, Little Iſlets thrown up by the Violence of the Stream.

ALLU'VION, a flowing to, a ſwelling of Waters, *L.*

ALLUVION [in the *Civil Law*] an Acceſſion or Accretion along the Sea Shore, or the Banks of large Rivers, by Tempeſts or Inundations.

ALLU'VIOUS [*alluvius*, L.] overflowing.

A'LMA [of *Almus* of *alendo*, L. Nouriſhing, &c.] Nouriſhing, Foſtering, Cheriſhing, as *alma mater Cantabrigia*, the Foſtering Mother *Cambridge*.

ALMACA'NTORS [with *Aſtronomers*] Circles of Altitude parallel to the Horizon, the common Pole of which is in *Zenith*, *Arab.*

ALMICA'NTERAHS } the ſame.
ALMICANTU'RAHS }

ALMACANTOR *Staff* [with *Mathematicians*] an Inſtrument of Box or Pear Wood, with an Arch of fifteen Degrees, for taking Obſervations of the Sun at his Riſing or Setting, to find the Amplitude, and thereby the Variation of the Compaſs.

ALMA'DE, an *Indian* Boat made of one intire Piece of Timber.

ALMAGE'ST [of *Ptolemy*] an excellent Treatiſe, being a Collection of many Obſervations and Problems of the Ancients, relating both to Geometry and Aſtronomy, and alſo another of *Riccioli*.

An ALMAI'N, a native *German*.

ALMAIN [in *Muſick*] a ſort of Air that moves in Common Time.

ALMAIN *Rivets*, a ſort of light Armour, with Sleeves of Mail, or Iron Plates rivetted with Braces for defending the Arms.

A'LMANACK, Diſtribution or Numbering, *Arab.*

ALMANACK [it is deriv'd by *Verſtegan*, of Almon-ac *or* Al-monahte, *Sax. q. d. All Moon Heed*; but *Scaliger* of *al*, *Arab.* and *μοναχὸς*, Gr. the Courſe of the Months; others derive it of *al*, *Arab.* and *mana* to count or reckon: Others of Al-maen-achte, *q. d.* an Obſervation of all the Months] it is an Ephemeris, Table or Kalendar, wherein are the Months, the Days of the Week, the Faſts and Feſtivals, the Changes of the Moon, &c.

ALMANDI'NE, a coarſe Sort of Ruby, more coarſe and light than the Oriental, the Colour partaking more of the Granate than the Ruby.

ALMA'RIA, the Archives of a Church.

ALMERIO'LA, ſee *Almonarium*.

ALMI'GHTY [of al and mihte, *Sax.*] All-powerful.

A'LMNER, See *Almoner*.

ALMODA'RII [*Law* Term] Lords of free Manours, Lords Paramount.

ALMOI'N, See *Frank Almoin*.

A'LMONARY } the Office or Lodgings of the Almoner,
AU'MRY } alſo the Place where Alms are given.

A'LMOND [*amygdala*, L.] a Sort of Nut well known.

ALMONA'RIUM } [*Old Records*] a Safe or Cupboard to
ALMORIE'CUM } ſet up broken Victuals to be diſtributed to the Poor, hence

ALMOND *Furnace* [with *Refiners*] a Furnace for ſeparating all ſorts of Metals from Cinders, Pieces of melting Pots, and other refuſe Things.

ALMONDS *of the Throat*, are a glandulous Subſtance, placed on each Side the *Uvula* at the Root of the Tongue, reſembling two Kernels; theſe receive the *Saliva* or Spittle from the Brain, and diſperſe it to the Tongue, Jaws, Throat and Gullet, to moiſten them, and make them ſlippery. Theſe being inflam'd and ſwell'd by a Cold, &c. ſtraighten the Paſſage of the Throat, and render it painful and difficult to ſwallow even the Spittle. This is called a *ſore Throat*, and by ſome *the falling of the Almonds of the Ears*.

ALMOND *Tree*, a pretty tall Tree reſembling a Peach-Tree, one of the firſt Trees that bloom; its Flowers are pentapetalous, and ranged in the Roſe manner are very beautiful, of a purple red Colour, and make a fine Shew in a Garden. Theſe Trees grow frequently in *Germany*, *France*, and the neighbouring Countries, alſo in the Eaſtern Countries, eſpecially in the Holy Land near the River *Jordan*, and the *Jordan Almonds* are eſteemed the beſt; the Piſtil of the Flower becomes a fleſhy Fruit, which contains a Seed, which is the *Almond*, and which drops out when it comes to Maturity; it is of two Sorts, the ſweet and the bitter.

A'LMONER } an Eccleſiaſtical Officer of the King, &c.
A'LMNER } whoſe Office is to take Care of the Diſtribution of Alms to the Poor, to viſit the ſick, to receive all things given in Alms; alſo Forfeitures by Miſadventurers, and the Goods of Self-murtherers, &c.

ALMO'ST [Al-mæȝt, *Sax.*] for the moſt or greateſt part.

ALMS [Ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr.] that which is freely given to the Poor.

A'LMSFEOH [Almeȝȝeoh, *Sax.*] Alms Money, *Peter* Pence, anciently paid in *England* to *Rome*, by our *Saxon* Anceſtors on the Firſt of *Auguſt*, called alſo *Romeſcot*, *Romeſeoh* and *Heorthpenny*.

ALMS-HOUSE, an Houſe built by a private Perſon for the Poor to live in, and alſo moſt commonly endow'd for their Maintenance.

ALMUCA'NTARS, See *Almacantars*.

ALMUG TREE, a ſort of fine Wood growing on Mount *Lebanon*.

ALMU'GIA [with *Aſtrologers*] the Planets facing one another in the Zodiack.

ALMU'TEN [with *Aſtrologers*] the Lord of a Figure or the ſtrongeſt Planet in a Nativity.

ALMU'TIUM [*Old Records*] a Garment that covers the Head and Shoulders of a Prieſt.

ALNAGE, Ell Meaſure, or rather the meaſuring by the Ell or Yard.

A'LNAGAR } *q. d.* a Meaſurer by the Ell, a ſworn
A'LNEGAR } Officer, whoſe Buſineſs formerly was
AU'LNEGAR } to ſee to the Aſſize of Woollen Cloth, and to fix the Seals appointed upon it for that Purpoſe; but there are now three Officers belonging to the Regulation of Cloathing, who bear the diſtinct Names of *Searcher*, *Meaſurer* and *Aulneger*, all which were formerly compriſed in one Perſon.

ALNE'TUM, a Grove of Alder Trees, *Old Records*.

A'LNUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Alder-Tree, L.

A'LOES [Ἀλοὴ, Gr.] the Gum or Juice of a Tree growing especially in *Egypt*.

Hepatick ALOES, is so called from being of the Colour of the Liver.

Succotrine ALOES, is so called from *Socotra*, an Island near *Tanquebar* in *Ethiopia*.

Caballine ALOES, is so called because used by Farriers on Horses; it is the coarser Sort.

ALOE'TICK, pertaining to Aloes.

ALOETICKS [with *Physicians*] Medicines compounded chiefly of Aloes.

ALO'FT [of alle and ofen, *Sax.*] a Term used by Mariners for on high, or in the upper Part.

ALO'GII [of ἀ neg. and λόγος, Gr. the Word] Hereticks who deny'd that *Jesus Christ* was the Eternal Word.

A'LOGY [ἀλογία, Gr.] Unreasonableness, especially in eating.

ALOGOTRO'PHY [of ἄλογος unreasonable, and τροφὴ Food, *Gr.*] a disproportionate Nutriment, when one Part of the Body is nourished more or less than the other.

ALO'NG [*q. d. ad longum*, L. or *au long*, F.] forwards, as *go along*.

ALOO'F [with *Mariners*] a Word used at Sea, speaking to the Steersman, as *keep your Loof*.

ALOPECI'A [ἀλωπεκία, of ἀλώπηξ a Fox, *Gr.* the Fox Evil] a Disease called the Scurf, when the Hairs fall from the Head by the Roots.

ALOPECUROI'DES *Gramen* [of ἀλώπηξ a Fox, οὐρὰ a Tail, and εἶδος Form, *Gr.*] the Herb Fox-tail Grass.

ALOPO'CURUS [ἀλωπέκουρος, Gr.] tailed Wheat, Fox-tail.

ALOU'D [of Ylouð, *Sax.*] loudly, with a strong and audible Voice.

ALOVE'RIUM [*Old Rec.*] a Purse

A'LPHA [A, α] the first Letter in the *Greek* Alphabet.

A'LPHABET [*q.* Alpha Ἄλφα, Beta Βητα, Gr. of אלף *Heb.* he taught, whence אלוף, a Leader or First of a Company] the whole Order of Letters in any Alphabet, or the several Letters of a Language disposed either in their accustomed or natural Order.

A'LPHABET [in *Polygraphy*] a Duplicate of the Key of a Cypher, which is kept by each of the Parties who correspond together.

ALPHABE'TICAL } [*alphabeticus*, L.] pertaining or
ALPHABE'TICK } agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

ALPHE'TA [*Astronomy*] a Star of the second Magnitude; also called *Lucida Corona*.

ALPHITI'DON [of ἄλφιτον, Gr. Bran or Meal] an Epither which Surgeons give to a Fracture when the Bones are smash'd or crumbled to Pieces.

ALPHO'NSINE *Tables*, certain Tables of Astronomical Calculations, made by *Alphonsus* King of *Arragon*.

A'LPHOS [ἀλφὸς, *Gr.*] a sort of Morphew or white Speck on the Skin, differing from the *Leuce*, in that it pierces not so deep as the *Leuce*.

ALPI'NE [*Alpinus*, L.] pertaining to the Mountains called the *Alps*.

ALRAME'CA } [*Astronomy*] the Name of the Star *Arc-*
ALRUME'CH } *turus*, *Arab.*

ALRA'TICA [*Arabick* Term] those whose Genitals, either Male or Female, are not perforated.

ALSI'NE [ἀλσίνη, Gr.] Chickweed.

ALT [in *Musick*] high, see *Alto*.

A'LTAHEST *Paracelsi* [with *Chymists*] a mixt Body reduced to its first Principles.

A'LTARS [*altaria*, of *altus* high, or *altitudo*, L. Height, because they were usually erected in high Places] the ancient Heathens, when they offered Sacrifice to the Celestial Deities, erected their Altars on the Brows or Tops of Mountains; and when they sacrificed to the Terrestrial Deities, to whom they ascribed the Care or Tuition of the Earth, they erected their Altars on the plain Superficies of the Earth; but when they sacrificed to the Infernal Deities, they did it in Grotto's, Caves, and other gloomy Recesses.

A'LTAR *of Prothesis* [among the *Greeks*] a small preparatory Altar, whereon they bless the Bread before they carry it to the Altar, where they perform the Liturgy.

A'LTARAGE, the free Offerings made upon the Altar by the People; also the Profits arising to the Priest from the Altar, as small Tithes.

To A'LTER [*alterare*, L.] to change, to vary, to turn.

A'LTERABLE, capable of being altered.

A'LTERABLENESS [of *alterare*, L.] Liableness to be altered.

A'LTERANT [*alterans*, L.] a Property or Power in certain Medicines, by which they induce an Alteration in the Body, and dispose it for Health and Recovery, by correcting some Indisposition without causing any sensible Evacuation.

ALTERA'NTIA [with *Physicians*] altering Medicines, such as serve to alter, purify, and restore the due Mixture of the Blood, and other circulating Humours, *L.*

ALTERA'TION, Mutation, Change, *&c. L.*

ALTERATION [with *Naturalists*] that Motion whereby a natural Body is changed or varied in some Circumstances from what it really was before, tho' as to the Nature and Bulk, they appear to Sense the same.

ALTERCA'TION, Contentious Dispute, Wrangling, Brawling, *L.*

ALTE'RCUM [with *Botanists*] Henbane.

A'LTERN [*alternus*, L.] by Changes.

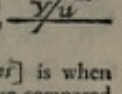
ALTERN BASE [*Trigonometry*] in oblique Triangles the true Base is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the altern Base; or else the true Base is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is the altern Base.

ALTE'RNATE } [of *alternatious*, L.] that are done,
ALTE'RNATIVE } succeed, or are disposed by Turns, or one after another.

To ALTE'RNATE [*alternare*, L.] to do by Course or Turns, as an *alternate Office*, i.e. an Office which is discharged by Turns.

ALTE'RNATE *Leaves* [of *Plants*] are those where there is a Correspondence between the Sides of a Branch; the Leaves of the one following those of the other.

ALTERNATE *Angles* [in *Geometry*] two equal Angles made by a Line cutting two Parallels, and makes those Parallels the one on one Side and the other on the other, as *x* and *u*, *z* and *y* are alternate Angles.



ALTERNATE *Proportion* [with *Geometricians*] is when in any Set of Proportionals the Antecedents are compared together, and the Consequents together.

ALTERNA'TION, a Change by Turns, *L.*

ALTERNATION [by some *Mathemat.*] is used for the different Changes or Alterations of Order in any Number of Things, as the Changes rung on Bells, *&c.*

ALTE'RNATENESS } [*alternatio*, L.] a Succession
ALTE'RNATIVENESS } by Course.

ALTE'RNATIVELY [*alternativement*, F.] by Turns.

ALTERNATI'VEMENT [in *Musick Books*] denotes to play or sing two Airs by Turns, the one after the other.

ALTE'RNITY [*alternitas*, L.] Interchangeableness.

ALTHÆ'A [ἀλθαία of ἀλθαίνειν, Gr. to heal] Wild or Marsh Mallows, *L.*

A'LTIGRADE [*altigradus*, L.] going on high, ascending aloft.

ALTI'LOQUENCE [of *altiloquens*, L.] talking loud or high.

ALTILO'QUIOUS [*altiloquus*, L.] talking aloud; also of high Matters.

ALTI'LOQUY [*altiloquium*, L.] loud Talk; also of high Things.

ALTI'METRY [of *alta* high Things, and *meteri*, L. to measure] a Part of Geometry that teaches the Method of taking and measuring Heights, whether accessible or inaccessible.

ALTI'ON [of *alere*, L. to nourish] a Nourishing.

ALTISONA'NT } [*altè sonans*, L.] sounding high,
ALTI'SONOUS } [*altisonus*, L.] loud, shrill, clear, *&c.*

ALTITO'NANT [*altitonans*, L.] thundering from on high.

A'LTITUDE [*altitudo*, L.] Height.

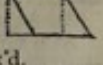
ALTITUDE *of the Pole* [in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] is the Height or Number of Degrees, that the Pole in any Latitude is raised or appears above the Horizon.

ALTITUDE *of a Triangle* [in *Geometry*] is the Length of a right Line let fall perpendicular from any of the Angles on the Side opposite to that Angle, from whence it falls, and may be either within or without the Triangle, as is mark'd by the prick'd Lines in the Figure annex'd.





The ALTITUDE *of a Rhombus* [in *Geometry*] or of a *Rhomboides*, is a right Line let fall perpendicularly from any Angle on the opposite Side to that Angle, and it may be either within or without the Figure, as the prick'd Lines in the Figure annex'd.



ALTITUDE [with *Astronomers*] the Height of the Sun, Moon, Planets, or Point of the Heavens comprehended between the Horizon and Parallel Circle of Altitude, or

between

between the Star or assigned Point in the Heavens and the Horizon.

A'LTITUDE [in *Cosmography*] is the Perpendicular Height of a Body or Object; or its Distance from the Horizon upwards.

Meridian ALTITUDE *of the Sun*, an Arch of the Meridian, contained between the Sun and the Horizon, when the Sun is in the Meridian.

Apparent ALTITUDE *of the Sun*, &c. [in *Astronomy*] is what it appears to our Observation.

Real ALTITUDE } [in *Astronomy*] that from which the
True ALTITUDE } Refraction has been subtracted.

ALTITUDE *of the Equator* [*Astron.*] the Complement of the Altitude of the Pole to a Quadrant of a Circle.

ALTITUDE *of the Nonagesimal* [*Astron.*] is the Altitude of the 19th Degree of the Ecliptick reckoned from the East Point.

ALTITUDE [in *Opticks*] is the perpendicular Space of Place betwixt the Base and the Eye, or Height of the visual Point above the Base.

ALTITUDE *of a Figure* [with *Geometr.*] the perpendicular Distance between the Vertex and the Base.

ALTITUDE *of Motion* [*Mechanicks*] the Measure of any Motion counted according to the Line of Direction of the moving Force.

ALTI'VOLANT [*altivolans*, L.] Flying high.

ALTO & BASSO [*Old Law*] the absolute Submission of all Differences, great or small, low or high, to a Judge or Arbitrator.

A'LTO } [in *Musick Books*] intimates that the Musick
A'LTUS } is the Upper or Counter Tenor, and is common in Musick of several Parts

ALTO VIOLA [*Musick Books*] a small Tenor Viol.

ALTO VIOLINO [*Musick Books*] a small Tenor Violin.

ALTO CONCERTANTE [*Musick Books*] the Tenor of the little Chorus, or that Tenor which sings and plays throughout.

ALTO RIPIENO [*Musick Books*] the Tenor of the great Chorus, which sings and plays only now and then in some particular Places.



ALU'DELS [with *Chymists*] a sort of Pots used in Sublimations; they have no Bottom, and are fitted into one another, as many as there is Occasion. At the Bottom, in the Furnace, there is a Pot holding the Matter that is to be sublimed, and at the Top there is a Head to receive the Flowers that sublime up thither.

ALVEA'RIUM, a Bee-hive; also a Place where Bees are kept, *L.*

ALVEARIUM [with *Anatomists*] the inward Cavity or Hollow of the Ear that contains the Wax, near to the Passage that conveys the Sound, *L.*

ALVE'OLUS, any wooden Vessel made hollow, as a Tray, *L.*

ALVE'OLI *Dentium* [with *Anatomists*] the Holes of the Jaws in which the Teeth are set, *L.*

ALVI'DUCA [with *Physicians*] Loosening Medicines, *L.*

ALVI FLUXUS [with *Physicians*] a Looseness.

A'LUM [*Botany*] the Herb Comfrey.

A'LUMEN, Alum, a Mineral Salt, *L.*

ALUMEN *Saccharinum*, a Mixture of Roch Alum, the White of an Egg and Rose-water, so called for the Resemblance it bears to Sugar.

ALU'MINATED [*aluminatus*, L.] done with Alum.

ALU'MINOUS [*aluminosus*, L.] pertaining to Alum.

ALU'TA, Leather, *L.*

A'LVUS [*Anatomy*] is sometimes used for the intestinal Tube from the Stomach to the *Anus*, L.

A'LVUS [with *Physicians*] is used for the State and Condition of the Excrements contained within that Hollowness.

A'LWAYS [ϵalopeϫa, *Sax.*] Ever.

ALY'SSON [ἄλυσσον, Gr.] Comfrey.

ALYTA'RCHA [ἀλυταρχὴς, Gr.] a Chief Officer of the publick Games and Sports among the *Greeks*, and particularly the Priest of *Antioch* in *Syria*, who was to see good Order kept at such Times.

AM [ϵom, *Sax.*] as I am.

AMABI'LITY [*amabilitas*, L.] Amiableness, Loveliness.

AMADE'TTO, a sort of Pear.

AMABY'R } [*Ant. Law*] the Price of Virginity paid
AMYABYR } to the Lord.

AMAFRO'SE, the *Gutta Serena*, a Disease in the Sinews of the Sight.

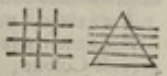
AMAI'N, vigorously, vehemently.

AMAIN [*Sea* Term] made use of when one Man of War gives Defiance to another, and commands her to yield, they say, *Strike amain.*

To wave a naked Sword AMAIN, is as much as to command another Ship to lower her Topsail.

AMA'LGAM } [of ἅμα together, and γαμεῖν to join;
AMA'LGAMA } Gr.] a Mass of Mercury united and incorporated with some Metal.

AMA'LGAMA [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by one of these Characters.



To AMA'LGAMATE, is to mix Mercury with Gold, Silver, &c. to reduce it into a kind of Paste, to be used in Gilding, &c. or to change it to an impalpable Powder; also to moisten any thing into a Softness, especially for a Medicinal Use; this Operation is denoted by Chymists by the Letters AAA.

AMALGAMA'TION, the Act or Operation of making an Analgama.

AMA'LGAME, any Metal (except Iron and Copper which will not be amalgamated) so reduced to a soft Paste.

AMANDA'TION, a commanding or sending out of the Way, *L.*

AMA'NSES [with *Chymists*] Jewels or precious Stones.

AMANUE'NSIS, a Writer for another, a Clerk or Secretary, *L.*

AMA'RACUM } ['Αμάρακον, of α priv. and μαραίνομαι
AMARACUS } Gr.] The Herb Sweet Marjoram.

AMARA-DULCIS, the Herb Bitter-Sweet, *L.*

AMARA'NTUS } ['Αμάραντος, Gr. *q. d.* not wither-
AMARA'NTHUS } ing] a beautiful, long lasting Flower of two sorts, *Tricolor* and *Cocks-comb.*

AMARA'NTUS *luteus* [*Botan.*] Flower Maudlin, or Baltazar with a yellow Flower, *L.*

AMARA'NTUS *purpureus* [*Botan.*] Flower Gentle with a purple Flower, *L.*

AMARE'LLA [with *Botanists*] Feverfew or Milkwort, *L.*

AMA'RULENCE [*amarulentia*, L.] Bitterness.

To AMA'SS [of *amasser*, F.] To heap up, to hoard or treasure up.

AMATO'RCULIST [*amatorculus*, L.] a trifling Sweetheart, a general Lover.

An A'MATORY [*amatorium*, L.] a Philter to cause Love.

AMA'TORY [*amatorius*, L.] pertaining to Love, Lovers, &c.

AMATO'RII *musculi* [with *Anatomists*] those Muscles of the Eyes that draw them side-ways, and assist in the Look call'd Ogling.

AMAU'ROSIS ['Αμαύρωσις, *q. d.* Darkness, *Gr.*] a Dimness or Loss of Light, without any external Fault to be seen in the Eye.

AMAXO'BIANS [of ἅμαξα a Chariot] a People who had neither Houses nor Tents, but dwelt in Chariots. *Anc. Geogr.*

AMAY'L, Enamel, *Old Rec.*

To AMA'ZE [of a and maze, *Sax.*] to astonish or surprize; to daunt.

AMA'ZEDNESS [of a and maze, *Sax.*] the being amazed, Astonishment.

A'MAZONS [of α privat. and μαζὸς a Pap] certain warlike Women (said to have been) in *Asia*, near the River *Thermadoon*, who cut off their right Paps, that they might the better draw the Bow, and kill'd all their Male Children that they might have no Man among 'em.

A'MBAGES, a Circumvolution or long Detail of Words remote from the true Scope of the Matter; a Compass or Fetch-about of Words; a tedious Lengthening out of a Story.

AMBA'GIOUS [*ambagiosus*, L.] full of far-fetch'd Speeches.

AMBARVA'LIA [of *ambire* to surround, and *arva* the Grounds, *L.*] Holy-days among the *Romans*, wherein they used to make a solemn Procession, and Deprecations, that no Ill might come to their Corn-fields.

AMBA'SSADOR } a Person sent by a King, Prince or
EMBA'SSADOUR } Soveraign State to another either to treat about some important Affair, to complement upon some happy Occasion, or to condole upon a Death, &c.

AMBA'SSADRESS [*Ambassadrice*, F.] a Woman Ambassador, or Wife of one.

A'MBE ['Αμβὴ, Gr.] the Ridge or Edge of a Hill.

AMBE [with *Surgeons*] A Superficies jutting out of the Bones; also an Instrument with which dislocated Bones are set again.

A'MBER ['Αμβαρ, Gr.] a sort of hard Gum of a bright yellow Colour, of which there is good Store in *Prussia.*

It is said to grow like Coral on a Rock in the North-Sea, and being broken off by the Waves is cast up on the Shores and into the Harbours. *Pliny* and others will have it a resinous Juice issuing from old Pines and Firs, and being discharged into the Sea, and having undergone there some Alteration is thrown on the Shores. Others suppose it a Bitumen trickling into the Sea from subterraneous Sources.

AMBER GREASE } a fragrant Drug, which melts almost like Wax, of an Ash or greyish Colour; it is used both by Apothecaries as a Cordial, and by Perfumers as a Scent.
AMBER GRIS }

Liquid AMBER, is a sort of native *Balsam* or Resin, resembling Turpentine, clear, of Colour reddish or yellowish, of a pleasant Scent, almost like that of Ambergrease.

Oil of AMBER, is a fine yellow transparent, ponderous Oil, procured after the Spirit, by augmenting the Degree of Fire.

Spirit of AMBER, is an an acid Liquor drawn from Amber, by pulverizing and distilling it in a Sand Bath, *&c.*

A'MBIDENS, a Sheep that has Teeth on both Sides, both upper and lower, a Hogrel, a Theave, *L.*

AMBIDE'XTER, a Person who uses both Hands alike, a Prevaricator, a Jack on both Sides, *L.*

AMBIDE'XTER [in *Law*] a Juror or Jury-man, who takes Money of both Parties for his Verdict; the Penalty of which is ten times as much.

AMBIDE'XTEROUS, pertaining to such foul Practices, as *ambidexterous Dealings.*

AMBIDE'XTEROUSNESS [of *ambidexter*, L.] the using of both Hands alike.

A'MBIENT [*ambiens*, L.] encompassing.

A'MBIENT *Air* [with *Naturalists*] the encompassing Air, so called by way of Eminency, because it surrounds all Things on the Surface of the Earth.

AMBIENT *Bodies* [with *Philosophers*] the same as circumambient Bodies; natural Bodies that happen to be placed round about, or encompass other Bodies.

AMBIFA'RIOUS [*ambifarius*, L.] having a double Meaning.

A'MBIFORM [*ambiformis*, L.] having a double Form.

AMBI'GENAL *Hyperbola* [with *Geometricians*] is such an one that has one of its infinite inscribed Legs in it, and the other circumscrib'd.

AMBIGU' [*Cookery*] several sorts of Meat and Pulse serv'd up in the same Dish; also a Banquet of Meat and Fruit serv'd together.

AMBI'GUOUS [*ambiguus*, of *ambo* both and *ago* to drive, *L.*] uncertain, doubtful; of a double Meaning (spoken of Words;) so that they may be taken several Ways.

AMBIGU'ITY } [*ambiguitas*, L.] a double Meaning, Obscurity in Words.
AMBI'GUOUSNESS }

AMBI'LOGY } [*ambilogium*, L. } double speaking.
AMBI'LOQUY } [*ambiloquium*, L. }

AMBI'LOQUOUS [*ambiloquus*, L.] double-tongued, speaking doubtfully.

A'MBIT [*ambitus*, L.]

AMBIT *of a Figure* [with *Geometricians*] the Sum of all the bounding or encompassing Lines that enclose it.

AMBI'TION, an immoderate Desire after Honour and Promotion, *L.*

AMBITIO'SITY [*ambitiositas*, L.] Ambitiousness.

AMBI'TIOUS [*ambitiosus*, L.] greedy of Honour, *&c.* full of Ambition.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS [of *ambitieux*, Fr. *ambitiosus*, L.] Ambition, aspiring Mind, Disposition or Quality.

A'MBITUDE [*ambitudo*, L.] a Circuit.

A'MBLE [with *Horsemen*] is the Pace or going of a Horse; the Motion of which is two Legs of a Side, raised and set down together, after which the two Legs of the other Side rise, and come down in the same manner; each Side observing an alternate Course.

AMBLE *free* [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said to amble free, that goes a good Amble when led by the Halter in a Man's Hand.

AMBLO'SIS ['Αμβλωσις, G.] an Abortion or Miscarriage.

AMBLO'TICKS ['Αμβλωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which cause Abortion.

A'MBLYGON [of ἀμβλὺς blunt, and γωνία a Corner, Gr.] any plain Figure whose Sides make an obtuse Angle one with another, *L.*

AMBLYGO'NAL, pertaining to an Amblygon.

AMBLYOPI'A [of 'Αμβλυωπία, Gr.] Dulness or Dimness of Sight, when the Object is not clearly discern'd, at what Distance soever it be placed.

A'MBO [of ἀμβαίνω, Gr. I mount] a kind of Pulpit or Desk anciently used in Churches, where the Priests and Deacons stood to read and sing Part of the Service and preach to the People.

A'MBRA [ambra, *Sax. amphora*, L.] a Vessel among the *Saxons.* It contained a certain Measure of Salt, Butter, Meal, Beer, *&c.*

AMBRO'SIA ['Αμβροσία, Gr.] the delicious Food of the Gods, according to the Poets.

AMBRO'SIA [in *Pharmacy*] a Medicine grateful and pleasing to the Palate.

AMBROSIA [*Botany*] the Herb *Oak of Jerusalem.*

AMBRO'SIAL } [*ambrosiacus*, L.] belonging to or of
AMBRO'SIAN } the Quality of *Ambrosia*
AMBRO'SIACK }

AMBRO'SIAN *Office* [of St. *Ambrose* Bishop of *Milan*] a Formula of Worship used in the Church of *Milan.*

A'MBRY, A'MMERY, and AU'MBRY, is still in Use in the Northern Counties of *England.*

AMBRY, a Cupboard or Safe for keeping cold Victuals to be given to the Poor; also a Place where the Arms, Vessels, Plate, and all Things belonging to House keeping are preserv'd.

AMBS-A'CE [*q. d. ambo, i. e.* Aces, *Ambesa*, F.] two Aces thrown at one time by Dice.

AMBULA'TION, a Walking, *L.*

AMBULATION [with *Surgeons*] the Spreading of a Gangrene or Mortification.

A'MBULATORY [*ambulatorius*, L.] going or moving up and down, not being fixed to any Place; as *Ambulatory Courts* in opposition to *Sedentary.*

AMBU'RBIAL *Sacrifices* [among the *Romans*] a Solemnity of leading the Beasts round the City before they are sacrificed.

A'MBURY [with *Farriers*] a Disease in Horses, which causes them to break out in spongey Swellings full of hot Blood and Matter.

AMBUSCA'DE [of *embucher*, F.] an *Ambush* or *Ambushment*, a Body of Men lying hid in a Wood or some other convenient Place, that they may rush out upon or enclose an Enemy unawares; also a privily lying in wait to surprise, catch or trap one.

AMBU'ST [*ambustus*, L.] burnt round about.

AMBU'STION [with *Surgeons*] a Solution of the Continuity of Parts; a Burn or Scald caus'd by some outward Burning.

AME [of *Antwerp*] a Vessel containing 50 Stoops, each Stoop 7 Pints English Measure.

A'MEL, Enamel, which see.

AMEL *Corn*, a sort of Grain of which Starch is made.

AME'N [אמן, *Heb.* and *Syr.*] Verily, so be it, usually added at the End of Prayers and Graces.

AME'NABLE [of *amener*, F.] tractable, that may be led or governed.

AME'NABLE, a Term used in our Law Books of a Woman, who may be governed by her Husband.

To AME'ND [*emendare*, L.] to reform or correct, to repair; to grow, also to make better.

AME'NDABLENESS [of *amendement*, F. or *emendabilis*, L.] Capableness of being amended.

AME'NDE [in *French Customs*] a Mulct or pecuniary Punishment, imposed by the Sentence of the Judge for any Crime, false Prosecution, or groundless Appeal.

AMENDE *honorable*, is where a Person is condemned to come into Court, or into the Presence of some Person injured, and make an open Recantation; also an afflictive Pain, carrying with it some Note of Infamy or Disgrace; as when the Person offending is sentenced to go naked to his Shirt, a Torch in his Hand, and a Rope about his Neck, into a Church or before an Auditory, and there beg Pardon of God, or the King, or the Court for some Delinquency.

AME'NDMENT [*amendement*, F.] Reformation, Correction.

AMENDMENT [in *Law*] the Correction of an Error committed in a Process, observed before Judgment, which also may be amended by the Justices after Judgment.

AME'NDS [of *amende*, F. *emendari*, L.] Recompence, Satisfaction.

AME'NITY [*amœnitas*, L.] Pleasantness.

AME'OS [with *Botanists*] the Herb Bishops-weed.

To AME'RCE [*amercier*, F.] to set a Fine or Forfeiture upon one.

AME'RCEMENT } [of *merci*, F.] a Penalty that is
AMERCI'AMENT } assess'd by the Equals or Peers of the Party amerced for some Offence done against the King,

King, &c. or a pecuniary Punishment imposed on Offenders at the Mercy of the Court, and therefore they call it in our Law *Misericordia*, *i. e.* Mercy.

AMERCEMENTS, are different from Fines in this, that *Amercements* are imposed arbitrarily; whereas Fines are appointed expressly by Statute.

AMERCEMENT *Royal* [in *Law*] is where a Sheriff, Coroner, or other Officer of the King, is amerced by the Justices for some Offence committed in his Office.

AME'RICA [so called by *Americus Vespusius*, who made a farther Discovery than *Columbus*, *anno* 1497.] the fourth Part of the World of late well known, first discovered in the Year 1492.

AME'RIMNON ['Αμάρμακον, Gr.] the Herb Aizoon, *L.*

AMERI'NA *Salix* [of *Ameria* in *Italy*] the Twig Withy.

A'MESS } [*Amictus*, L.] an Ornament which Popish Ca-
A'MICE } nons and Priests wear on their Arms when they are to say Mass.

AMETHO'DICAL [*amethodicus*, L.] without Method.

A'METHYST ['Αμέθυστος, Gr. of α priv. and μεθύσκω to make drunk] a precious Stone of a violet Colour and faint Lustre, so called because it is said to prevent Drunkenness.

A'METHYST [in *Heraldry*] is the Purple Colour in the Coats of Noblemen, which is called *Purpure* in the Coats of lower Gentry, and *Mercury* in those of Soveraign Princes.

AMETHYSTIZO'NTES [of 'Αμεθύσινον, Gr.] the best sort of Carbuncles or Rubies.

To AMEU'BLE [*ameublir*, F. to render moveable] a Term used by *French* Gardeners concerning the Culture of Earth which has indurated by Length of Time, or has a sort of Crust formed over it by great Rains, Storms, Waterings, &c. and it signifies to render the Earth loose and moveable, that Waterings may penetrate it.

AMFRA'CTUOUS [*amfractuosus*, L.] full of Turnings and Windings.

AMFRACTUO'SITY } [of *amfractuositas*, L.] Fulness
AMFRA'CTUOUSNESS } of Turnings and Windings.

A'MIABLE [*amabilis*, L.] lovely, deserving Love, charming.

AMIABLE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are Numbers that are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's aliquot Parts, as the Numbers 284 and 220; for the first Number 284 is equal to the Sum of all the aliquot Parts of the Number 220. The aliquot Parts of which are 110, 55, 44, 22, 11, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1; and 220 is equal to all the aliquot Parts of 284, *viz.* 142, 71, 4, 2, 1.

A'MIABLENESS [*amabilitas*, L.] Lovelines; also Friendliness.

AMIA'NTUS ['Αμίαντος, Gr.] a sort of Stone resembling Allum, Tozy like Wool, which if cast into the Fire will not consume; called also *Salamanders Hair* and *Earth Flax*.

A'MICABLE [of *amicabilis*, L.] friendly, kind, courteous, loving.

AMI'CIA, a Cap made of Goats or Lambs Skin, that Part which covered the Head being square, and another Part of it hanging behind and covering the Neck.

AMI'CTUS [in *ancient Writ*] the uppermost of the six Garments worn by Priests, tyed round the Neck, covering the Breast and the Heart.

To AMI'T [*amittere*, L.] to lose.

AMI'TTERE *legem terræ* [in *Law*, *i. e.* to lose the Law of the Land] to be depriv'd of the Liberty of Swearing in any Court; in ancient Times, it was the Punishment of a Champion, who was either overcome or yielded in Fight; as also of Jurors who were found guilty in a Writ of Attaint and of Persons attainted or out-law'd.

A'MITY, [*amicitia*, L.] Friendship, Affection, Love.

A'MMA [some derive it of ἅπτω, *Gr.* to connect or join together] a Tying, Knitting, a Band.

A'MMA [with *Surgeons*] a Truss for Ruptures.

A'MMI } [of 'Αμμος, Gr. Sand] the Herb Bishops-
A'MNIUM } weed.

A'MMIRAL, an Admiral.

AMMONI'ACUM *Gummi*, Gum Ammoniack, a Gum brought from the *East Indies*, suppos'd to ooze from an umbelliferous Plant.

AMMO'NITRUM ['Αμμώνιτρον, Gr.] a sort of Nitre with Nitre and Sand mix'd together.

AMMUNI'TION [*munition*, F.] all sorts of Warlike Provisions and Stores, especially Powder and Ball.

AMMUNITION *Bread*, Bread for Soldiers in an Army.

A'MNER, an Almoner.

A'MNESTY [ἀμνηστία, Gr.] an Act of Oblivion, or a general Pardon granted by a Prince to Subjects, for former Offences.

AMNI'COLIST [*amnicola*, L.] one that dwells by a River.

AMNI'GENOUS [*amnigenus*, L.] born or bred in, of, or near a River.

AMNI'ON } [ἀμνίον, Gr.] the Coat or soft Skin which
AMNI'OS } immediately covers the Child in the Womb, and after the Birth is voided, with the *Allantois* and *Chorion*.

AMŒBE'AN *Verses* [with *Grammarians*] Verses which answer one another by Turns, as in some of the Eclogues of *Virgil*.

AMO'MUM [ἄμωμον, Gr.] certain Grains of a spicey Smell and biting Taste; the Fruit of an *East Indian* Tree.

AMOMUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb *Our Lady's Rose*, or *Rose of Jerusalem*.

AMORGI'NE [ἀμοργίνη, Gr.] Pellitory of the Wall.

A'MORIST [*amorosus*, L.] an amorous Person.

AMORO'SO, an amorous Person, a Gallant, a Lover, a Spark.

A'MOROUS [*amorosus*, L.] Loving, of or pertaining to Love, propense to Love.

AMO'ROUSNESS [of *amorosus*, L.] Lovingness, &c.

AMO'RPHOUS [of *amorphius*, L. ἄμορφος, Gr.] without Form or Shape, ill-shapen.

AMO'RT, dead, F.

ALL AMORT, a Term used of a Person in a melancholy or dejected Mood, *q. d.* quite dead-hearted.

AMORTIZA'TION } [in *Law*] the Act of turning
AMORTI'ZEMENT } Lands into Mortmain, *i. e.* of alienating or transferring them to some Corporation, Guild or Fraternity, and their Successors. See *Mortmain*.

To AMORTI'ZE [in *Law*] to make over Lands and Tenements to a Corporation, &c.

To AMOUNT [*Monter*, F.] to rise up in Value or Tenor.

AMOU'RS [*amores*, L.] Love-concerns or Intrigues.

AMOU'SES [with *Chymists*] counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

AMPELI'TES [ἀμπελίτης of ἄμπελος, Gr. a *Vine*] a kind of black or bituminous Earth, used about Vines to make them thrive the better; also to blacken the Eye-Brows and the Hair withal.

AMPELODE'SMOS [of 'Αμπελος and δέσμος, Gr. a *Band*] an Herb that the *Sicilians* used to tie their Vines.

AMPELOLE'UCE [of 'Αμπελος and λευκὸς, Gr. white] the white Vine or Herb Briony.

AMPELOME'LANA [of 'Αμπελος and μέλαινα, Gr. black] black Briony.

AMPELOS AGRI'A [of 'Αμπελος and ἀγρία, Gr. wild] the Wild Vine, an Herb.

AMPELOPRA'SON [of 'Αμπελος and πρᾶσον, Gr. a Leek] Leek Vine, Bear's Garlick or Ramsons.

AMPHEMERI'NUS [of ἀμφὶ about, and ἡμέρα a Day, Gr.] a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

AMPHIA'RTHROSIS [of ἀμφὶ and ἄρθρον a Joint] a neutral or dubious kind of Articulation, distinguished from the *Diarthrosis*, in that it has no apparent Motion, and from the *Synarthrosis* in that it is not absolutely devoid of Motion.

AMPHI'BIOUS ['Αμφίβιος of ἀμφὶ in both, and βίος Life, *Gr.*] that lives both upon the Land and Water, as *Frogs*, *Otters*, *Beavers*, others, &c.

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS [of *amphibius*, L. of 'Αμφίβιος, Gr.] amphibious Nature, living on Land and in Water.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES ['Αμφιβληστροειδὴς, of ἀμφίβλησ-τρον, a Net, and εἶδος Form, *Gr.*] a soft, white, slimy Coat or Skin of the Eye, so called, because if it be thrown in Water it will appear like a Net.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL, [of 'Αμφιβολογία, Gr.] doubtful.

AMPHIBO'LOGY ['Αμφιβολογία of ἀμφὶ and βόλος] a dark Speech that has a double Meaning.

AMPHIBRA'CHIUS [of ἀμφὶ on both Sides, and βραχὺς short, *Gr.*] a Foot in a Verse either *Greek* or *Latin*, that has a short Syllable before and after, and a long one in the middle.

AMPHIBRA'NCHIA [of 'Αμφιβραγχία of ἀμφὶ about, and βράγχια the Jaws, *Gr.*] certain Places about the Glandules in the Jaws that serve to moisten the Throat, Stomach, &c.

AMPHIDÆ'UM ['Αμφιδαῖον, Gr.] the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb.

AMPHIDRO'MIA ['Αμφιδρομία of ἀμφιδρομῶν, Gr. to run round] a Festival observed in *Athens* by private Families upon the 5th Day after the Birth of a Child, it being the Custom for the Gossips to run round the Fire with the Infant in their Arms; and then having delivered it to the Nurse, they were entertained with Feasting and Dancing.

AMPHI'MACER [of ἀμφὶ on both Sides, and μακρὸς long] a Foot in a Verſe that has a ſhort Syllable in the middle, and a long one on either Side, as æquĭtās.

AMPHIME'TRION [of ἀμφὶ about, and μήτρα the Womb, *Gr.*] the neighbouring Parts of the Womb.

AMPHIPRO'STYLUS } [Ἀμφιπρόστυλος] a Term in
AMPHIPRO'STYLE } *Architecture*, uſed of thoſe Temples in ancient Times which had four Columns or Pillars in the Front, and the ſame Number behind.

AMPHI'SCII [Ἀμφίσκιοι of ἀμφὶ and σκίαι Shadows] thoſe People dwelling in Climates, wherein the Shadows at different Times of the Year fall both Ways, *viz.* both to the North Pole, when the Sun is in Southern Signs, and to the South Pole, when he is in Northern Signs, theſe are thoſe who inhabit the Torrid Zone

AMPHI'SMELA } [of ἀμφὶ on both Sides, and σμιλὴ, a
AMPHI'SMILE } Scraping Knife, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument uſed in Diſſections of human Bodies, *&c.*

AMPHITANE [Ἀμφιτανὲ] a precious Stone of a gold Colour, having the ſame Quality with the Load-ſtone, attracting Gold, as that does Iron.

AMPHITHE'ATRE [Ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφὶ and θεάομαι to behold, *Gr.*] an Edifice of the *Romans*, in Form either oval or round, which contained a great Number of Seats, one above another, ſo as ſome of them to hold 50, 60 or 80,000 Spectators of Shews, Sports, Fencers, Wild-beaſts Fighting, Sea-fights, *&c.*

A'MPHORA [Ἀμφορεὺς, Gr.] a Meaſure of liquid Things, a Veſſel a Foot ſquare, having two Ears or Handles; the *Attick Amphora* contained ſeven Gallons and a half, and the *Italian* five.

AMPHYCTIO'NES [ſo called of *Amphyction* the Son of *Helenus*, who firſt inſtituted them] Magiſtrates of the ſupreme Tribunal of *Greece*, or the Parliament of *Greece*; being the Preſidents of the Members which were ſent from the ſeven principal Cities of *Greece*, who determined both private and publick Diſputes.

A'MPLE [*amplus*, L.] of a large Extent; alſo abundant; alſo noble.

A'MPLENESS [*amplitudo*, L.] Largeneſs of Extent.

AMPLIA'TION, Enlargement.

AMPLIATION [in *Law*] a deferring or putting off Judgment, till a Cauſe has been better examined.

To AMPLI'FICATE [*amplificatum*, L.] to amplify, augment or enlarge.

AMPLIFICA'TION, an enlarging.

AMPLIFICATION [with *Rhetoricians*] an amplifying or enlarging upon an Argument, either by aggravating a Crime, heightening a Commendation, or enlarging a Narration by an Enumeration of Circumſtances, ſo as to excite the proper Emotions in the Souls of the Auditors, and in order to gain their Belief of what is ſaid.

To A'MPLIFY [*amplificare*, L.] to enlarge, to dilate upon.

A'MPLITUDE [*amplitudo*, L.] Greatneſs, Largeneſs.

AMPLITUDE [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the true *Eaſt* or *Weſt* Point thereof, and the Center of the Sun or a Star at its Riſing or Setting.

Eaſtern AMPLITUDE, is the Diſtance between the Point wherein the Star riſes, and the true Point of *Eaſt* in which the Equator and Horizon interſect.

Weſtern AMPLITUDE is the Diſtance of the Point wherein the Sun ſets, and the true Point of *Weſt* in the Equinoctial.

AMPLITUDE, of the Range of a Projectile, is the Horizontal Line, ſubtending the Path in which it moved.

AMPLI'VAGOUS [*amplivagus*, L.] that wanders wide, or far and near, that ſtretches out far, having a large Scope.

To A'MPUTATE [*amputare*, L.] to cut off; in Gardening, to Lop or Prune.

AMPUTA'TION [with *Gardeners*] a Cutting or Lopping.

AMPUTATION [with *Surgeons*] is the cutting off a corrupted or putrified Part of the Body, or any Member of it, to hinder the Infection from ſpreading though the whole Body.

AMSDO'RFIANS [of *Amsdorf* their Leader] a Sect in the ſixteenth Century, who maintained that good Works were not only unprofitable, but even oppoſite and pernicious to Salvation.

A'MULET [*amuletum*, L.] a Sort of Phyſical Compoſition or Charm to wear about a Perſon's Neck, as a Preſervative againſt Plague, Poiſon, Enchantment, or to remove Diſeaſes, *&c.*

AMURCA, the Mother, Dregs or Lees of Oil.

AMURCO'SITY [*amurceſitas*, L.] the having Lees; Dregginess, *L.*

To AMU'SE [*amuſer*, F.] to hold in Play, to ſtop or ſtay a Perſon with a trifling Story, to feed with vain Expectations.

AMU'SEMENT [*amuſement*, F.] the making of vain Promiſes, *&c.* to gain Time; a trifling Buſineſs or Employment to paſs away Time.

A'MY [a *Law Word*] *Amy Prochein*, *i. e.* the next Perſon or Friend, who is to be intruſted for an Infant or Orphan, *F.*

AMY'GDALA [Ἀμυγδαλὴ, Gr.] the Almond Tree or its Fruit.

AMY'GDALÆ [with *Anatomiſts*] the Almonds of the Ears; the ſame as *Pariſthmiæ* and *Tonſillæ*.

AMY'GDALATE [of *amygdala* an Almond, L. ἀμυγδαλὴ, Gr.] artificial Milk made of blanched Almonds

AMYGDALINE [*amygdalinus*, L.] the ſame as *amygdaliceous*, i. e. of or pertaining to Almonds.

AMYGDALI'TES [Ἀμυγδαλίτης, Gr.] an Herb of the ſpurge kind, having Leaves like thoſe of the Almond-Tree.

AMY'NTICA *emplaſtra* [in *Pharmacy*] defenſative, ſtrengthening Plaſters.

AMY'ON [of *a* priv. and μῦς a Muſcle, *Gr.*] a Limb ſo emaciated that the Muſcles ſcarce appear.

A'NA [in *Phyſicians* Bills] is uſed to ſignify that an equal Quantity of each Ingredient is to be taken in compounding the Medicine.

ANA [with *Schoolmen*] as *Books* in *Ana* are Collections of the memorable Sayings of Perſons of Wit and Learning, much of the ſame kind with what we uſually call Table-Talk

ANA, an *Indian* Coin, in Value 1*d.* $\frac{1}{16}$ *Engliſh.*

AN JOUR and WASTE, ſee *Year* and *Day*.

ANABAPTISTON, See *Abaptiſton*.

ANABA'PTISTS [of ἀνὰ again, and βαπτίζω, Gr. *i. e. Rebaptizers*] a religious Sect, whoſe diſtinguiſhing Tenet is, that Perſons are not to be baptized till they are able to give an Account of their Faith.

ANABASII, Couriers among the Ancients, who travelled either on Horſeback or in Chariots.

ANABA'SIS [ἀναβάσις of ἀναβαίνω, Gr. to aſcend] an aſcending or getting up, an Aſcent or Riſe.

ANABA'SIS [*Botany*] the Herb Horſe-hair or Horſe-Tail, *L.*

ANABA'SIS [with *Phyſicians*] the Growth or Increaſe of a Diſeaſe.

ANABIBA'ZON [in *Aſtronomy*] the Dragon's Head, or the Node of the Moon where ſhe riſes from *North* to *South* Latitude.

ANABROCHI'SMUS [Ἀναβροχισμὸς, of ἀνὰ upwards, and βρόχος a Halter or Loop, *Gr.*] a particular Way or Method of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eye-lids, which are turned inwards, by a fine Silk doubled in a Needle, which the Hair is put through, and ſo drawn out.

ANA'BROSIS [ἀνάβρωσις, of ἀναβρώσκω to eat through, *Gr.*] a corroding or eating away.

ANABROSIS [in *Surgery*] a conſuming or waſting away of any Part of the Body by ſharp Humours.

ANACALYPTE'RIA [of ἀνακαλύπτω, *Gr.* to reveal] a Feaſt kept a Day after a Wedding, when the Bride put off her Veil, that all might ſee her Face, which till then was covered, *L.*

ANACA'MPSEROS [ἀνακάμψερος, Gr.] an Herb, which being touched, is ſaid to be efficacious in reconciling Lovers or Friends that are fallen out.

ANACA'MPTICAL } [of ἀνακάμπτω, Gr. to reflect,
ANACA'MPTICK } commonly ſaid of Echoes, which are Sounds produced anacamptically, or by Reflection] reflecting, bowing, or returning back or again.

ANACA'MPTICKS, are a Branch of *Opticks* call'd *Catoptricks*, a Science which finds out the Form and Dimenſions of Diſtance and other Properties, by the Rays of ſome luminous Object.

ANACA'RDIUM, a Bean in *Malacca*, growing in the Form of a Sheep's Heart.

ANACATHA'RSIS [ἀνακάθαρσις, of ἀνὰ above, and καθαίρω to purge, *Gr.*] a Medicine that purges or diſcharges Nature by ſome of the upper Parts, *L.*

ANACATHA'RTICK *Medicines* [*Pharmacy*] ſuch as cauſe Vomiting.

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, Gr.] a brief Recapitulation or Summing up of the Heads of any Matter, which is either ſpoken or written, a ſhort Repetition or Summary of what went before.

To ANACE'PHALIZE [of ἀνακεφαλαίω, Gr.] to repeat the Heads of a Matter.

A'NA-

A'NACHIS [among the *Romans*] one of the four Penates or Houſhold-Gods, who (they believed) from their Birth attended every Body; whoſe Names were *Dymon*, *i. e.* Power; *Tyche*, *i. e.* Fortune; *Ieros*, *i. e.* Love, and *Anancke*, *i. e.* Neceſſity.

ANACHI'TES [of ἀνὰ and χιόω, Gr. to move] a Diamond, a ſort of precious Stone, ſaid to have the Virtue of driving away Diſtempers of the Mind, and to defend againſt Poiſon.

ANACHORE'TA [Ἀναχωρητὴς, Gr.] a Monk who retires from Company, and leads a ſolitary Life by himſelf.

ANACHRO'NISM [of ἀνὰ and χρονίζω, Gr. to fix as a Time higher or backwards] a Fault or Error in Chronology, or a Computation of Time, when an Event is placed earlier than it really was.

ANACLA'TICKS [of ἀνὰ and κλίνω, Gr.] a Branch of *Opticks* that treats about all Sorts of Refractions, the ſame with *Dioptricks*.

ANACLETE'RIA [of ἀνὰ and καλέω, Gr. to call] Feſtivals in honour of Kings and Princes, when they took upon them the Adminiſtration of the State.

ANACOLLE'MATA [of ἀνακολλάω, Gr. to glew together] a Medicine to be applied to the Forehead, Noſtrils, &c. in Diſeaſes of the Eyes, &c. or the Defluxions of Rheum; alſo that will conglutinate Parts, and produce Fleſh in a Wound or Ulcer.

ANACO'LYTHON [Ἀνακόλουθον of ἀνὰ and ἀκόλουθέω, Gr. to follow] an Inconſequence, a Figure in *Rhetorick* when a Word is not expreſſed which is to anſwer another.

ANACRE'ONTICK *Verſe* [of *Anacreon*, a Lyrick Poet] a ſort of Verſe conſiſting of ſeven Syllables, and is not tied to any certain Rule, &c. of Quantity.

ANACTO'RION [Ἀνακτόριον, Gr.] the Herb Sword-Graſs.

ANADENDROMA'LACHE [ἀνάδενδρομάλαχη, Gr.] the Roſe Mallow-tree.

ANADE'SMA [of ἀνὰ and δεσμὸς, Gr.] a Swath or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

ANADI'PLOSIS [Ἀναδίπλωσις, Gr. with *Rhetoricians*] a Redoubling, a Figure, when the ſame Word that ends a Sentence is repeated in the Beginning of the next; as,

ANADIPLOSIS [with *Phyſicians*] the Redoubling of Fits of Agues, Fevers, &c.

ANA'DOSIS [ἀνάδοσις, Gr.] a burſting forth, a bubbling as Water does.

ANA'DOSIS [with *Phyſicians*] the Conveyance of the Chyle through its proper Veſſels, alſo a Vomit.

ANAGA'LLIS [ἀναγαλλὶς, Gr.] the Herb Pimpernel.

ANAGALLIS *aquatica* [*Botany*] Sea-purſlain or Brooklime.

ANAGALLIS *Syluestris* [*Botany*] the Herb Calves-Snout.

ANAGLY'PTICK [Ἀναγλυπτικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Engraving, Chaſing, or Imboſſing.

ANAGO'GE [Ἀναγωγὴ of ἀνὰ and ἄγω, Gr. to lead] a Rapture or Elevation of the Soul to Things Celeſtial and Eternal; an exciting or raiſing of the Mind, to ſearch out the hidden or myſterious Meaning of any Paſſage, eſpecially of the holy Scripture.

ANAGOGE'TICAL [*anagogeticus*, L.] pertaining to high Matters.

ANAGOGE'TICAL [*anagogeticus*, L.] pertaining to Myſteries, myſtical, myſterious, that has an exalted or uncommon Signification; alſo that exalts the Mind to divine Contemplations.

ANAGO'GICAL, myſterious, raiſing the Mind to Things eternal and divine.

A'NAGRAM } [Ἀναγράμμα ἀναγραμματισμὸς,
ANAGRA'MMATISM } an ingenious and witty Interpretation of a Name or Title, &c. by tranſpoſing the Letters of it, in order to ſet forth ſomething to the Praiſe of the Perſon.

ANAGRA'MMATIST [of ἀναγράφω, Gr. I write backwards] a Writer of Anagrams.

ANA'GRAPHE [Ἀναγραφὴ, Gr.] a Recording or Regiſtering Affairs, a Commentary; alſo an Inventory, &c.

ANA'GYRIS [Ἀνάγυρις, Gr.] Bean Treſoil, an Herb.

ANAI'TIS, a Goddeſs of the *Armenians*; the ſame as *Succoth Benoth* of the *Babylonians*, the *Venus* of *Armenia*, who had a Temple erected to her, in which Virgins proſtituted themſelves before Marriage. See *Venus*. The like Cuſtom was in *Lydia*.

ANAISTHESI'A [of ἀνὰ and αἴσθησία, Gr.] a Loſs of, or Defect of Senſe, as in ſuch as have the Palſey or are blaſted.

ANALE'CTA [of Ἀναλέκτα, Gr.] Fragments or Crumbs, gathered up from the Table; alſo Collections or Scraps collected out of Authors.

ANALE'MMA [Ἀνάλημμα of ἀναλαμβάνω to reſume, Gr.] a lofty Building, a Fort or Citadel.

ANALEMMA [with *Aſtronomers*] an Orthographical Projection of the Sphere, on the Plane of the Meridian, the Eye being ſuppoſed to be at an infinite Diſtance, and either in the *Eaſt* or *Weſt* Points of the Horizon.

ANALEMMA [*Aſtronomy*] an Inſtrument, a kind of Aſtrolabe made either of Braſs or Wood, conſiſting of the Furniture of the ſame Projection, with an *Horizon* or Curſor fitted to it, uſed for finding the Sun's Riſing and Setting, &c.

ANALE'PTICKS, [Ἀναληπτικὰ, of ἀναλαμβάνω, to reeſtabliſh or reſtore, Gr.] Reſtorative Medicines, ſuch as are good to reſtore the Body when waſted and emaciated either by the want of Food, or the continuance of a Diſeaſe.

ANA'LGESY [*analgeſia*, L. ἀναλγησία, Gr.] an Indolency, a being free from Pain and Grief.

ANA'LOGICAL [*Analogicus*, L.] Proportionable.

ANALO'GICALNESS [of *analogique*, F. *analogicus*, L. of ἀναλογικὸς, Gr.] the being proportional.

ANA'LOGISM [Ἀναλογισμὸς, of ἀνὰ and λογίζω, to reaſon]

ANALOGISM [with *Logicians*] a cogent or forcible Argument deducted from the Cauſe to the Effect, ſo as to imply an unavoidable Neceſſity.

ANALOGISM [with *Phyſicians*] a Compariſon of Cauſes relating to a Diſeaſe.

ANA'LOGOUS [*analogus*, L.] pertaining to *Analogy*, anſwerable in Proportion, reſembling or bearing Relation to.

ANA'LOGY [Ἀναλογία of ἀνὰ and λογίζω, Gr.] like Reaſon, Proportion, Correſpondence; Relation which ſeveral Things in other Reſpects bear to one another.

ANA'LOGY [with *Grammarians*] the Declining of a Noun, or the Conjugation of a Verb according to its Rule or Standard.

ANALOGY [with *Mathematicians*] the Compariſon of ſeveral *Ratio's* of Numbers or Quantities one to another.

ANA'LYSIS [Ἀνάλυσις of ἀνὰ and λύσις, a Solution, Gr.] the dividing, parting or ſevering a Matter into its Parts.

ANALYSIS [*Anatomy*] an exact and accurate Diviſion of all the Parts of a human Body, by a particular Diſſection of them.

ANA'LYSIS [with *Chymiſts*] the decompounding of a mixt Body, or the reducing any Subſtance into its firſt Principles.

ANA'LYSIS [with *Logicians*] is the Method of finding out Truth, and *Syntheſis* is the Method of convincing others of a Truth already found out. It is the Attention the Mind gives to what it knows in a Queſtion, which helps to reſolve it, and in which the *Analyſis* principally conſiſts: All the Art lying in extracting a great many Truths, which lead us to the Knowledge of what we ſeek after.

ANALYSIS [with *Mathematicians*] is the Art of diſcovering the Truth or Falſhood of a Propoſition, by ſuppoſing the Queſtion to be always ſolved and then examining the Conſequences, till ſome known or eminent Truth is found out; or elſe the Impoſſibility of the preſent Propoſition is diſcovered.

ANALYSIS *of finite Quantities* [*Mathematicks*] that which is called *ſpecious Arithmetick* or *Algebra*.

ANALYSIS *of Infinites* is the *Method of Fluxions* or *differential Calculus* called the *New Analyſis*.

ANALYSIS, a Table or Syllabus of the Principal Heads or Articles of a continued Diſcourſe, diſpoſed in their natural Order and Dependency.

ANALY'TICAL } [ἀναλυτικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to *Anal-*
ANALY'TICK } *yſis*, or the Method of reſolving Things.

ANALY'TICAL *Method* [in *Logick*] is the Method of Reſolution, ſhewing the true Way by which the Thing was methodically or primarily invented.

ANALY'TICALLY [of *analytique*, F. *analytice*, L. of ἀνάλυσις, Gr.] by Way of *Analyſis*.

ANALY'TICKS } [ἀναλυτικὰ, Gr.] a Name com-
ANALY'TICAL ART } monly given to *Algebra*, as being nothing elſe but a general *Analyſis* of pure *Mathematicks*; or elſe becauſe it teaches how to ſolve Queſtions and demonſtrate *Theorems* by ſearching into the fundamental Nature and Frame of the Thing; which to that End is as it were reſolved into Parts, or taken all to Pieces, and then put together again.

ANALYTICKS, the Doctrine and Uſe of *Analyſis*.

To ANALI'ZE *Bodies* [with *Chymiſts*] is to reſolve

or diſſolve them by the means of Fire, in order to diſcover the ſeveral Parts of which they are compounded or made.

ANA'MNESIS [Ἀνάμνησις, Gr.] Remembrance.

ANAMNESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, when the Orator mentions or calls to mind what is paſt.

ANAMNE'TICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines proper to reſtore a decay'd Memory.

ANAMO'RPHOSIS [of ἀνὰ and μόρφωσις, of μορφὴ, Gr. Form or Shape] a monſtrous Projection in Perſpective and Painting; or the Repreſentation of ſome Figure or Image either upon a Plane or curv'd Surface in a deform'd Shape, which at a proper Diſtance ſhall appear regular and in Proportion.

ANA'NA [with *Botaniſts*] a fine *Indian* Fruit commonly called the Pine-apple, becauſe of its Likeneſs to the Cone of a Pine. This Fruit grows on a Plant like the Fig-tree, and is about the Size of an Artichoke. It is adorned on the Top with a kind of Crown, and ſmall Bunch of red Leaves reſembling a Flame of Fire; the Pulp or Fleſh of it is fibrous, but diſſolves in the Mouth, and has the delicious Taſte of the Peach, the Quince, and the Muſcadine Grape. Theſe are brought to a very great Perfection in the Garden of Sir *Mathew Decker*.

ANANCÆI'ON [ἀναγκαῖον, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick* that makes out the Neceſſity of a Matter.

ANANTOPO'DOTON [ἀναντοπόδοτον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when an Oration wants ſome Parts.

ANAPÆ'STUS [with *Grammarians*] a Foot or Meaſure in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſes that have the two firſt Syllables ſhort, and the laſt long, as Ρἰξἆς

ANAPÆ'STICK *Verſes*, ſuch Verſes that have the forementioned Feet, three Feet being made uſe of in all Parts of the Verſe; uſual in Tragedies.

ANA'PHORA [ἀνάφορα, Gr.] a Relation, a Repetition, *L.*

ANAPHORA [with ancient *Aſtronomers*] an Aſcenſion or Riſing up of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, from the Eaſt, by the daily Courſe of the Heavens.

ANAPLEROSIS [ἀναπλήρωσις, of ἀναπληρόω to fill up, *Gr.*] a filling up or ſupplying.

ANAPLE'ROSIS [with *Surgeons*] that Part of Surgery that reſtores either what Nature has deny'd, or is any other Way decay'd.

ANAPLERO'TICALNESS [of ἀναπλήρωσις, Gr.] the being of Quality to fill up.

ANAPLERO'TICKS [ἀναπληρωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines proper to fill up Ulcers and Wounds with new Fleſh.

A'NARCHY [ἀναρχία, of ἀνὰ without, and ἀρχὴ a Chief or Head] being without Rule, Want of all Government in a State or Nation, there being no ſupream Governor; ſo that all Affairs thereof are in Diſorder and Couſuſion.

ANARE'TA [probably of ἀναιρέω, Gr. to deſtroy] a Killer or Murderer.

ANARETA [in *Aſtrology*] the fatal Planet, the Threatener of Death in a Nativity.

ANARRHI'NON [of ἀνὰ and ῥὶς the Noſtril, *Gr.*] an Herb like Pimpernel, Calves-Snout.

ANASA'RCA [ἀνασάρκα, of ἀνὰ and σαὶξ Fleſh, *Gr.*] a certain ſort of Dropſy, being a white, ſoft, yielding Swelling of ſome Parts or of the whole Body, that dents in when preſſed.

ANASTA'SIS [ἀνάστασις, Gr.] a Stretching or Reaching.

ANASTASIS [in *Surgery*] the ſtretching out of the Body towards the upper Part.

ANASTOMA'TICKS [of ἀνάστόμωσις, of ἀνὰ and στόμα, *Gr.* the Mouth, or ἀνασταμόω I open or unſtop] Medicines that open and widen the Orifices of the Veſſels, ſo as to cauſe the Blood to circulate freely, and paſs eaſily out of the Arteries into the Veins. Or Medicines for the Opening of the Pores and Paſſages, as thoſe Medicines are that provoke Sweat, Urine, *&c.*

ANASTORCHIO'SIS [ἀναστοχείωσις, Gr.] a Reſolution of mixt Bodies into their firſt Principles by Chymical Operations.

ANASTO'MOSIS [ἀνάστόμωσις, *Gr.*] a Looſening or Opening, ſuch an Aperture in the Veſſels as lets out their Contents; alſo a mutual Opening of Arteries and Veins one into another, *L.*

ANASTOMO'SIS [with *Phyſicians*] a Flux or Flowing out of the natural Humours of a human Body, *&c.* as *Blood*, *Chyle*, *Lympha*, at the Places where are ſuch Veſſels as are not well cloſed.

ANASTRO'PHE [ἀναστροφὴ, Gr.] a turning the contrary Way or Inverſion, the contrary Way.

ANASTROPHE [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when that Word which ſhould follow is ſet foremoſt, as *Italians contra.*

ANA'TASIS [ἀνάτασις, Gr.] a ſtretching, reaching our Extenſion upwards.

ANATASIS [with *Surgeons*] an Extenſion of the Body towards the upper Parts.

ANA'THEMA ['Ανάθεμα of ἀνατίθημι, Gr.] the laſt Syllable but one ſhort, is a ſolemn Curſe or Sentence of Excommunication; alſo any Perſon, *&c.* cut off from the Communion of the Church.

ANATHE'MA ['Ανάθεμα, of ἀνατίθημι, Gr.] the laſt Syllable but one long, is uſed for any kind of Gift or Offering, given or ſet apart to God or the Church. Things that were by the *Pagans* conſecrated to mere Idols, were commonly hung upon the Walls, *&c.* of their Temples.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY [of *anathema*, F. *anathema*, L. Ἀνάθεμα, Gr.] in a curſing manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE [*anathematizare*, L.] to put under a Curſe, to excommunicate.

ANATHYMIA'SIS [of ἀνὰ and θυμίαμα, Gr.] a Perfume, Vapour or Exhalation.

ANA'TOCISM [ἀνατοκισμὸς, of ἀνὰ and τίκτω, *Gr.* to bring forth] Compound Intereſt, or Uſe upon Uſe, the renewing Uſe-Money annually, ſo that the Intereſt becomes the Principal; *Intereſt upon Intereſt*; *Compound Intereſt.*

ANATO'MICAL [of ἀνατομικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to Anatomy.

ANATO'MICALLY [*anatomicè*, L. of ἀνατομικὸς, Gr.] according to the Rules of Anatomy.

To ANA'TOMIZE [of ἀνατέμνω, Gr.] to cut up, to cut to Pieces, or diſſect an human Body, in order to view the Parts of it.

ANA'TOMIST, a Perſon well vers'd or skill'd in Anatomy.

ANA'TOMY [ἀνατομὴ, Gr.] a curious, dexterous and neat Diſſection, or taking to Pieces the ſolid Parts of an animal Body, for the Diſcovery of its ſeveral Parts, in order to explain the Original, Nature and Uſe, for the better Improvement of Phyſick and Natural Philoſophy.

ANATRI'PSIS [of ἀνὰ and τρίβω to wear, *&c.*] a rubbing againſt or upon, a bruiſing.

ANATRIPSIS [in *Surgery*] the bruiſing or breaking of a Bone, the breaking the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder.

A'NATRON [ἄνατρον, Gr.] a ſort of Salt extracted from the Water of the River *Nile*; alſo a nitrous Juice which condenſes in Vaults, Arches, and ſubterraneous Places; alſo a volatile Salt skimmed off the Compoſition of Glaſs when in Fuſion; alſo a compound Salt made of Quickſilver, Alum, Vitriol, Common Salt and Nitre.

ANAXY'RIS [ἀναξυρὶς, Gr.] the Herb-Sorrel.

A'NBURY [with *Farriers*] a ſort of Wen or ſpongy Wart full of Blood, growing in any Part of the Body of an Horſe.

A'NCESTOR, a Forefather, *L.*

ANCESTOR [in *Common Law*] the Difference between Anceſtor and Predeceſſor is this, *Anceſtor* is apply'd to a natural Perſon as, A B, and his *Anceſtors*, and *Predeceſſor* may be uſed of any Perſons that were prior in Time, as to a Corporation or Body Politick, as a Biſhop and his Predeceſſor.

ANCE'STREL [in *Law*] pertaining to Anceſtors, as *Homage Anceſtrel*, i. e. Homage done by Anceſtors.

A'NCHOR [*anchora*, L. of ἄγχυρα, Gr. ancre, *Sax.*] an Iron Inſtrument to hold a Ship in the Place ſhe rides.

ANCHOR [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſents Hope, Hope being as it were the Anchor that holds us firm to our Faith in Adverſity.

To Boat the ANCHOR, to put it into the Boat.

The ANCHOR *is foul* [*Sea* Phraſe] is when the Cable by the turning of the Ship is hitcht about the Fluke.

The ANCHOR *is a Cock-bell* [*Sea* Phraſe] uſed when the Anchor hangs right up and down by the Ship's Side.

The ANCHOR *is a Peek* [*Sea* Phraſe] is when it is juſt under the Hauſe or Hole in the Ship's Stern, thro' which the Cable runs out that belongs to it.

To boot an ANCHOR [*Sea* Term] is to take or put it into the Boot.

To let fall an ANCHOR } [*Sea* Phraſe] is to put or let
To drop an ANCHOR } it down into the Sea, in order to make the Ship ride.

The ANCHOR *comes Home* [*Sea* Term] uſed, when it cannot hold the Ship, but that it drives away by the Violence of the Wind or Tide.

To fetch Home the ANCHOR } [*Sea* Term] is to weigh
To bring Home the ANCHOR } or take it up out of the River, *&c.*

To

To *ſhoe an* ANCHOR [*Sea* Term] is to caſe the Flook of it with Boards, that it may better take hold in ſoft Ground.

A'NCHORAGE } Ground apt or fit to hold the Anchor
A'NCHORING } of a Ship, ſo that ſhe cannot drive, but ride it out with Safety.

A'NCHORAGE [in *Law*] a Duty paid to the King for the Privilege of caſting Anchor in a Pool of a Haven.

ANCHORA'LIS *Proceſſus* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Proceſs or ſhooting forth of the Shoulder Bones like a Beak call'd *Coracoides* and *Cornicularis*.



A'NCHORED [in *Heraldry*] as a Croſs anchored is ſo called, becauſe the four Extremities of it reſemble the Flook of an Anchor.

A'NCHORET } an Hermit, &c. who leads
A'NCHORITE } a ſolitary Life in a Deſart, to be farther out of the Reach of the Temptations of the World, and to be more at Leiſure for Meditation.

ANCHO'VIES [of *anchoia*, Ital. or *anchora*, Span.] a ſmall Fiſh caught on the Coaſt of *Catalonia*, &c. which comes to us in Pickle, uſed in Sauces.

ANCHU'SA [ἀγχέουσα, Gr.] a kind of Bugloſs or Orchanet.

ANCHY'LE [ἀγκύλη, Gr.] the Back Part of the Knee; alſo the Contraction of a Joint, eſpecially of the Ham.

A'NCHYLOPS [ἄγχυλωψ, Gr.] a certain Swelling between the great Corner of the Eye and the Noſe, a Species or rather Degree of the *Fiſtula lacrymalis*.

A'NCIENT } old, of former time, and particularly as
A'NTIENT } oppoſed to late or modern.

ANCIENT *Demeſn* [in *Law*] a Tenure whereby all Manours appertaining to the Crown were held in the Times of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror.

A'NCIENT } a Flag or Streamer ſet up in the Stern of
A'NSHENT } a Ship.

A'NCIENTLY [*anciennement*, F.] in ancient Times.

A'NCIENTNESS [*ancienneté*, F.] the Oldneſs.

A'NCIENTS [in the *Middle Temple*] ſuch as are paſt their Reading, and do not read.

ANCIENTS [in *Gray's Inn*] the Society conſiſts of *Ancients*, *Barriſters*, *Benchers*, and *Students* under the Bar.

A'NCIENTY [in *Law*] Ancientneſs, Seniority, Elderſhip.

A'NCOME [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of Boil, Sore, foul Ulcer, or Swelling, that breaks out in the fleſhy Parts.

A'NCON [ἄγκων, Gr.] the Elbow, the Top or Point of the Elbow.

A'NCON [in *Anatomy*] the backward and larger ſhooting forth the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna*.

A'NCONES [with *Architects*] the Coins or Corners of Walls; ſuch as Meetings or Bowing of Elbows; Croſs Beams, Rafters.

ANCONÆ'US *Muſculus* [*Anatomy*] the ſixth Muſcle of the Elbow, ariſing from the lower and back Part of the *Os humeri*, and is inſerted to the lateral Part of the *Brachæus externus*, a little below the *Olecranium*; it helps to ſtretch the Elbow.

A'NCONY [in the *Iron Mines*] is when Metal is wrought in the finery-Forge, from a four-ſquare Maſs or Bloom to a Bar of any Shape about three Foot in Length, leaving a ſquare rough Piece at each End to be wrought at the Chafery.

ANCY'LE [ἀγκύλη, Gr.] a ſort of Dart or Javelin.

ANCYLE [with *Anatomiſts*] the bending either of the Elbow or the Hand; alſo the Contraction or drawing together of a Joint.

ANCYLOBLE'PHARUM [ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, of ἀγκύλος, crooked, and βλέφαρον an Eye-lid, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe when the Eye-lids grow to the *Tunica Cornea*, or *Albuginea*, ſo that they cloſe and ſtick together.

ANCYLOGLO'SSUM [ἀγκυλόγλωσσον, of ἀγκύλος and γλῶσσα, *Gr.* the Tongue] a being Tongue-ty'd, when the ſmall String which is under the Tongue is too ſtrait, which cauſes it to be difficult to utter Words.

ANCYLO'GLOSSUS [ἀγκυλόγλωσσος, Gr.] one who has an Impediment in his Speech, Tongue ty'd, &c.

ANCYLO'MELE [ἀγκύλος crooked, and μῆλη a Probe, *Gr.*] a crooked Probe.

ANCY'LOSIS, the ſame as *Ancyloglossum*.

ANCYLO'TOMUS [of ἀγκυλὴ and τομὴ, Gr.] a ſmall Knife to cut the String under the Tongue.

ANCYROI'DES [ἀγκυροειδὴς, of ἄγκυρα an Anchor, and εἶδος Form, *Gr.*] the Shooting forth or Proceſs of the Shoulder Bone, reſembling a Beak.

ANDABA'TÆ [among the *Ancients*] a ſort of Gladiators who fought Hood-wink'd.

ANDE'NA, a Swathe in mowing; alſo as much Ground as a Man could ſtride over at once.

ANDOVI'LLE [in *French* Cookery] a ſort of Chitterlings, either of Calves or Hog's Guts, the one ſtuff'd with Pork, and the other with Udder, Calves Chaldron, &c.

ANDOVILLE'T [*French* Cookery] Minc'd Veal, Bacon, and other Ingredients roll'd into a Paſte, or of Eels and Carps Fleſh minced and pounded.

ANDRA'CHNE [ἀνδράχνη, Gr.] Purſlain.

St. A'NDREW was taken to be the Patron of *Scotland* on account of a Viſion before a Battle, ſuppoſed to be won by the *Picts* againſt the *Engliſh* or *Northumbrian Danes*.

A'NDREW, an Knights of St. *Andrew*, an Order of Knighthood eſtabliſhed by *Archiacus*, King of *Scotland*, *A. C.* 809, called alſo *Knights of the Thiſtle*.

ANDRODA'MAS [ἀνδροδάμας, of τὸ δαμάζειν ἄνδρας, *i. e.* of taming Men, *Gr.*] a kind of hard, heavy Blood-Stone, which is ſaid to bleed when rubb'd on a Whetſtone; alſo a precious Stone, bright as Silver, like a Diamond, in many Squares.

ANDRO'GYNUS [ἀνδρόγυνος, of ἀνὴρ a Man, and γυνὴ a Woman] an Hermaphrodite who is both Man and Woman, having the natural Parts of both Sexes; a Will-Jill or Scrat.

ANDROGY'NUS [*Aſtrology*] ſuch a Planet as is ſometimes hot, and ſometimes cold.

ANDROI'DES [of ἀνδρὸς of a Man, and εἶδος Form, *Gr.*] an Autometon in the Form of a Man, which by means of certain Springs, &c. juſtly contriv'd, walks, ſpeaks, &c.

ANDRO'MEDA [*Aſtronomy*] a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of 27 Stars.

ANDRO'SÆMON [ἀνδρόσαιμον, Gr.] St. *John's* Wort or Tutſan.

ANDRO'TOMY [of ἀνὴρ, gen. ἀνδρὸς, and τομὴ a Diſſection, *Gr.*] an anatomical Diſſection of human Bodies.

To ANE'AL, to bake or harden Glaſs, Tiles, &c. in the Fire.

ANE'CDOTE, a ſecret Hiſtory, ſuch as relates the ſecret Affairs of Kings and Princes; ſpeaking with too much Freedom or too much Sincerity, of the Manners and Conduct of Perſons in Authority.

ANE'CDOTON } [ἀνέκδοτον, Gr.] a Thing not given
ANE'KDOTON } forth, produced, or made publick.

ANELA'CIUS, a ſhort Knife or Dagger.

ANE'MIUS *Furnus* [with *Chymiſts*] a Wind Furnace for ſtrong Fires for diſtilling or melting.

ANEMO'METER [of ἄνεμος the Wind, and μέτρον, *Gr.* Meaſure] an Inſtrument or Machine for meaſuring the Strength of the Wind.

ANE'MONE [ἀνεμώνη, Gr.] the Emony or Wind-flower.

ANEMO'SCOPE [of ἄνεμος the Wind, and σκοπέω to view, *Gr.*] a Machine or Device invented to ſhew the Change of the Air.

A'NES } the Spires or Beards of Barley, or any other
A'WNS } bearded Grain.

A'NETHUM [ἄνηθον, Gr.] the Herb Dill.

ANEU'RISM } [of ἀνευρύνω to dilate, *Gr.*] a ſtretching
ANEY'RISM } or burſting of the Arteries, ſo that they beat and ſwell continually, till they ſometimes become as large as an Egg; the Swelling yields if it be preſſed with the Finger, but quickly recoils.

ANFE'LDTHYDE } [anfelðyðe, *Sax.*] a ſimple or
ANFEA'LTHILE } ſingle Accuſation. Thus it was among the *Saxons*, when the Oath of the Criminal and two more was ſufficient to diſcharge him; but his own Oath, and the Oath of five more, were required to free him from the *Triplex Accuſatio*.

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS [*anfractus*, L.] the being full of Turnings and Windings.

ANGARI'A, the preſſing of Teams, Horſes, Men, &c. for publick Service.

ANGARIA [*Old Records*] any vexatious or troubleſome Service or Duty, done by a Tenant to his Lord.

ANGEI'OGRAPHY [of ἀγγεῖον a Veſſel and γραφὴ a Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of Veſſels in the human Body, *i. e.* the Nerves, Veins, Arteries and Lymphaticks.

ANGEIO'TOMY [ἀγγειοτομία, of ἄγγεια Veſſels, and τομὴ of τέμνω, *Gr.* to cut] a cutting open the Veſſels, as in the opening a Vein or Artery.

A'NGEL [ἄγγελος, of ἀγγέλλω, Gr. to do a Meſſage, angel, *Sax.*] a Meſſenger or Bringer of Tidings, and is moſt properly and generally apply'd to thoſe immaterial and intellectual Beings, which are uſed by God as his Miniſters to execute the Orders of Divine Providence.

ANGLE

A N

ANGEL, a Gold Coin, in Value Ten Shillings, having the Figure of an Angel ſtampt on it.

ANGEL SHOT, Chain Shot, being a Cannon Bullet cut in two, and the Halves being joined together by a Chain.

ANGEL *Bed*, an open Bed without Bed-poſts.

ANGE'LICA [*Botany*] an Herb.

ANGE'LICAL [ἀγγελικὴ, Gr.] a famous Dance among the *Greeks*.

ANGE'LICAL [*angelicus*, L.] pertaining to, partaking of the Nature of Angels.

ANGELICAL *Garment*, a Monkiſh Garment which Men put on a little before their Death, that they may receive the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks.

ANGE'LICALNESS [of *angelique*, F. *angelicus*, L.] the being angelical, angelical Nature, &c.

ANGE'LICI, a Sect ſo denominated from their yielding extravagant Worſhip to Angels.

ANGE'LICUS *Pulvis* [*Pharmacy*] a Diſtinction that *Schroder* gives to *Mercurius vitæ*.

A'NGELOT [*Cookery*] a certain ſort of ſmall *French* Cheeſe; alſo a Muſical Inſtrument ſomething like a Lute.

ANGERO'NA [among the *Romans*, ſo called of *Angina*, the Squinſey, as having cur'd the *Romans* of that Diſtemper] the Goddeſs of Patience or Silence; her Statue was placed on the Altar of Pleaſure.

ANGERONA'LIA, Feaſts celebrated to *Angerona* the Goddeſs of Patience and Silence.

A'NGI [in *Surgery*] thoſe Swellings or Tumours in the Groin call'd Buboes.

ANGIGLO'SSI [of ἀγγὸς and γλῶσσα the Tongue, *Gr.*] Perſons who ſtammer in their Speech and Tongue, eſpecially ſuch as with great Difficulty pronounce the Letters, K, L and R.

A'NGILD [of an *and* ϑilϭ, *Sax.* Payment] bare ſingle Valuation or Compenſation of a Criminal; the Satisfaction made for a Man or Thing; a Mulct or Fine.

ANGI'NA [with *Surgeons*] the Quinſey; an Inflammation of the Jaws and Throat attended with a continual Fever, and a Difficulty of Breathing and Swallowing, *L.*

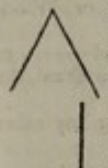
ANGI'NA LINI [*Botany*] Dodder.

ANGIO'LOGY [ἀγγειολογία, of ἀγγεῖα Veſſels, and λέγω to ſay, *Gr.*] a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe of the Veſſels of a human Body, as of the Veins, Arteries, Sinews, &c.

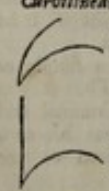
An ANGLE [*angulus*, L.] a Corner; alſo a Rod with a Line and Hook for Fiſhing.

ANGLE [in *Geometry*] a Space comprehended between the meeting of two Lines, which is either greater or leſs, as thoſe Lines incline towards one another or ſtand farther diſtant aſunder, theſe Angles are either plain or ſpherical.

A Plain ANGLE [in *Geometry*] is the Diſtance or Opening of two Lines that touch one another in the ſame Plane; but ſo as not to make one ſtrait Line, and the Lines that form it are called Legs, as in the Figure above; or it is a Space bounded by the Meeting of two Lines which cut one another on a Plane, as in the Figure, and are either *right-lined*, *curvilinear*, or *mixed*, the firſt of which are the Angles above.



Curvilineal Curvilinear ANGLE [*Geometry*] or crooked-lined Angle, is made by the Interſection or mutual Cutting one another of two crooked Lines, as in the Figure.



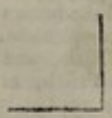
Mixt ANGLE [*Geometry*] is made by the Meeting of a right Line with a crooked or curved Line, as in the Figure.



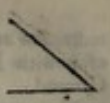
A *Spherical* ANGLE [*Geometry*] is an Angle made by the Meeting of two Angles of great Circles, which intercept or mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere, as the Figure A B C.

ANGLES, whether plain or ſpherical, may be conſidered as right, acute and obtuſe.

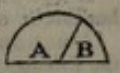
A *Right* ANGLE [*Geometry*] is an Angle made by a Line falling perpendicularly on another, or that which ſubtends an Arch of 90 Degrees or a fourth part of a Circle as in the Figure, all Circles being commonly divided into 360 Parts, call'd Degrees.



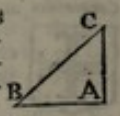
An *Acute* ANGLE [*Geometry*] is an Angle that is leſs than a right Angle, or than 90 Degrees, as in the Figure, and is ſo called becauſe the angular Point is ſharp.



An *Obtuſe* ANGLE [*Geometry*] is one which has its angular Point blunt or broad, and is greater than a right one, its angular Point conſiſting of more than 90 Degrees, as in the Figure A which is ſo much more than 90 Degrees, as B is leſs than 90, both together making a Semicircle or 180 Degrees.



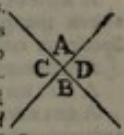
Right ANGLED *Triangle*, is one which has one right Angle, as the Angle A in the Figure, the other two B and C being both acute, and making both together but 90 Degrees.



Oblique ANGLE, is a Name uſed in common to both acute and obtuſe Angles.

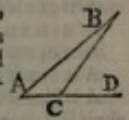
ANGLES have alſo ſeveral other Names according to their different Poſitions, their Relations to the reſpective Figures they are in, and the Lines that form them, as

Adjacent Contiguous ANGLES [*Geometry*] which have one Leg common to both Angles, and both taken together are equal to two right ones, as in the Figure the Angles A B C, C B D; C B D, D B E; D B E, E B A are contiguous Angles.

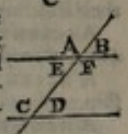


Oppoſite Vertical ANGLES [*Geometry*] are ſuch as are made by two right Lines croſſing each other, and which only touch in the angular Point; they are called Vertical on account of their being oppoſed *ad verticem*, or at the Top, as the Angles A and B are vertical or oppoſite Angles, as likewiſe C and D.

An ANGLE alſo in a Triangle is ſaid to be oppoſite to the Side that ſubtends it, as the Angle A is oppoſite to the Side B C, and the Angle C to the Side A B, and the Angle B to the Side A C, as in the Figure.



Internal Oppoſite ANGLES [*Geometry*] if a Line cuts two others that are parallel, the Angles C and D are called internal and oppoſite, in reſpect to the external ones A and B, to which they are reſpectively equal as in the Figure.



Alternate ANGLES [*Geom.*] are the Angles E and D, and F and C, which are reſpectively equal to one another.

External ANGLES [*Geometry*] are the Angles of any right-lin'd Figure without it, when all the Sides are ſeverally produced and lengthened; and all being taken together are equal to four right Angles

Internal ANGLES [*Geometry*] are all Angles made by the Sides of any right-lined Figure within.

ANGLE at the Centre af a Circle, is an Angle whoſe Vertex is at the Center of the Circle, and whoſe Legs are two *Radii* of a Circle, as in the Figure.



An *Angle in the Segment of a Circle*, is that, which is included between two Chords, that flow from the ſame Point in the Periphery as in the Figure.



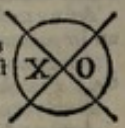
A Solid ANGLE [*Geometry*] is contained under more than two Planes or plain Angles, not being in the ſame Place and Meeting in a Point.

Equal ſolid ANGLES [*Geometry*] are ſuch as are contained under plain Angles, equal both in Multitude and Magnitude.

ANGLE *of Contact* [*Geometry*] is that which a Circle or other Curve makes with a Tangent at the Point of Contact.

Horned ANGLE [*Geometry*] an Angle made by a right Line, either a Tangent or a Secant with the Periphery of a Circle.

Homologous ANGLES [*Geom.*] are ſuch as in two Figures, retain the Order from the firſt in both Figures O X.



ANGLE *at the Periphery* ANGLE *at the Segment* [*Geometry*] is comprehended between the two Chords A B and B D, and ſtands on the Arch A B.



Cissoid ANGLE [*Geometry*] the inner Angle which is made by two convex ſpherical Lines interſecting each other.

Peleccid ANGLE [*Geometry*] an Angle in the Shape or Figure of an Hatchet.

Siſtroid ANGLE [*Geometry*] an Angle in Form of a *Siſtrum*.

ANGLES [in *Anatomy*] are underſtood of the Corners of the Eye or *Canthi*, where the upper Eye-lid meets with the under.

ANGLE *of a Wall* [*Architecture*] is the Point or Corner, where the two Faces or Sides of a Wall meet.

ANGLES [*Aſtrology*] Certain Houſes of a Scheme of the Heavens, the firſt Houſe or Horoſcope is called the Angle of the *Eaſt*, the ſeventh the Angle of the *Weſt*, the fourth Houſe the Angle of the *North*, the tenth Houſe the Angle of the *South*.

ANGLE *of Longitude* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude makes with the Meridian at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

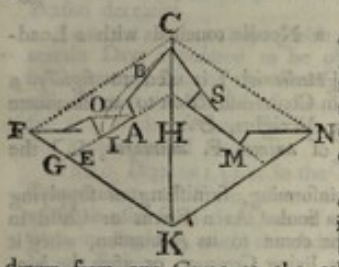
ANGLE *of the ſame Poſition* [*Aſtronomy*] an Angle that is made by the Meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with an Arch of the Azimuth or any other great Circle that paſſes thro' the Body of the Sun.

ANGLE *of Elongation* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the true Place of the Sun, and the Geocentrick Place of the Planet.

ANGLE *of Commutation* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the true Place of the Sun, ſeen from the Earth, and the Place of a Planet reduced to the Ecliptick.

ANGLE *of Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is the leſſer Angle made by an incident Ray of Light with the Plane of a *Speculum*; or if the *Speculum* be concave or convex with a Tangent in the Point of Incidence, or, as others define it, an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on a Body with any Tangent Line of that Body that is next the luminous Body.

ANGLE *of Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is an Angle made by an incident Ray with a Lens or other refracting Surface.



ANGLE *of* or *at the Center* [in *Fortif.*] is the Angle G K F, which is formed by the Concurrence of two ſtrait Lines drawn from the Angles of the Figure FC.

ANGLE *of the Circumference* [in *Fortif.*] is the next Angle made by the Arch, which is drawn from one Gorge to the other.

ANGLE *of the Counterſcarp* [in *Fortification*] is formed by the two Sides of the Counterſcarp meeting before the Middle of the Courtain.

ANGLE *of the Courtin* [in *Fortification*] or the Angle of the Flank BAE is formed by or contained between the Courtain and the Flank in any Piece of Fortification.

ANGLE *of the Complement of the Line of Defence* [in *Fortification*] is the Angle proceeding from the Interſection of the two Complements the one with the other.

Diminiſhed ANGLE [in *Fortification*] is the Angle BCF which is formed by the Meeting of the outermoſt Sides of the Polygon and the Face of the Baſtion.

ANGLE *of the exterior Figure* [in *Fortification*] is the ſame as the Angle of the *Polygon*, and is the Angle FCN form'd at the Point of the Baſtion C, by the Meeting of the two outermoſt Sides or Baſes of the Polygon FC and CN.

ANGLE *of the interior Figure* [in *Fortification*] is the Angle GHM, which is formed in H the Center of the Baſtion by the Meeting of the innermoſt Sides of the Figure GH and HM.

ANGLE *Flanking* [in *Fortification*] is the Angle which is made by the two rafant Lines of Defence, viz. the two Faces of the Baſtion prolonged.

ANGLE *flanking upwards* [*Fortification*] is the Angle GLH formed by the flanking Line and the Courtain.

Flanked ANGLE [in *Fortification*] is the Angle BCS, which is made by the two Faces BC, CS, and is the utmoſt Part of the Baſtion, moſt expos'd to the Enemy's Batteries, and is therefore called by ſome *the Angle of the Baſtion*, or *the Point of the Baſtion*.

ANGLE *forming the Flank* [*Fortification*] is that which conſiſts of one Flank and one *Demi-gorge*; or it is compoſed by the Flank and that Side of the Polygon, running from the Flank to the Angle of the Polygon, and were it extended would croſs the Baſtion.

ANGLE *forming the Face* [*Fortification*] is an Angle made of one Flank and one Face.

ANGLE *of the Moat* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle which is made before the Curtain where it is interſected.

Re-entring / *Re-entrant* ANGLE } [*Fortification*] is an Angle which retires inwards towards the Place.

Saliant ANGLE [*Fortification*] is an Angle which advances its Point towards the Field.

ANGLE *of the Epaule* / ANGLE *of the Shoulder* } [*Fortification*] is the Angle A B C, which is formed by the Lines of the Face BC and the Flank AB.

ANGLE *flanking outward* / ANGLE *of the Tenaille* } [*Fortification*] is formed by the two Lines fichant in the Faces of the two Baſtions extended, till they meet in an Angle towards the Curtain; and is that which always carries its Points in towards the Work, and is called alſo the *Dead Angle* or *Angle of the Moat*.

ANGLE *of Elevation* [in *Mechanicks*] an Angle comprehended between the Line of Direction of a Projectile, and a horizontal Line.

ANGLE *of Direction* [*Mechanicks*] an Angle comprehended between the Lines of Direction of two conſpiring Forces.

ANGLE *of Incidence* [*Mechanicks*] an Angle made by the Line of Direction of an impinging Body in the Point of Contact.

ANGLE *of Reflection* [*Mechanicks*] an Angle made by the Line of Direction of a reflected Body, in the Point of Contact from which it rebounds.

ANGLES *of a Battalion* [*Military Affairs*] are made by the laſt Men at the Ends of Ranks and Files.

Front ANGLES [*Military Affairs*] the two laſt Men of the front Rank.

Rear ANGLES [*Military Affairs*] the two laſt Men of the Rear Rank.

ANGLE *of the Eaſt* [in *Navigation*] is that Point of the Compaſs that the Ship ſails upon.

Optick ANGLE, is that which is contained or included between two Rays drawn from the extreme Points of an Object to the Center of the Pupil.

ANGLE of *Inclination* [*Opticks*] is the Angle made by a Ray of Incidence, and the *Axis of Incidence*.

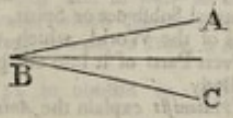
ANGLE of the *Interval* of two *Places* [in *Opticks*] an Angle that is ſubtended by the Lines directed from the Eye.

ANGLE of *Reflection* [in *Opticks*] is an Angle formed by the reflected Ray, at the Point of Reflection, with the other Part of the Tangent Line.

ANGLE *refracted* [in *Opticks*] is an Angle between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE *of Refraction* [*Opticks*] is an Angle made by the Ray of Incidence, extended through another Medium (as out of the Air into the Water) and the Ray of Refraction.

Optick ANGLE / *Viſual* ANGLE } [in *Opticks*] is an Angle included between two Rays, drawn from the two extreme Points in an Object to the Center of the Pupil, as ABC, which is comprehended between the Rays A B and BC.



ANGLE [in *Sciagraphy*, i. e. *Dialling*] an Angle that is made by the ſtrait Line, preceding from the Sun to the Dial Plane.

To A'NGLE [of Anȝel, *Sax.* an Hook] to fiſh with an Angling Rod.

A'NGLER [of Anȝel, *Sax.*] one who fiſhes with an Angle.

A'NGLIA, that Part of *Great Britain*, called *England*.

A'NGLICISM [*Angliciſmum*, L.] a Diction in the *Idiom*, or a manner of Speech peculiar to the *Engliſh* Tongue.

ANGLICUS *Sudor*, *i. e.* the *Engliſh* Sweat [with *Phyſicians*] an Epidemical Colliquative Fever, riſe in *England*, ſuch as was once in the Time of *Henry* VII. L.

ANGOBER, a ſort of Pear.

ANGUE'LLES [with *Falconers*] ſmall Worms ejected by Sick Hawks.

ANGUI'GENOUS [*anguigenus*, L.] ingendred or begotten of Serpents.

ANGUI'FER } [*Aſtronomy*] a Conſtellation or Clu-
ANGUI'TENESS } ſter of Stars, the Figure of which on a Globe repreſents a Man holding a Serpent.

ANGUI'NEAL [*anguineus*, L.] pertaining to an Eel.

ANGUI'NEAL *Hyperbola*, an Hyperbola of an Eel-like Figure, which cuts its Aſſymptote with contrary Flexions, and is produced both Ways into contrary Legs.

A'NGUISH [*angor*, L. *angoiſſe*, F.] exceſſive Pain of Body or Grief of Mind.

A'NGULAR [*angularis*, L.] pertaining to, or having Angles or Corners.

A'NGULARNESS [*angulaire*, F. *angularis*, L.] having Corners.

A'NGULAR *Motion* [*Mechanicks*] a Compound ſort of Motion, wherein the moveable both ſlides and revolves at the ſame Time.

ANGULAR *Motion* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the Increaſe of the Diſtance of any two Planets, revolving round any Body as the common Center of Motion.

ANGULA'RITY [of *angularis*, L.] the Cornerednes, the having Nooks and Corners.

ANGULO'SITY [with *Philoſophers*] the Quality of that which has ſeveral or many Angles.

ANGUST [*anguſtus*, L.] narrow.

ANGU'STNESS, [of *anguſtus*, L.] Narrowneſs, Straitneſs.

ANGU'STITY [of *anguſtitas*, L.] Straitneſs or Narrowneſs of Place; alſo Straitneſs of Circumſtances, Poverty, &c.

ANHALTI'NA [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines that promote Reſpiration.

ANHELA'TION, a Painting, a Difficulty of Breathing; Shortneſs of Breath, L.

ANHELITUS, a Shortneſs and Thickneſs of Breath, as in an *Aſthma*.

ANHELO'SE [*anheloſus*] fetching Breath quick and ſhort; Puffing and Blowing.

ANHELO'TE [in *Old Law*] a Term uſed to ſignifie that every one ſhould pay his reſpective Part and Share, as *Scot* and *Lot*, according to the Cuſtom of the Country.

ANICE'TUM ['Ανίσσον, Gr.] Aniſe-ſeeds.

ANIE'NTED, made void, fruſtrated.

ANIL, the Plant from which *Indigo* is procured.

ANI'LENESS } [*anilitas*] the being a very old Wo-
ANI'LITY } man.

A'NIMA, the Breath, alſo the Principle of Life in the *rational*, *ſenſative* or *vegetative* Soul, L.

ANIMA *gummi*, an *Ethiopian* and *Indian* Gum, like Frankincenſe.

A'NIMA } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Life and
ANIMATO } Spirit, and is much the ſame as *vivace*, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*.

ANIMA *Hepatis* [with *Chymiſts*] *Sal Martis*, i. e. Salt of Iron or Steel.

ANIMA *articulorum* [with *Phyſicians*] Hermodactyls, ſo called, becauſe of their Efficacy in Diſorders of the Joints.

ANIMA *Pulmonum* [with *Phyſicians*] *Crocus* or *Saffron*, ſo called on account of its being good for the Lungs.

ANIMA *Saturni* [*i. e.* the Soul of Lead] the Extract of Lead, L.

ANIMA *Mundi*, called by *Plato* ψυχὴ τῷ κόσμῳ, the Soul of the *World*, or of the *Univerſe* [with *Naturaliſts*] is a certain pure, Ethereal Subſtance or Spirit, which is diffuſed through the Maſs of the World, which informs, actuates and unites the divers Parts of it into one great, perfect, organical or vital Body.

The Modern *Platoniſts* explain the *Anima Mundi* to be a certain Ethereal, Univerſal Spirit; which exiſts perfectly pure in the Heavens, but pervading Elementary Bodies on Earth, and intimately mixing with all the minute Atoms of it, aſſumes ſomewhat of their Nature, and thence becomes of a peculiar kind.

Some again define it to be a certain ignifick Virtue, or vivifick Heat infuſed into the Chaos and diſſeminated through the whole Frame of it, for the Conſervation, Nutrition and Vivification of it.

A'NIMABLE [*animabilis* L.] that hath Life or Breath.

A'NIMABLENESS [of *animabilis*] the having Life.

ANIMADVE'RSION, a ſerious Conſideration and Reflection upon any Matter, alſo a Remark or Obſervation on a Book, &c.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE [of *animadvertere*, L.] conſidering or reflecting.

ANIMADVER'SIVENESS [of *animus* and *advertere*, L.] the animadverſive Faculty.

To ANIMADVE'RT [*animadvertere*, L.] to turn or bend the Mind to any Thing; to obſerve, to take Notice of; alſo, to remark.

A'NIMAL, *i. e.* a living Creature is by ſome defined to be a Being, which beſides the Power of growing, increaſing and producing its Like (which Vegetables alſo have) is further endowed with Senſation and ſpontaneous Motion.

ANIMAL, *Adj.* [*animalis*, L.] pertaining to living Creatures or to Life.

ANIMAL *Faculty* [with *Philoſophers*] is defined to be that Faculty by which a Man exerciſes Senſe, Motion, and the principal Functions of the Mind, as Imagination, Reaſoning, Memory.

ANIMAL *Secretion* [in *Medicine*] is the Act whereby the divers Juices of the Body are ſeparated or ſecreted from the common Maſs of Blood by Means of the Glands.

ANIMAL *Motion*, is the ſame that is called Muſcular Motion.

ANIMAL *Part of Man* [with *Moraliſts*, L.] the ſenſible fleſhy Part in Oppoſition to the rational Part, which is the Underſtanding.

ANIMAL *Spirits*, a fine ſubtil Juice or Humour in Animal Bodies, ſuppoſed to be the great Inſtrument of Muſcular Motion, Senſation, &c.

ANIMA'LITY } [*animalitas*, L.] the animal Faculty.
A'NIMALNESS }

ANIMA'LCULA [a Diminutive of *Animal*] a Minute Creature, ſcarce diſcernible by the naked Eye; but may be diſcovered by the help of a Microſcope in moſt Liquors; but there are prodigious Numbers in black Pepper Water, and Water in which Wheat, &c. have been ſteeped for four or five Days, alſo in human Seed.

To A'NIMATE [*animatum*, L.] to give Life; to enliven or quicken; alſo to encourage, to hearten, to abet, egg or ſet on.

A'NIMATED *Mercury* [with *Chymiſts*] Quickſilver impregnated with ſome ſubtil and ſpirituous Particles, ſo as to render it capable of growing hot when mixt with Gold.

ANIMATE [*animatus*, L.] animated, endued with Life, in Contradiſtinction to inanimate, or ſuch Things as have not Life.

ANIMATED *Needle*, a Needle touched with a Loadſtone.

ANIMATE *Power* [*Mechanicks*] is uſed to ſignify a Power in Man or Brute in Contradiſtinction to an inanimate one, as that of Springs, Weights, &c.

A'NIMATENESS [of *animé*, F. *animatus*, L.] the being animated.

ANIMA'TION, the informing, furniſhing or ſupplying an Animal Body with a Soul. As a Fœtus or Child in the Womb, is ſaid to be come to its Animation, when it begins to act like a true living Creature, or after the Mother (according to the uſual Expreſſion) is quick.

ANIME' [in *Heraldry*] is when the Eyes, &c. of any rapacious Creature are born of a different Tincture from the Creature it ſelf.

ANIMO'DAR [with *Aſtrologers*] one of the Methods ſome uſe of rectifying Nativities, as to find out artificially the exact Minute aſcending at a Perſon's Birth.

ANIMO'SE [*animoſus*, L.] couragious; alſo ſtomachful.

ANIMO'SENESS [*animoſité*, F. *animoſitas*, L.] the having an Animoſity.

ANIMO'SITY [*animoſitas*, L.] Quarrel, Contention, Heart-burning, &c.

AN JOUR and WAST [*Law Term*] a Forfeiture when a Man has committed *Petty Treaſon* and *Felony*, and has Lands held of ſome common Perſon, which ſhall be ſeized for the King, and remain in his Hands a Year and a Day, next after the Attainder, and then the Trees ſhall be pulled up, the Houſes razed and pulled down, and the Paſture and Meadows ploughed up; except he to whom the Lands ſhould come by Eſcheat or Forfeiture, redeem it of the King.

ANISCA'LPTOR, *i. e.* the *Arſe-ſcratcher* } [*Anatomy*] a
ANISCALPTORIS *Muſculi par* } Muſcle called alſo *Latiſſimus dorſi*; from its Largeneſs, *q. d.* the broadeſt of the Back, a Pair of Muſcles, ſo called from that Action that is performed by the help of it, it ſerving to draw the Arm backwards and downwards.

A'NISUM ['Άνισον, Gr.] Aniſe, a fragrant Herb, L.

A'NKER [at *Amſterdam*] a liquid Meaſure, the 4th Part of the *Aem*, containing two *Stekans*, each *Stekan* containing ſixteen *Mingles*, the *Mingle* two *Paris* Pints.

A'NKERED [*Heraldry*] a ſort of Croſs born in Coats of Arms, the Ends of which are in the Shape of the Flook of an Anchor.

ANKY'-

ANKY'LOSIS [Ἀνκύλωσις of ἀνκύλη, Gr. a *Callus* in a Juncture] a Diſeaſe in the Junctures of an human Body, where the nervous Liquor which ſhould lubricate the Bones, growing too thick clogs them up, and as it were cement them within one another.

A'NNALES, Hiſtories or Chronicles of Things done, from Year to Year, *L.*

ANNALES [*Old Records*] Yearlings or young Cattle of the firſt Year, *L.*

ANNA'LIST, a Writer of Annals.

A'NNALS [*annales*, L.] annual or yearly Chronicles, or a Chronological Account of remarkable Paſſages, that happen in a Kingdom or Republick from Year to Year. Annals are different from Hiſtory in this Reſpect, becauſe Hiſtory deſcants on the Events and the Cauſes of them.

A'NNATS } [the Firſt-Fruits of Eccleſiaſtical Be-
ANNA'TES } neficeſ, being the Value of one Year's Profit formerly paid to the Pope, but now to the King.

ANNE'AL [probably of on-ælan, *Sax.* to burn, *&c.*] a Commodity brought from *Barbary*, and uſed in Dying, Painting, *&c.*

ANNEA'LING, a Method or Art of baking of Glaſs, ſo that the Colour may penetrate quite through it; alſo a particular Way of baking Tiles.

To ANNE'X [*annexum*, of *annectare*, L.] to join or unite one Thing with another.

ANNEXA'TION [in *Law*] the uniting of Land or Rents to the Crown.

ANENTED, *See* aniented.

To ANNI'HILATE [*annihilatum*, L.] to reduce or bring any created Being to nothing; to utterly deſtroy it.

ANNIHILA'TION, a reducing a Subſtance to nothing, *&c.* or a total deſtroying or taking away its Exiſtence, *L.*

ANNI NUBILES [in *Law*] the marriageable Age of a Virgin, before which Time ſhe is ſaid to be *infra nubiles annos*, the Time is at twelve Years of Age.

ANNIVE'RSARY [*anniverſarius*, L.] done annually or every Year at a certain Time, celebrated every Year.

An ANNIVE'RSARY [with *Romaniſts*] a yearly *Obit* or Service ſaid by a Popiſh Prieſt once every Year, for a Perſon deceaſed.

ANNIVERSARY *Days* [with the ancient *Anglo-Saxons*] certain Days appointed to be obſerved ſolemnly, yearly in Commemoration of the Death or Martyrdom of Saints; alſo Days at the Return of the Year, People uſed to pray for the Souls of their Friends deceaſed; which Cuſtom the *Romaniſts* ſtill retain.

ANNO DOMINI [*i. e.* in the Year of our Lord] that Computation of Time, from the Birth of our Saviour, which is uſed from the Date of publick Deeds and Writings in *England*, with the Addition of the Year of the King's Reign.

ANNOI'SANCE [in *Law*] Nuſance, a Hurt or Offence either to a publick Place, as a high Way, Bridge or common River, or to a private one by laying any Thing that may breed Infection; by encroaching or the like.

ANNOISANCE, the Name of a Writ brought upon this Tranſgreſſion.

ANNO'LIS [in *America*] an Animal about the Bigneſs of a *Lizard*, whoſe Skin is of a yellowiſh Colour. It continually proles about the Cottages for Food in the Day Time, and lies under Ground at Night, making a loud Noiſe.

ANNO'SITY [*anniſitas*, L.] Agedneſs.

ANNOTA'TION, an Obſervation, a Remark, *&c. L.*

To ANNO'Y [probably of *nuire*, F. to hurt, damage, *&c.*] to endammage, hurt, prejudice, to be offenſive in Smell.

ANNOY'ANCE, Offenſiveneſs in Smell; alſo Damage, Prejudice.

ANNUA'LIA, Oblations made by the Relations of deceaſed Perſons, on the Day of their Deaths every Year, which Day our Forefathers called the *Year's Day*, or *Year's Mind*, on which Maſs was ſolemnly celebrated.

A'NNUAL *Penſion* [in *Law*] a Writ by which the King, having an annual Penſion due to him from an Abbot or Prior for any of his Chaplains, uſed to demand it, *&c.*

A'NNUAL [*annuus*, L.] that comes every Year, yearly.

ANNUAL *Leaves* [*Botany*] ſuch as put forth in the Spring of the Year, *&c.* but periſh in the Winter.

ANNUAL *Equation* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Equation of the mean Motion of the Sun and Moon, and of the Apogee and Nodes.

ANNUA'LA, a yearly Stipend, anciently aſſigned to a Prieſt for obſerving the Anniverſary or ſaying continued Maſſes one Year for the Soul of the deceaſed Perſon.

ANNUALS [with *Botaniſts*] Plants that are to be raiſed Year by Year; ſuch as die away in the Winter.

ANNUATES *Muſculi* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of Muſcles ſo called, becauſe they cauſe the Head to nod directly forward, they are ſeated at the Root of the tranſverſe *Vertebra* of the Back.

ANNU'ITY [of *annuus*, L. yearly] a yearly Income or Rent that is to be paid for Term of Life; an *Annuity* is different from a *Rent* only in this, that the former only charges the Granter or his Heirs, whereas a Rent is payable out of Land.

Dr. *Halley* in his Obſervations on the *Breſlaw* Bills of Mortality, ſhews that it is 80 to 1 a Perſon of 25 Years of Age does not die in a Year; that it is 5 ½ to one that a Man of 40 lives 7 Years; and that one of 30 may reaſonably expect to live 27 or 28 Years: So great a Difference there is between the Life of Man at different Ages; that it is 100 to 1, if one of 20 lives out a Year; and but 38 to 1, that one of 50 does ſo.

When and from ſome other Obſervations he has conſtructed the following Tables, ſhewing the Value of Annuities from every 5th Year of Life to the 70th.

Age	Y.	Pur.	Age	Y.	Pur.
1	10,	28	40	10,	57
5	13,	40	45	9,	91
10	13,	44	50	9,	21
15	13,	33	55	8,	51
20	12,	78	60	7	61
25	12,	27	65	6	54
30	11,	72	70	5	32
35	11,	12			

To ANNU'L [of *annuller*, F. of *nullus*, L. none] to aboliſh, to repeal, to make void.

A'NNULAR [*annularis*, L.] pertaining to a Ring.

ANNULAR *Cartilage* [in *Anatomy*] the ſecond Cartilage or Griſtle of the Top of the Wind-pipe or *Larynx*, encompaſſed by it, as it were by a Ring.

ANNULAR *Ligament* [*Anatomy*] a ſtrong Ligament encompaſſing the *Carpus* or Wriſt after the manner of a Bracelet.

ANNULA'RIS *Digitus*, the Ring Finger, that which is betwixt the Middle Finger and the Little Finger, *L.*

ANNULARIS *Proceſſus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain Bunch or Knob made by the meeting of the *Proceſſes* of the *Medulla Oblongata*, under its Side, *L.*

A'NNULARIS *Protuberantia* [*Anatomy*] that Part of the human Brain that lies between the *Cerebellum* and the two backward *Prominences*, or Parts bunching out.

ANNULA'RY [*annularis*, L.] like, with or in the Form of a Ring.

A'NNULET [in *Heraldry*] a ſmall Ring, which, being a Mark of Diſtinction, the 5th Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms, as



ANNULETS [with *Architects*] are ſmall ſquare Parts, turned about in the *Corinthian* Capital, under the Quarter Round or *Echinus*, others define an *Annulet* to be a narrow flat Moulding, which is common to other Parts of a Column the *Baſes*, &c. as well as the Capital; and is the ſame Member which ſometime is called the *Fillet*, a *Liſtel*, a *Cincture*, a *Liſte*, a *Tince*, a *Square*, a *Rabit* and a *Supercilium*.

To ANNU'LL to aboliſh an Act, Procedure, Sentence, *&c.*

To ANNU'MERATE [*annumerare*, L.] to reckon into the Number.

ANNUMERA'TION, a putting to the Number, *L.*

ANNUNCIA'DA, as Knights of the *Annunciada*, an Order of Knighthood in *Savoy*, inſtituted in Memory of the Annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*, inſtituted by *Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, *Anno Dom.* 1350.

To ANNUN'CIATE [*annunciatum*, L.] to bring Tidings to.

ANNU'NTIATE } a Denomination that is common to
ANNUNTIA'DA } ſeveral Orders, both Religious and Military among the *Roman Catholicks*, ſo named on Account of the Annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*.

ANNUNCIA'TION, the Delivery of a Meſſage, it is generally applyed to the Tidings that the Angel brought to the Virgin *Mary*, concerning the Incarnation of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

The Feaſt of the ANNUNTIATION, *Lady-day*, the 25*th* of *March*.

ANNUS *Climactericus*, the Years 63 and 81, of which there went a Notion that Men muſt needs die; the two Numbers conſiſt of Nines, as ſeven times Nine is 63, nine times Nine is 81.

ANODY'NE [Ἀνωδύνη of α privat. and ὠδύνη, Pain, Gr.] a Medicine which either alleviates or quite takes away Pain called alſo a *Paregorick*.

ANOI'SANCE } [of *Nuiſance*, F.] any Injury, Damage
NOI'SANCE } or Hurt done to a publick Place,
NU'SANCE } Bridge, Highway, &c. or to a private one by Encroachment, by laying in it any Thing that may breed Infection, &c.

ANOMALI'SM [Ἀνωμαλισμός, Gr.] an Irregularity.

ANOMALI'STICAL Year [*Aſtronomy*] is the Space of Time wherein the Earth paſſes through her Orbit.

ANO'MALOUS [Ἀνώμαλος, of α *neg.* and ὁμαλὸς equal] out of Rule, irregular, uneven, unequal, that deviates from the true Order and Method.

ANOMA'LY [Ἀνωμαλία, Gr.] an Irregularity in the Conjugation of Verbs, or Declenſion of Nouns, &c. *Gram.*

ANO'MALY [with *Aſtrologers*] an Inequality in the Motions of the Planets.

ANO'MALY [in *Aſtronomy*] the Diſtance of a Planet from the *Aphelion* or *Apogee*; or an Irregularity in the Motion of a Planet, whereby it deviates from the *Aphelion* or *Apogee*.

ANOMALY *of a Planet mean or equal* [in the *New Aſtronomy*] is the *Area*, which is contained under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet.

Mean ANOMALY *of the Sun or Planet* [with *Aſtronomers*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, between the mean Place of it, and its Apogee. In the *Modern Aſtronomy* it is the Time wherein the Planet moves from the *Aphelion* to the mean Place or Point of its Orbit.

The *true* ANOMALY *of the Center* [*Aſtronomy*] an Arch of the Zodiack bounded by the true Motion of the Center, in the *New Aſtronomy* it is an Arch of the Eccentrick Circle, included between the *Aphelion*, and a Right Line, drawn through the Center of the Planet perpendicular to the Line of the *Apſides*.

ANOMALY *of the Eccentrick* [*New Aſtronomy*] an Arch of the Eccentrick Circle included between the *Aphelion*, and a Right Line drawn through the Center of the Planet perpendicular to the Line of the *Apſides*.

True or equated ANOMALY [*Aſtronomy*] is the Angle at the Sun which a Planet's Diſtance from the *Aphelium* appears under; or it is the Angle at the *Area* taken proportional to the Time in which the Planet moves from the mean Place to its *Aphelion*.

ANO'MALY *of the Orbit* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Arch or Diſtance of a Planet from its *Aphelion*.

ANO'MEANS [of α and ὁμοιος ſimilar or like, *q. d.* diſſimilar, *Gr.*] a Name by which a Sect of pure *Arians* were call'd.

ANO'MPHALOS [of α privat. and ὀμφαλὸς, *Gr.* a Navel] one who is without a Navel, as our firſt Parents *Adam* and *Eve* are ſuppoſed to have been created, not ſtanding in need of Nouriſhent that way.

ANOMOEO'MERES [of α neg. ὁμοῖος and μέρος, Gr. a Particle] that which conſiſts of ſeveral and different Particles.

ANO'NIS [in *Botany*] the Herb Cammock, or Reſt Harrow, *L.*

ANO'NIUM, Archangel, or Dead Nettle, an Herb, *L.*

ANO'NYMAL } [of ἀνώνυμος, Gr.] nameleſs, or with-
ANO'NYMOUS } out a Name.

ANO'NYMOUS *Spirit* [with *Chymiſts*] a kind of Spirit that may be ſeparated from Tar, &c. and ſeveral ſorts of Wood, the ſame as *neutral* or *adiaphorous Spirit*.

ANOREXI'A [ἀνορεξία, of ἀνορέγω to deſire, *Gr.*] a Want of Appetite, a loathing of Meat cauſed by an ill Diſpoſition of the Stomach.

A'NSA, the Handle of a Cup or other Veſſel, *L.*

A'NSÆ } [with *Aſtronomers*] are thoſe apparently pro-
A'NSES } minent Parts of the Ring of the Planet *Saturn*, diſcovered in the opening of it, and ſeeming like Handles to the Body of the Planet.

ANSERI'NA [*Botany*] Wild Tanſey.

A'NSCOTE [in ancient *Law* Books] the ſame as *Angild*.

ANSPESA'DES [of *Lanſa ſpezzada*, Ital. *i. e.* a broken Lance] in the *French* Foot-Soldiery, a ſort of inferior Officers above common Centinels, yet below Corporals.

An A'NSWER [ανεγρεπε, *Sax.*] a Reſponſe.

To A'NSWER [ανεγραπιαν, *Sax.*] to give an Anſwer or Reſponſe; alſo to be proportionate.

A'NSWERABLE [of ανεγρεπε, *Sax* and *able*] obliged to anſwer to a Thing; alſo accountable for or to; alſo that has the ſame Relation to; alſo proportionable.

ANT [æmeꝺ, *Sax.*] an Inſect ſo call'd, alſo an Emet or Piſmire.

A'NTA } [with *ancient Architects*] a ſquare Column or
A'NTE } Pilaſter placed at the Corners of the Walls of Temples, &c.

ANTACHA'TES [of ἀντὶ ἀχάτης, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Agate kind, which being burnt, ſends forth a Scent, Myrrh.

ANTA'CIDA [q. d. *Anti Acida*, i. e. againſt Acids] like certain Things which deſtroy Acidity.

ANTA'GONIST [ἀνταγωνιστὴς, of ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω, to ſtrive, *Gr.*] one that ſtrives for the Maſtery againſt, or out-vies another; an Adverſary; alſo a Diſputant who oppoſes another in arguing.

ANTA'GONIST } [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle that
ANTAGONI'STA } has an oppoſite Situation to another, or a contrary Function, as the *Abductor* of the *Cubitus*, which ſerves to pull the Arm back, and the *Adductor* that ſtretches it out.

ANTANA'CLASIS [ἀνταναάκλασις of ἀντὶ and ἀνακλάω, to ſtrike back again, *Gr.*] a reflecting or beating back.

ANTANACLASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when a Word ſpoken in one Senſe is handſomely turn'd to another.

ANTANAGO'GE [ἀνταναγωγὴ, of ἀντὶ againſt, and ἀγωγὸς a Leader, *Gr.*] properly a going forth to meet an Enemy; alſo a producing on the contrary Side.

ANTANAGO'GE [with *Rhetoricians*, &c.] a Figure when the Orator not being able to anſwer the Accuſation of an Adverſary, returns the Charge by loading him with the ſame Crime.

ANTAPHRODI'TICKS [of ἀντὶ againſt, and Ἀφροδίτη, *Gr. Venus*] Medicines againſt the Venereal Diſeaſe.

ANTAPHRODI'SIACK [of ἀντὶ and ἀφροδίσιος, Gr. Venereal] Antivenereal; a Term apply'd to ſuch Medicaments as cool or extinguiſh Venereal Deſires.

ANTA'POCHA [of ἀντὶ and ἀποχὴ, Gr.] the Counterpart of a Deed or Writing; a Counter-bond.

ANTAPO'DOSIS [ἀνταπόδοσις, of ἀντὶ againſt, ἀπὸ from, and δίδωμι, Gr. to give] a returning or paying on the other Side, or by Turns.

ANTAPODOSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] the Counter-part or Clauſe of a Similitude anſwering to the former, *as the Ground is improv'd by Tillage, ſo is the Mind by good Diſcipline*.

ANTA'RCTICK [of ἀντὶ and ἄρκτος the Bear, *Gr.*] againſt the Bear or Northern, as

ANTARCTICK *Pole* [*Aſtronomy*] the Southern Pole or End of the Earth's Axis, exactly oppoſite to the North or Arctick Pole.

ANTA'RES [with *Aſtronomers*] the Scorpion's Heart, a fixt Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Conſtellation *Scorpio*, in Longitude 45 Degrees 13 Minutes, Latitude 4 Deg. 27 Min.

ANTA'RCTICK *Circle* [with *Aſtronomers*] one of the leſſer Circles of the Globe or Sphere, which is deſcribed 23 Degrees and a half from the Antarctick or South

ANTARTHRI'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἀρθριτικὸς, Gr.] Remedies good againſt the Gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἀσθματικὸς, Gr.] Remedies againſt the Phthiſick or Shortneſs of Breath.

A'NTEACTS [*Ante acta*, L.] Paſt Acts.

ANTEAMBULA'TION, a walking before, *L.*

ANTECEDA'NEOUS [*antecedaneus*, L.] going before.

ANTECE'DENCE [*antecedens*, L.] a going before, *L.*

ANTECEDENCE [with *Aſtronomers*] is when a Planet appears to move contrary to the uſual Courſe or Order of the Signs of the Zodiack, it is ſaid to be in *Antecedence* or *Antecedentia*, as when it moves from *Taurus* to *Aries*; but if it moves from *Aries* to *Taurus*, and ſo to *Gemini*, they ſay it goes in *Conſequence* or *Conſequentia*.

ANTECE'DENT [*antecedens*, L.] foregoing, going before in Time.

ANTECEDENT [with *Grammarians*] a Word to which the Relative refers, as *the Man who*.

ANTECEDENT [with *Logicians*] is the firſt Propoſition of an Enthymeme, or a Syllogiſm that conſiſts but of two Members.

ANTECEDENT *Decree*, a Decree preceding ſome other Decree, or ſome Action of the Creature, or the Proviſion of that Action.

ANTECEDENTS *of the Ratio* [with *Mathematicians*] is the firſt Term of Compariſon in a Proportion, or that which is compared to another. Thus if the Ratio or Pro-

portion

portion were of B to C, or 8 to 16, B or 8 is the Antecedent, and G or 16 the Conſequent.

ANTECEDENT [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe Signs or Symptoms of Diſorder that are obſerved before a Diſeaſe.

ANTECEDE'NTIA [*Aſtronomy*] when a Planet appears to move Weſtward contrary to the Order or Courſe of the Signs, it is ſaid to move in *Antecedentia*.

ANTECE'SSOR, one who goes before or leads another, *L.*

A'NTECHAMBER } [of *ante Camera*, L.] an outer
A'NTICHAMBER } Chamber before the principal Chamber of an Apartment, where Servants wait, and Strangers ſtay, till the Perſon is at Leiſure to whom they would ſpeak.

ANTECU'RSOR, a Forerunner, *L.*

A'NTEDATE, an older Date than ought to be.

To ANTEDATE [of *antedater*, F.] to date a Letter, Bond, or other Writing, before the Time.

ANTEDILU'VIAN [*antediluvianus*, of *ante* before and *diluvium* the Flood, *L.*] pertaining to the Time before *Noah*'s Flood.

ANTEDILU'VIANS [*Antediluviani*, L.] thoſe Generations from *Adam* that were before *Noah*'s Flood; and *e contra*, the Deſcendants from *Noah* are called *Poſtdiluvians*.

ANTEDILUVIAN EARTH, is the Earth that then was, before it was deſtroy'd by the Flood, and which the Ingenious and Learned Dr. *Thomas Burnet* conceives to have been very different from ours in Form, Conſtitution, Figure, and Situation, that it was round, ſmooth, even and uniform.

But Dr. *Woodward*, on the contrary, in his *Natural Hiſtory of the Earth*, undertakes to prove,

1. That the Face of the Earth was not as Dr. *Burnet* imagines, *ſmooth*, *even* and *uniform*, but as it now is, unequal, diſtinguiſhed into Mountains and Dales, and having a Sea, Lakes and Rivers; that the Sea was then ſalt as ours is; that it was then ſubject to Tides, and poſſeſs'd nearly the ſame Space that it now does; that the antediluvian Earth was ſtock'd with Animals, Metals, Minerals, &c. that it had the ſame Poſition with reſpect to the Sun that our Earth now hath, and that of conſequence there was the ſame Succeſſion of Weather, and the ſame Viciſſitudes of Seaſons that are at preſent.

ANTEJURAME'NTUM [in *Old Times*] an Oath which the Accuſer was obliged to take before the Trial to proſecute the accuſed, and that the accuſed was oblig'd to make Oath on the very Day he was to undergo the Ordeal, that he was innocent of the Fact which he was charged with. If the Accuſer failed, the Criminal was ſet at Liberty; if the accuſed, he was ſuppos'd to be guilty.

A'NTELOPE, a kind of Deer that has wreathed Horns.

ANTEMERI'DIAN [*antemeridianus*, L.] pertaining to the Time before Mid-day or Noon.

ANTEME'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἐμετικὰ, Gr.] Medicines againſt Vomiting.

ANTENDEI'XIS [of ἀντὶ and δείκνυμι, Gr.] a contrary Indication, Sign or Symptom of a Diſeaſe, forbidding that to be uſed which before ſeem'd to be proper by a former Indication.

ANTEPAGME'NTA } [with *Ancient Architects*] the
ANTIPAGME'NTA } Jaumbs of a Door, the Lintels of a Window.

A'NTEPAST [of *ante* before, and *paſtus*, L. fed] a Fore-taſte.

ANTEPENU'LTIMA [with *Grammarians*] the third Syllable of a Word from the End, or the laſt Syllable but two.

ANTEPILE'PTICKS [of ἀντὶ againſt, and ἐπιληπτικὸς, *Gr.*] Remedies againſt Convulſions.

To A'NTEPONE [*anteponere*, L.] to put or ſet before.

ANTEPREDI'CAMENTS [with *Logicians*] certain previous Matters neceſſary to be known before-hand, in order to the better underſtanding, or a more clear and eaſy Apprehenſion of the Doctrine of Predicaments or Categories, as Definitions of univocal, equivocal, and demonſtrative Terms.

ANTE'RIDES [ἀντερίδης, Gr.] a Name given by ancient Architects to Buttreſſes againſt Walls, to bear up the Building.

ANTE'RIOR } ſomething before another, eſpecially
ANTE'RIOUR } in reſpect of Place, *L.*

ANTERIO'RITY [*anteriorité*, F. of L.] Priority of Time.

A'NTEROS [probably of ἄντος, Gr.] the beſt ſort of Amethyſt, a precious Stone.

A'NTES [*Husbandry*] the foremoſt or uttermoſt Ranks of Vines, *L.*

A'NTES [with *Architects*] Pillars or vaſt great Stones ſet to underprop the Front of a Building; alſo thoſe ſquare Pilaſters which anciently were placed at the Corners of the Walls of Temples.

ANTE'STATURE [in *Fortifications*] a ſmall Retrenchment made of Paliſadoes, or Sacks of Earth ſet up in Haſte in order to diſpute the Remainder of a Piece of Ground, Part of which hath already been gained by the Enemy.

ANTHE'DON [ἀνθέδων, Gr.] a kind of Medlar-tree, which bears a Flower like that of an Almond-tree, and is delicious Fruit.

ANTHE'LIX [of ἀντὶ and ἕλιξ, Gr.] the Protuberance or Knob of the Ear, or the inner Circle of the Auricle, called thus on account of its Oppoſition to the outer Circle, called the *Helix*.

ANTHELMI'NTICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἕλμινθος, Gr. a Worm] Medicines which deſtroy Worms in human Bodies.

A'NTHEM [*Anthema*, Ital. q. of ἀνθυμὸς, Gr.] a Church Song, performed in a Cathedral, &c. by the Choriſters, divided into two Chorus's, who ſing alternately.

A'NTHEMIS [ἄνθεμις, Gr.] the Herb Camomile.

A'NTHERA [in *Pharmacy*] the yellow Part that is in the middle of a Roſe; alſo a Salve of a bright orient Colour; alſo a kind of Medicine for a Sore.

ANTHERÆ [in *Botany*] thoſe little Tufts or Knobs which grow on the Tops of the Stamina of Flowers.

ANTHESPHO'RIA [of ἄνθος a Flower, and φέρω I carry, *Gr.*] a Feſtival celebrated in *Sicily* in Honour of *Proſerpine*, in Memory of the Goddeſs being forced away by *Pluto* while ſhe was gathering Flowers in the Fields.

ANTHESTE'RIA [ἀνθεστήρια, Gr.] a Feſtival celebrated by the *Athenians* in Honour of *Bacchus*.

ANTHOLO'GION [ἀνθολόγιον, of ἄνθος a Flower, and λόγος, Gr.] a Church Book; alſo a Breviary or Maſs Book, with the Offices to *Chriſt*, the Virgin *Mary*, Saints and Martyrs.

ANTHO'LOGY [ἀνθολογία, of ἄνθος a Flower, λόγος a Word, or λέγω to gather, *Gr.*] a Treatiſe of Flowers, or a Collection of Flowers; alſo a Collection of *Greek* Epigrams.

St. A'NTHONY's *Fire*, See *Eryſipelas*.

ANTHO'RA } [with *Botaniſts*] the Plant Healing
ANTI'THORA } Wolf's Bane.

A'NTHOS [ἄνθος, Gr.] a Flower, but appropriated by way of Excellency to Roſemary Flowers.

ANTHOPHY'LLI [in *Botany*] a large ſort of Cloves.

ANTHRACI'TES [of ἄνθραξ, Gr.] a precious Stone in which appears as it were Sparks of Fire.

ANTHRACO'SIS [ἀνθρακώσις, of ἄνθραξ a Coal, Gr.] a Diſtemper in the Eyes cauſed by a corroſive Ulcer, accompany'd with a general Swelling of the Parts about the Eye.

ANTHRA'COTHEI'OSALENI'TRUM [of ἄνθραξ a Coal, θεῖον Sulphur, ἅλς Salt, and νίτρον Nitre, *Gr.*] all the Ingredients of Gunpowder.

A'NTHRAX [ἄνθραξ, Gr.] a live Coal; a Carbuncle Swelling ſurrounded with fiery, ſharp and painful Swellings, which as it were burns the Skin.

ANTHROPO'LOGY [of ἄνθρωπος a Man, and λόγος Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe, or a Deſcription of a Man or Man's Body and Soul.

ANTHROPOLOGY [in *Theology*] a Way of ſpeaking of God after the manner of Men, by attributing to him human Parts, as Hands, Eyes, &c.

ANTHROPOMANCY [of ἄνθρωπος and μαντία Divination, *Gr.*] Divination performed by inſpecting the Viſcera of a deceaſed Perſon.

ANTHROPOME'TRIA [of ἄνθρωπος, and μετρέω, Gr. to meaſure] the Conſideration of a Man anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHI'TICAL, of or pertaining to *Anthropomorphites*.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITES [ἀνθρωπομορφῖται, of ἄνθρωπος and μορφὴ, Gr. Form] Hereticks who attributed to God the Figure of a Man.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHUS [ἀνθρωπομόρφος, Gr.] the Mandrake, a kind of Plant.

ANTHROPOPA'THY [ἀνθρωποπαθεία, of ἄνθρωπος and πάθος, Gr. Paſſion] a being endu'd with the Affections and Paſſions of Men.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI [ἀνθρωποφάγοι, of ἄνθρωπος and φαγεῖν, Gr. to eat] Men-Eaters, Cannibals or Savages who eat Man's Fleſh.

ANTHROPO'PHAGY, the Act of eating Man's or human Flesh.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY [of ἄνθρωπος and σοφία Wisdom, *Gr.*] the Knowledge of the Nature of Man.

ANTHYPNO'TICS [of ἀντὶ and ὕπνος, Gr. Sleep] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACA [of ἀντὶ and ὑποχονδρία, Gr.] Medicines good against Diseases of the Hypochondria.

ANTHYPOPHO'RA [ἀνθυποφορά, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, in which the Objections and Insinuations that an Adversary may make, are fairly answered.

ANTHYSTE'RICKS [of ἀντὶ and ὑστερικὸς, Gr.] Remedies against Hysterick Passions, or Fits of the Mother.

A'NTI [in *Affairs of Literature*] Pieces written by way of Answer to others, whose Names are commonly annexed to the *Anti*.

ANTI'ADES [ἀντιάδες, Gr.] the Glandules or Kernels usually call'd the *Almonds* of the Ears, also an Inflammation in those Parts.

ANTIAPHRODI'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and Ἀφροδίτη *Venus*, *Gr.*] Remedies for allaying the Heat of Lust.

ANTIARTHRI'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἀρθρῖτις, Gr. the Gout] Remedies against the Gout.

ANTIASTHMA'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἄσθμα, Gr.] Remedies against the Asthma.

ANTIAXIO'MATISM [of ἀντὶ and ἀξίωμα, Gr.] that which opposes or contradicts any known Axiom.

ANTIBA'CCHIUS [in *Ancient Poetry*] a Foot that has the two first Syllables long, and the third short.

ANTIBALLO'MENE [of ἀντὶ and βάλλω, Gr.] Medicines that are of alike or equal Strength.

ANTICA'RDIUM [of ἀντὶ and καρδία, Gr. the Heart] the little Hollow at the Bottom of the Breast, commonly called the Pit of the Stomach.

ANTICHACHE'CTICKS [of ἀντὶ and κακεξία, an ill Disposition, *Gr.*] Remedies for correcting the ill Disposition of the Blood.

ANTICA'RDIUM [ἀντικάρδιον, Gr.] the Pit of the Stomach or Heart-pit.

A'NTICHAMBER, See *Antechamber*.

A'NTICHEIR [of ἀντὶ instead of, *and* χεὶρ of the Hand, *Gr.*] the Thumb, so called because it is of as much Use as the rest of the Hand.

ANTICHRE'SIS [ἀντίχρησις, Gr.] a Mortgage or Pawn.

ANTICHRE'SIS [in the *Civil Law*] a Covenant or Convention between the Debtor and the Creditor, as to a Loan of Money upon a Mortgage or Pawn.

A'NTICHRIST [ἀντίχριστος, of ἀντὶ against, *and* Χριστὸς Christ, *Gr.*] one who is an Adversary to Christ, a Seducer, one who puts himself in the Room and Stead of Christ.

ANTICHRI'STIAN [*antichristianus*, L.] of or pertaining to Antichrist.

ANTICHRI'STIANISM [*antichristianismum*, L. Barb.] the Principles or Practices of Antichrist.

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY, ANTICHRI'STIANNESS [of ἀντὶ against, and Χριστὸς, *Gr.* Christ] Oppositeness to the Doctrine of Christ, or the Principles, *&c.* of Christians.

ANTI'CHTHONES, the same as *Antipodes*.

To ANTI'CIPATE [*anticipare*, L.] to take up before hand, or before the Time, also to forestall, to prevent one.

ANTICIPA'TION, the Act of preventing one, *&c.* L.

ANTICNE'MIUM [of ἀντὶ and κνήμη the Leg, *Gr.*] the Fore-part of the Leg.

A'NTICK [of *antiquus*, L.] old, ancient.

An ANTICK, a Buffoon; also a Piece of Antiquity.

ANTICK [with *Painters* and *Carvers*] a Device

ANTICK *Work* of several odd Figures or Shapes of Men, Beasts, Flowers, *&c.* form'd rudely one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artist, affording a grateful Variety to the Eye of the Beholder.

To dance ANTICKS, is to dance after an odd manner, making ridiculous Gestures.

ANTICNE'MION [of ἀντὶ against, and κνήμη, Gr. the *Tibia*, or great Bone of the Leg] the Skin or Fore-part of the *Tibia*.

ANTICHO'LICA, ANTICO'LICA [of ἀντιχολικὰ, of ἀντὶ and χολὴ, *Gr.* Choler] Remedies against the Cholick.

ANTICHRO'NISM [ἀντιχρονισμὸς, of ἀντὶ and χρόνος Time] a false Chronology or Chronicling.

A'NTICOR [with *Horse-Doctors*] a dangerous Disease in Horses.

ANTIDA'CTYLUS [of ἀντὶ and δάκτυλος, Gr.] a Foot in Verse contrary to a Dactyl, consisting of the two first Syllables short, and the last long as Pĕctis.

ANTIDIA'PHORISTS [of ἀντὶ and διαφέρω, *Gr.* to differ] those who are opposite to the Diaphorists.

ANTIDICOMA'RIANS [of ἀντὶ, or *Antidico* and *Mary*] such Persons who were against, or spake against the Virgin *Mary*, asserting that she had several Children by *Joseph*.

ANTIDI'NICA [of ἀντὶ and δῖνος, *Gr.* a Whirlwind] Remedies against Dizziness in the Head.

A'NTIDOTE [ἀντίδοτος, of ἀντὶ and δίδωμι to give, *Gr.*] a Remedy against deadly Poison, a Counter-Poison.

ANTIDYSENTE'RICA [of ἀντὶ and δυσεντερικὸς, Gr.] Medicines that are efficacious against the Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

ANTIELMI'NTHICKS [of ἀντὶ against, and ἕλμινθος a Worm, *Gr.*] Medicines efficacious in destroying Worms in human Bodies.

ANTIEME'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἐμετικὸς, Gr.] Remedies that stop vomiting.

ANTIEPILE'PTICKS [of ἀντιεπιληπτικὸς, Gr.] Remedies against the Epilepsy or Falling-Sickness.

ANTIEPILEPTICK *Elixir* [*Pharmacy*] a Spirit of the human Head mix'd with an equal Quantity of the Spirit of Wine in which *Opium* has been dissolved.

ANTIHE'CTICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἑκτικὸς, Gr.] Medicines against an Hectick Fever or Consumption.

ANTIHE'CTICUM *Poterii* [with *Chymists*] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin, with the Martial Regulus of Antimony, and fixed with Salt-peter.

ANTHYPNO'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ὑπνωτικὸς, of ὕπνος Sleep, *Gr.*] Medicaments that hinder Sleep.

ANTIHYPOCHO'NDRIACKS [of ἀντὶ and ὑποχονδρία, Gr.] Remedies against Melancholy.

ANTILEGO'MENA [ἀντιλεγόμενα, Gr.] Contradictions.

ANTILO'BIUM [of ἀντὶ against, and λόβος, Gr.] the Bottom of the Ear.

ANTILOE'MICA [of ἀντὶ and λοιμὸς, Gr. the Pestilence] Medicines against the Plague.

ANTI'LOQUIST [*antiloquus*, L.] a Contradictor.

ANTILO'GARITHM [ἀντιλογαρίθμος, of ἀντὶ, λόγος, and ἀριθμὸς, Gr.] is the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sign, Tangent or Secant, to 90 Degrees.

ANTI'LOGY [ἀντιλογία, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Passages in an Author.

A'NTILOPE, a Mungrel Creature, engender'd by a Hart and a Goat.

ANTIME'NSIA, a sort of consecrated Table Cloth, occasionally used in the *Greek* Church, in lieu of a proper Altar.

ANTIME'TRICAL [of ἀντὶ and μετρικὸς, of μέτρον *Gr.* Measure] contrary to the Rules of Metre or Verse.

ANTIMERI'A [ἀντιμερία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETA'BOLE [ἀντιμεταβολὴ, of ἀντὶ, μετὰ behind, and βάλλω, Gr. to cast or throw] a Rhetorical Figure, where there is a Repetition of Words in the same Sentence, in a different Tense, Person or Case, as *Non vivo ut edam, sed edo ut vivam*.

ANTIMETA'STASIS [of ἀντὶ and μετάστασις, Gr. a Mutation] a translating or changing to the contrary Part.

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL, ANTIMONA'RCHIAL [of ἀντὶ and μοναρχικὸς, *Gr.*] against Monarchy or Kingly Government.

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS [of ἀντὶ and μοναρχικὸς, *Gr.*] the being against Government in a single Person.

A'NTIMONY [*antimonium*, L.] a Mineral which consists of a Sulphur like common Brimstone, and of a Substance that comes near that of Metals. *Alchymists* call it the *Red Lyon*, because it turns red, and also the *Philosophers Wolf*, because it consumes all Metals except Gold; or as others define it, a Semi-Metal, being a Fossil Glebe, composed of some undetermined Metal, combined with a sulphureous and stony Substance.

Calx of ANTIMONY, *Cerus of* ANTIMONY is a white Powder, produc'd of the Regulus, distilled with Spirits of Nitre in a Sand Furnace.

Cinnabar of ANTIMONY, is prepared of a Mixture of Sulphur, Mercury and Antimony, sublimed in a luted Bolt Head, and a naked Fire.

Crocus of ANTIMONY, *Liver of* ANTIMONY See *Crocus Metallorum*.

BUTTER *of* ANTIMONY, a white, gummous Liquor, prepared either of Crude, or Regulus of Antimony, and corrosive, sublimate, pulverize'd, mixt, and distilled by a gentle Heat.

Golden

Golden Sulphur of ANTIMONY } [is prepared from the
Precipitate of ANTIMONY } Scoria, arising in preparing the *Regulus*, by boiling, Filtration, and adding diſtill'd Vinegar.

Magiſtery of ANTIMONY, is a yellowiſh Powder prepared from crude Antimony, digeſted in *aqua regia*, which becomes an inſipid Matter, by many repeated Ablutions in Water.

Crude ANTIMONY, is the native Mineral *Antimony*, melted down, and caſt in Cones; called alſo *Antimony in Subſtance*.

Prepared ANTIMONY, is that which has paſt under ſome Chymical Proceſs, by which the Nature and Powers of it have been alter'd and abated.

Regulus of ANTIMONY, a ponderous, metallick Powder, which, upon fuſing ſome of that Mineral in its crude State, ſinks to the Bottom, leaving the Scoria or Impurities on the Top.

Glaſs of ANTIMONY, is the crude Antimony ground and calcined by a very vehement Fire, in an Earthen Crucible, till it leaves off fuming, and then vitrified in a Wind Furnace.

Flowers of ANTIMONY, are the volatile Parts that ſtick to the ſubliming Pot, after having been pulveriz'd and ſublimed in Aludels.

ANTIMO'NIUM *Diaphoreticum* [with *Chymiſts*] a Medicine prepared of one Part of Antimony and three of Saltpeter, pulverized and mingled together, ſo that the Sulphurs being fixed by the Salt-peter, are hindered from operating any other Way, but by Sweat.

ANTIMO'NIUM *medicamentoſum* [with *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition of five Ounces of Antimony, four Ounces of Saltpeter, and one Ounce of Salt of Tartar, fluxed together into a Regulus, which is afterwards pulveriz'd and waſh'd.

ANTIMO'NIUM *reſuſcitatum* [with *Chymiſts*] is a Compoſition of equal Parts of Antimony and *Sal Armoniack*, ſublimed together thrice; after which, it is waſhed with diſtilled Vinegar to get out the Salt.

ANTINEPHRI'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and νεφριτικὸς of νεφρὸς, *Gr.* a Kidney] Medicines good againſt Diſeaſes of the Reins and Kidneys.

ANTINOMASI'A [ἀντονομασία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, a ſort of Metonymy, and is the applying the proper Name of one Thing to many others, as when we call a voluptuous Man a *Sardanapalus*, a cruel Man a *Nero*, becauſe *Nero* the Emperor was ſo; or on the contrary, when we apply a Name common to ſeveral to a particular Man, as the Orator for *Cicero*.

ANTINOMI'A ['Αντινομία of ἀντὶ and νόμος, *Gr.*] the Repugnance or Contrariety between two Laws.

ANTINO'MIANS [of ἀντὶ and νόμος, *Gr.* a Law] a Sect whoſe Tenet is, that the keeping of the Law of *Moſes* is unprofitable under the Goſpel, and that there is no Sin in Children, and that good Works do not farther, nor evil ones hinder Salvation.

A'NTINOMY, a Contradiction between two Laws or two Articles of the ſame Law, ſee *Antinomia*.

ANTINO'US [*Aſtronomy*] a Part of the Conſtellation, named *Aquila* or the Eagle.

ANTIPAGME'NTA [with *Architect.*] the Garniture of Poſts and Pillars.

ANTIPARA'STASIS ['Αντιπαράστασις, of ἀντὶ, παρὰ and ἵστημι, *Gr.* to ſtand] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one grants what the Adverſary ſays, but denies his Inference.

ANTIPARALY'TICK [of ἀντὶ and παραλυσις, *Gr.* the Palſy] efficacious againſt the Palſy.

ANTIPARASIASIS, a Rhetorical or Logical Figure, where one granting ſomething to his Adverſary thereby turns it to deny more ſtrongly.

ANTI'PA'SIS [with *Phyſicians*] the Revulſion or Drawing back of a Diſeaſe, when the Humours, which flow into one Part, are turned back and cauſed to take ſome other Courſe, as by opening a Vein in ſome remote Part.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL, pertaining to Antipathy.

ANTIPATHE'TICALNESS, the having an Antipathy, or antipathetical Quality.

ANTI'PATHY [*Antipathia, L.* of ἀντιπαθεία, of ἀντὶ againſt, and πάθος the Paſſion] ſome ſay the Reaſon of Antipathy between Animals is, that by the Sight of ſuch Objects certain Impreſſions are tranſmitted thro' the Fibres of the Nerves into the Brains, which convey the animal Spirits into the Nerves; which upon the Blood being rarified after another manner than is uſual, ſends into the Brains thoſe Spirits, which are adapted to the Fomenting or Cheriſhing of Terror. And again as *Effluvia* and ſpirituous Steams proceed from the Bodies of all Creatures, ſome of which diſagree with others, they do excite Anger and Hatred in each other.

ANTIPATHY ['Αντιπαθεία, of ἀντὶ and πάθος Affection, *Gr.*] a natural Averſion, a Contrariety of natural Qualities between ſome Creatures and Things.

ANTIPATHY [in a *Medicinal* Senſe] a Contrariety of Humours in the Body, alſo of Medicines; a loathing any thing without a juſt Cauſe.

ANTIPE'LARGY [*Antipelargia, L.* of ἀντιπελαργία of πέλαργος, *Gr.* a Stork, becauſe of the Gratitude of Storks, who feed their Sires or Dams when old] a mutual Thankfulneſs or Requital of a Benefit; but eſpecially a Child's nouriſhing a Parent in old Age.

ANTIPE'NDIUM, a large ſilver Skreen, that hides the Front of an Altar in Popiſh Countries.

ANTIPENDIUM [with the *Romaniſts*] a ſilver Skreen, which covers the Front of an Altar, which is hanged on with Screws upon a Feſtival Day.

ANTIPERISTA'LTICK, belonging to Antiperiſtaſis.

ANTIPERISTALTICK [of ἀντὶ, περὶ and σάλτικος, *Gr.* having the Power of compreſſing] Quibbling, Quivering, as the Antiperiſtaltick Motion of the Guts is the worm-like, wave-like, or quibbling Motion of them inverted, or an irregular Motion of them from the bottom to the top, contrary to their natural Courſe.

ANTIPERI'STASIS [ἀντιπερίστασις, *Gr.* of ἀντὶ againſt, περὶ about, and ἵστημι, *Gr.* to ſtand] a Repulſion on every Part, whereby either Heat or Cold is made more ſtrong in itſelf, by the reſtraining of the contrary; alſo when Heat invirons Cold, or Cold Heat, or one contrary Quality another. Hence Wells in Winter Time become warm, becauſe the Heat retires thither, giving Place to the Cold which poſſeſſes the upper Parts of the Earth, and Lime grows hot by pouring cold Water upon it.

ANTIPHA'RMACUM [of ἀντὶ and φάρμακον, *Gr.*] a Remedy againſt Poiſon or any Diſeaſe.

ANTI'PHONE ['Αντίφωνα, of ἀντὶ and φωνὴ, *Gr.* the Voice] a Singing by way of Anſwer, when the Choir on one Side anſwers to the Choir on the other, one ſinging one Verſe and the other another.

ANTI'PHRASIS ['Αντίφρασις, of ἀντὶ and φράσις of φράζω to ſpeak] a Figure in Grammar, when a Word has a Meaning contrary to the original Senſe; alſo a figurative Speech that has a contrary Meaning to what it appears to be.

ANTIPHRA'STICALLY [of *antiphraſis, L.* of ἀντίφρασις, *Gr.*] by way of Antiphraſis.

ANTIPHTHI'SICA [of ἀντὶ and φθίσις, *Gr.*] Remedies againſt the Phthiſick or Conſumption.

ANTIPLEURE'TICUM [of ἀντὶ and πλευρῖτις, *Gr.* a Pleuriſy] a Medicine againſt the Pleuriſy.

ANTIPODA'GRICA [of ἀντὶ and ποδάγρα, *Gr.* the Gout] Medicines againſt the Gout.

ANTIP'ODES [of ἀντὶ and πὼς ποδὸς, *Gr.* a Foot] Contrary or oppoſite as to the Foot.



ANTI'PODES [in *Geography*] ſuch Inhabitants of the Earth, who dwell in oppoſite Parallels of Latitude, and under the oppoſite half of the ſame Meridian, and walk with their Feet directly oppoſite one to another. The Antipodes have the ſame Length of Day and Night, but at contrary Times; when it is Noon with the one, it is Midnight with the other; and the longeſt Day with one is the ſhorteſt with the other; they have likewiſe the ſame Degree of Heat and Cold; they have likewiſe their Summer and Winter, the Riſing and Setting of the Stars quite contrary one to another.

A'NTIPOPE [of ἀντὶ and *Papa*, L. the Pope] a falſe Pope ſet up by a particular Faction againſt one who is duly elected.

ANTI'PTOSIS ['Αντίπτωσις of ἀντὶ and πτῶσις a Caſe] a Grammatical Figure, when one Caſe of a Noun is put for another.

ANTIPYRE'NDICUM } [of ἀντὶ and πυρετὸς a fiery
ANTIPYRE'TICUM } Heat] a Medicine that allays the Heat of Fevers.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIUM } a Remedy againſt Quartan
ANTIQUA'RTIUM } or Fourth-day Agues incluſive from Fit to Fit.

A'NTIQUARIES [*Antiquarii*, L.] Perſons that are well ſkill'd in, or who apply themſelves to the Study of Antiquity or ancient Coins, Medals, Statues, Sculptures, Inſcriptions, *&c.*

To A'NTIQUATE [*antiquare*, L.] to aboliſh, repeal, or make void.

A'NTIQUATEDNESS [of *antiquatus*, L.] the being grown out of Use or Date.

ANTI'QUE [*antiquus*, L.] ancient. *Antique* is chiefly used by Architects, Carvers, Painters, *&c.* and is apply'd to such Pieces of Work as were perform'd at the Time when those Arts were in the greatest Perfection among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, or after the Time of *Alexander the Great* to the Irruption of the *Goths*, and also the *Intaglia's* within that Time, and is used in opposition to *Modern*.

ANTIQUE is sometimes used in Contradistinction to *Ancient*, which latter is used to signify a less Degree of Antiquity, when the Art was not in its utmost Purity.

ANTI'QUITY [*antiquitas*, L. Ancientness, the State of old Things, old Times, *&c.* it is frequently used in respect to the Remains or Monuments of the Ancients.

ANTI'QUO *Modern*, a Term used of old *Gothick* Buildings to distinguish them from the *Roman* and *Greek* ones.

ANTI'RRHINON ⎫ ['Αντίῤῥινον, *Gr.*] the Herb Calves-
ANA'RRHINON ⎭ Snout or Snap-dragon.

ANTISABBATA'RIANS [of ἀντὶ and Σαββατον, Gr.] such as are against the keeping of the Sabbath.

ANTI'SCII ['Αντίσκιοι, of ἀντὶ and σκιὰ, Gr. a Shadow] contrary as to Shadow

ANTI'SCII [with *Geographers*] those People who dwell in two Places opposite to one another, the one on the North-side of the Equator, and the other on the South, so that their Shadows fall different Ways at Noon, one directly opposite to the other.

ANTI'SCIONS [with *Astrologers*] certain Degrees in the Zodiack which answer to one another.

ANTI'SCION SIGNS [in *Astrology*] Signs, which with reference to each other, are equally distant from the two Tropical Signs *Cancer* and *Capricorn*; so that when a Planet is in such a Station, it is said to cast its Antiscion, *i. e.* to give a Virtue or Influence to another Star or Planet that is in the opposite Sign.

ANTISCORBU'TICKS [of ἀντὶ *Gr.* and *Scorbutum*, *L.* the Scurvy] Medicines against the Scurvy

ANTISCO'RODON [of ἀντὶ and σκόροδον, *Gr.*] a sort of Garlick call'd *Allium Cyprium*.

ANTISI'GMA [of ἀντὶ and σίγμα, Gr.] a Note or Mark in the ancient Writings where the Order of the Verses is to be changed; also a Sigma reversed.

ANTISO'PHIST [of ἀντὶ and σοφιστὴς] a Counter-Sophister, one who disputes on the contrary Part, or that argues and declaims against another.

ANTI'SPASIS [of ἀντὶ against and σπάω, *Gr.* to draw] the Revulsion of any Humour into another Part.

ANTISPASMO'DICKS [of ἀντὶ and σπασμὸς, *Gr.* the Cramp] Medicines against the Cramp, shrinking of the Sinews or Convulsions.

ANTISPA'STICKS [of ἀντὶ and σπαστικὸς, *Gr.*] Medicines which divert Distempers to other Parts.

ANTI'SPASTOS ['Αντίσπαστος, *Gr.*] a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, which has the first Syllable short, the second and third long as *Alexander*.

ANTI'SPODA ⎫ [of ἀντὶ and σπόδιον, *Gr.*] certain
ANTISPODI'A ⎭ Drugs that have the same Quality, and perform the same Operation that *Spodium* has, and are used instead of it; also a sort of Medicinal Ashes made of certain Herbs.

ANTI'STERNON [of ἀντὶ opposite to, and στέρνον the Breast] the Back-bone.

ANTISTI'TIUM [*Old Writings*] a Monastery.

ANTI'STOICHON ['Αντίστοιχον, of ἀντὶ and στοιχεῖον a Rudiment] a Grammatical Figure when one Letter is put for another, as *promuscis* for *proboscis*, where *m* is put for *b* and *u* for *o*.

ANTI'STROPHE ['Αντιστροφὴ, of ἀντὶ and στροφὴ a Turning, *Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, when a Turn or Change is made between two Terms, which have Dependence the one on the other, *q. d. the Master of the Work*, or *the Work of the Master*.

ANTISTROPHE, a Counter-turn. In Stage Plays among the Ancients, a Term us'd to signify the Turning of the *Chorus* or the Choir the contrary Way; the *Strophe* or first Turn of the Singers being on one Side of the Stage, and the *Antistrophe* or Counter-turn on the other.

ANTI'STROPHE [in *Lyric Poetry*] is used of an Ode which is generally divided into its *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*, and is a Kind of Eccho or Replication to the *Strophe*.

ANTITA'CTÆ [of ἀντιτάσσω to oppose or be contrary to] a Sort or Sect of *Gnosticks*, who held that God the Creator of the Universe was good and just; but that one of his Creatures had created Evil, and engaged Mankind to follow it, in opposition to God; and that it is the Duty of Mankind to oppose this Author of Evil, in order to avenge God of his Enemy.

ANTITA'SIS [of ἀντιτάσσω, *Gr.*] an Extending on the contrary Side, Resistance, Reluctancy.

ANTITASIS [with *Anatomists*] an opposite Placing of Parts in the Body, as, that of the Liver and Spleen, *&c.*

ANTITHE'NAR [of ἀντὶ and θέναρ, *Gr.*] one of the Muscles which extend the Thumb; it is also a Muscle of the great Toe, arising from the inferior Part of the third *Os cuneiforme*, and passing obliquely is inserted into the *Ossa Sesamoidea*.

ANTI'THESIS ['Αντίθεσις, *Gr.*] A setting one thing against another, Opposition.

ANTI'THESIS, a Sort of Rhetorical Flourish, when Contraries are ingeniously oppos'd to Contraries in the same Period or Sentence; as, *He gain'd by losing, and by falling rose.*

ANTITHETA'RIUS, one that endeavours to discharge himself of a Fact of which he is accus'd by charging the Accuser with the same Fact.

A'NTITHETS ['Αντιθετὰ, *Gr.*] Contraries, Opposites.

ANTITRA'GUS [of ἀντὶ and τράγος, *Gr.*] a little Knob of the Ear, seated at the lower End of the *Anthelix*, and opposite to the *Tragus*.

ANTITRINITA'RIANS, those who deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Persons in the Godhead.

A'NTITYPE ['Αντίτυπον, of ἀντὶ and τύπος, *Gr.*] an Example or Copy like to the Pattern, or that which answers or is prefigured by a Type; as the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is with respect to the Paschal Lamb or Jewish Passover, or as the *Sanctuary* is said to be an Antitype of Heaven.

ANTITY'PICAL [of *antitypum*, L. ἀντίτυπον, Gr.] pertaining to Antitype.

ANTIVENE'REAL *Medicines* [of ἀντὶ, *Gr.* and *Venereus* of *Venus*] Medicines efficacious against the *French Pox*.

ANTIVENE'REALNESS [of ἀντὶ, *Gr.* and *Venereus*, L.] the being useful against Venereal Distempers.

A'NTLERS [*Andouillers*, F.] Starts or Branches of a Deer's Attire.

Bes ANTLER, the Start or Branch next above the Brow Antler.

Brow ANTLER, the Start or Branch next the Head.

A'NTOCOW [with *Horse-Doctors*] a round Swelling about half as big as a Man's Fist, breaking out in the Breast of a Horse directly against his Heart.

ANTOE'CI ⎫ [of ἀντὶ over-against or opposite to, and
ANTIOE'CI ⎭ οἰκέω to dwell] a Name given by Geographers to those Inhabitants of the Earth, who dwell under the same Meridian, but under opposite Parallels; so that they inhabit in the same Zone and the same Climate, but under different Poles, and have their Noon and Midnight at the same Time, but at different Seasons, it being Summer with the one while it is Winter with the other.

ANTONOMASI'A ['Αντονομασία, of ἀντὶ instead of, and ὀνομάζω to name, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, where an Appellative or common Name is used instead of a proper Name; as when it is said the *Apostle* instead of *Paul*, the *Philosopher* instead of *Aristotle*; or also when the proper Name of one Person or Thing is applied to several others; also on the contrary, when the Names of several Things are applied to one, as when any cruel Person is call'd a *Nero*, and a voluptuous Person a *Sardanapalus*.

A'NTRUM, a Cave or Den, *L.*

ANTRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach, where its Coats are thickest.

ANT, an Emmet, a Pismire, a small Insect well known.

ANTS [*Hieroglyphically*] were used by the Ancients to represent laborious Persons, diligent and industrious in their Callings. For Ants are very laborious, industrious Creatures, and also ready to give Assistance to their Fellows. And the *Egyptian* Priests, in order to signify a Country destroy'd by Sickness or War, put a few Ants near the Herb *Origanum*, the Scent of which they cannot endure. And it is related of the Eastern Farmers, that in order to preserve their Corn from Ants, they were wont to cover it with *Origanum*.

A'NUBIS [*anupta*, of *a* privative and *nubere* to marry, L.] call'd also *Isis*, a Goddess of the *Egyptians*, who, the Poets say, was *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*, whom *Jupiter* having lain with, transform'd into a white Cow to skreen her from the Rage and Jealousy of his Wife *Juno*; after her Death she was ador'd by the *Egyptians*; her Hair was preserv'd as a sacred Relick in her Temple at *Memphis*; she was honour'd as the Goddess of Navigation and the Weather.

ther. Her Statue was a Cow with Horns, or as some say, an Image with the Head of a Dog, holding a Palm in one Hand, and a Caduce in the other. Her Priests were initiated with Blood and Water, had their Heads and Beards shaven, and wore all white Linnen Garments. At the Entrance of her Temple was the Statue of a *Sphinx*, to signify that she was a mysterious Goddess. For her sake the *Egyptians* kept in the Corner of her Temple a white Cow, which when it dy'd they all mourn'd as for a Prince, till another was put in the Place of the dead Beast. The same is said of *Apis*, see *Isis* and *Io*.

A'NVIL [anyilt, *Sax.*] a massy iron Instrument on which Smiths, *&c.* hammer their Work.

A Rising ANVIL, an Anvil having two Nooks or Corners, for rounding any piece of Metal.

A'NUS [*Anatomy*] the Extremity of the *Intestinum Rectum*, or the Orifice of the Fundament; also a small Hole in the third Ventricle of the Brain, leading to the fourth Ventricle of the *Cerebellum*.

ANXI'ETY, Anguish, Vexation, Sorrow, great Trouble of Mind.

ANXI'FEROUS [*anxifer*, L.] bringing or causing Anxiety.

A'NXIOUS [*anxius*, L.] sad, sorrowful, much concerned, thoughtful, doubtful.

A'NXIOUSNESS [of *anxieté*, F. of *anxius*, L.] Anxiety.

A'NY [anig, *Sax.*]

A'ORIST [*with Grammar*, Ἀόριστος, Gr.] a Tense in the *Greek*, answering to the Preterperfect of the *Latin* and *English* Grammar.

AO'RTA [either of ἄιρω to lift up, or ἀὴρ, Gr. the Air, and τηρέω to keep; or of ἀορτὴρ a Vessel] because it receives the Air, the great Artery proceeding from the left Ventricle of the Heart, which beats continually, and conveys the Blood through the whole Body.

APA'CE, fast, quick.

APÆRESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure when some Matter is called in Question, which we willed the Judge to remember.

APAGMA [Ἄπαγμα, Gr.] the thrusting of a Bone or other Part out of its proper Place.

APAGO'GICAL *Demonstration* [with *Logicians*] is such as does not prove the Thing directly; but shews the Impossibility and Absurdity of it, or which arises from denying it; and thence it is called also *reductio ad absurdum aut impossibile*.

APAGO'REUSIS [ἀπαγόρευσις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick called an Interdiction or Forbidding, *L.*

APARI'NE [ἀπαρίνη, Gr.] Clivers or Goose-grass.

APANAGE, *see* APPANNAGE.

APA'RT [of *a* and *partiri*, L.] aside, separate.

APA'RTHROSIS [of ἀπὸ from, and ἄρθρον, Gr. a Joint] the same as *abarticulatio*.

APA'RTMENT [*apartement*, F.] that Part of a great House, where one or more Persons lodge separately by themselves.

APATHE'TICALNESS [of *apathia*, L. of ἀπαθία, Gr.] a Freedom from Passion, an Insensibility of Pain.

A'PATHY [Ἀπαθία of *a* and πάθος, Gr.] a being absolutely void of all Passions or Affections; a moral Insensibility, a Privation of all Perturbation of Mind.

APATISATIO, an Agreement or Contract made with another, *Old Rec.*

APATU'RIA [ἀπατούρια, Gr.] Festivals held in *Athens* in Honour of *Bacchus*. *Æthra* having made an Ordinance, that the *Troezenian* Virgins should before Marriage offer up their Girdles to *Pallas Apaturia*.

APA'UME [in *Heraldry*] signifies an Hand opened or extended, with the full Palm appearing, and the Thumb and Fingers at full Length, *F.*

A'PE [apa, *Sax.*] a Monkey.

APE [*Hieroglyphically*] was used by the *Egyptians*, frequently to express the Vices of Men; and they painted an Ape pissing and covering his Excrements, to represent a Dissembler or crafty Fellow, that would conceal the Vices and Weaknesses of his Person: For this Animal is very careful to hide and bury his Excrements. An Ape is also a Symbol of an impudent and wicked Fellow, and one who admires himself.

APECHEMA [of ἀπὸ and ἠχὼ, *i. e.* an Echo, *Gr.*] a Contra-fissure, when a Blow is given on one Side, and the Fracture made on the other.

APE'LLITÆ, *Hereticks* who taught that *Christ* left his Body dissolved in the Air; and so ascended into Heaven without it.

A'PEPSY [Ἀπεψία of *a* and πέσσω, Gr. to concoct] a Want of Digestion, a Defect in the Stomach.

APE'RIENS *palpebram rectus* [with *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising in the Orbit of the Eye near the Entrance of the Optick Nerve which passes over the attollent Muscle of the Eye, and at last is inserted to the whole superior Part of the upper Eye-lid; the Use of it is to open it, *L.*

APERIE'NTIA [in *Medicine*] aperient Medicines, Aperitives, such as open the obstructed Passages of the small Vessels, Glands and Pores, and by that Means promote a due Circulation of the contained Juices.

APE'RIENT *Seeds* [in *Medicines*] are Grass, Madder, Eryngo, Capers and Cammock, called the Lesser, Smallage, Fennel, Asparagus, Parsley and Butcher's Broom called the five greater.

APE'RT [*apertus*, L.] open.

APE'RTIO *Portarum* [in *Astrology*] *i. e.* an Opening of the Gates; some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Meetings of Planets and Configurations, *L.*

APE'RTIONS } [with *Architects*] are the Openings in
APE'RTURES } a Building; as Doors, Windows, Chimneys, Stair-Cases, Inlets or Outlets for Light and Smoke.

APERTURE } [*apertura*, L.] the Opening of any
APERTION } Thing, or a Hole cleft, in some Subject otherwise solid or contiguous.

APERTU'RA *Feudi* [in *Civil Law*] the Loss of a Feudal Tenure, by the Default of Issue of him to whom the Fee was first given or granted, *L.*

APERTURA *Tabularum*, L. [*Law Term*] the breaking up of a last Will and Testament, *L.*

A'PERTURE [with *Geometricians*] the Space left between two Lines, which mutually incline towards each other to form an Angle.

APERTURE [in *Opticks*] the Hole next to the Object Glass of a Telescope or Microscope, through which the Light and Image of the Object come into the Tube or Pipe, and are thence carried to the Eye; also that Part of the Object-glass it self which covers the former, and is left pervious to the Rays.

APE'TALOUS [of *a* priv. and πέταλον, Gr. a Leaf] without the Leaves called *Petala*.

APETALOUS Flowers [with *Florists*, &c.] such as want the fine coloured Leaves called *Petala*; these are reckoned imperfect Flowers, and are also called stamineous.

APE'TALOUSNESS [of *a* priv. and πέταλον, Gr. a Leaf] being without Leaves.

A'PEX, the Top, Point, Vertex, Summit or uppermost Part of any Thing.

A'PEX [in *Geometry*] the Top of a Cone, or any such like Figure, ending in a sharp Point.

APHÆ'RESIS [Ἀφαίρεσις of ἀφαιρέω, Gr.] a taking away, a grammatical Figure that takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word, as *vult* for *vuit*.

APHE'LION } [Ἀφήλιον of ἀπὸ
APHE'LIUM } and ἥλιος, the Sun, *Gr.*] a Name given by Astronomers to that Point of the Orbit of the Earth or a Planet, in which it is at the farthest Distance from the Sun that it can be; thus a Planet A in the Figure, is in its utmost Distance or *Aphelion*, S.



APHE'TA [with *Astrologers*] the Name of the Planet, which they take to be the Giver or Disposer of Life in a Nativity.

APHE'TICAL, pertaining to Apheta.

APHILA'NTHROPY [*aphilanthropia*, L. ἀφιλανθρωπία of *a* priv. φίλος a Lover, and ἀνθρωπος a Man, *Gr.*] the contrary to the Love or Delight in Mankind; the first Approaches of Melancholy, when a Person first begins to dislike Conversation and Company

APHORI'STICAL, pertaining to an Aphorism.

A'PHORISM [of Ἀφορισμὸς of ἀφορίζω, Gr. to separate] a Maxim, general Rule or Principle on any Art or Science, especially such as are experienced for a Truth, or relates to Practice; or a brief Sentence, comprehending a great deal of Matter in a few Words

APHRODISI'A [of Ἀφροδίτη, *Venus*] the Venereal Intercourses of both Sexes.

APHRODISI'A *Virorum* [with *Physicians*] a violent and mad Love-Passion in Maids.

APHRODI'SIACKS [Ἀφροδισιακὰ, Gr.] Things that promote Venery or Lust.

APHRODISI'ACAL, pertaining to *Venus* or Love.

APHRODISIUS *morbus*, the Venereal Disease, *L.*

APHRODITA'RIUM [with *Physicians*] a dry Medicine made

made of an equal Part of Frankincenſe, Pomegranate, Meal and Scales of Braſs.

APHROGEDA [with *Phyſicians*] Milk beat into an entire Froth.

A'PHRON [of ἀφρὸν, Gr.] a ſort of Poppy.

APHROSCO'RODON [ἀφροσκόροδον, Gr.] a ſort of large Garlick, *L.*

APHRONITRON [of ἀφρὸς Froth, and νίτρον, *Gr.* Nitre] a kind of Nitre ſuppoſed by the Ancients to be Spume or ſubtileſt and lighteſt Part of it, emerging at the Top.

A'PHONY [Ἀφωνία of α priv. and φωνὴ *Gr.* the Voice] a Want of Voice.

A'PHTHÆ [ἀφθαὶ of α priv. and φθίω, Gr. to corrupt] the Thruſh, eſpecially in Children; certain Wheals, Ulcers or Pimples about the inward Parts of the Mouth, and other Parts.

APHYXI'A [of ἀφύξω, Gr. to draw out] a Ceſſation of the Pulſe through the whole Body, being the higheſt Degree of Swooning next to Death.

APHTHARDOCITES [of ἀφθάρτος incorruptible, and δοκέω to think] *&c. Hereticks* who held that the Body of *Jeſus Chriſt* was incorruptible and impaſſible.

A'PIARY [*apiarium* of *apis* a Bee, L.] a Place where Bees are kept.

APIA'STRUM, Balm-gentle, Mint, *L*

A'PICES *of a Flower* [*Botany*] ſmall Knobs growing on the Top of the *Stamina*, or fine Threads in the middle of the Flower, which are uſually of a dark purple Colour, *L.*

APIOS, the Horſe-radiſh Root, *L.*

APIS was a God of the *Egyptians*. The Head of the Image is ſaid to be that of a Bull: Or, as ſome ſay, the whole of the Image was that of a Bull, bearing upon his Hide ſome particular Marks.

And the golden Calf, which the *Iſraelites* made, is ſaid to be the Image of this Idol *Apis*; and the Manner of their worſhipping it was much the ſame as was that of *Apis*, for they mightily rejoiced, feaſted and danced round it.

Some *Hebrew* Writers relate, that the Generation of thoſe that were ſo profane as to worſhip this Image were ſtigmatized with yellow Beards.

The greateſt Solemnities of the *Egyptians* were to the God *Apis*. This Deity was to live a certain Number of Years, and at the Expiration of them, the Prieſts drowned him in the River *Nile*, and all the Inhabitants of the Land mourned and lamented for his Death till there was another Ox found that had the ſame Marks upon him, and then there was an univerſal Rejoycing all over the Country, expreſſed by all manner of Sports and Banquets.

A'PISH [of Apa, *Sax.* an Ape] given to mimick, ridiculous.

A'PISHNESS, Mimicalneſs, *&c.*

A'PIUM [*Botany*] the Herb Parſley, *L.*

APIUM *paluſtre* [*Botany*] Smallage, *L.*

APLANES [Ἀπλανὴς, Gr. *i. e* ſettled, free from rambling] the fixed Stars, ſo called in Contradiſtinction to the Planets.

APNOE'A [Ἄπνοια, a want of Breath, from α priv. and πνέω, Gr. to breath] an impairing, leſſening or utter Loſs of the Faculty of Breathing, at leaſt as to Senſe, as in Swoons, *&c.*

APOBATE'RION [of ἀποβαίνω to depart, *Gr.*] a farewel Speech or Poem, upon a Perſon's going out of his own Country, or ſome other Place, where he had been kindly entertained.

APO'CALYPSE [Ἀποκάλυψις of ἀποκαλύπτω, to reveal or diſcover] a Revelation or Viſion, the Name of a Book in the *New Teſtament*.

APOCALY'PTICAL [ἀποκαλυπτικὸς, Gr.] Pertaining to a Revelation, Viſion, *&c.*

APOCALY'PTICALLY [of ἀποκαλυπτικὸς, *Gr.*] by Way of Revelation.

APOCAPNI'SMOS [of ἀπὸ and καπνὸς, Gr. Smoak] Fumigation.

APOCHA'THARSIS [Ἀποκάθαρσις, Gr.] a purging both upwards and downwards.

APOCHYLI'SMA [of ἀπὸ and χυλισμὸς, Gr.] any Juice boiled or thickened with Honey or Sugar, into a ſort of a hard Conſiſtence. It has other Names, as *Rob*, *Rebob* and *Succago*.

APOCLA'SM [ἀπόκλασμα of ἀποκλάω, to break off, Gr.] a breaking off or aſunder, the breaking of any Part of the Body.

APOCO'METRY [of ἀπὸ and μέτρον, *Gr.* to meaſure] the Art of meaſuring Things at a Diſtance.

APO'COPE [Ἀποκοπὴ of ἀποκόπτω to cut off] a cutting off, a grammatical Figure, in which the laſt Syllable or Letter of the Word is cut off, as *vide'ne* for *videſne*.

APOCRI'SIA } [of ἀποκρίνομαι, Gr.] among Phyſicians
APOCRI'SIS } ſignifies a Voiding or Ejection of Superfluities out of the Body.

APOCRISIA'RIUS [of Ἀπόκρισις an Anſwer, of ἀποκρίνομαι to anſwer] a Surrogate, Commiſſary or Chancellor to a Biſhop, an Office firſt eſtabliſhed in the Time of *Conſtantine* the Great.

APOCRO'USTICKS [*apocrouſtica*, L.] Medicines which obſtruct the flowing of the Humours into any particular Part of the Body, and repel them that are beginning to flow.

APO'CRYPHA [*q. d.* hidden or dark, of ἀποκρύπτω, *Gr.* to hide] certain Books of doubtful Authority, not received into the Canon of the Holy Scriptures, *L.*

A'POCRYPHAL [Ἀπόκρυφος, Gr.] hidden, unknown, doubtful; pertaining to thoſe Books or any others, whoſe Original is not known.

APO'CRYPHALNESS [of ἀπόκρυφος, *Gr.*] Hiddenneſs, Myſteriouſneſs.

APO'CYNON [ἀπόκυνον, *Gr.*] Dog's-bane.

APO'CALISM, *See* Apochyliſma.

APODACRI'TICA [of ἀποδακρύω, *Gr.* to drop like Tears] Medicines which provoke Tears, *L.*

APODI'CTICAL [of Ἀποδείκνυμι, *Gr.* to ſhew clearly] as Apodictical Argument or Syllogiſm, is a Demonſtration or clear convincing Proof of a Thing.

APODI'CTICALLY [of ἀπόδειξις, *Gr.*] by the Rhetorical Figure Apodeixis.

APODI'OXIS [Ἀποδίωξις, *Gr.* an Expulſion] an expelling or drawing out.

APODIOXIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure when any Argument or Objection is rejected with any Indignation, as abſurd.

APODI'XIS [Ἀπόδειξις, Gr.] an evident Demonſtration or plain Proof.

APO'DOSIS [ἀπόδοσις of ἀπὸ and δίδωμι to reſtore, *Gr.*] a giving again, or recompenſing.

APO'DOSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Rhetorical Figure called Reddition, and is the Application or latter Part of a Similitude.

APOGÆ'UM [Ἀπόγαιον of ἀπὸ from, and γαῖα or γῆ the Earth, Gr.] that Part in the Orbit of the Sun or a Planet which is fartheſt diſtant from the Earth.

Mean APOGE'E *of the Epicycle* [with *Aſtronomers*] a Point where the Epicycle is cut above a Right-line drawn from the Center of it, to the Center of the *Equant*, or that Point of the Epicycle moſt remote from the Earth.

APOGEE *of the Equant* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the fartheſt Diſtance of the *Equant* from the Earth, or the Point where the *Equant* is interſected by the Line of the *Apſes*, in the remoteſt Part of the Diameter.

APO'GRAPHA [ἀπόγραφα, Gr.] an Inventory of Goods, a Copy or Tranſcript of ſome Book or Writing, a Pattern or Draught.

A'POLEPSY [*Apolepſia*, *L.* of Ἀπολῆψις, *Gr.* a receiving or recovering] an intercepting or preventing.

APOLEPSY [in *Medicine*] a Stoppage in the Courſe of the Blood or Animal Spirits.

APOLLINA'RIANS } [ſo called of *Apollinaris* of *Laodicea*
APOLLINA'RISTS } their Leader] an ancient Sect of *Hereticks* who denied that *Jeſus Chriſt* aſſumed true Fleſh; but a ſtrange kind of Fleſh, which they fancied exiſted from all Eternity.

APOLLINARIAN *Games* [with the *Romans*] ſolemn Games held annually in Honour of *Apollo*, on account of a Shower of Darts and Arrows that (as the Tradition goes) fell on their Enemies, who ſuddenly invaded them, at the firſt Celebration of theſe Games, and by this Means the *Romans* being Victors, ſoon returned to their Sports.

APOLLO [*according to the Poets*] was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in the Iſland *Delos*, which lay under Water, floating in the *Ægean* Sea: *Juno* being enraged at her Husband's Amours, had covenanted with the *Earth* to allow *Ino* no other Place; but *Neptune* out of Pity raiſed it up and fixed it. When *Apollo* came of Age, remembering to what Shifts and Extremities the Serpent *Python* had put his Mother, he ſlew him. After this, *Apollo* begat *Æſculapius*, who reſtored *Hippolytus* to Life, for which *Jupiter* ſtruck him with a Thunder-bolt. *Apollo*, becauſe he could not be revenged of *Jupiter* himſelf, ſlew the *Cyclops* that made the Thunder-bolt, for which *Jupiter* being incenſed, baniſhed him out of Heaven, and deprived him of the Privileges of his Divinity for a Time: Upon which he entered

entered himſelf into the Service of *Admetus*, King of *Theſſaly*, and was his Shepherd, and thence came to be eſteemed the God of Shepherds. Afterwards falling under another Misfortune, by accidentally killing his Boy *Hyacinthus*, he fled to *Troy*, and there meeting with *Neptune*, under the like Misfortune, they aſſiſted *Laomedon* in building his City, who having perfidiouſly denied them the Reward of their Labours, *Neptune* in Revenge almoſt drowned the City, and *Apollo* ſent a Peſtilence among the People. But at length *Apollo* re-aſſum'd his Divinity, and became one of the moſt noted of all the Gods, not only by the great Number of Oracles he is ſaid to have given in ſeveral Parts of the World, but alſo by the ſeveral Functions attributed to him. See *Delphos*, *Cortina*, *Tripos*.

Apollo was one of the moſt genteel of the Heathen Gods, of whom they do not relate ſuch filthy Stories as of the other. They make him the God of Wiſdom, Phyſick, Muſick, Learning, &c.

The Ancients repreſented him as a young Man, without a Beard, and Rays of Light about his Head, having in one Hand a Harp and three Graces, and in the other a Shield and Arrows.

He was alſo repreſented with long curled yellow Hair, crown'd with Laurel, in a purple Robe, a ſilver Bow in his Hand, placed on a Throne of Emeralds.

APO'LLYON [Ἀπολλύων of ἀπὸ and ὀλλύω, *Gr.* to deſtroy] a Deſtroyer, a Scripture Name for the Devil.

APOLOGE'TICAL } [Ἀπολογητικὸς, *Gr.*] pertaining to
APOLOGE'TICK } an Apology or Excuſe, or to any Thing that is ſaid or written by Way of Excuſe.

APOLOGE'TICALLY [of ἀπολογητικὸς, *Gr.*] by Way of Apology.

APO'LOGER } [*apologus*, L. of ἀπολόγιον, *Gr.*] one
APO'LOGIST } who makes an Apology.

To APOLOGIZE [of *apologizare*, L. of ἀπολογίομαι, Gr.] to excuſe, or make a Defence for a Thing done.

APOLO'GUE [ἀπόλογος of ἀπολέγω, to utter, *Gr.*] a Moral, an inſtructive Fable or a feigned Relation intended to reform and amend the Manners.

APO'LOGY [Ἀπολογία of ἀπολογέω, *Gr.*] to reject, not to admit, to reject a Moral Fable, or a feigned Relation intended to reform Manners.

APO'LUSIS [ἀπόλυσις, *Gr.*] the Excluſion of any Thing, as of the Birth, the Fæces or the like; a kind of Relaxation, by Means of which the whole is debilitated.

APOMECO'METRY [of ἀπὸ and μῆκος, *Gr.* to meaſure] an Art ſhewing how to meaſure Things at a Diſtance, or to find how far they are off from us.

APONEU'ROSIS [Ἀπονεύρωσις, *Gr.*] an Enervation.

APONEUROSIS [with *Anatomiſts*, L.] the ſpreading or extending of a Nerve or Tendon breadth-wiſe, after the Manner of a Membrane.

APO'PHASIS [Ἀπόφασις of ἀποφαίνω, *Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate, as, *I will not act againſt you with the utmoſt Rigor.*

APOPHO'RETA [ἀποφόρητα of ἀποφέρω, *Gr.* to bear away] Preſents anciently made at Feaſts to be carried away by the Gueſts.

APOPHLE'GMATICK *Medicine* } [of ἀποφλεγματίζων, to
APOPHLE'GMATISMS } purge the Head of Phlegm] Medicines to be chewed that have the Faculty to purge the Head and Brain of cold Phlegmatick Humours by the Noſe, Mouth, &c.

APO'PHTHEGM [Ἀπόφθεγμα of ἀποφθεγματίζειν, *Gr.* or ἀπὸ and φθέγγομαι Gr. to pronounce] a ſhort pretty inſtructive Sentence; eſpecially of ſome eminent and grave Perſon.

APO'PHTHORA [Ἀποφθορὰ of ἀποφθείρω, *Gr.* to corrupt] an Abortion, the bringing forth a Child putrified in the Womb.

APOPHYGE' [ἀποφυγὴ, Gr.] a Flight or Eſcape.

APOPHYGE [*Architecture*] that Part of a Column where it begins to ſpring out of its Baſe, and ſhoot upwards, and is a Protuberance commonly at the End of a Bone; but this Apophyge originally was really no more than the Ring or Ferril anciently faſtened at the Extremities of wooden Pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and which afterwards was imitated in Stone-work.

APO'PHYSIS [Ἀπόφυσις of ἀπὸ from, and φύσις Nature, *Gr.*] a Proceſs or Part of a Bone growing out beyond its Surface, alſo a Knob in a Bone, made by the Fibres being lengthened.

APO'PHYSES *Mammillares* [*Anatomy*] are the Beginnings of the Olfactory Nerves, as far as the *Os Cribroſum*, where they divide into ſmall Fibres which paſs through thoſe Bones, and ſpread throughout the upper Part of the Noſe.

APOPHYSIS *mammularis* } [*Anatomy*] one of the ex-
APOPHYSIS *maſtoideus* } ternal Eminences of the *Os petroſum*.

APOPLE'CTICAL } [of ἀποπλήττω, *Gr.*] pertaining to
APOPLE'CTICK } or ſubject to the Apoplexy.

A'POPLEXY [Ἀποπληξία of ἀποπλήττω, to ſtrike or aſtoniſh] a Diſeaſe which is a ſudden Privation of all the Senſes, and ſenſible Motions of the Body, thoſe of the Heart and Lungs being excepted, and is attended with a Depravation of the principal Faculties of the Soul, by Reaſon that the Paſſages of the Brain are ſtopt, and the Courſe of the Animal Spirits hindered.

A'PORE } ['Απόρος of α privat. and πόρος a Paſ-
APO'RIME } ſage, *Gr.*] a Problem in the *Mathematicks*, which, though it is not impoſſible, is nevertheleſs very difficult to be reſolved, and has not actually been reſolved, ſuch as the ſquaring of the Circle, &c.
A'PORON }

APORI'A [ἀπορία, *Gr.*] an intricate Buſineſs, Perplexity of Mind, Doubtfulneſs.

APORIA [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure where the Orator is at a ſtand what to do, as, *ſhall I ſpeak out, or be ſilent?*

APORIA'RE [*Old Records*] To be brought to Poverty, alſo to ſhun or avoid.

APORRHO'E } [of ἀπορρέω, *Gr.* to flow out or
APORRHOES } down] ſulphureous Effluvia's or Exhalations, which are ſent forth from the Earth and ſubterraneous Bodies.

APORRHOE [with *Phyſicians*] a ſteaming out of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Body.

APORRHOE [with *Aſtrologers*] a Term uſed of the Moon, when ſhe ſeparates from one Planet and applies to another.

APOSCA'SIS [of ἀπὸ and σκάζω, *Gr.* to ſcarify] a ſlight Wound in the Skin.

APOSCEPARNI'SMUS [of ἀπὸ and σκεπαρνίσμὸς, of σκεπαρνίζω, to ſtrike with a Hatchet, *Gr.*] a Sort of Fracture or breaking of the Scull, when ſome Part is apparently raiſed.

APOSIOPE'SIS [Ἀποσιωπησὶς of ἀποσιωπάω, to hold one's peace, Gr.] Reticency.

APOSIOPESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure when the Orator, as in a Paſſion, leaves out ſome Word or Part of a Sentence, or breaks off in a Diſcourſe, but nevertheleſs ſo that he may be underſtood what he meant.

APOSPHACE'LIS [of ἀπὸ and σφάκελος, Gr.] a Mortification.

APOSPHARNI'DOSIS [Ἀποσφαρνίδωσις, Gr.] a Puniſhment inflicted by the *Greeks* on Adulterers, by thruſting a Horſe-Radiſh Root up the *Anus*.

APO'STACY [Ἀποστασία of ἀφίσταμαι, to depart, or ἀποστατέω, Gr.] a revolting or falling away from the true Religion, &c.

APOSPA'SMA [ἀποσπάσμα, Gr.] Part of a Thing drawn or pulled off, *L.*

APOSPA'SMA [with *Surgeons*] the drawing of one Part from another, which naturally ſtuck to it; as when the Skin is ſeparated from a Membrane; a Membrane from a Muſcle, one Muſcle from another, &c.

APOSTA'RE *Leges* } [*Old Latin Records*] wilfully
APOSTATA'RE *Leges* } to tranſgreſs or break the Laws, *L.*

APO'STASIS [ἀπόστασις of ἀφίσημι, to revolt or fly off, *Gr.*] an Abſceſs; alſo ſome Fractures of the Bones where the Parts break off.

APOSTATA *capiendo*, a Writ which in ancient Times lay againſt one, who having entered into and made a Profeſſion of ſome religious Order, broke out again, and rambled about contrary to the Rules of that Order.

APO'STATE [ἀποστάτης of ἀποστάω, Gr. to depart from] a Revolter from Religion.

APOSTA'TICALLY [of *apoſtata*, L. of ἀποστάτης, Gr.] after the Manner of an Apoſtate.

To APO'STATIZE [*apoſtatare*, L. of ἀποστατέω, Gr.] to deſert or abandon the true Religion.

APOSTE'MA } [of ἀπόστημα of ἀφίσταθαι, Gr. to de-
APOSTE'ME } part] a Preter-natural Tumour or
APOS'TUME } Swelling, cauſed by a corrupt Matter collected together in any Part of the Body commonly called an *Impoſthume*.

APO'STLE [Ἀπόστολος of ἀποστέλλω, Gr. to ſend on an Errand] a Perſon ſent as a Meſſenger or Ambaſſador, or Diſciple of *Jeſus Chriſt*, commiſſioned by him to preach the Goſpel, and propagate it in ſeveral Parts of the Earth.

APO'STLESHIP ? [*Apoſtolatus*, L.] the Office, Dignity,
APO'STOLATE ? or Miniſtry of an Apoſtle.
APOSTO'LICAL ? ['Αποστολικὸς, *Gr.*] ſomething that
APO'STOLICK ? belongs to Apoſtles, or deſcends from them.

APOSTO'LICALLY [*apoſtoliquement*, F. of 'Αποστολ©, *Gr.*] after the Manner of an Apoſtle.

APOSTO'LICALNESS, the being of Apoſtolical Appointment.

APOSTOLO'RUM *unguentum* [with *Phyſicians*] an Ointment ſo named, becauſe it conſiſts of twelve Drugs, according to the Number of the Apoſtles.

APO'STROPHE ['Αποστροφὴ a turning away, of ἀποστρέφω to turn away from] a Figure in Rhetorick whereby the Orator in an extraordinary Commotion turns his Diſcourſe from the Audience, and directs it to ſome other Perſon or Thing. In this Things animate or inanimate may be addreſs'd unto, as if ſenſible; Perſons abſent as well as preſent may be appeal'd to, as if they were preſent.

APOSTROPHE' [with *Grammarians*] an Accent or Mark that ſhews there is a Vowel cut off, and is expreſſed thus (') and ſet at the Head of the Letter, as *ev'n* for *even*.

APO'SYRMA [ἀπόσυρμα of ἀποσύρω, *Gr.*] that which is drawn, ſhaved or pared off.

APO'SYRMA [with *Surgeons*] a Shaving of the Skin or of a Bone.

APOTA'CTITÆ ? [of ἀποτάσσω or ἀποτάσσω I re-
APOTA'CTICI ? nounce, *Gr.*] A Sect, who anciently affected to follow the Evangelical Counſels of Poverty, and the Examples of the Apoſtles and primitive Chriſtians, by renouncing all their Effects and Poſſeſſions.

APOTELE'SM [*Apoteleſma*, L. of 'Αποτελέσμα, Gr.] a Declaration of the Signification of the Stars in a Nativity; a Calculation of a Nativity.

APOTELESMA'TICKS [*Apoteleſmatici*, L. of 'Αποτελεσματικοὶ of ἀποτελέω, *Gr.* to perfect] Mathematicians who calculate Nativities by the Stars, and hold all Things ſubject to the Power of the Planets.

APO'THECARY [of ἀποθήκη a Shop, *Gr.*] one who practiſes Pharmacy, or that Part of Phyſick which conſiſts in the Preparation and Compoſition of Medicines.

APOTHE'OSIS [ἀποθέωσις, *Gr.*] or a Conſecration of Emperors, the Manner of their performing which was as follows: When the Body of an Emperor had been buried according to the Cuſtom, his Effigies of Wax was placed at the Entry of the Palace, upon a large Bed of Ivory, ſumptuouſly adorn'd, and the Phyſicians viſited it for ſeven Days, treating it, as if it had been alive in a Fit of Sickneſs. In the mean while all the Senate and Nobility of *Rome* were preſent in Mourning Habits. After the Expiration of theſe ſeven Days, he was held for dead, and then they removed him to a publick Place, where the Magiſtrates quitted their Offices.

There the new Emperor aſcended upon a high Pulpit call'd *Roſtra*, becauſe it was adorn'd with the Sterns of Ships taken from the Enemies in Sea-fights; and thence he made a Funeral Oration in Praiſe of the Deceaſed.

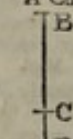
When this was ended, they carried the Image of the deceaſed Emperor out of the City to the Field of *Mars*, where there was erected a ſtately Pile of aromatick Wood to burn it; the *Roman* Gentry having rid round the Pile ſeveral times in Order, the new Emperor with a Torch ſet Fire to the Pile of Wood: And then an Eagle was let fly from the Top of it, which was imagin'd to carry the Soul of this new God into Heaven: When an Empreſs was thus burnt, they let fly an Eaglet inſtead of an Eagle.

APOTHEOSIS, of an Emperor, was hieroglyphically repreſented on a Medal, by an Eagle aſcending up to Heaven out of the Flame of their Funeral Pile.

APOTHE'RAPY [*Apotherapia*, L. of 'Αποθεραπεία, *Gr.*] that Part of Phyſick, that cures or prevents Wearineſs from too much Labour.

APO'THESIS [of ἀπὸ and τίθημι, *Gr.* to place] the Reduction of a diſlocated Bone.

APO'TOME ['Αποτομία, of ἀποτέμνω, *Gr.* to cut off] A Cutting off or away.



APOTOME [in *Mathematicks*] is the Remainder or Difference of two incommenſurable Quantities, an irrational Reſidue as DC, when from a rational Line BD, call'd *b*, you cut off a rational Part BC, call'd *c*, only commenſurable in Power to the whole Line BD.

Apotome [in *Muſick*] the Difference between the greater and leſſer Semitones or the Part of a whole Tone which remains, when a greater Semitone is taken from it.

A'POZEM ['Αποζεμα of ἀποζέω to grow hot or boil, *Gr.*] a Phyſical Decoction, a Diet-drink made of Roots, Herbs, Woods, Barks, Flowers, Seeds, *&c.*

To APPA'LE [of *appalir*, F.] to daunt, aſtoniſh or diſcourage, *O.*

APPA'LEMENT, Conſternation, Aſtoniſhment.

APPA'NAGE, ſee *Appennage*.

APPARA'TUS, a formal Preparation for ſome Action, ſolemn or publick; as the Apparatus of a Coronation, *&c.*

APPARATUS alſo is uſed to ſignify the Utenſils pertaining to a Machine, as the Apparatus of a *Microſcope*, *Air-Pump*, &c.

APPARATUS [with *Surgeons*] the Bandages, Medicaments and Dreſſings of a Part.

APPARA'TUS *major* and *minor* [with *Lithotomiſts*] the greater and leſſer Preparation, two different Methods of cutting for the Stone, *L.*

High APPARATUS [with *Lithotomiſts*] is performed by making an Inciſion above the Groin along the *Linea alba* into the Fund of the Bladder; and thro' that they extract the Stone.

The Small or Low Apparatus, is performed by thruſting the two Fore-fingers up the Fundament till they touch or come againſt the Stone, and with them drive it to the Neck of the Bladder, and extract it from thence, thro' an Inciſion in the *Perinæum*.

APPA'REL [of *appareil*, F.] Clothing, Raiment, Habit.

APPAREL *of a Ship*, the Tackle, Sails, Rigging, *&c.*

APPA'RENT [*apparens*, L.] that appears, viſible, plain, manifeſt.

APPA'RENT *Heir*, one whoſe Title is clear beyond Diſpute or Contradiction.

APPA'RENT *Conjunction* [*Aſtronomy*] is when the right Line ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the Centers of two Planets does not paſs thro' the Center of the Earth, but thro' the Spectator's Eye.

APPA'RENT *Declination*, ſee Declination.

APPARENT *Horizon* [*Aſtronomy*] is that great Circle which limits our Sight; or that Place where the Heavens and Earth ſeem to us to meet.

APPARENT *Place* of an Object [in *Opticks*] is that which appears when ſeen thro' one or more Glaſſes, and differs from the real Place, being occaſioned by the various Refractions of the Rays.

APPA'RENT *Place of a Planet or Star* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the viſible Place of it, or that Point of the Heaven in which it ſeems to be, by the right Line which proceeds from the Eye to it.

APPA'RENT *Colours* [according to the old natural Philoſophy] thoſe Colours that are often ſeen in Clouds, before the Riſing or after the Setting of the Sun; or thoſe in the Rainbow, *&c.* But theſe they will not allow to be true Colours, becauſe they are not permanent or laſting. Theſe are called alſo emphatical Colours.

APPA'RENTNESS [*apparentia*, L.] Plainneſs to be ſeen.

APPARI'TION, an Appearing; the Appearing of a Spirit, a Ghoſt, or Spectre.

APPARITION [with *Aſtronomers*] is the becoming viſible of a Star or other Luminary which before was hid.

APPA'RITORS ? [in the *Spiritual Court*] Meſſengers
APPA'RATORS ? who cite Perſons to appear.

APPARITOR [in the *Univerſity*] a ſort of Beedle, who carries the Mace before the Maſters, Faculties, *&c.*

APPA'RLEMENT [in *Common Law*] Likelihood, Likeneſs or Reſemblance, as *Apparlement of War*.

APPARURA [*Old Records*] Furniture and Implements, *L.*

APPARU'RA *Carrucarum* [*Old Law*] Plough-tackle, all manner of Implements belonging to a Plough, *L.*

To APPE'ACH, the ſame as to impeach, *i. e.* to accuſe one of any Crime.

APPE'AL [of *appellatio*, L. whence *appel*, F.] the removing a Cauſe from an inferior Judge or Court to a ſuperior, in order to rectify ſomething amiſs in a Sentence paſs'd by an inferior Judge; it is alſo an Accuſation or Declaration of the Crime of any Perſon; particularly the accuſing of a Murderer by a Perſon who is intereſted in the Party murthered.

APPEAL *by Bill* [in *Law*] is where a Man of himſelf gives up his Accuſation in Writing, offering to undergo the Burden of appealing the Perſon therein named.

APPEAL *by Writ* [in *Law*] is when a Writ is purchaſed out of Chancery by one to another, to the Intent he

appeal

appeal a third Perſon of ſome Felony committed by him, finding Pledges that he ſhall do it.

Appeal *of Mayhem* [*Law* Term] the accuſing of one who hath maimed another.

Appeal *of wrong Impriſonment*, an Action of wrong or falſe Impriſonment.

To Appeal [*appellare*, L.] to make ſuch Appeal, to ſubmit one's Caſe to a particular Court, Perſon, *&c.*

To Appea'r [*apparere*, L.] to be in Sight, to ſhew one's ſelf, to be ready at hand; alſo to make a Shew or Figure; to look, to ſeem.

Appea'rance [*apparentia*, L.] the exterior Surface of a Thing; or that which firſt ſtrikes the Senſe or the Imagination.

Appearance [in *Proſpective*] is the Repreſentation of a Figure, Body or the like Object, upon the perſpective Plain.

Appearance [in *Law*] is the Defendant's engaging to anſwer to a Cauſe or Action enter'd againſt him in ſome Court of Judicature.

Appearances [with *Aſtronomers*] are more uſually call'd *Phænomena*.

To ſave Appea'rances, is ſeemingly to diſcharge one's Duty, or to acquit himſelf of the Formalities or Externals of it, ſo as to ſave his Character and avoid giving Offence or Scandal.

To Appea'se [of *appaiſer*, F.] to pacify or qualify, to allay or aſſwage; to calm, to ſuppreſs.

Appea'sable [of *appaiſer*, Fr.] that may be pacified.

Appea'sableness, Capableneſs of being pacified.

Appe'llant [in *Law*] he or ſhe that brings an Appeal againſt another; called alſo *Appellour* and *Approver*.

Appella'tion, the naming or calling any thing by a particular Name; a Term, a Name, a Title.

Appe'llative, or *Noun* Appellative } [with *Grammarians*] a common Name, or a Name which is proper and applicable to all Things of that kind, in oppoſition to a proper Name which belongs only to an individual.

Appe'llatively [of *appellatif*, F. *appellaticus*, L.] by way of Appellation.

Appelle'e, one who is appealed againſt or accuſed.

Appellou'r, Appe'llant } [in *Old Law*] one who having confeſs'd a Crime appeals, *i. e.* accuſes others who were his Accomplices.

To Appe'nd [*appendere*, L.] to hang up or to.

Appe'ndage [of *appendo*, L.] any thing which being conſidered as leſs principal is added to another.

Appe'ndant [*appendens*, L.] hanging to.

Appendant [in *Law*] a Thing which by Preſcription depends on or belongs to another that is principal; as an Hoſpital may be appendant to a Manour, *&c.*

Appe'nded *Remedies* [in *Medicine*] are ſuch as are outwardly applied by hanging about the Neck.

Appendi'cula, a little Appendix, *L.*

Appendi'cula *Vermiformis* [*Anatomy*] the *Inteſtinum cæcum*, or *Blind Gut*, ſo called on account of its Figure and Situation; becauſe in ſome Creatures it hangs down like a Worm, and is not filled with Ordure as the others are.

Appendi'tia [*ancient Deeds*] the Appendages or Appurtenances of an Eſtate.

Appe'ndix, a Thing acceſſory to or dependent on another. It is principally uſed in Matters of Literature for an additional Diſcourſe placed at the End of a Book or Treatiſe, either to explain ſome Things or to draw Concluſions therefrom.

Appendix [with *Anatomiſts*] a Part which is in ſome Meaſure detach'd from another Part to which it adheres.

Appe'nnage, Appa'nnage } [the Fortune, or Portion which a Soveraign Prince gives to his younger Son or Children. The younger Sons of *England* have no certain Appennages, but only what the King is pleaſed to beſtow upon them; but in *France* the King's younger Sons have (by virtue of the Law of *Appannage*) Duchies, Counties or Baronies granted to them and their Heirs, the Reverſion reſerved to the Crown, and all Matters of Regality, as Coinage, levying Taxes, *&c.* Fr.

Appe'nsa, Things hanged up or weighed out, *L.*

Appensa [with *Phyſicians*] the ſame as *Periapta*, Things hanged about the Neck of diſeaſed Perſons, to cure ſome Diſtempers.

Appensu'ra [*Old Records*] the Payment of Money at the Scale or by Weight.

To Appertai'n [*appartenir*, F. of *ad* and *pertineo*, L.] to have a Dependence upon, to belong to.

Appe'rtinances, Appu'rtinances } [of *ad* and *pertinentia*, L.] Things both corporeal, *i. e.* belonging to another Thing as their Principal, as Courtyards, Drains, *&c.* to an Houſe; and incorporeal, as Liberties and Services of Tenants.

A'ppetency [*appetentia*, of *appetere*, L.] earneſt Deſire, great Inclination.

Appe'tible [*appetibilis*, L.] that which may be deſired, deſirable.

Appe'tibleness [of *appetibilis*, L.] Worthineſs to be deſired.

A'ppetite [*appetitus* of *appeto*, L.] the Affection of the Mind, by which we are incited to any thing; inordinate Deſire, Luſt; alſo the Deſire of Nouriſhment or a Stomach to Victuals.

Appetite [by *Philoſophers*] is defined a Deſire of enjoying ſomething wanted, or a Complacency in the Enjoyment of a Thing preſent. It is diſtinguiſh'd into *voluntary* and *natural*.

Natural / *Voluntary* Appetite } [with *Schoolmen*] is the Will itſelf acting under a competent Knowledge or Information of the Matter in hand, as the Deſire of *Happineſs*.

Natural Appetite [with *Schoolmen*] a ſort of Inſtinct, whereby we are mechanichally puſhed on to conſult our own Preſervation.

Appeti'tion, an earneſt Deſire, or eager Purſuit after.

Appeti'tive, of or belonging to the Appetite.

Appeti'tus *Caninus* [with *Phyſicians*] an inordinate, extravagant Hunger to the Degree of a Diſeaſe, ſo that Perſons devour every thing like Dogs.

To Applau'd [*applaudere*, L.] to commend highly, as it were, with clapping of Hands; to approve well of any thing done.

Applau'se [*applauſus*, L.] A Clapping of Hands as a Sign of Joy or Congratulation; publick Praiſe, great Commendation.

A'pple [Apple, *Sax.*] *Botaniſts* give the Name of Apple not only to the Fruit of the Apple tree; but alſo to all ſorts of Fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees, that are round.

A'pple *of Love* [with *Botaniſts*] an Herb or Plant, a kind of Nightſhade.

Appli'able, A'pplicable } [*applicabilis*, L.] that may be applied, that has relation to, conformable.

A'pplicate [with *Geometricians*] is a right Line drawn acroſs a Curve, ſo as to biſſect the Diameter. In a Conick Section it is called the *Ordinate* or *Semi-ordinate*.

A'pplicate *Ordinate* [*Conick Sections*] is a right Line applied at right Angles to the Axis of a Conick Section and bounded by the Curve.

Applica'tion, the Act of applying one thing to another, by approaching or bringing them together; alſo the making an Addreſs to a Perſon; alſo Attention of Mind, Diligence, Study.

Applica'tion [with *Divines*] is uſed for the Act whereby our Saviour tranſfers or makes over to us what he had purchaſed by the Sanctity of his Life and Death.

Application [*Aſtrology*] the approaching of two Planets towards each other.

Applica'tion [with *Geometricians*] is ſometimes uſed for Diviſion.

To Apply' [*applicare*, L.] to put, ſet, or lay one Thing to another; to have Recourſe to a Perſon or Thing; alſo to take to, or give one's ſelf up to; alſo to beſtow upon ſome Uſes.

To Apply [by *Geometricians*] is uſed in ſeveral Senſes; to fit Quantities, the Areas of which are equal; but the Figures different, ſo that they ſhall conform one to another. Again,

To Apply is uſed for to tranſfer or inſcribe a Line given into a Circle or any other Figure, ſo that it may be fitted or accommodated there, as that its Extremities may touch the Circle.

To Apply [with *Geometricians*] is uſed to expreſs *Diviſion*, and thus they ſay, *Applica* 8 *ad* 24, when they would have 24 divided by 8. And alſo,

Apply is uſed for to multiply by the ſame Writers. Thus they ſay, *duc* 8 *in* 12, when they would have 12 multiplied by 8.

Appodia're [*Old Word*] to lean on or prop up any thing.

To Appoi'nt [of *appointer*, F.] to commiſſionate or order; to ſet a Task; alſo to determine or deſign.

Appoi'ntee [in *France*] a Foot Soldier, who for his long Service and ſingular Bravery, not only receives more Pay than private Centinels, but ſtands fair for Promotion.

Appoi'ntment [of *appointement*, Fr.] the Act of appointing; an Order or Aſſignation; alſo a Penſion or Salary given by Princes and Noblemen to Perſons of Merit to retain them in their Service.

Appo'nere [*Old Records*] to pledge or pawn.

To Appo'rt [*apportare*, L.] to bring or carry to.

Appo'rtion [of *ad*, *d mut. in p*, and *portio*, L.] to proportion, to divide into convenient Portions or Lots. *Law Term.*

Appo'rtionment [*apportionamentum*, *Law Lat.*] A Dividing of Rent into two Parts or Portions, according as the Land whence it iſſues is divided among two or more: Thus if a Man have Rent Service iſſuing out of Land, and he purchaſes Part of the Land, the Rent ſhall be apportioned according to the Value of the Land.

Appo'rtum [*Old Records*] a Corrody or Penſion allowed out of a Religious Houſe; alſo the Revenue, Gain or Profit which a Thing brings unto its Owner.

Appo'sal *of Sheriffs*, is the Charging them with Money received upon their Account in the Exchequer.

To Appo'se [*appoſitum*, L. ſup.] to put to.

A'pposite [*appoſitus*, L.] well appointed, pat, or what is ſaid or done to the purpoſe.

Apposi'tion, a Putting to or Applying, a Laying a Thing by the Side of another, *L.*

Apposi'tion [in *Grammar*] is the putting two or more Subſtantives together in the ſame Caſe, and without any Conjunction Copulate between them.

Apposition [with *Philoſophers*] an Addition of Matter to any Body outwardly; but it is uſually applied to the Encreaſe of Bodies without Life; and is call'd alſo Accretion, and *juxta* Poſition.

A'ppositness [of *appoſitus*, L.] Fitneſs for the Purpoſe.

To Appra'ise [probably of *ad* and *pretium*, L. a Price, or of *apprecier*, F.] to value, rate, or ſet a Price on Goods.

Appra'iser, a Valuer of Goods.

Appra'isement, the Valuation of any thing.

To A'pprehend [*apprehendere*, L.] to lay hold of, ſeize or arreſt; to conceive, comprehend or underſtand; to ſuſpect or fear.

Apprehe'nsion, a Seizing, *&c.* alſo Perception, Conception, Underſtanding; alſo Suſpicion, Fear.

Apprehe'nsion [with *Logicians*] the firſt Idea which the Mind forms of any thing abſtractly of its particular Qualities.

Apprehe'nsive, quick of Apprehenſion, ſenſible.

Apprehe'nsiveness [of *apprehenſivus*, L.] Aptneſs to apprehend, Senſibleneſs.

Appre'ndre [in *Ancient Law Books*] A Fee or Profit to be taken or received.

Appre'ntice [*apprentiſſe*, F. probably of *apprehendere*, L. to learn] a Youth who is bound by Indenture, *&c.* to ſerve a Perſon for a Term of Years, to learn his or her Art and Myſtery.

Appre'nticeship, the Time of an Apprentice's Service.

To A'pricate [*apricari*, L.] to ſet abroad in the Sun.

To Approa'ch [of *approcher*, F.] to draw nigh to, or come near.

Approa'chable, that may be come near to.

Approa'chableness [of *approcher*, F.] Eaſineſs of being approached.

Approa'ches [in *Fortification*] the ſeveral Works made by the Beſiegers for advancing or getting nearer to a Fortreſs or beſieged Place.

Approba'tion, an Approving or Liking, *L.*

To Appro'perate [*approperatum*, L.] to come nigh to, to approach.

Appropria're *Communam* [in *Law*] ſignifies to diſcommon, *i. e.* to ſeparate or incloſe any parcel of Land, which before was common.

Appropria're *ad honorem* [in *Law*] is to bring a Manour within the Extent and Liberty of ſuch an Honour.

Appro'priate } [*appropriatus*, L.] a Term uſed by
Appro'priated } Philoſophers of ſomething which is indeed common to ſeveral; yet in ſome reſpects is peculiarly attributed.

To Appro'priate [*appropriare*, L.] to uſurp the Property of a Thing; to ſet aſide any thing for the Uſe of any one; to claim or take to one's ſelf; to apply particularly.

Appro'priate [in *Law*] ſignifies a Church or Benefice, the Patronage of which is annexed to ſome Church-Dignity, ſo that the Parſon receives the Tithes.

Appro'priateness [of *approprier*, F. *appropriatum*, L.] Fitneſs to ſome other Thing, *&c.*

Appropria'tion [in *Law*] is when the Advowſon of a Parſonage or the Profits of a Church-Living are made over to the proper and perpetual Uſe of ſome Biſhop, Dean, Chapter, College, Religious Houſe, *&c.* and their Succeſſors; ſo that the Body or Houſe are both Patron and Parſon, and ſome one of the Members officiates as a Vicar.

To Appro've [*approbare*, L. whence *approuver*, Fr.] to allow of, to like, to render one's ſelf recommendable.

To Approve [in *Common Law*] is to improve or increaſe.

Appro'vable, [of *approuver*, F. *approbare*, L.] that may be approved.

Appro'vement [*approveamentum*, *Law Lat.*] is uſed for Improvement by ancient Writers.

Appro'vement *of Land* [*Law* Term] ſignifies the making the beſt Advantage of it by increaſing the Rent; alſo a Lord's incloſing Waſte Ground for himſelf, yet leaving ſufficient Ingreſs for the Commoners to the Common.

Appro'ver [*approbator*, L.] one who approves or allows of.

Approver [in *Law*] a Felon who accuſes his Accomplices as guilty of the ſame Crime with himſelf.

Appro'vers, are alſo certain Perſons who are ſent into ſeveral Counties, there to increaſe the Farms of the Hundreds, *&c.* which in ancient Times were ſet at a certain Rate to the Sheriffs, who let them to others.

Approvers [of the King] ſuch Perſons who in ſmall Manours have the letting of the King's Demeſns or Lands.

Approvers [*in the Marches of Wales*] thoſe Perſons who had Licenſe to ſell and buy Cattle in the Parts of *Wales.*

Approxima'tion, a Coming or putting near to, *L.*

Approxima'tion [in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] is a continual Approach nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity ſought, without a Poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

Approximation [in *Natural Magick*] is one of the Methods of Tranſplantation or the Removing a Diſeaſe from one Creature to another, or from an Animal to a Plant.

A'ppui [with *Horſemen*] is the Stay upon the Horſeman's Hand, or the reciprocal Senſe between the Horſe's Mouth and the Bridle-Hand; or the Horſe's Senſe of the Action of the Bridle in the Horſeman's Hand.

A *full* Appui [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a firm Stay without reſting very heavy, and without bearing upon the Horſeman's Hand.

A *more than full* Appui [with *Horſemen*] a Term they uſe of a Horſe that is ſtopt with ſome Force, but ſtill ſo that he does not force the Horſeman's Hand.

Appu'lse [*Appulſus*, L.] an Approaching or Coming to, an Arriving at.

Appulse [with *Aſtronomers*] the Approach of a Planet to a Conjunction.

Appu'rtenance [*appurtenance*, Fr.] See Appertinances.

A'pricock [*abricot*, F.] a Sort of Wall-Fruit that requires much Sun to ripen it.

Aprica'tion, a Basking or Lying in the Sun, *L.*

A'pril [of *aperiendo*, L. opened, becauſe the Pores of the Earth are then opened] the fourth Month from *December.* The Ancients painted this Month like a young Man cloathed in green with a Garland of Myrtle, and Hawthorn Buds, winged, holding in one Hand Primroſes and Violets, and in the other the Celeſtial Sign *Taurus.*

Apron [of ἀφορπαν, a Woman's Garment to wear before them.

Apron [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Lead that covers the Touch-hole of a Gun.

A'psides } [with *Aſtronomers*] two Points in the Orbit
Absides } of a Planet, the higheſt of which is call'd the *Apogee* or *Aphelion*, and the loweſt the *Perigee* and *Perihelion.*

Apsides [of Ἁψὶς, *Gr.* a Vault or Arch] ſo called becauſe vaulted over, a kind of private Oratories or Chappels in great Churches; alſo called *Dexalia* or *Dexologia*, and is uſed in the *Low-Countries* for a kind of Choir or Place beyond the Altar, where the religious ſit and ſing the Office without being ſeen by the People.

Ap-

A'PSYCHY [*apſychia*, L. of *α* priv. and *ψυχὴ*, *Gr.* the Soul, *&c.*] a ſwooning or fainting away.

APSY'CTOS [of *α* and *ψύχος* cold, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, which, when hot, will keep ſo 7 Days.

APSYCTOS [with *Phyſicians*] the cold or ſhaking Fit of an Ague.

APT [*aptus*, L.] fit, proper, meet, convenient, propenſe, or forwardly inclined to.

A'PTNESS [*aptitudo*, L.] Fitneſs, Readineſs.

To A'PTATE [*aptatum*, L.] to make fit.

To APTATE *a Planet* [with *Aſtrologers*] is to ſtrengthen the Planet in Poſition of Houſe and Dignities to the greateſt Advantage, in order to bring about the deſired End.

AP THANES [in *Scotland*] the higher Nobility, anciently ſo called in Diſtinction to the lower Sort or Under-Thanes.

A'PTITUDE [*aptitudo*, L.] Fitneſs, a natural Diſpoſition to do any thing.

A'PTOTON [of *α* and *πτῶσις*, *Gr.*] a Noun which is not declined with Caſes.

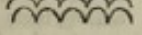
APY'REXY [*ἀπυρεξία*, Gr.] the cooling, abating, or ſlackening of a Fever, the cold Fit of an Ague.

APY'ROTOS [*ἀπυρωτὸς*, Gr.] the beſt ſort of a Carbuncle which glows like a Burning, yet cannot be hurt by Fire.

APY'RUM *Sulphur* [in *Medicine*] Sulphur that has not felt the Fire, or has not been burnt.

A'QUA, Water, Rain; alſo wateriſh Humour.

AQUA *Cœleſtis* [with *Chymiſts*] Heavenly Water, *i. e.* rectify'd Wine.

AQUA *Communis* [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſs'd by theſe Characters. 

AQUA DISTILLATA, *Diſtilled Water*, a Water drawn by the diſtilling any kind of Herbs and Drugs.

AQUA *Diſtillata* [in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſs'd by this Character. 

AQUA *omnium Florum* [with *Phyſicians*] *i. e.* Water of all Flowers; the Water diſtilled from the Dung of Cows when they go to Graſs.

AQUA FORTIS [i. e. *Strong Water*] a corroſive Liquor ſerving as a Menſtruum wherewith to diſſolve Silver, and all other Metals, except Gold. It is made of a Mixture of purify'd Nitre or Salt-peter, Vitriol calcin'd white, and Potter's Earth or Clay, diſtilled in a cloſe Reverberatory, the Fumes condenſing in the Receiver are the *Aqua fortis*.

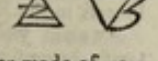
AQUA FORTIS [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this Character. 

AQUA *intercus* [with *Phyſicians*] the Dropſy, *L.*

AQUA *Marina*, a precious Stone of a Sea-green Colour, *L.*

AQUA *Pericardii* [with *Phyſicians*] that Liquor or Humour that is collected about the Heart, ſerving to cool it.

AQUA *Regia* } [i. e. *Royal Water*] a Liquor made by
AQUA *Regalis* } diſſolving Sal Armoniack in Spirit of Nitre, and ſo called becauſe it diſſolves Gold.

AQUA REGIS [in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters. 

AQUA *Secunda* [with *Surgeons*] a Liquor made of common Water, and the Powder or Precipitate of Silver; it is uſed to cauſe an Eſcar to fall off in Shankers, and to conſume proud Fleſh, *L.*

AQUA *Chryſulca*, See *Aqua Regia*.

AQUA *Stygia*, See *Aqua Regia*.

AQUA VITÆ [*i. e.* Water of Life] a ſort of cordial Liquor formerly made of brew'd Beer ſtrongly hopp'd, well fermented, now it is commonly underſtood of Spirits, Geneva, and the like.

AQUA VITÆ [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this Character. 

A'QUABIBE [of *aqua* Water, and *bibere* to drink, *L.*] a Water-drinker.

AQUÆDU'CT [*aquæductus*, L.] a Conveyance of Water by Pipes, a Conduit of Water; is a Conſtruction of Stone or Timber made on uneven Ground, to preſerve the Level of the Water, and convey it by a Canal from one Place to another.

AQUÆDUCT [with *Anatomiſts*] a Paſſage or Perforation, partly membranous, and partly cartilaginous, leading out of the bony Paſſage of the internal Ear into the Palate.

A'QUAGE [*aquagium*, L.] a Water-Courſe.

AQUA'GIUM [*Old Records*] an Aquage or Water-Courſe.

AQUALI'CULUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the lower Part of the Belly or Paunch, called alſo *Hypogaſtrium*, L.

AQUA'RIANS, a Sect of Chriſtians who uſed nothing but Water in the Sacrament.

AQUA'RIUS [with *Aſtronomers*] a Conſtellation of the Zodiack marked thus ♒, and conſiſts of 99 Stars.

AQUARIUS [the *Water-Bearer*] this ſeems to be called *Aquarius* from its Form. He ſtands holding a Baſon in one Hand, and ſeems to pour out much Water. Some will have it, that this is *Ganymede*, and ſuppoſe that it is ſufficient Ground for that Conjecture, becauſe the Picture bears ſome Reſemblance to one pouring out Wine, and they bring the Poet for an Evidence, that ſays, that *Ganymedes* was ſnatch'd up to *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer, and was by the Gods accounted worthy of the Office on account of his great Beauty, and becauſe he gave to Men Immortality, which was unknown to them before. That pouring forth is ſuppoſed to reſemble *Nectar* (and that is the Drink of the Gods) and that this is the Reſemblance of that Drink. The Conſtellation has two obſcure Stars on the Head, one great one on each Shoulder, one on each Elbow, one bright one on the extreme Part of his Right Hand, one on each Pap, one on the left Hip, one on each Knee, upon his Right Leg one; in all ſeventeen. The pouring out of Water is on the Left Hand. It has thirty Stars, of which two are bright, the reſt obſcure.

AQUA'TICK } [*aquaticus*, L.] growing, living or
AQUATI'LE } [*aquatilis*, L.] breeding in or about the Water.

AQUA'TICKS, Trees or Plants which grow on the Banks of Rivers in Marſhes and watery Plants.

A'QUEOUS *Ducts* [*Anatomy*] certain Ducts whereby the aqueous Humour is ſuppoſed to be convey'd into the Inſide the Membranes which incloſe that Liquor.

A'QUEOUSNESS } [of *aqueſitas*, L.] Wateriſhneſs.
AQUO'SENESS }

A'QUEOUS [*aqueus*, L.] Wateriſh, like Water.

AQUEOUS *Humour* [with *Oculiſts*] one of the Humours of the Eye, the outmoſt of the three Humours being tranſparent and of no Colour. It fills up the Space between the *Tunica cornea*, and *Chryſtalline Humour*.

AQUIFO'LIUM [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of Holm Tree with prickly Leaves; alſo the Holly Tree, *L.*

A'QUILA, an Eagle, *L.*

AQUILA *Alba* [with *Chymiſts*] the white Eagle, the ſame as *Mercurius dulcis*.

A'QUILA [*Aſtronomy*] the Eagle, a Conſtellation conſiſting of 70 Stars, according to the *Britiſh* Catalogue. This is the Eagle (according to the Poets) that carried *Ganymedes* up to Heaven, and preſented him to *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer, although he was placed among the Stars upon another Account, *i. e.* when the Gods made a Diſtribution of the Birds among themſelves, *Jupiter* he choſe the Eagle; and alſo becauſe he of all other Birds can fly againſt the Sun, and is not oppreſſed by his Rays, and therefore obtains the firſt Place among them. It is repreſented with expanded Wings, as tho' it were flying. *Aglaoſthenes* relates, that *Jupiter* was brought up in *Crete*, and when he was diligently ſought after there, he was caught up and carried to *Naxos*, and after he came to the Age of Manhood, took upon him the Kingdom of the Gods; and that going from *Naxos* on the Expedition againſt the *Titans*, he had the Eagle for his Companion, and it proving fortunate to him, he made the Eagle ſacred, and placed it among the Stars. And this is the Reaſon of the Honour that it obtained in Heaven. It has four Stars, the middlemoſt is a bright one.

A'QUILA *Philoſophorum* [with *Alchymiſts*] the Philoſopher's Eagle, is the reducing Metals to the firſt Matter.

AQUILE'GIA } the Plant Columbine, *L.*
AQUILE'IA }

AQUILI'NE [*aquilinus*, L.] ſomething belonging to an Eagle, as an *Aquiline Noſe*, i. e. a hooked Noſe like an Eagle's Beak, an Hawk's Noſe.

A'QUILO, the North, or North-Eaſt Wind, *L.*

AQUO'SE [*aquoſus*, L.] watery or like Water.

AQUOSI DUCTUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the watery Paſſages, the Channels of the Veins that carry the watery Humours, called *Lympha*, L.

AQUO'SITY [*aquoſitas*, L.] Wateriſhneſs.

A'QUULA [in *Medicine*] a ſmall watery Bladder in the Liver, Spleen, or ſome other Bowel, *L.*

A'RA, an Altar, a Sanctuary, *L.*

ARA [with *Aſtronomers*] a Conſtellation containing 8 Stars.

A'RABANT *ad Curiam Domini* [*Old Records*] a Phraſe uſed of thoſe who held by the Tenure of ploughing and tilling the Lord's Lands without the Manour, *L.*

ARABE'SK [so called from the *Arabs*, who used this kind of Ornaments, their Religion forbidding them to make any Images or Figures of Men or Animals] a Term apply'd to such Painting, Ornaments of Freezes, &c. which consisted wholly of imaginary Foliages, Plants, Stalks, &c. without any human or animal Figures.

ARA'BIA [of ערב, *Heb.* Black, or of *Harabi*, *Heb.* a Thief or Robber] the one on account of their swarthy Complexion, and the latter on account of their thievish Disposition. The *Arabians* having in all Ages been so addicted to this Vice, that, as *Martin del Rio* observes, it was as usual with the *Jews* to call a Thief an *Arabian*, as it was to call a Merchant a *Canaanite*, and a Mathematician a *Chaldæan*.

A'RABICK *Figures* } [so called because borrowed
ARABICK *Characters* } from the *Arabs*] are the Numeral Characters commonly made use of in large Computations, as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, not used in *England* till the 11th Century.

ARA'BICUM *Gummi*, a transparent kind of Gum brought from *Arabia*, a Gum which distils from a Species of *Acacia*, L.

A'RABIC [*Arabicus*, L.] belonging to the *Arabians*.

A'RABIS [*Botany*] an Herb called *Candy Thistle*.

A'RABISM, an Idiom or Manner of Speaking, peculiar to the *Arabs* or *Arabians*.

A'RABLE [*arabilis*, L.] as arable Land is Land fit to be ploughed or tilled.

ARABUS *Lapis*, a Stone white as Ivory, the Powder of which is a Dentrifice.

To ARACE [of *arracher*, F.] to rase.

ARA'CHNE [ἀράχνη, Gr.] the Spider, an Insect, also a Cobweb.

ARACHNOI'DES [ἀραχνοειδὴς, of ἀράχνη, and εἶδος Shape, *Gr.* in *Anatomy*] a fine, thin, transparent Membrane, which lies between the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*, and is supposed to invest the whole Substance of the Brain; also the same as *Aranea Tunica*

A'RACK } a Spirit procured by distilling from a ve-
A'RRACK } getable Juice called *Toddi*, which flows from the Cocoa-nut Tree, having Incisions made in it, like our Birch Juice.

ARÆO'METER [of ἀραιὸς, Gr. thin, and μέτρον, Measure, *Gr.*] an Instrument to measure the Density or Gravity of Fluids.

ARÆO'STYLOS [of ἀραιὸς thin, and στύλος a Column, *Gr.*] a sort of Building where the Pillars are set at a great Distance one from another.

ARÆO'TICKS [with *Physicians*] Medicines which tend to open the Pores of the Skin, and render them large, for the morbifick Matter's being carry'd off by Sweat or insensible Perspiration.

ARA'HO, as in *Arabo conjurare* [*Old Law*] to make Oath in the Church or some other holy Place.

ARAIGNE'E, a Spider, *Fr.*

ARAIGNEE [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

ARA'LIA [in *Doomsday Book*] arable or ploughed Land.

ARA'NEA *Tunica* [with *Anatomists*] a Coat of the Eye which surrounds and encloses the crystalline Humour, so called from its light Contexture like that of *aranea*, L. a Spider.

ARA'NEOUS [*araneosus*, L.] full of Spiders.

ARA'NEUS [with *Physicians*] a low Pulse, *Galen*; also a flaky Urine having Films in it like Cobwebs, *L.*

ARA'TORY [*aratorius*, L.] belonging to Tillage.

ARA'TRUM *Terræ* [*Old Records*] as much Land as can be tilled with one Plough.

ARA'TURE [*aratura*, L.] Ploughing, Tillage.

ARA'Y } [probably of *arrayer*, O. F.] Dress, Garb,
ARA'YING } Raiment.

A'RBITER, an Arbitrator, an Umpire; a Person chosen by mutual Consent of two Parties to decide Controversies.

A'RBITRABLE, that may be left to, or decided by Arbitration.

A'RBITRAGE, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator.

A'RBITRAL [*arbitralis*, L.] of or pertaining to an Arbitrator or Arbitration.

A'RBITRARILY [*ex arbitrio*, L.] after one's own Will.

A'RBITRARINESS [of *arbitrarius*, L.] acting merely according to Will and Pleasure.

A'RBITRARY [*arbitrarius*, L.] that which depends altogether on one's Will and Choice; without Controul; absolute, free.

To A'RBITRATE [of *arbitrare*, L.] to award, give Sentence, to adjudge; to act as an Arbitrator.

ARBITRA'TION, the Act of arbitrating; the putting an End to a Difference by Arbitrators, *L.*

ARBITRA'TOR, a Person chosen indifferently by the mutual Consent of two Parties to decide any Controversy.

ARBITRATOR [with *Civilians*] is understood differently from an *Arbiter*. An Arbitrator being left wholly to act according to his own Discretion, without Solemnity of Process or Course of Judgment; whereas an *Arbiter* is obliged to act according to Law and Equity.

ARBI'TREMENT, a Power given by two or more Parties contending, to some Person to determine the Matter in Dispute, to which Determination they are obliged to stand under a certain Penalty. It is the same as an Award.

A'RBOR, a Tree, *L.*

ARBOR *Dianæ*, *Diana's* Tree, *L.*

ARBOR *Martis* [with *Chymists*] Coral, it being supposed to grow like a Tree or Plant under the Water of the Sea, *L.*

ARBOR [in *Mechanicks*] the principal Part of a Machine which serves to sustain the rest; also a Spindle or Axis on which a Machine turns, *L.*

ARBOR *Genealogica*, *i.e.* the Tree of Consanguinity; is used to signify a Lineage drawn out under the Form or Resemblance of a Root, Stock, Branches, &c. L.

ARBOR *Porphyriana*, otherwise called *Scala prædicamentalis* [with *Schoolmen*] a Scale of *Beings*, or a Figure that consists of three Rows or Columns of Words, the middlemost of which contained the Series of *Genera* and *Species*, bearing some Analogy to the Trunk, and the Extreams contain the Differences to the Branches of the Tree thus, *L.*

SUBSTANCE
Thinking *Extended*
BODY
Inanimate *Animate*
ANIMAL
Irrational *Rational*
MAN
This *That*
PLATO.

A'RBORARY [*arboravius*, L.] belonging to Trees.

A'RBORETS, Little Arbours, *Milt.*

A'RBOROUS [of *arbor*, L.] full of Trees or Arbours.

A'RBORIST, one that is skilled in Trees.

ARBOR *vitæ* [*Botany*] *the Tree of Life*, a kind of Tree frequently planted for the Pleasantness of its green Leaf, *L.*

ARBOR *vitæ*, a Medicine by the Efficacy of which, it was reported, that Life would shoot out again like a Tree: *Van Helmont*, L.

ARBOR HERMETIS [*Hermes's* Tree] a Chymical Process in the Revivification of *Mercury*, L.

ARBOR *Judæ* [*Judas's*-tree] a Tree so called by *Botanists*, being supposed to be the kind of Tree *Judas* hanged himself upon, *L.*

ARBO'REOUS [*arboreus*, L.] of or like, or pertaining to Trees.

ARBOREOUS [with *Botanists*] a Term apply'd to Mushrooms or Mosses that grow upon Trees, as *Agarick*, which grows on the Larch-tree, is called an arboreous Mushroom.

A'RBOUR [*arboretum*, L.] but *Skinner* derives it of בעבבעבּא, *Sax.* a Mansion] a Bower in a Garden, a shady Place made by Art to sit in and take the Air.

ARBU'STINE [*arbustivus*, L.] shrubby-like, or pertaining to Shrubs.

ARBU'TEOUS [*arbuteus*, L.] of Crab-trees.

ARBU'TUS, the Crab-tree.

ARCA *Cyrographica*, a common Chest with three Locks and Keys, kept by certain *Christians* and *Jews*, wherein all the Contracts, Mortgages and Obligations belonging to the *Jews*, were kept to prevent Fraud, by Order of King *Richard* the Firſt.

ARCA'NUM a Secret, a Name given by some Authors to Chymical Preparations, or Medicinal Compositions, that they have kept secret and not discovered.

ARCANUM *Corallinum* [with *Chymists*] a Preparation of red percipitate, made by distilling it with Spirit of Nitre, and repeating the Distillation again and again, till a red Powder is procured.

ARCANUM *duplum* [with *Chymiſts*] is prepared of the *caput mortuum* of *Aqua Fortis*, by diſſolving it in hot Water, filtrating and evaporating it to a Cuticle.

ARCANUM *Jovialeʒ* [with *Chymiſts*] is an Amalgama
ARCANUM *Jovis* ʃ made of equal Parts of Tin and Mercury, powdered and digeſted with good Spirit of Nitre: the dry Maſs being powdered again, after the Spirit has been drawn off in a Retort, and laſtly digeſted in Spirit of Wine, till the Powder is become taſteleſs.

ARC BOUTANT [of *arc* and *bouter*, F. to abut] in Architecture ſignifies a flat Arch abutting againſt the Reins of a Vault, in order to ſupport it, and prevent its giving Way.

ARCBONIS [*Old Records*] a Saddle-bow.

ARCEU'THOS [*Botany*] the Juniper-tree.

A'RCH [probably of ἀρχὸς, Gr.] arrant or notorious, as *an Arch-rogue, an Arch-traytor, an Arch-wag.*

A'RCHNESS, Waggiſhneſs, Dexterouſneſs in Management, Craftineſs.

ARCH [of Ἄρχων, Gr.] a Chief or Governour being prefixed to any Word, adds Chief or Prince to its Signification, as *Arch-angel, Arch-biſhop, Arch-duke*, &c.

A'RCHAL [with *Botaniſts*] *Derbyſhire*, Liver-wort.

ARCHA'ISM [ἀρχαισμὸς, Gr.] the retaining old obſolete Words.

ARCHA'NGEL [Ἀρχάγγελος of ἄρχων, a Chief, and ἄγγελος an Angel] the Chief or Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is called.

ARCHANGE'LICA [*Botany*] the Herb *Water-Angelica, L.*

ARCH CHA'NTER, the Chief or Preſident of the Chanters of a Church.

ARCH CHYMICK, as *Arch-Chymick Sun*, the Chief Chymiſt the Sun, *Milt.*

ARCH DRUID, the Chief or Pontiff of the ancient *Druids.*

ARCHBI'SHOP Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος of ἄρχων and ἐπίσκοπος, *Gr.*] a Chief Biſhop that has Power over other Biſhops.

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK [*Archiepiſcopatus*, L.] the Extent of the Juriſdiction; alſo the Dignity and Benefice of an Archbiſhop.

ARCHDA'PIFER [of *Arch* and *Dapifer*, L.] the Principal Sewer, one of the Chief Officers of the Emperor of *Germany.*

ARCHDEA'CON [of Ἀρχιδιάκονος, of ἄρχων and διακονία, *Gr.* to miniſter to] a dignified Clergyman, whoſe Office is to viſit two Years in three, and to reform Abuſes in Eccleſiaſtical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs to the Biſhop of the Dioceſs.

ARCHDEA'CONRY [of *Arch* and *Diaconatus*, L.] the Extent of the Spiritual Juriſdiction of an Archdeacon.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP, the Office and Dignity of an Archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE, [*Archidux*, L.] one who has Pre-eminence above other Dukes.

ARCHDU'KEDOM, the Territory and Juriſdiction of an Archduke.

ARCHDU'TCHESS, [*Archiducheſſe*, F.] an Archduke's Lady; alſo a Daughter of the Emperor of *Germany.*

ARCH *Flamines*, the Chief Prieſts among the *Romans.*

ARCH *Heretick*, a Chief or Ring-Leader of *Hereticks.*

ARCH *Pirate*, a Principal Rover, a Chief or Principal Pirate.

ARCH PRESBYTER ʒ a Chief Prieſt, or a Rural
ARCH PRIEST ʃ Dean.

An ARCH [of *Arcus*, L. a Bow] a bending in Form of a bent Bow.

An ARCH [in *Architecture*] is a concave or hollow Building raiſed on a Mould, in Form of a Curve or Semicircle, and ſerving as the inward Support of any Superſtructure.

ARCH ʒ [*Geometry*] is any Part of the Circumference
ARK ʃ of a Circle, or Curved Line lying from one Point to another, by which the Quantity of the whole Circle or Line, or ſome other Thing ſought after, may be gathered.

ARCH [in *Aſtronomy*] as the *Diurnal Arch of the Sun*, is Part of a Circle parallel to the Equator, which is deſcribed by the Sun in his Courſe between Riſing and Setting

ARCH *of Progreſſion* ʒ [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of
ARCH *of Direction* ʃ the *Zodiack*, which a Planet ſeems to paſs over, when the Motion of it is according to the Order of the Signs.

ARCH *of Retrogradation* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the *Zodiack*, deſcribed while a Planet is retrograde, moving contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARCH *of Viſion* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Depth of the Sun below the Horizon, at which a Star begins to riſe again, which before was hid in his Rays.

Dean of the ARCHES ʒ the Chief Judge of the Court
Officer of the ARCHES ʃ of the Arches, who has a peculiar Juriſdiction of thirteen Pariſhes in the City of *London*, termed a Deanery, diſcharged from the Authority of the Biſhop.

A'RCHES ʒ [ſo called, becauſe it uſed to be
Court of ARCHES ʃ kept in the Church of St. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheapſide*, the Top of the Steeple of which was in former Times raiſed with ſtone Pillars, built Arch-wiſe like ſo many bent Bows] the Chief Conſiſtory belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*

Similar ARCHES [*Geometry*] are ſuch as contain the ſame Number of Degrees of unequal Circles.

Semicircular ARCHES [*Architecture*] are thoſe which make an exact Semicircle, and have their Center in the middle of the Chord of the Arch.

Scheme ARCHES [*Architecture*] Arches that are leſs than a Semicircle, and of conſequence are flatter, containing 90, 70 or 60 Degrees.

ARCHES *of the third and fourth Point* [*Architecture*] are ſuch as conſiſt of two Arches of a Circle, ending in an Angle at the Top, and are drawn from the Diviſion of a Chord into 3 or 4 Parts at Pleaſure.

Eliptical ARCHES [in *Architecture*] conſiſt of a Semi-Eliptis, and have commonly a Key Stone, and Chaptrels or Impoſts, they were formerly much in Uſe for Mantle-Trees in Chimneys.

Strait ARCHES [*Architecture*] are Arches, the upper and under Edges of which are ſtrait; as they are curved in others, and alſo thoſe two Edges parallel, and the Ends and Joints all pointing to a Center; they are uſed over Windows, Doors, &c.

ARCHE [Ἀρχὴ, Gr.] the Beginning, an Entrance.

ARCHE [in *Medicine*] the Beginning of a Diſtemper.

A'RCHED *Legs* [with *Farriers*, &c.] an Imperfection in a Horſe, when being in his natural Poſition, he has his Legs bent forward, and the whole Leg makes a kind of Arch or Bow.

A'RCHERS, Perſons skilled in Archery; a kind of Militia or Soldiery armed with Bows and Arrows, *F.*

A'RCHERY, the Art of Shooting in a Long-Bow; alſo an ancient Service of keeping a Bow for the Uſe of the Lord to defend his Caſtle.

A'RCHETYPE [Ἀρχέτυπος of ἀρχὴ the Original, and τύπος Pattern] a Pattern or Model by which any Work is formed, or which is copied after to make another like it.

ARCHETY'PAL, pertaining to the great Original.

ARCHE'TYPAL *World* [with the *Platoniſts*] the World as it exiſted in the Divine Mind, or in the Idea of God before the Creation.

ARCHE'US [Ἀρχαῖος, Gr. ancient] it is uſed to denote the ancient Practice of Phyſick, concerning which a Treatiſe was written by *Hippocrates.*

ARCHEUS [of Ἀρχὴ, *Gr.*] the Principle of Life and Vigour in any living Creature; the ancient Chymiſts uſed in this Term to expreſs ſome certain Principle of Life and Motion; as the Cauſe of all the Effects obſervable in Nature, and it has been applied by them to very different Things; ſome uſe it to ſignify the Fire lodged in the Centre of the Earth, and aſcribe to it the Generation of Metals and Minerals, and ſuppoſe it alſo to be the Principle of Life in Vegetables; others underſtand by it a certain univerſal Spirit, which (as they imagine) is diffuſed throughout the whole Creation, and is the active Cauſe of all the Phænomena of Nature; others give it the Name of *Anima Mundi*, i. e. the Soul of the World; and ſome call it the *Vulcan* or *Heat* of the Earth; they ſuppoſe there is a Share of this *Archeus* in all Bodies, which when it is corrupted, produces Diſeaſes, which they ſtile *Archeal Diſeaſes.*

ARCHEUS [with *Chymiſts*] the higheſt and moſt exalted Spirit that can be ſeparated from mixed Bodies.

A'RCHEZOSTIS [in *Botany*] the Herb White-vine.

ARCHIALO'GICK [*archialogicus*, L. of ἀρχιαλογικὸς, *Gr.*] treating of or belonging to Archialogy.

ARCHIA'LOGY [*archialogia*, L. of ἀρχιαλογία, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Antiquities.

ARCHIA'TER ʒ [Ἀρχίατρος of ἀρχὸς, and ἰατρὸς a
ARCHIATROS ʃ Phyſician, the Principal or Chief Phyſician to a King, &c.

ARCHIGE'NII *Morbi* [with *Phyſicians*] acute Diſeaſes.

ARCHIEU'NUCH [of ἀρχὸς and Εὐνοῦχος] the Chief of the Eunuchs.

ARCHIGA'LLUS, the Chief of the Priests of *Cybele*.

ARCHIGRAMMATE'US, the Principal Secretary or Chief Clerk of an Office, *L.*

ARCHI'GRAPHER [Ἀρχιγραφος of ἀρχὸς, and γράφω to write] a Chief Secretary.

ARCHI'GRAPHY [*archigraphia*, L. of ἀρχιγραφία, *Gr.*] Secretariship.

ARCHIPO'TE [*archipota*, L.] the Chief or Master Drinker.

ARCHIHERE'TICAL [and αἱρετικὸς, Gr.] heretical or false in the highest and most dangerous Degree.

ARCHILO'QUIAN *Verses*, a sort of Verses whereof *Archilochus* was the Inventor.

ARCHIMA'NDRITE, the Superior of a Monastery much the same as is now called an Abbot.

ARCHIMI'ME, an Arch-buffoon.

ARCHIPE'LAGO [either of ἀρχὸς Chief, and πέλαγος the Sea, or, as others say, a Corruption of Αἰγαιοπέλαγος, *q. d.* the *Holy Sea*] a main Sea or large Gulph, containing a Cluster of small Islands one near another, and several little Seas which take their Names from those Islands.

ARCH PRIOR, the Master of the Order of the Knights Templers.

ARCHISTRATE'GUS [Ἀρχιστρατηγὸς of ἀρχὸς and στρατηγὸς a Leader of an Army] the Generalissimo, Captain-General or Lord General of an Army.

ARCHISYNAGO'GUS [ἀρχισυναγωγὸς, *Gr.*] the Chief Ruler of a Synagogue.

A'RCHITECT [of ἀρχὸς and τέκτων, an Artificer] a Master-Builder.

A'RCHITECTONICE [ἀρχιτεκτονικὴ, Gr.] the Art or Science of Building, Carpentry, Masonry.

ARCHITECTO'NICK, that builds a Thing up regularly according to the Nature and Properties of it.

ARCHITECTO'NICK *Nature* } [with *Philosophers*] that
ARCHITECTONICK *Spirit* } forming Nature, Power or Spirit, that hatches the Ova or Eggs of Females into living Creatures of the same Kind.

A'RCHITECTURE [Ἀρχιτεκτονικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Building, *i. e* of erecting Edifices proper either for Habitation or Defence.

Civil ARCHITECTURE, the Art of contriving and erecting commodious Buildings for the Uses of Civil Life.

Military ARCHITECTURE, discovers the best Way of raising Fortifications about Cities, Towns, Camps, Sea-Ports, *&c.*

Naval ARCHITECTURE, an Art that teaches the Construction of Ships, Galleys and other floating Vessels for the Water; with Ports, Moles, Docks, *&c.* on the Shore.

Counterfeit ARCHITECTURE, is that wherein the Projectures are painted either with black or white, or coloured after the Manner of Marble; also called Scene Work in the painting of Columns, *&c.* that seem to stand out in Relievo, in Theatres.

ARCHITECTURE [in *Perspective*] a Sort of Building, the Members of which are of different Measures and Modules, and diminish in Proportion to their Distance to make the Building appear longer and larger to the View than it really is.

A'RCHITRAVE [of ἀρχὴ, Chief, *Gr.* and *Trabs* L. a Beam] that Part of a Column or Order of Columns that is above or lies immediately upon the Capital. It is the lowest Member of the Frize, and even of the whole Entablature; it is supposed to represent the principal Beam in Timber Buildings. It is sometimes called the *Reason-Piece*, as in Portico's, Cloisters, *&c.* the *Master-piece* in Chimneys, and *Hyperthyron* over the Jambs of Doors or Lintels of Windows. See *Plate, Architecture.*

ARCHITRAVE *Doors* [with *Architects*] such as have an Architrave on the Jambs and over the Door, upon the Cup-piece, if strait, or if the Top be curved on the Arch.

ARCHITRAVE *Windows* [with *Architects*] are commonly an Ogee raised out of the solid Timber, with a List over it.

ARCHIVA'ULT [*archivolte*, F.] the inner Contour of an Arch; or a Frame set off with Mouldings, running over the Faces of the Arch Stones, and bearing upon the Imposts.

ARCHI'VES [*archiva*, L. of ἀρχεῖον, Gr.] a Place where ancient Records, Charters or Evidences are kept, as the Office of the Master of the *Rolls* in *Chancery* or *Exchequer.*

ARCHO'NTES [ἄρχοντες, Gr.] the Chief Magistrates of the City of *Athens*, after the Kingly Government had been abolished.

ARCHO'NTICKS [of *Archon* their Ring-Leader] *Heretics*, A. C. 334. who denied the Resurrection, and held the World to be the Work of Princes.

ARCI-LELEU'TO [in *Musick* Books] an Arch or very large and long Lute, and but a little different from a Theorbo Lute, used by the *Italians* for playing a thorough Base.

ARCI'TENENT [*arcitenens*, L.] Bow-bearing.

A'RCO [in *Musick Books*] a Bow or Fiddlestick.

ARCO'NICUM, Arsenick, a Mineral, *L.*

ARCTA'TION, a straitening, *L.*

A'RCTICK [of ἀρκτικὸς of ἄρκτος, *Gr.* the Bear] Northern, Northward.

ARCTICK *Circle* [*Astronomy*] one of the lesser Circles of the Sphere distant 23 Degrees and a half from the North Pole.

ARCTICK *Pole* [*Astronomy*] the Northern Pole of the World, *i. e.* of both the Earth and Heavens so named of *Arctos*, a Cluster or Constellation of Stars near it.

ARCTOS MINOR [in *Astronomy*] the lesser Bear.

ARCTOPHY'LAX [Ἀρκτοφύλαξ of ἄρκτος a Constellation called the Bear, and φύλαξ a Keeper] the Poets tell us, that *Arctophylax* was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Calisto*, an *Arcadian*, whom *Lycaon* cut in Pieces and set before *Jupiter* to eat at a Banquet; and that *Jupiter* overthrew the Table, and out of Abhorrence to *Lycaon*'s Cruelty, burnt his House with a Thunderbolt, but joining together the *Arcadian*'s divided Limbs, placed him among the Stars. *Eratosthenes.*

ARCTOSCO'RODON [with *Botanists*] the Herb Ramsons.

ARCTOSTAPHY'LOS [with *Botanists*] the Bilberry.

ARCTOPHY'LAX [Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, Gr. *i. e.* the Bear-Keeper] a Northern Constellation containing 24 Stars; *Charles's Wain, L.*

ARCTU'RUS [Ἀρκτοῦρος of ἄρκτος and οὐρὰ the Tail] a Star of the first Magnitude in Constellation *Arctophylax* or Bootes.

ARCUATI'LE [*arcuatilis*, L.] bowed or bent.

ARCUALIA *Ossa* [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Sinciput, or as some will have it of the Temples, *L.*

ARCUA'TION, a shaping or fashioning like an Arch or Bow, *L.*

ARCUATION [with *Gardeners*] the raising of Trees by Layers.

A'RCULUS [among the *Romans*] a Deity who opposed Thieving, whereas the Goddess *Laverna* was an Encourager of it.

ARCUA'TION [in *Surgery*] the bending of Bones.

ARCU'ATURE [*arcuatura*, L.] the bowing or bending of an Arch.

ARD [Ard, *Sax.*] natural Disposition or Temper, as filial Affection; also Quality or Habit, as Drunkard, Dullard, *&c.*

A'RDENCY } [of *Ardens*, L. of *Ardeo* to burn, or
A'RDENTNESS } be very hot] Heat of Passion, Zeal, *&c.*

ARDENTNESS, Heat; also Eagerness of Desire Warmth of Affection.

A'RDENT [*Ardens*, L.] hot as it were burning, very hot; also vehement, eager, zealous.

A'RDENT *Spirits* [*Chymists*] such Spirits as being distilled from fermented Vegetables, *&c.* will take Fire and burn as Brandy, *&c.*

A'RDENTLY [*ardemment*, F. *ardenter*, L.] with Warmth or Passion.

A'RDOR, a burning Heat, *L.*

ARDOR, Vehemence, Fervency, earnest Desire, *L.*

ARDOR [in a *Medicinal Sense*] a very great Heat raised in a human Body.

A'RDOR *Ventriculi*, a Pain in the Stomach usually called Heart-Burning, *L.*

ARDOR *Urinæ*, a Sharpness of Urine, *L.*

ARDOU'R [*ardor*, L.] Eagerness; ardent Affection; also great Zeal.

ARDU'ITY [*arduitas*, L.] Height, Steepness; also Difficulty.

A'RDUOUS [*arduus*, L.] difficult, also high.

A'RDUOUSNESS [of *arduitas*, L.] Difficulty.

A'RE } [in *Musick*] the Name of one of the
ALAMI'RE } Eight Notes in the Scale.

A'REA, any plain Surface whereon we walk, *L.*

AREA [in *Building*] the Extent of a Floor

AREA [with *Geometricians*] the Compaſs or ſuperficial Content of any Figure.

AREA [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe that makes the Hair fall off.

A'REA [with *Gardeners*] a Bed or Quarter in a Garden.

A'REA [with *Aſtronomers*] a Circle about the Moon and ſome Stars, otherwiſe called *Halo*, L.

A'REA [in *Fortification*] the ſuperficial Content of any Rampart or other Work.

To AREAD, to dedicate to, to inform, *Milton.*

ARE'CHE [*Old Word*] to divulge.

To ARE'D, to award, *Milton.*

To A'REFY [*areſacere*, L.] to make dry.

ARE'GON [ἀρεγὼν, Gr.] an Ointment of a diſſolving, looſening, and thinning Quality.

ARE'NA, Sand, Gravel, Grit, *L.*

ARENA [with *Phyſicians*] Gravel bred in a human Body, which is made up of a great deal of Salt and Earth and often grows into a Stone.

ARE'NA [Sand, ſo called becauſe the Place was ſtrew'd with Sand to hide from the View of the People the Blood ſpilt in the Combat] the Pit or Space in the middle of the Circus or Amphitheatre of the *Romans*, where the Gladiators had their Combats, and ſometimes it was uſed for the *Circus* or Amphitheatre itſelf, and ſometimes for the *Campus* of the Soldiers and Army.

ARENA'CEOUS [*arenaceus*, L.] ſandy, or like Sand.

ARENA'RIA [*Botany*] an Herb, a ſort of Buckthorn, *L.*

ARE'NARY [*arenarius*, L.] of or belonging to Sand or Gravel.

ARENA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] a ſort of dry Bath, when the Patient ſits with his Feet upon hot Sand.

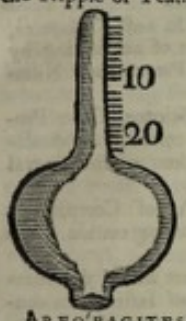
ARENO'SE [*arenoſus*, L.] full of Sand or Gravel.

ARENTA'RE [*Old Records*] to rent out, or let at a certain Rent.

ARE'NULOUS [of *arenula*, *L.* Grit] gritty, ſandy.

ARE'OLA, a little Bed in a Garden, a ſmall Court-Yard, *L.*

AREOLA *Papularis* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Circle about the Nipple or Teat.



AREO'METER [of ἀὴρ the Air, and μέτρεω, *Gr.* to meaſure] an Inſtrument uſually made of fine thin Glaſs, which having had as much running Quickſilver put into it, as will ſerve to keep it upright, is ſealed up at the Tops: So that the Stem or Neck being divided into Degrees, the Heavineſs or Lightneſs of any Liquor may be found by the Veſſels ſinking more or leſs into it.

AREO'PAGITES } Judges of a Court in the *Areopa-*
ARROPA'GITES } *gus* of *Athens*, inſtituted by *Solon* for the Trial of Malefactors.

AREOPA'GUS ['Αρειοπάγος of "Αρης *Mars*, and πάγος a Town; ſo called from the God *Mars* being ſentenced there upon the Accuſation *Neptune* brought againſt him for killing his Son] the Senate Houſe of *Athens*, which ſtood on an Hill near the City.

AREO'STYLE [ἀραιόστυλον, Gr] a Building where the Columns ſtand a little too thick; or, as others ſay, at a convenient Diſtance.

AREOTECTO'NICKS [of "Αρης *Mars*, and τέκτονικα, Gr.] that Part of Fortification which directs how to attack an Enemy ſafely and fight advantageouſly.

AREO'TICK *Medicines* [of ἀραιὸς, Gr.] ſuch as open the Pores of the Skin, and render them large enough for Matter cauſing a Diſeaſe to be carried off by Sweat or inſenſible Perſpiration.

ARE'RISEMENT [*Old Law*] Affright, Surprize.

ARETO'LOGY [of ἀρετὴ Virtue, and λόγω, *Gr.* to diſcourſe] that Part of Moral Philoſophy that treats of Virtue, its Nature, and the Means of arriving at it.

A'RGAL, Tartar, or hard Lees ſticking to the Sides of Wine Veſſels.

ARGE'A } human Figures made up of Ruſhes, which
ARGE'I } the Veſtal Virgins threw away annually into the River *Tiber.*

ARGE'MA } ['Αργεμα, of ἀργὸς, *Gr.* white] a little
ARGE'MON } Ulcer of the Eye in the Circle called *Iris*, having its Seat in a Part of the White, and alſo ſome Part of the Black of the Eye.

ARGEMO'NE [ἀργεμώνη, *Gr.*] an Herb like a Poppy, good againſt the Argema; Wild Tanſey, Silver Weed.

ARGE'NT [of *argentum*, L.] Silver, *F.*

ARGENT [in *Heraldry*] is commonly white; all ſuch Fields being ſuppoſed to be Silver, and is one of the *Metals*, and charged with the Colours. In engraving of Armoury, the Field-Argent is repreſented by the Whiteneſs of the Paper, without any Strokes on it, as all other Colours have, as in the Margin.



Argent or *White*, ſignifies [of *Virtues* and *ſpiritual Qualities*] Humility, Purity, Innocence, Felicity, Temperance and Truth; *of worthy good Qualities*, Beauty and Genteelneſs of Behaviour; [of the *Planets*] the *Moon*; [of the four Elements] the Water; [of precious Stones] the Pearl and Cryſtal; [of Trees] the Palm; [of Flowers] the *Flower-de-Luce*; [of human Conſtitutions] the Phlegmatick; [of Beaſts] the Ermin, which is all white without any Spot; [of the Parts of a Man] the Brain, and [of his Ages] the old.

A'RGENT alſo ſignifies in a *Woman*, Chaſtity; in a *Maid*, Virginity; in Judges, Juſtice; and in the *Rich*, Humility.

ARGENTA'NGINA, the Silver Quinſey, a Term made uſe of when a Counſellor that is to plead at the Bar being bribed, feigns himſelf ill, and not able to ſpeak.

ARGENTA'TION, a Gilding, &c. with Silver, *L.*

ARGENTI'NA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Silver-weed or Wild Tanſey, *L.*

ARGENTI'NUS [among the *Romans*] the Deity of Silver Coin.

ARGENTO'SE [*argentoſus*, L.] full of Silver, white Earth like Chalk.

ARGE'NTUM, Silver, L.

ARGENTUM *album* [in Doomſday Book] Silver Coin, Current Money, *L.*

ARGENTUM *Dei* [God's Money] Money given as Earneſt upon making of a Bargain, *L.*

ARGENTUM *vivum* [with *Chymiſts*] Mercury, Quickſilver, &c.

ARGI'L [*argilla*, L.] white Clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS [*argillaceus*, L. ἀργιλλος, Gr.] of or belonging to white Clay.

ARGILLO'SE [*argilloſus*, L.] full of white Clay.

A'RGO, the Name of the Ship that carried *Jaſon* and the *Argonauts* to *Colchos* to fetch the Golden Fleece; they relate that this Ship was placed among the Stars by *Minerva*; that this was the firſt Ship that ever was made; that it was a ſpeaking one, and was the firſt that made the Sea paſſable to Mankind; and that it might be a manifeſt Sign to future Generations, the Image of it was placed among the Stars, that Mariners, beholding it as they were ſailing, might be of good Chear, and that its Glory might be immortal in being placed among the Gods.

ARGO NAVIS [*Aſtron.*] *the Ship Argo*, a Southern Conſtellation, conſiſting of 42 Stars.

ARGOLETI'ERS, light-armed Horſemen.

ARGONAU'TICKS, Poems on the Expedition of *Jaſon* and his Companions, in fetching the Golden Fleece.

ARGONAU'TS, the Companions of *Jaſon.*

To A'RGUE [*arguere* or *argumentare*, L.] to reaſon or diſcourſe, to diſpute or debate, to make appear or ſhew.

To A'RGUE *a priori* [with *Logicians*] is to prove Effects by the Cauſes, *L.*

To ARGUE *a poſteriori* [with *Logicians*] is to prove Cauſes by their Effects, *L.*

A'RGUMENT [*argumentum*, L.] Reaſon or Proof; the Subſtance of a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe; alſo a Subject to ſpeak or write of.

ARGUMENT [with *Logicians*] a Probability invented to create Belief, or any Subject or Matter laid down, as a Foundation whereon to argue.

A'RGUMENT [with *Painters*, &c.] the Perſons repreſented in a Landskip, in Contradiſtinction to the Country or Proſpect.

ARGUMENT *of the Moon's Latitude* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the Diſtance of the Moon from the Dragon's Head or Tail, *q. d.* where her Orb is cut by the *Ecliptick* in two Points diametrically oppoſite; by Means of which the Quantity of real Darkneſs in Eclipſes, or how many Digits are darkened, is diſcovered.

A'RGUMENT [with *Aſtronomers*] an Arch whereby we ſeek another unknown Arch, and proportional to the firſt.

ARGUMENT *of Inclination* [*Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Orbit intercepted between the aſcending Node and the Place of the Planet from the Sun, number'd according to the Succeſſion of the Signs.

A'RGUMENT, a kind of Syllabus or Abridgment of the Subject of a Book.

ARGU-

ARGUME'NTAL [*argumentalis*, L.] of or belonging Argument.

ARGUMENTA'TION, a Reaſoning or Proving by Arguments; a Diſproving for or againſt.

ARGUMENTA'TION [*Logick*] the Art of inventing or framing Arguments; of making Inductions or drawing Concluſions.

ARGUME'NTATIVE, convincing by Arguments or Arguing.

ARGUME'NTATIVENESS [of *argumentari*, L.] Convincingneſs by way of Argument.

A'RGUME'NTATIVELY [of *argumentum*, L.] by way of Argument.

ARGUMENTO'SE [*argumentoſus*, L.] full of Argument, Reaſon, Matter or Proof; pithy, full of Wit or Skill.

ARGUMENTO'SUS [*Old Writings*] ingenuous.

ARGURÁ'SPIDES [of ἀργυρὸς and ἀσπὶς, *Gr.*] a Buckler] Soldiers arm'd with ſilver Bucklers.

ARGUROCO'MES [ἀργυροκόμης, *Gr.*] a Comet of a ſilver Colour, differing very little from the *Solar Comet*, except that it is of a brighter Colour, and ſhines with ſo great a Luſtre as to dazzle the Eyes of Beholders.

ARGURO'DAMAS [of ἀργύριον ſilver and ἀδαμας a Diamond] a precious Stone of a bright ſilver Colour.

A'RGUS, having a Head full of Eyes [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented this great World, becauſe the Eyes of our Creator are every where, and all Things do, as it were, take Notice, and are Witneſſes of our Behaviour.

ARGUTA'TION, a Proving by Argument, a Diſputing for and againſt, a ſubtil Point of Reaſoning.

ARGU'TE [*argutus*, L.] Subtle, witty, ſharp; alſo ſhrill.

ARGYRI'TIS [ἀργυρῖτις, *Gr.*] the Scum or Foam which riſes from Silver or Lead, that is mixed with Silver in the refining Furnace.

ARGYROCO'ME [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Cud-weed.

ARGYROLY'THOS [of ἀργύριον ſilver and λίθος a Stone] Talk, a ſort of Mineral Stone.

ARGYROPE'A [of ἀργύριον and ποιέω, *Gr.* to make] the Art of making Silver.

A'RIA *Theophraſti* [with *Botaniſts*] the wild Service-tree with Aſh Leaves, *L.*

ARIA [*Muſick Books*] an Air, Song or Tune, *Ital.*

A'RIANISM, the Doctrine and Opinions of *Arius*, a noted Heretick in the Time of *Conſtantine the Great*, *A. C.* 315, who deny'd that the Son of God was Conſubſtantial and Coequal with his Father; he own'd that he was *The Word*, but deny'd that Word to have been Eternal.

A'RIANS, the Diſciples of *Arius*, ſuch as hold his Doctrines.

ARICI'NUM [*Botany*] the headed Leek.

A'RID [*aridus*, L.] dry.

ARI'DITY } [*ariditas*, L.] Dryneſs.
A'RIDNESS }

ARIERE BAN [of here an Army, and ban an Edict, *Teut.*] a Proclamation of the *French* King to ſummon all who hold of him to the Wars.

A'RIES, a Ram, *L.*

ARIES [in *Aſtronomy*] the firſt Sign of the Zodiack which the Sun enters in the Beginning of *March*; it is deſcribed on Globes by the Figure of a Ram, and is a Conſtellation of nineteen Stars, and is commonly expreſs'd by this Character ♈.

The Poets feign that this Ram carried *Phryxus* and *Helle* through the Sea. It was alſo immortal, and was given to them by their Mother *Nephele*. It had a golden Fleece as *Heſiod* and *Pherecydes* write. But when it carried them over that narrow Sea, the Ram threw her into the Sea, and loſt his Horn. But *Helle* was ſaved by *Neptune*, who on her begat a Son called *Paon*, and *Phryxus* eſcaping to the *Euxine* Sea came to *Æetes*, to whom he gave the golden Fleece in the Temple of *Jupiter*, that the Memory of it might be preſerved. But he aſcended up among the Stars, and is beheld but obſcurely.

To ARI'ETATE [*arietatum*, L.] to puſh or but like a Ram.

ARIETA'TION, a butting or puſhing like a Ram; alſo a battering.

ARIE'TTA [in *Muſick*] a little ſhort Air, Song or Tune, *Ital.*

ARIE'TUM *Levatio* [*Old Law*] a ſportive Exerciſe, as it ſhould ſeem, a kind of Tilting or running at the Quintain, *L.*

ARI'GHT [of a and right, *Sax.*] well, truly, *&c.*

ARIOLA'TION, a Soothſaying, *L.*

ARIO'SE } [in *Muſick*] the Movement or Tune of a
ARIO'SO } common Air, Song or Tune.

To ARI'SE [of ariyan, *Sax.*] to riſe up, to take Riſe or proceed from.

ARI'STA [with *Botaniſts*] that long Needle-like Beard that grows out from the Huſk of Corn or Graſs called alſo the *Awn*, L.

ARISTALTHÆ'A [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Marſh-Mallows, or White Mallows.

ARISTI'FEROUS [*ariſtifer*, L.] bearing Ears of Corn.

ARISTO'CRACY [ἀριστοκρατία, of ἄριστος beſt, and κράτος Power of κρατέω to command or govern, *Gr.*] a Form of Political Government where the ſupreme Power is lodg'd in the Hands of the principal Perſons, Senators, *&c.*

ARISTOCRA'TICAL } [ἀριστοκρατικὸς, Gr.] pertaining
ARISTOCRA'TICK } to Ariſtocracy, or that Form of Government.

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS [of *ariſtocratique*, F. *ariſtocraticus*, L. of ἀριστοκρατικὸς, of ἄριστος the beſt, and κράτος Dominion, *Gr.*] the being ariſtocratical or governed by the Nobility.

ARISTOLOCHI'A [of ἄριστος beſt, and λοχεία, *Gr.* bringing forth young] the Herb Birth-worth or Hart-wort.

ARISTOTE'LIAN, of or pertaining to *Ariſtotle*.

ARISTOTE'LIANISM, *Ariſtotle's* Philoſophy, or the Dogma's and Opinions of that Philoſopher, which are contained in his four Books *De Cœlo*, and his eight Books of *Phyſicks*.

ARISTOTE'LIANS, a Sect of Philoſophers following *Ariſtotle*, otherwiſe called *Peripateticks*.

ARITHMA'NCY [of ἀριθμὸς Number, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a Soothſaying, or foretelling future Events by Number.

ARITHME'TICAL [ἀριθμητικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICAL *Complement of a Logarithm*, is what that Logarithm wants of 100000000.

ARITHMETICAL *Progreſſion* } ſee *Progreſſion* and *Pro-*
ARITHMETICAL *Proportion* } *portion*

ARI'THMETICK [*ars arithmetica*, L. of ἀριθμητικὴ, *Gr.*] a Science which teaches the Art of accounting by Number, and ſhews all the Powers and Properties of Numbers, *&c.*

Theatrical ARITHMETICK, is the Science of the Properties, Relations, *&c.* of Numbers conſider'd abſtractedly with the Reaſons and Demonſtations of the ſeveral Rules.

Practical ARITHMETICK, is the Art of Computing; that is, from certain Numbers given of finding certain others whoſe Relation to the former is known

Inſtrumental ARITHMETICK, is that where the common Rules are performed by the means of Inſtruments contrived for Eaſe and Diſpatch, as *Napier's Bones*, &c.

Logarithmetical ARITHMETICK, is that which is performed by Tables of Logarithms.

Numerous ARITHMETICK, is that which gives the Calculus of Numbers, or in determinate Quantities, by the common Numeral Quantities.

Specious ARITHMETICK, is that which gives the Calculus or Quantities, by uſing Letters of the Alphabet inſtead of Figures.

Decadal ARITHMETICK, is that which is performed by a Series of ten Characters, ſo that the Progreſſion is from Ten to Ten.

Dyadic } ARITHMETICK } is that where only two Fi-
Decade } gures, 1 and 0 are uſed

Tetractic ARITHMETICK, is that wherein only the Figures 1, 2, 3, are uſed.

Vulgar ARITHMETICK, is that which is converſant about Integers and vulgar Fractions.

Sexageſimal ARITHMETICK, is that which proceeds by Sixties, or the Doctrine of Sexageſimal Fractions.

Decimal ARITHMETICK, is the Doctrine of Decimal Fractions.

Political ARITHMETICK, is the applying of Arithmetick to Political Subjects, as the Strength and Revenues of Kings, Births, Burials, the Number of Inhabitants, *&c.*

ARITHMETICK *of Infinites*, is the Method of ſumming up a Series of Numbers, conſiſting of infinite Terms, or of finding the Ratio's thereof.

ARI'THMOMANCY, the ſame as *Arithmancy*.

ARK [of *arcus*, L.] a large Cheſt, as *Moſes's* Ark; alſo *Noah's* Boat.

ARK *of the Covenant*, the Cheſt in which the Tables of Ten Commandments, *&c.* were laid up.

ARK [of *arcus*, L.] a Part of a bowed or curved Line or Figure.

ARK } [with *Geometricians*] ſome Part of the Circum-
ARCH } ference of a Circle, Ellipſis, &c.

ARK *of Direction* } [with *Aſtronomers*] is that Ark of
ARK *of Progreſſion* } the Zodiack which a Planet appears to deſcribe, when its Motion is forward according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK *of the Epicycle* [in the *Ptolemaick Syſtem*] is the ſame as before.

ARK *of the firſt and ſecond Station* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Arch which a Planet deſcribes in the former or latter Semicircumference of its Epicycle, when it appears ſtationary.

ARK *of Retrogadation* [*Aſtronomy*] is that Arch a Planet deſcribes when it is retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARLES *Penny*, Earneſt Money given to Servants.

An ARM [Earm, *Sax.* arm, *Dan.*] a Member of the Body adjoining to the Shoulder, and reaching to the Elbow.

ARM *of an Anchor*, that Part to which the Flook is ſet.

To ARM [*armare*, L.] to put into or furniſh with Arms.

To ARM *a Shot* [*Gunnery*] is to roll Okam, Rope-Yarn, or old Clouts about one End of the Iron Spike or Bar that goes through the Shot, that it may be the better ramm'd home to the Powder, and to prevent it catching in any Honey-Combs of the Piece to endanger its burſting.

ARM [*Figuratively*] is uſed to ſignify Power, as the *Secular Arm*.

ARM [with *Gardeners*] is uſed for Branch, in ſpeaking of Cucumbers, Melons, &c.

To ARM [in the *Manage*] is ſaid of a Horſe when he endeavours to defend himſelf againſt the Bit, to prevent obeying or being check'd by it.

ARM [with *Geographers*] a Branch of a Sea or River.

A'RMA *Dare*, to dub or make a Knight, *L.*

ARMA *Moluta*, ſharp, cutting Weapons, in Diſtinction to thoſe that only break or bruiſe.

ARMA *deponere* [*Law Term*] to lay down Arms. A Puniſhment enjoyn'd when a Man had committed an Offence.

ARMA *Reverſata*, inverted Arms, as when a Man is found guilty of Treaſon or Felony.

ARMA'DA, a Navy well armed or mann'd, *Span.*

ARMADI'LLIO, a *Weſt Indian* Animal, whom Nature hath ſo armed with a Skin like Armour, that it cannot be wounded in any Part but the Flank.

A'RMAMENT [of *armamenta*, L.] the Arms and Proviſions of a Navy.

ARMAME'NTARY [*armamentarium*, L.] an Armoury or Store-houſe where War Furniture is kept, a Magazine, an Arſenal.

A'RMAN [with *Farriers*] a Confection for Horſes of white Bread, Cinnamon, Honey of Roſes, &c. to reſtore a loſt Appetite.

ARMA'RIUM *Unguentum* [Weapon Salve] by which (it is ſaid) Wounds may be cured at a Diſtance only by dreſſing the Weapon, *L.*

An A'RMARY [*armaria*, L.] a Tower.

A'RMATURE [*armatura*, L.] Armour, Harneſs; alſo Training of Soldiers; the Uſe of Weapons.

A'RMED [in *Heraldry*] is a Term uſed of Beaſts and Birds of Prey, when their Teeth, Horns, Feet, Talons, Beaks, &c. are of a different Colour from the reſt.

ARMED [ſpoken of a *Leadſtone*] is when it is caſed or capped, *i. e.* ſet in Iron, to add to its Weight and the better to diſtinguiſh the Poles.

ADMED SHIP, one which is fitted out and provided in all Reſpects for a Man of War.

ARME'NIAN *Stone*, a kind of precious Stone, which nearly reſembles the *Lapis Lazuli*, except that it is ſofter, and intermix'd with Veins of Green inſtead of Gold.

ARMENIAN *Bole*, a native Bole or Earth brought from *America*, commonly called *Bole Armoniack*.

ARME'NIANS [ſo called of *Armenia* the Country which they anciently inhabited] they are of two Sects; the one *Catholicks*, who have an Archbiſhop in *Perſia*, and another in *Poland*; the other make a peculiar Sect, and have two Patriarchs in *Natolia*.

ARME'NTAL [*armentalis*, L.] of or belonging to a Drove or Herd.

ARME'NTINE [*armentinus*, *L.*] belonging to a Herd of great Cattle.

ARMENTO'SE [*armentoſus*, L.] full of great Cattle; abounding with Herds or Beaſts.

ARME'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Sweet-Williams.

A'RMIGER [of *arma* and *gerere*, L. to bear] a Title of Dignity properly ſignifying an Armour-bearer to a Knight; an Eſquire, an Eſquire of the Body.

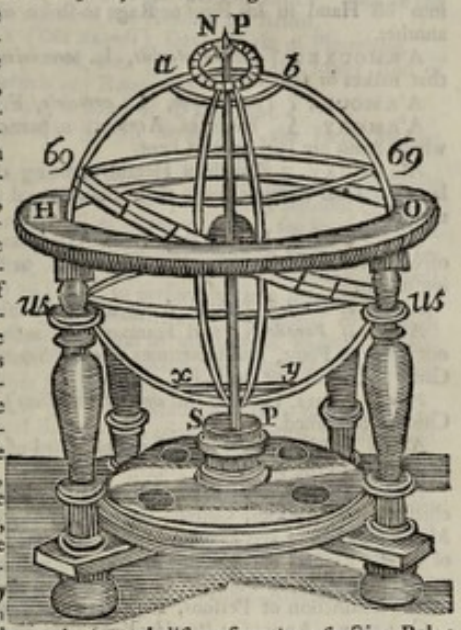
ARMI'GEROUS [*armiger*] a Bearing Arms or Weapons.

ARMI'LLA, a Bracelet or Jewel wore on the Arm or Wriſt; and alſo a Ring of Iron, a Hoop in a Brace, in which the Gudgeons of a Wheel move.

ARMILLA *Membranoſa* [*Anatomy*] the annular Ligament; a Ligament, Band or String, which comprehends the other Ligaments of the Hand in a ſort of Circle.

ARMI'LLAR [*armillaris*, L.] of or like a Hoop or Ring.

ARMI'LLARY *Sphere*, is when the greater and leſſer Circles of the Sphere being made of Braſs, Wood, &c. and put together in their natural Order, ſo as to repreſent the three Poſitions of thoſe Circles in the Heavens as in this Figure, where N P repreſents the Nor. Pole, and S P the South Pole, *a b* the North Circle, and *x y* the South Polar Circle, each 23° 29′ diſtant from its reſpective Pole; and the two Tropicks as far removed from the Equator, as the Polar Circles are removed from the Poles. The Tropick of *Cancer* is repreſented by ♋ ♋, and that of *Capricorn* by ♑ ♑; alſo the Horizon by H O. Thoſe Circles that paſs thro' both Poles are called Meridians. The Earth is repreſented by the ſmall Ball in the Center of the Sphere, and the Sphere itſelf is made to turn round the Earth agreeable to the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem; and by this Sphere the Poſitions, *viz.* A Right Sphere, an Oblique Sphere, and a Parallel Sphere (which ſee under the ſeveral Words) are truly repreſented according as the ſeveral Inhabitants of the Earth enjoy them; alſo the ſeveral Problems belonging to the Sphere, *viz.* the Time of Riſing, Setting, and Culminating of the Planets in any Latitude, and conſequently the Length of their Days and Nights.



ARMI'LLATED [*armillatus*, L.] wearing Bracelets.

ARMILU'STRIUM [among the *Romans*] a Feaſt wherein they ſacrificed armed at all Points.

A'RMINGS [in a *Ship*] the ſame as waſte Cloaths.

ARMI'NIANISM, the Doctrine of *Arminius* a celebrated Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, and of the *Arminians* his Followers. Their principal Tenet is, that there is an univerſal Grace given to all Men, and that Man is always free, and at Liberty to reject or accept of Grace.

ARMI'NIANS, thoſe that embrace the Doctrines of *James Arminius*.

ARMI'POTENCE [*armipotentia*, L.] Puiſſance at Arms.

ARMISA'LII [among the *Romans*] a ſort of Dancers in Armour who danced the *Pyrrhick* Dance, keeping Time by ſtriking their Swords and Javelins againſt their Bucklers.

ARRMISCA'RE [*Old Records*] any ſort of Puniſhment

ARMI'SONOUS [*armiſonus*, L.] ſounding or ruſtling with Arms or Armour.

A'RMISTICE [*armiſtitium*, L.] a Ceſſation of Arms, a ſhort Truce.

A'RMLET, a little Arm, as of the Sea, &c. alſo a Piece of Armour for the Arm.

ARMOMA'NCY [of *armus*, L. a Shoulder, and μαντία, *Gr.* Divination] Divination by Shoulders of Beaſts.

ARMO'NIACK } a ſort of volatile Salt, of which there
AMMO'NIACK } are two ſorts, ancient and modern. *Volatile Sal* ARMONIACK, is made by ſubliming it with Salt of Tartar.

Flowers of Sal ARMONIACK, are made of it with Sea Salt decrepitated.

ARMORA'CIA [among *Botaniſts*] Crow-flower, *L.*

ARMORA'RIA [*Botany*] Horſe-Radiſh, *L.*

A'RMORIST [with *Heralds*] a Perſon well ſkill'd in the Knowledge of Armory or Coats of Arms.

A'RMOUR [*armatura*, L.] War-like Harneſs, defenſive Armour for covering the Body.

Coat ARMOUR, there being as it were a kind of Sympathy between the Arms, and the Perſons to whom they belong, he who uſes or bears the Arms of any Perſon, that do not of right belong to him, ſeems to affront the Perſon of the Bearer.

ARMOR } [in *Law*] any Thing that a Man either
ARMOUR } wears for his Defence, or that he takes into his Hand in his Fury or Rage to ſtrike or throw at another.

A'RMOURER [*armamentarius*, L. *armurier*, F.] one that makes or ſells Armour.

A'RMOURY } [*armarium*, L. *armoirie*, F.] a Store-
A'RMORY } houſe of Armour, a particular Place where Arms are laid up and kept.

A'RMOURY, a Branch of Heraldry, being the Knowledge of Coat Armour, as to their Blazons and various Intendment.

ARMS [*arma*, L.] all manner of Weapons made uſe of by Men either for defending themſelves, or for attacking others.

ARMS *of Courteſy* } thoſe Arms anciently uſed in Juſts
ARMS *of Parade* } and Tournaments, as Swords without Edge or Point, and ſometimes wooden Swords and alſo Canes; Lances not ſhod, *&c.*

Paſs of ARMS [among the *Ancient Cavaliers*] a kind of Combat ſo named.

ARMS [with *Falconers*] the Legs of a Bird of Prey from the Thigh to the Foot.

ARMS [in *Heraldry*] ſo named, becauſe they are borne chiefly on the Buckler, Cuiraſs, Banners, *&c.* are uſed for Marks of Dignity and Honour, being compoſed regularly of certain Figures and Colours given or authoriſed by Soveraign Princes to be borne in Coats, Shields, Banners, *&c.* for the Diſtinction of Perſons, Families and States.

CHARGED ARMS [in *Heraldry*] are ſuch as retain their ancient Integrity, with the Addition of ſome new Honourable Charge or Bearing.

Intire ARMS } [in *Heraldry*] are ſuch as retain their
Full ARMS } primitive Purity, Integrity, and Value, without any Alterations, Diminutions or Abatements.

Vocal ARMS [in *Heraldry*] ſuch wherein the Figures bear an Alluſion to the Name of the Family.

A'RMY [*armée*, F.] a great Number of armed Men or Soldiery gathered into one Body, conſiſting of Horſe, Foot and Dragoons, under the Command of one General.

ARNA'LDIA } [*Old Writ.*] a Diſeaſe which cauſes the
ARNO'LDIA } Hair to fall off, *L.*

ARNA'LIA [*Old Writ.*] arable Grounds.

A'ROBE [in *Portugal*] a Meaſure for Sugar containing Twenty-five Buſhels.

ARNO'DI [of ἀρνὸς a Lamb, and ᾠδὴ a Song, *Gr.*] the ſame with *Rhapſodi*.

ARNO'GLOSSUM [ἀρνόγλωσσον, Gr.] the Plant Rams-Tongue, or Rib-wort, *L.*

ARNO'LDISTS, a Sect ſo called of *Arnold* of *Breſſe*, who declaim'd againſt the great Wealth and Poſſeſſions of the Church, and preach'd againſt Baptiſm and the Euchariſt.

A'ROCUM [with *Botaniſts*] an Artichoke, *L.*

A'ROMA [ἄρωμα, Gr.] all ſorts of ſweet Spices, Drugs, and Grocery Ware.

AROMA'TICA *Nux*, a Nutmeg, *L.*

AROMA'TICAL } ἀρωματικὸς, Gr.] having a Spicey
AROMA'TICK } Smell, ſweet ſcented.

AROMA'TICALNESS } [*aromatique*, F. *aromaticus*, L.]
AROMA'TICNESS } Spicineſs.

AROMA'TICUM *Roſatum* [in *Medicine*] a Compound officinal Powder made of red Roſes, Aloes, Liquoriee, Spikenard, Ambergreaſe, Musk, and other Ingredients uſed in Cordial and Cephalick Preſcriptions, *L.*

AROMATI'TES [ἀρωματίτης, Gr.] Hippocras, or ſweet Wine brew'd with Spices; alſo a ſweet Stone ſmelling like Spices, *L.*

AROMATIZA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling a due Proportion of aromatick Spices or Drugs with any Medicine.

To AROMATI'ZE [*aromatizo*, L.] to ſpice, to ſeaſon with Spices, to perfume.

A'RON [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Wake Robin.

A'ROT *and* MA'ROT, two of *Mahomet*'s admonitory Angels, whom the *Mahometans* believe to be the Diſſuaders of Men, from Murder, Violence and Exceſs But theſe two being invited to Supper by a young Lady, drank Wine to Exceſs, and would have proceeded to Dishoneſty with her; and therefore God forbad Wine to the *Mahometans*; but the Lady reſiſting their amorous Attempts was turned into the Morning Star.

AROMATO'POLA [of ἄρωμα and πωλέω, Gr. to ſell] a Seller of Spices, a Grocer, a Druggiſt.

ARON } ["Αρον, Gr.] the Herb Wake-Robin Cuckoo
ARUM } Pint or Ramp.

AROU'ND [of a and rond, *Dan.*] in a round, round about.

A'RPAGUS [in *ancient Inſcriptions*] a Child that died in the Cradle.

ARPE'GGIO [in *Muſick Books*] intimates that the ſeveral Notes or Sounds of an Accord are not to be heard together, but one after another, always baginning at the loweſt, *Ital.*

ARPENT [*Old Deeds*] an Acre or Furlong of Ground.

ARQUA'TUS *Morbus* [of *arquus* or *arcus cœleſtis*] the Jaundice, a Diſeaſe ſo named from its Colour reſembling that of a Rainbow.

ARQUEBU'SE } [of *arcobuſio* or *arcualuſo*, Ital. of
HARQUEBU'SS } *arco* a Bow and *buſo* a Hole, becauſe the Touch-hole of an *Arquebuſs* ſucceeds to the Uſe of the Bow among the Ancients] a large Hand-gun ſomething larger than our Musket.

ARQUEBUSS *a croc*, a ſort of ſmall Fire Arm, which carries a Ball of about an Ounce and a half.

A'RRACH [*Botany*] an Herb of two Sorts, the firſt a Garden Herb, the other

Dog's ARRACH } ſtinking Arrach, or ſtinking Mother-
Goat's ARRACH } wort.

ARRAIA'TIO *Peditum* [*Old Deeds*] the Arraying of Foot Soldiers, L.

To ARRAI'GN [*arranger*, F.] to ſet a Thing in Order or in its Place, *Law* Term.

To ARRA'IGN *the Aſſize* [*Law* Phraſe] is to cauſe the Tenant to be call'd to make the Plaint, and to ſet the Cauſe in ſuch Order, as the Tenant may be forced to anſwer unto it.

To ARRAIGN *a Priſoner* in a Court of Juſtice, is to bring a Priſoner forth in order to his Tryal, and as he ſtands at the Bar to read his Indictment to him, and to put the Queſtion to him, whether he be guilty or not guilty.

ARRAI'GNMENT [*arrangement*, F.] the Act of arraigning a Priſoner.

A'RRAND } a Meſſage, as a ſleeveleſs Errand, *i. e.*
E'RRAND } a trifling Meſſage.

ARRA'NGEMENT, the Rangement or Diſpoſition of the Parts of the whole into a certain Order.

ARRANGES, Ranges or Arrangements, Ranks.

A'RRANT [probably of ape, *Sax.* Honour, *q. d.* famous among others of the ſame Stamp] mere, downright; as an *arrant Knave*.

A'RRAS *Hangings* [ſo called of the Town of *Arras* in the Province of *Artois* in *Flanders* where made] a Sort of rich Tapeſtry.

ARRA'Y [of *arraye*, O. Fr.] Order.

ARRAY [in *Common Law*] the Ranking or Setting forth of a Jury or Inqueſt of Men, impannelled upon a Cauſe.

ARRA'Y [*Military Art*] is the drawing up or ranking Soldiers in Order of Battle.

To ARRA'Y [of *arroyer*, Fr.] to draw up and diſpoſe an Army in Order of Battle.

To ARRAY *a Pannel* [*Law* Phraſe] is to rank, order, or ſet forth a Jury empannelled upon a Cauſe.

To quaſh an ARRAY [*Law* Phraſe] is to ſet aſide the Pannel of the Jury.

ARRA'YERS } [of *Arraiatores*, Fr.] certain
Commiſſioners of ARRAY } Officers whoſe Buſineſs it is to take care of the Arms of the Soldiery, and to ſee that they are duly accouter'd.

ARREA'RANCES } [of *arriere*, F. behind] are the Re-
ARRE'ARS } mainders of any Rents or Monies unpaid at the due Time; the Remainders of a Debt or Reckoning.

ARRE'ARAGES [in *Law*] is the Remainder of an Account of a Sum of Money in the Hands of an Accountant.

ARRECTA'RIA [in *Architecture*] Beams, Poſts, Pillars or Stones in Buildings, which ſtand erect or upright to bear the Weight among them, *L.*

ARRECTA'TUS [*Law* Term] ſuſpected, accuſed of, or charged with a Crime.

ARRENA'TUS [*Law* Term] arraigned or brought forth in order to a Tryal.

ARRENDA'RE [in the Practick of *Scotland*] ſignifies to ſet Lands to any one for a yearly Rent.

ARRENTA'TION [of *arrendare*, Span.] a Licenſing one who owns Lands in a Foreſt to incloſe them with a low Hedge and a little Ditch, paying an Annual Rent, *Foreſt Law.*

Saving the ARRENTA'TIONS [*Law* Phraſe] ſignifies the reſerving a Power to grant ſuch Licenſes.

ARRE'PHORA ['Αρρηφορία, *Gr.* of ἄρρητα φέρω, of bearing myſterious Things] a Solemnity in Honour of *Minerva*, when four ſelect noble Virgins not under ſeven nor above eleven Years of Age, apparelled in white, and ſet off with Ornaments of Gold, had a Ball-court appropriated for their Uſe in the *Acropolis*, wherein ſtood a brazen Statue of *Iſocrates* on Horſe-back. It was the Cuſtom to chooſe out of theſe two to weave a Vail for *Minerva*, which they began on the 30th Day of *Panoplion*.

ARREPTI'TIOUS [*arreptitius*, L.] ſnatch'd away; alſo crept in privily.

ARRE'ST [*arreſte*, F.] A Stop or Stay.

ARREST [in *Law*] a Judgment, Decree, or final Sentence of a Court.

ARREST [in *Common Law*] A ſtopping or ſeizing of a Man's Perſon by Order of ſome Court or ſome Officer of Juſtice.

To ARRE'ST [*arreſter*, Fr.] to ſtop or ſtay, to ſeize as above.

To plead in ARREST *of Judgment*, is to ſhew Cauſe why Judgment ſhould be ſtaid, although a Verdict has been brought in.

ARRE'STS [with *Farriers*] mangey Humours upon the Sinews of the Hinder-legs of a Horſe between the Ham and the Paſtern.

ARRESTANDIS *bonis ne diſſipentur*, a Writ which lies for him whoſe Cattle or Goods are taken by another, who during the Controverſy does make or is like to make them away, and will hardly be like to be able to make Satisfaction afterwards.

ARRESTA'NDO *ipſum qui pecuniam recepit ad proficiſcendum in Obſequium Regis*, &c. a Writ which lies for the apprehending of him, who hath taken preſs'd Money for the King's Wars, and hides himſelf when he ſhould go.

ARRESTO *facto ſuper Bonis Mercatorum alienigenorum*, &c. a Writ lying for a Demur againſt the Goods of Strangers of another Country found within this Kingdom, in Recompence for Goods taken from them in that Country, after he hath been denied Reſtitution there.

ARRESTS, the ſmall Bones of a Fiſh.

ARRE'TTED [*arreſtatus*, L.] ſummoned before a Judge, and charged with a Crime; and ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify *imputed or laid to.*

ARRHA [ἀρραβὼν, Gr.] an Earneſt, Money given in Part.

ARRHABONARI'I [of ἀρραβὼν, Gr. a Pledge] a Sect who held that the Euchariſt was neither the Real Fleſh and Blood of Chriſt, nor yet the Sign of them, only the Pledge or Earneſt of them.

ARRIE'RE, behind, or the *poſterior* Part of any thing. The *Rear.*

ARRIERE BAN [in the *French Cuſtoms*] is a general Proclamation, whereby the King ſummons to the Wars all that hold of him; both his own Vaſſals, *i. e.* the *Nobleſſe*, or Nobility, and their Vaſſals.

ARRIER *Vaſſal* or *Tenant*, the Vaſſal or Tenant of another Vaſſal or Tenant.

ARRIERE FEE, a Fee dependent on ſome other inferior Fee.

ARRI'SION, a Smiling upon, *L.*

ARRI'VAL [of *arrivée*, F.] a Coming to.

To ARRI'VE [*arriver*, F.] to come to the Bank or Shore; to come to a Place, to attain to, to compaſs a Thing.

To ARRO'DE [*arrodere*, L.] to gnaw about.

A'RROGANCE, A'RROGANCY, A'RROGANTNESS [*arrogance*, F. of *arrogantia*, L.] Haughtineſs, Pride, Preſumption; Self-conceit.

A'RROGANT [*arrogans*, L.] that aſſumes too much, proud, haughty.

To A'RROGATE [*arrogare*, L.] to claim, challenge or attribute to one's ſelf; to take upon one.

ARROGA'TION, a Claiming to one's ſelf, *L.*

ARRONDI'E [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Arondie*, *i. e.* rounded. Is a Croſs, whoſe Arms are compos'd of Sections of a Circle not oppoſite to each other, ſo as to make the Arms bulge out thicker in one Part than another; but both the Sections of each Arm lying the ſame Way; ſo that the Arm is every where of an equal Thickneſs, and all of them terminating at the End of the Eſcutcheon, like the plain Croſs, *F.*

ARRO'SED [*arroſus*, L.] gnawed or pilled.

ARRO'SION, a Gnawing, *L.*

A'RROW [ap̃pe, *Sax.*] a Dart.

A'RROW [*Hieroglyphically*] ſignifies Speed or Diſpatch.

A'RROW-HEAD, a Water-plant ſo called, becauſe the Leaves of it reſemble the Head of an Arrow.

ARRURA [*Old Records*] Days Works of Ploughing.

ARSE *of a Block*, &c. [*in a Ship*] the lower End of that thro' which any Rope runs.

ARSE FOOT, a Kind of Water-fowl.

ARSE SMART [with *Herbaliſts*] the Herb Water-Pepper.

ARSE VERSY [of *Arſe*, and *verſus*, L. turned] Heels over Head, topſy turvey, prepoſterouſly, without Order.

ARSE VERSE [i. e. *avertere ignem*; for in the Dialect of *Tuſcany*, *Arſe* is uſed for *avertere*, and *verſe* ſignifies *ignem*, i. e. Fire, or of *arſus* of *ardeo*, L. to burn] a Spell written upon an Houſe to preſerve it from being burnt.

ARSENAL [of *arſenale*, Ital.] a Royal or Publick Store-houſe for Arms, and of all ſorts of warlike Ammunition; a Place for the making and keeping every thing neceſſary either for Defence or Aſſault.

A'RSENICK [of ἀνὴρ a Man, and ηκάω to overcome or kill] a mineral Body which conſiſts of much Sulphur and ſome Cauſtick Salts of three Sorts, *white*, *red* and *yellow.*

Yellow Native ARSENICK is of a yellow or Orange Colour, chiefly found in Copper Mines in a ſort of Glebes or Stones; it is found to contain a ſmall Portion of Gold, but ſo little, that it will not quit the Coſt of ſeparating it; it is thence called *Auripigmentum.*

Red ARSENICK, the native yellow Arſenick rubified by Fire, called *Realgal.*

White ARSENICK, is drawn from the yellow by ſubliming it with a Proportion of Sea-Salt, called *Cryſtalline Arſenick.*

Cauſtick Ore of A'RSENICK, is a butyrous Liquor, prepar'd of Arſenick and corroſive ſublimate; it is like Butter of Antimony.

Regulus of ARSENICK [with *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition of Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel and corroſive Sublimate, which prepared in Subſtance reſembles Butter.

Ruby of ARSENICK [with *Chymiſts*] a Preparation of Arſenick with Sulphur or Brimſtone, by ſeveral repeated Sublimations, by means of which it receives the Tincture of a Ruby.

ARSE'NICAL, of or pertaining to Arſenick.

ARSE'NICAL *Magnet* [with *Chymiſts*] is a Preparation of Antimony with Sulphur and white Arſenick.

ARSENOGO'NON [ἀρσενογόνον, Gr.] an Herb, which being ſteep'd in Wine and drank, is ſaid to procure the getting of a Male Child.

ARSENOTHE'LYS [of ἀρσὴν a Male, and θῆλυς a Female] an Hermaphrodite, a Beaſt which is both Male and Female, *L.*

A'RSIS [ἄρσις of αἴρω, Gr. to lift up] the raiſing of the Voice in Pronunciation.

ARSIS *and* THESIS [with *Muſicians*] a Term uſed of Compoſitions: as when a Point is turned or inverted, it is ſaid to move *per Arſin* and *Theſin*; that is to ſay, when a Point riſes in one Part and falls in another; or *e contra.*

ARSON [of *ardere*, L. to burn] Houſe-burning.

ARSU'RA [*Old Latin Records*] the Trial of Money by Fire after it has been coined.

ART [of *Ars*, L. of ἀρετὴ Virtue, *Gr.* or, as others ſay, from ἄρος Profit] is variouſly defined. The School-men define it to be a Habit of the Mind operative or effective, according to right Reaſon; or a Habit of the Mind preſcribing Rules for the Production of certain Effects. Others define it a proper Diſpoſal of the Things of Nature by human Thought and Experience ſo, as to make them anſwer the Deſigns and Uſes of Mankind; as that which is performed by the Wit and Induſtry of Man; alſo a Collection of Rules, Inventions and Experiments, which being obſerved, give Succeſs to our Undertakings in all manner of Affairs; or it is that to which belongs ſuch Things as mere Reaſon would not have attained to.

ARS *notoria*, a Way of acquiring Sciences (as is pretended) by Infuſion, without any other Application than a little Faſting and the Performance of a few Ceremonies.

St. Anſelm's ART, a ſuperſtitious Art, or (pretended) Method of curing Wounds by only touching the Linen wherewith thoſe Wounds had been covered.

ART *and* PART [in the North of *England*, &c.] is when a Perſon is charged with a Crime, they ſay, he is *Art and Part* in commencing the ſame, *i. e.* he was both a Contriver and acted a Part in it.

A Term of ART, a Word that has a Meaning beyond its general or ſcientifical one.

Tranſcendent ART. This is alſo call'd *Raymond Lully's* Art, an Art by which a Man may diſpute whole Days on any Topick in Nature, without underſtanding the leaſt Tittle of the Thing in Diſpute. This *Art* chiefly conſiſts in diſpoſing the ſeveral Sorts of Beings into divers Scales or Climaxes, to be run down in a deſcending Progreſſion. As let the Subject be what it will, he will ſay, it is *Being true, good, perfect*, and then it is either *created* or *uncreated*, and ſo on.

Angelick ART, a Method of coming to the Knowledge of any thing deſired by the means of an *Angel, Spirit*, or rather a *Demon*.

The Liberal ARTS [*Artes Liberales*, L.] are thoſe which are noble and ingenuous, and worthy to be cultivated, without any Regard being had to Lucre or Gain: Theſe are Architecture, Grammar, Military Art, Muſick, Navigation, Painting, Poetry, &c.

Mechanick ARTS [*Artes Mechanicæ*, L.] are ſuch Arts wherein the Hand and Body are more concerned than the Mind, and which are generally cultivated for the Sake of the Gain or Profit that accrues from them, ſuch as Trades, Weaving, Turnery, Maſonry, &c.

Active ARTS, ſuch as leave an external Effect after their Operation, as Carving, Graving, Painting, &c.

Factive ARTS, ſuch as leave no external Effect behind them after their Operation, as Piping, Fiddling, Dancing.

A'RTERY [*arteria*, L. of ἀὴρ the Air, and τηρέω to keep, or of τὸ ἀείρειν, becauſe of the continual beating or throbbing, *Gr.*] a hollow, fiſtulous Canal, appointed to receive the Blood from the Ventricles of the Heart, and to diſtribute it to all Parts of the Body, for the maintaining Heat and Life, and conveying the neceſſary Nouriſhment.

ARTE'RIA *aorta* } [in *Anatomy*] the great Artery, a
ARTERIA *magna* } Veſſel conſiſting of four Coats, and continually beating, which by its Branches carries the ſpirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart to all Parts of the Body.

ARTERIA *aſpera* } [*Anatomy*] (*q. d.* the rough Ar-
ARTERIA *trachea* } tery) the Wind-pipe, a griſtly Veſſel, conſiſting of ſeveral Parts and Rings; the Uſe of which is to form and convey the Voice, to take in Breath, &c. L.

ARTERIA *Venoſa* [*Anatomy*] the Vein of the Lungs, *L.*

ARTERIACA *medicamenta* [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines good againſt Diſeaſes of the Wind-pipe; and which help the Voice, *L.*

ARTERI'ACE [ἀρτηριακὸς, *Gr.*] a Medicine good for the Arteries, *L.*

ARTE'RIACKS, the ſame as *arteriaca medicamenta*.

ARTE'RIAL } [*arterialis*, L.] of, belonging to, or
ARTERIOUS } good for the Arteries.

ARTERIO'TOMY [of Ἀρτηρία and τομὴ a cutting, of τέμνω, *Gr.* to cut] a Chirurgical Operation of opening an Artery, or of letting Blood by the Arteries, uſed only in ſome extraordinary Caſes, being a very dangerous Operation.

ARTHA'MITA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Sow-bread, *L.*

ARTHEL } [*old Britiſh*] a Vouchee to clear a Perſon of
ARDEL } Felony.

ARTHE'TICA [*Botany*] the Cowſlip or Ox-lip, or Primroſe, a Flower, *L.*

ARTHRE'MBOLUS [of Ἄρθρον a Joint, ἐν in, and βάλλω to caſt, *Gr.*] the Reduction of a Diſlocation.

ARTHRI'TIS [Ἀρθρῖτις of ἄρθρον, *Gr.* a Joint, the Chief Seat of the Diſtemper being in the Joints] the Gout.

ARTHRITIS *planetica* } [with *Phyſicians*] the wander-
ARTHRITIS *vaga* } ing Gout, which moves and flies about, cauſing Pain ſometimes in one Part, and ſometimes in another.

ARTHRI'TICAL } [of ἀρθριτικὸς, *Gr.*] diſeaſed in the
ARTHRI'TICK } Joints; alſo of or pertaining to, or troubled with the Gout.

ARTHRODI'A [Ἀρθρωδία of ἄρθρον, and δίχομαι, *Gr.* to receive] a Species of Articulation in *Anatomy*, wherein a flat Head of one Bone is received into the ſhallow Socket of another.

A'RTHRON [Ἄρθρον, *Gr.*] a Joint, or joining together of Bones.

A'RTHROSIS [Ἄρθρωσις of ἀρθρόω, *Gr.* to articulate] *Articulation*, as when the round Head of one Bone is received into the hollow of another; a Juncture of two Bones deſigned for Motion.

A'RTICHOKE [*artichocha*, Span. or artiſchock, Teut.] a Plant well known.

Jeruſalem ARTICHOKE, a Plant, the Root of which reſembles a Potatoe, and has the Taſte of an Artichoke.

A'RTICLE [*articulus*, L.] a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Diſcourſe, Treatiſe, Account, &c. a Clauſe, or ſmall Member of a Sentence.

ARTICLE [with *Grammarians*] a ſmall Word ſerving to diſtinguiſh the Genders of Nouns, as *hic hæc hoc*, L. ὁ ἡ τὸ, *Gr.*

Definite ARTICLE [*Grammar*] the Article (*the*) ſo called, as fixing the Senſe of the Word it is put before to one individual Thing.

Indefinite ARTICLE [*Grammar*] the Article (*A*) ſo called becauſe it is applied to Names, taken in their more general Signification.

ARTICLE [with *Anatomiſts*] a Joint or Juncture of two or more Bones of the Body.

ARTICLE [with *Arithmeticians*] ſignifies 10, with all other whole Numbers that may be divided exactly into 10 Parts, as 20, 30, 40, 50, &c.

ARTICLES [of the *Clergy*] certain Statues or Ordinances, made concerning Eccleſiaſtical Perſons and Cauſes.

To ARTICLE, [*articuler*, F.] to enter into, draw up or make Articles.

ARTICLE *of Faith* [*Theology*] ſome Point of Chriſtian Doctrine, which we are obliged to believe, as having been revealed by God himſelf, &c.

ARTICLE *of Death*, the laſt Pangs or Agony of a dying Perſon.

ARTI'CULAR [of *articularis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Joints.

ARTICULARIS *morbus* [in *Medicine*] a Diſeaſe of the Joints, the Gout, *L.*

ARTI'CULATE [*articulatus*, L.] diſtinct, as when Words or Sounds are ſo clearly pronounced, that every Syllable may be heard.

ARTICULATE *Sounds*, thoſe Sounds that may be expreſſed by Letters, and compoſe Words.

ARTI'CULATENESS, Diſtinctneſs.

ARTI'CULUS, a Joint in the Body of an Animal; a Joint or Knot in Plants or Vegetables, alſo a Knuckle of the Fingers, *L.*

ARTI'CULUS, an Article or Condition in a Covenant, &c. alſo a Chief Head in a Diſcourſe, *L.*

ARTICULUS [in *ancient Writ*] an Article or Complaint preſented by Way of Libel in a Spiritual Court.

ARTICULA'TION [*Anatomy*] a Junction or Connexion of the two Bones deſigned for Motion, *L.*

ARTICULATION [with *Grammarians*] is that Part of Grammar that treats firſt of Sounds and Letters, and afterwards of the Manner of their Combination or joining together, to compoſe Syllables and Words.

ARTICULATION [with *Botaniſts*] the Joints or Knots that are in ſome Hulls or Cods, as thoſe of the Herb *Ornithopodium Polygonaton*, &c.

ARTICULO'SE [*articuloſus*, L.] full of Joints.

A'RTIFICE [*artificium*, L.] a Trick, Slight or Knack; a cunning Fetch or crafty Device, *F.*

ARTI'FICER [*artifex*, L.] one who profeſſes ſome Art or Trade; a Workman, a Handicrafts-man.

ARTIFI'CIAL [*artificialis*, L.] done according to the Rules of Art; ſomething made by Art, not produced naturally or in the common Courſe of Things.

ARTIFICIAL *Day*, ſee Day.

ARTIFICIAL ARGUMENT [with *Rheteticians*] all thoſe Proofs or Conſiderations that proceed from the Genius, Induſtry or Invention of the Orator.

ARTIFICIAL *Lines* [on a *Sector* or *Scale*] are Lines ſo contrived as to repreſent the Logarithmetical Lines and Tangents, which by the Aſſiſtance of the Line of Numbers will ſolve all Queſtions in *Trigonometry*, *Navigation*, &c.

ARTIFI'CIALNESS [*artifice*, F. *artificium*, L.] Artfulneſs.

ARTIFI'CIAL *Numbers* [*Mathematicks*] are Logarithms or Logarithmetical Numbers relating to Signs, Tangents and Secants.

ARTI'LLERIES, Warlike Engines.

ARTI'LLERY [*artillerie*, F.] the heavy Equipage of War, comprehending all Sorts of great Fire Arms, with what belongs to them, as Canons, Mortars, &c. the ſame that is called Ordinance.

ARTILLERY [*Company* of *London*] a Band of Infantry or Company of Citizens, who train and practiſe Military Diſcipline in the *Artillery-Ground*.

Park of ARTILLERY [in a *Camp*] that Place ſet apart for the Artillery or large Fire Arms.

Train of ARTILLERY, a Set or Number of Pieces of Ordinance mounted on Carriages with all their Furniture, fit for marching.

ARTILLERY, is alſo uſed for what is called *Pyrotechnia*, or the Art of Fire-works, with all the Appurtenances of it.

ARTI-NATURAL [of *ars* and *naturalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Nature imitated by Art.

A'RTISAN, an Artificer, *F.*

A'RTIST [of *artiſte*, F.] a Maſter of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

To A'RTUATE [*artuatum*, L.] to divide by Joints, to quarter, to diſmember.

ARTOTY'RITES [of ἄρτος Bread, and τυρὸς, *Gr.* Cheeſe] a Sect of Hereticks of the ſecond Century, who uſed Bread and Cheeſe in the Euchariſt.

ARTUO'SE [*artuoſus*, L.] ſtrong made, well jointed or limbed.

A'RVAL } Burial or Funeral Solemnity, hence *Ar-*
A'RVIL } *vil Bread*, Loves diſtributed to the Poor at Funerals.

A'RVAL [*arvalis*, L.] belonging to Land, Land that is ſowed.

A'RVAL BROTHERS [among the *old Romans*] 12 Prieſts, who beſide their Office of performing Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land Marks.

ARULA [with *Aſtronomers*, i. e. a little Altar, a Conſtellation (according to the Poets) this is that by which the Gods ſwore when *Jupiter* went his Expedition againſt *Saturn*, and gaining their Point, placed it among the Stars, in perpetual Remembrance of it, alſo Men are wont to have this in their drinking Clubs, and to perform ſolemn Rites to it, who engage in Societies, they touch it with their Right-hands and imagine that to be a Token of Remembrance. It has two Stars in the Fire-hearth, two on the Baſis, in all four, *Eratoſthenes*.

A'RUM ["Αρον, *Gr.*] the Herb Wake-Robin.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS [*arundinaceus*, L.] of or like Reeds.

ARUNDINI'FEROUS [*arundinifer*, L.] bearing Reeds.

ARUNDI'NEOUS [*arundineus*, L.] of or belonging to Reeds.

ARUNDINE'TUM [*Dooms-Day-Book*] a Ground or Place where Reeds grow.

ARUNDINO'SE [*arundinoſus*, L.] full or abounding with Reeds.

ARURA [*old Records*] a Days Work at Plough.

A'RUSPICE [*aruſpicium*, L.] a Soothſaying or Divination by Inſpection into the Entrails of Beaſts.

ARU'SPICES [of *aris inſpiciendis*, i. e. inſpecting the Altars] Soothſayers who predicted from the Entrails of Beaſts, offered in Sacrifice, and from the ſeveral Circumſtances of them divined the Will of their Gods, and what might be hoped for; the Superſtition was firſt invented by the *Hetrurians*; but *Romulus* firſt inſtituted a College of *Aruſpices*.

ARYTÆNOI'DES ['Αρυτανοειδὴς of ἀρύω to drink, and εἶδος Shape] two Cartilages, the third and fourth of the *Larynx*, ſituate under the *Thyroides*, called alſo *Gutturales*, they ſerve to render the Voice more ſhrill or deep; they are ſo called, becauſe when their Proceſſes are joined together, they repreſent the Mouth of an Ewe, or the indented Lip of a Cup or Veſſel.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muſcles that ſerves to cloſe the *Larynx*, ſo called becauſe it derives its Origin from the poſterior and inferior Part of the *Arytænoides*.

ARY'THMOS ['Αρυθμὸς of α privat. and ῥύθμος the Pulſe, *Gr.*] a Sinking and Failure of the Pulſe, ſo as it can be no longer felt, *L.*

A'RZEL [with *Horſemen*] a Name or Title they give to a Horſe, that has a white Mark upon the Fat-foot behind. Some are ſo ſuperſtitious as to fancy, that by an unavoidable Fatality ſuch Horſes are unfortunate in Battles, and therefore ſome Cavaliers are ſo biaſſed with Prejudice, that they do not care to uſe them.

As a *Roman* Pound Weight containing 12 Ounces; or any Integer divided into 12 Parts; alſo a Copper Coin in Value about 5 Farthings *Engliſh* Money, *L.*

As [in *proper Names*] at the Beginning ſhews, that the Name owes its Original to the *Saxon* Word Æye, an Aſh-tree, or indeed generally any Sort of Tree, as, *Aſton*, *Aſton*, &c.

A'SA *Dulcis*, the Gum *Benzoin* or *Benjamin*.

ASA *fœtida*, a Gum, preſſed out of a Plant growing in *Perſia*, of a very ſtrong Scent.

ASAPHI'A ['Ασαφεία of α privat. and σαφὴς, plain, manifeſt or open, *Gr.*] a Hoarſeneſs or Lowneſs of Voice proceeding from an ill Frame or Diſpoſition of the Organs of Speech.

ASAPHI'A ['Ασαφία, Gr.] Obſcurity, Uncertainty, *L.*

ASA'PPI } [among the *Turks*] Soldiers who are ex-
ASAPPES } poſed to the firſt Shock of the Enemies, for this Purpoſe, that being fatigued, and their Swords blunted by them, the *Spahi's* and *Janizaries* may fall on, and gain the eaſier Conqueſts; they are made ſo little Account of, that they are often made to ſerve as Bridges for the Cavalry to paſs over in bad Roads, and for Faſcines to fill up Ditches; they are for the moſt part natural *Turks*, and ſerve without Pay, only for what Plunder they can get.

ASARABA'CCA } [*Botany*] an Herb good to provoke
A'SARUM } Vomiting, &c.

ASA'ROTUM [ἀσάρωτον, *Gr.*] a ſort of fine Pavement in the Dining Rooms of the *Romans*, made of ſmall Tiles of ſeveral Colours, ſo artfully contriv'd and inlaid, that the Room look'd as if it were ſwept, but that the Scraps were left on the Floor.

ASBE'STINE, of the Nature or Quality of *asbeſtinum*.

ASBE'STINUM ['Ασβέστινον, of α privative and σβέννυω, *Gr.* to extinguiſh] a Sort of Linen or Cloth made of a Stone called *Cariſtices*, fit to be ſpun as Wool or Flax, of which the Ancients made Napkins, which when they were foul, they caſt into the Fire, and they became as white as they were before; but received no Injury by the Fire, and little or no Diminution. When the *Romans* burnt the Bodies of their Dead to preſerve their Aſhes, they wrapt them in this Sort of Cloth; which tranſmitted the Fire to the Bodies, and preſerved the Aſhes by themſelves.

ASBE'STOS [ἄσβεστος, Gr.] a Stone of which Cloth was made, that would not burn nor waſte but very inconſiderably, tho' thrown into the Fire.

ASCALO'NIA [of *Aſcalon* a City of *Paleſtine*] a Scallion, a ſort of Onion.

ASCA'RIDES [ἀσκαρίδες, of ἀσκέω, *Gr.* to move] Arſe-Worms, a kind of little Worms ſometimes found in the *Rectum*, which tickle it, and are troubleſome; alſo the *Bots* in Horſes.

ASCAU'NCE, See *Askaunce*.

To ASCE'ND [*aſcendere*, L.] to go, get or climb up; alſo to riſe or fly upwards.

The ASCE'NDANT [*aſcendens*, L.] as *to gain the Aſcendant of a Perſon*, is to obtain a Power over him, &c. to have an Over-ruling or powerful Influence over a Perſon.

ASCENDANT [with *Aſtrologers*] that Degree of the Equator, or that Part of the Heaven which riſes or is coming above the Horizon in the Eaſt, when any Perſon is born, called alſo the Angle of the firſt Houſe in a Scheme, or an Horoſcope.

ASCENDANT *Line* } [with *Genealogiſts*] ſignify ſuch
ASCENDANT } Relations as have gone before us, or thoſe that were or are nearer the Root of the Family.

ASCENDANT [in *Architecture*] an Ornament in Maſonry and Joyners Work, which borders the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. It differs according to the ſeveral Orders of Architecture, and conſiſts of three Parts, the *Top*, which is called the Traverſe, and the two Sides, which are called the Aſcendents. The ſame as *Chambranle*.

ASCE'NDING [with *Aſtronomers*] ſignifies thoſe Stars or Degrees of the Heavens, &c. which are riſing above the Horizon in any Parallel of the Equator.

ASCENDING *Latitude* [*Aſtronomy*] the Latitude of a Planet when going towards the Poles.

ASCENDING *Node* [*Aſtronomy*] is that Point of a Planet's Orbit wherein it paſſes the Ecliptick to proceed to the Northward.

ASCENDING *Signs* [*Aſtrology*] are thoſe Signs which are upon the Aſcent or Riſe, from the Nadir to the Zenith.

ASCENDING [by *Anatomiſts*] a Term apply'd to ſuch Veſſels as carry the Blood upwards, or from the lower to the higher Parts of the Body.

ASCE'NSION, a riſing, going, or getting up, *L.*

ASCENSION *Day*, a Feſtival obſerved ten Days before *Whitſuntide*, in Remembrance of our Saviour's aſcending into Heaven.

ASCENSIONS *and Deſcenſions of Signs* [*Aſtronomy*] are Arches of the Equator riſing or ſetting with ſuch a Sign or Part of the Zodiack, or with any Planet or Star that happens to be in it, and are either right or oblique.

Right ASCENSION [*Aſtronomy*] is that Degree of the Equator reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, which riſes with either the Sign, Sun or Star, on the Horizon of a right Sphere; or it is that Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial that comes to the Meridian with the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens.

Oblique ASCENSION [*Aſtronomy*] is that Degree and Minute of the Equator which riſes with the Center of the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens, on the Horizon of an oblique Sphere.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the right and oblique Aſcenſion, or it is the Space of Time the Sun riſes or ſets before or after ſix a Clock.

ASCENSO'RIUM, thoſe Steps by which a Perſon aſcends.

ASCE'NT [*aſcenſus*, L.] the Motion of a Body tending from below upwards, an aſcending or going up; alſo the Steepneſs of an Hill, a riſing Ground, *&c.*

A'SCENT [with *Logicians*] a Sort of Reaſoning, in which the Reaſoner proceeds from Particulars to Univerſals.

ASCENT *of Fluids* [with *Philoſophers*] is their riſing above their own Level, between the Surfaces of nearly contiguous Bodies, or in ſlender Capillary Glaſs Tubes, *&c.*

To ASCE'RTAIN [of *ad* and *certus*, L. or perhaps of *acertener*, O. F.] to aſſert for certain, to aſſure, to fix or ſet a Price upon.

ASCE'TICK [ἀσκητικὸς, of ἀσκέω to exerciſe, *Gr.*] of or belonging to religious Exerciſes, as Meditation, Prayer; Monkiſh.

ASCE'TICS [Ἀσκηταὶ, Gr.] Perſons who in the Primitive Times devoted themſelves to the Exerciſes of Piety and Virtue, in a retired Life, and eſpecially to Prayer and Mortification.

ASCESTE'RIUM [of ἀσκέω, Gr.] a Monaſtery.

ASCHYNO'MENE [of Αἰσχύνομαι, *Gr.* to be aſhamed] a Plant or Herb, that takes its Name from bluſhing; becauſe when any Perſon comes near it, it gathers in.

A'SCII [Ἄσκιοι of α privat. and σκιὰ, Gr. a Shadow] thoſe Inhabitants of the Globe, who at certain Times in the Year have no Shadow at 12 a Clock, ſuch are the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, by reaſon that the Sun is ſometimes Vertical to them.

ASCITÆ, See *Aſcodrigiles*.

A'SCITES [Ἀσκίτης of ἀσκὸς, Gr.] a Species of Dropſy, affecting chiefly the Abdomen or Lower-belly, and the depending Parts, proceeding from an Extravaſation and Collection of Water got out of its proper Veſſels, by Means of Obſtruction and the Weakneſs of the *Glands* and *Viſcera*, a Water Dropſy, which cauſes the Lower-belly, *Scrotum*, &c. to ſwell and ſtand out.

ASCI'TICK [in *Medicine*] pertaining to, or troubled with the Dropſy.

ASCLE'PIAS [with *Botaniſts*] Swallow-wort, or Silken Cicely.

ASCLEPIA'DEAN *Verſe*, a Sort of Verſe either *Greek* or *Latin*, that conſiſts of 4 Feet, a Spondee a Choriambus, and 2 Dactyls, as *Horat.* Lib. 1. Od. 1.

Mecænas atavis edite regibus.

ASCO'LIA [Ἀσκώλια, *Gr.*] Feſtivals which the *Attick* Peaſants celebrated to *Bacchus*, in which they ſacrificed a Buck, as the Deſtroyer of their Vines, *&c.* they made a Bottle of the Victim's Skin, and filling it with Oil and Wine, endeavoured to leap upon it with one Foot, and he that firſt fixed himſelf upon it, had the Bottle for his Reward, *L.*

ASCODRI'GILES [of ἀσκὸς, *Gr.* a Bottle] Hereticks in the ſecond Century, who pretended they were repleniſhed with *Montanus*'s Paraclete; they introduced the *Bacchanals* into their Churches, where having a Buck's Skin full of Wine, they danced round it; ſaying, *this is the Veſſel of the new Wine ſpoken of in the Goſpel.*

ASCODROU'TES, a Sect in the ſecond Century, who rejected the Uſe of all Sacraments, on this Notion, that incorporeal Things cannot be communicated by viſible and corporeal Things.

To ASCRI'BE [*aſcribere*, L.] to attribute, to impute, to father a Thing upon one.

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS [*aſcriptitius*, L.] regiſtered, inrolled.

ASCY'RON [*Botany*] the Herb St. *Peter's Wort.*

ASH [Aſc, *Sax.* aſhe, Dan.] a Tree well known.

ASH [in *proper Names*] at the Beginning generally denotes that the Name was derived from the Aſh-tree, as *Aſhby*, *Aſton*, &c. See *As*.

To ASHA'ME of ȝcamian, *Sax.*] to put to Shame, to cauſe to be aſhamed.

ASHO'RE [of ȝcore, *Sax.*] upon the Shore, Ground, or dry Land.

ASHES [aȝhan or axan, *Sax.*] the Terrene or earthy Part of Wood, or other combuſtible Bodies, remaining after they are burnt; in Chymical Writers they are expreſſed by this Character. E

ASH FIRE [*Chymiſtry*] the mildeſt Fire uſed in Chymical Operations, when the Veſſel containing the Matter to be heated is covered underneath, and on all Sides, with Aſhes, Sand, or the Filings of Iron; the ſame is called *Sand Fire*.

AH A'SHLERING [with *Builders*] is a Name given to quartering, to tack to in Garrets, in Height about 2 ½, or 3 Foot perpendicular to the Floor, up to the Inſide of the Rafters.

A'SHTAROTH [עשתרות *Heb.* or as the Septuagint Ἀστάρτη, or as the *Phœnicians* called her *Aſtroarche*] was the Chief Goddeſs of the *Sidonians*; ſome take *Luna* [the Moon] to be meant, and ſome *Venus*.

That *Luna* is meant is probable, becauſe the *Pagans* talked of the *Sun* and *Moon* as Husband and Wife, and in *Jeremiah* ſhe is called the Queen of Heaven.

Philo Biblius relates, that this *Aſtaroth* having taken upon her the Shape of a Bull, travelled all over the World, and upon her Return landed at *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, and there conſecrated a Star, that ſhe found in her Way, that had fallen from the Sky to the Earth; though ſome ſay ſhe was worſhipped in the Shape of an Ewe. The Manner of worſhipping her was after the Manner of that of *Venus*, by committing Fornication in her Temple. It ſhould ſeem that the *Heathens* thought, as ſhe had a viſible Influence in the Generation of Children, and upon the Humours and Affections of Women, ſo they ought in her Adoration to perform thoſe Actions, unto which ſhe incited them.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the firſt Day of *Lent*, ſo called from an ancient Cuſtom of the Church of faſting in Sackcloth with Aſhes on their Heads, as a Sign of Humiliation.

ASH WEED, an Herb

A'SIA, one of the four Parts of the World.

ASIA'TICKS, the Inhabitants of *Aſia*.

ASI'DE [in a *Play*] is ſomething that an Actor ſpeaks apart, or as it were to himſelf.

A'SIMA [אשימא *Heb.*] a Deity of ſome of the ancient Eaſtern People, who was worſhipped, as ſome ſay, under the Image of an Ape, or, as others ſay, of a Goat or a Ram. They were wont to worſhip the Sign in the Zodiack called *Aries*, and on this Account the *Egyptians* abhorred the other Nations, who killed thoſe Creatures, that they adored.

A'SINARY [*aſinarius*, L.] of or belonging to an Aſs.

ASK [of the *Saxon* Æſc] as ſome Writers ſay, was the Name of the firſt Man, and thence ſignifies Mankind, as *Æſcwine* ſignifies a Friend to Man, *Eſcwig* a couragious Man, or a Leader of an Army.

ASINESIA, See *acineſia*.

ASINI'NE [*aſininus*, L.] Belonging to an Aſs.

To ASK [acȝian, and axiȝian, *Sax.*] to enquire, to demand, to require.

To look ASRAU'NT, ASKAUNSE } *i. e.* to look ſideways.

ASKE'W [of a and ſcheiw, *Teut.* Diſdain] diſdainfully, obliquely.

ASLEE'P [of a and ȝlæpan, *Sax.*] Sleeping, in Sleep.

ASLO'PE [a and ſlap, Du.] awry, ſlanting, on one ſide.

ASMATO'GRAPHER [Ἀσματόγραφος, Gr.] a Compoſer of Songs.

ASMATO'GRAPHY [of ᾆσμα a Song, and γράφω, Gr. to write] the Compoſition of Songs.

ASMODÆ'US, an evil Spirit mentioned in the Apocryphal Writings, a Friend to Lechery.

ASO'MA-

Aso'matous [*asomatus*, L. ἀσώματος, *Gr.*] incorporeal or without a Body.

Asoti'a [Ἀσωτία, *Gr.*] Riotousness, Temperance, Prodigality, *L.*

Asp } [ἀσπὶς, Gr.] a small Serpent, whose Bite is
A'spic } deadly.

Asp, the Aspen-tree, a kind of White Poplar, the Leaves of which are small, and always tremble.

Aspa'lathum } [ἀσπάλαθος, Gr.] the Wood of a
Aspa'lathus } prickly Tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the Taste, of a strong Scent and a purple Colour.

Aspa'ragus [ἀσπάραγος, of α and σπείρεσθαι to sow, because it grows for many Years without being sown] a Plant well known.

Aspa'ragus [the first Sprout or Shoot of a Plant that comes forth before the unfolding of the Leaves.

Aspa'ragus *sylvestris* [*Botan.*] Wild Sperage, *L.*

A'spect [*aspectus*, L.] Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

To Aspe'ct [*aspectare*, *L.*] to look upon earnestly or often, to look towards, to behold stedfastly.

A'spect [with *Astrologers*] is when two Planets are joined with or behold each other; or when they are placed at such a Distance in the *Zodiack*, that they (as it is said) mutually help or afflict one another, or have their Virtues or Influences encreased or diminished.

Aspect [with *Astronomers*] signifies the Situation of the Stars or Planets in respect to each other; or certain Configurations or mutual Relations between the Planets arising from their Situation in the Zodiack.

Double Aspect [in *Painting*] *i. e.* when a single Figure represents two or more different Objects.

Partile Aspects [*Astrol.*] is when Planets are distant just such a Number of Degrees, as 30, 36, 45, *&c.*

Platic Aspects [*Astrol.*] are when the Planets do not regard each other from these very Degrees; but the one exceeds as much as the other wants.

Aspe'ctable [*aspectabilis*, L.] worthy to be look'd upon.

A'spen *Tree*, see *Asp*.

A'sper, a Turkish Coin in Value about three Farthings.

To A'sperate [*asperatum*, L.] to make rough.

Aspera'tion, a making rough, *L.*

Asperifo'liæ *Plantæ* [with *Botanists*] rough-leaved Plants, such as have their Leaves placed alternately, or in no certain Order on the Stalks, and whose Flower is monopetalous, or but one single Leaf cut or divided into five Partitions, as Comfry, Wild Bugloss, Hounds-tongue, *&c.* L.

Asperifo'lious [*asperifolius*, Lat.] having rough Leaves.

Asperifo'liousness [*foliorum asperitas*] Roughness of Leaves.

A'sperma arte'ria [with *Anatomists*] the rough Artery, the Wind-pipe, a gristly Vessel, which consists of several Rings and Parts; the Office of which is to take in the Breath, to form and convey the Voice, *L.*

Aspe'rity [*asperitas*, L.] the Inequality or Roughness of the Surface of any Body, whereby some Parts of it stick out beyond the Body, so as to hinder the Hand from passing over easily and freely.

Asperity [with *Philosophers*] the Roughness or Unevenness of the Surface of any natural Body; so that some Parts of it stick out so far above the rest, as to hinder the Finger or Hand from passing over it easily and freely.

Aspe'rula [with *Botanists*] the Herb Wood-row or Wood-roof, Liver-wort or Stare, *L.*

Asperna'tion, a Despising, *&c.* L.

To Aspe'rse [*aspersum* of *aspergere*, L.] to defame or slander, to speak evil of, to cast a Blemish on a Person's Reputation.

Asphalites [of α and σφάλλω, *Gr.* I supplant] the fifth *Vertebra* of the Loins.

Aspha'ltos [Ἄσφαλτος, Gr.] a Sort of Bitumen or Pitch gathered off the Lake *Asphaltes*, a Lake in *Judea* of so pestilential a Quality, that the Vapours that rise out of it kill any Birds that fly over it, nor will the Waters suffer any Creature to live in it. This Lake is 580 Furlongs long, and 150 broad, and the River *Jordan* falls into it. It is surrounded by Hills, and is the Place where *Sodom* and *Gomorrha* are said to have been situated.

Aspha'ltum, a sort of bituminous Stone found near the ancient *Babylon*, which, mixed with other Matters, makes an excellent Cement, impenetrable by Water, and incorruptible by Air, suppos'd to be that celebrated Mortar of which the Walls of *Babylon* were built.

Aspho'delus [with *Botanists*] the Flower call'd Daffodil, or vulgarly, Daffy-down-dilly, *L.*

Oil of Aspic [of *spica*, L. an Ear of Corn] is an inflamable Oil drawn from a Plant resembling *Lavender*.

Aspila'tes [ἀσπιλάτης, Gr.] a precious Stone of a silver Colour, good against Lunacy.

To A'spirate [of *aspirare*, L.] to pronounce with an Aspiration.

Aspira'tion, Breathing, *L.*

Aspiration } [in *Grammar*] a Character (') over a
A'sperate } *Greek* Letter, which has the Force and Sound of an *h*.

To Aspi're [*aspirare*, L.] to pretend to, to seek ambitiously, to aim at Honour, to covet or desire with Earnestness.

A'spis [ἀσπὶς, Gr.] an Aspic or Asp, a most venomous Serpent, whose Eyes are not in the Forehead, but in the Temples; one kind of them kills by Thirst; another by Sleep; and a third by Bleeding; the Parties bitten by them dying either of Thirst, Sleeping or Bleeding.

Asple'nion [ἀσπλήνιον, Gr.] the Herb Ceterach, Milwaste or Spleen-wort.

Asporta'tion, a Carrying away, *L.*

Aspene'lla [*Botany*] the Herb Great Shave-grass or Horse-tail.

Asps [*Hieroglyphically*] were used as an Emblem of Sacredness; and accordingly the Kings of *Egypt* had them on their Crowns to intimate the Sacredness of their Persons; that none might presume or attempt to dishonour or injure them expecting a signal Punishment: as tho' they signified that he that rose up against his Prince, did encounter with a Serpent, and was like to meet with nothing but deadly and venomous Repulses.

Ass [*asinus*, L. ayal, *Sax.*] a Beast of Burden well known.

An Ass [*Hieroglyphically*] was used by the Ancients to represent a stupid and ignorant Fellow, an Enemy to Piety and Religion.

Asses *Head* and Asses *Ears* on a human Body represented an ignorant Fellow, who was unacquainted with the World. For the *Egyptians* were wont to put the Heads of Animals on human Bodies, to express the Inclinations and Dispositions of those Persons who were like such Beasts.

Ass-herd, a Keeper or Feeder of Asses; also a Company of Asses.

Assa *Dulcis*, Gum Benzoin.

A'ssach } [in *Wales*] an ancient Way of Purgation,
A'ssart } where the Person accused of a Crime clear'd himself by the Oaths of 300 Men.

Assai' [in *Musick Books*] is always joined with some other Word to weaken the Strength or Signification of the Word to which it is joined. Thus, for example, when it is joined with the Words *Vivace Allegro* or *Presto*, all which denote a quick Movement, it denotes that the Musick must not be performed quite so brisk or quick as each of these Words, if alone, would require: Again, being joined to either of the Words, *Adagio*, *grave* or *largo*, which all denote a slow Movement, it intimates that the Musick must not be performed quite so slow, as each of those Words, if alone, would require.

To Assai'l [of *assaillir*, F.] to assault, to attack, to set upon.

Assai'lant, one who assaults another, *F.*

Assapa'nick, a little Creature in *America*, a Sort of flying Squirrel.

A'ssart [*assartum*, L.] a Tree pulled up by the Roots.

Assart [of *assartir*, F. to make plain, which *Spelman* derives of *Exertum*, F.] to pluck up by the Roots.

Assart [in *Law*] an Offence committed in the Forest by pulling up the Woods which serve as Thickets or a Covert for the Deer.

Assart, a Parcel of Land assarted.

Assart *Rents*, Rents paid to the Crown for Lands assarted.

To Assart, to grub up Trees, Bushes, *&c.*

Assasia're [*ancient Deeds*] to take Assessors or Fellow-Judges.

Assa'tion [in *Pharmacy*] the preparing or dressing of Medicaments in their own Juices, without the Addition of any foreign Moisture.

An Assa'ssinate } an Assassinator.
An Assa'ssin }

To

To Assa'ssinate, to murder privately or barbarously.

Assassina'tion, such a Murthering

Assassina'tor [*assassinat*, F.] an Assassin.

Assassi'nians, a petty Government or Body of *Mahometan* Thieves, or Military Knights, who call'd their King the *Ancient of the Mountains*, who taught their Youth to *assassinate* whom they were commanded; they had six Cities in their Possession, and were about 40000 in Number, and inhabited *Antaradus* in *Syria*. At the Command of their chief Master they would refuse no Pain or Peril, but stab any Prince he commanded them. They were subdued and their King put to Death by the *Cham* of *Tartary*, *An.* 1257. Hence those that are ready to execute bloody Designs are called *Assassins*.

Assatu're [*assatura*, L.] a Roast, or roasted Meat.

Assau'lt [*assaut*, F.] Onset, Attack.

Assau'lt [in a *Law* Sense] a violent kind of Injury done to a Man's Person, by offering to give a Blow, or by threatening Words.

Assault [in *Military Affairs*] an Attack or Effort made upon a Place to gain it by main Force.

To Assault } [*Faire assaut*, and *assailir*, F.]
To make an Assault } to set upon, to attack.

To go Assault, to grow proud as Bitches do.

Assay [*Essai*, F.] Trial, Proof.

Assay *Master* [of the Mint] an Officer who weighs the Bullion, and takes care that it be Standard.

To Assay [*essayer*, F.] to try or prove.

Assaying [with *Musicians*] a Flourishing before they begin to play.

Assay'er *of the King*, an Officer indifferently appointed between the Master of the Mint, and Merchants who bring Silver thither for Exchange, for the due Trial of Silver.

Assecta'tion, a Following, *L.*

Assecura're [*Old Records*] to make secure by Pledges or any solemn Interposition of Faith.

Assecu'tion, an Obtaining, *L.*

Asseda'tion [*Law* Term] a Taxing of the King's Farms.

Asse'mblage, an Uniting or Joining of Things together, or the Things so united or joined, *F.*

To Asse'mble [*assembler*, F. of *ad* to, and *simul* together, *L.*] to call, come, meet, or get together.

Asse'mblee [in *Heraldry*] a Duftail or more to hold the two Parts of the Escutcheon together, where the Partition Line is being counter-chargedis, some of the Metal and some of the Colour of the Escutcheon, *F.*

Asse'mbly [*assemblée*, F.] A Concourse or Meeting together of People.

Unlawful Asse'mbly [in a *Law* Sense] is the Meeting together of three or more Persons for the committing of an unlawful Act, altho' they do not effect it.

Assembly [with *Military Men*] is a particular Beat of the Drum or Sound of the Trumpet, and is an Order for the Soldiers to repair to their Colours.

Assembly [with the *Beau monde*] a stated and general Meeting of Persons of both Sexes, for Conversation, Gaming, Gallantry, *&c.*

To Asse'nt [*assentire*, L.] To consent or agree to.

A'ssent [*assensus*, L.] Consent, Agreeing with, Approbation.

Actual Assent, is a Judgment whereby the Mind perceives a Thing to be true.

Habitual Assent, consists of certain Habits induced in the Mind by repeated Arts.

Assentamen, a *Virginian* Pink.

Assentation, Compliance with the Opinion of another out of Flattery or Dissimulation, a Soothing and Cogging.

Assenta'tor, a Flatterer, *L.*

Assenta'tory [*assentatorius*, L.] belonging to a Flatterer or Flattery.

Assenta'trix, a Woman Flatterer, *L.*

To Asse'rt [*asserere*, L.] to affirm, to maintain, to hold.

Asse'rtion, Affirmation, Conclusion; an Opinion produced and maintained, *L.*

Assertion [with *Scholasticks*] a Proposition which is advanced, which the Advancer avows to be true, and is ready to maintain in publick.

To Asse'rve [*asservire*, L.] to serve to.

Asse'ssion, a sitting down, at or by, or together, an assisting.

Asse'ssment, the Act of assessing or rating; also the Rate itself.

Assessor [*assesseur*, F.] one who sits by and assists another in Office and Authority; a Judge Lateral or Assistant; also one who makes the Assessment or Rate for the Payment of publick Taxes; also an Officer in the Presbyterian Assemblies, *L.*

Asse'ssory [*assessorius*, L.] belonging to Assistance; sitting at or by.

Asse'ssure [*assessura*, L.] a sitting by, or being continually at.

A'ssets [*assez*, Fr. *i. e. Satis*, enough] Effects sufficient to discharge the Burthen laid on an Executor or Heir for satisfying the Testator's Debts or Estates.

Real Assets [in *Law*] are where a Man dies possess'd of Lands in Fee Simple.

Personal Assets [in *Law*] are where a Man dies possess'd of any Personal Estate.

Assets *per Descent* [in *Law*] are where a Man enters into Bonds, and dies seized of Lands in Fee Simple, which descend to his Heirs, and therefore chargeable as Assets in his Hands.

Assets *entre mains* [in *Law*] is when a Man dies indebted, leaving to his Executors sufficient wherewith to discharge his Debts and Legacies, *F.*

To Asse'verate } [*asseveratum*, L.] to avouch, to
Asse'ver } affirm boldly, to avow, to assure.

Assevera'tion, an earnest Affirmation or Avouching.

Assewia're [*Old Latin Writers*] to draw Water from marshy Grounds.

Assi'deans [a Sect among the *Jews* divided into חסדים the Merciful, and צדיקים *Heb.* the Just] the Fathers and Predecessors of the *Pharisees* and *Essenes*; they preferred their Traditions before the written Word, and set up for a Sanctity and Purity that exceeded the Law; but at last fell into the Error of the *Sadducees*, in denying the Resurrection, Rewards and Punishments after this Life.

Asside'ntia *Signa* [according to *Galen*] those Symptoms that are sometimes present to a Disease, but not always so, *L.*

Assida're } [*Old Records*] to tax equally.
Assida're }

Assidu'ity [*assiduitas*, L.] continual Care, constant Application or Attendance, great Diligence.

Assi'duous [*assiduus*, L.] diligent, close at Business, *&c.*

To Assie'ge [*assieger*, Fr.] to baffle.

Assie'nto, a Contract between the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, for furnishing the *Spanish West Indies* with Negroe Slaves.

To Assi'gn [*assignare*, L. *assigner*, F.] to appoint, to allot; also to shew or set forth.

To Assign [in *Law*] to make over a Right to another, also to appoint or set forth, as *to assign Errors*, is to shew where the Errors are committed.

Assign [*assignatus*, L. *assigné*, F.] a Person who is appointed or deputed by another, either to perform any Business, or to enjoy any thing.

To Assign *with Judgment* [*Law* Phrase] is to shew how and where the Judgment is unjust.

To Assign *the Cessit* [*Law* Phrase] to shew how the Plaintiff has ceased or given over.

To Assign *Waste* [*Law* Phrase] is to shew especially wherein the Waste is committed.

Assi'gnable [of *assigner*, F.] that may be assigned.

Assigna'tion, a making over a Thing to another; also an Appointment, *L.*

Assigne'e [*assignatus*, L.] a Person to whom a Thing is legally assigned or made over, or who is appointed to act for another, either by Law or Deed.

Assignee *in Law*, is a Person whom the Law makes so without any Appointment of the Person concerned; so an Executor is an Assignee in Law to the Testator.

Assignee *by Deed*, is one who is appointed by a Person, as when the Lessee of a Term assigns the same to another, then he is Assignee by Deed.

Assi'gnment [*assignatio*, L.] the Act of assigning or setting over the Interest of any thing to another, as the *Assignment of a Lease*, &c.

Assignment *of Dower* [in *Law*] the setting out the Marriage Portion or Dower of a Woman by the Heir, according to the Establishment before made.

Assi'milateness [of *assimilis*, L.] Likeness.

ASSIMILA'TION, an Act whereby Things are render'd similar or like to one another, *L.*

ASSIMILA'TION [in *Philosophy*] a sort of Motion by which some Bodies are changed into other Bodies, aptly disposed into a Nature like or homogeneous to their own; the Operation of Nature, by which the nutritious Juice is render'd like the Substance of that animal Body, into which it is to be changed and united; the Mutation of the Chyle into Blood.

ASSIMULA'RE [*Old Records*] to put together, L.

To ASSI'MULATE [*assimulare*, L.] to feign or counterfeit.

ASSIMULA'TION, a making the Likeness of a Counterfeiting.

ASSI'SA [in *Law*] originally signified a Court where the Judges heard and determined Causes, but now it is apply'd to other Courts of Judicature besides the County Courts, which are held by Judges itinerant, which Courts are commonly called the *Assizes*.

ASSI'SA *Cadere* [*Law Phrase*] to be Nonsuited.

ASSISA *Nocumenti* [*Phrase* in *Law*] Assize of Nuisance, *L.*

ASSISA *continuanda* [in *Law*] a Writ directed to the Justices to take an Assize for the Continuance of a Cause, where certain Records alledg'd cannot be procured by the Party in Time, *L.*

ASSISA *Panis & Cervisiæ* [*Law* Phrase] signifies the Power or Privilege of adjusting or assigning the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer, *L.*

ASSISA *Judicium* [*Law Phrase*] signifies a Judgment of the Court given either against the Plaintiff or Defendant for Default, *L.*

ASSISA *Propaganda* [*Law Phrase*] a Writ directed to the Justices for the Stop of Proceedings, by reason of the King's Business, in which the Party is employ'd, L.

ASSISA *cadit in Juratum* [*Law* Phrase] is where the Thing that is in Controversy is so doubtful, that it must of Necessity be try'd by a Jury.

ASSISA *de utrum* [in *Law*] lies for a Parson against a Layman, or *e contra* for Lands or Tenements, doubtful whether they be in Lay Fee or Free Alms.

ASSISA *capi in modum Assisæ* [*Law* Phrase] is when the Defendant pleads to the Assize without taking any Exception, to either the Court, Declaration, or Writ, *L.*

ASSI'SOR, the same as *Assessor*.

ASSI'SORS [in *Scot.*] the same as Jurors in *England*.

To ASSI'ST [*assistere*, L.] to stand by, to help, to aid or succour; also to be present.

ASSI'STANT [*assistens*, L.] assisting, aiding, helping, succouring, *F.*

An ASSISTANT [*assistens*, L.] a Stander by, a helper; a Partner or Collegue in the Management of any Affair, *F.*

ASSI'STATA [with *Logicians*] Arguments or Assertions impossible to be true; as to accuse an Infant of Adultery; to say a Person holds his Peace, and yet that he is talking.

ASSIUS *Lapis* [of *Assus* a Town of *Mysia* where they were digged] a sort of Stone wherewith Coffins were made by the Ancients that wasted the dead Body.

ASSI'SUS [*Old Law*] demised or formed out for a certain assessed Rent either in Money or Provisions.

ASSI'ZE [*assizes*, F. of *assideo*, L. to sit by or at] a Sitting of Justices by Virtue of their Commission, to hear and determine Causes, and the Court so held is called *The Assize*.

ASSI'ZE } a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Recovery of Possession of Things immoveable, of which yourself or Ancestors have been disseised.

ASSISE }

ASSIZE [of *Bread*, *Ale*, &c.] a Statute or Ordinance relating to the Price, Weight, Measure or Order of several Commodities; also the Measure or Quantity itself; thus it is said, when Wheat, *&c.* is of such a Price, the Bread shall be of such Assize.

ASSISE [in *Law*] a fourfold Writ for the recovering of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* of which one has been dispossess'd; also the Jury summoned upon such Writs.

To ASSIZE [of *assise*, F.] to adjust Weights and Measures.

ASSIZE *of darrein Presentment* [*Law* Term] a Writ lying where a Man and his Ancestors have presented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards, it being void by his Death, a Stranger presents a Clerk to the same Church in Opposition to the former Patron.

ASSISE *of the Forest* [*Forest Law*] a Statute concerning Orders to be observed in the King's Forest.

ASSIZE *de mort de Ancestrel* [*Law Phrase*] a Writ that lies where my Father, Brother, Uncle, *&c.* dies seized of Lands, Tenements, Rents, *&c.* held in Fee Simple, and after their Death a Stranger abates.

ASSIZES were originally used for extraordinary Sittings of superior Judges in the inferior Courts depending on their Jurisdiction, to inquire whether the subaltern Judges and Officers did their Duty.

ASSIZE *of Novel Disseizin* [in *Law*] a Writ lying where a Tenant in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Life, is lately disseis'd of his Lands or Tenements, Rent-Service, Rent-Seck or Rent-Charge, Common of Pasture, Common Way, *&c.*

Special ASSIZE, a particular Commission granted to several Persons, to take Cognizance of some one or two Cases, as a Disseizin or the like.

Clerk of ASSIZE, an Officer of the Court who sets down all Things judiciarily done by the Justices of Assize in their Circuits.

ASSI'ZER *of Weights and Measures*, an Officer who has the Care and Oversight of those Matters.

ASSO'CIABLE [of *associare*, L.] sociable.

ASSO'CIABLENESS, Socialness, Fitness or Agreeableness for Company or Conversation

An ASSO'CIATE [of *ad* and *socius*, L. *associé*, F.] a Companion, a Partner.

To ASSOCIATE [*associare*, L.] to bring into some Society or Fellowship, to join or keep Company with.

An ASSOCIA'TION, an entering into Society with others, a joining with them to perform some Act, *L.*

ASSOCIA'TION [in *Law*] a Patent from the King to the Justices of Assize, to admit other Persons for Collegues and Fellows in that Affair

A'SSOCIATION *of Ideas* [*Philosophy*] is where two or more Ideas constantly and immediately succeed one another in the Mind, so that one shall almost infallibly produce the other; whether there be any natural Relation between them or not.

ASSO'DES [with *Physicians*] a continual Fever, when the outward Parts are but moderately warm, but the inward Parts are in a great Heat, *&c.*

To ASSOI'L } [of *assoulare*, F. *absolvere*, L.] to absolve, deliver or set free from an Excommunication.

To ASSOY'L }

A'SSONANCE, an Ecchoing.

ASSONANCE [in *Rhetorick* and *Poetry*] is used where the Words of a Phrase or Verse have the same Sound or Termination, and yet make no proper Rhyme.

A'SSONANT [*assonans*, L.] agreeing in Sound.

ASSONANT *Rhymes* [*Poetry*] a kind of Verses common to the *Spaniards* where the Resemblance of Sound serves instead of natural Rhymes.

ASSUEFA'CTION, an accustoming one's self to any Thing, *L.*

To ASSU'ME [*assumere*, L.] to take to or upon one's self.

ASSU MPSIT [in *Law*] a naked Contract, or a voluntary Promise by Word of Mouth, by which a Man assumes and takes upon him to perform and pay any thing to another.

ASSU'MPTION, an assuming or taking; an Inference upon, *L.*

ASSUMPTION [with *Logicians*] the minor or second Proposition of a Syllogism.

ASSUMPTION [with *Roman Catholicks*] a Festival observed by them in Honour of the Virgin *Mary*'s being taken up into Heaven.

ASSU MPTIVE, Taken, *L.*

ASSUMPTIVE *Arms* [with *Heralds*] are such as a Man hath a Right to assume to himself by Virtue of some Action; as if a Man, who is no Gentleman by Blood, and has no Coat of Arms, shall in War take a Lord, *&c.* Prisoner, he is entitled to bear the Shield of such Prisoner, and to enjoy it to him and his Heirs.

ASSU'RANCE [*assurance*, F.] Sureness, Certainty, Security, Safety, Confidence.

ASSURANCE, the same as Insurance.

Policy of ASSURANCE, is a Contract whereby one or more Persons oblige themselves to make good any Damages that Goods, a House, Ship, *&c.* may sustain by Fire or the Sea, Pirates, *&c.*

To ASSURE [*asseurer*, F.] to affirm or assert; to warrant to promise or undertake a Thing.

ASSURER, a Person who assures.

To ASSWAGE [probably of *ad* and *suadeo*, L. to perswade] to allay or appease; to abate or grow calm.

ASTATI [of a privat. and ἵστημι, Gr. to ſtand firm, q. d unſtable] a Sect of Hereticks in the 9th Century, who received the Hereſy of the *Manichees*.

ASTEIS'MUS [Ἀστεισμὸς, Gr.] Courteſy, Civility, Pleaſantry.

ASTEI'SMUS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure wherein ſome pleaſant Jeſt is expreſſed, a kind of Irony.

ASTER [*Botany*] the Herb Star-wort, Share-wort, or Cod-wort, *L.*

ASTERA'MIUM [*Botany*] the Herb Maſter-wort or Pellitory of *Spain*, L.

ASTERI'AS [ἀστερίας, Gr.] a precious Stone that ſhines like a Star.

ASTE'RICUM [*Botany*] the Herb Pellitory of the Wall.

ASTE'RION [Ἀστέριον, Gr.] the Herb Cow-Parſnip.

A'STERISK [Ἀστερίσκος of ἀστὴρ a Star, Gr.] a little Mark in a Book, or writing in Form of a Star (*) ſet over any Word or Sentence to ſhew the Want of ſomething; or that ſomething is more eſpecially to be taken notice of, or to refer to the Margin.

A'STERISM [Ἀστερισμὸς of ἀστὴρ, a Star, Gr.] a Conſtellation or Cluſter of Fixed Stars, which on Globes is commonly repreſented by ſome particular Figure of a living Creature, &c. in order to the more eaſily diſtinguiſhing of their Places, as *Aries* the Ram, *Taurus* the Bull, and the reſt of the Signs of the *Zodiack*; as alſo *Urſa Major*, and *Urſa Minor* the two Bears.

ASTE'RITES [Ἀστέριτης, Gr.] a precious Stone, a kind of Oval, which ſparkles with Beams like a Star.

ASTHMA [Ἄσθμα of ἄω or ἄημι to breathe, or ἀΐζειν to blow] a frequent Breathing, or Difficulty in fetching Breath, together with a ratling Sound and a Cough; Shortneſs of Breath, a wheezing Phthiſick.

To ASTI'PULATE [*aſtipulatum*, L.] to aſſent, to agree to, to accord.

ASTHMA'TICAL } [Ἀσθματικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to or
ASTHMA'TICK } troubled with an Aſthma; Purſy.

ASTIPULA'TION, mutual Conſent or Agreement between ſeveral Parties, *L.*

To ASTO'NISH [*attonnere*, L. *Etonner*, O. Fr.] to cauſe an extraordinary Surpriſe and Admiration.

ASTO'NISHINGNESS [*Etonnement*, F.] Surprizing Nature or Quality.

ASTO'NISHMENT [*Eſtonnement*, O. F.] Extreme Surprize, Amazement.

ASTOU'NDED, aſtoniſhed, amazed. *Milton.*

ASTRÆ'A, the Daughter of *Jove* and *Themis*, the Goddeſs of Juſtice, who came from Heaven to dwell upon the Earth; but the Impieties and Injuſtice of that Age forced her to return to Heaven, and become the Sign *Virgo* (or as others will have it, *Libra*) ſo Juſtice fled to Heaven. This Goddeſs was painted by the Ancients in a Crimſon Mantle trimmed with Silver, a Pair of Scales in one Hand, and a Sword in the other.

A'STRAGAL [Ἀστράγαλος, Gr.] the *Aſtragal* is alſo uſed to ſeparate the *Faſciæ* of the Architrave; in which Caſe it is wrought in Chaplets or Beads and Berries. It is alſo uſed both above and below the Lifts, adjoining immediately to the Square or Dye of the Pedeſtal.

ASTRAGAL [with *Architects*] a Member or round Moulding like a Ring or Bracelet; ſerving as an Ornament on the Tops, and at the Bottoms of Columns, or a Ring that incircles the Baſes, Cornices or Architraves of Pillars, according to the ſeveral Orders; the *French* call it *Talon*, and the *Italians Tondino*.

ASTRAGAL [in *Gunnery*] the Cornice Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

ASTRA'GALUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the Huckle-bone; alſo a Bone of the Heel, having a Convex Head, articulated with two Foſſils of the Leg, by the *Ginglymus*.

ASTRAGALUS [*Botany*] Peaſe, Earthnut.

ASTRAGALUS *Sylvaticus* [*Botany*] Wood-peas or Heath-peas.

A'STRAL *Year*. *See* Solar Year.

A'STRALISH [with *Miners*] a Term uſed of that Oar of Gold, which as yet lies in its firſt State and Condition.

ASTRAPI'AS [ἀστραπίας, Gr.] a precious Stone, whoſe Luſtre reſembles Flaſhes of Lightening.

ASTRAY', out of the Way a wandering.

ASTRA'RIUS *hæres*, [of *aſtre*, the Hearth of Chimney] is where the Anceſtor by Conveyance hath ſet his Heir apparent and his Family in a Houſe in his Life-time, *Old Records*.

To go ASTRA'Y [*aſtraviare*, Ital.] to ramble or wander out of the Way; alſo to take ill Courſes.

ASTRI'CION, a binding to, *L.*

ASTRICTO'RIA [in *Phyſick*] Medicines that are aſtringent or of a binding Quality, *L.*

ASTRI'CTORY [*aſtrictorius*, L.] binding, apt to bind.

ASTRI'DDLE } [of ϒπερβαίνω, *Sax.*] aſtraddle, ſtrad-
ASTRA'DDLE } ling, one Leg on one Side of a Horſe, &c. and the other on the other.

ASTRI'FEROUS [*aſtrifer*, L.] bearing Stars, *L.*

ASTRI'GEROUS [*aſtriger*, L.] bearing or carrying Stars.

ASTRIHI'LTHET } [*Sax. Law Term*] a Forfeiture of
ATRIHI'LTHET } double the Damage.

To ASTRI'NGE [*aſtringere*, L.] to bind to, to tye to, to knit or tye hard.

ASTRI'NGINGNESS [of *aſtringens*, L.] Bindingneſs.

ASTRI'NGENT [*aſtringens*, L.] binding or making coſtive.

ASTRI'NGENTS [*aſtringentia*, L.] thoſe Medicines which by the Thickneſs and Figure of their ſmall Parts, force and bind together the Parts of the Body.

ASTRO'BOLAS, a precious Stone reſembling the Eye of a Fiſh, taken by ſome to be the *Aſterias*.

ASTRO'BOLISM [Ἀστροβολισμὸς of ἀστὴρ a Star, and βάλλω to caſt] a blaſting or Planet ſtriking.

ASTROI'TES [Ἀστροίτης, Gr.] a precious Stone, a kind of Tecolite; alſo the Star-ſtone, ſo named, becauſe it is ſet off with little blackiſh Stars on all Sides.

ASTROLA'BE [Ἀστρολάβιον of ἀστὴρ a Star, and λαμβάνω, *Gr.* to take] a mathematical Inſtrument, chiefly uſed by Navigators, to take the Height of the Sun or Stars.

ASTROLO'GE [*Bot.*] the Herb Birthwort or Hartwort.

ASTRO'LOGER [Ἀστρολόγος of ἄστρον Stars, and λόγος of λέγω to ſay] one that profeſſes Aſtrology, or to tell Fortunes or future Events by the Stars.

ASTROLO'GICAL [Ἀστρολογικὸς, *Gr.*] pertaining to Aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY [Ἀστρολογία of ἄστρον a Star, and λόγος Speech] the Speech or Language of the Stars, an Art that teaches or pretends to judge of the Influences or Effects of the Stars, and to foretel future Events from the Motions and Aſpects of the Planets, &c. one to another.

Natural ASTROLOGY, is the Art of predicting natural Effects from the Stars or heavenly Bodies, as *Weather*, *Winds*, *Storms*, *Floods*, *Earthquakes*, *Thunder*, &c.

ASTRO'NOMER [Ἀστρονόμος of ἄστρον Stars, and νόμος a Law or Rule, *Gr.*] a Perſon ſkilled in the Science of Aſtronomy.

ASTRONO'MICAL [Ἀστρονομικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to Aſtronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL *Calendar*, an Inſtrument that conſiſts of a Board, on which is paſted a Paper, engraven and printed, with a braſs Slider, which carries a Hair, and ſhews upon Sight the Meridian Altitude, right Aſcenſion, Amplitude and Declination of the Sun.

ASTRONOMICAL *Houſes*, are ſuch as are reckoned from the Noon or Mid-day, to the Noon or Mid-night of another.

ASTRONOMICAL *Place of a Star or Planet*, is the Longitude of the Star or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, according to the natural Order of the Signs, or in *Conſequentia*.

ASTRONOMICAL *Quadrant*, a mathematical Inſtrument curiouſly framed, having the Degrees divided exactly by Means of a Skrew on the Edge of the Limb, and fitted with Teleſcopes, &c. for taking Obſervations of the Sun, Moon and Stars.

ASTRONOMICAL *Year*, ſee *Year*.

ASTRONOMICALS, *i. e.* Aſtronomical Numbers, being Sexigeſimal Fractions, ſo named, becauſe formerly they were wholly uſed in Aſtronomical Calculations.

ASTRO'NOMY] Ἀστρονομία, Gr.] a Science which treats concerning the heavenly Bodies or Stars; ſhewing the Magnitudes, Order, and Diſtances of them; meaſuring and ſhewing their Motions, the Time and Quantities of Eclipſes, &c. In a more extended Senſe it is underſtood to ſignifie or comprehend the Doctrine of the Syſtem of the World, or Theory of the Univerſe and Primary Laws of Nature; but this ſeems rather a Branch of *Phyſicks*, than of the *Mathematicks*.

ASTRONOMY, the Ancients uſed to paint Aſtronomy like a Goddeſs with a ſilver Creſcent on her Forehead, cloathed in an azure Mantle, and a Watchet-ſcarf, ſpangled with golden Stars.

ASTRONO'MICALLY [*aſtronomique*, F. of *aſtronomicus*, L. of ἀστρονομία, of ἄστρον and νόμος the Law or Rule, *Gr.*] by Aſtronomy.

ASTRO'SE [*aſtroſus*, L.] born under an unlucky Planet.

A'STRUM ["Αστρον, *Gr.* a Star] a Conſtellation or Sign compoſed of ſeveral Stars.

ASTRUM [of *aſtre*, *i. e.* the Hearth of a Chimney] in *Old Records* was uſed for an Houſe, Habitation or Place of Abode.

ASTU'RCO, an Ambling Nag, a *Spaniſh* Gennet.

ASTYLIS [ἀ'στυλις, Gr.] a kind of Lettice that reſtrains Venery.

ASY'LUM, a Place of Refuge, built by *Romulus*, in the ſacred Grove, to which Place if a Perſon guilty of a Crime did make his Eſcape, he was ſafe. The *Jews* had their Cities of Refuge, and the Popiſh Countries ſtill have them, their Churches being Sanctuaries, and alſo King's Palaces have been the Protection of ſuch as fled to them.

ASU'NDER [of aſunᵭian, *Sax.*] in two Parts.

ASYMBO'LICAL } [of ἀσύμβολος of α privat. and σύμ-
ASYMBO'LICK } βολον a Shot, or part of a Reckoning] Shot-free, Scot-free.

ASY'MBOLUS ["Ασύμβολος, Gr.] one that goes Shot-free without paying his Reckoning.

ASY'MMETRAL [of ἀσυμμετρία, *Gr.*] the ſame as incommenſurable; thus Quantities are ſaid to be aſymmetral, when there is no common Meaſure between them.

ASY'MMETRY [of α privat. and συμμετρία of σὺν with and μέτρον, *Gr.* Meaſure] a want of Symmetry or Proportion, Incommenſurableneſs.

ASY'MPHONY ["Ασυμφωνία of α privat. and συμφωνία *Gr.* Harmony] a Diſorder a Diſagreement in Deſcant.

ASY'MPTOTES ["Ασύμπτωτος of α privat. σὺν and πίπτω, to fall or coincide, *Gr.*] *q. d.* that do not fall together; they are Lines which continually draw near to each other; but if they were continued infinitely, would never meet. There are ſeveral Sorts of theſe, as the Curve of the *conchoid* or *ciſſoid* are the Aſymptotes in Conick Sections.

ASYMPTO'TICK } [in *Mathematicks*] pertaining to an
ASYMTO'TICAL } Aſymptote.

ASY'NDETON, ["Ασύνδετον of α privat. σὺν and δεσμὸς, a Band, or συνδέω to bind together, *Gr.*] a Grammatical Figure, implying a Deficiency or a Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure in which Comma's are put inſtead of Conjunctions, as *veni*, *vidi*, *vici*, where the Conjunction *et* (and) *is* left out.

ASY'STATON [ἀσύστατον, *Gr.*] repugnant or contradictory, *&c.*

ASYSTATON [with *Logicians*] a trifling inconſiſtent Story, that does not hang together, but contradicts it ſelf.

AT [æt, *Sax.*] as at a Place.

AT, in the proper Names of Places has the ſame Signification as *apud* with the *Latins*, as *At-hill*, ſuch a Place near or on a Hill, *At-wood*, near or in a Wood, and Sirnames of Perſons are frequently taken from Places.

ATARAXI'A } ["Αταραξία of ἄτακτος and τάξις, Order,
ATARA'XY } *Gr.*] a Stoical Term uſed to ſignifie that Calmneſs and Tranquillity, and that Firmneſs of Judgment, which ſets us free from any Agitations or Emotions of Mind, proceeding from Self-opinion, and that Knowledge we imagine our ſelves poſſeſſed of.

ATAXI'A ["Αταξία, of α privat. and τάξις, *Gr.* Order] Irregularity, Want of Order.

ATAXI'A [with *Phyſicians*] the confounding of critical Days.

To ATCHIE'VE [*achever*, Fr.] in ſpeaking of ſome notable Performance or Enterprize, ſignifies to perform, to execute, to compaſs or bring about.

ATCHIE'VEMENT [*achevement*, Fr.] a notable Exploit, a notable Performance.

ATCHIE'VEMENT [in *Heraldry*] which is corruptly called Hatchment, is the Coat of Arms of a Nobleman, Gentleman, *&c.* duly marſhalled with Supporters, Helmet, Wreath and Creſt, with Mantles and Hoods. Such as are hung out on the Fronts of Houſes, after the Death of noble Perſons.

ATE'CHNY [*atechnia*, L. of ἀτεχνία, Gr.] Ignorance, Unskilfulneſs, Inartificialneſs.

ATEGAR [of ætgar, *Sax.* to fling or throw] a Weapon, a Sort of Hand-dart.

ATERA'MNA [of α privat. and τέρμνω] a kind of Pulſe that requires much boiling.

ATERA'MNES, a Weed in fat Ground, that grows among Beans and kills them.

AT GAZE [of ȝeſean, *Sax.* to look upon] a gazing, ſtaring or looking earneſtly.

ATHANASI'A ["Αθανασία of α privat. and θάνατος, *Gr.* Death] Immortality.

ATHA'NATI ["Αθάνατοι, *Gr.* immortal] a Body of *Perſian* Cavalry, conſiſting of 10,000 Men, always compleat, becauſe when any one of them died, another was immediately put in his Place.

ATHA'NATOS ["Αθάνατος, *Gr.*] the Herb Roſe Campion.

A'THANOR אתנור, of אל *Arab.* and תנור, *Heb.* an Oven, others derive it from ἀθάνατος, *Gr.* immortal] becauſe of its durable Fire; a large digeſting Furnace, built with a Tower and ſo contrived, as to keep a conſtant Heat for near a Month, *&c.* or the Heat may be either encreaſed or ſlackened at Pleaſure, by opening or ſhutting the Regiſter.

ATHA'RER [with *Aſtrologers*] a Term uſed of the Moon, when it is in the ſame Degree, and Minute with the Sun.

ATHE [of aþe or oþe *Sax.* an Oath] a Privilege of adminiſtering an Oath in ſome Caſes of Right and Property.

ATHEI'SM [of α privat. and Θεὸς, *Gr.* God] the Opinions and Practice of thoſe who deny the Being of a God.

A'THEIST ["Αθεος, Gr.] one who denies the Being, and disbelieves the Exiſtence of God, or a Providence, and who has no Religion, true or falſe.

ATHEI'STICAL, of or pertaining to an Atheiſt.

ATHEI'STICALNESS [of *athée*, F. of *atheia*, L. of α privat. and Θεὸς, *Gr.* God] atheiſtical Notions.

A'THELING [Aþeling] a Title which in the *Saxon* Time was uſually given to the King's eldeſt Son, as that of Prince of *Wales* is in our Time.

ATHENATO'RUM [with *Chymiſts*] a thick glaſs Cover fixed to a Cucurbit in ſome Sublimations.

A'THENÆUM ["Αθηναιον, Gr.] a Place in *Athens* in *Greece*, conſecrated to *Minerva* the Goddeſs of Wiſdom, where the *Greek* Poets uſed to make an Offering of their Works; The *Rhetoricians* declaimed, and the Poets rehearſed their Verſes.

ATHE'NIAN, of or pertaining to the City of *Athens* in *Greece*; alſo curious after Novelties.

ATHE'ROMA [ἀθήρωμα of ἄθηρ, Pulſe or Pap, Gr.] a Swelling contained in its own Coat, proceeding from a thick and tough Humour, like ſodden Barley; which neither cauſes Pain nor changes the Colour of the Skin, nor yields eaſily to the Touch, nor leaves any Dent when it is preſſed.

A'TIA, ["Ατία. Gr.] a Writ of Inquiry, whether a Perſon be committed to Priſon on juſt Cauſe of Suſpicion.

A'TILIA [*Old Records*] Utenſils, or Country Implements.

ATHLE'TICK [ἀθλητικὸς, Gr.] Champion-like, pertaining to the Art of Wreſtling, luſty, ſtrong.

ATHYMI'A [ἀθυμία of α privat. and θυμὸς, Gr. the Mind] Dejection or Trouble of Mind, Sadneſs, Deſpondency, Deſpair.

ATHY'MIA [with *Phyſicians*] a Dejection or Lowneſs of Mind, or Spirits.

ATI'NIA [of *Atina* in *Italy*] a kind of lofty Elm-tree.

ATIZO'ES, a precious Stone found in *Judea* and *Perſia*, that ſhines like Silver.

ATLA'NTES, of *Atlas*, a King of *Mauritania*.

ATLANTE'AN, of or pertaining to *Atlas*.

ATLA'NTES [with *Architects*] certain Images of Men bearing up Pillars or ſupporting the Pile of Building.

ATLA'NTICK *Ocean*, the Ocean or great Sea lying between *Europe* and *Africa* on the Weſt, and *America* on the Eaſt.

ATLANTICK *Siſters* [*Aſtronomy*] the Stars and Conſtellation called the *Pleiades* or Seven Stars. *Milton.*

ATLA'NTIS, an Iſland ſpoken of by *Plato* and other Writers, with extraordinary Circumſtances, which the Controverſy among the Moderns concerning it, has rendered famous.

A'TLAS [of τλῆμι to carry, *Gr.*] the firſt Vertebra of the Neck which ſupports the Head.

A'TLAS, an ancient King of *Mauritania*, who becauſe of his great Skill in Aſtronomy, the Poets have feign'd him to bear up or ſupport the Heavens, or whole Frame of the World upon his Shoulder, and to have been metamorphos'd into a vaſt Mountain of a prodigious Height, now called *Anchiſa* or *Montes clavos*. And from him a Book of Univerſal Geography, which contains the Maps of the whole World, is called an *Atlas*; as if they were view'd from the top of that celebrated Mountain, which the Ancients eſteemed the higheſt in the World; or rather on account of their containing or holding the whole World like *Atlas*.

ATLASSES [in *Architecture*] Figures or half Figures of Men uſed inſtead of Columns or Pilaſters to ſupport any Member of Architecture, as a Balcony, &c.

A'TMOSPHERE [Ἀτμοσφαῖρα, of ἀτμὸς a Vapour, and σφαῖρα a Sphere, *Gr.*] that Region or Space round about the Earth, into which Exhalations and Vapours are raiſed either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forced up by ſubterraneous Fire; or, as others define it, to be an Appendage of our Earth, conſiſting of a thin, fluid, elaſtick Subſtance call'd Air, ſurrounding the terraqueous Globe, to a conſiderable Height.

By Atmoſphere is generally underſtood the whole Maſs of ambient Air. But more accurate Writers reſtrain Atmoſphere to that Part of the Air next the Earth, which receives Vapours and Exhalations, and is terminated by the Refraction of the Sun's Light.

The higher Spaces, altho' perhaps not wholly without Air, are ſuppoſed to be poſſeſs'd by a finer Subſtance call'd *Æther*, and are thence call'd the Ethereal Region.

The Atmoſphere inſinuates it ſelf into all the Vacuities of Bodies and ſo becomes the great Spring of moſt of the Mutations here below, as *Generation*, *Corruption*, *Diſſolution*, &c.

ATMOSPHERE *of conſiſtent Bodies* [according to Mr. *Boyle*] are *Effluvia*, or Particles of Matter which exhale or ſteam out from many, or probably all ſolid, firm and conſiſtent Bodies; as Glaſs, Stones and Metals, which being rubb'd againſt one another ſtrongly, emit ſenſible and often offenſive Smells.

ATOCI'A [of α priv. and τίκτω, *Gr.* to bring forth] Barrenneſs, a being without Children, *L.*

ATO'CIUM [Ἀτόκιον, Gr.] any Medicament that prevents Conception or Birth.

A'TOM [ἄτομος, of α priv. and τέμνω, *Gr.* to cut or divide] a Corpuſcle, or Part, or Particle of Matter ſo minute or ſmall as to be indiviſible.

ATO'MICAL *Philoſophy*, the Doctrine of Atoms or the Method of accounting for the Origin and Formation of all Things from the Suppoſition of Atoms endued with Gravity and Motion, called alſo *Epicurean* or *Carteſian*.

To ATO'NE [*q. d. at one*, i. e. Friends again] to appeaſe the Divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

ATO'NEMENT, Reconciliation or Appeaſing of Anger.

ATONI'A [ἀτονία, Gr. a Want of Tone or Tenſion, a Looſening of the Nerves and Sinews; a Failing or Decay of Strength; Infirmity, Weakneſs, Faintneſs.

ATRABILIA'RIOUSNESS [of *atrabiliarius*, L.] the being affected with the Humour call'd *atra bilis*.

A'TRA BI'LIS, black or aduſt Bile or Choler, Melancholy, *L.*

ATRA BILIS [with *Phyſicians*] a ſort of ſulphureous, earthy Salt, which breeds in the Body of Animals, and is carried about in the Blood, where cauſing an undue Fermentation, it produces Melancholy, &c.

ATRAME'NTOUS [of *atramentum*, L. Ink] inky, like Ink.

ATRAPHA'XIS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Orrach or Arrack.

A'TRETUS [ἄτρητος, Gr. *q. d.* not perforated] one whoſe Fundament or Privy Parts are not perforated.

A'TRIPLEX [with *Botaniſts*] Orrach or Golden Herb.

ATRIPLEX *Luti folia* [*Botany*] the Herb Gooſe-foot or Sow-bane.

ATRIPLEX *olida* } [*Botany*] ſtinking Orrach or Notch-
ATRIPLEX *fœtida* } weed.

A'TRITY [*atritas*, L.] Blackneſs.

A'TRIUM [*Old Records*] a Court before a Houſe; alſo a Church-yard.

ATRO'CIOUS [*atrox*, L.] cruel, barbarous.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS } [*atrocitas*, L.] Heinouſneſs, Out-
ATRO'CITY } ragiouſneſs, Cruelty.

A'TROPHUS [ἄτροφος, of α priv. and τρέφω, *Gr.* to nouriſh] one that receives no Nouriſhment by his Food.

A'TROPHY [ἀτροφία, of α and τρέφω, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe, a kind of Conſumption, when the Body, or any particular Member of it, is not nouriſhed by Food, but decays and waſtes away inſenſibly.

A'TROPOS [ἄτροπος, Gr. *i. e.* unchangeable or inexorable] one of the three Deſtinies, who, as the Poets feign, cuts the Thread of Man's Life.

To ATTA'CH [*attacher*, F.] to lay hold on, to apprehend; to ſeize or take by Power of a Writ or Precept, *Law Terms*.

To ATTA'CH *a Perſon to one* [in a *Figurative Senſe*] to lay him under, and engage him to one's ſelf by good Offices.

ATTA'CH [*attaché*, Fr.] Tie, Obligation, Reſpect, Inclination.

ATTACHIAME'NTA *Bonorum* [*Old Law* Term] a Diſtreſs taken upon the Goods and Chattels of any one ſued for, perſonal Eſtate or Debt, by the legal Attachers or Bailiffs as a Security to anſwer the Action.

ATTACHIAME'NTA *de ſpinis & boſco*, a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Foreſt to take for their own Uſe, Thorns, Bruſh and Windfall, within that particular Precinct or Liberty committed to their Charge.

ATTA'CHMENT [in *Law*] is different from an *Arreſt*, an Arreſt lying on the Body of a Perſon; and it is different from a *Diſtreſs*, which ſeizes on Lands, Tenements or Goods; whereas an Attachment is ſometimes only on one's Goods, and ſometimes on both Goods and Body.

Foreign ATTA'CHMENT [*Law* Term] is the attaching the Goods of a Foreigner, found in ſome Liberty or City, to ſatisfy ſome Creditor of his within the ſame City, &c.

ATTA'CHMENT *of the Foreſt*, is one of the three Courts held in the Foreſt, it is the loweſt, the next or middle Swainmote, the higheſt, the Juſtice in Eyre's Seat.

ATTA'CHMENT *of Privilege*, is by virtue of a Man's Privilege to call another to that Court, to which he himſelf belongs, and in reſpect whereof he is obliged to anſwer ſome Action.

To ATTA'CK [*attaquer*, F.] to charge or encounter, to ſet or fall upon.

ATTA'CK [*attaque*, F.] Onſet, Attempt, Charge, Encounter.

ATTA'CK [*Military Art*] the general Aſſault or Onſet that is made to gain a Poſt or upon a Body of Troops.

To ATTA'CK *in Flank* [*Military* Term] is in a Siege to attack both Sides of the Baſtion.

ATTA'CK *of a Siege*, are the Works which the Beſiegers carry on, as Trenches, Galleries, Mines, &c. in order to take the Place by Storm.

Regular ATTACK, is an Attack made in due Form according to the Rules of Art, called alſo *Right* or *Droit*.

To gain a Place by right ATTACK, is to gain the Place by formal Attack and regular Works without a general Storm.

Falſe ATTACK, is an Effort of the Beſiegers, in order to make themſelves Maſters of the Place, but managed leſs vigorouſly than a true Attack; being deſigned only to give a Diverſion to the Beſieged.

To ATTAI'N [*attinere*, L. *atteindre*, F.] to reach, to come to, to get or obtain, to compaſs a Thing.

ATTAI'NABLE, that may be attained.

ATTAI'NDER [*atteindre*, F.] a Word uſed of one on whom Judgment is paſs'd for Treaſon or Felony; for then his Blood is ſaid to be *attainted*, i. e. corrupted, and if he were noble before, his Poſterity are hereby degraded and made baſe, nor can his Children be his Heirs.

ATTAI'NDER *by Appearance* [in *Law*] is either by *Battle*, by *Confeſſion*, or by *Verdict*.

ATTAI'NDER *by Battle*, is when the Party appealed by another rather chooſes to try the Truth by Combat than by Jury, and is vanquiſhed.

ATTAI'NDER *by Confeſſion*, is either by pleading guilty at the Bar before the Judges, and not putting himſelf upon the Trial by the Jury; or before the *Coroner* in Sanctuary, where in ancient Times he was obliged to abjure the Realm.

ATTAINDER *by Proceſs* } is when a Perſon flies and
ATTAINDER *by Default* } does not appear, after he
ATTAINDER *by Outlawry* } has been five times called into the County Court, and is at laſt pronounc'd outlaw'd.

ATTAINDER *by Verdict*, is when the Priſoner at the Bar pleads Not Guily to the Indictment, is pronounced Guilty by the Jury.

Bill of ATTAINDER, a Bill brought into the Parliament for the attainting, condemning and executing a Perſon for High Treaſon, &c.

ATTAI'NMENT, an Obtainining; alſo a Thing attained or gotten.

ATTAI'NT [in *Law*] it is ſo called becauſe the Party that obtains it endeavours thereby to *ſtain* or *taint* the Credit of the Jury with Perjury. A Writ lying againſt a Jury who have given a falſe Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damages amount to more than forty Shillings; the Penalty of which is, that their Meadows ſhall be ploughed, their Woods grubb'd up,

up, their Houſes pull'd down, and all their Lands and Tenements be forfeited to the King, and alſo their Perſons impriſoned.

ATTAI'NT [*atteint*, F.] is a Hurt or Knock on an Horſe's Leg.

To ATTAI'NT [*atteindre*, F.] to taint, to corrupt, to ſtain the Blood, as is done by High Treaſon.

ATTAI'NTED, Found guilty of Treaſon or Felony.

ATTAI'NTURE, a Corruption of Blood, *&c.* by being attainted.

ATTAL *Sariſin* [*q. d.* the Leavings of the *Sariſins*, *Saſſins* or *Saxons*] the ancient Inhabitants and Miners of *Cornwall*, did thus call an old deſerted Mine given over.

To ATTA'MINATE [*attaminatum*, L.] to defile.

ATTE'GIA [of *adtegendo*, L.] a little Houſe, *Old Rec.*

ATTELLA'NÆ [ſo called of *Attella*, a City of *Tuſcany*, where they were firſt repreſented] a kind of Comick and Satyrical Pieces preſented on the *Roman* Theatre, not ſo grave and ſerious as the *Greek* and *Latin* Comedies and Tragedies, and leſs ludicrous than the Farces on the *Engliſh* Stage.

To ATTE'MPER [*attemperamentum*, L.] to temper, to allay, to qualify, to moderate; to mix in a due Proportion.

To ATTE'MPERATE [*attemperatum*, L.] to make fit or meet.

To ATTE'MPT [*attentare*, L.] to make an Attempt or Effort, to endeavour, to undertake, to try.

To ATTE'ND [*attendere*, L.] to bend the Mind to; to give ear or liſten to; to take heed or have regard to; alſo to wait on or for a Perſon, *&c.*

ATTE'NDANCE [attending, waiting, a Train of Servants, a Retinue.

ATTE'NDANT [*attendant*, F.] one who waits upon another, a Follower, a Servant.

ATTE'NDANT [in *Law*] one owing Duty or Service to, or who depends on another after ſome manner.

ATTE'NTION, Carefulneſs, Heedfulneſs, Diligence, Earneſtneſs.

ATTENTION *of Mind* [with *Moraliſts*] an Act of the Will by which it calls off the Underſtanding from the Conſideration of other Objects, and directs it to the Thing in Hand.

ATTE'NTION *as to Hearing*, is the ſtraining the *Membrana Tympani*, ſo as to make it more capable of receiving Sounds, and more prepared to catch even a weak Agitation of the Air.

ATTE'NTIVE [*attentivus*, L.] Hearkening diligently to, heedful, mindful; alſo intent or bent upon a Thing.

ATTE'NTIVENESS [*attention*, F. of L.] heedful Attention.

To ATTE'NUATE [*attenuare*, L.] to make thin; alſo to weaken or leſſen.

ATTENUA'NTIA, attenuating Medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as with their ſharp and viſcous Particles open the Pores of the Body, cut the thick and viſcous Humours, ſo that they can paſs eaſily through the Veſſels.

ATTENUA'TION, a Thinning, *&c.* the making any Fluid thinner and leſs conſiſtent than it was before, F. of *L.*

ATTENUATION [in *Medicine*] is a leſſening the Power or Quantity of the Matter cauſing Diſeaſes.

ATTE'RMINING [of *atterminé*, F.] a Time or Term granted for Payment of a Debt; the purchaſing or gaining a longer Time for Payment of a Debt, *Old Records.*

To ATTEST [*atteſtare*, L.] to witneſs, to certify, to aſſure, to vouch.

ATTESTA'TION, an Affirming, Witneſſing, a Teſtimony given in Writing of the Truth of any Thing.

A'TTICISM ['Αττικισμὸς, Gr.] a ſhort conciſe Expreſſion or Manner of ſpeaking; ſo named from the People of *Attica*, or *Athens*, who uſed ſuch a Manner.

To A'TTICISE [*Atticiſſatum*, L.] to imitate the Speech of the *Athenians*, eſpecially in Elegancy.

A'TTICK ['Αττικὸς, Gr.] of *Attica* in *Greece*.

ATTICK [in *Architecture*] the Name of of a Baſis, which the modern Architects have given to the *Dorick* Pillar.

ATTICK [with *Engliſh* Architects] a ſmall Order placed on a larger, having only Pilaſters of a particular Form inſtead of Pillars.

ATTICK [in *Architecture*] a kind of Building wherein there is no Roof or Covering to be ſeen; uſed at *Athens.*

ATTICK *Order* [*Architecture*] a ſort of ſmall Order raiſed upon another that is larger by way of crowning or to finiſh the Building.

ATTICK *Baſe* [*Architecture*] a peculiar Kind of Baſe, uſed by ancient Architects in the *Ionick* Order, and by others in the *Dorick.*

ATTICK *of a Roof* [*Architecture*] a ſort of Parapet to a Terrace, Platform, *&c.*

ATTICK *continued* [*Architecture*] is that which encompaſſes the whole Pourtour of a Building, without any Interruption, following all Jetts, the Returns of the Pavilions, *&c.*

ATTICK *interpos'd* [*Architecture*] is that which is ſituate between two tall Stories, and ſometimes adorned with Columns and Pilaſters.

ATTICK *Salt*, a delicate poignant Sort of Wit and Humour, peculiar to the *Athenian* Authors.

ATTICK *Muſe*, an excellent one.

ATTICK *Witneſs*, one incapable of being corrupted.

ATTI'GUOUS [*attiguus*, L.] joining or touching, lying near or by.

ATTI'GUOUSNESS [of *attiguus*, L.] the touching or joining.

A'TTILA } [*Old Records*] the Rigging of a Ship; alſo
A'TTILE } Implements and Tools pertaining to Husbandry: It was alſo ſometimes underſtood of warlike Harneſs or Accoutrements.

ATTILATUS *Equus* [*Old Law Records*] a Horſe dreſs'd in his Geers or Harneſs for the Buſineſs of the Cart or Plough.

To ATTI'NGE [*attingere*, L.] to touch lightly or ſoftly.

ATTI'RE [of *attour*, F] Womens Apparel, Dreſſes and Furniture.

ATTIRE [in *Heraldry*] the Horns of a Buck or Stag.

ATTIRE [with *Botaniſts*] the third Part belonging to the Flower of a Plant, of which the two former are the Empalement and the Foliation, and is call'd either *floral* or *ſemiform.*

Floral ATTIRE [*Botany*] is commonly call'd Thrums, as in the Flowers of *Marigolds*, *Tanſey*, &c. theſe *Thrums* Dr. *Grew* calls *Suits*, which conſiſt of two, but moſt commonly of three Pieces; the outer Part of the Suit is the *Floret*, the Body of which is divided at the top like the *Cowſlip* Flower into five Parts or diſtinct Leaves.

Semiform ATTIRE [*Botany*] this conſiſts of two Parts, *i. e.* the Chieves (which by ſome are called *Stamina*) and *Semets* or *Apices*, one upon each Attire.

ATTI'RING, dreſſing, adorning.

ATTIRING [with *Sportſmen*] the branching Horns of a Buck.

A'TTITUDES [in *Painting*, *Statuary*, &c.] the Poſture of a Figure or Statue; or the Diſpoſition of its Parts, by which we diſcover the Action it is engaged in and the very Sentiment ſuppoſed to be in its Mind.

ATTO'LLENS, raiſing or lifting up, *L.*

ATTOLLENS *auriculam* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle that draws up the Ear; it is joined to that Part of the Membrane of the Scull called *Pericranium*, and is inſerted to the upper Part of the ſecond Cartilage of the Ear, *L.*

ATTO'LLENS *Nares* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Noſe ſerving to draw up the Noſtrils, *L.*

ATTOLLENS *Oculum* [with *Anatomiſts*] one of the ſix Pair of Muſcles of the Eye, alſo called *Superbus.*

ATTOLLE'NTES [with *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of Muſcles, which acting both together draw the upper Lip intire, upward and outward; but if but one of them moves, one Side of the Lip only is drawn obliquely, *L.*

ATTO'NITUS *Stupor* } [in *Phyſick*] the Diſeaſe called
ATTONITUS *Morbus* } an Apoplexy; alſo a being blaſted or Planet-ſtruck, *L.*

ATTORNA'RE *Rem* [*Law* Term] to turn over Money or Goods; *i. e.* to appoint them to ſome particular Uſe or Service.

ATTORNA'TO *faciendo vel recipiendo* [*Law* Phraſe] a Writ which a Man, who owes Suit to a County or a Hundred, Wapentake, *&c.* and deſiring to conſtitute an Attorney to appear for him, obtains to command the Sheriff or other Officer to admit him.

ATTO'RNEY } [*Attornatus*, L. of *ad* and *tourner*, of
ATTURNEY } *tour*, F. a Turn, *q. d.* every Man in his Turn] a Perſon appointed by another to do ſomething in his ſtead, particularly to ſollicite and carry on a Law Suit.

ATTORNEY *General*, is one who is appointed by general Authority to manage all Affairs or Suits of the Community.

ATTO'RNEY *General* [of the *King*] one who manages all Law Affairs of the Crown, either in criminal Proſecutions or otherwiſe; eſpecially in Matters of Treaſon, Sedition, *&c.*

ATTORNEY *special* } [is one who is employed in
ATTORNEY *particular* } one or more Causes particularly specified.

ATTO'RNISHIP, Procuration; also the Office of an Attorney.

ATTORNY *of the Court of the Duchy of* Lancaster. The second Officer in that Court, being for his Skill in Law placed there as Assessor to the Chancellor of that Court.

ATTO'RNMENT } [in *Law*] is when the Tenant
ATTOU'RNMENT } attourns to or acknowledges a new Lord; or a transferring those Duties he ow'd to his former Lord to another.

To ATTRA'CT [*attractum*, L.] to draw to one's self, to allure, to entice.

ATTRA'CTION, a drawing to, the drawing of one Thing to another, *L.*

ATTRACTION [in *Mechanicks*] the Act of a moving Power, whereby a Moveable is brought nearer to the Mover. The Power opposite to *Attraction* is called *Repulsion.*

ATTRA'CTIVE [*attractivus*, L.] apt to attract or draw.

ATTRACTIVE *Force* [in *Physicks*] is a natural Power inherent in certain Bodies, whereby they act on other distant Bodies, and draw them towards themselves. This by *Peripateticks* is called the *Motion of Attraction*, and sometimes *Suction.* But modern Philosophers do generally explode the Notion of Attraction, asserting that a Body cannot act where it is not, and that all Motion is performed by mere Impulsion.

ATTRA'CTIVE *Power* [according to Sir *Isaac Newton*] is a Power or Principle whereby all Bodies and the Particles of all Bodies mutually tend towards each other. Or *Attraction* is the Effect of such Power whereby every Particle of Matter tends towards every other Particle.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS [of *attractif*, F. of *attractivus*, L.] the drawing or attracting Quality.

ATTRAHE'NTIA } [in *Physick*] attracting or drawing
A'TTRAHENTS } Medicines, such as by their minute Particles open the Pores of the Body, so as to disperse the Humours, cause the Parts to swell and draw Blisters in the Skin, *L.*

ATTRECTA'TION, a handling, feeling, &c. L.

A'TTRIBUTE [*Attributum* of *attribuo*, L.] a Property which agrees to some Person or Thing; or a Quality which determines something to be after a certain Manner.

ATTRIBUTE [with *Divines*] certain Properties or glorious Excellencies, ascribed to God, to render us the more capable to conceive of him, as that he is *Eternal, infinitely Wise, Good, Almighty*, &c.

ATTRIBUTE [with *Logicians*] an Epithet given to any Subject, or it is any Predicate thereof; or whatever may be affirmed or denied of any thing.

ATTRIBUTE [in *Metaphysicks*] a certain formal Reason subsequent to the Reason of the Subject, and proceeding from it; but yet so as not to be really distinct from the Subject.

To ATTRI'BUTE [*attribuere*, L.] to impute a Thing to one; to father it upon him.

Positive ATTRIBUTE, such as give a Thing somewhat, as when we say of Man, that he is *animate.*

Negative ATTRIBUTE, that which denies or takes away somewhat, as when we say of a Stone, that it is *inanimate.*

Common ATTRIBUTE, is that which agrees to several different Things as Animal.

Proper ATTRIBUTE, such as agrees to one Kind only, as *Reason* to Mankind.

A'TTRIBUTES *communicable* of God [with *Divines*] belonging to the divine Faculties of Acting, are *Power* and *Dominion.*

ATTRIBUTES *communicable* of God [belonging to the divine Will] are *Justice, Goodness, Faithfulness.*

ATTRIBUTES *communicable* of God [belonging to the divine Understanding] are *Knowledge, Wisdom, Providence.*

ATTRIBUTES *incommunicable* of God, are *Simplicity, Unity, Immutability, Infiniteness.*

ATTRIBUTES [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] are Symbols added to several Figures to intimate their particular Office and Character; as an Eagle to *Jupiter*, a Peacock to *Juno*, a Caduceus to *Mercury*, a Club to *Hercules*, and a Palm to *Victory.*

ATTRIBU'TION, Assignment, Delivering, Applying, *L.*

ATTRI'TE [*attritus*, L.] worn, galled, fretted.

ATTRI'TENESS [of *attritus*, L.] the being much worn.

ATTRI'TION [of *attero*, L. to rub together] a Rubbing, Fretting or Wearing; also that Motion of the Stomach that assists in Digestion.

ATTRITION [with *Divines*] a Sorrow or Regret for having offended God, arising from the Sense of the Odiousness of Sin, and the Apprehension of having incurred the Loss of Heaven and Punishment; or, as others define it, the lowest Degree of Repentance, a slight and imperfect Sorrow for Sin.

ATTRITION [in *Philosophy*] a *Triture* or *Friction*, such a Motion of Bodies against one another, as strikes off some superficial Particles whereby they become less and less.

ATTU'RNEY, see *Attorney.*

AVA'GE } [*Old Law*] a Rent or Duty which every
AVI'SAGE } Tenant of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex* paid to the Lord on St. *Leonard's* Day, for Liberty of Pannage or feeding Hogs in his Wood.

To AVAI'L [of *ad* and *valere*, L. *valoir*, F.] to be profitable, serviceable, or advantageous to.

AVAI'LABLE, that may be profitable, avail or turn to good Account.

AVAI'LABLENESS [of *valoir*, F. or *ad* and *valere*, L.] Conduciveness, &c.

AVAI'LMENT, Usefulness, Profit, Advantage.

AVA'NT, before, forward.

AVANT [a Term of Disdain] away, be gone, out of my Sight.

AVANT-FOSS [in *Fortification*] a Moat or Ditch full of Water, running round the Counterscarp on the outside next the Country, at the Foot of the Glacis.

AVANT [*Fortif.*] an outward Wall.

AVANT *Peach*, an early ripe one.

AVANT *Ward*, the Van-guard or Front of an Army.

AVANTA'GIUM, Profit or Advantage, *Old Records.*

A'VARICE [*avaritia* of *aveo*, L. to crave] Covetousness, an inordinate Desire of Money; also Niggardliness.

AVARI'CIOUS [*avarus*, L. *avaricieux*, F.] covetous, close-fisted, niggardly, stingy.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS, Covetousness.

AVA'ROUS [*avarus*, L.] covetous, pinching, miserable.

AVA'ST [probably of a and haesten, Du.] make haste, dispatch.

AVAST [*Sea* Word] hold, stop, stay.

AVAU'NCERS [with *Huntsmen*] the second Branches of a Harts-horn.

AVAU'NT, Be gone, away, *Milton.*

AUBA'DE, Morning Musick, such as is play'd at Break of Day, before a Door or Window, a Serenade.

AUBAI'N [in *France*] the Act of inheriting after a Foreigner, dying in a Country where he is not naturaliz'd.

AU'BIN [with *Horsemen*] a broken Going or Pace of a Horse between an Amble and a Gallop.

AU'BURN, a dark, brown or chesnut Colour.

AU'CTION, an Increasing, *L.*

AUCTION, any publick or open Sale of Goods, wherein the highest Bidder is the Buyer, *L.*

AU'CTION [with *Phys.*] the Nourishment of a Body, whereby more is restored than was lost or decay'd; an Increase of Vigour and Strength.

AUCTIONA'RII [*Old Records*] Regraters, Retailers of Commodities.

AUCTIONE'ER, one who sells or manages a Sale by Auction.

AUCUPA'TION, a Fowling; catching Birds, *L.*

AU'CTIVE [of *auctus* of *augeo*, L. to increase] of an augmenting, increasing Quality.

AUCTORA'TION, a binding one's self an Apprentice or Servant, *L.*

AUCU'PABLE [*aucupabilis*, L.] fit for Birding and Fowling.

AUDA'CIOUS [*audax*, L. whence *audacieux*, F.] confident, over-bold, daring.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS } [*audacitas*, L.] Confidence, Sau-
AUDA'CITY } cineſs; also Rashness

AU'DIBLE [*audibilis*, L.] that may be heard.

AU'DIBLENESS [of *audibilis*, L.] Capableness of being heard.

AU'DIENCE [*audientia*, L.] Hearing; also a Company or Assembly of People, hearkening to something spoken.

AUDIENCE [in *Polit. Affairs*] the Ceremonies practised at Court at the admitting Ambassadors and publick Ministers to a Hearing.

AUDIENCE *Court*, a Court appertaining to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which, tho' inferior in Antiquity and Dignity to the *Court of Arches*, is of equal Authority.

AUDIENDO & *Determinando* [in *Law*] a Writ or rather Commiſſion directed to certain Perſons for the trying and puniſhing ſuch Perſons as have been concern'd in a riotous Aſſembly, Inſurrection or other heinous Miſdemeanour.

AUDIE'NTES } [Catechumens or Perſons newly in-
AUDITO'RES } ſtructed in the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion, and not yet admitted to be baptiz'd.

AU'DIT [he heareth, *L.*] a Hearing and Examining an Account.

To AUDIT *an Account*, to examine it.

AUDI'TA *Querela* [in *Law*] a Writ that lies againſt him who having taken a Statute Merchant, or Recognizance, or where Judgment is given againſt, &c. upon his Complaint, ſhewing ſome juſt Cauſe, why Execution ſhould not be granted; as a Releaſe or other Exception.

AUDI'TION, Hearing, *L.*

AU'DITOR, a Hearer, an Examiner of an Account; alſo a Hearer of a Lecture, Sermon, or publick Oration.

AUDITOR [in *Law*] an Officer of the King or ſome other great Perſon, who yearly examines the Accounts of Under-officers accountable, and makes up a general Book with the Difference between their Receipts and Charges, and their *Allocations* or Allowances; alſo an Allowance paid by each Merchant, according to his Cargo, to a Maſter of a Ship upon ſpecial Occaſions when he ſuffers Damages.

AUDITO'RIUS *meatus* [*Anatomy*] The Paſſage which conveys the Air to the Auditory Nerve.

AUDITORS *Conventual* } [Officers anciently appointed
AUDITORS *Collegiate* } by the Religious to examine and paſs the Accounts of the Houſe.

AUDITORS *of the Exchequer*, Officers who take the Accounts of thoſe who collect the Revenue, Taxes, &c.

AUDITORS *of the Mint*, thoſe Perſons who take the Accounts there, and make them up.

AU'DITORS *of the Preſt or Impreſt*, Officers of the Exchequer, who make up the Accounts of *Ireland*, *Berwick*, the Mint, Cuſtoms, Wardrobe, &c.

AUDITOR *of Receipts* [in the Exchequer]. An Officer who files the Bills of the Tellers, enters them, &c.

AU'DITORY [*Auditorius*, *Auditores*, *L.*] Pertaining to the Senſe of Hearing; alſo an Aſſembly of Hearers.

AUDITORY [*Auditorium*, *L.*] a Place where Lectures, Orations, &c. are heard.

AUDITORY *Nerves* [with *Anat.*] a Pair of Nerves, ariſing from the *Medulla oblongata*, and diſtributed the one to the Ear, the other to the Tongue, Eye, Noſe, Lips, &c.

AUDITORY, the Seat or Bench where a Magiſtrate or Judge ſits to hear Cauſes.

AU'DITRESS [*Auditrix*, *L.*] A Female-hearer.

AVELLA'NA, the Filberd, a Nut, *L.*

AVELLA'NE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Avellane* is a ſort of Croſs, that is ſo call'd from its Figure, reſembling four Filberds in their Huſk or Caſe, joined together at the great Ends.

AVE MARI'A [i. e. *Hail Mary*] a Salutation to the Virgin *Mary*.

A'VENAGE [of *avena*, L. Oats] a certain Quantity of Oats paid to a Landlord inſtead of ſome other Duties, or as a Rent by the Tenant.

To AVE'NGE, [*avenger*, F.] to take Vengeance on an Offender.

AVE'NGERS [according to *Cornelius Agrippa*] the 4th Order of Angels, whoſe Prince is *Aſmodæus*, the Executioner of Juſtice.

A'VENOR, an Officer belonging to the King's Stables, an Under-maſter of the Horſe, who provides Oats, &c. and ſwears in all the Officers that belong to the Stables.

A'VENS [*Botany*] an Herb.

AVE'NTURÆ [in *ancient Writings*] voluntary Feats or Trials of Skill at Arms, Tournaments, or military Exerciſes on Horſeback.

AVE'NTURE } [in *Law*] a Miſchance cauſing the
ADVENTURE } Death of a Man without Felony, as when he is drowned by falling into the Water or burnt by falling into the Fire accidentally.

AVE'NUE [*avenue*, F.] a Paſſage, Entrance or Way lying open to a Place.

AVENUE [in a *Garden*] a Walk or Row of Trees, &c. or a Walk planted on each Side with Trees.

AVENUE [*military Art*] a Space left for a Paſſage into a Camp, Garriſon or Quarter; an Opening or Inlet into any Fort, Baſtion or other Work.

A'VER, a labouring Beaſt.

AVER *Corn*, a Rent anciently paid in Corn to religious Houſes, by their Tenants, &c.

AVER *Land*, ſuch Land as the Tenant did Plough and Manure, *cum averiis ſuis*, for the Uſe of a Monaſtery or the Lord of the Soil.

AVER *Silver*, a Cuſtom or Rent formerly ſo called, *Old Records*.

AVE'R *Penny*, a Contribution of Money towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be quit of that Duty.

To AVER [*averer*, F.] to aſſert the Truth, to affirm or avouch, to prove.

AVE'RA [*Doom's-day Book*] a Day's Work, or Ploughman's Wages, *i. e.* 8 Pence.

A'VERAGE [in *common Law*] that Service which the Tenant owes the Lord to be performed by Horſes or Carriages.

A'VERAGE [with *Husbandmen*] Paſture or Fodder for Cattle, eſpecially the *Eddiſh* or Graſs after Mowing or Reaping.

AVE'RIA [of *avoir*, F. to have, or *aver* Cattle] in Law ſignifies Oxen and Horſes for the Plough; alſo ſome times any Cattle or perſonal Eſtate, as *Catalla* all Goods and Chattels.

AVERAGE [in *Navigation* and *Commerce*] ſignifies the Damage which the Veſſel or the Goods or Loading of it ſuſtains, from the Time of its Departure to its Return; and alſo the Charge or Contributions towards defraying ſuch Damages; alſo the Quota or Proportion which each Merchant or Proprietor in the Ship or Loading is adjuged upon a reaſonable Eſtimation to contribute to a common Average; alſo a ſmall Duty, which thoſe Merchants who ſend Goods in another Man's Ship, pay to the Maſter for his Care of them over and above the Freight.

AVERDUPOI'SE, ſee *Avoirdupoiſe*.

AVERIIS *Captis in Withernamium* [in *Law*] a Writ for the taking Cattle to his Uſe, who has had his Cattle illegally ſeized by another, and drawn out of the County where they were taken, ſo that they cannot be replevied.

AVE'RMENT, an Aſſertion of a Thing to be true, an affirming, &c.

AVERMENT, [in *Law*] an Offer of the Defendant to make good or juſtify an Exception pleaded in Abatement or Bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

General AVERMENT [in *Law*] is the Concluſion of every Plea to the Writ, or in Bar of Replications or other Pleadings.

Particular AVERMENT [in *Law*] is when the Life of a Tenant for Life, or a Tenant in Tail is averred; and the *Averment* contains as well the Matter as the Form.

AVERNI [with *ancient Naturaliſts*] Lakes, Grottoes, and other Places which infect the Air with poiſonous Steams and Vapours.

AVERRUNCA'TION [in *Husbandry*] a ſcraping, cutting or lopping off the ſuperfluous Branches of Trees, *L.*

AVERRU'NCI [among the *Romans*] a certain Order of Deities, whoſe Office was to avert Dangers and Evils.

AVE'RSE [*averſus*, L.] that diſlikes or cannot endure a Thing; not inclined to.

AVE'RSION } [*averſio*, L.] a being averſe from,
AVE'RSENESS } or having no Inclination for; alſo a turning or driving away from.

AVERSA'TION, a hating, abhorring, refuſing; a turning away from, *L*

AVER'SABLE [*averſabilis*, L.] to be or that may be turned away from.

AVER'SENESS, Diſlike to.

To AVE'RT [*avertere*, L.] to turn away from, to drive or keep back.

AVE'RTI [in *Horſemanſhip*] a *French* Word us'd in the Manage, as applied to the Pace or Motion of a Horſe, that's enjoined, regulated and required in the Leſſons.

A'VERY [of *avena*, L. *Oats*] the Place where the Oats or Provender of the King's Horſes are kept.

AUFF } [probable of **alf**, Du.] a Fool or ſilly Fel-
ELF } low.

AUGA'R } [probably of navegan, *Sax.* or **abeger**,
AUGER } Du.] a Carpenter or Cooper's Tool for boring Holes.

AU'GE [with *Aſtronomers*] the *Apogæum*, or that Point of the Orbit of a Planet in which a Planet being, is fartheſt diſtant from the central Body, about which it rolls, it is then ſloweſt in its Motion.

AU'GELOT [with *Vine Dreſſers*] as to plant Vines *à la Augelot*, is to dig ſmall Trenches in the Form of a little Trough, to place the Slips or Shoots, which are afterwards covered with Earth, *F.*

AUGE'A [*ancient Deeds*] a Ciſtern for Water.

AUGES [*Aſtronomy*] two Points in a Planet's Orbit, otherwiſe called *Apſides*.

AUGHT, any Thing. *Milton.*

To AUGME'NT [*augmentare*, L.] to enlarge, to increaſe, to improve.

AUGMENTA'TION, an Increaſe, Enlargement, an Improvement.

AUGMENTATION *Court*, a Court erected by King *Henry* VIII. for the Increaſe of the Revenues of his Crown by the Suppreſſion of Monaſteries, *&c.*

AUGME'NTUM, Growth, Increaſe, *L.*

AUGMENTATIONS [in *Heraldry*] are additional Charges frequently given as a particular Mark of Honour, and generally borne either on an Eſcutcheon or Canton.

AUGMENTUM *ſyllabicum* [in *Gram.*] is when a Letter or Syllable is added at the Beginning of a Word, ſo that the Number of Syllables is increaſed, as τύπτω, ἔτυπτον, ἔτυψα, τέτυφα.

AUGMENTUM *temporale* [in *Gram.*] is when a ſhort Vowel is changed into a long one, or a Diphthong into a longer.

AUGMENTUM *febricum* [with *Phyſ.*] a Computation from what Time the Heat of a continual Fever has ſeized upon the whole Maſs of Blood, till it came to the Height.

AU'GURAL [*auguralis*, L.] of or belonging to an Augur or Soothſayer.

To AU'GURATE [*augurare*, L.] to conjecture or gueſs; to ſuppoſe, to ſurmiſe.

To AU'GURIZE, to practiſe Divination by Birds.

AUGURS, *Augurs* were ſo called either of *avium geſtu*, the Geſture or flying of Birds, or *avium garritu*, the Chirping and Chattering of Birds. *Romulus* the Founder of *Rome* was himſelf a great Proficient in the Art of *Augury*, and as he divided the City into three Tribes, ſo he appointed three Augurs, one for each Tribe. The Principal Order of their Prieſts, who divined by the Flight of Birds, their Manner was to ſtand on an high Tower, holding their *Litnus* or divining Staff in their Hand, and with that they by a Motion, as it were, dividing the Heaven into ſeveral Quarters, made their Obſervations from which of theſe Quarters the Birds appeared, and on that Quarter offered Sacrifice and made Prayers, and afterwards gave their Judgment; they were at firſt but three, but afterwards were augmented to fifteen, their Perſons were inviolable, and their Character unimpeachable on any Crime or Cauſe whatſoever.

AU'GURY [*augurium*, L.] divining by the Flight of Birds.

AU'GUST, the ſeventh Month in the Year, ſo called from the Emperor, who having conquered *Egypt*, and put an End to the Civil War, entered that Month into his ſecond Conſulſhip.

AUGUST, the Ancients painted *Auguſt* like a young Man, with a fierce Countenance, dreſſed in a flame-coloured Robe, having his Head adorned with a Garland of Wheat, and having a Basket of Summer Fruits on his Arm, and a Sickle at his Belt bearing a Victim.

AUGU'ST [*Auguſtus*, L.] Imperial, Royal, Majeſtick, Sacred, Venerable.

AUGUSTA'LIA, Feſtivals inſtituted in Honour of *Caſar Auguſtus*, on the 12th of *October*, becauſe in this Month he returned to *Rome*, adorned with Laurels of Victory and Conqueſt, having left all the Provinces of the Empire in Peace.

AUGU'STNESS [of *auguſte*, F. *Auguſtus*, L.] Royalneſs, Majeſticalneſs, Venerableneſs.

AUGUSTA'LIS [among the *Romans*] a Title given to the Pontiff or Prieſt, who directed or ſuperintended the Games performed in Honour of *Auguſtus*.

AUGUSTA'LIS, a Title given by the *Romans* to all the Officers of the Emperor's Palace; alſo to certain Magiſtrates in Cities, alſo to the Leader of the firſt Ranks in an Army.

AUGUS'TAN *Confeſſion*, a Confeſſion of Chriſtian Faith made by the Proteſtants in *Auguſta*, i. e. *Augsburg* in *Germany*, A. C. 1530.

AUGUSTIN *Friers*, a Sect of Black Friers, of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*.

AUGUSTI'NIANS, *Heretics* who held that the Gates of Heaven were not opened till the general Reſurrection.

A'VIARY [*aviarium*, L.] a great Cage or Place, where Birds are kept.

AVI'DITY [*aviditas*, L.] Greedineſs, Eagerneſs, eager Deſire.

AVI'SO, Advice, Intelligence or Advertiſement of ſomething to be made known.

A'VITOUS [*avitus*, L.] that which came to us by our Anceſtors, ancient, of long ſtanding.

AVISAME'NTUM, Advice, Counſel, *Old Rec.*

AVI'DULOUS [*avidulus*, L.] ſomewhat greedy.

AU'KWARD [æpaꝺ, *Sax.*] untoward or unhandy.

AUKWARDNESS [of Æþeꝺ, *Sax.*] Unhandineſs, *&c.*

AULETICK [*auleticus*, L.] belonging to Pipes.

AULA, a Court Baron. *Old Records.*

AU'LICK [in ſome foreign Univerſities, an Act which a young Divine maintains upon the Admiſſion of a new Doctor of Divinity.

AULN [in *France*] a Meaſure, at *Rouen* is equal to an Ell *Engliſh* at *Lions*, 1. 016. at *Calais* to 1. 52 and at *Paris* to 0 95.

AU'MBRY, a Cupboard for Victuals.

AUNE, AWME } a *German* Meaſure of Rhenish Wine, containing 40 Gallons *Engliſh*.

AU'MELET, A'MELET } a Pancake made of Eggs, after the *French* Way, *F.*

AU'MONE [*Law* Word] for Alms.

Tenure in AUMONE [*Law* Term] is where Lands have been given to a Church or religious Houſe, on Condition that ſome Sort of Service be performed, as that Prayers be ſaid for the good of the Soul of the Donor.

AUMO'NER, a Diſtributer of Alms, an Almoner.

AU'NCEL *Weight* [probably *q. d.* Handſale Weight] an ancient ſort of Weight or Balance, with Scales Pendant, or Hooks hanging to each End of a Beam, which being raiſed upon the Forefinger or Hand, ſhewed the Difference between the Thing weighed and the Weight. But this, by reaſon of Deceit uſed in it, was forbidden, and quite prohibited, 22 of King *Charles* II.

AU'NCIATUS, antiquated, *Old Records.*

AVOCA'TION, a calling away, a Lett or Hinderance.

AVOCATO'RIA, a Mandate of the Emperor of *Germany*, to a private Subject of the Empire, to ſtop his unlawful Proceedings.

AVO'CATORY [*avocatoire*, F. of *avocare*, L.] forbiding.

To AVOID [*vuider*, F.] to ſhun, to quit or leave.

To AVOID [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] to diſcharge or caſt forth by Urine, Stool, *&c.*

AVOI'DANCE [in *Law*] is when a Benefit becomes void of an Incumbent, which is either in *Fact* or *Law*.

AVOIDANCE [in *Fact*] is by the Death of the Incumbent.

AVOIDANCE [in *Law*] may be by Ceſſion, Plurality, Deprivation, Deſignation, *&c.*

AVOIR DU POIS [*i. e.* to have full Weight] a Weight of 16 Ounces to the Pound, commonly uſed in weighing Grocery and moſt Commodities that have Waſte, or Refuſe, it is in Proportion as 17 Ounces to 14 of *Troy* Weight.

AVOIR DU' POIS [in *Law*] ſuch Merchandiſes as are weighed by this Weight, and not by *Troy* Weight.

AVOSETTA, a Bird called a Scooper.

To AVOUCH [*avouer*, F.] to vouch or anſwer for another; to affirm conſtantly, to aſſert or maintain.

AVOU'CHABLE, that may be avouched.

To AVO'W [*avouer*, Fr.] to own, confeſs, or acknowledge, to grant.

To AVOW [in *Law*] to juſtify a Thing already done.

AVOWER, ADVOWER } [*Law* Term] he to whom the Right of Advowſon of any Church belongs, ſo that he may preſent thereto in his own Name; and is diſtinguiſhed from thoſe who preſent in another's Name as a Guardian for his Ward, *&c.*

AVOW'RY [*advouerie*, F.] is when a Diſtreſs has been taken for a Rent, *&c.* and the Party diſtrained, ſues a Replevin; the Taker ſhall have *Avowry*, or juſtify his Plea for what Cauſe he took it.

AVOW'SAL, a Confeſſion.

AURA, a gentle Gale or Blaſt of Wind; an airy Exhalation or Vapour, a gentle Breeze, a cool Air.

AURA'NTIUM [of *aurum*, L. Gold] an Orange ſo called from its Colour.

AUREA *Alexandrina* [in *Medicine*] a Sort of Opiate or Antidote.

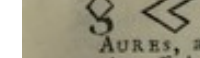
AURE'LIA [*Botany*] the Herb golden Floramour or gold *Stachades*.

AURELIA [with *Naturaliſts*] the firſt apparent Change of the *Eruca* of any Inſect.

AUREOLA [with *Romiſh Schoolmen*] a ſpecial Reward beſtowed on Martyrs, Virgins, Doctors and other Saints, on account of their having performed Works of Supererogation.

AUREOLA [with *Painters*, &c] a Crown of Glory with which Saints, Martyrs and Confeſſors are adorned, as a Mark of their having obtained Victory.

AURICHA'LCUM [ὀρείχαλκος, *Gr.*] a fictitious Metal commonly called Braſs made of Copper and *Lapis Calaminaris*.



AURICHALCUM [in *Chymical* Writers] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters.

AURES, an ancient Puniſhment among the *Saxons*, of cutting off the Ears of Church Robbers and other Felons.

AURI'COMUM [*Botany*] a kind of Crowfoot, *L.*

AURI'CULA, a little Ear, the outſide of the Ear, *L.*

AURICOLA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Borage; alſo the Flower called *Bear's-Ear*, or commonly *Riccolus*.

AURICLE [*Anat.*] the external Ear, or that Part of it that is prominent from the Head.

AURICULÆ *Cordis* [with *Anatomiſts*] the two Auricles of the Heart, ſeated at the *Baſis*, over the Ventricles, their Uſe is to receive the Venal Blood from the *vena cava* and *pulmonaris*, and as it were to meaſure it into the Ventricles.

AURICULA *Judæ* [*Pharmacy*] Jew's-Ear, a Sort of Subſtance that grows on the Trunk of the Elder-tree, *L.*

AURICULA *Leporis* [*Botany*] Hare's-Ear, or Scorpion-wort, *L.*

AURICULA *muris* [*Botany*] the Herb Mouſe-Ear, *L.*

AURICULA *urſi* [*Botany*] the Herb Bear's-Ear, *L*

AURI'CULAR [*auricularis*, L.] of or ſpoken in the Ear, as

AURICULAR *Confeſſion* [with *Rom. Cath.*] ſuch as they whiſper in the Ears of their Prieſts and Father Confeſſors.

AURICULA'RIS *digitus*, the Little-finger ſo called, becauſe it is uſed commonly to pick the Ear, *L.*

AURICULARIUS, a Secretary, *Old Records.*

AURI'FEROUS [*aurifer*, L.] producing or bearing Gold.

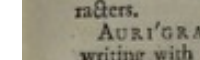
AU'RIFLAM } the Purple Standard of St. *Denis*,
AU'RIFLAMBE } borne formerly in the Wars againſt *Infidels*, but loſt in *Flanders*.

AURI'GA, a Carter, a Waggoner or Charioter; alſo a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of 20 Stars.

AURIGA'TION, the driving or guiding any Carriage, *L.*

AURI'GO [with *Phyſic.*] the yellow Jaundice, *L.*

AURIPIGME'NTUM, a ſort of Arſenick of a gold Colour, yellow orpiment or orpine, *L.*



AURIPIGMENTUM [with *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters.

AURI'GRAPHY [of *aurum* and γραφὴ Writing, *Gr.*] a writing with Gold.

AU'RIS, an Ear, *L.*

AURISCA'LPIUM, an Ear-picker, *L.*

AURO'RA [of *Aura*, L. or Αὔρα, Gr.] the Morning Twilight, the Dawn or Break of Day; which begins to appear when the Sun is come within 18 Degrees of the Horizon, and ends when it is riſen above it.

AURORA *borealis* [*i. e.* the Northern Twilight] an extraordinary Meteor of luminous Appearance, which is viſible in the Night-time, in the Northern Parts of the Heavens.

AURO'SE [*auroſus*, L.] full of Gold.

AU'RULENT [*aurulentus*, L.] flowing with Gold.

AU'RUM, Gold, *L.*

AURUM *fulminans* [with *Chymiſts*] *i. e.* thundering Gold, a Powder made of Gold diſſolved in *aqua regalis*, and precipitated with volatile Spirit of *Sal Armoniack* or Oil of Tartar, they call it alſo *Saffron of Gold*, and *Fulminans*, becauſe that being inflammable, not only by Fire, but by a gentle Warmth heated over the Fire in a Spoon, it fulminates or gives a Report like Thunder, *L.*

AURUM *muſaicum* } [with *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition made
AURUM *muſivum* } uſe of by Painters and Statuaries, to lay on a Colour like Braſs or Copper; thus called of its golden Colour or Appearance. It is compounded of a Mixture of Quickſilver, Sal Armoniack, Tin and Sulphur ſublimed all together, *L.*

AURUM *potabile* [*i. e.* drinkable Gold] Gold rendered Liquid, or as ſome define it, a Medicine made of the Body of Gold, reduced (without any Corroſive) into a Subſtance, Blood-red, gummy or like Honey, which gummy Subſtance ſteeped in Spirit of Wine acquires a ruby Colour, and is called *Tincture of Gold.*

AURUM *potabile* [with *Phyſicians*] ſome rich Cordial with Pieces of Leaf-gold in it, *L.*

AURUM *Reginæ* [*i. e.* Queen's Gold] a certain Revenue peculiar to a Queen, Conſort of *Great Britain*, L.

AUSCULTA'TION, a hearkening or liſtening to, *L.*

AUS'PEX, a Diviner by Birds; the Manner of his performing this Divination was thus; the *auſpex* ſtood upon a Tower with his Head covered with a Gown peculiar to his Office, which was called *Lena*, and turning his Face towards the *Eaſt*, holding a ſhort ſtrait Rod in his Hand, only a little turning at one End, called *Lituus*; he marks out the Heavens into 4 Quarters, having done this, he ſtays and waits for the Omen, on which Quarter the Birds fly on.

AUSPI'CIA [of *avis* a Bird, and *conſpicio* to behold or obſerve] Obſervations and Predictions taken from Birds.

Some of theſe *Auſpicia* or Omens were taken from the Chattering or Singing of Birds and others from their flying: The former they called *Oſcines*, the latter *Præpetes*; of the firſt Sort were Crows, Pies, Owls, *&c.* of the ſecond, Eagles, Vultures and the like.

Theſe *Auſpicia* were alſo taken from Chickens in a Coop, or Penn, and the Manner of divining from them was as follows: The *Auſpex* or *Augur*, made his Obſervation early in the Morning, and commanding a general Silence, ordered the Coop to be opened, and threw down a Handful of Corn or Crumbs to them, and by their Actions afterwards took the Omens.

If the Chickens immediately ran fluttering to the Meat, if they ſcattered it with their Wings, if they paſt by it without taking Notice of it, or if they flew away; they accounted the Omen to be unfortunate, and to portend nothing but Danger or Miſchance.

But if they leaped immediately out of the Coop, and fell to picking up the Meat ſo greedily, as to let ſome of it drop out of their Mouths upon the Pavement, they looked upon it as an Omen, of aſſured Happineſs and Succeſs.

AUSPI'CIAL [*auſpicialis*, L.] pertaining to Soothſaying or Divination.

AUSPI'CIOUS } [*auſpicialis*, L.] Fortunate, happily
AU'SPI'CIAL } begun, proſperous, favourable, lucky.

AUSPICE [*auſpicium*, L.] a kind of Soothſaying among the *Romans* by the Flight, Chirping, *&c.* of Birds.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS [*auſpice*, F. *auſpicium*, L.] Proſperouſneſs, Happineſs.

AU'STER, the South-wind, alſo the South Part of the World, *L.*

AUSTE'RE [*auſterus*, L.] ſevere, crabbed, Stern of Countenance; alſo

AUSTE'RE *Taſte* [*auſterus*, L.] a Taſte, which leaves ſome Roughneſs on the Mouth and Tongue, as Vitriol, *&c.*

AUSTE'RENESS } [*auſteritas*, L.] Severity, Strictneſs,
AUSTE'RITY } Rigour; alſo Roughneſs in Taſte.

AUSTE'RULOUS [*auſterulus*, L.] ſomewhat harſh.

AU'STRAL [*auſtralis*, L.] Southern.

AUSTRAL *Signs* [*Aſtronomy*] are the ſix Southern Signs of the Zodiack, viz. *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius* and *Piſces*.

AUSTRI'NE [*auſtrinus*, L.] Southern, Southerly.

AUSTU'RCUS, a Goſhawk; hence a Falconer, who keeps theſe kind of Hawks, is called an *Oſtringer*.

AUTA'NGELIST [αὐτὸς, of ἀὐτὸς himſelf, and ἄγγελος a Meſſenger, *Gr.*] a Perſon who does his own Meſſage.

AUTER DROIT [Fr. *Law Term*] is where Perſons ſue or are ſued in another's Right, as Executors, Adminiſtrators, *&c.*

AU'TERFOITS *Acquit*, a Plea by a Criminal that he was heretofore acquitted of the ſame Treaſon or Felony, *F.*

AUTHE'NTICAL } [αὐθεντικὸς, Gr.] that is of good
AUTHE'NTICK } Authority, generally approv'd or allow'd; alſo credible; alſo original.

AUTHE'NTICALNESS, Genuineneſs, the being ſupported by good Authority.

AUTHE'NTICKS, the Name or Title of the third Volume of the *Roman* Civil Law, ſo termed becauſe it has its Authority from itſelf, as proceeding from the Mouth of the Emperor. It is a Tome of new Conſtitutions appointed by the Emperor *Juſtinian* after the Code, and introduced into the Body of the Law under one Book.

AU'THOR, one who is the firſt Cauſe of a Thing, alſo the Contriver, Inventor or Maker of a Thing; alſo the Compoſer or Writer of a Book; alſo the Head of a Party, Faction, *&c.* L.

AUTHO'RITATIVE, maintain'd or done by or having Authority.

AUTHORITA'TIVENESS [of *authoritas*, L.] the acting by Authority, authoritative Appearance.

AUTHO'RITY [*authoritas*, L.] Power, Rule, Preeminence; alſo Credit; alſo a Paſſage quoted out of an Author to make good or prove what was ſaid.

To Au'thorize [*authoriſer*, F.] to impower, to give Power or Authority; to allow by Authority; alſo to countenance.

Autoce'phalus [of αὐτὸς his own, and κέφαλ⊛, *Gr.* Head] one who is his own Maſter.

Auto'chthones [αὐτόχθωνες of αὐτὸς itſelf, and χθὼν the Earth, *Gr.*] the original and firſt Inhabitants of any Country, *q.* ſprung out of the very Earth itſelf, and particularly the moſt ancient People of *Athens* in *Greece* were ſo named.

Auto'crasy [αὐτοκρατία of αὐτὸς ſelf, and κράτ⊛ Power, *Gr.*] having Power in himſelf, Supremacy.

Autocra'tical } [of αὐτοκρατὴς, *Gr.*] Self-
Autocrato'rial } powerful, ſupreme.

Autoge'neal [of αὐτογενὴ, Gr. a Self-Birth] Self-begotten, produced by itſelf.

Autogra'phical, of or pertaining to a Perſon's own Writing.

Auto'graphy [*autographum*, L. αὐτογραφὴν of αὐτὸς and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] the peculiar or own Hand Writing of any particular Perſon; alſo the Original of any Treatiſe or Diſcourſe in Diſtinction from a Copy of it.

Autokine'sia [αὐτοκινησία, of αὐτὸς and κινέω to move, *Gr.*] a free moving of itſelf to and fro.

Auto'logy [αὐτολογία, Gr.] a ſpeaking of or to one's own ſelf.

Auto'maton [αὐτόματὸν, of αὐτὸς and μαίομαι, or αὐτόματος ſpontaneous, *Gr.*] a ſelf-moving Engine; a Machine which has the Principle of Motion within itſelf, going either by a Vice, Screw, Spring or Weight; any Piece of Mechaniſm that ſeems to move of itſelf, as Clock, Jack, Watch, &c.

Automaton [with *Phyſic. Writers*] the Motion of the Heart, the working of the Bowels.

Automa'tical } [of αὐτομάτος, Gr.] Self-moving.
Auto'matous }

Auto'matory [*automatoria*, L.] the Art or Science of making Clocks, Watches, &c. and ſuch Machines as move of themſelves.

Auto'nomy [αὐτονομία, of αὐτὸς and νόμ⊛ Law, *Gr.*] the living according to one's Mind or Preſcription.

Auto'psy [*autopſia*, L. of αὐτοψία, of αὐτὸς and ὄπτομαι, *Gr.* to view] the View of any thing taken by the Sight; or the ſeeing with one's own Eyes

Auto'ptically, with one's own Eyes.

Auto'phoros [αὐτοφόρὸς, of αὐτὸς and φέρω to bear, *Gr.* in the *Civil Law*] a Thief taken in the very Fact, or having the Thing he ſtole about him.

Autothe'ism, the Principle or Opinion of God's ſubſiſting of himſelf.

Autothe'ist [of αὐτὸς and Θεὸς God, *Gr.*] one who believes God's Self-Subſiſtence.

Autumn *Calvile*, a ſort of Apple.

Au'tumn [*autumnus*, L.] Harveſt, the Time from the ſixth of *Auguſt* to the ſixth of *November*. The *Egyptians* us'd to expreſs Autumn [*Hieroglyphically*] by a Serpent diſtilling Venom into the Body of a Man.

Autumn [with *Alchymiſts*] the Time or Seaſon when the Operation of the Philoſopher's Stone is brought to Maturity.

Autu'mnal [*autumnalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Autumn.

Autu'mnal *Point* [with *Aſtronom.*] is one of the Equinoctial Points; being that from which the Sun begins to deſcend towards the North Pole.

Autumnal *Equinox* [*Aſtron.*] the Time when the Sun is in the Autumnal Point.

Autumnal *Signs* [*Aſtron.*] are thoſe thro' which the Sun paſſes during the Autumn Seaſon; they are *Libra*, *Scorpius* and *Sagittarius*.

Autumna'lia, thoſe Fruits of the Earth that are ripe in Autumn or Harveſt, *L.*

Autu'mnity [*autumnitas*, L.] the Time of Harveſt.

Autu'rgy [*autargia*, L. of αὐτὸς ſelf, and ἔργον, *Gr.* Work] ſelf-working.

Avu'lsion, a pulling or plucking away or from, *L.*

Aux, See *Auge* or *Apogæum*.

Au'xesis [αὔξησις, Gr.] Increaſe.

Auxesis [with *Rhetoricians*] a magnifying or enlarging upon any thing too much.

Auxi'liary [*auxiliaris*, L.] that come to aid or aſſiſt; helpful.

Auxiliary *Verbs* [with *Grammar.*] are ſuch as help to form or conjugate others, as *to have*, *am*, *to be*, in *Engliſh*; *Eſtre*, *avoir*, Fr.

Auxi'liaries [in *Military Affairs*] *Auxiliary Forces*, Regiments raiſed in the City of *London* upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion, to aſſiſt the Trained Bands; alſo the Forces of a foreign Prince ſent to the Aſſiſtance of another.

Auxilia'tion, Help, Aid, Succour, &c. *L.*

Auxi'lium, Aid, Help, Succour, Supply, *L.*

Auxilium [with *Phyſicians*] any Medicine that is good againſt a Diſeaſe, *L.*

Auxilium *Curiæ* [*Old Records*] a Precept or Order of Court, for the citing and ſummoning one Party at the Suit of another, *L.*

Auxilium *facere alicui in curiâ Regis* (*i.e.* to be the Aſſiſter and Sollicitor for another in the King's Court) an Office in ancient Times ſolemnly undertaken by ſome Courtiers for their Dependants, *L.*

Auxilium *ad filium militem faciendum, aut filiam maritandam*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County to levy or collect a reaſonable Aid towards Knighting the King's Son, or marrying his Daughter.

Auxilium *Petere* [*Law* Term] to pray Aid or Suit in a Cauſe; as when an inferior Tenant is impleaded, and is incapable to defend the right in his own Name, he prays Aid of the ſuperior Lord to aſſiſt and juſtify his Plea, *L.*

Auxilium *Regis*, Money raiſed for the King's Uſe, and Service, *L.*

Auxilium *vicecomitum*, the Aid or cuſtomary Duties paid to the Sheriff for the better Support of his Office, *L.*

Aw } [probably of achte, *Teut.*] Fear, Dread, Ob-
Awe } ſervance, Reſpect.

Awai't [in *ancient Statutes*] a Way-laying, or lying in wait to do Miſchief.

To Await [of achte, *Teut.*] to wait for, attend upon; alſo ready to befall one (ſpoken of Ill).

Awa'rd [of a and peapd, *Sax.*] is properly the Judgment or Determination of a Perſon who is neither appointed by the Law, nor by any Judge, to compoſe a Difference between Perſons; but choſen by the Perſons at Variance; a Sentence or Judgment of Arbitrators.

To Award, to give a Judgment or determining Sentence.

Awa'y [apeg, *Sax.*] abſent, from, &c.

To Bear Away [apeg-bæpan, *Sax.*] to carry away.

To Drive Away [æpeg-þpiꝛan, *Sax.*] to drive off or from a Place.

An Awe-band, a Check upon one.

A'wful [of achte, *Teut.* and full, *Sax.*] apt to ſtrike a Terror into, terrible; alſo to be revered or reverenced.

A'wfulness, Reverednes, Terror-bringing Quality.

A'wkward [æpenð, *Sax.*] Unhandy at doing any Thing; alſo untoward.

Awl [æle, *Sax.*] a ſharp-pointed Tool uſed by Shoemakers, &c.

Awn *of Wine*, 350 Pound; ſee *Aulu.*

Awn } [with *Husbandmen*] the Spire or Beard of Bar-
Ane } ley, or other bearded Grain; alſo the Beard that grows out of the Huſk of Corn or Graſs.

A'wning [on *Board of Ship*] a Piece of Tarpawling, Sail, &c. hung about the Decks, over any Part of a Ship, to ſkreen Perſons from the Weather, Sun, Rain, &c.

A'wnsel *Weight*, See *Auncel Weight.*

Ax } [acꝛe, *Sax.* of ἀξίνη, Gr.] a Tool uſed by Car-
Axe } penters, &c.

Ax vetch, an Herb.

Axi'lla [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity under the upper Part of the Arm, commonly called the Arm-pit, *L.*

Axi'llar } [*axillaris*, L.] of or belonging to the
Axi'llary } Arm Hole or Pit.

Axi'llary *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] is that Part of the *Subclavian* Branches of the aſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, which is got out of the Cheſt, and paſſes into the Arm-pits.

Axillary *Veins* [*Anatomy*] the two Branches of the aſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, called alſo *rami ſubclavii*, which run obliquely under the *Clavicula*, and having paſſed them go up to the Arm-pits.

Axi'nomancy [*axinomantia*, L. of ἀξινομαντεία, Gr. of ἀξίνη a Hatchet, and μαντεία, *Gr.*] Divination by an Ax or Hatchet, which they fixed ſo exactly upon a round Stake, that neither End might outpoiſe or weigh down the other; then they pray'd and repeated the Name of thoſe they ſuſpected; and the Perſon, at whoſe Name the Hatchet made any the leaſt Motion was pronounced Guilty.

A'xiom [ἀξίωμα, Gr.] a ſelf-evident Truth, or a Propoſition whoſe Truth every Perſon perceives at the firſt Sight; a Maxim, a general received Ground, Principle or Rule in any Art or Science.

AXI'OMA [with *Logicians*] is the disposing one Argument with another where a Thing is said to be or not to be.

AXIOMA'TICKS [*Axiomatici*, L. of ἀξιωματικοὶ, Gr.] Persons worthy of some Dignity or publick Office.

A'XIS, an Axle-tree of a Cart, Coach, Waggon, *&c.*

AXIS, properly signifies a Line or long Piece of Iron or Wood, passing through the Center of a Sphere, which is moveable upon the same.

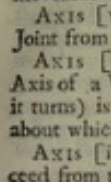
AXIS [with *Anatomists*] the third *Vertebra* or turning Joint from the Scull.

AXIS [with *Botanists*] (by a Metaphor taken from the Axis of a Wheel, which is that smooth Part about which it turns) is the smooth Part in the Center of some Fruits about which the other Parts are disposed.

AXIS [in *Geometry*] a straight Line conceived to proceed from the *Vertex* or Top of a Figure to the Base.

AXIS *of the Earth* [*Geography*] is a right Line upon which the Earth performs its daily Rotation.

AXIS *of a Planet* [*Astron.*] is a right Line drawn thro' the Center of the Planet, and about which it revolves.



AXIS *of a Circle* } [*Astron.*] is a strait Line
AXIS *of a Sphere* } passing thro' the Center from one Side to another, and is the same as *Diameter*.

AXIS *of Rotation* } [*Geom.*] an imaginary right Line,
AXIS *of Circumvolution* } about which any plane Figure is conceived to revolve, in order to generate a Solid.

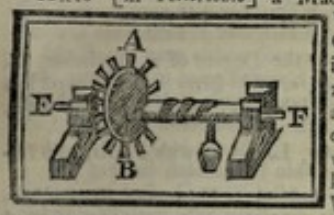
AXIS [in *Architect.*] is otherwise called *Cathetus*, as

AXIS [of the *Ionick Capital*] is a Line passing perpendicular through the middle of the Eye of the Volute.

Spiral AXIS [*Architect.*] is the Axis of a twisted Column drawn spirally, in order to trace the Circumvolutions without.

AXIS *of a Magnet*, is a Line passing through the middle of a Magnet length-wise, in such manner that however the Magnet is divided, the Loadstone will be made into two Loadstones, if the Division be according to a Plane wherein such Line is found.

AXIS [in *Peritrochio*] a Machine for the raising of Weights, consisting of a Cylindrical Beam which is the Axis, lying Horizontally, and supported at each End by a Piece of Timber, and somewhere about it, it hath a kind of Tympanum or Wheel which is called the Peritrochium, in the Circumference of which are made Holes to put in Staves (like those of a Windless or Capstan, in order to turn the Axis round the more easily, to raise the Weight by a Rope that winds round the Axis.





AXIS [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line that goes thro' the middle of the Figure, and cutting all the Ordinates at right Angles.

Transverse AXIS [of an *Ellipsis* or *Hyperbola*] is the Axis A P last defined. It is also called the *first* or *principal Axis*, in Contradistinction to the *Conjugate* or *Secondary Axis*.



Conjugate AXIS } [of an *Ellipsis*] is the
Second AXIS } Line F E drawn from the Center of the Figure C, parallel to the Ordinate M N, and perpendicularly to the Transverse Axis A P.

AXIS *Determinate* [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line drawn between the Vertexes or Tops of the opposite Sections.

AXIS *Indeterminate* [of an *Hyperb.*] is a right Line which divides into two equal Parts, and at right Angles, an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel to one another within the Hyperbola.

AXIS [in *Mechanicks*] as the Axis of a Ballance, is the Line upon which it turns or moves.

AXIS *of a Cylinder* [*Mechan.*] is that quiescent right Line about which the Parallelogram is turned, which by its Revolution forms the Cylinder.

AXIS *of a Conick*, is the right Line or Side upon which the Triangle turns or makes its Motion in forming the Cone.

AXIS [in *Opticks*] is the Ray, which of all that are sent to the Eye, falls perpendicularly on it, and which consequently passes thro' the Center of the Eye.

Common AXIS } [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn
Mean AXIS } from the Point of Concourse of the two Optick Nerves, thro' the middle of the right Line, and joins the Extremity of the Optick Nerves.

AXIS *of a Lens* [*Opticks*] is a right Line passing along the Axis of that Solid, whereof the *Lens* is a Segment.

AXIS *of any Glass* [*Opticks*] is a right Line drawn perpendicularly through the Center of the Glass, and if it be a *Convex* Glass, thro' the thickest Part; or if it be a *Concave* Glass, thro' the thinnest Part (which in each of them is termed the Pole of the Glass) directly on the Center of the Sphere, of which the Glass Figure is a Segment.

AXIS *of Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a right Line drawn thro' the Point of Incidence perpendicularly to the refracting Surface.

AXIS *of Refraction*, is a right Line continued from the Point of Incidence or Refraction, perpendicular to the refracting Substance, along the farther Medium.

AXIS *of the World* [*Astronomy*] is an imaginary Line, supposed to pass thro' the Center of the Earth from one Pole to the other.

AXIS *of the Zodiack* [*Astron.*] is a Line conceived to pass thro' the Earth, and to be bounded in the Poles of the Zodiack.

AXU'NGIA, a kind of Fat, the softest and moistest of any that is in the Bodies of Animals; also the Swarf or Grease in the Axle-tree of a Wheel; Boar's Grease.

AXUNGIA [*of Glass*] called also the Salt or Gall of Glass, is a Scum which is taken off from the Top of the Matter of Glass before it is vitrified.

AYE, Ever, as *for Aye*, for ever.

A'YEL [*Law* Word] a Writ that ever lies where the Grandfather dying possess'd of Lands or Tenements in Fee Simple, and a Stranger abates, so as to dispossess the Heir.

A'YRY [ερα, *Teut.* Eggs, because at that Time they are hatched of Eggs] a Nest or Company of Hawks.

AYZAME'NTA [in *Law*] Easements in Grants of Conveyance, including any Liberty of Passage, High-way, Water-Course, *&c.* for the Ease of the Tenant.

AZA'LDUS [*Old Records*] a poor sorry Horse, a Jade.

A'ZAPES [in the *Turkish Army*] are the old *Mussulmen* Bands more ancient than the *Janizaries* themselves, but very much despis'd; they are made use of as *Pioneers*, and are sometimes merely a Bridge to the Horse in marshy Grounds, and so many Fascines to fill up the Ditches of a Place besieged.

A'ZEROLE [with *Botanists*] a kind of Medlar-tree, the Leaves of which are like Parsley, the Flowers grow in Clusters, and have several Leaves, which appear Rose-wise, the Fruit is smaller than a Medlar, red, and of an agreeable Taste.

A'ZIMEN *Degrees* [*Astrol. i. e.* lame or weak] certain Degrees in the Zodiack, so termed, because they pretend that Persons born when any of them ascend, are commonly afflicted with Blindness, Lameness, or some other natural Imperfection, *Arab.*

A'ZIMUTH [*Astron.*] is also an Arch of the Horizon comprehended between the Meridian of the Place and any other Azimuth Circle.

AZIMUTH *Compass*, an Instrument used at Sea for finding the Sun's Magnetical Azimuth.

AZIMUTH *Dial*, one whose Style or Gnomon is at right Angles to the Plane of the Horizon.

Magnetical AZIMUTH [*Astron.*] is the apparent Distance of the Sun from the North or South Point of the Compass.

A'ZIMUTHS [in *Astron.*] are great vertical Circles which cut one another in the Points called *Zenith* and *Nadir*, as the Meridians or Hour Circles do in the Poles, and pass through all the Degrees of the Horizon at right Angles.

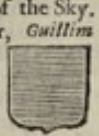
A'ZONES [of *a* privative, and *Zωνη*, *Gr.* a Zone or Country] with *Mythologists*, such Gods as were not private Divinities, of any particular Country, but were acknowledged as Gods in every Country, and were worshipped by every Nation.

A'ZORES, Islands of the *Atlantick* Ocean in 40 Degrees of North Latitude, where some *Geographers* place the first Meridian for the Longitude.

A'ZOTH [with *Alchymists*] the first Matter of Metals; also an universal Medicine; also the Mercury of a Metal.

A'ZURE [of *azurro*, Ital. or *azul*, Span. which signifies Blue, or of *Lazulus Lapis*, L.] the Colour of the Sky.

A'ZURE [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* blue; this Colour, *Guillim* says, consists of much red and a little white, and represents the Colour of the Sky in a clear, Sunshiny Day, and in Engraving is express'd by Lines drawn a-cross the Shield, as in the Escutcheon.



This

This Colour signifies Justice, Chastity, Humility, Loyalty, and eternal Felicity; of Worldly Virtues, Beauty, Praise, Meekness, Humility, Victory, Perseverance, Riches, Vigilance and Recreation; of the Planets *Venus* and *Jupiter*; of Metals, Tin; of precious Stones, the *Turky* Stone; of the Months of the Year, *September*; of the Days of the Week, *Wednesday* and *Friday*; of Trees, the *Poplar*; of Flowers, the Violet; of four-footed Animals, the Cameleon; of Fowls, the Peacock; of human Constitutions, the Sanguine; and of the Ages, Youth.

The AZURE, the Sky or Firmament, *Milton.*

A'ZYGOS [ἄζυγος, Gr.] a notable Vein proceeding from the *Vena cava*, and passing to the Vertebra's of the Back; it takes its Name from its being single.

A'ZYMA [of Ἄζυμος, Gr of α without, and ζυμὴ, *Gr.* Leaven] the Feast of unleavened Bread observed by the *Jews* for seven Days before the Passover, during which Time it was unlawful to eat unleavened Bread.

AZYMI'TES [ἀζυμίτης, Gr.] Persons who communicate of the Eucharist with unleavened Bread.

B

B *Roman*, B *b Italick*, 𝔅 𝔟 *Englisb*, Β β *Greek*, ב *Hebrew*, are the second Letters of these Alphabets.

B, in *English* Words, is not heard or pronounced after *m*, as *climb*, *dumb*, *rumb*, *thumb*, &c.

B is used as an Abbreviation of several Words, as B. A. *Baccalaureus Artium*, a Batchelor of Arts; B. V. *Beata Virgo*, i. e. the Blessed Virgin, sc. *Maria*.

B [with the *Ancients*] a Numeral denoting 300.

B̄, with a Dash over it, signifies 3000

B [in *Musick Books*] signifies *Bass* or *Basso*.

B. C. [in *Musick Books*] denote *Basso continuo*, Ital.

B MI [in the Scale of *Musick*] is the third Note.

BA'AL [in *Heb.* בעל, signifies Lord or Mighty] an Idol of the *Moabites* and *Phœnicians*, called also *Bel*, and is thought to have been the first of Idols.

When the Scripture mentions *Baal* without any other Addition, we are to understand the God, who by the *Pagans* was esteemed the Chief Deity, or *Jupiter*. So that in the Language of the *Heathens Baal* imports as much as *Jehovah* and *Adonai* in the sacred.

BAAL BE'RITH [בעל-ברית, *Heb. i. e.* the Lord of the Covenant] this was another God of the *Phœnicians*.

BAAL GAD [בעל-גד, *Heb.* i. e. the Lord of a Troop] was the God from whose Providence and Will all worldly Felicity did proceed.

BAALIM [בעלים, *Heb.* i. e. *Lords*] some learned Writers understand by *Baalim* the deified Souls of Men, and some apply it to the *Semones* or *Semidei*, i. e. to the half Gods of the *Pagans*. It is more probable, that they worshipped the Sun and Stars, of which they did daily experience their Goodness and Power.

BAALPE'OR [בעל פעור. *Heb.* Βεελφεγώρ, Gr.] was an obscene Deity of the *Moabites* at Mount *Peor* beyond *Jordan*. Some think this to be *Jupiter Tonans*, i e. *Jupiter* the *Thunderer*; others take it for *Saturn* or the Sun; but others are of Opinion that it was *Priapus* the lascivious and obscene Deity; for that the *Jews* worshipped him after the same manner, that the *Greeks* worshipped *Priapus* by committing Fornication in his Temple. And this Deity was chiefly worshipped by Women, and therefore he was named the God of Women.

BAA'LZEBUB [בעל-זבוב, *Heb.* Βεελζεβούβ, *Gr.* i. e. *the Lord of Flies*] was the God of *Ekron*, a City of the *Philistines*. Some have been of Opinion that the *Israelites* gave him this Name; because in the Performance of Sacrifices that were offered unto him, his Priests were tormented with Swarms of Flies; whereas several of the learned *Jewish* Rabbies say, and *Scaliger* from them, there was not a Fly to be seen in performing the Sacrifices to the true God.

BA'ANITES [from one *Baanes* their Ring-leader] a Sect of Hereticks in the ninth Century, who taught the Errors of the *Manichees*.

BA'ARD [*Old Records*] a sort of Sea Vessel or Transport Ship.

BABE, BA'BY [deriv'd as some think of *Babbiolo*, Ital. or as others of *Bab*, one of the first Words used by Children, and of an easy Pronunciation; others fetch it from *Papa*, and thence Baue, *Teut.*] a little or young Infant.

BA'BEL [בבל, *Heb.* i. e. Confusion] a huge Tower in the Land of *Shinar* in *Mesopotamia*, said to have been built 5146 Paces high, having an equal Basis; the Passage up was round the Side, and had many Apartments and Rooms for People, Cattle, Horses, Carts, &c. inclosed within it. The Hands of all or most of the Inhabitants of the Earth were employ'd in it after the Flood, before they were separated; supposed to be begun by the Order of *Nimrod*, to secure them against a second Flood. It was render'd famous upon the account of the Confusion of Languages, which caused them to desist from the Attempt.

BA'BEWRIES, strange, odd, antick Works.

BABOO'N [probably of *Babouin* and *Babion*, F. but others derive it of *Babe*, by the Termination *on* making it signify a great *Babe*, by reason of its resembling human Kind] a large kind of Monkey.

BA'BYLON, anciently the Metropolis of *Chaldea*, founded either by *Nimrod* or *Belus*, and by *Ninus* and *Semiramis* improv'd, so as to be accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World for its extraordinary Walls and Gardens. The River *Euphrates* ran thro' the middle of the City, the two Shores being joyned by a Bridge of stupendous Architecture: Some Authors write, that the City, when in its greatest Grandeur, was in Compass 46 Miles. The Walls were built by Queen *Semiramis* so large and high, that some write they were 200, others 250, and others 300 Feet high; but the most common receiv'd Measure is, that they were fifty Cubits high, and so broad that three Chariots might go upon them without Danger. *Diodorus Siculus* writes, that they were 300 or 350 Stadia in Compass, that is above twenty-two *English* Miles, and five Stadia high, having pleasant Gardens on them.

BA'BBLER, an Enemy to good Manners, and a profane Person [*Hieroglyphically*] were represented by a grunting Hog, the filthy Disposition of which caused it to be hated by all the *Eastern* People, insomuch that it was a great Crime for some Priests who waited upon the Altars of their Gods, to touch a Hog.

To BA'BBLE [*babiller*, F.] to prate or talk foolishly.

BA'BBLE [*babil*, F.] simple Talk.

BA'BBLER [*un babillard*] a Prater, &c.

BA'CA, a Hook or Link of Iron, *Old Records.*

BA'CCA, a Berry, *L.*

BACCALAURBA'TUS, the Degree of a Batchelor, *L.*

BACCALAU'REUS [*i. e.* the Berry of a Laurel] a Batchelor of Arts in an University, as of Divinity, Law, Physick and Musick.

BACCA'TED [*baccatus*, L.] beset with Pearls, also having many Berries.

BACCHANA'LIA, a Festival in Honour of *Bacchus*, celebrated with much Solemnity by the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*; these Feasts were also called *Orgya* of Ὀργὴ Fury or Transport, by reason of the Madness and Enthusiasm that the People seemed to be possessed with at the Time of their Celebration.

A BACCHANA'LIAN, a riotous Person.

BA'CCHANALS [*Bacchanalia*, L.] the drunken Feasts and Revels of *Bacchus*, the God of Wine.

To BA'CCHANALIZE, to imitate the Bacchanals, to be riotous.

BACCHA'NTES, BA'CCHANALS } the Priestesses and Priests of *Bacchus*, who celebrated his Festivals with Cymbals, Drums, Timbrels, Noise and Shouts, running about in a frantick manner, crowned with Ivy, Vine Twigs, &c. and carrying in their Hands a Thyrsis or Staff wreathed with the same Plants, *L.*

BACCHA'TION, a rioting or revelling, *L.*

BACCHAR [*Botany*] the Herb Lady Gloves, *L.*

BA'CCHARACH, BACCHARAG } [q. *Bacchi ara*, i. e. the Altar of *Bacchus*] a small Town in the lower *Palatinate* on the *Rhine*, about twenty four Miles West of *Metz*, famous for excellent Wines call'd by that Name.

BA'CCHICK [*Bacchicus*, L.] pertaining to *Bacchus*, mad, frantick.

BA'CCHIUS [in *Gram.*] a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, consisting of three Syllables, the first short and the other two long, as Honēst s.

BA'CCHUS, some derive *Bacchus* of בר a Son, and חוש, *Chus*, q. d. the Son of *Chus*, and so they will have it that *Bacchus* and *Nimrod* are the same Persons; but (according to the *Heathen* Theogony, he was the Son of *Jupiter*, and the Nymph *Semele*. The Poets relate that *Juno* being acquainted with the Amours of her Husband *Jupiter*, out of Revenge to the Rival of her Bed, disguis'd herself, and came to *Semele* in the Form and Habit of an old Woman, telling her that it was for her Honour, that *Jupiter* should visit her in the same manner that he did

his Wife *Juno*, i. e. in his Glory and Majesty with his Thunder-bolts in his Hand, advising her the next Time he came to desire this Favour of him. She did so, *Jupiter* granted her Request, but it prov'd fatal to her, she being kill'd by that means according to *Juno*'s Desire. But *Jupiter* immediately separated the Child from his dead Mother, and inserted him into his Thigh, doing thereby the Office of a Mother, till the Time was expired that he should be born, and then committed him to *Silenus* and the Nymphs, to be brought up by them, or as others say, to *Ceres*; for which good Service they are fabled to have been received up into Heaven, and to have been turn'd into the Stars called *Hyades*.

He is said to have been the Inventor of the Use of Wine, which he giving the *Indians* to drink, they at first thought he had given them Poison, because it not only made them drunk, but mad too.

He was usually painted with a Mitre upon his Head, or a Garland of Roses, or else with a bald Pate, which was to intimate the Effect of the Excess of Wine. In the one Hand he held a Sickle, in the other a Pitcher: He was always represented young, because the moderate Use of Wine warms the Blood, and keeps the Body in a youthful Strength and Colour.

His Chariot was drawn by Tygers, his Habit was the Skin of a Deer, his Scepter was a Lance adorned with Branches of Ivy, and of the Vine.

His Temple was next to that of *Minerva*, the Intent of which was to intimate how useful Wine is to revive the Spirits, and assist the Fancy in Invention; and for that Reason the Ancients sacrificed the quick-sighted Dragon to him; and the chattering Magpye was also consecrated to him, because Wine makes Persons prate. Before his Expedition to *India* it is reported, that Men were sacrificed to him, but after that he was content with other Sacrifices; they offering to him also Asses and Goats, to intimate that those that are given to Wine make themselves *sottish* as *Asses*, or as *lascivious* as *Goats*. The Sacrifices were usually performed to *Bacchus* in the Evening, and at Night; the Reason of which Custom seems to be, that he (as it is reported) carried a Torch before *Proserpina*, when she was conducted to be married to *Pluto*.

His Priests were either Satyrs or Women, because Women are said to have follow'd him in great Companies to his Travels, crying, singing and dancing continually, and they were called *Bacchanales*, that express Fury and Madness.

The greatest Solemnities observed to *Bacchus*, were the *Orgia* [of ὀργὴ, Gr. a Transport of Anger] because their frantick Women used to cloath themselves with Skins of Tigers or Panthers, and run up and down the Mountains with lighted Torches in their Hands, their Hair hanging down about their Shoulders, shouting out, *Eu Hoe*, *Evoan*, *Eu Hoe*, *Baccke*, which signifies good Son.

This Name is said to have been given by his Father *Jupiter*, because in the War with the *Giants*, he, in the Form of a Lion, ran violently upon the first and tore him to Pieces.

The Truth of the Poets *Bacchus* is said to be this. He whom the *Latins* call *Liber*, and the *Greeks Dionysius*, and the *Egyptians Osiris*, was a King of *Nisa* in *Arabia Felix*, who taught the People of that, and the neighbouring Countries, the Way of ordering Vines, and preserving Bees, and several other useful Arts, made several good Laws, persuaded the People to do Sacrifice to their Gods, for which he was greatly honoured by several civiliz'd Nations. In Honour of him, the *Greeks* instituted several Festival Days, of which the Chief was the *Trieteria*, *Apaturia*, *Phallica* and *Lenæa*, in the Beginning of the Spring, that he might bless the Vines.

The *Romans* also instituted the *Ascolia* (which see) in Honour of *Bacchus*, at that Time they carried the Statues. The Ancients also painted *Bacchus* with short brown curled Hair, with a Leopard's Skin spotted, or in a green Mantle, with a red flushing, full Face, and a Wreath of Vine Branches about his Temples.

BACCI'FEROUS *Plants* [*Botany*] such Shrubs, *&c.* as bear Berries.

BACCI'NIUM, a Basin, *Old Records*.

BACCI'VOROUS *Animals*, such as feed on Berries.

BACCI'LLI, BA'CCULI [with *Physicians*] Medicines of a Cylindrical Figure like a Stick, long, round Lozenges.

BA'CHELER, BA'CHELOR, BA'TCHELOR [*baccalaureus*, L. *bachelier*, F.] a single or unmarried Man; anciently it signified an inferior Knight.

BACHELOR *of Arts*, one who takes the first Degree in the Profession of any Art or Science in an University.

BACHELOR [*of a Company*] a young Member rising towards the State of those who sit in the Court of Assistants.

BACHELORS *Buttons*, an Herb, a kind of Crowfoot.

BA'CHELORSHIP [*baccalaureat*, F. *baccalaureatus*, L.] the Estate or Condition of a Man never married.

BACHILE'RIA [*ancient Deeds*] the Commonalty, in Distinction to the Nobility.

BACI'LLI, little Staves or Sticks, *L.*

BACI'NA, See *Baccinium*.

BA'CCIFER, BACCI'FERA [with *Botanists*] which bears Berries, *L.*

BACCI'FERÆ, BACCI'FERI [with *Botanists*] bearing Berries, *L.*

BACK [Bac, *Sax.*] the hinder Part of the Body.

BACK, seems to be the same with Bec, in *Dutch* Beke, a Brook or Rivulet, and so it is still used in the North of *England*.

To BACK *a Horse*, to mount or ride him.

To BACK *a Person or Design*, to assist, support, abet, and sustain the Person that undertakes it.

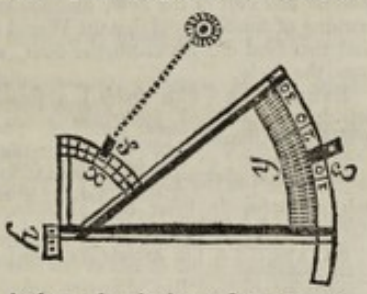
BACK BEAR [in *Forest Law*] one of the four Cases wherein a Forester may arrest an Offender against Vert and Venison, when he is found bearing it on his Back.

To BACKBI'TE [of Bac and Bitan, *Sax.*] to speak ill of a Person absent.

BACK-BOARD [with *Navigators*] as *to leave a Land on Back-board*, is to leave it behind the Ship.

To BACKSLI'DE [of Bac and Slidan, *Sax.*] to fall off from the true Religion, *&c.*

BACK STAFF
BACK QUADRANT [in *Navig.*] an Instrument by the *French*, called the *English* Quadrant, invented by Captain *Davis*: Being the simplest and exactest Instrument hitherto invented for taking the Sun's Zenith Distance at Sea, by the Help of which the Latitude is presently known.



It consists of two Arches, the Arch *x* of the least Radius contains 60 Degrees, and that of *y* having the largest Radius contains three Degrees. It has also three Vanes; the Vane at *b* is called the Horizon Vane, that at S the Shadow Vane, and the Vane at E is called the Sight Vane.

BA'CKWARD [Bacpend, *Sax.*] on, at, or towards the Back Part; also unwilling, loath to.

BA'CKWARDNESS [Bacpearenesse, *Sax.*] an Unreadiness or Unwillingness; also a Defectiveness in Proficiency in any Attainment.

BACK STAYS [in a *Ship*] certain Ropes or Stays pertaining to the Main and Fore-mast which go down on either Side of the Ship, and stay the Mast from pitching forward or over-board.

BACK-BERI'ND, BACK-BERO'ND [Bac-beriend, *Sax.*] the same as *Back-bear*.

BA'CO [*Old Writings*] a fat Hog or Bacon-Hog.

BA'CON [of *Baco* Hog, or of Becen, *Sax.* a Beech-tree, because Hogs are fatted with Beech-Mast] Hogs Flesh salted and dry'd.

BA'CTILE [of *baculum*, L. a Stick] a Candlestick.

BA'CULE, BA'SCULE [in *Fortif.* a Swipe, F.] a Gate made like a Pit-fall with a Counterpoise, and supported by two large Stakes; a sort of Portcullice; it is usually made before the *Corps de Garde*, advancing near the Gates.

BACULO'METRY [either of *Baculus*, L. or βάκλεον a Staff, and μέτρον Measure, *Gr.*] the Art of measuring Distances or Lines, accessible or inaccessible, by one or more Staves.

BACULUS *Divinatorius* [*i. e.* a divining Staff or Rod] a Branch of Hazel-tree forked and used for the Discovery of Mines, Springs, *&c.*

BADGE [*incert. Etym.*] a Cognisance or Coat of Arms worn by some Servants of Noblemen; also now by Parish-Pensioners; also a Sign or Token, as white is the Badge of Innocence.

BA'DGER [ſome derive it of Back, *Teut.* a Jaw-bone, *q.* Backer a Beaſt with ſtrong Jaws, it being a biting Animal] an amphibious Creature living in Holes in the Sides of Rivers, and often feeding on Land.

BADGER [probably of *bagagier*, F.] a Carrier of Luggage.

BADGER [in a *Law* Senſe] a Huckſter who has a Licence to buy Corn or other Proviſions in one Place and to carry them to another to ſell.

To BA'FFLE [probably either of *beffler*, F. to ſupplant or cheat, or *baffouer*, F. to cover the Eyes with a Veil] to confound by Reaſons, to put to a Nonplus; alſo to diſappoint or baulk; to fool, to ſham.

A BAG [Belȝe, *Sax.* probably of *Bulga*, L.] a Sack, a Pouch, *&c.*

BAG [in *Traffick*] a particular Quantity of ſome ſort of Commodities, as of Pepper from 1 to 3 Hundred Weight, *&c.*

BAGA [*Old Law Records*] a Bag or Purſe.

BAGATE'LLES, Toys or Trifles, F.

BA'GAVEL } [with the Citizens of *Exeter*] a cer-
BETHU'GAVEL } tain Tribute or Toll granted to the Citizens upon all Manner of Wares brought to that City to be ſold, towards the Paving of the Streets, Repairing of the Walls, and Maintenance of the City.

BA'GGAGE, Soldiers Furniture and Neceſſaries; alſo Proviſions and Neceſſaries for an Army.

BA'GGAGE [of carrying a Bag or Knapſack] a Soldier's Trull; a Camp-whore; alſo a ſorry Wench.

BA'GNIO, a hot Houſe, a Place with Conveniences for Bathing, Sweating, *&c.*

BAGNOLE'NSES } [of *Bagnols* a City of *Languedoc*] a
BAGNO'LIANS } Sect of Hereticks in the Eighth Century, in reality *Manichees*; they rejected the *Old Teſtament* and Part of the *New*, maintain'd that God foreſaw nothing of himſelf, and that the World had no Beginning, and that God did not create the Soul, when he infuſed it into the Body.

BAGUE'TTE [with *Archit.*] a ſmall, round Moulding leſs than an Aſtragal, ſometimes carved and inriched with Foliages, Ribbands, Laurels, *&c.*

BAHA'DUM, a Cheſt or Coffer. *Old Records.*

BA'HAR [in the *Eaſt Indies*] a Weight of 386 *Avoirdupois* at *Mocha*, the leſſer 625 at *Moluca*, and the greater 6250 Pound.

BAJARDOU'R [in *ancient Writings*] one who bore or carried any Burden.

BAIL [*Bail*, F.] the freeing or ſetting at Liberty one arreſted or impriſoned (upon any Action either Civil or Criminal) by Sureties taken for his Appearance at a Day and Place appointed, F.

BAIL [in a *Foreſt*] a Limit or Bound, according as a Foreſt is divided into the particular Charges of ſeveral Foreſters.

BAI'LABLE, that may be ſet at Liberty by Bail or Sureties.

BAILS [with *Mariners*] Hoops to ſet up over the Stern of a Boat to ſupport a Tilt.

To BAIL [*bailler*, F.] to ſet a Perſon arreſted, impriſon'd, *&c.* at Liberty by being Sureties for him.

To BAIL *a Boat*, ſee *Bale.*

BAI'LIFF [of *bailler*, F. to give, to reach, or deliver] an Officer of every Hundred, or Wapentake, or Town Corporate.

BAI'LIFF } [originally ſignified a Guardian, F.] a ſort
BAI'LY } of Magiſtrate or Officer appointed within a particular Province or Precinct to keep the Peace, and ſecure the People from Wrongs and Vexations.

BAILIFFS [*of Husbandry*] thoſe who gather the Profits for Lords of Manours, *&c.* and give an Account, diſpoſe of Under-ſervants.

BAILIFFS, are alſo Officers, who arreſt Perſons for Debt.

BAILIFFS *Errant*, Sheriffs Officers appointed by him to go about the County to ſerve Writs, to ſummons County Seſſions, Aſſizes, *&c.*

BAI'LIFFS [*of Franchiſes*] Officers appointed by every Lord to do ſuch Offices within his Liberty or Precinct, as are done by the Bailiff Errant in the County.

BAI'LIWICK, the Place of the Juriſdiction of a Bailiff within his Hundred or the Lord's Franchiſe. It is not only taken to ſignify the County; but generally that Liberty, which is exempted from the Sheriff of the County, over which the Lord of the Liberty appointeth a Bailiff, with ſuch Powers within his Precinct, as an Under-ſheriff exerciſeth under the Sheriff of the County.

BAI'LMENT [*Law* Term] the Delivery of Things, as Writings, Goods, *&c.* ſometimes to be deliver'd back to the *Bailor*; ſometimes to the Uſe of the *Bailee*; and ſometimes to a third Perſon.

BAILE'E [in *Law*] the Perſon to whom ſuch Goods are deliver'd.

BAI'LLOR [in *Law*] the Party who delivers ſuch Goods.

BAIN, a Bath or Hot-houſe, F.

BAI'RAM [among the *Turks*] a Feſtival which they celebrate after the Faſt of *Ramazan* for three Days together, in which no Work is done; but Preſents are ſent from one to another with Manifeſtations of Joy.

BAI'RMAN (*q. d.* a bare or naked Man) a poor, inſolvent Debtor left bare and naked, who was obliged to ſwear in Court, that he was not worth above five Shillings and five Pence.

To BAIT [probably of Bi∂an, *Sax.*) as to put a Bait on an Hook; alſo to allure or entice by a Bait.

To BAIT [of Ba∂an, *Sax.*] to ſet Beaſts a Fighting together; alſo to vex or teaze.

To BAIT [of Ba∂an, *Sax.*] to ſtop upon a Journey to drink, eat, or take ſome Refreſhment, *&c.*

To BAIT [with *Falconers*] is ſaid of a Hawk, who when ſhe claps her Wings or ſtoops at her Prey, is ſaid *to bait.*

BAI'VA, a Deity of the *Laplanders*, which ſome take to be the Sun, and others the Fire; being worſhipped as the Lord of Light and Heat.

BAIZE (probably either of baȝ, Teut. or *Baſe* Engl. *q. d.* coarſe Cloth] Freeze of the Town of *Baia* in *Naples*, or *Colcheſter* in *England*

To BAKE [of Bacian or bæcan, *Sax.*] to prepare Dough and other Victuals, for eating, in an Oven.

BA'KER [of Bacian, *Sax.*] a Maker of Bread.

BAKER-*legg'd*, ſtraddling with the Legs bowing outwards.

BALA'NATED [*balanatus*, L.] anointed with the Oil of Ben.

BA'LANCE } [probably of *bilanx*, L. or *balance*, F.]
BA'LLANCE } one of the ſix ſimple Powers in *Mechanicks*, uſed principally for determining the Equality or Difference of Weight in heavy Bodies; they are of ſeveral Forms, as Scales, Steel-yards, *&c.*

BALANCE } [with *Aſtronomers*] call'd in Latin *Libra*
BALLANCE } of which this ♎ is the Characteriſtick, is one of the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters at the autumnal Equinox in *September*; the Conſtellation conſiſts of 8 Stars repreſented on a Globe by the Form of a Balance or Pair of Scales.

BALANCE [of the *Air*] the Weight of that Fluid, whereby, according to its known Property, it preſſeth where it is leaſt reſiſted, till it is equally adjuſted in all Parts.

BALANCE [of *Trade*] is the Difference or Exceſs between the Value of Commodities imported from Foreign Countries, and the Value of thoſe of our own native Production exported to thoſe Countries.

To BA'LANCE [*balancer*, F.] to poiſe or make even Weight; to make an Account even; alſo to conſider or weigh in Mind.

BALANCE *of a Watch*, &c. that Part of it that by its Motion regulates and determines the Beats.

BALANCE [in *Merchants Accounts*] are when a Debtor and Creditor are made even.

BALA'NI [with *Naturaliſts*] certain Excreſcences which uſually grow or ſtick to the Shells of Sea-fiſh of the larger kinds.

BALANI'NE [*balaninus*] of the Fruit of the Oak.

BALANI'TES [βαλανίτης, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, greeniſh, and ſomewhat reſembling *Corinthian* Braſs.

BALANI'TIS [of βάλανος, *Gr.*] a kind of round Chefnuts.

BALA'NUS [βάλανος of בלוט, *Heb. i. e* of an Oak] a kind of Maſt or Acorn; any Fruits which have round Heads, as a Walnut, *&c.*

BALANUS [with *Phyſ.*] a Suppoſitory in the Shape of an Acorn, for looſening the Belly, *L.*

BALANUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the Nut of the Yard of a Man or the Clitoris of a Woman, *L.*

BALANUS *Myrepſica* [in *Pharmacy*] the Fruit call'd *Ben*; but others take it for the Nutmeg.

BALA'SSIUS, the Balaſs Ruby, a precious Stone of a faint red Colour.

BA'LAST, ſee *Ballaſt.*

BALA-

BALATRO'NES [*Balatrones*, Hor.] an ancient Name given to wicked and lewd Perſons, from *Servilius Balatro*, a debauch'd Libertine, whence probably the *French* have deriv'd their *Poltroon*.

BALAU'STIUM [Βαλαύστιον, Gr.] the Wild Pomegranate-flower or the Tree itſelf, *L.*

To BALBU'CINATE } [*balbucinatum*, L. } to ſtutter in
To BALBU'TIATE } [*balbutiatum*, L. } ſpeaking.

BALBU'TIES, ſtammering Speech, *L.*

BALCO'NY [*Balcon*, F. *Palco*, Ital.] a Frame of Iron, Wood or Stone before the Window of a Room commonly on the firſt Floor, to take the Air in, and to ſee at a Diſtance.

BA'LD [Bald, *Sax.* probably of **bal**. C. Brit. tho' *Minſhew* rather chooſes to derive it of **bald**, *Teut.* quick; becauſe old Men are prone to Boldneſs, *&c.*] having no Hair on the Head, *&c.* it alſo ſignifies bold, the ſame, as the Latin *Audax*, and is ſtill ſo uſed in the Northern Counties of *England*, and thence comes *Baldwin*, and by Tranſpoſition *Winbald*, i. e. a bold Conqueror, *Eadbald*, happily bold; *Ethelbald*, nobly bold, *&c.*

BA'LDACUM } [with *Architects*] an Edifice or Piece
BA'LDAQUIN } of Architecture in the Shape of a Crown, ſet over ſeveral Pillars, as a Covering to an Altar; alſo a Canopy carried over the Hoſt by the *Romaniſts*.

BA'LDERDASH [probably of **bald**, *Sax.* bold, and *daſh*, to mingle, *q. d.* any thing jumbled together without Judgment] a Mingle-mangle, rude Mixture; alſo a paltry confus'd Diſcourſe.

BA'LDMONY, an Herb.

BALDNESS [Baldneſſe, *Sax.*] not having *Hair*; alſo in regard to Speech Unpoliteneſs.

BALE, a Bundle or Pack of Commodities of different Sorts and Quantities, as Silk, Cloth, *&c.*

To BALE [probably of *balayer*, F. to bruſh] to ſcoop or lade Water out of the Hold of a Ship with Buckets, or out of a Wherry with an old Hat.

BALE [Bæl, *Sax.*] Grief, Miſery, Sorrow.

BALEU'GA [*ancient Deeds*] a Territory, a Precinct.

BA'LEFUL [of Bæl-full] *Sax.*] ſorrowful, woful.

BALI'VO *amovendo*, a Writ for removing a Bailiff out of his Office, for Non-reſidence in his Bailiwick.

BALK [probably of *valicare*, L. to paſs by] to diſappoint, to fruſtrate, to paſs by or take no notice of; alſo to diſcourage.

A BALK, a Diſappointment, a Baffle; alſo Damage or Prejudice.

A BALK, a Ridge of Land left between two Furrows, or a Piece of Ground left unploughed.

BALK [among *Bricklayers*] a great Beam, ſuch as is uſed in building; alſo a Poll or Rafter over an Out-houſe or Barn.

BALKERS [in *Fiſhery*] Men who ſtand on a Cliff or high Place on the Shore, and give a Sign to the Men in the Fiſhing-boats, which Way the Paſſage or Shole of Herrings is.

BALL [Bal, *Du.*] any round Thing.

BALL [*Bal*, F.] a publick Dancing Meeting.

BALLS [in *Heraldry*] a common Bearing in Coats of Arms; but always by Heralds call'd by other Names, according to their different Colours, as Oggreſſes, Beſants, Golps, Guzes, Hurts, Pellets, Plates, Pomels, Orenges, Torteauxes; which ſee in their proper Places.

BALL *and* SOCKET [with *Mathemat.*] a Device made of Braſs with a perpetual Screw, for holding any Teleſcope, Quadrant, or other Inſtrument on a Staff, for Aſtronomical Uſes, Surveying, *&c.*

BALLANCE, See *Balance*.

BA'LLAD } [*balad*, Fr.] a Song.
BA'LAD }

BA'LLAST [Wattaſt, *Teut.*] a Quantity of Gravel, Sand or Stones, or any Weight laid in the bottom of a Ship to make it ſail ſteddy or right, and to keep it from over-ſetting.

To trench the BALLAST [*Sea* Phraſe] is to divide or ſeparate it.

BALLI'STÆ *Os* [of βάλλω, *Gr.* to caſt, and *Os*, L. a Bone] the Sling Bone, the ſame with *Aſtragalus*.

BA'LLISTER } [*baluſtre*, F.] the Lateral or Side Part
BA'LLUSTER } of a Scroll, which forms the Curl-Tuft in the Capital of a Pillar of the *Ionick* Order.

BALLISTER } [*Architecture*] alſo a little Pillar or Rail,
BALLUSTER } ſuch as are on the Outſide of Cloiſters, Terraſſes, Galleries, *&c.*

BA'LLISTERS [in a *Church*] an Incloſure of Pillars which rails in the Communion Table.

BALLI'VA [*old Deeds*] a whole County under the Juriſdiction of a Sheriff; alſo a Hundred with reſpect to the Chief Conſtable, or a Manor, with reſpect to the Steward.

BA'LLIUM, a ſort of Fortreſs or Bulwark.

BA'LLOCKS [Belluca, or of *Balls*, *Engl.* becauſe of their Roundneſs] the Cods of Man or Beaſt.

BA'LLON } [*Ballon*, F.] a Foot-ball; alſo a large
BALLO'ON } Ball uſed to play withal by Noblemen.

BALLOON [with *Chymiſts*] a large round Mattraſs, or Veſſel for receiving what is diſtilled or drawn off by the means of Fire.

BALLON [with *Archit.*] a round Globe placed on the top of a Pillar, by way of Ornament.

BA'LLOT [*balote*, F.] a little Ball uſed in giving of Votes.

BALLOTA } [Βαλλοτή, Gr.] the Herb Stinking Hore-
BALLOTE } hound, *L.*

BALLOTA'TION } a particular Method of voting at
BA'LLOTING } Elections, by means of little Balls of ſeveral Colours, when every one who has a Vote puts in ſuch a Ballot according to the Diverſity of the Candidates.

BA'LLUSTRADE, a Row of Balliſters or ſmall turned Pillars, of ſuch a Height as a Man may lean his Elbow upon them; fixed upon a Terrace Walk or Top of a Building to divide it into two or more ſeparate Parts.

BALM, the Juice or Oil of a certain Tree, growing in *Paleſtine* or *Egypt*, very precious and of a very ſanative Quality.

BALM } [in *Botany*] an Herb of a fragrant
BALM-MINT } Smell.

BALM-APPLE, a Plant.

BA'LNEARY [*balnearius*, } belonging to Baths, *&c.*
BA'LNEARY [*balnearium*. } Bath or Stove.

BALNEA'TORY [*balneatorius*, L.] belonging to a Bath or Stove.

BA'LNEUM, a Bath, a Waſhing-place, a Bain, Hot-houſe or Stew, *L.*

BALNEUM [with *Phyſicians*] a bathing of the whole Body or the lower Parts only.

BALNEUM *arenæ* } [with *Chymiſts*] a Sand-bath,
BALNEUM *arenoſum* } when Flowers, Fruit and other medicinal Ingredients, are put into a Cucurbite and infuſed, the Veſſel being ſet in hot Sand, *&c.*

BALNEUM *Mariæ* [with *Chymiſts*] is when a Cucurbite that contains any Matter to be diſtill'd, being ſtopp'd cloſe is ſet in a Veſſel of Water ſo as to be gently and gradually heated. Some corruptly call it *Balneum maris*, *i. e.* a Sea-bath.

BALNEUM *Vaporis* } [with *Chymiſts*] the vaporous
BALNEUM *Vaporoſum* } Bath is when the Veſſel that contains the Matter is ſet in another, half full of Water boiling hot, and is heated by the Vapours or Steams that ariſe from it.

BALOTA'DES [in *Horſemanſhip*] are the Leaps of a Horſe between two Pillars, or upon a ſtrait Line made with Juſtneſs of Time, with the Aids of the Hands, the Calves of the Legs, and in ſuch a manner, that when his Fore-feet are in the Air, he ſhews nothing but the Shoos of his Hinder-feet without yerking out.

BA'LSAM [βάλσαμον, Gr. of בעל שמן, *i. e.* the Prince of Oils, *Baum*, F.] the Juice of the Balſam or Balm, and ſome other natural Balſams, as of *Toli*, *Peru*, &c.

BALSAM [with *Chym.*] the Preparation of ſome Salts, as

BALSAM *of Saturn*, a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*, *i. e.* Sugar of Lead made with Spirit or Oil of Turpentine, and digeſted till the Matter has aſſumed a red Tincture.

BALSAM *of Sulphur* [with *Chym.*] the oily Parts of common Brimſtone diſſolv'd in Oil of Turpentine, or ſome other diſtill'd Oil.

BALSAM [in *Pharmacy*] certain Liquors extracted or drawn from Gums and roſiny Subſtances, as Nervous Balſam, Sciatick Balſam.

Apoplectick BALSAM, a ſweet-ſcented ſpirituous Subſtance of the Conſiſtence of an Ointment, a Perfume.

BALSA'MICK [*balſamique*, F.] pertaining to or having the Quality of Balſam.

BA'LSAMATED [*balſamatus*, L.] anointed with Balſam.

BALSAME'LLA } [of βάλσαμον, Gr.] the Herb of
BALSA'MINA } which Balſam is made.

BALSA'MINA *Mas* [with *Botaniſts*] the Male Balſam-apple, *L.*

BALSA'MINA *Fœmina* [with *Botaniſts*] the Female Balſam-apple, *L.*

BALSA'MITA [with *Bot.*] the Herb Coſtmary.

BA'LSAMUM, the Balſam or Balm-tree, or the Juice that drops from it, that is of a moſt fragrant Scent, *L.*

Balsa'mitor, an Herb, ſo named of its Balſamick Smell.

Bam, at the Beginning of the Names of Places in *Great Britain*, denotes the Quality of the Place that is either now or formerly was woody, from the *Saxon* Beam, which ſignifies a Piece of Timber, as *Bamfield*, *Bambridge*, *Bambury*.

Ba'mma [Ἔμβαμμα, Gr.] a Tincture or Dye; alſo a Liquor in which any thing is dipped or ſoaked, *L.*

Ban, a Proclamation made at the Head of an Army or Body of Troops, either by Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, requiring the Obſervance of Martial Diſcipline for declaring a new Officer, or for puniſhing a Soldier.

Band [Banꝺ, *Sax.*] an Ornament or Cloathing for the Neck.

To Band [Banꝺen, *Sax.*] to bandy, to gather into or conſpire with a Faction.

Nave Bands [with *Gunners*] Hoops of Iron binding the Nave of a Gun-Carriage at both Ends.

Band, any Piece of Stuff cut long and narrow, as the Swarth Bands for Infants.

Arriere *Ban*, See *Arriere*.

Ba'ncal [in *Eaſt India*] a Weight containing 16 $\frac{7}{10}$ Drams Averdupoiſe.

Ba'nca'lla [in *ancient Writers*] Cuſhions or ſuch like Coverings for Benches, *&c.*

Ba'ncus, a Bench, Table or Stall, on which Goods are expoſed to Sale, *L.*

Band *of Penſioners* [of the *King*] a particular Company of Gentlemen bearing Halberds, and attending the Perſon of the King upon ſolemn Occaſions.

Train Bans } [of a *City*, &c.] certain Regiments
Trained Bands } compoſed of the Inhabitants of it, trained up to bear Arms, and inſtructed in Military Diſcipline.

Ba'ndage, the Bands that bind any thing up.

Bandage [with *Surgeons*] a Linnen Cloth conveniently fitted for the binding up and dreſſing Sores, broken Bones or Wounds; alſo the Application of a Fillet, Roll, or Swathe to any Part, *L.*

Ba'ndelet, a ſmall Fillet, Band or String.

Bandelet [with *Architects*] any Line or flat Moulding, as that which crowns the *Dorick* Architrave; it encompaſſes a Pillar quite round about like a Ring, is greater than a Liſt, but leſs than a Platband.

Band [in *Architect.*] any flat, low Member, which is alſo called Face.

Bandi'tti [*bandit*, F. of *bando*, Ital.] outlaw'd Perſons in *Italy* turned Robbers; Highwaymen, a Cut-Throats.

Bandee, an *Iriſh* Meaſure two Foot in Length.

Ba'ndileers } [*bandoulieres*, F.] ſmall wooden Ca-
Ba'ndoleers } ſes covered with Leather, each of them containing Powder that is a Charge for a Musket, which hang to the Number of twelve on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

Ba'ndog [of *band* and *dog*] a Dog kept in a Band or Chain; alſo a Maſtiff or Houſe-dog; alſo a Dog for baiting Bulls, Bears, *&c.*

Bando'ra [πανδόρα, Gr.] a kind of muſical Inſtruments with Strings.

Ba'ndrol [*banderol*, F.] a little Flag or Streamer; alſo the little fringed ſilk Flag, that hangs on a Trumpet.

Ba'ndy [prob. of *bending*] a Club or Stick turned round at bottom to play at Ball.

Ba'ndy *Wicket*, a Play with a Ball, and with Bandies.

To Ba'ndy [*bander*, F.] to make up a Party at the Play of Bandy Wicket; to gather into a Faction; to toſs to and fro; alſo to debate or canvaſs.

Bane [of Bana, *Sax.* a Murderer] Poiſon, great Miſchief, Ruin, Deſtruction.

Ba'ne-wort, the Herb Night-ſhade.

Ba'neful, poiſonous, deſtructive.

Ba'nefulness, Poiſonouſneſs, Deſtructiveneſs.

Baneret, *ſee* Knight.

To Bang [prob. of **bengel**, Teut.] to beat with a Cudgel.

Bannians [a Name which in the *Indian* Language ſignifies *innocent People, and without Guile*] a religious Sect among the *Indians*, who believe a Tranſmigration of Souls, and therefore eat no living Creature, nor will kill even noxious Animals; they are ſo cautious of having Communication with other Nations, that if one of a different Religion has drank out of or touched their Cup, they break it. If one of themſelves happens to touch another, they waſh and purify themſelves before they eat or drink, or enter into their Houſes: they wear about their Necks a Stone called *Tamberan*, about the bigneſs of an Egg, which is perforated, and has three Strings run in it; this Stone they ſay repreſents their great God, and upon this Account the *Indians* ſhew them very great Reſpect.

To Ba'nish [abannan, *Sax.* *bannir*, F.] to ſend or turn out of his native Country to foreign Parts; to drive or chace away.

Ba'nishment [*bannifſement*, F.] the being ſent away into a foreign Country on account of having been found guilty of ſome Crime or Miſdemeanour.

Bank [banc, *Sax.*] a little Hill or riſing Ground, alſo the Side of a River or of the Sea, or a Shelf in the Sea.

Bank [*bancus*, L. *banque*, F.] in a Law Senſe ſignifies a Judgment Seat.

Bank [*banque*, F.] a Place where great Sums of Money are taken in and let out on Intereſt, *&c.* alſo a Stock of Money.

Ba'nkrupcy } the Act of breaking, *i. e.* becom-
Ba'nkruptcy } ing inſolvent in Trade.

Ba'nkrupt [*banqueroute*, F. of *bancus ruptus*, L. the Bank or Stock being broken or exhauſted] a Tradeſman who breaks and goes aſide, pretending an Inability to pay his Debts; or one who having got into his Hands other Mens Goods, conceals himſelf with Intention to defraud his Creditors.

Banns } of Matrimony [of **ban** a cry] is the pub-
Banes } liſhing of Marriage Contracts in the Church before the Performance of the Ceremonies at Church.

To Bann [**bannen**, *Du.*] to curſe, to exclaim againſt.

Ba'nner [**banner**, C. B. *Banniere*, F.] a Standard or Enſign.

The Banner [of *Mother Church*] was a Croſs given to a Felon or Murderer, who having recovered a Church or Church-yard before he was apprehended, could not be taken out thence to take his Trial at Law, but having confeſſed his Crime before the Juſtice or Coroner, and abjured the Kingdom, was to carry this Croſs in his Hand through the Highways till he was got out of the King's Dominion; but this Privilege and the Uſe of Sanctuaries was taken away in the 21ſt of K. *James* I.

Ba'nneret, a Knight made in the Field, *ſee* Knight.

Banniatus *foris*, [*old Rec.*] one judicially baniſhed or outlaw'd.

Bannimus, *i. e.* we baniſh [in the Univerſity of *Oxford*] the Form of expelling any Member out of the Univerſity, which is done by paſting up the Sentence in ſome publick Places.

Bannitus [*old Deeds*] a baniſhed Man, an Outlaw.

Bannock, a kind of Oaten Cake, mixed with Water and baked under the Embers.

Ba'nnum } [*old Records*] the utmoſt bounds of a Ma-
Banle'ua } nour or Town.

Ba'nquet [*banquet*, F.] a Feaſt or Entertainment.

Ba'nquet [in *Fortification*] a Foot-bank of Earth about the height of a Foot and a half, and three broad, raiſed at the Rampart at the Foot of the Parapet for the Soldiers to mount on to fire over.

Banquet [of a *bridle*] is that ſmall Part of the branch of a bridle that is under the Eye, which is rounded like a ſmall Rod, and gathers and joins the Extremities of a bit to the branch, ſo that the banquet is not ſeen, but is covered by the Cap, or that Part of the bit that is next the branch.

Banquet line [of a *bridle*] is an imaginary Line drawn by bit-makers along in form of a bit, and prolonged upwards and downwards to adjuſt the deſigned Force or Weakneſs of a branch, in order to make it ſtiff or eaſy.

B'anquet [*banqueter*, F.] to feaſt or junket.

Banque'tte [*banquette*, F.] a little Foot pace way.

A Ba'nter, a jeering, a rallying, by way of diverſion, *&c.*

Ba'nsticke, a ſmall Fiſh called a Stickle-back.

To Banter, to jeſt or jeer, to play upon; to amuſe.

Ba'ntling, a young Child, an Infant.

Ba'ptism [Βάπτισμα, *Gr.*] a waſhing, dipping or ſprinkling; a Sacrament whereby Perſons baptized, are admitted into the Communion of the Chriſtian Church.

Baptism [in *Sea Language*] is a Ceremony performed in Merchants Ships, which paſs the Tropick or Line for the firſt Time, both upon Ships and Men. The *Baptiſm of Ships*, is only the waſhing them throughout in Sea Water.

The Baptism of Paſſengers is performed with many Ceremonies; but in performing either of them, the Ships Crew are generally made drunk, for the Sailors pretend

to a cuſtomary Right to cut off the Beak-head of the Ship, unleſs the Captain or Maſter redeem it.

The Ceremony is as follows: The eldeſt of the Ship's Crew, who has paſt the Line or Tropick, having dreſſed himſelf fantaſtically, with a Groteſque Cap on his Head, his Face black'd, comes carrying in his Hand a Waggoner or ſome other Sea Book, followed by the reſt of the Sailors diſguiſed like himſelf, each of them bearing in his Hand ſome Kitchen Utenſil, with Drums beating; the Leader places himſelf very gravely on a Seat prepared on the Decks, at the Foot of the Main Maſt; and each Sailor or Paſſenger ſwears before this antick Magiſtrate, that he will ſee that this Ceremony be performed whenever it comes to his Turn. The Sailors are commonly heartily drenched with whole Buckets of Water poured upon them; but Paſſengers and thoſe that will give a little Money, are more favourably treated, being only ſprinkled with a little Water; Ship Boys are commonly put into a Cage and drenched at Diſcretion, and are afterwards obliged to whip one another, which they uſually do very ſmartly.

BAPTI'SMAL, of or pertaining to Baptiſm.

BA'PTIST [Βαπτιστὴς, *Gr. i. e.* a Baptizer] St. *John* the Forerunner of our Saviour; alſo one whoſe Principle is, that Baptiſm ought to be performed by dipping the Adult, and not ſprinkling Infants.

BAPTI'STERY [Βαπτιστήριον, *Gr.*] a Font for the ſprinkling or baptizing Infants, alſo a Veſſel to waſh the Body in, a Bath.

To BAPTI'ZE [of βαπτίζω, *Gr.*] to Chriſten, to Adminiſter the Sacrament of Baptiſm, either by dipping or plunging the Party ſo baptized in Water in the Name of *the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt.*

A BAR [*Barra*, Ital. *Barreau*, Fr.] a long narrow Piece of Wood or Iron for various Uſes.

BAR [of a *Court of Judicature*] a Place bounded by a Bar, where the Counſel and Serjeants at Law ſtand to plead Cauſes, as alſo where Priſoners ſtand to be tried.

BAR [in a *Law Senſe*] is a peremptory Exception againſt a Demand or Plaint, or a Plea ſufficient to deſtroy the Action of the Plaintiff.

BAR *to common intendment* [in *Law*] is a general or ordinary Bar, which uſually diſables the Plaintiff's Action or Plea.



BAR [in *Heraldry*] one of the honourable Members of a Coat of Arms, which is divided by it into two equal Parts; it goes croſs the Eſcutcheon like the Feſs, but contains only the 5th Part of the Field.



BAR GEMEL [in *Heraldry*] is double Bar, or Bars that ſtand by couples, as in the Figure annexed.

BAR [*Heraldry*] is alſo a Fiſh called a Barbel.

To BAR *a Vein* [with *Farriers*] is to ſtrike it or open it above the Skin, and after it has been diſengaged, and tied above and below, to ſtrike between the Ligatures.

To fall foul of the BAR [with *Horſeman*] is when a Horſe is ſtanding in a Stable, entangles his Legs upon the Partition-bar that is placed to ſeparate two Horſes.

Special BAR [in *Law*] is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the Caſe in Hand upon ſome ſpecial Circumſtance of the Fact.

BAR FEE, a Fee of 1 Shilling and 8 Pence, which every Priſoner; acquitted of Felony, uſed formerly to pay to the Goaler.

BAR [*Sea Word*] a Rock lying before a Harbour, that Ships cannot ſail over but upon the Flood.

BAR *of the Port* [in a Ship] a Billet or Stake for faſtening up the Port-holes.

BAR [in *Muſick*] a Line drawn perpendicular through the Note Lines to bar in or compriſe a certain Number of Notes.

BAR in *Heraldry*, ſee *Bar.*

To BAR [*Barrer*, Fr.] to ſhut or faſten with a Bar.

BARATTA, a ſort of Balſam brought from the *Weſt-Indies.*

BARA PICKLET, a ſort of Bread made of fine Flour and kneaded up with Yeaſt or Barm.

BARALI'PTON [with *Logicians*] an imperfect Syllogiſm of two Univerſals, and a particular Affirmative.

BARALLO'TS, a Sect of Hereticks at *Bologne* in *Italy*, who had all Things in common, even their Wives and Children.

BARANGS [among the *Greeks* of the lower *Empire*] Officers who ſtood at the Door of the Emperor's Bed-chamber and Dining-room, armed with Axes; others ſay, they were Officers who kept the Keys of the Gates of the City where the Emperor reſided, and ſuppoſe they were *Engliſhmen*, who were ſo called of the *Engliſh* Word to *bar*, *i. e.* to ſhut faſt.

BA'RATRY [in *Com. Law*] is where the Maſter of a Ship cheats the Owners, or Inſurers, either by running away with the Ship, or embezzling the Goods.

A BARB [of *Barbary*] a Horſe of that Country, much eſteemed for Vigor and Swiftneſs.

To BARB [of *barba*, L.] to ſhave or trim the Beard.

To BA'RB a *Lobſter* [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

BA'RBA, a Beard, the hairy Part of the Chin and Lips, *L.*

BARBA *caprina*, an Herb, the Flowers of which reſemble the Beard of a Goat, *L.*

BARBA *Jovis* [i. e. *Jupiter's-beard*] the Herb Sengreen or Houſleek, *L.*

BA'RBACAN [*barbacane*, Ital.] a Canal or Opening left in a Wall for Water to come in and go out at, when Buildings are erected in Places liable to be over-flowed, or to drain the Water off a Terraſs.

BAR'BACAN [in *Milit. Affairs*] an Aperture or Cleft, made in the Walls of a Caſtle or Fortreſs to fire upon the Enemy.

BA'RBACAN [*barbacan*, F.] a Watch-Tower.

BARBARA' [with *Logicians*] a Syllogiſm in *Barbara* is one, all the Propoſitions of which are univerſal and affirmative, the middle Term being the Subject in the firſt Propoſition, and the Attribute in the ſecond.

BARBARE'A [*Bot.*] Rochet or Winter Creſſes, *L.*

BARBA'RIANS [Βαρβαροὶ, *Gr.*] *Barbarians*, wild or rude People.

BA'RBARISM [βαρβαρισμὸς, *Gr.*] an Impropriety of Speech, a Rudeneſs in Language.

BARBA'RITY [βαρβαρότης, *Gr. Barbaries*, L.] Inhumanity, Cruelty.

BA'RBAROUS [βάρβαρος, Gr. *barbarus*, L.] ſavage, wild rude; alſo cruel, fierce; alſo improper with reſpect to Speech.

BA'RBAROUSNESS [*barbaries*, L.] Outrageouſneſs, Cruelty, Clowniſhneſs, Unpoliteneſs, want of good Breeding.

BA'RBARY *Falcons*, a kind of Hawks commonly taken in *Barbary*, they making their Paſſage through that Country; this Bird is leſs than the Tiercel gentle, but very bold, it is plumed with red under the Wings, and is armed with long Talons and Stretchers.

BARBE, the Armour of the Horſes of the ancient Knights and Soldiers who were accoutred at all Points.

BARBE'E [in *Heraldry*] as *Croix barbee*, i. e. *barbed-croſs*, being at the Extremities like the barbed-irons that are uſed for ſtriking Fiſh, or other Weapons or Inſtruments commonly called barbed, which being ſtruck into any Thing, cannot be drawn out again, without cutting a hole to make a Paſſage for the beards, as in the Figure.



BARBE, a beard, *F.*

BARBE *Robert* [*Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Hog's Ears.

To fire in BARBE [*Mil. Term*] ſignifies to diſcharge the Cannon over a Parapet, inſtead of putting it through the Loop-holes.

BARBS, a ſort of Armour for Horſes, which covered the Neck, Breaſt and Crupper.

BARBES } [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, uſual-
BARBLES } ly known by two Paps under the Tongue, which when inflamed proves hurtful.

BARBES [with *Husbandmen*] a Diſtemper in black Cattle, known by a ſuperfluous Piece of Fleſh on their Tongues, which ſometimes hinders them from eating their Meat.

BAR'BED [of *barba*, L.] covered with Barbs, bearded like a Fiſh-hook, as a barbed Dart or Arrow; alſo trimmed or ſhaved.

BARBED *and* CRESTED [in *Heraldry*] is in plain *Engliſh* wattled and combed, and ſignifies the Comb and Gills of a Cock, when particulariz'd for being of a different Tincture from the Body.

BA'RBEL, a Fiſh ſo named from a Beard that is under its Chaps or Noſe.

BA'RBER, [of *barba*, L. *barbier*, F.] one who ſhaves or trims the Beard.

BARBERRY *Tree*, a prickly Shrub, bearing a red Berry of a ſharp Taſte.

BA'RBICAN [burg kennin, *Sax. q.* the ſurveying Place of the City, &c.] a Fortreſs built on an Eminence to overlook a City; alſo any Outwork belonging to a Building.

BARBI'GEROUS [*barbiger*, F.] bearded, or wearing a Beard.

BA'RBICANAGE [*old Rec.*] Money given for the Maintenance of a *Barbican* or Watch-tower.

BARBOTI'NE [in *Medicine*] a Grain, otherwise called Worm-seed.

BARBS, [*barbes*, F.] a sort of Armour for Horses, anciently in use.

BARCA'RIA [*Old Rec.*] a Barkary or Tan-house.

BA'RCARY [*bergerie*, F.] a Sheep-cote, a Sheep-walk.

BA'RCO *longo*, a little low long Sea Vessel, without a Deck, using both Oars and Sails. *Span.*

BARCOANA } [with *Botanists*] the Plant Burdock, *L.*
BARDANA }

To BARD } to cut off the Head and Neck from the
To BEARD } rest of the Fleece.

BARDS [bardd, *C. Brit.* so called of *Bardus* the Son of *Druis*, who reigned over the *Gauls*] certain Poets among the ancient *Gauls* and *Britains*, who set forth in Verse the brave Actions of the great Men of their Nation.

BARDA'CH } [*bardascio*, Ital. *bardache*, F.] a Boy kept
BARDA'SH } for Pleasure, to be abused contrary to Nature.

BARDESA'NISTS, so called of *Bardesanes* of *Mesopotamia*, who having embraced Christianity, distinguished himself by his Knowledge in Philosophy, but afterwards adhered to the Errors of the *Valentinians*, adding to them others of his own; and asserted that the Actions of Mankind depended on Fate.

BARDS [in *Cookery*] are thin broad Slices of Bacon, with which Capons, Pullets, &c. are covered, in order to be roasted, baked or stewed, &c.

BARDA'NA [in *Botany*] the Burdock, *T.*

BARDE'LLE [with *Horsemen*] a sort of Saddle made in the Shape of a great Saddle, but only of Cloth stuffed with Straw, and tyed tight down with Packthread, without either Wood, Lead or Iron, *Ital.*

BA'RDOUS [*bardus*, L.] blockish, foolish, stupid.

BARE [bare, *Sax.*] naked, uncovered, plain.

A BARE, a Place free from Grass, made even and smooth to bowl in, especially in the Winter.

To make BARE [bapian, *Sax.*] to make naked, to uncover.

A BARE *Pump* [on *Ship-board*] a piece of hollow Wood or Metal, to pump Beer or Water out of a Cask.

BA'RENESS [of Abapian, *Sax.* to make bare] the being bare or naked.

A BARGAIN, [bargen, *C. Brit.*] a Contract or Agreement concerning the Sale of something; also the Thing bought or sold.

BARGAIN *and* SALE [*Com. Law Term*] a Contract or Agreement made for Manours, Lands, Tenements, &c. and also a transferring the Property of them from the *bargainer* to the *bargainee*.

BARGAINE'E, he or she who accepts such a Bargain.

BARGAINER [*barguigneur*, F.] the Person who proffers or makes such a bargain.

To BA'RGAIN [of bargen, *C. Brit.* or *barguigner*, F.] to contract or make an Agreement either in buying or selling Wares.

BARGE [*barque*, F. *barca*, Ital.] a sort of large fine Boat, commonly used for State; also a larger Luggage Vessel, used in carrying Goods, &c.

BARGE *couples* [with *Architects*] a Beam, &c. mortised into another to strengthen the Building.

BARGE COURSE [in *Architecture*] that Part of the Tiling of an House that projects over the principal Rafters, where there is either a Gable or a Gerkin-head.

BARGH *Master* [at the *Mines*] a Surveyor.

A BARGH *Mote*, a Court held to manage the Affairs of Mines.

BARK [*barque*, F.] a small sort of Ship or Sea Vessel, with but one Deck.

BARK [barch, *Dan.*] the Rind or outermost Coat of a Tree.

To BARK [prob. of barcher, *Dan.*] to pull off the Bark of a Tree.

To BARK *as a Dog* [beopcan, *Sax.*]

To BARK [said of *Foxes*] to make a Noise at Rutting Time.

BARK, *burning* [in *Husbandry*] a Distemper in Trees, commonly cured by slitting or cutting along the Grain of the Bark.

BARK *Pat* [with *Tanners*] a Tub.

BARK GA'LLING [in *Husbandry*] an Injury received by Trees being bound to Stakes.

BARLEY [probably of ברר, *Heb.* Bread-corn] a sort of Grain well known.

BARLEY *Corn*, is the least of our long *English* Measures, three of which are supposed to make an Inch.

BARN [Beopin, *Sax.*] Yeast, the Head or Workings out of Ale or Beer.

BA'RMOTE [in the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Darbyshire*] a Court held for the Regulation of the Affairs of the Miners.

BARN [Bepn, *Sax.*] a Place or House for laying up any sort of Grain, Hay or Straw, &c.

BARN [*Bearn*, Scot.] a Child.

BARN, *Teams*, Broods of Children.

BA'RNABITES, a Sect of religious or regular Priests of the Congregation of St. *Paul*; their Office is to instruct, catechize and serve in Missions.

BA'RNACLE, a kind of Bit or Curb for an Horse.

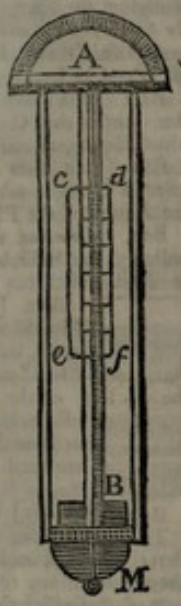
BARNACLE [prob. of beapn, *Sax.* a Child, and anc, *Sax.* an Oak] a *Soland* Goose, said to be bred out of the rotten Wood of Trees in *Scotland*.

BARNACLE [with *Mariners*] a long red Worm in the Sea that will eat thro' the Planks of a Ship if it be not sheathed.

BARNACLES [prob. of beapan, *Sax.* to bear and *Neck*] Irons put on Horses Noses to cause them to stand quietly.

BARO'CO [with *Logicians*] one of the barbarous Words by which they express the Syllogistick Moods, and in this Mood the first Proposition must always be an universal Affirmative, and the others Particular and Negative, and the middle Term the Attribute in the two first.

BARO'METER [βαρόμετρον, of βάρος heavy, and μέτρον, *Gr.* Measure] an Instrument for estimating the Weight or Pillar of the Atmosphere, and the several minute Variations of the Weight of that Pillar; by which Variations the various Changes of the Weather are determined.



The first Inventor of it was *Torricelli*, at *Florence*, in 1643. from whence Father *Mersenne* brought it into *France* the Year following, 1644. and *Monsieur Pascal* tried it in 1646. and gave an account of it in a Piece printed in 1647; the Uses of this Instrument are to discover the Gravitation of the incumbent Atmosphere (one of the noblest philosophical Discoveries) the Changes of the Weather, &c.

The Mechanism of the Barometer is as follows: A Glass Tube A B, hermetically seal'd in A, having its Diameter about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch, and its Length at least thirteen Inches, is filled with Mercury so justly, as not to have any Air over it, nor any Bubbles adhering to the Sides of the Tube, which is best done by means of a Glass Funnel, with a Capillary Tube; the Orifice of the Tube, filled after this manner, so as to overflow, is closely prested by the Finger, so as to exclude any Air betwixt it and the Mercury, and thus immerged in a wooden Vessel of a convenient Diameter, so, however as not to touch the bottom: at the distance 28 Inches from the Surface of the Mercury, are fix'd two Plates, C E, and D F, divided into two Inches, and these again subdivided into any Number of smaller Parts: Lastly, the Tube is inclosed in a wooden Frame, to prevent its being broke, and the Bason open, though secured from Dust.

Many Attempts have been made to render the Changes in the Barometer more sensible, and so to measure the Atmosphere more accurately; which has given Rise to a great Number of Barometers of different Structures. Hence comes the Wheel Barometer, Diagonal Barometer, Horizontical Barometer, Pendant Barometer, &c.

A Marine BAROMETER being only a double Thermometer for Conveniency at Sea. *See* Thermometer.

Observations for the Use of the *Barometer*.

1. The Motion of the Mercury in the Tube does not exceed 3 Inches in its rising and falling.

2. The rising of the Mercury generally presages fair Weather, and its falling foul; as *Rain*, *Snow*, *high Winds* and *Storms*.

3. The falling of the Mercury in very hot Weather presages Thunder.

4. The

4. The rising of the Mercury in Winter, fore shews Frost; and if the Mercury falls 3 or 4 Divisions in frosty Weather, a Thaw will certainly follow; but if the Mercury rises in a continued Frost, Snow will follow.

5. If soon after the falling of the Mercury foul Weather ensues, there will be but little of it; and on the contrary, if the Weather proves fair soon after the Mercury has risen, the same will happen.

6. If the Mercury rise much and high in foul Weather, and continues so for 2 or 3 days before the foul Weather is over, then continued fair Weather will ensue.

7. If the Mercury falls much and low in fair Weather, and continues so for 2 or 3 days before the Rain comes, then you may expect a great deal of wet, and very probably high Winds.

8. If the Mercury be unsettled in its Motion, it denotes uncertain and changeable Weather.

9. As to the Words that are graved near the Divisions of the Instrument, though for the most part the Alterations of the Weather will agree with them, yet they are not so strictly to be minded, as in the rising and falling of the Mercury according to the foregoing Observations; for if the Mercury stands at much Rain, and then rises up to Changeable, it then fore shews fair Weather, although not to continue so long as it would have done if the Mercury were higher; so Places which are more Northerly have a greater Alteration of the Rise or Fall of the Mercury, than those that are more Southerly.



Wheel BAROMETER is a Contrivance for the applying an Index to the common Barometer, which Index shews the Variation of the Altitude of the Mercurial Cylinder, which at most does not exceed 3 Inches, which nevertheless may be made as distinguishable as if it were 3 Foot or 3 Yards, or as much more as is desired; the Form of it is as here described.

BA'RON [Beorn, *Sax.* a Nobleman] a Degree and Title of Nobility next to a Viscount, of which there are three Sorts, *Barons of the Realm*, who being Peers, sit in the House of Lords, two *Barons of the Exchequer*, who are Judges, whose Office is to look to the King's Accounts, and being Judges, determine all Causes belonging to that Court.

BARONS *of the Cinque Ports*, that have a Place in the House of *Commons*.

BARON and *femme* [in *Law Books*] a Man and his Wife.

BARON and *femme* [in *Heraldry*] a Term used when the Coats of a Man and his Wife are borne *per pale* in the same Escutcheon, the Man's being always on the dexter Side, and the Woman's always on the sinister, *Fr.*

BA'RONAGE, the Title or Dignity of a Baron; also a Tax or Subsidy of Aid to be raised for the King's Use out of the Bounds or Precincts of Baronies.

BA'RONESS [*baronne*, Fr.] a Baron's Lady.

BA'RONET, the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary; it is below a *Baron*, and above a *Knight*; and has the Precedency of all other Knights, except the Knights of the Garter. It was first founded by King *James* I. A.D. 1611. *See* Knights.

BA'RONY [Beonny, *Sax.*] that Honour or Lordship, that gives Title to a Baron, and comprehends not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons; but also of Lords Spiritual or Bishops.

BA'ROSCOPE of βάρος heavy, and σκοπέω to view, *Gr.*] the same as *Barometer*.

BARR [baar, *C. Brit.*] a piece of Iron, Wood, *&c.* for fastening Doors, Windows, *&c.* or for stopping up a Way or Passage.

BA'RRACAN, a sort of coarse Camlet.

BA'RRACH } [*barraque*, F.] a Hutt or Cottage for Sol-
BA'RRACK } diers to lodge in a Camp when they have no Tents, or when an Army lies long in a Place in bad Weather; now Barracks are Edifices or several Houses built contiguous with Conveniencies of lodging Soldiers at home.

BA'RREL [Barril, *C. Brit.*] a liquid Measure containing of Ale 32 Gallons, of Beer 36, of Oil and Wine 31 Gallons and a half.

BARREL [a *Dry Measure*] of *Essex* Butter contains 106 Pound, of *Suffolk* 256.

BARREL *of the Ear* [with *Anatom.*] a large Cavity behind the Tympanum of the Ear, in Depth about three or four Lines, in Width five or six, covered with a very fine Membrane, on which are several Veins and Arteries.

BARRELS *of Earth* [in an *Army*] a sort of half Hogsheads filled with Earth, which are used as breast-works for covering the Soldiery; and also to break the Gabions made in the Ditch, and also to roll into Breaches.

BARREL *of a Watch*, see *Fuzee*.

Thundering BARRELS [with *Gunners*] Barrels filled with Bombs, Granadoes, and other Fire-works, to be rolled down a Breach.

BA'RREN [unbepenb, *Sax.* unbearing] unfruitful; also empty; dry; sorry, poor.

BARREN *Ivy*, the Herb creeping Ivy.

BA'RRENNESS [of Unbepenb, *Sax.*] Unfruitfulness, a not bearing.

BARREN SIGNS [with *Astrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Leo* and *Virgo*, so called, because when the Question is ask'd, whether such a Person shall have Children or not? If one of those Signs be upon the Cusp, or first Point of the fifth House, they take it for granted, that the Person inquiring shall have none.

BA'RRETOR } [of *barratter*, O. Fr.] a common Wran-
BA'RRATOR } gler, an Exciter of Differences; one who sets Persons at Variance, wrangling and brawling with others, one who is continually unquiet.

BARRATOR [in a *Law* Sense] a Stirrer up or a Setter forward and Maintainer of Law-suits and Quarrels.

BA'RRATRY } [in *Commerce*] is the Master of a Ship's
BA'RRETRY } cheating the Owners or Insurers, either by running away with the Ship, sinking of her, or embezzling her Cargo.

BARRICA'DOE [*barricade*, F.] a kind of Intrenchment or Defence made in Haste of barrels filled with Earth, Carts, Trees cut down, *&c.*

To BARRICA'DE [of *barricader*, F.] to inclose or shut up with bars or barricadoes.

BARRICA'DOES [in a *regular Fortification*] are Trees cut with six Faces, and cross'd with Battoons of the length of half Pikes bound with Iron at the Feet, to be set up in Passages or Breaches, to keep back either Horse or Foot.

BA'RRIERS [*barrieres*, F.] Bars serving for a boundary of defence.

BARRIERS [*barrieres*, F.] a sort of warlike Exercise or Sport of armed Men fighting with short Swords, within certain bars or rails, set up for separating them from the Spectators.

BA'RRIERS [in *Fortification*] are great Stakes, set up about ten Foot distant one from another, and about four or five Foot high, having transoms or overthwart Rafters, to stop such as would violently force their Way in. These are usually erected in void Spaces between a Citadel and the Town, in half Moons and other Works.



BA'RRISTERS [of *Bar* at which they plead] are Pleaders at the Bar of a Court of Judicature, and are of two sorts, either *outward* or *utter*, or *inner*.

Outward BARRISTER } one who after long study of
Utter BARRISTER } the Law, at least seven Years, is called to publick Practice, and admitted to plead, standing without the Bar.

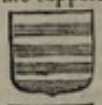
Inner BARRISTER, one who being a Serjeant at Law, or else an Attorney of the King or Prince, or any of the King's, *&c.* Council, are allowed out of Respect to plead within the Bar.

VACATION BARRISTERS, Pleaders newly called to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exercise of the House for the six following Vacations, *viz.* in *Lent* and *Summer*.

BA'RROW-*Hog*, a Boar-hog.

BA'RROW [Beapp, *Sax.* a Grove] whether it stands singly by it self, or is added to the Name of a Place, signifies something relating to a *Grove*; and several Words beginning with *bar*, seem to have been anciently written *barrow*; so that *Barton* seems to be but a Contraction of *Barrow-town*, i. e. a *Town in* or *near* a *Grove*.

BARROW [Beorg, Sax.] a little Hill or Mount of Earth, ſuch as are caſt up in ſeveral Parts of *England*, and are ſuppoſed to be *Roman* burying-places.



BARRY [in *Heraldry*] we underſtand it to be a Shield divided tranſverſe into 4 or 6, or more equal Parts, and conſiſting of 2 or more Tinctures interchangeably diſpoſed; as in the Figure.



BARRY BENDY [in *Heraldry*] is a Shield equally divided into 4, 6, or more equal Parts, by Lines drawn tranſverſe and diagonal, interchangeably varying the Tinctures of which it conſiſts, as in the Figure.



BARRY *Pily* [in *Heraldry*] another particular way of blazoning or dividing a Coat Armour, which is to conſiſt of ſix or more Pieces, as in the Eſcutcheon.

To BARTER [*barrattare*, Ital. *barater*, F.] to truck or exchange one Commodity for another of a different kind.

BA'RTLEMIES, q. d. *Bartholomew* Days, ſo named from the Cruelties, Slaughters and Maſſacres, that have been committed upon them.

BA'RTON, a Coup for keeping Poultry; alſo a Back-ſide, Out-houſe, *&c.*

BA'RTON [in *Devonſhire*, and elſewhere] the Demeſne Lands of a Manour, and ſometimes the Manour Houſe it ſelf; and alſo Out-houſes, Fold-yards and Back-ſides.

BA'RULES, a Sect of Hereticks who held that our Saviour had only a Phantom of a Body.



BA'RULET [in *Heraldry*] is a fourth part of the Bar, or half of the Cloſet, as in the Eſcutcheon.

BARYCOI'A [of βαρὺ dully, and ἀκούω, *Gr.* to hear] a Dulneſs, Thickneſs, Hardneſs of hearing.

BARYCO'CALON [with *Botaniſts*] the Thorn-apple.

BARYPHONI'A [βαρυφωνία, *Gr.*] a Difficulty of ſpeaking.

BAS, low, ſhallow, mean, *F.*

BAS CHEVALIERS, low or inferior Knights, by a Tenure of a bare military Fee, ſo called in Diſtinction from Bannerets and Baronets, who were ſuperior Knights: Whence, it is probable, comes our Knights Batchelors, and and it is not improbable that the Name of Batchelor's Degree in the Univerſity had the ſame Riſe.

BASA'LTES [βασάλτης, Gr.] a ſort of Marble of an Iron Colour, the hardeſt black Marble.

BASA'NITES [of βασάνιζω, *Gr.* to examine diligently] a Touchſtone or Whetſtone.

BASE [*bas*, F.] mean, low, vile; alſo ſhameful, knaviſh, diſhoneſt; alſo cowardly, ſneaking; alſo cloſe-fiſted, ſtingy.

BASE *Coin*, Money of leſs value than it ought to be.

BASE [with *Gunners*] the ſmalleſt piece of Ordnance 4 Foot and a half long, the Diameter at the bore 1 Inch 1 Quarter, it weighs 200 Pounds, carries a ball 1 Inch 1 8th Diameter, and 5 or 6 Ounces Weight.

BASE [in *Architecture*] the Foot of a Pillar which ſupports it, or that part which is under the body, and lies upon the *Zocle* or Pedeſtal.

BASE [in *Fortification*] is the level Line on which any Work ſtands, and which is even with the Campaign.

BASE [in an *Eſcutcheon*] is the lower part, conſiſting of the dexter, middle, and ſiniſter baſe Points.

BASE *diſtinct* [in *Opticks*] is that preciſe diſtance from the Pole of a convex Glaſs, in which the Objects, which are beheld through it, appear diſtinct, and well defined; and is the ſame with what is called the *Focus*.

BASE *Ring* [of a *Cannon*] is the large Ring next to, and juſt behind the Touch-hole.

BASE *Court* [*Law* Term] an inferior one, which is not a Court of Record; as the Court Leet, Court-Baron, *&c.*

BASE *Eſtate* } [in *Law*] Lands or Tenements held at
BASE *Fee* } the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

BASE *Tenants*, Tenants that perform Service in Villenage to their Lord.

BASE *Tenure* [*Law* Term] is holding by Villenage or other cuſtomary Service, in Diſtinction from the higher Tenure *in Capite*, or by military Service.

BASE, a Fiſh, otherwiſe called a Sea-Wolf.

BASE [of a *Conick Section*] a right Line in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, ariſing from the common Interſection of the Secant Plane, and the Baſe of the Cone.

BASE *of a ſolid Figure* [*Geometry*] is the lowermoſt Side or that on which it ſtands.

BASE *of a Triangle* [with *Geomet.*] is any Side of it; but uſually and moſt properly that Side which lies parallel to the Horizon.

BASIA'TION, a kiſſing, *L.*

BA'SIL, the Herb Sweet Baſil.

BASIL [in *Joynery*] the ſloping Edge of a Chiſſel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

BASILA'RE *Os* [*Anatomy*] See *Sphenoides*.

BASI'LICA } [with *Anat.*] the inner Vein of the
BA'SILICK *Vein* } Arm, the Liver Vein.

BA'SILICK [Βασιλικὴ, Gr.] a large Hall having two Ranges of Pillars, and two Iſles or Wings with Galleries over them. Theſe *Baſilicks* were at firſt made for the Palaces of Princes, and afterwards converted into Courts of Juſtice, and at laſt into Churches; whence a *Baſilick* is generally taken for a magnificent Church, as the *Baſilick* of St. *Peter* at *Rome*.

BASI'LICAL [Βασιλικὸς, Gr.] King-like, royal.

BASI'LICK [Βασιλικὴ, Gr.] a ſtately Church.

BASILICK *Conſtitutions*, an Abridgment and Reform of the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s Laws, made under *Baſilius* and *Leo*, whence they were named.

BASI'LICON [Βασιλικὸν, Gr.] an Ointment, called alſo *Tetrapharmacon*.

BASI'LICUS [*Aſtron.*] a fixed Star in the Conſtellation *Leo*, called *Cor leonis*.

BASILI'DIANS [of *Baſilides* their Ring-leader] in the ſecond Century, they held that Chriſt was only a Man in Appearance, and that his body was a Phantom, *&c.*

BA'SILISK [βασιλίσκος of βασιλεὺς, *Gr.* a King] a kind of Serpent called alſo a Cockatrice, having a white Spot on the Head, as a ſort of Diadem or Crown, that rolls not up himſelf in folds as others do, but bears his body erect, as far as the middle; this Serpent is ſaid to drive away all others with his hiſſing, to deſtroy Animals and Fruits, *&c.* by his infectious breath, to burn Herbs, and to break Stones.

A BASILISK, having the Head and Eyes of a Hawk [*Hieroglyphically*] among the ancient *Egytians* was uſed to repreſent the Providence of God, becauſe no other Creature is fuller of Spirit and Vigour. This Creature is ſaid to kill at a diſtance, only by ſending out of its Eyes a ſecret Poiſon, which it conveys to the Creature with whom it is diſpleaſed.

BASILISKS were frequently placed by the Ancients in the Preſence of their Gods, either at their Feet, about their Middle, or winding their Tails about their Heads, as a Symbol of their Immortality, becauſe this Serpent is very long-lived.

BASILISK [*baſiliſco*, Ital.] a long Piece of Ordnance.

BA'SINETS, an Herb.

BASIOGLO'SSUM [with *Anat.*] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the *Baſis* or Root of the bone *Hyoides*, which ſerve to depreſs or keep down the Tongue, *L.* of *Gr.*

BASIS [with *Anat.*] the upper and broader Part of the Heart oppoſite to the *Mucro* or Point; alſo the bottom of the bone *Hyoides* at the Root of the Tongue.

BA'SIS [βάσις, Gr.] a foundation or bottom.

BASIS [in *Architect.*] the Foot that ſupports a Pillar.

To BASK [perhaps of **bacheren**, *Du.*] to keep or lie in a Place expoſed to the Sun.

BA'SKET [**bagawd**, C. Br. *baſcauda*, L.] an Utenſil well known.

BA'SNETUM [*Old Law*] an Helmet.

BA'SON [*baſſin*, Fr.] a Veſſel for waſhing Hands in, and other Uſes.

BA'SON [with *Anatom.*] a round Cavity in the Form of a Tunnel, ſituate betwixt the anterior Ventricles of the brain, and ending at the Point of the *Glandula Pituitaria*.

BASONS *of a Balance*, two Pieces of braſs or other Matter faſtened to the Extremities of the Strings, the one to hold the Weight, and the other to be weighed.

BASON *of a Jet d'eau*, a Reſervatory of Water.

BASS [*baſſe*, F.] low, mean.

BASS [in *Muſick*] the loweſt of all its Parts, which ſerves as a Foundation to the other.

BASS } a ſort of Cuſhion made of Straw, uſed in
BASSOCK } Churches to kneel on.

BASSA *Tenura* [*Old Deeds*] baſe Tenure, or holding by Villenage, or other cuſtomary Service, in Diſtinction from *alta Tenura*, the higheſt Tenure *in Capite*, *i. e.* in Chief, or by military Service, *&c.*

BASSO *Relievo* [in *Maſonry*, *Carving*, *Caſting*, &c.] *i. e.* *Baſs* or *low Relief*, or imboſſed Work, is when only half the bodies or figures are repreſented, or when the Work is low, flat, or but a little raiſed; as when a Medal or Coin

has its Figure or Impreſs low, thin, and hardly diſtinguiſhable from the Plane, it is ſaid that the Relief is low and weak; but when it is much raiſed, the Relief is ſaid to be bold and ſtrong.

Bass *Violin*, a muſical Wind Inſtrument, of the ſame Form with the Violin, but much larger.

Bassa' } [among the *Turks*] a Governour or Ma-
Basha'w } giſtrate of a particular Place; alſo a Commander in Chief over a body of Soldiers.

Ba'sset, a ſort of Game at Cards.

Basse'tto [in *Muſick Books*] a Baſs Viol or Violin of the ſmalleſt Size, ſo called in Diſtinction from Baſs Viols, or Violins of a larger Size.

Bass, a Collar for Cart-Horſes made of Straw, Ruſhes, Sedge, &c.

Basse *Enceinte* } [in *Fortification*] the ſame as falſe
Basse *Incloſure* } Bray, F.

Ba'sso [in *Muſick*] for the moſt Part ſignifies the Baſs; but ſometimes in Pieces of Muſick for ſeveral Voices, the ſinging Baſs is more particularly ſo called, *Ital.*

Basso *Concertante* [in *Muſick*] the Baſs of the little Chorus, or the Baſs that plays throughout the whole Piece.

Basso *Continuo* [in *Muſick*] the thorough Baſs or continual Baſs which is commonly diſtinguiſhed from the other Baſſes by Figures over the Notes in Muſick Books, which Figures are proper only to the Organ, Harpſichord, Spinet, and Theorbo Lute.

Basso *Recitante* [*Muſ.*] the ſame as *Baſſo Concertante*

Basso *Repieno* [in *Muſick*] the Baſs of the Grand Chorus, or the Baſs that plays now and then in ſome particular Places, *Ital.*

Basso *Viola* [*Muſ.*] a Baſe Viol, *Ital.*

Basso *Violino* [*Muſ.*] the Baſs for the Baſs Violin, *It.*

Bassoo'n [*baſſon*, F.] a Muſical Inſtrument, a Hautboy.

Ba'stard [*bâtard*, L. of *Baſe* and tardon, *C. Br. qu.* baſely deſcended] born out of Wedlock; alſo not true or genuine, counterfeit, falſe.

Ba'stard [in *Law*] one born of a Woman unmarried, ſo that the Father is not known by the Order of the Law.

To B'astardise, to make a Baſtard; alſo to counterfeit, to corrupt.

Ba'stardy [*bâtardiſe*, F.] the Condition of a Baſtard; the Defect of Birth objected againſt a Perſon born out of Wedlock.

Bastardy, an Inquiry, Examination or Trial at Law, whether one be a Baſtard or not.

To Baste, to moiſten Meat with Butter or Dripping, while roaſting.

To Baste [*bâtir*, F.] to ſew ſlightly with long Stitches.

To Baste [of *baſtonner* or *baſtir*, F.] to beat or bang ſoundly with a Cudgel.

Ba'stile [in *Paris* in *France*] the Name of a Priſon.

Bastina'do [*baſtinade*, F.] Blows given with a Stick, a Cudgelling, or beating with a Cudgel.

Bastion [in *Fortification*] a Maſs of Earth, and ſometimes fac'd or lined with Stone or Brick, and ſometimes with Sods, which generally advances towards the Campaign, the bounding Lines of it being two Faces, two Flanks and two Demigorges, *Gr*

Bastion *compoſed* [*Fortif.*] is when the two Sides of the inner Polygon are very unequal, which cauſes that the Gorges alſo are very unequal.

Bastion *Cut* } [*Fortif.*] a Baſtion, the
Bastion *with a Tenaille* } Point of which is cut off, ſo as to make one Angle inwards, and two Points outwards; this is done, when Water, &c. obſtructs the carrying on the Baſtion to the full Extent of it, or when it would otherwiſe be too ſharp.

Bastion *deformed* [*Fortif.*] a Baſtion that wants one of its Demigorges, by reaſon that one Side of the interior Polygon is very ſhort.

Demi Bastion [*Fortif.*] a Baſtion which has but one Face and Flank, and is commonly raiſed before the Horn or Crown Work, called alſo an Eſpaulement.

Bastion *detached* [*Fortif.*] one that is ſeparated from the Body of the Works.

Double Bastion [*Fortif.*] one which has another raiſed higher on the Plain of the great Baſtion, twelve or eighteen Feet being left between the Breaſt-work of the lower, and Foot of the higher.

Hollow Bastion } [*Fortif.*] a Baſtion having only a Ram-
Voided Bastion } part and a Parapet, ranging about its Flanks and Faces; ſo that a void Space is left towards the Centre.

Flat Bastion } [*Fortif.*] a Baſtion which is built in
Flat Bastion } the middle of a Curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the Baſtion at its Extremes.

A regular Bastion [*Fortif.*] a Baſtion that has its due Proportion of Faces, Flanks and Gorges.

A Solid Bastion [*Fortif.*] is a Baſtion filled up intirely and has the Earth equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space towards the Center.

Ba'ston } [of *bâton*, F. a Staff] one of the War-
Battoo'n } dens of the Fleet; being an Officer who attends the King's Courts with a red Staff, for committing ſuch to Ward, who are committed by the Court.

Bastoon } [in *Architecture*] the ſame as *Torus*, a round
Battoon } Member encompaſſing the baſe of a Pillar between the *Plinth* and the *Liſt*.



Ba'ston } [in *Heraldry*] does not go from
Ba'ton } Side to Side as the Bend or
Batoo'n } Scarf does, and is in the Form
Batu'ne } of a Truncheon, and a Note of Baſtardy, and ought not to be born of any Metal, unleſs by the Baſtards of Princes; nor ought it to be remov'd till three Generations, with which they bear the Coat Armour of their Fathers, and when they leave it off, they muſt bear ſome other Mark, according as the King of Arms thinks fit, or elſe he may alter the whole Coat.

A Bat [batt, *Sax.*] a ſmall Bird that bears ſome Reſemblance to a Mouſe; that flies only by Night.

Bat [either of bat, *Sax.* or *batuere*, F. to ſtrike] a Club to ſtrike a Ball with at the Play call'd Cricket.

Bat *Fowling*, a particular manner of Bird-catching in the Night-time, while they are at Rooſt, upon Perches, Trees or Hedges; they light Torches or Straw, and then beat the Buſhes; upon which the Birds flying towards the Flames, are caught either with Nets or otherwiſe.

Ba'table *Ground*, i.e. diſputable Ground, Land which lies between *England* and *Scotland*, which it was in Queſtion to whom it belonged before the Union of the two Kingdoms.

Batardi'er [in *Huſbandry*] a Place in a Garden prepared for the placing of Fruit-Tree, a Nurſery, F.

Bata'vians [of *Batavia*, L.] the People of *Holland*.

Ba'tchelor, See *Bachelor*.

Batchelor, the Original of this Word is much controverted by Criticks; ſome derive it from *Bacca laurea*, L. *i. e.* Laurel Berry, in alluſion to the ancient Cuſtom of crowning Poets with Laurel, *baccis lauri*; others, of *baculus* or *bacillus*, L. a Staff, becauſe (they ſay) a Staff was put into the Hand of Batchelors at their Commencement, as a Symbol of their Authority, of their Studies being finiſhed, and of the Liberty they were reſtored to. Hence the Title of *Batchelor of Arts*, *Divinity*, *Muſick*, &c.

Batchelor, in ancient Times, was alſo a Title given to a young Cavalier who had made his firſt Campaign, and received the military Girdle.

Batchelor [of *baculus*, L. a Staff] a Title given to young military Men on account that the young Cavaliers exerciſed themſelves with Staffs and Bucklers; hence they were called *Baculares* and *Baculavii*, in the Time of King *Richard* II. by *Odorick* and *Walſingham*. Hence

Batchelors *of Arms*, was a Title anciently given to thoſe who came off Victors in their firſt Engagement.

Batchelor [is by others derived of *Bas chevaliers*, F. *q. d.* Knights of the lower Order] See *Knights Batchelors*, in K.

Bate [probably of beatan, *Sax.* to beat] Striſe, Contention, as a *Make-bate*.

To Bate [*abbatre*, F.] to abate or take off from a Reckoning or Price of a Commodity ſold, &c.

To Bate [with *Falconers*] a Hawk is ſaid to *bate* or *bait*, when ſhe flutters with her Wings either from Perch or Fiſt; as it were ſtriving to get away.

Bate, the Texture of Wood.

Bath [Bæð, *Sax.*] a Place to waſh in, or Spring of Medicinal Waters.

To Bathe [baðian, *Sax.*] to waſh, to ſoak, to ſupple.

Ba'thing [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is made to waſh herſelf either in a ſmall River or Brook; for at home in a baſon to ſtrengthen her, ſharpen her appetite, and render her more bold and hardy.

Ba'thmis [with *Anatom.*] a bone, the ſame as *Trochlea*; a cavity in the bone of the Arm or Shoulder on each ſide one, that receives the Proceſs of the undermoſt and leſſer of the two Bones of the Cubit, when the whole Hand is ſtretched out and bent.

Ba'thrum [βα'θρον, Gr.] an Inſtrument contrived for the Eaſe and Security of laxated Joints after they have been reduced.

BATHYPI'CRON [*Bot.*] broad-leav'd Worm-wood.

BA'TMA [at *Smyrna*] a Quantity containing six Oaks, each Oak weighing 400 Drams.

BATON [in *Archit.*] a large Ring or Moulding in the Base of a Column, otherwise called the *Tore*.

BATON [in *Heraldry*] see *Baston*.

BATRACHI'TES [βατραχίτης, *Gr.*] a Stone in Colour and Shape nearly resembling a green Frog

BATRA'CHIUM [of βάτραχος, Gr.] the Flower Crow-foot, Gold-knap or Yellow-craw.

BA'TRACHOMY'OMA'CHY [*batrachomyomachia*, L. of βάτραχος a Frog, μῦς a Mouse, and μάχη, *Gr.* a Fight] the battle between the Frogs and Mice.

BATTAIL [in *Common Law*] an ancient trial by combat which the defendant might chuse in an Appeal of Murder, Robbery or Felony, in order to fight a duel with the accuser or appellant, to prove whether he was guilty or not. This practice was founded on this notion, that if the accused person was guilty, he would be slain or overcome by the appellant, but if innocent, not; but this is now wholly laid aside, *Fr.*

BATTA'LIA, battle array, or order of battle.

BATTA'LION [*bataillon*, F. or *battel*, Engl.] a body of Foot-Soldiers consisting of 6, 7, or 800 Men, two thirds of which are commonly Musqueteers ranged on the left and right Wings, and the other third were wont to be Pike-Men posted in the middle.

To draw up BATTALIONS [*Milit.* Term] is to range a body of Foot in the most advantageous Place and Form for engaging an Enemy.

BA'TTEL } [*bataille*, F.] the Engagement or general
BA'TTLE } Fight of two Armies.

MAIN BATTLE [*Milit.* Term] the main body of an Army, the second of the three Lines, the *Van* being the first, and the *Rear* or *Reserve* the third.

BATTLE *Array* } [in *Cock-Fighting*] a battle or fight be-
BATTLE *Royal* } tween three, five or seven Cocks, all engaged together, so that he that stands the longest gets the Victory.

To BA'TTEL, to feed as Cattle do; also to grow fat.

BA'TTELER [in an *University*] a Student that *battles* or goes on Score for his Diet.

To BA'TTEN [*q. d.* to fatten, or of batten, *Teut.* to benefit] to welter or roll about in; also to fatten or get flesh.

A BATTEN [in *Carpentry*] a scantling of wooden stuff from two to four Inches broad, and about an Inch thick.

BA'TTER [q. d. *matter*, or of *batuere*, L. to beat] Water, Flour, Eggs, Salt, Spice, &c. mixed together for making Pancakes, &c.

To BA'TTER [*battre*, F. of *batuere*, L.] to beat down or demolish.

BA'TTERING *Rams*, were used by the Ancients before the Invention of Gunpowder, for battering the Walls of Places besieged. They were large beams of Timber with great Iron Horns like those of a Ram at the End, which were slung to a Height proportionable to the Wall to be batter'd, so that they could swing forward and backward, which was done by the main Strength of a great many Men.



BA'TTERY [*batterie*, F. of *batuere*, L.] a violent beating or striking of any person or thing.

BATTERY [*Fortif.*] a Place raised to plant great Guns to play upon the Enemy.

BA'TTERY *Master* [in an *Army*] an Officer whose business it is to see to the raising of the Batteries, which Office is now suppress'd in *England*, but is still kept up elsewhere.

BATTERY *of a Camp* [*Milit.* Term] a Place where Cannon are planted, being commonly surrounded with a Trench, and Pallizadoes at the bottom, and with a Parapet on the Top, having as many Holes as there are Cannon; they have also Redoubts on the Wings, or certain Places of Arms for covering the Soldiery appointed to defend it.

BATTERY *d'enfilade* [*Fortif.*] a Battery which scours or sweeps the whole Length of the Line.

BATTERY *en Echarp* [*Fortif.*] a Battery that plays on a Work, obliquely or sideways.

BATTERY *de Revers* [*Fortif.*] a Battery that beats upon the back of any Place, called also a murdering Battery.

Joint BATTERY } [*Fortif.*] is when several Can-
BATTERY *par ecamerade* } non fire upon the same Place at one Time.

Sunk BATTERY } [*Fortif.*] is a Battery, the Platform
Buried BATTERY } of which is sunk into the Ground, so that Trenches must be cut in the Earth against the Muzzles of the Cannon, to serve as Loop-holes to fire out at; these Batteries are us'd to beat down the breast-work of a Place, at making the first Approaches; the *French* call it *en terre* and *ruinante*.

Cross BATTERIES [*Fortif.*] a Couple of batteries at a considerable Distance from each other, which play athwart one another at the same time, and upon the same Point forming right Angles; where what one Bullet shakes, the other beats down.

BATTERY *en Rouage* [*Fortif.*] a battery used to dismount the Enemy's Canon.

BATTERY [in *Law*] an Act that tends to the Breach of the Peace of the Realm, by violently striking or beating a Man, who may therefore indict the other Person or have his Action of Trespass, or Assault and Battery.

BATTEURS *d'Estrade* [*Milit.* Term] Scouts, Horse sent out before and on the Wings of an Army two or three Miles to make a Discovery, and give Account to the General, *F.*

BA'TTING *Staff*, an Instrument used to beat Linen.

BATTITU'RA [in *Smithery*] the Flakes or Scales of Iron which fly off from it when it is either first taken out of the Fire, or beaten on an Anvil.

To BA'TTLE, to take up Victuals, &c. in the College Book at the University of *Oxford*.

BA'TTLEMENTS [probably of *battle*] Indentures or Notches on the top of a Wall, Breast-work, or other Edifice in the Form of Embrasures to be look'd thro'; also the Turrets of an House.

BATTO'LOGIST [βατταλογος, Gr.] a vain Babbler

BATTO'LOGY [of *Battus* a pitiful Poet, and λόγος, Gr.] a needless repetition of Words over and over; a multiplying Words unnecessarily.

BATTOON [*bâton*, F.] a short thick Stick or Club; also a Truncheon or Marshall's Staff; See *Baston*.

BATTU'TA [*Musick*] the Motion or beating of the Hand or Foot, in beating and directing the Time, *Ital.*

BA'TUS [*Old Records*] a Boat.

BATUS, an *Hebrew* liquid Measure containing seventy two Sextaries.

BAU'BER, a Farthing.

BAU'CIA [with *Botanists*] the wild Parsnip.

BAUD } [of *baude*, F. *impudent*] a lewd Woman, a
BAWD } Procuress who makes it her Business to debauch others for Gain.

To BAULK [*Incert. Etym.*] to cross, to disappoint.

A BAULK, a Disappointment.

BA'VINS, Brush Faggots.

BA'WDINESS, Lewdness, obscene Discourse or Action.

BA'WDRICK, a Cord or Thong for a Bell Clapper; also a Sword Belt; also an old-fashioned Jewel.

BA'WDRY, the Employment or Trade of a Bawd.

BA'WDY, smutty, filthy, lewd; also filthy Words or Discourse.

To BAWL [probably of *balare*, L. to bleat as a Sheep] to make a great Noise or Cry.

BA'WREL [with *Falconers*] a kind of Hawk, as to Size and Shape like a Lanner, but has a longer Body and Tail.

BA'WSIN, a Badger.

BAY [bye, *Sax.* baye, Du.] an Arm of the Sea that comes up into the Land, and ends in a Nook; also a small Gulf near some Harbour bigger than a Creek, where Ships may ride safely.

BAY [with *Fowlers*] when a Dog detains a Pheasant by barking till she be shot, he is said *to keep her at Bay*.

BAY [with *Architects*] a Space left in a Wall for a Gate, Door or Window; also a round Window, or one made Archwise.

BAY *of Joists* [*Archit.*] the Space betwixt two Beams.

BAY [in *Fortific.*] an Hole in a Parapet to receive the Mouth of a Canon.

BAY *Colour* [prob. of φαιὸς, *Gr.* Ash-coloured] a light-brown reddish Colour in Horses, &c.

BAY, a Pond-Head raised a great Height, to keep in Store of Water for driving the Wheels of an Iron or Hammer-Mill.

BAY-*Tree* [βάϊον, Gr.] the Female Laurel.

To BAY [of *abbayer*, F.] to bark as a Dog, to cry or bleat as a Lamb.

To BAY [*Hunt.* Term] used of Deer who are said to *Bay*, when having been hard run they turn Head against the Hounds.

BAY'ARD [of bay and ard Nature, *Teut.*] a Bay Horse.

BAY'ONET [*bayonette*, F.] a broad Dagger without a Guard, with a Tube or Handle to fix on the End of a Musket, used instead of a Pike to receive a Charge of Horse.

To play } *at the* BAYS, an Exercise used at *Boston* in *Lin-*
To run } *colnshire*.

Bayz, a ſort of woollen Cloth, having a long Nap ſometimes fuzzed on one Side and ſometimes not.

Bays, the making of *Bays*, *Says*, *Serges*, &c. was brought into *England* by the *Flemings*, who fled hither to avoid the Perſecution of the Duke of *Alva*, about the fifth of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Ba'zar [in *Perſia*] a Market-place.

Bde'llium [בדלח, *Heb.*] the Gum of a black Tree in *Arabia*, about the Size of an Olive Tree, reſembling Wax, of a bitter Taſte, but a ſweet Smell.

Be, a Prepoſition common to the *Teutonic*, *German*, and *Saxon*, &c. Dialect; alſo now to the *Engliſh*.

To Be [beon, *Sax.*] to exiſt.

Bea'con [of beacen, *of* ken, to diſcover and by an Habitation, or of beconian, *Sax.* to ſhew by a Sign] a long Pole ſet upon a riſing Ground near the Sea Coaſts, on which Pitch Barrels are fixed, to be ready to be fired, or cauſe a Smoak by Night, in order to give Notice of the Approach of an Enemy, or to prevent Shipwrecks, &c.

Bea'conage, Money paid for the maintaining beacons.

Bead [beab, *Sax.*] a Prayer; alſo little round balls of which necklaces are made.

Bead [in *Architecture*] a round Moulding in the *Roman* and *Corinthian* Orders, carved in ſhort Emboſſments like Beads of Necklaces.

Bead's *Man* } [ȝebeðman, of biddan, *Sax.* to pray]
Bead's *Woman* } Perſons who in a Chantry or Religious Houſe (in Popiſh Times) ſaid a certain Set of Prayers for Patrons, having an Allowance for performing the ſaid Office.

Bead roll } a Catalogue or Liſt of thoſe that were
Bed roll } wont to be pray'd for in the Church.

Bead roll, now is uſed to ſignify any long, tedious Liſt, or a confuſed reckoning up many Things together.

Bead-*Tree*, a certain Shrub bearing white Berries

Bea'dle [bydel, *Sax.*] a Meſſenger or Apparitor of a Court, who ſummons Perſons to appear there; alſo a Pariſh Officer who acts under the Churchwarden; alſo an Officer in an Univerſity.

Beadle [of a *Foreſt*] an Officer who makes Garniſhments for the Courts, as alſo Proclamations there, and executes all the Proceſſes there.

Beadle [of a *Company*] an Officer or Meſſenger who carries Summons for the Members to meet, &c.

Bea'gle [probably of *Igle*, of *Iugler*, *Fr.* to low or make a Noiſe] a ſort of Hunting Dog that makes a great Noiſe and Cry.

Beak [Beck, *Du.*] the Bill of a Bird.

Beak [in *Architecture*] a little Fillet left on the Edge of a Larmier, which forms a Canal, and makes a kind of Pendant.

Chin Beak [in *Architecture*] a Moulding the ſame as the Quarter round, except that its Situation is inverted.

Beaked [in *Heraldry*] is a Term uſed to expreſs the beak or bill of a bird, and when the beak and legs of a Fowl are of a different Tincture from the Body, in blazoning, it is common to ſay beaked and membred, or armed.

Beak [with *Falconers*] the upper and crooked Part of the bill of an hawk.

Beak } [of a *Ship*] that part of it which is with-
Beak *Head* } out, before the Fore-caſtle, that is faſtened to the Stem, and ſupported by the main Knee, and is the chief Ornament and Grace of the Ship.

Bea'ker [probably of beker, *Du.*] the Bill or Nib of a Bird; alſo a Drinking-Cup.

Bea'king [with *Cock-Fighters*] a Term uſed of the fighting of Cocks with their Bills; or their holding with their Bills, and ſtriking or ſpurring with their Heels.

A Beal, a Whelk, Puſh or Pimple.

To Beal, to gather Matter as a Sore does.

Beam [beam, *Sax.*] a great Piece of Timber uſed in buildings; alſo the Pole of a Waggon or Coach.

Beams [in a *Ship*] are thoſe large croſs Timbers, that hinder the Sides of the Ship from falling together, and alſo bear up the Decks.

Beam [of a *Deer's Head*] that Part of it that bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

Beam [beam, *Sax.*] a Ray of Light proceeding from the Sun or any other luminous Body.

Beam [in *Heraldry*] is uſed to expreſs the main Horn of a ſtag or buck.

Beam, a ſort of fiery Meteor in Shape of a Pillar.

Beam, a Fiſh, a Sea Monſter reſembling a Pike, a terrible Enemy to a Man, whom he ſeizes like a blood-hound, and holds him faſt, if he ever catches hold; the Teeth of this Monſter are ſo venomous, that the leaſt Touch is mortal, except ſome Antidote be apply'd immediately.

Beam *Antler* [of a *Deer*] the ſame as *Brow-Antler*.

Beam [of an *Anchor*] the longeſt Part of an Anchor, called alſo the Shank.

Beam *Compaſſes* [with *Dialliſts*] a wooden or braſs Inſtrument with ſliding Sockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting Points for drawing ſeveral Circles with long Radii for large Projections, or the Furniture on Wall Dials.

Beam *Feathers* [with *Falconers*] the long Feathers of the Wing of a Hawk.

Beam *filling* [with *Architects*] the filling up the vacant Space between the Raiſon and Roof with ſtones or bricks laid betwixt the Rafters or the Raiſon, and plaſter'd on with Loom.

Bean [bean, *Sax.*] an edible Pulſe well known.

Bean *Caper*, a Fruit.

Bean *Treffil*, an Herb.

Bear [beap, beþa, *Sax.*] a wild beaſt.

Bear [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was us'd by the ancient *Egyptians* to repreſent a good Proficient, whom Time and Labour has brought to Perfection, becauſe Bears are ſaid to come into the World with miſhapen Parts, and that the Dams do ſo lick the young, that at laſt the Eyes, Ears, and other Members appear.

Bears are ſaid to ſeatch much after Bee Hives; but this, as ſome are of Opinion, is not from a Deſire of the Honey, ſo much as it is to provoke the Bees to ſting their Bodies and let out the corrupt Blood that troubles them.

Bear } [Bere, *Teut.*] a Thing made uſe of to carry a
Bier } dead Corps upon.

To Bear [beapan, *Sax.*] to carry, to ſupport or hold up; alſo to yield or bring forth; alſo to ſuffer.

Bears [in *Aſtronomy*] two Conſtellations called *Urſa major* and *minor*.

Bear's *breech*, the Herb Bank Urſin.

Bear's *Ears*, Flowers called Auricula, or vulgarly *Riccoluſſes*.

Bear's *Foot*, an Herb called alſo Setterwort.

To Bear [in *Heraldry*] as one who has a Coat of Arms is ſaid *to bear* in it the ſeveral Charges or Ordinaries, that are contained in his Eſcutcheon, as *to bear three Lions rampant*.

To Bear [with *Gunners*] a Piece of Ordnance is ſaid to *come to bear*, when it lies right with or directly againſt the Mark.

To Bear *a good Sail* [*Sea* Term] is ſaid of a Ship when ſhe ſails upright in the Water

To Bear *Ordnance*, to carry great Guns.

To Bear *in with the Harbour* [*Sea* Term] uſed when a Ship ſails into the Harbour before the Wind, or with the Wind large.

The Ship Bears [ſpoken as to her Burthen] when ſhe having too lean or ſlender a Quarter, ſhe ſinks too deep into the Water, her Fraight being light, and ſo of conſequence can carry but a ſmall Burden.

To Bear *in with Land* [*Sea* Phraſe] is when ſhe is ſailing towards the Shoar.

To Bear *under another Ship's Lee* [*Sea* Phraſe] is when a Ship, which was to the Windward, comes under another Ship's Stern, and ſo gives her Wind.

To Bear *off from Land* [*Sea* Phraſe] is when a Ship keeps off from it.

To Bear *up round* [*Sea* Term] is a Direction to let the Ship go between her two Sheets, directly before the Wind.

To Bear [ſpoken of Places] to be ſituate, as ſuch a Cape bears off ſo and ſo from ſuch a Cape.

Bear *up the Helm*, a Direction to the Steerſman to let the Ship go more at large before the Wind.

Beard, [beapð, *Sax.*] Hair on the Chin, &c.

To Beard *Wool*, is to cut off the Head and Neck from the reſt of the Fleece.

Beard [with *Botaniſts*] the Under-lip of a labiated Flower, and in Corn or Graſs that Hair or Briſtle which ſerves to defend the Ear, as in Barley.

Beard [of a *Horſe*] or Under-beard, is the Chuck or that Part under the lower Mandible, on the Outſide, and above the Chin, which bears the Curb of the Bridle.

Bea'rded-*Huſk* [with *Floriſts*] as that of a Roſe, or other ſuch Huſk, being hairy on the Edges.

Bearded *Creeper*, a ſort of Herb.

Bea'rdless [beapðleaſ, *Sax.*] having no Beard.

Bea'rers [of baþan, *Sax.*] Perſons that carry any thing; alſo ſuch as carry the dead to burial.

BEARERS [in *Archit.*] Posts or Brick Walls which are trimmed up between two Ends of a Piece of Timber to shorten its bearing.

BEARERS [in *Heraldry*] see *Supporters*.

BEARERS [in a *Law* Sense] Persons that bear down or oppress others, Maintainers or Abettors.

BEARING [in *Geography* and *Navigation*] the Situation of one Place from another, that is, with respect to the Degrees of the Horizon, which by Navigators are divided into thirty-two equal Parts called Points of the Compass, therefore when they have found what Point of the Compass will carry them from one Place to another, they call that the Bearing of that Place with respect to the other.

BEARING *Claws* [with *Cock-fighters*] the foremost Toes of a Cock on which he goes, so that if they happen to be hurt or gravell'd he cannot fight.

BEARING [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Charge*, and signifies those things which fill the escutcheon.

BEA'RN [Beapn, *Sax.*] a child.

BEA'SEL, the upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone.

BEAST [*bestia*, L.] a brute creature void of reason; also metaphorically a lewd, filthy, or inhuman man or woman.

BEAST [with *Gamesters*] a Game at cards like *Loo*.

BE'ASTLINESS [*bestialité*, F. *bestialitas*, L.] the being like a beast, bestiality.

BEASTS *of Chace* [in *Forest Law*] are five; the *buck*, *doe*, *roe*, *fox* and *wolf*.

BEASTS *of the Forest*, BEASTS *of Venery* } are five in Number; the *hart*, *hind*, *hare*, *boar* and *wolf*.

BEASTS *and Fowls of Warren* [*Forest Law*] are the *Hare*, *Coney*; the *Pheasant* and *Partridge*.

To BEAT [beatan, *Sax.*] to strike or knock; to bang; to overcome or get the better of, either at fighting or play.

To BEAT or *tap* [with *Hunters*] hares or coneys are said to beat or tap when they make a Noise at rutting time.

To BEAT *up and down* [*Hunting* Phrase] is to run first one way, and then another.

To BEAT *an Alarm* [*Military* Phrase] is to give notice by beat of drum of some sudden danger, that the soldiers may be all in readiness.

To BEAT *to arms* [*Milit.* Phrase] is to beat a drum for soldiers that are dispers'd to repair to their arms.

To BEAT *a Charge* [*Milit.* Phrase] a beat of drum that is a signal to charge or fall upon the enemy.

To BEAT *a March* [*Military* Term] is to beat a drum to give notice to the soldiers actually to move.

To BEAT *a Parley* [*Military* Term] a signal to demand a conference with the enemy.

To BEAT *a Retreat* [*Military* Phrase] is a signal to draw off or retreat from the enemy.

To BEAT *the General* [*Military* Phrase] is to give notice to the forces that they are to march.

To BEAT *the Reveille* [*Milit.* Phrase] to give leave to come out of quarters at break of day.

To BEAT *the Tat-too* [*Milit.* Phrase] to order all to repair to their quarters.

To BEAT *the Troop* [*Milit.* Phrase] is to order the soldiery to repair to their colours.

To BEAT *upon the Hand* [with *Horsemen*] is when a horse tosses up his nose, and shakes it all of a sudden to avoid the subjection of the bridle.

To BEAT *the dust* [with *Horsemen*] is when a horse at each time or motion does not take in way or ground enough with his fore-legs.

BEATERS [with *Printers*] Ink-balls, with which they beat the letters in the chace or form.

BEATI'FIC, BEATI'FICAL, BEATI'FICK } [*beatificus*, L. of *beatus* and *facio*, L.] making happy or blessed; also belonging to the blessed.

BEATIFICA'TION, a making or rendering happy or blessed, F. of *L.*

BEATIFICATION [with *Romanists*] the act whereby the Pope declares a person to be blessed after his death.

To BEA'TIFIE, *To* BEA'TIFY } [*beatificare*, L.] to make blessed; to inroll among the blessed.

BEATI'LLES [in *Cookery*] *Tit* or *tid-bits*, such as cocks-combs, goose-giblets, ghizzards, livers, *&c.* to be put into pies and pottages.

BEA'TING *in the Flanks* [with *Husbandmen*] a distemper incident to black cattle.

BEA'TITUDE [*beatitudo*, L.] blessedness, happiness, bliss, blissfulness.

BEATS [in a *Watch* or *Clock*] are the strokes made by the fangs or palates of the balance spindle, or of the pads in a royal pendulum.

BEAU, a spruce gentleman, a spark, a fop, a finical fellow, *Fr.*

BEAU-PLEADER [*Law* Term] a writ which lies where the sheriff or bailiff in his court takes a fine either of the plaintiff or defendant, that he may not plead fairly or to the purpose.

BEAU *monde*, the fair Sex, *F.*

BEAU'TEOUS, BEAU'TIFUL } [of *beauté*, F. and full, *Sax.*] handsome, comely, fair, fine.

BEAU'TIFULNESS, handsomeness, *&c.*

To BEAU'TIFY [of *beauté*, F. and *fio* or *facio*, L.] to render beautiful, to set off; to adorn, to set out, to grace.

BEAU'TY [*beauté*, F.] comeliness, handsomness; also delicacy, curiousness; also pleasantness; also excellency.

BEAUTY [with *Architects*] is that agreeable form and pleasing appearance, that a building represents to the eye of the beholder.

A BEAU'TY [*une beauté*, F.] a very beautiful, fair, comely, charming woman, *&c.*

BEA'VY, see *Bevy*.

BECABU'NGA, the herb Sea-purslain or Brooklime, *L.*

To BECA'LM [probably of *be* and *kalm*, Du.] to render calm, to appease.

To BECA'LM [*Sea* Term] used by sailors when any thing keeps the wind off a ship, but especially when the shore does so. Also one ship is said to becalm another, when she comes up with her on the weather-side.

BECA'LMED [with *Sailors*] a term used when the water is so very smooth, that the ship has scarce any motion, or at best but a very slow one.

BECCAFI'CO [*q. d.* the fig-eater] a bird like a wheat-ear, or a kind of *Ortolan*, Span.

BE'CCHICKS [probably of βήττω, *Gr.* to cough] medicines proper for easing or curing a cough.

BECK, a small river or brook.

BECK [Been, *Sax.*] a nod or sign made by the motion of the head.

To BE'CKON [of becennan or beacnian, *Sax.*] to make signs by the motion of the finger, head, *&c.*

BECLI'PPING [of be clyppan, *Sax.*] embracing, encompassing, surrounding, *&c.*

To BECO'ME [of be & cpeman, *Sax.* to please, or *bequemen*, *Teut.*] to befit, to adorn; also to be made or done.

BECO'MINGNESS [of cpeman, *Sax.* to please] decency, suitableness either of dress, gesture or manners.

BED [Bed, *Sax.*] a Conveniency to lie or rest on.

BED *mouldings* [with *Architects*] the Members of a Cornish that are placed below the coronet or crown.

BED [with *Gardeners*] a piece of made ground raised above the level of the rest.

BED [with *Masons*] a course or range of stones.

BED *of Minerals* [certain Strata or thicknesses of them disposed over each other.

BED [of a *Mill*] the nether millstone.

BED-RIDDEN, a term used of a person, who is so weak, by old age or sickness, as not to be able to rise from the bed.

BED *of a mortar* [with *Gunners*] is a solid piece of oak in the form of a parallelopepid, hollow'd a little in the middle to receive the breech and half the Trunnions.

BED *of a Gun* [with *Gunners*] a piece of a plank, laid within the cheeks of a carriage upon the middle Transum, for the gun to rest on.

BED *of snakes*, a knot of young ones.

To BED *with a person*, is to lie together in the same bed; said of new married persons the first night of marriage.

To BED [with *Hunters*] a term made use of concerning a roe, when she lodges in a particular place.

To BEDA'GGLE [of beðeagan, *Sax.*] to dip or dirty the bottom or skirts of a garment.

To BEDA'SH [probably of Dash, *Du.* a blow or stroke, or ‫נדש‬, *Heb.* to thresh] to dash or wet by beating water, *&c.* on one.

BED ALE, BID ALE } a friendly appointment, or the meeting of neighbours at the house of a bridegroom or bride, or other poor people, to eat, drink and be merry, by a contribution made by the guests.

BE'DDER, BEDE'TTER } [the nether stone of an oil-mill.

BEDEA'DED [of be and deaþ, *Sax.*] made dead, having the force taken away.

To BEDE'W [of be and deapian, *Sax.*] to wet or sprinkle with dew.

BEDE-*house* [of Bebe, *Sax.* a prayer] an hospital or alms-house for *Bede's* people or poor people, who were to pray for their founders and benefactors.

BE'DEL } [bÿ̈del of bi̊ddan, *Sax.* to bid or ſummons] a
BE'DLE } beadle; alſo a cryer or apparitor.

BE'DELAR, the juriſdiction or precinct of a beadle.

A BE'DLAM } [of *Bethlehem*, an hoſpital in *Moor-*
A BE'DLAMITE } *fields* for mad Folks] a perſon who is mad or diſtracted.

BEDRO'PP'D [of ðroppan, *Sax.*] beſprinkled, diſtinguiſh'd or adorned with round Spots like drops.

To BEDU'NG [of be and ðingan, *Sax.*] to dawb or ſoul with dung.

To BEDU'ST [of be and ðuſt, *Sax.*] to ſprinkle or bedawb with duſt.

BEE [of bÿ, *Sax.* a dwelling-place] added to the end of a name, denotes a habitation, as *Applebee*, &c.

A BEE [Beo, Sax.] an inſect well known.

BEES [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſent a kingdom or ſubjects obedient to their lawful Soveraign. For they have amongſt them a moſt ingenious commonwealth, and a good government; for they are all obedient to their King, and never revolt from his authority. They ſubmit to his ſentence, obey his commands, follow his motions and conduct.

BEECH [Bece, *Sax.*] a beech-tree.

BEEF [of *bœuf*, F. *bovis*, L.] was firſt ordered to be ſold by weight in the reign of King *Henry* VIII, in the year 1523, at a half-penny per pound, and mutton at three farthings.

BEEF *alamode* [in *Cookery*] beef well beaten, larded and ſtew'd with lemon, pepper, muſhrooms, white wine, &c.

BEEN [of beon, *Sax.* to be] as had been.

BEER [beðe, *Sax.*] a drink well known.

BEER [with *Weavers*] 19 ends of yarn, running all together out of the trough, all the length of the trough.

BEE'SOM beȝm, *Sax.*] a broom to ſweep with.

BEE'STINGS } [of bÿſtinᵹ, *Sax.*] the firſt milk of a
BRE'ASTINGS } cow after calving.

BEET [*beta*, L.] a garden-herb.

BEE'TLE [bi̊del, *Sax.*] an inſect.

BEETLE [bÿ̈del, *Sax.*] a wooden inſtrument uſed for driving piles, ſtakes, wedges, &c.

BEETLE [for *Military* Uſes] a great ſledge or hammer for driving down of paliſadoes, or for other uſes in Fortification.

BEET *Raves* } [a ſort of red beets whoſe roots are
BEET *Radiſhes* } uſed in Sallets and garniſhing diſhes.

To BEFA'L [beȝeolan, *Sax.*] to happen, to fall out.

To BEFOO'L [of be and fool, *Engl.* or *folle*, F.] to make a fool of; alſo to call fool.

BEFO'RE [beȝoðan, *Sax.*] on the fore-part, &c.

To BEFOU'L [beȝolan, *Sax.*] to make foul, to dawb, to dirty.

To BEG [**beggeren**, *Teut.*] to ask, to crave with entreaty.

To BEGE'T [beᵹe̊ddan, *Sax.*] to generate, to produce.

BE'GGAR [probably of **beggeren**, or for **baggar** of **bag**, becauſe of their putting the victuals given them in bags] he or ſhe that begs for alms.

To BEGI'N [aᵹinnan, *Sax.* **beginnen**, *Teut.*] to make a beginning.

BE'GLERBEG [*i. e.* Lord of *Turks*] the chief governour of a *Turkiſh* province, who has the command of the Baſſa's, Sanjacks, and other inferior officers.

To BEGI'RT [of be and ᵹÿrðan, *Sax.*] to gird about.

To BEGREA'SE [of be and *graiſſer*, F.] to dawb or ſmear with greaſe.

To BEGRI'ME [of **begrimen**, *Teut.*] to dawb or ſmear with grime, as the black of a porridge-pot, chimney, &c.

To BEGUI'LE [probably of beᵹalian, *Sax.* to bewitch] to deceive, cheat or couzen.

BEGUI'NES [of St. *Begga*] an order of Religious Women, who without any vow or obligatory profeſſion agreed to live together in charity and devotion.

BEHA'LF [of be and halᵹ, *Sax.*] part, ſide, intereſt.

To BEHA'VE [of be and habban, *Sax.*] to carry or demean one's ſelf.

BEHA'VIOUR [of be and habban, *Sax.*] carriage or demeanour, either as to perſon or manners.

To BEHEA'D [beheaᵹðian, *Sax.*] to cut off the head.

BEHEA'DING [of beheaᵹðian, *Sax.*] was firſt uſed in *England*, in the year 1072, in the time of *William* the Conqueror, *Waltheof* Earl of *Huntington* being the firſt nobleman that was beheaded here.

BEHE'LD [of behealðian, *Sax.*] looked upon, or did behold.

BE'HEMOTH [בהמות, *Heb.*] a wonderful creature deſcrib'd in the book of *Job*, which ſome take for the whale, others for the river-horſe.

BE'HEN } [*Botany*] the root of either red or white *Ve-*
BEN } *lerian*; alſo a kind of fruit.

BEHE'STS [of be and hæᵹe, *Sax.*] a command.

BEHI'ND [of be and hinðan, *Sax.*] backwards, on the back part.

To BEHO'LD [behealðan, *Sax.*] to look upon.

BEHO'LDEN } [of be and healðan, *Sax.* to hold, *q. d.*
BEHO'LDING } holding of another] under an obligation to a perſon for favours beſtow'd.

BEHOO'F [of behoᵹan, *Sax.*] bounden duty, obligation, &c.

To BEHOO'VE, to become, to be the duty of.

BEHOO'VABLE } [of behoᵹan, *Sax.* and *able*] becoming,
BEHOO'FFUL } to be done as a duty; alſo profitable, uſeful.

BE'ING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is diſtinguiſhed into *Complex* or *Incomplex*, *Rational* or *Real*, *Actual* or *Potential*.

A Poſitive BEING, is that which has a real exiſtence in the cauſe of nature.

A Negative BEING, deſtroys this exiſtence, and if it deſtroys it abſolutely, it is a perfect *Negative Being*.

A Privative BE'ING, is that which only prevents its being in a ſubject, which was capable to receive it.

A Rational BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the mere product of reaſon, and has no exiſtence, but in the mind in *Idea*; and ceaſes to be, when it is not thought upon.

A Real BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a *Being* that is not produced by the ſtrength of imagination or fancy; but has a real exiſtence in nature before any thought or conception of the mind.

An Actual BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is ſuch a *Being* that actually does exiſt in the order of nature, whether it depends upon any cauſe in order to produce it, as an *Infant*; or whether it be before all cauſe, as *God*.

A *Potential* BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a *Being* that may be produced by the power of ſome agent.

To BELA'BOUR [of be and *laborare*, L.] to beat or bang ſoundly.

BELA'GGED, left behind.

To BE'LAM [probably of **lamin**, *Du.* to make lame] to beat or bang ſoundly.

BELA'NDR } a kind of ſea veſſel having ſails and
BELA'NDRE } tackle like a hoy; but broader and flatter, ſeldom above 24 tun, and are uſed to carry merchants goods, F.

BELA'TED [of be and laᵹe, *Sax.*] late in time.

To BELA'Y [of belæpan, *Sax.* to betray, or of *be* and lay] to way-lay or lay wait for.

To BELAY [of be and lay] to faſten any running rope ſo, that when it is haled it cannot run out again.

To BELCH [balcætan, *Sax.*] to break wind upwards, to caſt forth with violence.

BE'LDAM [of *belle* fine and *dame*, a lady, F.] a fine lady; but it is now uſed ironically for an old woman, either ugly, decrepit or ill behaved.

To BELE'AGUER [**belegeren**, *Du.*] to lay ſiege to a town.

BELEA'GUERED, beſieged, afflicted, oppreſſed, as *beleaguered with poverty or ſickneſs*.

BELE'MNITES [of βέλεμνον, *Gr.* a dart] the arrow-head or finger-ſtone, a kind of ſtone of a whitiſh and ſometimes a gold colour, ſo named becauſe of its reſemblance to the point of an arrow.

BELEMNOI'DES [of βέλεμνον a dart, and εἶδος ſhape] a bone fixed in the baſis of the ſkull, the ſame as *Styloides*.

BE'LFRY [either of *beuffroy*, F. a watch-tower, or bell, *Sax.* and *ferre*, L. to bear] that part of a ſteeple in which the bells hang.

BE'LGÆ, the inhabitants of *Belgium* or the *Low Countries*.

BE'LGÆ, the name of the ancient inhabitants of that part of *England* now call'd *Somerſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire*, ſo named, becauſe they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

BE'LGIAN } pertaining to *Belgia* or the *Low Coun-*
BE'LGICK } *tries*.

BE'LGIUM, the *Low Countries*, the ſeventeen United Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

BELI *oculus* [i. e. *Belus*'s eye] a kind of precious ſtone that reſembles an eye, *L.*

BEL, ſee *Baal*.

BELL *flowers* [with *Floriſts*] a pleaſant flower, of which there are ſeveral ſorts called alſo Blew-bells.

BELL *metal*, a metal made by a mixture of copper and tin for caſting bells.

BELL *pear*, a pear call'd alſo a gourd pear.

Bell [of bell, bellan, *Sax.* to roar] a muſical inſtrument or loud ſounding veſſel of metal, well known.

Bellassi'se [*belle aſſiſe*, F.] a pleaſant ſituation.

Bella'city [*bellacitas*, L.] warlikeneſs.

Bellado'na [with *Botaniſts*] deadly Night-ſhade, L.

Bellico'se [*bellicoſus*, L.] valiant in arms, warlike.

Belli'ferous [*belliſer*, L.] that bringeth war.

Belli'gerous [*belliger*, L.] making or waging war.

To Belli'gerate [*belligeratum*, L.] to make or wage war.

Be'lling [*Hunting* Term] ſpoken of a roe, when ſhe makes a noiſe at rutting time.

Beli'al [בליעל of בלי and יעל he profited, *Heb.*] wicked, vain, light, unprofitable; alſo the devil.

Belie'f [ȝeleafa, *Sax.*] credit.

To Belie've [ȝeleafan, *Sax.*] to give credit to.

Belli'potent [*bellipotens*, L.] mighty or potent in war

Belle'rophon. The poets tell us that the winged horſe *Pegaſus* carried *Bellerophon*, and that he ſlew the *Chimæra* of *Amiſodarus*. Now the *Chimæra*, according to the common notion, had the fore-parts of a lion, the hinder-parts of a dragon, and the middle parts like thoſe of a goat. The truth of the fable is, *Bellerophon* was an inhabitant of *Phrygia*, by birth a *Corinthian*, a man of proweſs, who having built a long ſhip, ravaged the countries that lay near the ſea. And the ſhip's name was *Pegaſus*. And beſides, King *Amiſodarus* dwelt at the river *Xanthus*, near to which there was a very high mountain, call'd *Telmeſſus*, at the fore part of which there were two aſcents of the city of the *Xanthians*, but the third was backwards from *Caria*, and all the reſt of it was very ſteep. In the middle of which there was a great chaſm of the earth, from whence fire iſſued. Behind this mountain there was alſo another, call'd *Chimæra*, the aſcent of which on the fore-part, as thoſe that live near it report, was inhabited by a lion, and the hinder-part by a dragon, who uſed to be very miſchievous to the ſhepherds and ſellers of timber. And *Bellerophon* coming to that place, ſet the woody mountain on fire, ſo *Telmeſſus* being burnt, the beaſt periſhed. And thence the neighbouring inhabitants related, that *Bellerophon* coming thither with his *Pegaſus*, ſlew the *Chimæra* of *Amiſodarus*, from which event the fable took its riſe.

Be'llis [*Botany*] the white daiſey, *L.*

Be'llitude [*bellitudo*, L.] fairneſs, fineneſs.

Bello'na [with the *Romans*] the God of war, *L.*

Bello'se [*belloſus*, L.] warlike, *&c.*

To Be'llow [bellan, *Sax.*] to make a noiſe as bulls, oxen and cows do.

Be'llows [blæȝ, belȝ, *i. e.* blaſt bag] a machine for blowing; ſome alſo ſay the hart-bellows.

Bells, are proclaimers of joyful ſolemnities, and are commonly affixed to Churches, where, beſides their uſe for the ſervice God, by calling people to it, they are by ſome ſuppos'd to have a virtue to diſpel ſtorms and tempeſts which ſome attribute to their breaking the air by their ſound; but others will have it to be inherent to their being bleſſed. They were firſt ordained to call people together in the year 603.

Bells [bell, *Sax.*] the firſt harmonious ring of bells that was completed in *England* was at *Croyland* abbey; for *Turketule*, abbot of that place, having cauſed a bell of prodigious largeneſs to be made, which he called *Guthlac*; *Egel* ſucceeding him, did about the year 976. add two large ones, called *Bartholomew* and *Bertelin*, and alſo two mean ones, call'd *Turketule* and *Tolwin*, and alſo two little ones call'd *Pega* and *Bega*, being ſeven, which being made of proportionable ſizes, made together a moſt delightful harmony not to be equall'd in the whole kingdom.

Belluí'ne [*belluinus*, L.] of or pertaining to beaſts, beaſtlike.

Be'llum, war, the ſtate of war, *L.*

Bellum [in a *Law Senſe*] an old cuſtomary way of tryal by arms, a combat or duel, *L.*

Be'lly [bæliȝ, *Sax.*] that part of the body that contains the guts, bladder, liver, *&c.* belly is alſo uſed of inanimate things, as belly of a bottle, lute, *&c.*

Belly *fretting* [in *Horſes*] is the fretting of that part with the fore-girt; alſo a great pain in a horſe's belly cauſed by worms, *&c.*

Belly *bound* [in *Cattle*] a diſeaſe.

Belly *timber*, food, victuals, meat and drink.

Belly *God*, an Epicure, a gluttonous or luxurious perſon.

To Belly } to ſtrut, to jut or put forth the
To Belly *out* } belly.

Be'lomancy [Βελομαντία, of βέλος a dart and μαντία, *Gr.* divination] a kind of divining or foretelling future things by arrows.

Belono'des [of Βελονοειδὴς of βελόνη a needle and εἶδος form] two ſmall bones iſſuing from the temples, which are like needles.

To Belo'ng [belangen, *Teut.*] to appertain.

Belo'ved [of be and lofian, *Sax.* to love] loved by or dear to another.

Belswa'gger, a bully, a ſwaggering fellow, a hectoring blade.

Belt [belt, *Sax.*] a girt to hang a ſword in; alſo a diſtemper in ſheep.

Belts [in *Aſtronomy*] two girdles or *faſcia*, obſerved in the body of the planet *Jupiter*.

Belvidere [*i. e.* pleaſant to behold] the name of a palace in *Rome* belonging to the Pope, *L.*

Belvidere [*Botany*] the herb Broom-toad flax, *L.*

Belu'cum [of βέλος a dart, and ἕλκω to draw, *Gr.*] an inſtrument to draw out the head of an arrow from a wound.

To Bely' [beleȝgan, *Sax.*] to ſpeak falſely of.

To Bemi're [of be and moyer, Du.] to dawb or befoul with mire.

To Bemo'an [of bæmœnan, *Sax.*] to make moan or lament.

Ben } the fruit of a tree reſembling the tamariſk,
Behn } about the ſize of a filberd; which perfumers bruiſe to get an oil out of; this oil, tho' not very ſweet of it ſelf, is apt to receive any kind of ſcent.

A Bench [bænce, *Sax.*] a ſeat to ſit on.

Be'ncher [of bænce] a lawyer of the firſt rank in the inns of court.

To Bend [benᵹan, *Sax.*] to bow or crook, to ſtretch out; to yield or ſtoop.

To Bend *the cable to the anchor* [*Sea* Phraſe] is to make it faſt or fuſe it to the ring of the anchor with ropes.

To Bend *two cables* [*Sea* Language] is to tie them together, and ſo to make their own ends faſt upon themſelves.

To Bend *the main ſail* [with *Mariners*] is to make it faſt to the yard in its proper place.

Bend [in *Heraldry*] is one of the ten honourable ordinaries, which contains a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain. When it is expreſs'd in blazoning *Bend*, without any addition, it is always ſuppos'd to be the *Bend Dexter*: Tho' the word *Dexter* is generally expreſs'd to prevent miſtakes; becauſe there is alſo a *Bend Siniſter*, this *Bend Dexter* is formed by two lines drawn from the upper part of the ſhield on the right hand, to the lower part on the left diagonally or athwart It is ſuppos'd to repreſent a ſhoulder-belt or ſcarf, worn over the ſhoulder.



Bend *Siniſter* [in *Heraldry*] is like the former, only that it comes from the left ſide of the ſhield to the right, as the Dexter does from the right to the left, as in the figure.



In Bend [in *Blazonry*] is a term us'd when any thing borne in coat-armour is placed obliquely, or athwart, from the upper corner to the oppoſite lower, as the *Bend* lies.

Per Bend [in *Blazonry*] or *Party per Bend* ſignifies being parted from the upper corner to the oppoſite lower by a diagonal line, and *per Bend* without any addition ſignifies the ſame.

Bend *voided* [in *Heraldry*] is when two ſtrait lines drawn within the Bend, run nearly parallel to the outward edges of it.

Be'ndable [of benᵹan, *Sax.*] that may be bended.

Be'ndlets [in *Heraldry*] are the half of a Bend in breadth, but extending the whole length. Theſe the *French* call *Cotiſes*, ſee the figure annex'd.



Bends [of a *Ship*] the outermoſt timbers of the ſide, to ſet the feet on in climbing up, *&c.*

Be'ndy [in *Blazonry*] ſignifies the field divided into 4, 6, or more parts diagonally, or as is ſaid above in the *Bend*, and varying in Metal and Colour. It is the general Practice in *England* to make an even number; but in other countries, they do not regard whether the number be even or odd.

Be'ndwith, an Herb.

Benea'ped [of be and neap, *Sax.* ſcarce, ſcanty] a ſhip is ſaid *to be beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground over a bar or out of a dock.

Benea'th [beneoþ, *Sax.*] under, below.

Bnedi'ctines, an order of Monks founded by St. *Benedict.*

BENEDI'CTION, bleſſing, eſpecially that given by parents to children.

BENEFA'CTOR, a doer of good offices, a patron.

BENEFA'CTRESS, a female benefactor.

BENEFA'CTURE [*benefactura*, L.] a good deed.

BE'NEFICE [*beneficium*, L.] originally was uſed to ſignify funds given to ſoldiers as a reward for their ſervices; but in time it paſſed into the church, and ſignified funds given for the ſubſiſtence of the clergy; a church-living, whether a dignity or not.

BENE'FICENCE [*beneficentia*, L.] the doing of good offices, a delight in doing good to others, kindneſs, liberality.

Simple BENEFICES, are ſuch where the Parſons are only obliged to read prayers, *&c.*

Sacerdotal BENEFICES, are ſuch where they are charged with the cure of ſouls, *&c.*

BENE'FICENCE [ſay the *Moraliſts*] is the higheſt and moſt illuſtrious ſtrain of humanity, when a man out of a pure inclination that ariſes either from a native generoſity of ſoul, or from pity and compaſſion to a perſon in diſtreſs, is at ſome pains or charge in beſtowing freely upon another what may relieve his neceſſity or promote his advantage. The virtue that anſwers to Benefice in the giver is gratitude in the receiver.

BENEFI'CIAL [*beneficialis*, L.] that yields benefit, advantageous, profitable.

BENEFI'CIARY [*beneficiarius*, L.] a perſon who is obliged or benefited by one, a penſioner.

BENEFI'CIO *primo eccleſiaſtico habendo*, a writ directed from the king to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, to beſtow the benefice that ſhall firſt fall in the King's gift, being either above or unde, ſuch a value upon a particular perſon.

BENEFI'CIUM *Cedendarum Actionis* [*Civil Law*] is the right which one ſurety hath who is ſued for the whole debt, to force the creditor to aſſign over his action to the reſt of the ſureties, or elſe he ſhall not force that one to pay the debt, *L.*

BENEFICIUM *Diviſionis* [*Civil Law*] is a right by which the creditor ſhall be forced by way of exception to ſue each ſurety for their ſhare and proportion, eſpecially when the reſt of the ſureties are under the juriſdiction of the ſame judge, and are able to pay, *L.*

BENEFICIUM *Ordinis & Excuſſionis* [*Civil Law*] a right by which the ſurety can, by way of exception, force the creditor to force the principal debtor before he ſhall recover againſt him as the ſurety; except the ſurety was given judicially in a cauſe depending.

BE'NEFIT [*beneficium*, L.] kindneſs, advantage, profit, favour.

BENEFIT *of the Clergy*, a privilege that was formerly peculiar to clerks, but in after-times made common alſo to lay-men, who were convicted of certain crimes, and eſpecially of manſlaughter. The mode of this privilege was thus: The ordinary gives the priſoner at the bar a *Latin* book in a black *Gothick* character, and puts him to read a verſe or two. And if the ordinary, who ſtands by, ſays, *legit ut clericus*, i. e. he reads like a clergyman or ſcholar, he is only burnt in the hand, otherwiſe he muſt ſuffer death.

BENE'MPT, named, bequeathed, *Spencer*.

BENEPLA'CITY [*beneplacitum*, L.] well pleaſing.

BENE'RTH [*Law* Term] a ſervice which anciently the tenant render'd to his lord with his plough and cart.

BENE'VOLENCE, BENEVOLENTNESS [*benevolentia*, L.] good-will, favour; that kind of love that diſpoſes one man to confer a kindneſs upon another. A voluntary gratuity; or a preſent given by ſubjects to their Soveraign.

BENE'VOLENT [*benevolens*, L.] well-willing, bearing good will, favourable, kind; friendly, affectionate.

BENEVOLENT *Planets* [*Aſtrology*] ſuch as afford a favourable influence; as *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

BENEVOLENTIA *regis habenda*, the form in ancient fines and ſubmiſſions to purchaſe the King's pardon and favour in order to be reſtored to eſtate, title or office.

BENGAL [of *Bengala* in the *Eaſt Indies*] a ſort of ſilk, *&c.*

BE'NJAMIN, BE'NZOIN [*Benjoin*, F.] a gum or congealed juice of the herb *Laſer-wort*, growing in *Africa*; but as others ſay the product of an *Indian tree*. A drug much in uſe with perfumers and making ſweet bags.

BENI'GN [*benignus*, L. kind, good-natur'd, courteous; alſo favourable, eſpecially apply'd to the influence of the ſtars.

BENI'GN *Diſeaſe* [with *Phyſicians*] is a favourable one that has no irregular or dreadful ſymptoms; but only ſuch as are agreeable to nature.

BENI'GNITY [*benignitas*, L.] ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, goodneſs, kindneſs, courteſy.

BENI'GHTED [of be & niht, *Sax.*] overtaken by the night or darkneſs; alſo darkened, blinded.

BE'NNET, an Herb.

BENT [of benꝺan *Sax.*] prone, inclined to, reſolved upon; alſo bowed, crooked.

To BENU'M, To BENU'MB [benyman, *Sax.*] to render numb.

BENU'MMEDNESS, a being benummed.

BE'ORN [Beopn, *Sax.* a Prince or other chief man] it is a poetical word, and from it proceeds *Beornred* chief in *counſel*, *Beornnod* a princely mind.

BEPI'ST [of be and piſſer, *Dan.*] wetted with piſs.

To BEQUE'ATH [of be and cqepan, *Sax.* to ſay] to give or leave by laſt will or teſtament; or by word of mouth only.

BEQUEA'THMENT, a legacy.

BEQUE'ST [in *Law*] a legacy.

BE'RBERIS [with *Botaniſts*] the Barberry-tree.

BERCA'RIA, BERCE'RIA [in *Old Writings*] a ſheep-fold, ſheep-pen or any ſort of incloſure for keeping ſheep.

To BERE'AVE [berean, *Sax.*] to deprive or rob one of a thing; to take from one.

BERE'AVEMENT A deprivation, or being bereav'd or ſtript of any thing.

BERG, BORG, BURG, BYRG [of πύργος, *G.* with the ancient *Phrygians* πυργ, according to Mr. *Baxter*] ſignifies a caſtle or a city or a mountain fortified with a caſtle, a city, any place of habitation, a ſeat.

BERE'NICES hair [*Aſtron.*] a conſtellation call'd *coma Berenices* in the northern hemiſphere conſiſting of ſtars near the lion's tail.

BE'RGAMOT, a ſort of eſſence drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting the lemon-tree on a Bergamot-pear.

BERGHMOTH [of beorg a mountain and mote a meeting, *Sax.*] a court vulgarly call'd *Barmote*, held on a hill for deciding controverſies betwixt the *Derbyſhire* miners.

BE'RIA, BE'REA [*Old L. Records*] a flat, wide plain or heath; and from hence ſeveral large Meadows or open Grounds are ſtill called *Beries* or *Berifields*. Hence the terminations of many Names, as *Thornbery* or *Bury*.

BE'RLIN, a ſort of travelling carriage, chair, chariot, *&c.* ſuch as is uſed in *Berlin* in *Pruſſia*.

BERM [in *Fortification*] is a ſmall Space of ground four or five foot wide left without, between the foot of the rampart and ſide of the moat, to receive the earth that rolls down from thence, and to hinder it from falling into the Moat, the ſame as *Foreland*, *pas de Souris*, *Relais*, and *Retraite*.

BE'RNARD's *College* [in *Oxford*] a College rebuilt by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, afterwards named St. *John the Baptiſt*'s.

BERNA'RDINES [of *Bernard* a *Ciſtertian* Monk] a certain religious order among the *Romans*.

BE'RRY [by *Botaniſts*] is defined to be a ſmall fruit, containing one or more Seeds, in a ſoft Pulp, as in the Elder, Holly, *&c.*

BERRY, the ſame as *Borough*.

BE'RRITHATCH, Litter for Horſes.

BERRYIN-*Head*, a threſhing floor.

BERSA'RE [*O. Rec.*] a limit, bound, or compaſs.

BERSARE [*O. Rec.*] to ſhoot, *Teut.*

BERSA'TRIX [prob. q. d. *Verſatrix*] one who rocks young children in the cradle, *O. Records*.

BERSELE'TTA [*Old Rec.*] a hound, or hunting-dog.

BERTH, BIRTH [with *Mariners*] convenient ſea-room to moor a ſhip, that it may ride ſafely at anchor.

BERTHINSECK, BE'RDINSECK [*Scotch Law*] a Privilege that a Man ſhall not be hanged for ſtealing a ſheep or calf that he can carry away in a ſack.

BE'RTON [baꝛꝺ-ton, *Sax.*] a great Farm, alſo a great barn for barley.

BERTONA'RII, farmers or tenants of *Bertons*.

BE'RTYING *a ſhip* [*Sea language*] the raiſing up of the ſides of it.

BERWI'CA [*Dooms-day-book*] a village.

BERU'LIANS, *Hereticks* in the 12th century, who affirmed that all human Souls were created in the beginning of the world.

BE'RYL [βήρυλλος, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone of a faint green colour.

BES } [with the *Romans*] the weight of 8 ounces,
BESSIS } being ⅔ of the *as* or pound; also a *Roman* long measure the 8th part of an acre, divided into 12 parts, *L.*

BESA'ILE [of *bisayeul*, *F.* one's grandfather's grandfather] a writ for an heir, whose grandfather dying possessed of lands or tenements in fee-simple, a stranger abates and enters upon the premises, to keep out the said heir.

BE'SANTS } [of *Byzantium*, i. e. *Constantinople*,
BESANTI'NES } where coined] an ancient gold coin, of long time out of use, and the value unknown.

BESCA [*Old Lat. Rec.*] a spade or shovel, as *una besca terra*, i. e. a piece of land turned up with a spade, *L.*

To BESEE'CH [ȝecan or ȝeȝecan, *Sax.* to seek] to pray or humbly entreat.

To BESEE'M [probably of **bezimen**, *Teut.*] to become, to appear fit.

To BESE'T [beȝittan, *Sax.*] to encompass, to surround.

To BESHI'TE [be and ȝeittan *Sax.*] to be foul with dung or ordure.

To BESHRE'W [probably of **beschreyen**, *Teut.* to inchant] to curse or use imprecations.

BESHRE'W *your heart*, i. e. ill luck attend you.

BESI'DE [of be and ȝiꝺe, *Sax.*] on the side or near to.

BESI'DES [of be and ȝiꝺe, *Sax.*] over and above, more than.

To BESMO'AK [of be and ȝmacian, *Sax.*] to make smoaky or smoaked.

BESI'DERY, a kind of baking-pear.

To BESIE'GE [of *be* and *assieger*, *F.*] to invest or surround a city, *&c.* with military forces, ammunition, *&c.*

BESIE'GED [in *Astrology*] a planet is by them said so to be when placed between the bodies of the two malevolent, ill-boding planets, *Saturn* and *Mars.*

BESPO'KE [of be and ȝpecan, *Sax.*] spoken for; also enchanted.

To BESMEA'R [of be and ȝmeȝan, *Sax.*] to daub or smear over.

To BESMU'T [beȝmitan, *Sax.*] to daub or smear over with smut.

To BESO'T [of be and ȝoȝ, *Sax.*] to render or make sottish, stupid, *&c.*

To BESPA'TTER [of be and ȝpættan, *Sax.*] to dash or dawb with Dirt, to defame or slander.

To BESPAU'L [be and ſpaȝen, *Teut.*] to spit about or make filthy by spitting.

To BESPE'AK [of be and ȝpæcan, *Sax.*] to speak for something; to give order for it to be made; also to inchant.

To BESPI'T [of be and ȝpitan, *Sax.*] to spit upon.

To BESPO'T [probably of be and **spot**, *Teut. ignominy*] to cause spots on, *&c.*

To BESPRI'NKLE [probably of be and **sprenkeen**, *Teut.*] to sprinkle upon.

To BESPU'TTER [of be and *sputtare*, L.] to spirt or flirt spittle upon.

BESTE'AD, beset, born hard upon.

BEST [beȝt, *Sax.*] the choicest, the most excellent or valuable.

BE'STIAL [*bestialis*, L.] pertaining to a beast, beastly, brutish.

BESTAI'L [*Fr. L. Term*] all kinds of beasts or cattle.

BESTIAL *signs* [with *Astrologers*] are signs of the *Zodiack* called *Aries*, *Leo*, *Taurus*, *Capricornus*, and *Sagittarius*; because they are on globes represented by four footed beasts.

BESTIA'LITY } [*bestialitas*] the copulation of a
BEA'STILINESS } man or woman with a beast; also beastly quality, filthiness.

BESTIA'RII [among the *Romans*] those men who combat with wild beasts.

To BESTI'R [of be and ȝtiꝛian, *Sax.*] to move about briskly, to labour strenuously.

To BESTO'W [of be and ȝtoꝭ *Sax.* a place] to give, to lay out.

To BESTRE'W [of ȝtꝛeꝛian, *Sax.*] to strew, to scatter about.

To BESTRI'DE [of be and ȝtꝛiꝺan, *Sax.*] to get astride upon a horse, *&c.*

To BET [betten, *Teut.*] to lay wagers when gamesters are at play, in favour of one side against the other.

BE'TA [Βήτα Β β. Gr.] the second letter of the *Greek* alphabet; also the herb beet.

To BETA'KE [betæcan, *Sax.*] to take to, to apply to.

To BETHI'NK [beȝencan, *Sax.*] to recall to mind.

BETHO'UGHT [of beȝencan, *Sax.*] did call to mind

BE'THLEMITES [of *Bethlehem* of בית לחם, the house of bread, *Heb.*] certain friers who wore the figure of a star on their backs.

BETI'MES [of be and ȝima, *Sax.*] early, soon, in season.

BETLE } an *Indian* plant called water-pepper.
BE'TRE }

BETONY [*betonica*, L.] a medicinal herb.

To BETO'KEN [of be and ȝacnian, *Sax.* or **betoecken**, *Teut.*] to shew by tokens or signs.

To BETRA'Y [**betrager**, *Dan.*] to be false, to deliver up treacherously; to discover or disclose.

To BETRO'TH [probably of **betrouwen**, *Dutch*, or be and **troth**] to give one party to another by a solemn matrimonial contract; to make sure, or promise in marriage.

BE'TTEE [probably, *q. d. Betty*] an instrument made use of by house-breakers to break open doors and windows.

BETTER [beȝȝeꝛ, *Sax.*] more good, excellent, advantageous, convenient, *&c.*

BE'TULA [with *Botanists*] the birch-tree, *L.*

BETWEE'N [beȝpynan, *Sax.*] in the middle.

BE'TULA [*Botany*] the birch-tree, *L.*

BE'VEL [with *Architects*] an instrument for adjusting angles.

BE'VEL [with *Masons*, *Joyners*, &c.] a kind of square, one leg whereof is frequently crooked according to the sweep or arch of a vault.

BEVEL *angle*, signifies any angle that is neither 90 nor 45 degrees.

BEVEL [in *Heraldry*] signifies broken or opening like a carpenter's rule, as in the Escutcheon annexed. As he bears *argent* a chief *Bevile vert* by the name of *Beverlis.*



BE'VER [probably of *Bevere*, Ital. to drink] a small collation betwixt dinner and supper; also the visor or sight of an head-piece.

BE'VERAGE [*Beveraggio*, Ital. *Beverage*, Old Fr.] a mingled drink.

To pay BEVERAGE [*phraſe*] to give a treat of wine, drink, *&c.* upon wearing a new suit of cloths.

BEVERCHES [*old Rec.*] customary services done at the bidding of the lord by his inferior tenants.

BEVY of *Roe Bucks* [with *Hunters*] a herd of them.

BE'VY *greaſe*, the fat of a *Roe Buck.*

BEVY of *Patridges* [with *Fowlers*] 3 in a flock.

BEVY of *Quails* [*Fowling*] a flock or brood of them. *Hence*,

BEVY [in a *Metaphorical ſenſe*] is a knot or company of persons, as *a bevy of gossips*, *of knaves*, &c.

To BEWI'LDER [of be and pilꝺeȝneȝȝe, *Sax.* a wilderness] to scare, to affright, to put into confusion.

To BEWAI'L [of be and ȝail of ȝanian, *Sax.*] to lament for.

BEW'ITS [with *Falconers*] pieces of a leather made broadish, to which the hawk's bells are fastened, and buttoned on their legs.

To BEWI'TCH [of be and ȝicce, *Sax.*] enchanted, *&c.*

To BEWRA'Y [of beȝȝeȝan, *Sax.*] to discover, reveal, bas a secret; also to be foul with ordure.

BEYOND [of biȝeondan, *Sax.*] farther.

BEY, a governour of a maritime town or country in the *Turkish Empire.*

BEZOAR, a medicinal stone brought from both the *East* and *West Indies*, accounted a soveraign counter-poison, and an excellent cheerer of the heart: it is found mingled with the dung of an animal called *Paxan* of the goat kind.

BEZA'NTLER [in *Blazonry*] signifies the second branch of a horn of a hart or buck, that shoots out from the beam, or main horn, being next above the antler.

BE'ZANTS } [in *Heraldry*] are round and flat pieces of
BE'SANTS } bullion without impress. In form as the figure annexed, and represent the current coin of *Bizantium*, now called *Constantinople.* These are introduced in coat armour [as is supposed] by those who were in the holy war; but since they shew the rise of honest treasurers, receivers of the customs, *&c.* they are always of metal, and when blazon'd (according to the custom of foreign heralds) ought to be expressly said to be *Or* or *Argent*, tho' with us they are always of gold; but foreigners have them of silver also.



BEZANTY' [in *Heraldry*] a cross *Bezanty*, is a cross made of Bezants.

BE'ZEL } the upper-part of the Collet of a ring, which
BE'ZIL } encompasses and fastens the stone in it.

BEZE'STAN [among the *Turks* and *Perſians*] a burſe or exchange.

Oriental BE'ZOAR, is that which comes from ſeveral parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Occidental BEZOAR, is what is brought from the *Weſt-Indies* from *Peru*, and is found in the belly of ſeveral animals peculiar to that country.

German BEZOAR, is found in the ſtomach of ſome cows, eſpecially in the *Chamois* and *Iſard*. Some weigh 18 ounces, but is not of much eſteem in medicine.

BEZOAR *animale* [with *Chymiſts*] the livers and hearts of vipers dried in the ſun and pulverix'd.

BEZOAR *minerale* [with *Chym.*] a preparation of butter of antimony fixt by ſpirit of nitre, and pulverized.

BEZOA'RDICK } *remedies* [in *medicine*] cordial remedies,
BEZOA'RTICK } or antidotes againſt poiſon or infectious diſtempers.

BEZOA'RDICUM *joviale* [*Medicine*] Bezoar of *Jupiter*; a regulus made by melting of 3 ounces of regulus of antimony, and 2 of block-tin, which being reduced to a powder, and fixed with corroſive ſublimate and diſtilled off in a kind of butter; this butter is afterwards diſſolved in ſpirit of nitre, and the ſolution is diſtilled 3 times till the *Bezoar* remain at the bottom.

BEZOARDICUM *lunale* [*Chym.*] or *Bezoar of the moon*, is made by mixing 8 ounces of rectified butter of antimony, and one of fine ſilver, which is diſſolved by pouring it in freſh and freſh on ſpirit of nitre, till the ebullition ceaſe, after which the ſpirit is drawn off, and the *Bezoar* is powdered, waſhed and mingled with ſpirits of wine till it grows inſipid.

BEZOARDICUM *martiale* [*Chym.*] a ſolution of *Crocus Martis*, made by a reverberation in butter of antimony, and then ſpirit of nitre is poured on it, and the further procedure is that of other bezoardick preparations.

BIA'NGULATED [*biangulatus*, L.] two-cornered.

BIA'NGULOUS [*biangulus*, L.] having two corners.

BIA'RCH [*biarchus*, L. of βιαρχ&, of βί& life and ἀρχέω to ſupply] a caterer, who provides victuals, a ſuttler.

BIA'RCHY [*biarchia*, L. of βιαρχία, *Gr.*] the office of a caterer, &c.

To BE'ZZLE [*q. d.* to beaſtle] to tipple, to guzzle, to drink hard.

BI'AS [*biais*, F.] a weight fixed on one ſide of a playing bowl, turning the courſe of the bowl that way to which the bias inclines; a bent, an inclination of mind.

To BI'AS [*biaiſer*, F.] to ſet a bias upon, to incline or prepoſſeſs a perſon.

BIATHA'NATOI [of βια violence, and θάνα& death] perſons taken away by a violent death.

To BIB [of *bibere*, L.] to drink or ſip often.

BIB [probably of *bibere*, L.] a garment of linen for the breaſt of a child.

BIBA'CITY, [*bibacitas*, L.] great or hard drinking.

BIBA'CIOUS [*bibax*, L.] much given to drinking.

BI'BBER [*biberon*, F. *Bibo*, L.] a toper of liquors.

BIBERO'N, minced meat, of the breaſts of partridges and fat pullets, &c.

BIBE'SY [*bibeſia*, L.] a too earneſt deſire after drink.

BI'BITORY *muſcle* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle that draws the eye down towards the cup.

BI'BLE [of βίβλ&, *Gr.* i. e. a book] the collection of the books of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*, ſo called by way of eminency.

The firſt tranſlation of the books of the *Old Teſtament* was out of the *Hebrew* into the *Greek*, by the 72 interpreters, and thence is called the *Septuagint*, and from the *Septuagint* it was tranſlated into *Latin*, which is called the old *Latin* Verſion.

The *Latins* have various modern verſions; but 2 that are ancient as that which is called the *Italick*, and that of St. *Jerome*, which is called the *Vulgar*; becauſe it was confirmed by the council of *Trent* for vulgar uſe.

The Bible was tranſlated into the *Engliſh Saxon* tongue about the year 940, and was firſt tranſlated into *Engliſh* by *William Tindal*, in the 21ſt year of the reign of *Henry* VIII. and then printed.

It was again tranſlated in the reign of king *James* I. about the year 1603, the diviſion of the Bible into chapters was in the year 1252.

BIBLIOGRAPHER [βιβλιόγραφ& of βίβλος a book, and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] a writer of books, a copiſt.

BIBLIOPO'LIST [βιβλιοπώλης of βίβλ& and πωλέω, *Gr.* to ſell] a bookſeller.

BIBLIOTA'PHIST or [*bibliotaphus*, L. of βιβλιοτάφ& or βίβλ& a book and τάφος a ſepulchre, *Gr.*] an hider or burier of books.

BIBLIOTHE'CA [βιβλιοθήκη, *Gr.* of βίβλ& and θήκη, a repoſitory] a place where books are kept, a library, a ſtudy; alſo the books themſelves, *L.*

BIBLIO'THECAL [*bibliothecalis*, L.] of, or belonging to a library.

BIBLIO'THECARY [*bibliothecarius*, L.] a library-keeper.

BIBO'SE [*biboſus*, L.] much given to drink.

BI'BULOUS [*bibulus*, L.] given to bibbing or drinking much or often; ſucking up, as a ſponge, the ſea ſand, &c.

BICAPSULA'RIS } [with *Bot.*] a plant is ſaid to be ſo,
BICAPSULA'TUS } whoſe ſeed veſſel is divided into two parts, as in *verbaſcum*, *mullein*, *ſcrophularia*, *figwort*, *euphraſia*, *eye-bright*, &c. *L.*

BICE, a ſort of painting colour, either green or blue.

BI'CEPS [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the elbow ſo named, becauſe it has two heads, the outmoſt or firſt ariſing from the upper part of the brink of the *acetabulum ſcapulæ*, the latter at the end of the *proceſſus caracoides ſcapulæ*, and being both united, make a large fleſhy belly, and are inſerted to the tubercle at the upper head of the bone *Radius*.

BI'CEPS *femoris* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the leg, which alſo has two heads, of which the upper and longeſt has its riſe from a knob of the *os iſchium*, and the other from the *linea aſpera* of the *os femoris*, immediately beneath the end of the *glutæus maximus*; theſe being united go on to the outward appendix of the thigh bone, and are implanted to the upper apophyſis of the *fibula*.

BICI'PITAL [of *biceps*, L. two-headed] having or pertaining to that which has two heads.

To BI'CKER [probably of bicre, *C. Brit.*] to tilt, to ſkirmiſh; alſo to wrangle, to quarrel, &c.

BICO'RNE, the bone of the tongue called alſo *hyoides*.

BICO'RNOUS [*bicornis*, L.] that hath two horns forked.

BICO'RPORAL [of *bis* and *corporalis*, L.] having 2 bodies.

BICO'RPORAL *ſigns* [in *Aſtrology*] ſuch ſigns of the Zodiack that have double bodies.

To BID [beodan, *Sax.*] to command, to invite.

To BID *money for any goods*, &c. [of biddan, *Sax.*] to offer money.

BI'DALE, an invitation of friends to drink at the houſe of a poor man, and there to contribute charity.

BIDDING *of the beads*, a charge or warning anciently given by pariſh prieſts to their pariſhioners, at ſome particular prayers, for the ſoul of ſome deceaſed friend.

To BID *a boon*, to make a requeſt.

BIE'NNIAL [*biennis*, L.] that is of two years continuance, two years old.

BI'ER } [bere, Teut. *biere*, F.] a wooden frame to
BEE'R } carry a dead body upon to burial.

BIFA'RIOUS [*bifarius*, L.] two-fold, or that may be taken two ways.

BIFI'DUS } [with *Botaniſts*] a leaf, &c. of a plant is
BIFIDA } ſo called when it is cut or divided into
BIFIDUM } two parts, *L.*

BIFO'LIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the herb twoblade, *L.*

BI'FEROUS [*biferus*, L.] bearing double; alſo bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FIDATED [*bifidatus*, L.] cut or cleft into two parts, cloven into two parts.

BIFO'RMED [*biformis*, L.] having two forms or ſhapes.

BIFO'ROUS [*biforis*, L.] that has double doors.

BIFU'RCATED [*bifurcus*, L.] having two forks or prongs.

BIG [*bucce*, *Sax.* a belly, bug, *Du.*] great, large.

BI'GA [*old Rec.*] a cart with 2 wheels, *L.*

BI'GAMY [of *bis*, L. twice, and γάμ&, *Gr.* marriage] the having two husbands, or two wives at the ſame time.

BI'GAMIST [*bigamus*, L.] one that hath two wives of husbands at the ſame time.

BI'GENOUS [*bigens* and *bigenus*, L.] born of parents of 2 different nations; alſo of parents of different kinds.

BIGAMY [in *Com. Law*] an impediment that hinders a man from being a clerk, on account that he has been twice married.

BIGAT, an ancient *Roman* coin ſtamped with the figure of a chariot drawn by 2 horſes abreaſt, in value equal to the *Denarius*, or ſeven pence half-penny *Engliſh* money.

BIGGE, a pap or teat, *O.*

BIGARRA'DE, a kind of great orange, *F.*

BI'GGIN, a ſort of linnen coif or cap for a young child.

BIGHT } [*Sea word*] any turn or part of a cable or rope
BITE } that lies compaſſing or rolled up.

To hold by the BIGHT [*Sea phraſe*] is to hold by that part of the rope that is coiled or rolled up.

BIGHT } *of an horſe*, is the inward bent of the cham-
BOUGHT } brel, and alſo the bent of the fore-knee.

BI'GOT [*bigot*, F. probably of *G.* bey and gott, Germ. or *by God* Engl.] a perſon who ſtiffly adheres to a party or prince.

BI'GOT [in *Religion*] a ſuperſtitious perſon, one whoſe devotion is over-ſtrained, a zealot.

BIGO'TTED, become a bigot, zealouſly and obſtinately adhering to a party or principle in religion.

BI'GOTTISM, a ſtiff adherence to a party or opinion, though without or againſt reaſon.

BIJU'GOUS [*bijugus*, L.] yoked or coupled together.

BIJUGUS } [with *Botaniſts*] a plant is ſo called, when
BIJUGA } two leaves are joined to the ſame ſtalk at
BIJUGUM } the ſame place over againſt one another, the *mint*, the *Lychnis*, &c.

BILA'NCIIS *deferendis*, a writ directing the corporation to carry weights to a particular haven, to weigh the wool that a perſon has licence to export, *L.*

BI'LANDER, ſee *Belandre*.

BILA'RIUS *ductus* [with *Anat.*] a channel with which the *ductus cyſticus* makes the *ductus communis choledochus*, which paſſes obliquely to the lower end of the gut *duodenum*, or beginning of the *jejunum*: it is called alſo *ductus hepaticus*, L.

BI'LBERRIES, the fruit of a ſmall, creeping buſh, about the bigneſs of *Juniper-berries*, but of a purple colour, and ſharp though ſweetiſh taſte.

BI'LBOES [*Sea word*] a ſort of puniſhment at ſea, by laying the offender in irons, or putting him in a ſort of ſtocks.

BILE [Bile, *Sax.* of *Bilis*, L.] the gall or choler; an humour of the body partly ſulphureous, and partly ſaline, which is ſeparated from the blood of animals in the liver, and is received into and diſcharged by 2 veſſels or paſſages, viz. the gall-bladder, and the *porus biliarius*.

BILGE } [with *Mariners*] the bottom of the floor of
BI'LLAGE } a ſhip.

BILGE *Pump*, *the ſame as Burr pump*.

BILGE *Water* [*Sea Term*] that water which by reaſon of the breadth of the ſhip's bilge cannot come to the well in the hold of the ſhip.

BI'LGED } [with *Mariners*] a ſhip is ſaid to be bilged,
BU'LGED } when ſhe has ſtruck off ſome of her timber againſt a rock.

BILI'NGUIS [in *Law*] is uſed of a jury that is impannelled on a foreigner, of which part are *Engliſh*, and part thoſe of his own country.

BILI'NGUOUS [*bilinguis*, L.] that can ſpeak two languages; double-tongued, deceitful.

BILIS ATRA [with *Phyſicians*] black choler, or melancholy, *L.*

BI'LIOUS [*Bilioſus*, L.] full of bile or choler.

To BILK [probably of **bilk**, *Teut.*] to diſappoint or deceive, to gull, to bubble.

BILL [Bill, *Sax.*] a ſort of edged tool for lopping of trees, *&c.* in hedging, *&c.* if ſhort, called a hand bill; if long, an hedging bill.

BILL [in *Law*] a proceſs or declaration, in writing that expreſſes the grievance or injury the plaintiff has ſuffered by the defendant, or ſome fault the perſon complained of has committed againſt ſome ſtatute or law of the realm.

BILL *of debt* [in *Commerce*] is the ſame as a bond or writing obligatory; only being drawn in *Engliſh*, it is called a bill, but when in *Latin* a bond; or a bill is a ſingle bond without any condition annexed; whereas a bond has a penalty and condition.

BILL [of *Entry*] in commerce, is a bill containing an account of goods entered at the cuſtom houſe, both inward and outward.

BILL [of *Exchange*] a ſhort note, ordering the payment of a certain ſum of money in one place to any perſon appointed by the remitter in conſideration of the like value paid to the drawer in another place.

BILL of *Divorce*, ſee *Divorce*.

BILL of *Lading*, a deed or inſtrument ſigned by the maſter of a ſhip, acknowledging the receipt of the merchants goods, and obliging himſelf to deliver the ſame in good condition, at the place to which they are conſigned. Of theſe bills are three, one given to the merchant, one to the factor, and the other is kept by the maſter of the ſhip.

BILL of *Parcels* [with *Tradeſmen*] a particular account of the quantities, ſorts and prices of goods bought, given by the ſeller to the buyer.

BILL of *Review*, ſee *Review*.

BILL of *Review*, ſee *Review*.

BILL [in *Parliament*] a paper containing propoſitions offered to the houſes to be paſſed by the king, and then preſented to the king to paſs into an act or law.

BILL [of *Sale*] is when a perſon having occaſion for a ſum of money, delivers goods as a ſecurity to the lender, to whom he gives this bill, empowering him to ſell the goods in caſe the ſum of money borrowed is not repaid with intereſt at the time appointed.

BILL [of *Store*] a ſort of licence granted at the cuſtom-houſe to merchants, to carry ſuch ſtores and proviſions as are neceſſary for their voyage cuſtom-free.

BILL [of *Sufferance*] a licence granted at the cuſtom-houſe to a merchant, to give him a permiſſion to trade from one *Engliſh* port to another.

BILLA *vera* [in *Law*] i. e. a true bill, ſignifies the indorſing or writing on the backſide of a preſentment by the grand jury, when they find the matter probably true, and deſerving further conſideration.

BI'LLAGE [*Sea* Word] the breadth of a ſhip's floor when ſhe lies on ground.

BI'LLARD, an imperfect or baſtard capon.

BILLEMENTS [i.e. *habilements*] Womens apparel, ornaments, *&c.*

BI'LLET [*billot*, Fr.] a ſtick or log of wood cut for fewel; alſo an ingot of gold or ſilver.

BILLET [*billette*, Fr.] a ticket for quartering of ſoldiers; alſo a letter or note folded up.

BI'LLETS, little *Iſlands*.

BI'LLETS [in *Heraldry*] *Bilettes*, F. *Guillim* is of opinion, that thoſe repreſent *Billets Doux*; but moſt authors take them for bricks, and ſay that many *Engliſh* families ſettled in *France*, bear them to denote their extraction from *England*, where ſo many bricks are made; but to this others object, that *England* has never been famous in the world for brick-making, and ſo it might as well ſuit many other countries as *England*. But *Columbiere* mentions *Briques* or bricks ſeparated from *Billets*; and ſays, that the difference between them is, that *Briques* are drawn ſo, as to repreſent thickneſs, whereas the billets have only a flat ſuperficies, which plainly intimates, that billets repreſent letters or folded papers, whether of love or otherwiſe.



BI'LLETE } [in *Blazonry*] ſignifies that the Eſcutcheon
BI'LLETY } is all over ſtrewed with billets, the number not aſcertained; for if it be, the number muſt be expreſſed, and their poſition, and then the term *Billety* is not uſed.

BILLETTY [in *Heraldry*] a bearing in form of a long ſquare, billets were anciently of pieces of cloth of gold or ſilver longer than broad, placed at a diſtance by way of ornament on clothes, and afterwards tranſlated to coat armour.



BI'LLETTED [in *Heraldry*] charged with billets, as he bears *argent billette*, *Fr.* a croſs ingraied, gules as in the eſcuteheon above.

BI'LLET *Doux*, a ſhort love-letter ſent by a gallant to his miſtreſs, or a lover to his ſweet-heart, and *e contra*.

To BILLET *Soldiers*, is to order them to be quartered in particular houſes by billet or ticket.

BI'LLIARDS [of *Billard*, F. of *billa*, the balls made uſe of] a game played on an oblong table covered with cloth, with ivory balls, which are ſtruck or driven with ſticks made bending on purpoſe to drive the balls into holes, called hazards on the edge and corners of the table.

BI'LLITING [among *hunters*] the ordure or dung of a fox.

BI'LLON [in *coinage*] a ſort of baſe metal either of gold or ſilver, in the mixture of which copper predominates.

BI'LLION [q. d. *bimillions* or millions twice] a term uſed by *Arithmeticians* in numeration, intimating that the word millions is twice mentioned as 666666666666.

BI'LLOW [probably of **Wellen** to roar, or **Wilg**, *Teut.* a wave] a ſurge of the ſea, a great rolling wave.

BIMA'SICAL } [*bimaris*, L.] of or pertaining to two
BIMA'RIAN } ſeas.

BIME'DIAL [with *Mathematicians*] is two medial lines as B C and C D commenſurable only in power, containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole B D ſhall be irrational, and is called a firſt bimedial line.

B | —— C | —— | D

BINA'RIOUS [*binarius*, L.] of or pertaining to two.

BI'NARY *Arithmetick*, an Arithmetick, in which, inſtead of the ten figures in the common Arithmetick, and the progreſſion

greſſion from 10 to 10 only two figures are uſed, the two figures are 0 and 1, and the cypher multiplies every thing by 2, as in common arithmetick by 10. Thus 1 is one, 10 2, 11 3, 100 4, &c.

BINARY *Number*, one compoſed of two Units.

BINARY *Meaſure* [in *Muſick*] is a meaſure wherein you beat equally, or the time of riſing is equal to that of falling.

BIND, a ſtalk of hops.

To BIND [binꝺan, *Sax.*] to tye up or together.

A BIND [of *Eels*] two hundred and fifty.

BIND WEED, an herb.

BI'NDING [with *Falconers*] is a tiring or when a hawk ſeizes.

BINDING *Joiſts* [in *Architecture*] joiſts in a floor into which the trimmers of ſtair-caſes, and chimney-walls are framed.

BINN [binne, *Sax.*] a great cheſt to put corn, &c. in.

BINNA'RIUM [*Old Records*] a ſtew or pond for the keeping or breeding of fiſh.

BI'NOCLE [q. d. *bini oculi*, a pair of eyes, *L.*] in *Opticks*, a double teleſcope, *i. e.* conſiſting of two tubes joined together, by which a remote object may be view'd with both eyes at once.

BINO'MIAL *Root* [in the *Mathematicks*] is a root compoſed of two parts joyned by the ſign +: Thus x + y or a + b, or 3 + 4 is a *Binomial* root, conſiſting of the ſum of two quantities: If it has three parts as x + y + z, it is called a *Trinomial*, and any root conſiſting of more than three parts is called a *Multinomial*.

BINO'MINOUS [*binominis*, L.] that hath two names.

BIO'GRAPHER [of βίος life, and γράφω to deſcribe, *Gr.*] one who writes the lives of eminent perſons.

BIO'GRAPHY, the writing of the lives of perſons.

BIOLY'CHNIUM [of βίος life, and λύχνος a candle, *Gr.*] the vital flame, natural heat or life of animals, particularly that which is communicated to a child in the womb.

BIO'VAC } [in the *Art of War*] an extraordinary guard
BIHO'VAC } kept by the whole army when it is drawn out every evening from their tents or huts, either at a ſiege, or lying before an enemy; and they continue all night under arms before the lines or camp to prevent a ſurprize.

To raiſe the BIOVAC [*Milit.* Term] is to order the army to return to their tents ſome time after break of day.

BI'PAROUS [*biparus*, L.] that hath brought forth twice.

BIPA'RTIENT [with *Arithmeticians*] a number which divides another equally into two parts, leaving no remainder; ſo 4 to 8, 6 to 12, 8 to 16 are bipartients.

BIPARTI'TE [*bipartitus*, L.] divided into two Parts

BIPARTI'TION, a dividing into two parts, *L.*

BIPA'TENT [*bipatens*, L.] lying open on both ſides.

BIPE'DAL [of *bipedalis*, L.] of two foot long, wide, &c.

BIPEDA'LITY [*bipedalitas*, L.] of two foot length.

BIPEDA'NEOUS [*bipedaneus*, L.] two foot thick, deep or hollow within the ground.

BIPINE'LLA [with *Botaniſts*] Saxifrage or Pimpernel, *L.*

BIPLI'CITY [*biplicitas*, L.] doubleneſs.

BIPU'NCTUAL [*bipunctualis*, L.] of two points.

BIQUA'DRATE, *i. e.* a double quadrate or ſquare.

BIQUA'DRATE } [in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] the fourth
BIQUADRA'TICK } power ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare number or quantity by itſelf; ſo 9 the ſquare of 3 being multiplied by itſelf produces the biquadrate 81.

BIQUI'NTILE [with *Aſtronomers*] one of the new aſpects ſo called becauſe it conſiſts of two fifths of the whole circle, or 144 degrees.

BIRCH [binee, *Sax.*] a tree well known with us.

BIRD [probably of bꝛeꝺan, *Sax.* to breed] a fowl ſmall or large.

BIRD's *Eye*, *Foot*, *Tongue*, *Neſt*, ſo many different kinds of herbs.

BIRGA'NDER, a kind of wild gooſe.

BIRTH [beoꝛþe, *Sax.*] a being born, extraction, deſcent.

BIRTH [*Sea* Term] convenient ſea room for ſhips at anchor, or a fit diſtance for ſhips under ſail to keep clear, ſo as not to fall foul on one another.

The BIRTH *of a Meſs* [on *Shipboard*] the proper place for a meſs to put their cheſts in.

BIRTH-*Wort*, an herb.

BI'RTHING [with *Ship Builders*] is ſaid of ſhips when ſides are raiſed or brought up.

BI'RTHRIGHT [of beoꝛþe, and ꝛihꝺ, Sax.] the honour or eſtate belonging to the firſt-born or prior in birth.

BIRE'TTUS, the cap or coif of a judge or ſerjeant at law, *L.*

BI'SCOT [q. d. *double Scot*] a fine of two pence for every perch of land, to be paid on default of repairing banks, ditches, &c.

BISCOTI'N [*Confect.*] a confection made of fine flower, powder'd ſugar, marmalade, the whites of eggs, &c.

To BISE'CT } [of *bis* and *ſecare*, L.] to cut into
To BI'SSECT } two.

BISE'CTION, a cutting into two equal parts, *L.*

BISE'GMENT [in *Geometry*] one of the parts of any integer divided into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP [biſcop, *Sax.* of ἐπίσκοπος, Gr.] a chief officer of the church who has the charge of a dioceſe.

Suffragan BISHOP } one who has the title and ſtile of a
Titular BISHOP } biſhop, and is conſecrated by the archbiſhop of the province to execute ſuch power, juriſdiction and authority, and to receive ſuch profits, as are ſpecify'd in his commiſſion.

BI'SHOPRICK [of biſcop and ꝛic a kingdom, *Sax.*] the province or juriſdiction of a biſhop.

BI'SHOP's *Leaves*, an herb.

BI'SHOP's *Wort*, the plant called alſo *Catharine*'s flower.

BISI'LIQUUS } [with *Botaniſts*] plants are ſo called,
BISI'LIQUA } whoſe ſeed is contained in two di-
BISI'LIQUUM } ſtant pods ſucceeding one flower, as in *Apocinum* Dogs-bane, *Pervinca* Periwinkle, &c.

BISK } [*biſque*, F] odds at tennis-play, a ſtroke al-
BISQUE } low'd as gained to the weakeſt player, to render both parties equal.

BI'SQUET [probably of *bis* twice, and *coctus* baked] a ſort of hard baked bread or cake.

BI'SKET } [with *Confectioners*] a compoſition of fine
BI'SQUET } flower, eggs, ſugar, &c.

BI'SMUTH, a mineral body half metalliek, compoſed of the firſt matter of tin, while yet imperfect, and found in tin mines, called alſo tin glaſs; uſed by pewterers to beautify their work.

To BISSECT, ſee *Biſect*.

BISSE'XTILE [*biſſextilis*, of *bis* twice, and *ſextilis* of *ſextus*, L. the ſixth] Leap-year which happens every fourth year, ſo called, becauſe among the ancient *Romans*, the ſixth of the calends of *March*, or twenty-fourth of *February*, was twice counted. And thence once in every four years a day is added to make up the ſix hours, by which the courſe of the ſun annually exceeds the number of 365 days; this day is inſerted after the 24th of *February*.

BI'STER } [with *Painters*, &c.] a colour made of the
BI'STRE } ſoot of chimneys boiled, and afterwards diluted with water, to waſh their deſigns

BI'STORT [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Snake-weed, Adder's-wort, *Engliſh* Serpentary, Oſterich or Paſſions.

BI'SUS, or *Panis Biſtus* [ancient *Deeds*] a brown loaf, or brown bread, *L.*

BISU'LCOUS [*biſulcus*, L.] cloven-footed, forked.

BIT [biꝺole, *Sax.*] the bridle of an horſe.

BIT, a little piece of any thing.

To BITE [biꝺan, *Sax.*] to preſs with the teeth.

A BITE, an hurt made by the teeth; alſo a quantity bitten off at once; alſo a cheat, a tricker; alſo a ſharping trick, &c.

BITT, a piece of ſilver in *Barbadoes* current at ſeven pence halfpenny.

BI'TINGNESS [of biꝺan, *Sax.*] ſharpneſs of taſte or pungency of words, &c.

BIT-MOUTH [with *Horſemen*] a piece of iron forged in order to be put into a horſe's mouth, to keep him in ſubjection.

BITT [with *Horſemen*] in general ſignifies the whole machine of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the ſevil holes, the trancheſil, and the croſs chains; ſometimes it is uſed only for the bitmouth in particular.

BI'TTACLE [in a *Ship*] a frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs is placed.

BI'TTER [biꝺeꝛ, *Sax.*] of an unpleaſant taſte; alſo grievous.

BI'TTERNESS [of biꝺeꝛ and neꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] a particular ſavour or ſenſation, ſuppoſed to reſult from this, *viz.* that all the particles of the bitter body are broken, blunted and diminiſhed, ſo that none of them remain long and rigid; which notion is confirmed by this experiment, that foods being burnt, and their particles much comminuted and broken by the fire, become bitter.

BITTER *Sweet*, the herb Night-ſhade.

BITTER *End* [of a *Cable*] that part which is round about the bits when the ſhip lies at anchor.

BITTS [in a *Ship*] two main-pieces of timber that ſtand pillar-wiſe behind the manger in the loof of the ſhip, which

which ſerve to belay or faſten the cable, when the ſhip rides at anchor.

BI'TTERN [*butor*, F. of *buto*, L.] a fowl that frequents lakes and fens, a kind of hern.

BITTERN [in the *Salt Works*] a certain liquor which remains at the top after the laſt has ſunk to the bottom, and after it has ſtood to cool twelve Hours after boiling.

BI'TUMEN, an inflammable matter fat and unctuous, which Naturaliſts diſtinguiſh into three ſorts, hard, ſoft, and liquid or oily; ſome bitumens are foſſils, others are found floating on lakes, and others ſpring out of the earth like fountains, one kind of it is a ſort of ſlime, clammy like pitch, and ſmelling ſomething like brimſtone. The Ancients uſed it inſtead of mortar for building, and alſo inſtead of oil for lamps.

BITUMEN *Judaicum*, ſee *Aſphaltos*.

BITU'MINOUS [*bituminoſus*, L.] pertaining to, or partaking of the quality or nature of bitumen.

BI'VALVE [*bivalvis*, L.] a term uſed of ſea-fiſhes that have two ſhells.

BIVALVE [with *Botaniſts*] ſeed-cods of thoſe plants which open all their whole length to diſcharge their ſeeds, as Peas, Beans, *&c.*

BIVA'LVULAR, being bivalved, having two valves.

BIVE'NTER [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſixth muſcle of the jaw, and laſt of thoſe that ſerve to open it; it is called Biventer on account of its having as it were two bellies for its two extremities, and a tendon in the middle.

BIX-WORT, an herb.

To BLAB [prob. of **blapperen**, *Teut.*] to tell or diſcover any thing that ought to be concealed.

BLACK [blac, *Sax.*] a colour.

BLACK is ſomewhat opaque and porous, which imbibing all the light falling on it reflects none, and for that reaſon exhibits no colour.

BLA'CKNESS [blacneſſe, *Sax.*] ſeems to ariſe from ſuch a peculiar texture and ſituation of the ſuperficial parts of any black body, that doth as it were deaden and abſorb the light falling upon it, and reflects none or very little of it outwards to the eye.

BLACK BIRD, a bird well known.

BLACK BOOK, a certain book kept in the Court of Exchequer.

BLACK *Berries* [blæce-beȝian, *Sax.*] the berries of the black thorn.

BLACK MAIL, a link of mail or ſmall pieces of money; alſo rents anciently paid in proviſions of corn or fleſh.

BLACK MAIL [in the *Northern Counties*] a certain payment of rent in corn, cattle or money, to ſome perſons in power, who dwell upon the borders, in alliance with moſs troopers or known robbers, to be protected from their ravages.

BLACK *Monday*, *Eaſter* Monday in the year 1359, when hail-ſtones kill'd both men and horſes in the army of our K. *Edward* III. in *France*.

BLACK *Sulphur* [with *Chymiſts*] is expreſſed by this Character. ‡

BLACK *Rod*, the uſher who belongs to the order of the Garter, ſo named from a black rod with a golden lion on the top, which he carries in his hand. He attends on the king's chamber, and the houſe of lords in parliament; and all noblemen, who are called in queſtion for any crime are committed to his charge.

To BLA'CKEN [of blacian, *Sax.*] to make or grow black; to ſcandalize, *&c.*

BLACK-SMITH [of blac and ſmiꝺ, *Sax.*] a worker in iron.

BLACKS, a nation of people, alſo called negroes from the colour of their skin.

BLADA'RIUS [*O. Rec.*] a corn-chandler or meal-monger.

BLA'DDER [blaꝺꝺ, of blapan, *Sax.* to blow] a skinny ſubſtance which receives the urine of animals, to keep it and diſcharge it, as nature, *&c.* requires.

BLADDER *Nut*, a plant bearing leaves like elder flowers, and after them bladders of a greeniſh colour containing one ſmall nut.

BLADE [blæꝺ, *Sax.* a leaf] the cutting part of a ſword or knife; alſo a blade of corn.

BLADE [blæd, *Sax.*] a leaf with *Botaniſts*, the firſt ſprout of a plant that comes out of the ground, ſo long as it is eaſy to be be cropp'd.

BLADE, a bravo, an hector; alſo a ſpruce fellow, a beau.

To BLADE *it*, to go flaunting or vapouring.

BLA'DIER [*Old Law*] an engroſſer of corn.

BLÆ'SUS [βλαισὸς, *Gr.*] a particular kind of diſtortion of the feet, much the ſame as *Valgus*, L. *Anat.*

BLAIN [Blein, *Du.* bleȝene, *Sax.*] with *Surgeons*, an angry-puſh ſomewhat reſembling the ſmall pox, but redder and much painfuller, and is one of the ſymptoms of the plague.

BLAIN [in *Cattle*] a diſtemper, being a bladder full of wind and water, riſing from the root of the tongue, which grows large, and will at laſt ſtop the breath of the beaſt.

BLAKES, cow-dung dry'd for fuel.

To BLAME [*blamer*, F.] to find fault with.

BLAME, imputation, ſcandal, reproach, *F.*

BLA'MEABLE [*blamable*, F.] that may be blamed, or is deſerving of blame.

BLA'MEABLENESS, the deſerving blame.

BLA'MELESSNESS, the not deſerving blame.

BLANC *Manger* [*Cookery*] a ſort of jelly made of calves-feet and other ingredients, with pounded almonds, *&c.*

To BLANCH [*blancher*, F.] to whiten or render white; to blanch almonds, is to take off the skins.

BLANCH [i. e. *white* or *fair*] a chriſtian name of women.

A BLA'NCHER [*blanchiſſeur*, F.] a whitener.

BLA'NCHERS [*of the Mint*] workmen who anneal, boil, and cleanſe the money.

BRA'NCHING [*blanchement*, F.] a whitening.

BLANCH-LYON [*i. e.* white Lyon] the title of one of our purſevants at arms.

BLANDI'LOQUENCE [*blandiloquentia*, L.] a fair and flattering ſpeech; courteous ſpeech; compliment.

To BLA'NDISH [*blandire*, L.] to flatter or ſooth up with fair ſpeeches.

BLA'NDIMENT, [*blandimentum*, L.] a thing pleaſantly done or ſpoken.

BLA'NDISHMENTS [*blandiſſement*, F.] alluring careſſes, cajoles, wheedles.

BLANK [*blanc*, F.] pale, wan; alſo out of countenance.

BLA'NKNESS, paleneſs, *&c.* a being out of countenance or abaſhed.

A BLANK [*blanque*, F.] a void ſpace left in writing; alſo a ticket in a lottery not entitling to any benefit.

BLANK [in the *Mint*] a piece of metal ready for coining.

BLANK *Verſes*, Verſes without rhimes.

BLA'NKET [*Blanchet*, F.] a covering, *&c.* for a bed, *&c.*

BLANKET [with *Printers*] a woollen cloth uſed to cauſe the letters to appear in proofs.

BLANQUET *Pear*, a ſort of pear.

To BLARE [prob. of **Blaren**, *Du.*] to ſweal or melt away as a candle.

BLAPSIGONI'A [βλαψιγονία, Gr.] a diſeaſe in bees when they do not breed, or their young ones miſcarry.

BLAPSE'CULA [of βλάπτω, *Gr.* to hurt] the *Cyanus* or blue-bottle, ſo named becauſe it turns the edge of the mower's ſcythe.

BLAS, the motion of the ſtars, *Van Helmont.*

BLASE, ſee *Blaze*.

To BLASPHE'ME [βλασφημῶ, Gr.] to ſpeak evil of good or holy things, to revile, to curſe.

BLASPHEMATORINESS, blaſphemouſneſs.

BLASPHE'MATORY [*blaſphematoire*, F. βλάσφημος, *Gr.*] pertaining to or full of blaſphemy.

BLASPHE'MER [*blaſphemateur*, F. *blaſphemator*, L.] one who ſpeaks blaſphemy.

BLA'SPHEMY [βλασφημία, Gr.] an uttering of reproachful words tending to the diſhonour of God, *&c.* vile, baſe language.

BLASPHE'MOUSNESS [*blaſphemie*, F. *blaſphemia*, L. βλασφημία, Gr.] blaſphemy.

To BLAST [blæſtan, Sax. **blaſten**, *Teut.*] to ſpoil or cauſe fruits to wither; alſo to diſappoint a deſign or undertaking; alſo to ſpoil or marr any thing; alſo to wound or ruin a perſon's reputation.

BLAST [blæſt, *Sax.*] a puff off wind; alſo a blaze of fire.

BLA'STED [of blæſt, Sax.] withered with the winds; marr'd, ſpoiled, deſtroy'd.

BLA'STED *Corn*, corn that is poor and thin in the ear, having but little flour in it.

BLA'STINGS, winds and froſts which immediately ſucceed rain, and are deſtructive to fruits.

BLA'TA BIZANTIA [of *Byzantium*, L. *Conſtantinople*, the place from whence brought] the upper part of a ſhell call'd by the *Latins Conchilium*: theſe ſhells are of different ſizes, but the form of them univerſally, is that of the claw of a wild beaſt. It is uſed in phyſick.

BLA'TANT [prob. of *blato*, L. a babbler] bawling, railing, as a blatant expreſſion or writing.

BLATTA'RIA [*Botany*] the herb Moth-Mullen, *L.*

A BLAZE [blæſe, Sax.] a light flame of fire; alſo a white in a horſe's face.

To

To Blaze [blæyian, Sax.] to flame or make a ſhining light; alſo to publiſh or ſpread abroad.

Bla'zon [in *Heraldry*] is an obſolete word, and a certain author ſays ſignifies the blowing or winding of an horn, and is introduced into Heraldry from an ancient cuſtom, that the Heralds (who were judges at juſts and tournaments) practiſed of winding an horn, when they explain'd and recorded the atchievements of thoſe knights that exerciſed, and by cuſtom the word has obtain'd to ſignify deſcription in Heraldry; for to blazon is to deſcribe the things born in coat armour as they ought to be, with their proper ſignifications and intendments.

Bla'zonry, ſignifies the ſame as *Blazon*, of which their moſt general rules are,

1. To name the metal or colour of the field, as *Or*, *Argent*, *Gules*, *Sable*, &c.

2. The manner of the diviſion of the eſcutcheon by line, whether it be downright or bendwiſe, &c. and alſo the difference of the line, viz. *Indented*, *Ingrail'd*, &c.

3. The charge that is on the field.

4. Name the principal part of the field firſt, if there be more than one occupied by the charge.

5. Name the charge that is in the chief part of the field firſt, if there be more than one kind of charge in it.

6. Uſe no repetition of words in blazoning the ſame coat, eſpecially theſe words, *of*, *or*, *and*, *with*.

7. There are three forms of *Blazon*.

1. By metals and colours for gentlemen, who have no title of dignity.

2. By precious ſtones for nobility, as dukes, earls, &c.

3. By planets, for emperors, kings and princes; however the *French*, from whom we had our Heraldry, and all other nations, reject this variety of forms, and uſe none but metals and colours for all degrees.

8. You muſt obſerve, that metal upon metal, and colour upon colour, is falſe Heraldry. Yet there is an exception to this rule, as in the arms of *Jeruſalem*, which are *Argent*, a *Croſs potent between four Croſſets Or*; being metal upon metal.

To Bleach [prob. of **bleichen**, *Teut.* **blecken**, *Du.* or æbleecen, *Sax.*] to whiten, to dry in the ſun.

Bleak [prob. of **bleeck**, *Du.* cold] chill or cold; alſo pale, wan.

A Bleak, a little fiſh, called alſo a blay.

Blea'kness, coldneſs of the wind.

Blear-*Ey'd*, having the external covering of the eyes red and turned outwards.

To Bleat [blætan, *Sax.*] to cry like a ſheep, &c.

Blea'ting [of blætan, *Sax.*] the crying of ſheep

A Bleb, a bliſter, a blain; alſo a bubble or bladder in the water.

Ble'chnon [βλέχνον, Gr.] a kind of fern or brake; alſo wild penny-royal.

To Bleed [blædan, *Sax.*] to evacuate or loſe blood; alſo to take away or let blood; alſo to yield; as the corn bleeds well, *i. e.* yields well in threſhing.

Blee'ding [of bledan, *Sax.*] ſending or letting out of blood.

Bleeding *Cull* [among *Sharpers*] one who when he is once ſtuck, *i. e.* has loſt ſome money in gaming, will not give over till he has loſt all.

To Ble'mish [prob. of *blemir*, F.] to ſtain or ſpot; to wound or prejudice a perſon's reputation or good name.

A Ble'mish [prob. of *bleme*, F. pale] a ſtain or ſpot; a fault or diſgrace, a reproach.

Blemish [with *Hunters*] a term uſed when the hounds or beagles having found where the chace has been, only make a proffer and return.

Blench [in the *Scotch Law*] as *to hold Land in Blench*, *i. e.* to hold it by the payment of a ſugar-loaf, a couple of capons, a bever-hat, a roſe or ſuch like thing if demanded.

To Blend [blendan, *Sax.*] to mix or mingle together.

Blend *Water*, a diſtemper incident to black cattle.

Ble'nna [βλέννα, Gr.] thick ſnot which comes from the brain, and diſtils through the ſmall holes of the noſtrils or palate.

Blepha'rides [of βλέφαρον, Gr.] that part of the eye-lids where the hair grows, *Anat.*

Ble'pharo [of βλέφαρον, Gr.] one who has great brows or eye-lids, beetle-brow'd.

Ble'pharon [βλέφαρον, Gr.] an eye-lid.

Blepharoxi'stum [of βλέφαρον and ξύω to ſcrape off, *Gr.*] an inſtrument for pulling hairs out of the eye-lid.

Ble'ra [*O. L. Records*] pete or earth digged up and dry'd for fuel.

To Bless [of bleſſian, *Sax.*] to make happy, felicitate.

Ble'ssedness [bleſſian, *Sax.*] felicity, beatitude.

Blew *Mantle* } a title peculiar to one of the purſuivants
Blue *Mantle* } or marſhals at arms.

Blery'me [with *Farriers*] a diſeaſe in horſes, a kind of inflammation proceeding from bruiſed blood, between the ſole and the bone of the foot.

Blight } a diſeaſe incident to plants and affects them
A Blast } variouſly, the whole plant ſometimes, and at other times only the leaves.

Blind [Blind, *Sax.* **Blind**, *Dan.*] deprived of ſight.

Blind *Veſſels* [with *Chymiſts*] ſuch as have no opening but on one ſide.

Blinds [in *Fortification*] are bundles of oſiers bound at both ends, and ſet up between two ſtakes; alſo branches of trees or pieces of wood laid acroſs upon the trenches to bear up the bavins or hurdles laid upon earth, which ſerve to cover them, and ſometimes canvaſs, and ſometimes planks erected, to obſtruct the enemy's proſpect, *Fr.*

Bli'ndfold [of Blind and ȝealdan, *Sax.*] having the eyes covered.

Blind *Cancer*, ſee *Primitive Cancer*.

Blind *Nettle*, an herb.

Bli'ndness [Blindeneſſe, Sax.] want of ſight, a privation of the ſenſation of ſight, ariſing from a total deprivation of the organs of it, or an involuntary obſtruction of their functions.

Bli'nkard [of **blinker**, *Dan.*] one that winks or twinkles with his eyes.

To Blink *Beer* [prob. of Blinnan, Sax.] to keep it unbroach'd till it is grown tart or ſharp.

Blinks [with *Hunters*] boughs torn from trees and caſt overthwart the way where a deer is likely to paſs, to ſtop his ſpeed.

Bliss [Bliſſe of Bliſſan, Sax. to rejoice] gladneſs, joy, happineſs.

Bli'sfulness [of Bliſſe and full, Sax.] happineſs.

To Bli'sson, to leap as a ram does upon an ewe.

Bli'ssoming, the act of generation between a ram and an ewe.

Bli'ster [**bluyſter**, *Du.*] a riſing in the skin.

To Bli'ster [**bluyſter**, *Du.*] to raiſe Bliſters.

Blites, a kind of beet, an herb that has ſcarce any taſte or ſcent.

Blith [Bliðe, Sax.] yielding milk; alſo pleaſant, jocund, merry.

Bli'thness } [of bliðeneſſe, Sax.] a being very
Bli'thsomness } pleaſant or merry.

Blithly [of be and liȝ, Sax. life] briſkly, readily, faſt, apace.

Bloach, a puſtule, wheal or ſmall ſwelling.

Block [**block**, *Teut.*] the ſtump or ſtem of a tree.

Blocks [of a *Ship*] are a kind of wooden pullies having ſhivers in them, *i. e.* little wheels fixed with a cock and a pin, on which running ropes go.

Block, a piece of marble as it comes out of the quarry.

Block [with *Falconers*] the perch whereon the hawk is kept.

Block *Lands*, a piece of land anciently, that which is now called free-hold land.

Double Blocks [in a *Ship*] are ſuch as are uſed when much ſtrength is required, becauſe they will purchaſe with more eaſe than ſingle blocks, tho' much ſlower.

Block *and* Block [*Sea* Term] a phraſe us'd when two blocks meet, in haling any *Tackle* or *Hallyard*, having ſuch blocks belonging to them.

Fish-block [in a *Ship*] is a block hung in a knot at the end of a Davit; the uſe of it is to hale up the flooks of the anchor to a ſhip's brow.

Snatch-block [in a *Ship*] is a large block with a ſhiver in it and a notch cut through one of its cheeks, for the more ready receiving in of any rope. It is uſed for the fall of the winding tackle.

Blocka'de [*Military Art*] a ſort of ſiege when armed troops are poſted at all the avenues or paſſages leading to the place, ſo that no ſupplies or proviſions can be brought into the place; it being the deſign of the beſiegers to ſtarve it out; and not to take it by regular attacks or ſtorm.

To Blocka'de [*Military* Term] to ſtop or ſhut up all the avenues and paſſages, and hinder all intelligence being ſent into or out of the town or fort; ſo that it may receive no relief.

Blo'ckhead [of block, *Teut.* and heafod, *Sax.* the head] a ſtupid, ignorant fellow, &c.

Blo'ckish [of block, *Teut.*] ignorant, ſtupid.

Blo'ckishness, ſtupidity, &c.

Blo'mary [at the *Iron Mills*] the firſt forge, through which the metal paſſes, after it has been melted out of the mine.

Blood [blod, *Sax.* and *Dan.*] a warm red liquor or humour circulating by means of arteries and veins through every part of the body; by microſcopes the blood appears to conſiſt of little red globules ſwimming in an aqueous liquor, ſuppoſed to be the *cruor* and *ſerum*.

Blood'less [blodleſ, *Sax.*] having no blood.

Blood hounds, a kind of hunting-dogs ſo called for their moſt exquiſite ſcent; for tho' the game happen to be dead, or if wounded it makes its eſcape from the huntſman, or if it be kill'd and never ſo clearly removed away, yet they will find their way to it.

Blood *Strange* } two ſorts of herbs.
Blood *Wort* }

Bloo'dineſs [of blodigneſſe, *Sax.*] a being bloody in body; alſo bloody-mindedneſs.

Bloo'd *ſhed*, the ſpilling of blood, murder, ſlaughter.

Blood *red hot* [with *Smiths*] the laſt degree of heat given to their iron in the forge.

Blood *running itch* [with *Farriers*] a diſeaſe in horſes proceeding from an inflammation of the blood; proceeding from being hard rid or over-hard labour'd; ſo that the blood gets between the skin and the fleſh, and if not cured will turn to a mange.

Blood *ſpotten*, a diſtemper of the eyes, when the blood veſſels are very much extended, ſo as to make the eyes appear red.

Blood *Spavin* [with *Farriers*] a diſtemper in horſes, being a ſoft ſwelling that grows through the hoof, and is uſually full of blood.

Blood *ſtone*, a ſtone effectual in ſtopping bleeding.

Blood *Wit* [of blod and pita, *Sax.*] an amerciament or cuſtomary fine, paid as a compoſition and atonement for the ſhedding or drawing of blood.

Bloo'ding, a blood or black pudding.

Bloo'dy [blodig, *Sax.*] dawbed or beſmeared with blood.

Bloody *hand* [*Foreſt Law*] the crime of a treſpaſſer in a foreſt againſt veniſon, when he is taken with hands or other parts bloody, by which he is judged to have kill'd a deer, altho' he is not found chaſing or hunting.

Bloody *Flux* [with *Phyſicians*] an exulceration of the guts, with frequent and bloody ejections.

Bloom [probably of bloem, *Dut.* or bloym, *Sax.*] a bloſſom or flower of a tree, *&c.* a contraction of bloſſom.

To Bloom, to put forth blooms or bloſſoms.

A Bloom [in the *Iron Works*] a piece of iron wrought to a ſquare maſs, two foot long.

Bloo'ming } [of bloym of blotſmian, *Sax.*] bloſſom-
Bloo'my } ing or in bloſſom.

To Blo'ssom [blotſmian, *Sax.*] to put forth bloſſoms as a tree.

A Blo'ssom [bloym, *Sax.*] the flower of a tree or plant.

Blo'ssomleſs, without bloſſoms.

Blo'ssom *Colour* [in a *horſe*] is ſuch as when the hair is white, but intermix'd all over with ſorrel and bay hairs.

To Bloter, to ſwell, to puff up; alſo to fit ſmoaking or drying by the fire as bloted herrings.

Blo'ted, puffed up, ſwell'd.

To Blow [blopan, *Sax.*] as the wind.

To Blow [blopan, *Sax.*] to open as a flower.

A Blow [blowe, Dut.] a ſtroke.

Blow *milk*, ſkimm'd or flotten milk.

Blo'wer, a kind of whale, which ſpouts forth a great deal of water.

Blown [of blopan, *Sax.*] having the flower-leaves open.

Blown [*boiling of ſugar*] is when the ſides of the copper-pan, in which the ſugar has been boiled for a conſiderable time, is beaten with the ſkimmer; and a perſon blowing thro' the holes of it from one ſide to the other, certain ſparks or ſmall bubbles fly out, which is an indication, that the ſugar is come to that degree of boiling.

Blow'ing *houſes* [at *Tin Works*] furnaces where the tin oar is melted and caſt.

Blo'wing *Snake* [of *Virginia*] a kind of viper which blows and ſwells the head exceedingly, before it gives the bite.

Blow'ze, a fat red-faced bloted wench, or one whoſe head is dreſs'd like a flattern.

Blu'bber, the fat of a whale before it is boiled.

To Blu'bber, to cry or foul the cheeks with tears.

Blue [probably of *l'eau*, F. the water, becauſe it reſembles it in colour] a colour well known.

Blue bottle, a flower; alſo a large ſort of fly.

Blue *as a razor*, corrupt for *blue as azure*.

Blue *Mantle*, the title of one of our Purſevants at arms.

Turnſole Blue, a blue uſed by painters by boiling a quarter of a pound of turnſole in a pint and half of water.

Blu'ing *of metals* [with *Gilders*] is the heating any metal till it has aſſumed a blue colour.

To Bluff, to blindfold or hoodwink.

Bluff-*headed* [*Ship*] one whoſe rake is ſmall forward on, and her ſtern too ſtraight up.

Blu'nder, a miſtake, fault or overſight.

Blu'nderer, one apt to make miſtakes, or to ſtumble or go careleſly.

Blu'nder-buss [Donder-buſs, *Dut.*] a ſhort braſs gun of a large bore; alſo a careleſs perſon who commits miſtakes and blunders.

Blu'nket, a ſort of light blue colour.

Blunt, having a dull edge or point.

Blu'ntish, ſomething blunt, not very ſharp.

To Blur, to blot or ſtain paper with ink.

To Blurt *out*, to ſpeak raſhly and inconſiderately.

To Blush [probably of bloſen, *Du.*] to redden in the face, either by reaſon of modeſty, ſhame or ſurprize.

Blush } a redneſs in the face proceeding from
Blu'shing } modeſty.

Blu'shing, a *Phænomenon* in the animal oeconomy excited from a ſenſe of ſhame, *&c.*

To Blu'ster [probably of blæſtre, *Sax. q. d. blaſter.*] to make a noiſe, as a boiſterous wind; alſo to keep a ſtir or make a great noiſe.

Bo'a, a kind of ſerpent, that follows herds of cattle and ſucks the dugs of cows, ſome of which have grown to that largeneſs, that a young child was found in the belly of one in the time of the Emperor *Claudius*.

Boa [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe wherein red pimples ariſe in the fleſh like the meaſles or ſmall-pox, *L.*

Boanerges [בני רעמא *i. e.* ſons of thunder] a title which our Saviour gave to the apoſtles *James* and *John*.

A Boar [bap, *Sax.*] a male ſwine.

To Boar } [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to boar or
To Bore } bore, when he ſhoots out his noſe as high as he can.

A Board [bopd, *Sax.*] a plank, a table.

To Board, to cover or lay with boards; alſo to diet or entertain; alſo to be dieted.

To go a Board, to enter into a ſhip.

To Board [*Sea* Phraſe] ſignifies to draw nigh to a ſhip during a fight, and to enter men in any part of her.

Board *and* Board [*a Term uſed*] of two ſhips lying cloſe together, or ſide by ſide.

To be within Board [*Sea* Term] is to be within a ſhip.

To be without Board, is to be without the ſhip.

To throw over Board, is to throw out of the ſhip into the ſea, *&c.*

To ſlip by the Board, is to ſlip down by the ſhip's ſide.

Boa'rder [of bopd, *Sax.*] one who diets or tables with another.

To make a Board } [*Sea* Phraſe] to turn the ſhip up to
To Board *it up to* } the windward, ſometimes on one tack and ſometimes on another.

To make a good Board [*Sea* Phraſe] uſed of a ſhip, when ſhe has advanced much to the windward at one tack or turning.

Boa'rishness [of bapiſc and neſſe, *Sax.*] ſwiniſh diſpoſition.

To Boast [probably of boſno, *C. Brit.* or bosn, *Sax.*] to brag, vaunt, *&c.*

A Boast [boſt, *C. Brit.* bounſ, *Sax.*] a brag, vaunt, or bounce.

Boa'stful, jactantious bragging, *Milt.*

A Boat [bate, *Sax.* boot, *Dut.*] a river or ſea-veſſel well known.

To ſend the Boat [*Sea* Phraſe] is to keep her from daſhing or beating againſt the rocks, ſhip's ſide or ſhore.

Free the Boat [*Sea* Term] is to caſt water out of her.

Man the Boat [*Sea* Term] is to put the men into her, that are called the boat's gang.

To ſwift the Boat [*Sea* Language] is to make faſt a rope round about the boat by the Gunwale, and to faſten the boat-rope to it in order to ſtrengthen the boat to endure her tow.

Boat *Rope* [with *Sailors*] that rope by which the ſhip tows her boat at the ſtern.

To trim a Boat, is to keep her even.

To wind a Boat, is to turn her head about.

Boa'tswain *of a Ship*, an officer, who has charge of her rigging ropes, cables, anchors, ſails, flags, colours, pendants,

pendants, &c. He alſo takes care of the long-boat and her furniture, and fleers her. He calls out the ſeveral gangs on board to their watches, works, &c. and is alſo a ſort of provoſt-martial for puniſhing offenders ſentenced either by the captain or a court-martial of the fleet.

To Bob, to ſtrike; alſo to cheat.

Bo'bbed, trick'd, cheated.

A dry Bob, a taunt or ſcoff.

Royal Bob, the ſtrong water call'd *Geneva*.

Bob-*tail* [with *Archers*] is the ſteel of an arrow or ſhaft, that is ſmall-breaſted and large towards the head.

Bo'bbins, little tools uſed in making bone-lace; alſo for winding ſilk or worſted, &c. for throwing.

Bo'cardo' [with *Logicians*] the fifth mode of the third figure. In a ſyllogiſm in *Bocardo*, the firſt propoſition is particular and negative, the ſecond univerſal and the middle term the ſubject in the two propoſitions, as

1. *Some animal is not man.*
2. *Every animal is endued with ſenſation.*
3. *Therefore there is ſomething endued with ſenſation beſides man.*

Boccasi'ne, a ſort of linnen cloth, a fine buckram.

Bo'chia [with *Chymiſts*] a glaſs-veſſel with a great belly like a cucurbite.

Bo'ckerel } [in *Falconry*] one of the kinds of long-
Bo'ckeret } winged hawks.

Bo'ckhord [Boc-hopð, Sax.] a book-hoard, a place where books, writings, &c. are laid.

Bo'ckland [Boc-land, Sax. *i. e.* book-land] land held by charter or inſtrument in writing, and not to be made over to another, either by ſale or gift, but left intire to the next heir; an hereditary eſtate.

To Bode [bodian, Sax.] to declare, to ſhew; now uſed to ſignify to foretell, as *this bodes me no good.*

Bo'dies } [of Bodiȝe, Sax. the ſtature or body] wo-
Bo'dice } men's ſtays or Boddice.

Bo'dkin [bodekin, probably *C. B.*] a long ſort of pin on which women uſed to roll their hair; and alſo a ſharp-pointed inſtrument with a handle to make holes in hard things.

Bo'dkin *Work*, a ſort of trimming anciently uſed for womens gowns, which was made of tinſel or gold threads, *Purſle.*

Bodle'ian *Library* [in *Oxford*] a library founded by Sir *Thomas Bodley*, and famous thorough all *Europe*, for its prodigious ſtock of books and manuſcripts.

Bo'dy [bodiȝe, Sax.] as defin'd by *Naturaliſts* a ſolid, extended, palpable ſubſtance, compos'd of *matter*, *form* and *privation*, according to the *Peripateticks*: 2. Of an Aſſemblage of hooked heavy atoms, according to the *Corpuſcularians* and *Epicureans*; of a certain quantity of extenſion according to *des Cartes*; of a ſyſtem or aſſociation of ſolid, maſſy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, ranged or diſpoſed in this or that manner according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*; whence reſult bodies of this or that form, diſtinguiſh'd by this or that name; others define body to be that which has extenſion, reſiſtance, and is capable of motion.

Body, with regard to animals, is uſed in oppoſition to the ſoul, *viz.* for that part compoſed of bones, muſcles, canals, juices, nerves, &c. in which ſenſe body makes the ſubject of Anatomy.

Body [with *Geometricians*] is a magnitude that has three dimenſions, *length*, *breadth* and *thickneſs*.

Regular Body [in *Geometry*] one which has all the angles and ſides; as alſo all the planes which compoſe the ſurface, alike and equal; of which there are no more than five kinds, the *dodecaedron* conſiſting of 12 pentagons, the *hexaedron*, *icoſaedron* of 20, *octaedron* of 8 pentagons, and *tetraedron* of 4 angles and the cube of 6 ſquares. Theſe are called *Platonick* bodies.

Irregular Bodies [in *Geometry*] are ſolids which are not bounded by equal and like ſurfaces.

Mix'd Bodies [with *Chymiſts*] are ſuch bodies as naturally grow and increaſe; as metals, minerals, animals and plants.

Boedromi'a [βοηδρομία of βοηδρομέω, Gr. *i. e.* coming to help] an *Athenian* feſtival, inſtituted in memory of *Ion*, the ſon of *Xuthus*, who came to the aſſiſtance of the *Athenians*, in the reign of king *Erechtheus*, when they were invaded by *Eumolpus* the ſon of *Neptune*.

Bog [ſome derive it of bnagen, Dut. to bend, becauſe it gives way when it is trod upon, or *quagg*, Eng. or rather ȝpæȝ, Sax. and ȝuac, armoric, tender and ſoft, *Baxter*] a marſh-ground full of water and mud.

To Bo'ggle [perhaps of bog] to waver, to be uncertain what to do; to ſcruple.

Bo'ggle-boe, a bugbear to fright children.

Boi'æ [in *Old Records*] charms or letters, *L.*

Boi'ars [in *Muſcovy*] certain great Lords of the Czar's court who adminiſter juſtice, try cauſes, and are the miniſters of ſtate.

Boicini'nga, an animal [in *America*] call'd the rattle-ſnake, whoſe bite is deadly, except a ſpeedy remedy be applied.

To Boil [*bullire*, L. *bouillir*, F.] to bubble or ſeeth as a pot does.

A Boil } [of *bilis*, L. choler] a ſort of ſwelling or
A Bile } ſore.

Boi'lary } [at the *Salt works*] a place where the
Bu'llary } ſalt is boiled; a ſalt-houſe, a ſalt-pit.

Boi'ling [in *Phyſicks*] the agitation of a fluid body, ariſing from fire being applied to it.

Boi'sterous [as *Minſeous* ſuppoſes of biſtepn, *Sax.* a tempeſt] ſtormy, tempeſtuous, vehement, unruly, fierce.

Boi'sterousness, tempeſtuouſneſs, unruſineſs.

To Bo'ke, to beleh; alſo to make a motion as if a perſon ſhould ſpue.

Bo'lbonach [*Botany*] the plant Satten-flower.

Bole } [with *Husbandmen*] the main body or ſtock of a
Boal } tree.

Bold [baud, C. Brit. balð, Sax.] courageous, undaunted, ſtout; alſo impudent.

Boldness [balðneſſe, Sax.] undauntedneſs; alſo impudence.

Bole [in *Medicine*] is uſed in general for ſeveral kinds of earth that are uſed in Galenical preparations.

Bole armoniack [in *Medicine*] a ſort of earth of great efficacy and virtue.

Bole'tus [βωλίτης, Gr.] the richeſt and beſt ſort of muſhroom, *L.*

Bo'llandists, certain Jeſuits of *Antwerp*, who have been many years, and are ſtill, employ'd in collecting the lives of *Romiſh* ſaints.

Boll, a round ſtalk or ſtem, as *a boll of flax*; alſo the ſeeds of the poppy.

Bo'lly-mong } a kind of grain call'd Buck-wheat;
Boll-mong } alſo a medley of ſeveral kinds of grain together; called alſo *Maſlin* or Mong-corn.

Bolo'nian *ſtone* [ſo call'd of *Bologna* in *Italy* where found] a weighty, grey, ſoft, ſulphureous ſtone, which when it is broken has a kind of chryſtal or ſparry talk within it. A ſhoo-maker having found ſome of theſe ſtones at the foot of mount *Palermo*, calcin'd them, hoping to extract ſilver out of them; but tho' he was diſappointed in this his expectation, yet he diſcovered this ſtrange Phænomenon, that when the ſtone was expoſed to light, it would retain it, and afterwards ſhine in the dark.

If theſe ſtones after calcination be expos'd to the light in the air, as in one's hand out of a window (but not to the ſun-beams) for the ſpace of a minute, and then carried into a dark place, they will appear like kindled coals for ſometime without any ſenſible heat. This light will gradually abate, but may be renewed again by being expoſed again to the light of the day as before; and this quality they will retain for three or four years. And when loſt it may be renewed again by recalcination.

And if any figures be drawn on paper with the white of an egg, and the cruſt of this calcined ſtone powder'd be ſtrew'd on it while wet, and afterwards dry'd in the ſhade, and the picture put in a frame with glaſs before it, and be afterwards expoſed to the light with the glaſs cover on, it will at any time ſhine if removed into a dark place.

Bo'lster [bolſtep, Sax.] a ſort of a cuſhion to lay the head on in bed.

A Bolt [bolt, Sax.] an iron faſtening to a door.

Bolt [*Old Records*] a narrow piece of ſtuff.

A Bolt [of *Canvas*] contains 28 ells.

A Bolt *boat* [with *Mariners*] a ſtrong boat that can well endure a rough ſea.

Bolt *ropes* [on *ſhipboard*] thoſe ropes on which the ſails are ſew'd or faſten'd.

Bolt sprit } a ſort of maſt ſtanding at the head of a
Bow sprit } ſhip, ſtooping and pointing forwards.

Bolt head [with *Chymiſts*] a long ſtrait-necked glaſs veſſel for diſtillations, which being fitted to the noſe of an alembick, or ſtill, is called a *Receiver*; and when the neck of one is well joined to the neck of another it is called a double veſſel.

Fend Bolts } [in a *ſhip*] are a ſort of bolts made with
Fender Bolts } long and thick heads, and ſtuck into the

the uttermoſt wales or bends of the ſhip, to ſave the ſides of her from hurts, gallings and bruiſes.

Set Bolts [in a *ſhip*] are a ſort of bolts uſed for forcing the planks and other works, and bringing them cloſe together.

Ring Bolts [in a *ſhip*] are bolts made uſe of for bringing to of the planks, and thoſe parts, to which the breeches and tackles of the ordnance are faſtened.

Tranſum Bolts [with *Gunners*] are bolts which go betwixt the cheeks of a gun-carriage to ſtrengthen the *tranſums*.

Priſe Bolts [with *Gunners*] large knobs of iron on the cheek of a carriage, which prevent the handſpike from ſliding, when it is poiſing up the breech of the piece.

Traverſe Bolts [with *Gunners*] two ſhort bolts, put one into each end of an *Engliſh* mortar-carriage, which ſerve to traverſe the mortar.

Bracket Bolts [with *Gunners*] bolts which go thro' the cheeks of a mortar, and by the help of the coins keep it fix'd to the elevation given her.

Rag Bolts [in a *ſhip*] are ſuch as have jags or barbs on each ſide to keep them from flying out of the hole, in which they are.

Clench Bolts [in a *ſhip*] bolts that are clenched with a rivetting-hammer, at the end where they come through.

Drive Bolts [in a *ſhip*] are long pieces of iron, which uſed to drive out other bolts, tree-nails or the like.

Forelock Bolts [in a *ſhip*] are thoſe, which have a forelock of iron at the end driven in to keep it from ſtarting back.

To Bolt [of bolt, *Sax.*] to faſten a door or window with a bolt.

To Bolt [with *Bakers*] to ſift meal in a bolting mill to ſeparate it from the bran, *&c.*

To Bolt [*Hunting* Term] uſed of a coney, which is ſaid to be bolted, when ſhe is firſt raiſed or ſtarted.

A Bo'lter, a bag or cloth for bolting or ſifting meal.

Bolting [in *Gray-Inn*] a kind of exerciſe or arguing caſes among the ſtudents.

Bo'lting *Hutch* [with *Mealmen*, &c.] a ſort of trough or cheſt to bolt meal in.

Bo'lus [βῶλος, Gr.] a gobbet or morſel; a mouthful, a bit; alſo a clod or maſs of earth; a lump of metal.

Bolus [with *Phyſicians*] a medicine prepared of a conſiſtence, ſomewhat thicker than honey; being a quantity that can be taken on the point of a knife at one mouthful.

Bolus [according to Dr. *Grew*] a ſort of earth, ſuppoſed to be a bed, and as it were the *prima materia* of ſtones and metals.

Bolus *Armoniacus*, i. e. *Bole Armoniack*, a ſort of crumbling earth or ſtone found in *Armenia*, uſed by *Phyſicians* and *Painters*.

Bole *Armena* [with *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this character 🜏.



Bombs [*Gunnery*] large ſhells of caſt iron, having large vents to receive the fuſees, theſe fuſees B are made of wood, and drove full of a compoſition made of meal powder, ſulphur and ſalt-peter. After the Bomb has been fill'd with this powder, the fuſee is driven into the vent within an inch of the head, and pitch'd over to preſerve it, they uncaſt the fuſee E, when they put the bomb into the mortar and ſalt it with meal-powder, which having taken fire by the flaſh of the powder in the chamber of the mortar, burns all the time the bomb is in the air, and the compoſition in the fuſee being ſpent, it fires the powder in the bomb, which breaks the bomb with a great force, blowing up whatever is about it, and the great height it goes in the air, and the force with which it falls, makes it go deep into the earth.

Bomb *Cheſt* [with *Gunners*] a wooden cheſt filled with gun-powder and bombs, ſunk under ground in order to blow up into the air thoſe that happen to come on the place under which it is buried.

Bomb-ketch, a ſmall ſhip or veſſel, built or ſtrengthned with large beams for carrying and uſing mortars at ſea.

Bo'mbard [*bombarda*, L. Barb.] a great gun.

To Bomba'rd [*bombarder*, F.] to ſhoot bombs into a beſieged place, to annoy the inhabitants, blow up the magazines, *&c.*

Bomba'rdeers, they are 25 in number, one chief and 24 under him, eſtabliſh'd in the office of Ordnance at a yearly ſalary; their employment is about the mortars, they drive in the fuſee, fire the bomb, load and fire the mortars, work with the fire-workers on all ſorts of fire-works.

Bomba'rdo [in *Muſick Books*] a muſical inſtrument, much the ſame with our baſſoon, or the baſs to an haut-boy, *Ital.*

Bomba'st [with *Botaniſts*] the cotton-plant whoſe ſeed is like the treddles or dung of a rabbet, uſed in Phyſical compoſitions.

Bomba'st, a kind of ſtuff made of cotton.

Bombast [in a *figurative ſenſe*] affected language; ſwelling, bluſtering nonſenſe.

To Bomba'ste, to beat or bang ſoundly.

Bomba'stick [of *bombaſum*, L.] pertaining to bombaſt.

Bombi'cinous [Βομβύκινος, Gr.] made of ſilk.

Bombyci'ne, ſilk yarn or ſilken cloth made of ſilk, ſilken.

Bombila'tion, the humming of bees.

Bon *Chrêtien* [with *Fruiterers*] an excellent large *French* pear.

Bona *Fide* [i. e. *with* or *in good Faith*] an expreſſion uſed when a thing is done really, without fraud or deceit; alſo a kind of oath, *L.*

Bona *notabilia* [in *Law*] ſuch goods as a man when he dies has in another dioceſe, at ſome diſtance from that in which he dies, which at leaſt amount to the value of five pounds; in which caſe his will muſt be proved before or at the adminiſtration granted by the archbiſhop of the province, *L.*

Bona *Patria* [in *Law*] a term uſed when twelve men or more are elected out of the county to paſs upon an aſſize; theſe are alſo called *jurors* or *juratores*, L.

Bona dea, a goddeſs worſhipped by the *Greeks* and *Romans*. The *Grecians* ſuppoſed her to be one of the nurſes of *Bacchus*, and not to be named. The *Romans* ſuppoſed her to be the wife of *Faunus* a King of *Italy*, and chief of the *Dryades*. Her rites were performed only by women, and no man admitted, in token of her chaſtity.

Bona roba, a harlot or common whore, *Ital.*

Bona tota [with *Botaniſts*] the herb All-good or *Bonus Henricus*.

Bona'na *tree* [with *Botaniſts*] a tree that grows in moſt of the *Caribbee* iſlands belonging to *America*, in height 5 or 6 yards, whoſe leaves are 4 foot and half long, and a foot and half broad; the fruit of it has a medicinal quality.

Bo'nasus [Βόνασος, Gr.] a wild beaſt that has the head of a bull, and the body and mane of an horſe, which, when hunted, ſaves himſelf by his ordure, which he throws out in ſuch abundance, and ſo noiſome, that the hunters are obliged to leave off the purſuit.

Bonave'nture [of *bona aventura*, L.] good luck.

Bonaventure *Miſſen* [in a *ſhip*] a ſecond miſſen maſt, added in ſome large ſhips, and ſtands next the poop.

Bond [bonð, Sax.] an obligation or covenant.

Bo'ndage [of bonð, Sax.] ſervitude, ſlavery.

Bo'ndman, one bound for another.

Bo'ndmen, perſons who have bound themſelves by covenant to ſerve their Lord or maſter.

Bond socome [*Common Law*] a cuſtom of the tenants being bound to grind their corn at the Lord's mill.

Bone [ban, Sax. been Dan.] a ſimilar part of the body, white, hard and brittle, not diſtendible and void of ſenſation; affording ſupport and form to the whole fabrick.

Bone *breaker*, a kind of eagle.

Bone *Spavin* [with *Farriers*] a diſtemper in horſes, being a large cruſt growing on the inſide of the hoof or on the heel; as hard as a bone, and frequently cauſes lameneſs.

To carry a Bone *in her mouth* [*Sea* Phraſe] uſed of a ſhip which is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe makes the water foam before her in ſailing.

Bones, a ſort of bobbins made of trotter bones for weaving *bone-lace*.

Bo'nelesse [of banleaʒ, *Sax.*] without bones.

Bo'ngomiles [ſo called of *Bongomilus* a monk] he held that God had a human form, made no account of the ſacrament, called churches the devil's temples, and pretended that they could conceive and bring forth the Word as well as the Virgin *Mary*.

Bo'ngrace [of *bonne grace*, F.] a kind of skreen or ſhelter which children uſed to wear on their heads to keep them from ſunning.

Bongrace [in a *ſhip*] is a frame of old ropes or junks of cables, commonly laid out at the bows, ſterns and ſides of ſhips that go into cold latitudes to prevent them from being injured or fretted by the great flakes of ice which float about in theſe northern ſeas, *&c.*

Bonis *non amovendis*, a writ directed to the ſheriff of *London*, &c. to require of them that one condemned by judgment in an action, and proſecuting a writ of error, be not permitted to remove his goods till the error be try'd.

Bonhommes [*i. e.* good men] an order founded by *Francis de Paula*, called alſo *Minorites* or *Friers Minors*.

Bo'nity [*bonitas*, L.] goodneſs.

Bo'nnet, a ſort of cap.

Bonnet [in *Fortification*] a ſmall work that is compoſed of two faces, having only a breaſt-work, with two rows of palliſadoes, about ten or twelve foot diſtance: theſe are uſually raiſed before the ſaliant angle of a counterſcarp, and have a communication with the covert way.

The ſhip has her courſe and Bonnet *abroad* [*Sea* Phraſe] is as much as to ſay, ſhe has the bonnet added to her courſe, which before ſhe had not.

Bonnet *à Prêtre*, the Prieſt's-cap, an outwork which has three ſaliant angles at the head, and two inwards.

Bo'nny [bonny *Scotch*] genteel, ſpruce, fine.

Bonny [with *Miners*] a bed of oar diſtinct, which hath no communication with any vein.

Bo'nniness [of *bonus*, L.] ſpruceneſs, cleverneſs.

Bonus Henricus [i.e. *Good-Henry*] the herb Mercury.

Bo'nyness, a being bony or full of bones.

Boo'by [not improbably of *bouvier*, F. a keeper of herds] a great ſilly fellow, for ſuch are commonly very clowniſh and ignorant; or of *bobo*, Ital. a fool.

Book [boc, probably of bocce, *Sax.* a beech-tree, the ancients uſing to write on plates of beech] a thing well known.

Book *of Rates* [of *Cuſtoms*] a book ſhewing what value goods that pay poundage ſhall be valued at, in order to pay for exportation or importation at the cuſtom-houſe.

Boo'kishness [of boc, *Sax.*] diſpoſition to read books much.

Boom [probably of beam, *Sax.* a tree] Whence

Boom [in *Sea* Language] is a long pole to ſpread out the clew or corner of the ſtudding ſail; alſo a pole with buſhes or baskets ſet out as a mark directing how to ſteer into a channel.

Boom [of a *haven*, &c.] a cable ſtretch'd athwart the mouth of a harbour or river, with yards, top-maſts, battlings, ſpars, &c. of wood laſh'd to it to hinder an enemy's ſhip from coming in.

Boo'ming [*Sea* Term] uſed of a ſhip when ſhe makes all the ſail ſhe can, and is then ſaid *to come booming*.

A Boon [*bonum*, L. bene, *Sax.*] favour, requeſt, good turn, as *to ask a boon*.

A Boor [gebur, *Sax.* **bawer**, *Teut.* **boer**, *Dut.*] a country clown, an husbandman.

Boo'rish [**bawriſch**, *Teut.*] clowniſh, rude, country-bred.

Boo'rishness, clowniſhneſs.

Boose, an ox ſtall or cow ſtall.

Boot [bote, *Sax.* a compenſation] aid, help, ſuccour, now uſed for overplus or advantage.

Boot *Haler*, a free booter or robber.

Boots, the plant call'd alſo Marigolds.

Bootes [βοῦς an ox, and ἄω to drive, *i. e.* the ox-driver] the name of a northern conſtellation, containing 34 ſtars, called alſo *Arctophylax*, and in Engliſh, King *Charles's Wain*.

Boot *tree* } two pieces of boot made in the ſhape of a
Boot *laſt* } leg to be driven into boots, to ſtretch and widen them.

Boots [as ſome think of **boot**, *Du.* a foot; others of *botean*, F. a wreath, becauſe in ancient unpoliſh'd times they uſed to wreathe ſtraw about their legs inſtead of boots] coverings for the legs in travelling.

Boot, a kind of torture for criminals to extort a confeſſion from them, by means of a boot or ſtocking of parchment wetted and put on the leg, and then brought near the fire, in ſhrinking it ſqueezes violently and cauſes intolerable pain.

Boot [in *Scotland*] a ſort of rack by putting an iron bar on the leg of a criminal, and driving an iron peg on his ſhin bone; alſo four thick, ſtrong boards, bound round with cords; of which two are put between the legs of an offender, and the two others placed one on one ſide and the other on the other, ſo that the legs being ſqueezed by the boards with cords break the leg. This is now left off in *England*, but continues in *Scotland*.

Boo'ting, ſee *Boot*.

Booting *corn* [of bote, *Sax.* a recompence] certain rent-corn anciently paid, and ſo called, probably becauſe tenants paid it as a recompence to their lord for ſigning their leaſes.

Boo'tless [botelea, *Sax.*] unprofitable, vain.

Boo'ty [*butin*, F. or of **beute**, Teut. or **bute**, Du.] prey, ſpoil, pillage, prize.

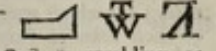
To play Booty, to prevaricate, to play a loſing game to draw in others to play.

Booth [bothe, *Sax.* **bloth**, *C. Brit.*] a ſmall cottage or place erected with boards, &c. for ſelling wares at fairs, for ſhews, &c.

Bora'chio, a certain wine-veſſel made of the skin of a pig or hog with the hair turned inwards, or dreſſed with roſin and pitch, uſed to bring down the wine from the top of the mountains in *Spain*.

Bo'rdage [*Borago*, L.] an herb well known.

Bo'rax, a mineral, hard and ſhining like green earth, uſed by goldſmiths, &c. in ſoldering, brazing and caſting of metals.

Bo'rax [in *Chym. Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe characters. 

Borbory'gmus, [βορβορυγμὸς, *Gr.*] a rumbling or croaking of the guts.

Bo'rdage [*bordagium*] the tenure or manner of holding bord-lands.

Bord lode [bord lode, *Sax.*] the quantity of food or proviſion, which was paid by the *bordarii* or *bordmen* for their *bordlands*.

Bo'rder, *Engl.* } [in *Heraldry*] is an ordi-
Bo'rdure, *Fr.* } nary, ſo called becauſe it borders round, and as it were hems in the field. The *French* heralds reckon this the 9th among their honourable pieces; but the *Engliſh* heralds don't admit it as ſuch, but only as a difference, though they do allow of the *Orle* its diminutive as ſuch, and is repreſented as in the figure.



The *Border* or *Bordure* is accounted the ſymbol of protection, favour and reward, and is beſtowed by kings on ſuch as they have a value for, as a ſure defence againſt their enemies.

Border [*Bordure*, F.] the end or edge of a garment, country, &c.

Border [with *Printers*] an ornament of flowers, ſcrolls, &c. ſet about the edges of ſmall compoſitions.

Border [with *Floriſts*] are the middle leaves that ſtand about the thrum of flowers.

Borders [with *Gardeners*] the edgings of garden-beds, made with box, **thriſt**, &c.

To Border [*Border*, F.] to ſet any thing either for uſe or ornament about the edges or skirts of any thing.

To Border *a Paſty* [with *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

Borderers, ſuch as inhabit the borders or utmoſt bounds of any country.

Bord *half-penny* [*old Cuſtom*] a duty paid in fairs and markets for ſetting up boards, ſtalls, &c. for vending wares.

Bord lands [bord land, *Sax.*] the demeſnes or eſtates which lords of manours kept in their hands for the maintenance of their boards or tables.

Borda'ria [of bord, *Sax.*] a cottage.

Borda'rii, ſuch tenants as poſſeſſed bord lands; a ſort of meaner farmers, who had a bord, *i. e.* a cottage allowed them.

Borde'llo [of bord, *Sax.*] at firſt was uſed to ſignify any ſmall cottage, ſome of which being become infamous by being made common ale-houſes, and bawdy-houſes, and harbours for ſtrumpets; by tranſpoſition was made *brothel* from *bordel*, and uſed to ſignify a ſtew or bawdy-houſe, on the ſouth bank of the river of *Thames*, weſtwards of the bridge, and next to the bear-garden, was ſometimes the bordello or ſtews, a place ſo called of certain ſtews or houſes privileged there for incontinent men to repair to incontinent women, for which privilege there was an act of parliament made in the reign of king *Henry* II. in which theſe were ſome of the orders: That no ſtew-holder or his wife ſhould hinder any ſingle woman from going and coming freely at all times when they liſt; nor to keep any woman at board; but that ſhe ſhould board abroad at her pleaſure: That they ſhould take no more for the woman's chamber than 14 pence a week. That they ſhould not keep open their doors on holy days. That no ſingle woman ſhould be kept againſt her will. That they ſhould not receive any woman of religion, nor any man's wife. That no ſingle woman take money to lie with any, but ſhe may lie with him all night till the morrow. That no ſtew-holder keep any woman that hath the perilous infirmity of burning; nor ſell bread, ale, fleſh, fiſh, wood, coal, or any victuals, &c. Theſe ſtew-houſes were permitted in the time of king *Henry* VI. but were inhibited

in the reign of king *Henry* VII. and the doors ſhut up; but ſet open again; but were put down in the time of king *Henry* VIII. in the year 1546.

To Bore [boꝛian, *Sax.*] to make an hole.

Bore [with *Gunners*] the hollow on the inſide of a piece of ordnance.

Bore *tree*, a kind of ſhrub.

Bo'ree, a ſort of *French* dance.

Bo'real [*Borealis* of *boreus*, L.] northern.

Boreal *Signs* [*Aſtronomy*] the 6 northern ſigns of the Zodiack, *viz. Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo*.

Bo'reas [βορέας, *Gr.*] the north wind.

Borea'smoi [βορεάσμοι, *Gr.*] an *Athenian* feſtival in honour of *Boreas* [*i. e.* the north wind] who had an altar in *Attica*, and was thought to bear ſome relation to the *Athenians*, having married *Orithya*, the daughter of *Erecetheus*; for which reaſon, when in a ſea fight, a great many of their enemies ſhips were deſtroy'd by a north wind, the *Athenians* imputed it to the kindneſs *Boreas* had for his wife's native country.

Bori'th [בּוֹרִית, *Heb.*] an herb or ſort of ſoap which fullers uſe in ſcouring cloths.

Borough } [boꝛhoe and buꝛȝ, *Sax.*] a corporate
Bu'rrow } town that is not a city; a large village that ſends a burgeſs to parliament.

Bo'rough *maſter* [boꝛhoe, mæȝꝑeꝛ, *Sax.*] a mayor bailiff or governour of a town.

Borough *head* [boꝛhoe, heaꝛoꝺ, *Sax.*] anciently ſignified a member of parliament.

Borough *Engliſh* [at *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*] ſignifies a cuſtomary deſcent of lands or tenements, in ſome places to the younger ſon; or if the owner have no iſſue, to the younger brother.

Bo'rough *holder* } the ſame with the *Borough head* or
Bo'rsholder } *Head-borough*, who was anciently choſen by the reſt to ſpeak and act in their behalf.

To Bo'rrow [boꝛȝian, *Sax.*] to take money, *&c.* upon credit, to pay or return it again.

Bory'ptes, a gem or jewel of a black colour, with ſpots of red and white.

Bo'scage [*Boſcagium*, Law Lat.] a grove or thicket, a place ſet with trees.

Boscage [*Foreſt Law*] maſt, ſuch food as trees and woods yield to cattle.

Boscage [with *Painters*] a picture repreſenting much wood and trees.

Boscus [*Old Law*] all manner of wood.

Bo'sky, half or quite ſuddled.

Bo'som [boſm, *Sax.*] that part of the belly that incloſes the heart, *&c.*

Bo'sphorus [βόσπορος of βοῦς an ox, and πορεία a paſſage, *q. d.* a paſſage paſſable by oxen, or of φέρω to bear, from the poetical fable that *Ino* being transformed into a cow, paſſed this ſtrait] a ſtrait or narrow neck of the Sea, which ſeparates two continents; by which means a gulf and a ſea or 2 ſeas have a communication one with another.

Boss [*Boſſe*, F.] a knob, a bunch, a ſtud.

Bo'tha [*Old Law*] a booth or tent, erected in fairs and markets.

Botha'gium [*Old Law*] a duty anciently paid to the lord of the manour for ſetting up booths in fairs, *&c.*

Bo'rrower [of boꝛȝian, *Sax.*] one who borrows.

Bo'sse [probably of *Boſſe*, F.] a conduit built after the manner of a gor-bellied or tun-bellied figure.

Bo'ssage [with *Architects*] is a term uſed of any ſtone that has a projecture, and is laid in its place in a building uncut, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, capitals, *&c.* alſo that which is called a ruſtick Work, and conſiſts of ſtones, ſeeming to advance beyond the nakedneſs of a building, by reaſon of indentures or channels left in the joinings.

Bostrychi'tes [of βόστρυχος, *Gr.* a buſh of hair] a gem or jewel repreſenting a lock or buſh of a woman's hair.

Bota [*old Law*] a boot, ſuch as the monks did wear.

Bota'nical } [βοτανικὸς of βοτανὴ, *Gr.* an herb, of
Bota'nick } βόσις victuals, of βόω I feed] pertaining to herbs plants.

Bo'tanist [*Botanicus*, L. *Botaniſte*, F.] an herbaliſt.

Bota'nicks } [βοτανικὴ, *Gr.*] the ſcience of ſimples
Bo'tany } which teaches how to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral kinds of plants, as trees, ſhrubs, herbs, *&c.* one from another; and their ſeveral kinds, forms, virtues and uſes.

Botano'logy [βοτανολογία of βοτανὴ and λόγω, *Gr.*] a deſcription of herbs and plants.

Bota'nomancy [βοτανομαντεία of βοτανὴ an herb, and μαντεία divination, *Gr.*] a divination by herbs, and eſpecially by thoſe of ſage or the fig-tree. The perſons that conſulted, wrote their own names and their queſtions upon leaves, which they expoſed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their own places were taken up, and being joined together, were accounted an anſwer to the queſtion.

Bota'rgo, a ſauſage made of eggs, and the blood of a ſea mullet, *Ital.*

A Botch, a piece of ſtuff ſew'd to old clothes; alſo a clumſey piece of work.

To Botch [probably of boeſſen, *Du.* to mend] to mend cloths or other things by patching; alſo to do work ill-favouredly and clumſily.

A Botch [probably of *Boſſe*, F. a bliſter] a pocky ulcer or ſore; eſpecially in the groin.

A Bo'tcher, a clumſey workman.

Bote [boꝛe, *Sax.*] compenſation, recompence or amends.

Botescarl [baꝛe-carl, *Sax.*] a boatſwain.

Both [of buꝛu, *q. d.* be and ꝛu, *Sax.* two] the one and the other.

Botha [*old Law*] a booth or tent ſet up in a fair or market.

Botha'gium [*Old Law*] duties paid to the lord of the manour for ſetting up booths.

Bothe'na [*old Law*] a barony, lordſhip, a ſheriffwick.

Bothor [in *Medicine*] certain pimples in the face which ſpread about, but ſoon ſuppurate, run with matter, and diſappear; alſo pimples in other parts; the ſmall pox or meazles, *L.*

Bo'thrion [βόθριον of βόθρος a ditch, *Gr.*] a kind of hollow, narrow and hard ulcer in the *tunica cornea*; alſo the ſocket of the teeth.

Bo'trys, [βοτρὺς, Gr.] the herb Oak of *Jeruſalem*.

Bo'ttle [*Bouteille*, F.] a veſſel for containing liquor.

Bo'ttom [boꝛm, *Sax.*] the ground of any thing.

To Bottom off [a *Drinking term*] to drink the laſt draught of a pot of drink, or the laſt draught of a bottle of wine.

Bo'ttomless [of boꝛm, *Sax.*] having no bottom.

Bottomry' } [in *Commerce*] is when a maſter of a
Bo'ttomage } ſhip borrows money on the bottom or keel of it, to be paid with intereſt of 20, 30 or 40 *per cent.* at the ſhip's ſafe return; but if the ſhip miſcarry, the lender loſes his money.

Botone' [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs *Botoné* terminates at each end in 3 buds, knots or buttons, reſembling in ſome meaſure the 3 leaved graſs; by ſome *French* authors alſo called *Croix Treffle*, as in the figure.



Botts [with *Farriers*] worms or grubs that breed in the ſtrait gut of an horſe, near the fundament; alſo worms, *&c.* that deſtroy the graſs in bowling-greens, *&c.*

Bova'ta *Terræ* [*old Law*] as much land as one ox can till, or 28 acres, an *Ox-gate*.

Bouche *of court* } [*Law Term*] a certain quantity of
Bowge *of court* } proviſions allowed to a ſervant in a prince's palace; alſo an allowance of victuals, *&c.* from the king or noblemen to their knights, eſquires, *&c.* who attended them in any warlike expedition, *Fr.*

Bou'chet, a ſort of pear like the Beſidery.

Bo'ucons [with *Cooks*] ſtakes of veal with thin ſlices of fat bacon and gammon rolled up together.

Bo'uds, inſects that breed in malt, called alſo *Weevils* or *Pepes*.

Bove'ria } [in *old Writings*] an ox-houſe or ox-
Bove'rium } ſtall; a neat-houſe, or cow-houſe.

Bove'ttus [*old Law*] a young ſteer, or cut bullock, *L.*

To Bo'uge *out* [probably of *bouge*, F. of *bulga*, L. a *Bag*] to ſtick out rounding with a belly.

Bo'ugh [of boȝ, *Sax.*] a branch of a tree.

Bovi'llans [with *Cooks*] ſmall pies made of the breaſts of roaſted capons minced with calves-udder, *&c.* F.

Bovi'llon [with *Farriers*] is a lump of fleſh or excreſcence growing either upon or juſt by the fruſh, which makes the fruſh ſhoot out like a lump, which is called the fleſh blowing upon the fruſh, and makes a horſe halt, *F.*

Boui'llon, broth made of ſeveral ſorts of boil'd meat, *F.*

Boulder *Walls* [*Architect.*] certain walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid on a ſtrong mortar; uſed where the ſea has a beach caſt up, *&c.*

Boulete [with *Horſemen*] a term uſed of a horſe, when the fetlock or paſtern joint bends forward, and out of its natural ſituation, *F.*

BOULTI'NE [with *Architect.*] a convex moulding, whose convexity is but $\frac{1}{4}$ of the circle, and is placed next below the plinth in the *Tuscan* and *Dorick* capital.

A BOUNCE, a sudden noise, as of gun-powder, &c. also a boast.

To BOUNCE, to brag, to vapour or speak boastingly; also to make a crack with a very loud noise, as gun-powder.

BOUND [of Bindan, *Sax.*] obligated; also tied.

To BOUND [probably of *bondir*, F.] to rebound or leap back.

BOUND, *going* [probably of abunden, *Sax.* ready] a metaphor taken from soldiers, who when they are about to march, bind or truss up baggage] *Whither are you bound?* a phrase used as to voyages or journeys by land.

BOU'NDARY, that which serves to set out the limits or bounds of a country.

BOU'NDEN [of Bond, *Sax.*] pertaining to obligation, &c.

BO'UNDLESSNESS [of bondleay, *Sax.*] having no bounds or limits.

BOUNGRACE [with *seamen*] a bongrace.

BOU'NTEOUS } [probably of *Bonus*, L.] generous, li-
BOU'NTIFUL } beral, free.

BOU'NTEOUSNESS [of *bonté*, F. of *bonitas*, L.] a giving plenteously.

BOU'NTIFULNESS, fulness of bounty, liberality.

BOUN'TY [*Bonté*, F. *Bonitas*, L.] liberality, generosity.

To BOURGEON [*bourgeonner*, F.] to bud, to shoot, to put forth buds.

BOURN [Bourn, *Du.* or Bopn, *Sax.*] the head of a fountain or spring; a rivulet or brook] whence several towns situated on brooks add *Bourn* to their names, as *Sittingbourn*.

BOURGEO'ISE [in *Cookery*] as veal dressed *à la bourgeoise*, i. e. after the city fashion, veal stakes larded, spiced, and stewed with thin slices of bacon, &c.

To BO'USE, *see* to *bowse*.

BOU'TEFEU, an incendiary, a wilful firer of houses; a sower of strife and dissension; a fire-brand of sedition, F.

BOUTON, a *button for a garment*; also a bud of plants, also a pimple or rising in the skin, F.

BOU'TON [*Cookery*] a dish of bards of bacon, covered with a farce and ragoo, and baked between 2 fires, F.

BOUT [of behten, *Sax.* to beat] stroke, blow, attempt, trial.

BOUT [with *Horsemen*] a term used of a horse, when he is over-done, and quite spent with fatigue.

BOW [boga of bygan, *Sax.* to bend] an instrument for shooting arrows.

BOW [with *Mathematicians*] an instrument formerly used in navigation to take the height of the *Sun*.

BOW [with *Shipwrights*] a beam of wood or brass, with 3 long screws that direct a lath of wood or steel to any part, commonly used to make draughts of ships, &c.

BOW *of a ship* [with *Shipwrights*] is her broadest part before, beginning at the loof, and composing ends of the stern, and ending at the sternmost part of the forecastle.

A bold BOW [of a *Ship*] is a broad bow.

Lean BOW [of a *Ship*] is a narrow thin bow.

BOW *pieces* [in a *Ship*] are the pieces of ordnance at her bow.

BOW *Anchors* } anchors that are carried in the ship's
BOWERS } bower.

BOW-BEARERS [in a *Forest*] certain officers.

To BOWEL [of *bouyau*, F. or *botulus*, L. a pudding] to take out the bowels.

BOW'ELS [*Bouyau*, F. or of *botulus*, L. a pudding] the guts; also figuratively, compassion, commiseration.

BOW'ER [of Bup of bupe, *Sax.* a parlour] an arbour made or covered with trees or greens interwoven.

BOW'ESS } [in *Falconry*] a young hawk so called, when
BOW'ET } she draws any thing out of her nest, and covets to clamber on the boughs.

BOWGE [with *Mariners*] a rope fastened to the middle of the outside of a sail, serving to make it stand closer to the wind.

A BOWGE *of Court*, see *Bouge*.

A BOWL [prob. of *Bulla*, L. a bubble, or of βῶλος, *Gr.* a round clod, or *boule*, *F.* or **boll**, *Du.*] a round ball of wood for the play of bowls.

To BOWL [*Jouer à la boule*, F.] to play with bowls on a bowling-green, &c.

A BOWL [bolla, *Sax. Boule*, F.] a vessel or cup of wood, metal or earthen ware to drink out of.

BOWL [of a *Ship*] a round space at the head of the mast for the men to stand in.

Sharp the BOW-LINE [*Sea Term*] signifies hale it tight, or pull it hard.

Hale up the BOW-LINE [*Sea Term*] signifies hale it harder, forward on.

Check the BOW-LINE }
Ease the BOW-LINE } [*Sea Terms*] which import, let
Run up the BOW-LINE } it be more slack.

BOW-LINE } [with *Mariners*] a rope made fast to the
BOWLING } leetch of the outside of a sail, by 2, 3 or 4 other ropes, like a crow's-foot, which is called the *Bowling-bridle*. Its use is to make the sails stand sharp or close by a wind.

BO'WLING *Knot* [with *Sailors*] a sort of knot that will not slip, by which the bowling bridle is fastened to the crengles.

To BOWLT a *Coney* [*Hunting term* of *bouter*, Fr.] to start or put up a coney.

To BOWSE [some derive it of bapten, *Du.* others of φυσάω to blow up the skin; but *Vossius* of *bus*, L.] to drink hard, or stoutly.

BOWSE *away* [with *Sailors*] a term used when they would have all the men, haling at any rope, pull together.

BOW'SER [*Boursier*, F.] the purser or treasurer of a college in an university.

BOW'SING [with *Falconers*] is when a hawk drinks frequently; but yet is continually thirsty.

BOW'SING *upon the tack* [with *Sailors*] signifies haling upon the tack.

BOW'YER [of Boga, *Sax.*] a maker of bows and arrows.

BOX [boxe, *Sax.*] a wooden vessel, small and great, as a money-box, a chest, &c.

BOX [box-tpeop, *Sax.*] the box-tree, or box-wood.

BOX [in *Traffick*] certain different quantities and weights of certain commodites.

BOX *and Needle* [with *Mathematicians*] a small compass apply'd to a theodolite or other such instrument used in surveying, &c. to find out how any place is situated, by the point of a needle touched with a loadstone's pointing towards the *North*.

BOY [prob. of παῖς, *Gr.* but *Minsæus* derives it of bube, *Teut.*] a male child, a lad.

BOY'AU, a bowel, a gut, *Fr.*

BOYAU [in *Fortificat.*] a gut or branch of the trenches, or a ditch covered for a parapet, serving for a communication between 2 trenches: also a line drawn winding about, in order to inclose several tracts of ground, or to attack some works.

BOY'ISHNESS, the acting like a boy.

BRA'BBLER [of Brabbelen, *Du.*] a wrangler, a brawler.

BRABA'NT, so called of *Brabo*, a noble *Roman*, and relation to *Julius Cæsar*, who attended him in his *Gallick* expedition. A dutchy. The people of *Antwerp* tell you a story of a giant that was vanquished by *Brabo*, that had a castle where *Antwerp* is now built, who used to cut off the hands of all that he took, and throw them into the *Scheld*, whom *Brabo* served in the same manner.

BRA'CCO [*old Law*] a large fleet hound, or hunting dog.

BRACE [prob. of *embrasser*, Fr.] to tie, bind, or encompass and draw tight together with some cord string, &c.

BRAKE [a *Hunting term*] a couple or pair, as of bucks, dogs, foxes, hares, &c.

BRACE [at *Milan*] a measure equal to 2 or 3 ells *English*.

BRACE [at *Venice*] a measure equal to 1, 96 ells *English*.

BRACES [with *Arch.*] are irons that fasten beams, or cramp-irons to hold stones together.

BRACES [in a *Ship*] are ropes which belong to all the yards, 2 to each yard, except the *Missen*, the use of which is to square the yard, *i. e.* to set it square, or even across the ship.

BRACES [of a *Coach*] thick thongs of leather on which it hangs.

To BRA'CE *the Yard* [*Sea Phrase*] is to bring the yard to either side.

BRACED, fastened together, or joined with a brace; also buckled.

BRACED [in *Heraldry*] the intermingling of 3 cheveronels, as *Azure*, a chief *Or* and 3 cheveronels, braced in the base of the Escutcheon.



BRA'CELET [of *Brachium*, *L.* the arm] an ornament for the wrists of women.

BRA'CELET [in *Military Affairs*] a piece of defensive armour for the arm, *Fr.*

BRACE'LETS [*old Records*] hounds or beagles of the ſmaller and ſlower kind.

BRACENA'RIUS [*Ant. Deeds*] a huntſman or maſter of the hounds.

BRACH a bitch or female dog.

BRACE'TUS' } [*old Law*] the beagle or ſmaller hound.
BRACHETUS }

BRACHE'TA, a bitch, *old Law.*

BRA'CHIA [in *Botanick* writers] the arms of trees, *&c.* are thoſe thicker branches into which the trunk is divided, by way of ſimilitude, taken from the arms of a human body, *L.*

BRA'CHIÆUS *Externus* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the *Cubitus*, which ſeems to be the third beginning of the *Gemellus*; and which is inſerted with it in the cavity of the ſhoulder-bone which receives the *Olecranium*, *L.*

BRACHIÆUS *Internus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the elbow, ariſing from the inner part of the ſhoulder-bone, at the inſertion of the *Deltoides* and *Coraco-brachialis* muſcles, is implanted to the upper and fore-part of the bone *Ulna*, *L.*

BRACHIALE, the wriſt; alſo a bracelet or bracer; a wriſt-band, *L.*

BRACHI'OLUM, a little arm, *L.*

BRACHIOLUM [with *Mathematicians*] a member of an inſtrument uſed upon Aſtrolabes, *&c.* and uſually made of braſs, with ſeveral joints, that the end or point may be ſet to any degree of the Aſtrolabe, ſometimes called a *creeping index.*

BRACHIUM [with *Anatomiſts*] a member of the body, conſiſting of the arm, properly ſo called, the elbow and the hand.

BRACHIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the arm or bough of a tree, a branch, *L.*

BRA'CHMANS } [ſo called of *Brachman* or *Bramba*, the
BRA'MENS } preſcriber of their rights or laws]
BRA'MINS } prieſts or learned men in *Eaſt India*, anciently a ſort of philoſophers, which from their going naked were called gymnoſophiſts, and were to the *Indians*, as the *Chaldees* to the *Aſſyrians*, and the *Magi* to the *Perſians*, and the *Druids* to the ancient *Britons* and *Gauls*. They were had in great reverence by the people, living for the moſt part auſtere and ſolitary lives, in caves and deſerts, feeding upon herbs, being poorly apparelled, and for a time abſtaining from all carnal pleaſures; their opinions were, that the God *Achari* or *Wiſtnu* created the world by the adminiſtration of three perfect beings, whom he had firſt made for that deſign: theſe three are *Bramba*, *i. e.* penetration, by this he created the univerſe; by *Breſchen*, i. e. exiſting in all things, he preſerves it; and by *Mehaddia*, i. e. the great Lord, he will deſtroy it. They pretend to have received four books from *Bramba*, in which books all knowledge is comprehended, and they hold the *Metempſychoſis* or tranſmigration of ſouls, thro' ſeveral human bodies and beaſts, before they can arrive at pleaſure, and being purely ſpiritual; and for this reaſon they teach, that it is not lawful to kill, and eat any thing that is killed, and none of their tribes do eat any, but their ſoldiers; they alſo hold the fleſh of cows and peacocks as ſacred, and therefore they abſtain from it, and build hoſpitals for lame and decayed beaſts, and buy birds of the *Mahometans* to ſet them at liberty. By their auſtere lives, great faſtings, teaching the people, and expounding the myſteries of their religion to them, they have gotten a very great awe over the people, all over the *Indies*, and eſpecially upon the *Malabar* coaſts, and the brides are committed to the *Bramens* to be bleſſed by them, that the marriage may be happy.

BRACHE'RIUM, a truſs uſed in ruptures.

BRA'CHIAL [of *Brachium*] pertaining to the arm.

BRA'CHYCA'TALE'CTON Βραχυκατάληκτον, *Gr.*] a kind of verſe that wants a ſyllable at the end.

BRACHY'GRAPHY [Βραχυγραφία of βραχὺς ſhort, and γράφω writing] the art of ſhort-hand writing or characters.

BRACHY'LOGY [Βραχυλογία of βραχὺς and λόγος, *Gr.*] brevity, ſhortneſs of ſpeech or conciſeneſs of expreſſion.

BRACK [of bpecan, *Sax.* to break] a flaw or ſomething broken in any thing.

BRACI'NUM, the quantity of ale brew'd at one time.

BRA'CKET [*Braciello*, Ital.] with *Carpenters* a ſort of prop or ſtay for a ſhelf, *&c.*

BRACKETS [on *Ship-board*] ſmall knees of timber which ſerve to ſupport the galleries; alſo thoſe timbers which ſupport the gratings at the head.

BRA'CKISH [prob. of **brack**, *Du.* ſalt] ſaltiſh, ſomewhat ſalt.

BRA'CKISNESS [of **Brack**, *Du.* ſalt] ſaltiſhneſs.

BRADS, a ſort of ſlender nails without heads.

BRADYPEPSI'A [Βραδυπεψία of βραδὺς ſlow and πέψις *Gr.* digeſtion] a too ſlow digeſtion proceeding from a depraved diſpoſition of the acid ferments in the ſtomach.

To BRAG [prob. of *Bragner*, *Fr.* or **braggeren**, *Dut.* to walk in ſtate] to boaſt or vaunt.

BRA'GGARD } [**braggaert**, *Dut.*] a bragging,
BRAGGADO'CHIO } vaunting, vain glorious fellow, a coward.

BRA'GGET [**bragod**, *C. Brit.*] a ſort of drink made with ſpices, *&c.*

BRAID [**brepd**, *Sax.*] a ſmall lock or weft of hair; alſo a ſort of edging or narrow lace.

To BRAID [**brepden**, *Dut.*] to weave or plait the hair; alſo to curl.

BRAI'DED, faded, having loſt its colour.

BRAILS [in a *Ship*] are ſmall ropes, put through blocks or pulleys, faſtened on either ſide of the ties, ſo that they come down before the ſails: the uſe of them is to hale up the bunt when the ſail is acroſs, that it may either be taken up or let fall the more readily.

Hale up the BRAILS } [*Sea Phraſe*] is a command to
BRAIL *up the Sails* } to hale up the ſails in order to be furled or bound up cloſe to the yard.

BRAIN [bpæȝen, *Sax.*] that large, ſoft whitiſh maſs, incloſed in the *cranium* or ſcull, wherein all the organs of ſenſe terminate; and the ſoul is ſuppoſed principally to reſide; and perceives and judges of the ſenſation of all the ſentient parts, out of which it communicates the animal ſpirits, and diſcharges them into the nerves and ſinews, the brain is compoſed of the *cerebrum*, *cerebellum* and *medulla oblongata.*

To BRAIN, to daſh out the brains.

BRAIN [*metaphorically*] is uſed for wit and judgment. *Shuttle* BRAINED, unconſtant, fickle, wavering.

BRA'NCA *urſina* [*Botany*] brank *urſine*, or bear's-foot, *L.*

BRAI'NLESS [of **Brein**, *Du.* bpæȝen, *Sax.* the brain] witleſs.

BRAI'N-SICK, crazy-headed; alſo fickle, unconſtant.

BRAISES [in *Cookery*] meat dreſs'd *à la braize*, is either meat broiled upon the coals, or elſe baked in a campaign oven between two fires, one above and the other below.

BRA'IT [with *Jewellers*] a rough diamond.

BRA'KE [bpachan, *Sax.*] female fern.

BRA'KE [**braeck**, *Dut.*] an inſtrument for dreſſing flax or hemp, alſo the handle of a ſhip's pump; alſo a baker's kneading trough; alſo a ſharp bit or ſnaffle for horſes.

BRA'MBLE [bpæmble, *Sax.*] a prickly ſhrub.

BRAMBLE *Net* [with *Fowlers*] a ſort of net for catching birds.

A BRA'MBLING, a kind of bird, a mountain chaffinch.

BRA'N [**brann**, *C Brit.*] the huſk of ground corn.

BRAN [of bopn, *Sax.* a river] at the beginning or end of the names of places, denotes it to be a place at or near a river, as *Branſton.*

BRANCH [*branche*, F.] a bough of a tree; alſo a ſtock of a pedigree; alſo a horn of a ſtag's-head; alſo a ſhoot or part of a branched candleſtick.

BRANCH [by *Botaniſts*] is defined to be the diviſion of a ſtalk of a plant; in trees it is often called a bough.

To BRANCH *out*, to ſpread or divide into branches.

To BRANCH *Stand* [with *Falconers*] to make a hawk to take the branch, or leap from tree to tree, till the dog ſprings the partridge.

BRA'NCH, a canary-bird, of the firſt year brought up by the old one.

A *fruit* BRANCH [with *Gardeners*] that which ſhoots out of the cut of the preceding year, and is naturally of a conſiderable thickneſs.

A BRANCH *half wood* [with *Gardeners*] is one that is too groſs for a fruit branch, and too ſlender for a wood branch

Spurious wood BRANCHES [with *Gard.*] are ſuch as come otherwiſe than from the cuts of the preceding year; becauſe branches ſhould never come, but from thoſe of the laſt cut.

BRA'NCHED [in *Heraldry*] denotes any thing ſpread into branches.

BRA'NCHER [*Branchier*, F.] a young hawk or other bird newly out of the neſt, and flies from one branch to another.

BRA'NCHES [with *Architects*] the arches of *Gothick* vaults, which arches tranſverſing from one angle to another, diagonal-wiſe form a croſs between the other arches which make the ſides of the ſquare, of which the arches are diagonals.

BRA'NCHIA

BRA'NCHIA [βρόγχια, Gr] the gills of fiſhes which are compoſed of cartilages and membranes in the form of a leaf which ſerve inſtead of lungs to reſpire by.

BRANCHILE'T, a ſmall branch.

BRA'NCHINESS, the fulneſs or ſpreading of branches.

BRAND [Brand, *Sax.*] a piece or ſtick of burning wood; alſo a mark made with a red hot iron; a note of infamy or diſgrace.

BRAND *Iron*, an iron to brand or ſet a mark upon a ſentenc'd malefactor; alſo a trevet or other iron to ſet a boiling veſſel over the fire.

BRAND *Goose* } [brandgans, *Du. q.d.* a greyiſh gooſe]
BRANT *Goose* } a kind of wild fowl ſomewhat leſs than a common gooſe, ſo called from its dark colour like a burnt coal on the breaſt and wings.

To BRAND [of Brandeen, *Sax.*] to mark with a hot iron, to ſet a mark upon.

BRA'NDRUM, a little bit of cloth wherewith the bodies of ſaints and martyrs had been touch'd, put in a box, and ſet as a relick to ſuch as deſire it; or a piece of the *Corporal* on which the Euchariſt or Hoſt had been laid. This ſuperſtition was introduced as early as the year 600.

To BRA'NDISH [*brandir*, F.] to ſhake to and fro in the hand as a ſword; to make glitter with ſhaking.

BRA'NDLING [with *Anglers*] a ſmall worm, called alſo the Dew Worm.

BRA'NDRITH, a rail or fence about a well.

BRA'NDY [*brande vin*, F. prob. of **branden**, *Dut.* to burn] a ſtrong water or ſpirituous inflammable liquor diſtilled off from the lees of wine, *&c.*

To BRA'NGLE [prob. of abælgen, *Sax.* or **balgen**, *Teut.* to be angry] to bicker, quarrel, ſcold or brawl.

BRANK, the grain or plant called alſo *Buckwheat.*

BRANK *Urſin*, ſee *Branca Urſina.*

BRASED [*Heraldry*] or three kids paſſing one another croſs-wiſe, ſee *Braced.*

BRASIA'TOR [*Old Statutes*] a brewer, *L.*

BRASIA'TRIX, a woman-brewer, *L.*

BRASI'NA } *Old Stat.*] a brewhouſe.
BRASINA'RIA }

BRASMA'TIAS, a kind of earthquake, when the earth moves directly upwards.

BRASS [Bræſ, *Sax.*] a factitious metal made of copper melted with *Lapis Calaminaris.*

BRA'SSETS, armour for the arms, *Fr.*

BRA'SSICA [*Botany*] cole-wort; alſo colly-flower, *L.*

BRA'SSICOURT } [with *Horſemen*] an horſe whoſe fore
BRA'CHICOURT } legs are bended naturally.

BRA'SSINESS [of Bræſineſſe, *Sax.*] a being braſſy.

BRAT [Brat, *Sax.*] a young child, ſo called by way of contempt; a child born of mean parentage; alſo a coarſe apron.

BRAVA'DO [*bravade*, F.] a vain-glorious boaſting, vaunting, daring or vapouring, *Span.*

BRAVE, couragious, ſtout, gallant, excellent, *F.*

A BRAVE } [*un faux brave*, F.] a bully, a hectoring
A BRAVO } blade, a ſwaggering fellow.

To BRAVE *it* [*braver*, F.] to act the Bravo, to dare, to hector, to affront.

BRA'VERY [*braverie*, Fr.] courage, valour; alſo finery, gallantry.

BRAURO'NIA [Βραυρωνία, Gr.] an *Athenian* Feſtival celebrated to *Diana*, called *Brauronia* of *Brauron* an *Athenian* borough, where was the famous ſtatue of this goddeſs, which was brought from *Scythia Taurica* by *Iphigenia.* The victim offered in ſacrifice was a goat, and certain men ſung one of *Homer's Iliads.* The moſt remarkable perſons at this ſolemnity were young virgins, about ten years of age, habited in yellow gowns, and conſecrated to *Diana.* Theſe were called Ἄρκτοι, *i.e.* Bears, for the following reaſon. There was a Bear among the *Phlaſidæ*, the inhabitants of a borough of *Attica*, which was ſo far diveſted of its natural fierceneſs, that it became ſo tame and tractable, that they uſually admitted it to eat and play with them, and it did them no harm; but a young maid once unluckily happening to be too familiar with it, the bear tore her to piece, and was afterwards ſlain by the virgin's brethren. After this a dreadful peſtilence happen'd in *Attica*; as a remedy of which, they were adviſed by an oracle to appeaſe the anger of *Diana* for the bear, by conſecrating virgins to her in memory of it. The *Athenians* punctually executed this command, and enacted a law, that no virgin ſhould be married till ſhe had performed this ceremony.

To BRAWL [prob. of **bracler**, *Dan.* or **brullen**, *Dut.* to bellow, or of *brouiller*, Fr.] to chide, wrangle, or ſcold aloud.

BRAWL [*brouillerie*, F.] a ſquabble, a wrangling, a noiſy ſcolding; alſo a dance.

BRAWN [very prob. of Barpun, of Bar a Boar, and pun, *Sax.* hard, *q. d.* the hardeſt and firmeſt fleſh of a boar] the fleſh of a boar ſouſed or pickled.

BRA'WNINESS [of *Brawn*, of Bar and pun, *Sax.*] ſinewineſs, hardneſs and ſtrongneſs.

BRA'WNY [prob. of barpuning, *Sax.*] full of brawn or ſinews; fleſhy, luſty, ſtrong.

To BRAY [of brecan, *Sax.* or *brayer*, Fr.] to pound in a mortar; alſo to temper ink as Printers do.

To BRAY [*barrire*, L. *braire*, F.] to make a noiſe or cry like an aſs.

Falſe BRAY [*Fort.*] a falſe trench made to hide a real one.

BRAY, in the ancient *Gauliſh* language, ſignifies wet or marſhy ground, and is found in many *French* names of places, as *Follunbray*, *Guibray*, *Vanbray*, &c.

BRA'YER [with *Printers*] an inſtrument to temper the ink.

BRAY [in *Falconry*] a pannel or piece of leather ſlit to bind up the wings of an hawk.

To BRAZE [of Bræſ, *Sax.*] to cover or ſolder with braſs.

BRA'ZED [in *Heraldry*] as three cheverons *brazed*, i. e. one claſping another, it is derived of the *French* Word *Bras*, which ſignifies an arm; mens arms being often folded one with another.

BRA'ZEN, made of braſs; alſo impudent.

BRA'ZENNESS [of *Braſs*] appearing like braſs; alſo impudence.

BRA'ZIER, one who makes or ſells braſs ware.

BREACH [of brecan, *Sax.* to break] a breaking of peace or friendſhip, a falling out; alſo a breaking of the bank of a river, *&c.*

BREACH [in a *Fortification*] the ruin of any part of the works or walls beaten down by cannon, or blown up by mines, in order to take the place by aſſault or ſtorm.

To clear a BREACH, is to remove the rubbiſh out of it.

BREAD [Breað, of Bretan, *Sax.* to nouriſh] a common edible made of corn, needing no deſcription.

BREAD *of Treet* [Stat. of Aſſize 51 *Henry* III.] houſehold bread.

BREAD *Room* [in a *Ship*] the room where the biskets or bread is kept.

BREADTH [Bradnyſſe, *Sax.*] broadneſs, wideneſs.

To BREAK [brecan, *Sax.*] to part or divide forcibly aſunder, or in pieces.

A BREAK, a turning Bankrupt, a being or pretending to be inſolvent.

To BREAK *Bulk* [*Sea* Phraſe] is to take part of the ſhip's cargo out of the hold.

To BREAK *Ground* [*Milit.* Phraſe] is to open the trenches, or begin the works for carrying the ſiege of a fortified place.

To BREAK *a Deer* [with *Carvers*] is to cut up that piece of veniſon brought to the table.

To BREAK *a Horſe in Trotting* [with *Horſemen*] is to make him tight upon the hand by trotting, in order to make him fit for a gallop.

BREAM [*brame*, F.] a kind of fiſh.

To BREAM *a ſhip*, ſee *To Broom.*

BREAST [Breoſt, *Sax.*] a prominent fleſhy part on the outſide of the *Thorax* of a human body, whoſe uſe in women is to ſeparate the milk; and it is alſo one of the three venters or hollow ſpaces in an animal body which contains the heart and lungs.

BREAST *Caskets* [with *Mariners*] the largeſt and longeſt caskets, which are a ſort of ſtrings placed in the middle of the yard.

BREAST *Faſt* [in a *Ship*] a rope faſten'd to ſome part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like.

BREAST *Hooks* [with *Shipwrights*] are the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen her ſtem and all the fore-part of the ſhip.

BREAST *Pain* [with *Farriers*] a diſeaſe in horſes.

BREAST *Plough* [with *Husbandmen*] a plough uſed for parting turf for *Denſhiring* land, and driven by the breaſt.

BREAST *Ropes* [*Sea* Term] thoſe ropes in a ſhip which faſten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels hold the yards faſt to the maſt.

BREAST *Work* [in *Fortification*] the ſame as *Parapet*, which ſee.

BREATH [bræðe, *Sax.*] the air received and diſcharged by human or animal bodies, by dilatation and compreſſion of the lungs.

To BREATHE [prob. of Brað ian *Sax.*] to receive and diſcharge the air as above.

Brea'thless, void of breath, dead.

Bre'cca, a breach, decay, or any other want of repair, *O. L. Deeds.*

Breck [prob. of bꝛecan, *Sax.* to break] a gap in an hedge.

Bre'dwite [Bꝛeaꝺ pi̇ꝺe, *Sax.*] an impoſition of amerciaments or fines for defaults in the aſſize of bread.

Breech [prob. of bꝛeece, *Sax.* or of **breech**, *Du.*] the backſide or arſe.

To Breech, to whip.

Breech [with *Gunners*] the hindermoſt part of a piece of ordnance.

Bree'ches [of bꝛeece, *Sax.*] clothing, or a garment for men's thighs from the waiſt to the knees.

Bree'chings [*Sea* Term] ropes in a ſhip by which the guns are laſh'd faſt to the ſides of the ſhip.

To Breed [bꝛeꝺan, *Sax.*] to produce as animals; alſo to be produced; alſo to nouriſh.

Breed [with *Horſemen*] a place where mares for breed and ſtallions are kept in order to raiſe a ſtud.

Bree'ding [of bꝛeꝺan, *Sax.*] producing, nouriſhing; alſo education.

Breez [*brezza*, Ital. *briſe*, F.] a freſh gall of wind blowing from the ſea or land alternately for ſome certain hours of the day or night, only ſenſible near the coaſt.

Breez [Bꝛioza, *Sax.*] an inſect called the gad-fly or horſe-fly.

Bre'gma [βρέγμα, of βρέχω to water, becauſe thoſe parts are generally obſerved to be moiſt] the forepart of the head; or, as ſome ſay, the forehead bone, or the ſide and ſhelving bone of the *Cranium* on each ſide of the *Sagittal Suture.*

Breho'ne [in *Ireland*] a judge, whence the *Iriſh Law* is called the *Brehone Law.*

Bre'photrophy [*brephotrophia*, L. of βρεφοτροφία, of βρεφὸς a babe, and τροφὴ, *Gr.* nouriſhment] an hoſpital for orphans.

Brest [*Architecture*] that member of a column called alſo the *Thorus* or *Tore.*

Brest *Summers* [*Archit.*] pieces in the outer parts of timber-buildings, and the middle floors into which the girders are framed.

Bret [*bretoneau*, F.] a kind of fiſh of the turbet kind, called alſo *Burt* or *Brut.*

Brete'sse [in *Heraldry*] is *French*, what they frequently call *des Baſtonades*, and the *Engliſh* call embattled, counter-embatteled, that is embatteled on both ſides.

Bretoy'se, the law of the marches anciently uſed among the *Britons* or *Welſh.*

Breve [in *Law*] a writ directed to the Chancellor, Judges, &c. ſo termed becauſe it is expreſs'd in few words.

Breve [in *Muſick*] a note or character of time in the form of a diamond ſquare, without any tail, and equivalent to two meaſures or minims.

Breve *Perquirere*, to purchaſe a writ or licence of trial in the king's court, whence ariſes the cuſtom of paying ſix ſhillings and eight pence if the debt be forty pounds; ten ſhillings and eight pence if an hundred, and ſo upwards.

Breve *de recto* [in *Law*] a writ of right, or a licence for an ejected perſon to ſue for the poſſeſſion of an eſtate that is detained from him.

Breve *Vas* [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſhort veſſel or vein which paſſes from the ſtomach to the veiny branch of the ſpleen.

Bre'viary [*breviarium*, L.] a kind of Popiſh Maſs-Book.

Bre'viate [*breviatum*, L.] an extract or copy of a proceſs, deed or writing, compriz'd in few words.

Bre'viature, an Abbreviation, &c.

Bre'vibus & *rotulis liberandis* [in *Law*] a mandate or writ directed to a ſheriff, requiring him to deliver the county, with the appurtenances, rolls, briefs, &c. pertaining to that office, to the new ſheriff that is choſen in his room.

Brevie'r, a ſmall ſort of printing letter.

Bre'vis } [in *Botanick* Writers] ſhort, *brevi*, *brevibus*,
Bre've } with ſhort.

Bre'vior } ſhorter, *breviore*, *breviori*, *brevioribus*, with
Bre'vius } ſhorter, *L.*

Bre'vis *Muſculus* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the *Radius*, which ariſes from the ſuperior and poſterior part of the *humerus*, and helps to ſtretch out the hand forward, *L.*

Brevis *Palmaris* [with *Anat.*] lies under the *Aponeuroſis* of the *Palmaris*, ariſing from the bone of the *Metacarpus*, which ſuſtains the little finger, and paſſes tranſverſly from that bone and that of the *Carpus*, which lies above the reſt, and is inſerted into the eighth bone of the *Carpus.* The uſe of it is to make the palm of the hand concave or hollow.

Brevis *Radii* [*Anat.*] comes from the outward and ſuperior part of the *Ulna*, and paſſes round the *Radius*, and is inſerted into the ſuperior and forepart of it below the tendon of the *Biceps.* Its uſe is to turn the palm of the hand upwards.

Brevi'loquence [*breviloquentia*, L.] ſhort or conciſe ſpeaking.

Brevi'ssimus } the ſhorteſt, *breviſſimo*, *breviſſimâ*,
Brevi'ssima } *breviſſimis*, L. with the ſhorteſt.
Brevi'ssimum }

Bre'vity [*brevitas*, L.] briefneſs, conciſeneſs or ſhortneſs of expreſſion.

To Brew [bꝛipan, *Sax.*] to make Ale, Beer, &c.

Brewe'ss } thin ſlices or thick cruſts of bread ſoaked
Brewi'ss } in fat pottage.

Bria'reus, the Poets tell us that *Briareus* had an hundred hands, but the truth of this fable is this; *Briareus*, *Cottus* and *Gyges* dwelt in a city of *Oreſtias* call'd *Hecatonchiria* (ἑκατονχείρια, *i. e.* an hundred hands) hence it was a common ſaying, that they having an hundred hands, coming to the aſſiſtance of the gods, drove the *Titans* out of *Olympus.*

To Bribe [prob. of Βραβεῖον, *Gr.* a reward or prize, or of *briber*, F. from *bribe* a piece of bread] to corrupt with gifts.

Bri'bery, the act of bribing or tampering.

Bribery [in *Law*] is when any man belonging to a court of juſtice, or great officer takes any fee, gift or reward for doing his office, of any perſon except of the king only.

Bri'bors } [in *Law*] ſuch perſons as pilfer, filch, or
Bri'bours } embezzle the goods of other men.

Brick [**Bricke**, *Du.*] a claiey earth, tempered, moulded into a long ſquare and burnt; it is uſed in building.

Brick [with *Chymical* Writers] is expreſs'd by this character

Bri'ckbat [prob. of **Bricke**, *Du.* or bꝛi̇c, *Sax.* and *batu*, F. beaten or broken off] a broken bit.

Brick-kiln [of **Bricke**, *Du.* and Cyln, *Sax.*] a place for burning bricks.

Brico'le } [at *Tennis-play*] the rebound of a ball after
Brico'll } a ſide ſtroke.

Brico'ls, Engines anciently uſed for battering the walls of towns or caſtles, *F.*

To Brico'le [*bricoler*, F.] to give a bricole, to paſs a ball, to toſs it ſideways.

Bri'dal, pertaining to a bride.

Bride [bꝛiꝺ, perhaps of bꝛeꝺan, *Sax.* to cheriſh or keep warm] a new-married woman.

Bride [of bꝛiꝺ and ȝꝛoom, *Sax.* a ſervant; becauſe upon the wedding-day it was the cuſtom for him to ſerve at table] the ſpouſe or husband of a bride.

Bridge [bꝛiȝȝe, *Sax.*] a paſſage of wood or ſtone, &c. made over a river.

Bridge *of Boats* [in *Milit. Affairs*] are boats made of copper and joined ſide by ſide till they reach croſs a river, which being covered with planks, are marched over by the ſoldiery.

Bridge *of Ruſhes* [*Milit. Art*] one that is made of great bundles of ruſhes bound faſt together, over which planks being laid and faſten'd, are laid over marſhy places to be paſſed over either by foot or horſe.

Draw Bridge [in *Fortification*] one that is faſtened with ſtrong hinges at one end only, ſo that the other may be drawn up, and then the bridge ſtands upright to obſtruct the paſſage either of a ditch or moat.

Flying Bri'dges [in an *Army*] are alſo boats with planks and neceſſaries for joining and making a bridge in a very ſhort time, being two ſmall bridges laid over one another, in ſuch manner that the uppermoſt ſtretches or runs out by certain cords running thro' pullies placed along the ſides of the under-bridge, which puſh it forwards, till the end of it reach to the place it is deſigned to be fixed in. It is alſo made of large boats with planks laid over them, and other neceſſaries.

Bridge *of Communication* [in *Fortification*] is a bridge made over a river, by means of which, two armies or two forts, that are ſeparated by the river, have a free communication one with the other.

Bridge [with *Gunners*] the two pieces of timber which go between the two tranſums of a gun-carriage, on which the bed reſts.

Bridges [in *Heraldry*] may intimate that the bearers have formerly obtain'd them for their arms, either for having built bridges for the ſervice of the publick, or an alluſion to the name, as of *Trowbridge.*

Floating Bridge [*Milit. Art*] a bridge made in form of a work in Fortification call'd a Redoubt, conſiſting of two boats

boats covered with planks, which are ſolidly framed, ſo as to bear either horſe or cannon.

To Bri'dle [bꝛiꝺelian, *Sax.*] to keep in a horſe with the bridle or reins; alſo to draw up the chin in order to look ſtately, as women do; alſo to curb or keep under our paſſions.

A Bri'dle [bꝛiꝺle, *Sax.*] a head-ſtall with reins to hold in and guide a horſe.

To ſwallow the Bridle } [with *Horſemen*] are terms uſed
To drink the Bridle } of a horſe that has too wide a mouth and too narrow a bitmouth, ſo that the bit riſes too high and gathers or furls the lips, and miſplaces itſelf above that place of the barrs, where the preſſure ſhould be, by which means the curb is miſplaced and ſhov'd too high.

Bridle *Hand* [in *Horſemanſhip*] the left hand.

Brief [of *brevis*, L. ſhort] ſhort; alſo common or rife.

Brief } [in *Law*] a writ whereby a man is ſummoned
Breve } or attach'd to anſwer any action; or it is taken in a larger ſenſe, for any writ in writing iſſued out of the king's courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, whereby any thing is commanded to be done, in order to Juſtice, or the execution of the king's command.

Brief, Letters Patent, or licence to any ſufferer for collecting the charitable benevolence of the people, for any private or publick loſs.

Apoſtolical Brief, a letter which the Pope ſends to Princes and other magiſtrates concerning any publick affairs.

Brief [in *Muſick*] a meaſure of quantity which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up, and is thus marked (1).

Brie'fness [of *brief* or *brevite*, F. *brevis* or *brevitas*, L.] brevity.

Brier [bꝛæꝛ, *Sax.* ſuppos'd of bꝛecan, *Sax.* to break, becauſe it ſcars the skin] a pricky plant.

Brie'ze [*briſe*, Fr. *brezza*, Ital.] a chilly or cool wind.

Breez *Wind*, a ſoft, gentle gale of wind.

Bri'ga [*O. Law*] contention, quarrel.

Briga'de [*Milit. Art*] a party or diviſion of a body of ſoldiers, whether horſe or foot, *F.*

Brigade [of *Horſe*] is a body of 8, 10, or 12 ſquadron.

Brigade [of *Foot*] a body of 4, 5 or 6 battalions, commanded by a brigadier.

Brigadee'r } an officer in an army who commands
Brigadie'r } a brigade.

Bri'gand, a highway man, a robber, alſo a vagabond.

Bri'gandine, a coat of mail, or a ſort of ancient defenſive armour, conſiſting of thin jointed ſcales or plates, pliant and eaſy to the body.

Briganti'ne, a ſmall, flat, open, light veſſel, going both with ſails and oars, either for fighting or giving chaſe, *F.*

Bri'gbote } [of [bꝛiȝȝe and boꝺe, *Sax.*] a contri-
Bru'gbote } bution towards repairing or building of bridges.

Bright [beoꝓhꝺ, *Sax.*] lucid, ſhining, light.

Bri'ghtness [bꝛýȝtneȝȝe, *Sax.*] ſhiningneſs, lucidneſs.

Brigi'dians, an order of religious Perſons founded by *Brigidia*, a princeſs of *Sweden*.

Bri'llant [with *Lapidaries*] a diamond cut artificially.

Brillant, glittering, ſparkling, bright, ſhining, *Fr.*

Bri'llant [with *Horſemen*] a brisk, high-mettled, ſtately horſe, that has a rais'd neck, a high motion, excellent haunches upon which he riſes tho' never ſo little put on.

Brilla'nte [in *Muſ.*] intimates that they are to play in a brisk, lively manner.

Brils, the hair on the eye-lid of an horſe.

Bri'm [bꝛimme, *Sax.*] the utmoſt edge, as of a hat, glaſs, plate, cup, flower, *&c.*

To Brim, as *to go to Brim*, ſaid of a ſow, when ſhe is ready or inclined to take the boar.

A Bri'mmer, a glaſs or cup filled up to the brim with any liquors.

Bri'mming, the act of generation between a boar and a ſow.

Bri'mstone [of bꝛýn, *Sax.* a fire or burning, and ȝꝛan, *Sax.* a ſtone] a mineral well known.

Bri'mstone *flour*, a plant.

Bri'mstony, dawbed with or of the nature of brimſtone.

Bri'nded } variegated, or being of divers colours.
Bri'ndled }

Brine [of bꝛýne, *Sax.* the ſalt ſea] ſalt liquor or pickle; alſo uſed by the Poets for the ſea; alſo a ſalt water of which ſalt is made.

To Bring [bꝛingan, *Sax.*] to cauſe to come, to conduct, to fetch to a perſon or place.

To Bring *in a Horſe* [with *Horſemen*] is to keep down the noſe of a horſe that bores, and toſſes his noſe up to the wind.

Bri'ngers *Up* [*Milit.* Term] the whole laſt men in a battalion drawn up, or the laſt men in every file.

Bri'nish } [of bꝛýne, *Sax.*] pertaining to or of the
Bri'ny } quality of brine.

Bri'niness [of bꝛýneneȝȝe, *Sax.*] ſaltneſs, like the ſea.

Bri'ony, ſee *Bryony*.

Brise [*Husbandry*] a ſort of ground which has lain long untilled.

Brisk [prob. of **friſch**, *Teut.*] vigorous, lively, ſprightly, merry, jovial.

Bri'sket [*briſket*, F.] that part of the breaſt which lies next to the ribs.

Brisket *of a Horſe*, is the fore-part of the neck at the ſhoulder.

Bri'skness [prob. of **friſch**, *Teut.*] livelineſs, ſprightlineſs.

Brisk [in *Blazonry*] a *French* Term, which ſignifies broken, and in their way of *Blazon* implies an Ordinary, that has ſome part of it broken off.

Bri'stle [bꝛiȝl, *Sax.*] ſtrong hair ſtanding erect on a boar's back.

Bristle *Tails*, a kind of flies.

Bristly [of bꝛiȝl, *Sax.*] having or full of briſtles.

To Bri'stle [bꝛiȝlian, *Sax.*] to erect the hairs on the Back like an enraged boar.

Bristol *Stones*, a kind of ſoft diamonds found in a rock near the City of *Briſtol*.

Bri'sure [in *Fortif.*] a line of 4 or 5 fathoms, in length parallel to the line of defence, which, according to *Vauban*, is for making a hollow tower, or to cover the concealed flank, that the enemy's guns may not overturn the guns placed upon the concealed flank.

Brisure [in *Blazonry*] is in *French* derived from *briſer*, *F.* to break, becauſe they ſeem to break the principal figure, what the *Engliſh* expreſs by differences, and is us'd to diſtinguiſh between the elder and younger brothers and baſtards in a coat of arms, as a label, half moon, *&c.*

Brita'nica [*Botany*] the great water-dock, *L.*

To Brite } [among *Husbandmen*] barley, wheat, hops,
To Bright } *&c.* are ſaid to brite when they grow over-ripe or ſhatter.

Bri'tish, of or pertainining to *Great Britain*.

Bri'ttle [bꝛittel, *Sax.*] apt to break, weak, frail.

Bri'ttleness [of Bꝛittel, *Sax.*] aptneſs to break.

Bri'za, the plant Dinkle-thorn.

Bri'zes, ſee *Briezes*.

Brize *Vents* [in *Gardening*] ſhelters on the north ſide of melon beds, where there are two walls.

A Broach [*broche*, Fr.] a ſpit for roaſting meat on.

Broach [with *Hunters*] a ſtart on the head of a young ſtag, growing ſharp like the end of a ſpit.

To Broach [*brocher*, Fr.] to ſpit meat; alſo firſt to publiſh or ſet abroad; alſo to tap beer.

Broad [bꝛoaꝺ, *Sax.*] wide, large in breadth.

Broad *Piece*, a golden coin ſome worth 23 ſhillings, and others 25.

To give a Broad *Side* [*Sea* Language] is to diſcharge all the great guns that are on one ſide of the ſhip at once.

Broca'do } [*broccato*, Ital.] a ſtuff or cloth of gold,
Brocca'do } ſilver or ſilk, raiſed and enriched with flowers, foliages, or other figures.

Brocca'rii [*Scotch* Law] mediators in any affair, buſineſs, bargain or tranſaction.

Brocr'lla [*Old Rec.*] a thicket or covert of buſhes; hence comes the *brouſing* of cattle, and brouſe of wood.

Broch } an old faſhioned piked ornament of gold
Brooch } anciently worn.

Bro'cha, an awl, a large packing needle.

Brochr'tte, a skewer to ſtick on or in meat.

Brochette [*Cookery*] a particular way of frying chickens.

Bro'chia [*Old* Law] a large can or pitcher.

Brock [bꝛock, *Sax.*] a badger.

Brock } [*brocart*, F.] a buck or hart of two years
Bro'cket } old, or of the third year.

Bro'cket's *Sifter*, a hind of the third year.

Bro'coli, an *Italian* plant of the colly-flower kind, *Ital.*

Bro'deha'lfpeny } an exemption from paying a
B'rodha'lfpeny } certain toll to the lord of the manour, *&c.* for ſetting up boards in a fair or market.

To Brogue } [prob. of *brouiller*, F. to trouble] to
To Broggle } fiſh for eels by troubling the water, becauſe by doing ſo they are the more eaſily taken.

Brogu'as,

BROGUES, wooden ſhoos worn by the *Iriſh*.

BROGUE *on the Tongue* [prob. of the *Iriſh Brogues*, a ſort of ſhoos] and at firſt was apply'd moſt uſually to them who are very tenacious of their *Iriſh* Idioms, &c. is a defect incident to moſt foreigners in pronouncing the *Engliſh* tongue or other acquired language, either with the accent, idiom, phraſe, or air of their own tongue.

To BROI'DER [*broder*, F.] to embroider.

To BROIL [either of bꝛoel, *Sax.* a wood, or *brouiller*, F.] *i. e.* to roaſt meat on the coals.

BROIL, diſturbance, trouble, falling out, a quarrel.

BRO'KAGE } the hire, pay or reward of a broker,
BRO'KERAGE } *i. e.* one who ſells goods for another; alſo the buſineſs or trade.

BROI'DERER [*un brodeur*, F.] an embroiderer.

BRO'KEN [of bꝛacan, *Sax.* to break] parted by breaking.

BROKEN *Radiation* [in *Catoptricks*] is the breaking of the beams of light as ſeen through a glaſs that is cut into ſeveral panes or pieces.

BRO'KEN RAY [in *Dioptricks*] *Ray of Refraction*, is a right line whereby the Ray of Incidence chuſes its rectitude or ſtraitneſs, and is broken in paſſing thro' the ſecond medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

BRO'KER [prob. of *procurator*, L. on account of their procuring chapmen to others, and *e contra*, or of bꝛecan. *Sax.* to break, becauſe in former times none but bankrupts were permitted to follow that employment] a kind of factor employ'd by merchants, &c.

Exchange BROKERS, are ſuch who make it their buſineſs to be acquainted with the courſe of Exchange, to give information to merchants how it goes, and to notify to ſuch perſons who have either money to receive or to pay beyond ſea, who are proper perſons to negotiate the Exchange with; their premium is two 8ths *per Cent.*

Pawn BROKERS, are ſuch as lend money to neceſſitous people upon pawns; alſo ſuch as buy and ſell old houſhold goods are called *Brokers.*

Stock BROKERS, are ſuch as buy and ſell ſhares of joint ſtocks of a Company or Corporation for other perſons, as the *Bank*, *South Sea*, *Eaſt India* Company, &c.

BROMAS [βρῶμος, Gr.] a ſort of grain called Wild Oats.

BRO'NCHANT [in *Blazonry*] is a *French* Term, and ſignifies ſurmounting or appearing, as *Bronchant ſur le tout*, is ſtanding out or ſhewing itſelf over all. As when an Eſcutcheon is *ſemé*, or ſtrew'd all over with *fleurs de lis*, or the like, and over them a beaſt or other things, that ſeems to cover ſo many of thoſe things, that the eſcutcheon is ſuppoſed to be ſtrew'd with all over; but that they are hid by that other bearing which ſtands before them.

BRO'NCHIA [βρόγχια, Gr.] certain hollow pipes diſperſed thro' the lungs which are branches of the windpipe.

BRO'NCHIALE [with *Anatomiſts*] a particular artery of the lungs.

BRONCHOCE'LE [of βρόγχος the wind-pipe, and κήλη a ſwelling, *Gr.*] a rupture of the throat, a tumour with a large neck riſing on the *bronchial* part of the *trachea.*

BRO'NCHICK *Muſcles*, the *Sternothyroides.*

BRONCHO'TOMY [βρογχοτομία, of βρόγχος the windpipe, and τέμνω, Gr. to cut] an operation of cutting into the wind-pipe, in a membraneous part between two rings, to prevent ſuffocation, &c. in a ſquinancy.

BRO'NCHUS [βρόγχος, Gr.] the middle, fiſtulous part of the wind-pipe, the forepart of which is compoſed of ſo many little rings.

BRONTE'A, a braſs engine in theatres, by which they imitate the thunder.

BRO'NTES [of βροντὴ, *Gr.* Thunder] one of the *Cyclops* or *Vulcan's* Journeymen, who made thunderbolts for *Jupiter.*

BRONTEU'S [of βροντὴ, Gr.] an appellation of *Jupiter*, and alſo of *Bacchus*, on account of the noiſe of drunken quarrels.

BRO'NTIAS [of βροντὴ, Gr.] a ſort of precious ſtone ſuppoſed to fall with thunder.

BRONTO'LOGY [βροντολογία, of βροντὴ and λογία diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of thunder.

BROOCH [*brocke*, F.] a collar of gold formerly worn about the necks of ladies.

BROOCH [with *Painters*] a painting all in one colour.

BROOD [bꝛoð, of bꝛeðan, *Sax.*] a company of chickens hatch'd by or going with one hen.

To BROOD [of bꝛeðan, *Sax.* to cheriſh] to ſet on eggs, as a hen or fowl does, to hatch them.

BROOK [bꝛoc, *Sax.*] a rivulet or ſmall current of water.

To BROOK [bꝛucan, *Sax.* to digeſt] as *to brook an affront*, *i. e.* to bear it with patience, to put it up.

BROOK-LIME [of bꝛoc-lim, *Sax.*] an herb.

BROOM [beſm, *Sax.*] an utenſil for ſweeping a houſe, ſtable, &c.

BROOM *Rape*, a plant whoſe root is like that of a turnip growing at the root of broom.

BROO'MING } [a *Ship*] is a burning off the filth ſhe
BREA'MING } hath contracted on her ſides with broom, ſtraw, reeds, &c. when ſhe is on a careen, or on the ground.

BRO'SSUS [*Old Law*] bruiſed or hurt with blows, bruiſes, or other caſualties.

BROTH [bꝛoð, *Sax.*] the liquor in which fleſh, &c. is boiled and thicken'd with oatmeal, &c.

A BRO'THEL [*bordel*, F.] a brothel-houſe, ſee *bordello.*

BROTHE'LRY [of *bordel*, F.] debauchery.

BRO'THER [bꝛoðer of bꝛeðer, of bꝛeðan, *Sax.* q. d. of the ſame brood] a male by the ſame father and mother.

BRO'THERHOOD, a ſociety of brethren.

BROUI'LLER [with *Horſemen*] a word uſed in the *French* riding academies, to ſignify that a horſe plunges, traverſes, and appears in diſorder, when he is put to any manage.

BROU'ETS, ſoops made of meat, *F.*

BROW [bꝛoꝛa, *Sax.*] the eye-brow, that part of the face, or the row of hairs that is above the eye.

BROW *of an Hill* [of bꝛoꝛa, *Sax.*] the top of an hill hanging over.

BROW *Antler* [*Hunt.* Term] the firſt ſtart that grows on the head of a ſtag, to which the beam antler is the next.

To BROW *beat* [of bꝛoꝛa-beoðan, *Sax.*] to look diſdainfully or haughtily upon; to ſnub or keep under.

BROW *Poſt* [with *Carpenters*] an overthwart or croſs beam.

BROWN [of bꝛunna, *Sax.* a river or fountain] ſignifies a river, or the place or perſon to be denominated from a river or fountain.

BRO'WNNESS [of bꝛun, *Sax.*] the being of a brown colour.

BRO'WNISTS [ſo called from one *Robert Brown*] a ſect in *England* who held opinions ſomewhat like thoſe of the *Donatiſts.*

BRO'WSE } [prob. of *broſſe*, F. a twig] the young
BRO'WSEWOOD } ſprouts of trees which ſhoot forth early in the ſpring.

To BROWSE [βρώσκω, Gr. *brouter*, F. *bruſcare*, Ital.] to feed as cattle, by nibbling or knapping off the young ſprigs of trees.

BRUCHBOTE } See *Brigbote.*
BRUGBOTE }

BRU'RIA [*O. Rec.*] bruſh, heath, briars or thorns.

BRUILLE'TUS [*O. Rec.*] a ſmall copſe or thicker, a little wood.

A BRUISE [bꝛyꝛe, *Sax.*] a contuſion.

To BRUISE [of bꝛuiſan, *Sax.*] to injure or ſpoil the form of a thing, by any blow or hard compreſſure.

BRUISE WORT, an herb.

A BRUIT, a report, rumour, common talk.

To BRUIT, to report or ſpread a thing abroad.

BRU'MAL [*brumalis*, L.] pertaining to winter.

BRUMA'LIS [of *Brumus*, a name of *Bacchus*] a feſtival among the *Romans* obſerv'd the 18th of *February* and 15th of *Auguſt* in honour of *Bacchus.*

BRUMA'LIA [of *Bruma*, L. winter, or of *Bromius* the name of *Bacchus*] a feaſt of *Bacchus*, celebrated by the *Romans* for thirty days, beginning on the 24th of *November*, and ending the 26th of *December.*

BRUN [of bꝛunna, *Sax.* a river or fountain] intimates the place to be call'd from a river or fountain as *Brunburn.*

BRUNT [probably of **brunſt**, *Teut.* heat] aſſault, onſet, bruſh, croſs accident.

BRU'SCUM [with *Botaniſts*] a bunch or knob in a maple-tree; alſo an arbour or hedge made of briars and thorns bound together.

BRU'SCUS, a ſhrub, whoſe twigs bruſhes were made of in ancient times.

To BRUSH [probably of *broſſer*, F.] to cleanſe with a bruſh.

BRUSH [of **burſtle**, *Teut.* a briſtle, becauſe bruſhes are made of hog's briſtles, or *broſſe*, F.] an utenſil for cleanſing things from duſt, &c.

BRUSH [*Hunting* Term] a drag, the tail of a fox.

BRU'SHMENT } ſmall wood or ſmall ſticks for
BRU'SHWOOD } fewel.

BRUSK [in *Heraldry*] a kind of tawny colour, otherwiſe called *Tenne.*

BRUSO'LES [in *Cookery*] veal ſtakes, or thoſe of other meat well ſeaſoned, ſtew'd between thin ſlices of bacon between two fires, with ragoos, &c.

To BRU'STLE [of bpuȝtlian, *Sax.* q. d. to erect the briſtles like an enraged boar] to go vapouring up to one; to ruſtle as armour, ſtiff garments, ſilk, *&c.* do.

BRU'TAL } [*brutalis*, L.] irrational, ſenſeleſs, inhu-
BRU'TISH } man, beaſtly.

BRUTA'LITY } [*brutalitas*, L.] beaſtlineſs, inhuma-
BRU'TISHNESS } nity, ſavageneſs.

BRUTE [*brutus*, L.] a beaſt, an animal that wants the uſe of reaſon.

BRY'A [Βρύα, Gr.] a little ſhrub like birch, with which bruſhes and brooms were made.

BRYA *ſilveſtris* [*Botany*] ſweet broom, heath or ling, *L.*

BRY'ONY [Βρυωνία, *Gr.*] the herb White-vine.

BU'ABIN [in *Tonquin*] a certain tutelar Deity of buildings, whom the *Indians* propitiate with ſacrifices, and gilded papers fill'd with magical charms, which they burn before him.

BUB [of *bibere*, L.] drink.

To BU'BBLE [probably of *bulla*, L.] to chouſe or cheat.

BU'BBLE [probably of *bulla*, L.] a bladder in water.

BU'BBLE [perhaps of **boobie**, Du.] a ſilly fellow or cully.

BU'BBLING, a riſing or ſwelling up in bubbles; alſo a chowſing or cheating.

BU'BBLES [in *Commerce*] a name given to certain projects in the year 1720, of raiſing money on imaginary funds.

BU'BBLES [in *Phyſicks*] little round drops or veſſicles of any fluid, filled with air, and formed on its ſurface upon the addition of more of the fluid, as in raining; or in its ſubſtance upon a vigorous inteſtine commotion of its parts.

BU'BO [βοῦβων, Gr.] the groin, that part of the body from the bending of the thigh to the private parts.

BUBO [with *Surgeons*] a kind of boil or blotch in the glandulous or kernelly parts of the body, as the *groin*, *armpits*, &c.

Peſtilential BUBO, a plague-ſore or botch.

Venereal BUBO, a groſs impoſthume or ſwelling ariſing in the groin occaſioned by the *French* pox.

BUBO'NA [among the *Romans*] the tutelar Goddeſs of greater cattle.

BU'BONOCE'LE [βουβωνόκηλη of βουβών and κήλη a tumour] a tumour ariſing in the groin, cauſed by the deſcent of the epiploon or inteſtines.

BU'CANIERS } [is ſaid to be derived from the inhabi-
BOU'CANIERS } tants of the *Caribbee* iſlands, who uſed to cut the priſoners taken in war in pieces, and lay them on hurdles of *Brazil* wood erected on ſticks, with fire underneath, and when ſo broiled or roaſted to eat them, and this manner of dreſſing was called *Boucaning*.] Hence our *Buccaniers* took their name, in that they hunting dreſs'd their meat after their manner. Certain pirates in the *Weſt Indies*, free-booters, rovers, that uſed at firſt to go a pirating on the *Spaniards* only; alſo the ungovernable rabble of *Jamaica*.

BU'CCA, the hollow inward part of the cheek that ſtands out by being blown, *L.*

BUCCA'LES *Glandulæ* [*Anatomy*] glands diſpers'd over the inner ſide of the cheeks and lips, which ſeparate a ſpittle ſerviceable in maſtication and digeſtion.

BUCCELLA'TION [with *Chym.*] a dividing into gobbets.

BUCCINA'TOR, a trumpeter, one that ſounds a trumpet or winds a horn.

BUCCINA'TOR [with *Anatomiſts*] a round circular muſcle of the cheeks, ariſing from the forepart of the *Proceſſus coronæ* of the lower jaw, and ſticking to the gums of both jaws, is inſerted to the corner of the lips. It is called Buccinator from its forcing out the breath of trumpeters.

BU'CCULA [*Anat.*] the fleſhy part under the chin, *L.*

BUCENTAU'RUS [βουκένταυρος of βοῦς an augment. particle, and κένταυρος a centaur] a ſort of carrack or huge ſhip having the ſign or figure of a centaur.

BUCENTO'RO [βουκένταυρος, &c.] the name of a large veſſel or ſtately galley, uſed by the *Venetians* in the ceremony of eſpouſing the ſea, when the *Doge* and Senate go annually on *Aſcenſion-day* with much pomp, and throw a ring into it.

BUCE'PHALUS [of βοῦς an ox and κεφαλὴ the head, *i. e.* bulls head] the horſe of *Alexander the Great*, ſo call'd on account of having the mark of a bull's head upon his ſhoulder: when he had his ſaddle on and harneſs, he would ſuffer none but *Alexander* to ride him, and would as it were kneel down to take him up, and being wounded in the battle with *Porus*, he carried the king to a place of ſafety, and immediately dropt down dead. *Alexander* built a magnificent tomb for him, and founded a city to his memory calling it *Bucephalia*, in the place where he firſt fell, which is ſuppoſed to be now called *Lahor* the capital of *Pengab* in *Indoſtan* or *Rauci*, now a fine populous city.

BU'CERAS [βούκερως, Gr.] the herb Fœnugreek.

BU'CINUM [with *Botaniſts*] the herb King's Conſound.

BUCK [bucca, *Sax.*] a male deer, rabbet, goat, *&c.*

To take BUCK, to admit the buck to copulation.

BUCK [probably of **banche**, *Teut.*] a lie made of aſhes.

BUCK *of the firſt head* [*Hunting* Term] a buck in the fifth year.

A great BUCK [with *Hunters*] one in the ſixth year.

BUCK *maſt*, the maſt of the beech-tree.

BUCK *ſtall*, a deer hay, a toil, a large net to catch deer in. *Old Law.*

BUCK *thorn*, a ſhrub, whoſe berries are of a purging quality.

BUCK *Weed*, an herb.

BUCK *Wheat*, a ſort of grain that is excellent food for ſwine and poultry.

BUCKS *horn*, a ſallet herb.

BUCKANEE'R, ſee *Buccaniers*.

BU'CKET [of buc, *Sax.* a flagon, or *baquet*, F.] a kind of pail made of leather and commonly uſed for carrying water to quench fires in houſes; alſo a pail of wood with an handle.

BUCKET *Rope* [on *Shipboard*] a rope faſtened to the bucket for drawing water up the ſides of the ſhip.

BU'CKLE [*boucle*, F. **buchel**, *Teut.* probably of bugan, *Sax.* to bend] a ſquare or round hoop with a tongue faſtened with a thong or ſtrap of leather, for ſaddles, ſhoes and other uſes; alſo a curl of hair.

To BUCKLE [of *boucler*, F. or bugan, *Sax.*] to faſten with buckles; alſo to condeſcend or ſubmit to; alſo to put hair into buckle.

BU'CKLER [*bouclier*, F.] a ſort of defenſive armour to ſkreen the body from the blows of the enemy; *figuratively*, defence, protection.

BU'CKLER *of beef*, a piece cut off from the ſurloin.

BUCKLER *thorn*, an herb.

BU'CKRAM [*buckerame*, Ital.] a ſort of ſtrong linen cloth ſtiffened with gum, uſed by tailors, ſtay-makers, *&c.*

BU'CKRAMS, an herb.

BU'CKSOM [of bucca, *Sax.* a male deer, on account of their luſt in rutting time] propenſe or forward to amour, amorous, wanton, *&c.*

BU'CKSOMNESS, propenſity to amour, *&c.*

BUCO'LICKS [βουκολικὰ of βουκόλος, Gr. a cow-herd] paſtoral ſongs or poems in which herdſmen and country ſwains, *&c.* are repreſented diſcourſing concerning their amours or love intrigues.

BUCRA'NIUM [*Botany*] the herb calves-ſhout, *L.*

A BUD [*bouton*, F.] a bloſſom or young ſprout; alſo a weaned calf of the firſt year, ſo called becauſe its horns are then in the bud.

To BUD [*boutonner*, F.] to put forth buds as trees do; alſo to inoculate or graft.

To BU'DDLE [*Mining* Term] to waſh and cleanſe *Lapis Calaminaris*.

BUDGE, the dreſs'd skin or furr of lambs.

BUDGE, *Adj.* brisk, jocund.

BUDGE *Batchelors*, a company of poor old men clothed in long gowns lin'd with lambs furr, who attend on the Lord Mayor of the city of *London*, at the ſolemnity of the publick ſhew on the firſt day that he enters upon his office.

BUDGE *Barrel* [in *Ships*] a ſmall tin barrel to hold gunpowder, having a caſe or purſe of leather covering the head, to hinder the powder from taking fire.

BU'DGER [*bougette*] a bag or ſnapſack.

BUFF [of *buffle*, F. ſo called from the likeneſs it bears to the skin of an ox] a ſort of thick tanned leather uſed for ſword-belts and coats for military men.

BUFF }
BU'FFLE } a wild ox or wild beaſt like an ox very
BUFFA'LO } numerous in *America*.

A BU'FFET, a repoſitory or ſort of cupboard for plate, glaſſes, *China*-ware, *&c.* alſo a large table in a dining-room, called a ſide-board for the plates, glaſſes, bottles, *&c.*

BU'FFET [probably of *buffe*, F.] a blow or box on the ear, or ſlap on the face.

BUFFOO'N, [*buffone*, Ital. *bouffon*, F. but *Salmaſius* chuſes to derive it from *bufo*, L. a toad, becauſe ſuch perſons in their buffoonery ſwell themſelves like toads] a common jeſter, a droll, a Merry Andrew.

BUFFOO'NERY [*bouffonnerie*, F.] jeſting, drolling.

BUFO'NIUS *lapis*, the toad-ſtone, a ſtone falſly imagined to be bred in the head of a toad, *L.*

Bug, an inſect that infects bedſteads, &c.

Bu'gbear, an imaginary monſter, a terriculament to frighten children with.

To Bu'gger [*bougeronner*, F.] to copulate with a beaſt; alſo with a man or woman after an unnatural manner.

Bu'ggerer [*bougre*, F.] one who copulates beaſtlily.

Bu'ggery [*bugerare*, L. or *bougeronner*, F. but *Menagius* chuſes to derive it from *Bulgarians*, a people infamous for unnatural luſt] the copulation of one man with another, or of a man or woman with a beaſt.

Bu'gle, a kind of herb.

Bugle [of *bucula*, L. an heifer] a kind of wild ox.

Bu'gles, a ſort of glaſs beads.

Bugle *horn* [of *bucula* an heifer, *L.* and horn] a ſort of hunting horn.

Bu'gloss [*bugloſſus*, L. of βόγλωσσον, Gr.] the herb Ox-tongue.

To Build [bỹlian, *Sax.*] to erect or make houſes, barns, churches, &c.

Regular Bui'lding, one whoſe plan is ſquare, its oppoſite ſides equal, and its parts diſpoſed with ſymmetry.

Irregular Building, that which is not contained within equal and parallel lines, and whoſe parts have not a juſt relation one to the other in the elevation.

Inſulated Building, one which is not attach'd, join'd or contiguous to any other, or is encompaſſed with a ſquare, as the monument, St. *Paul's*, &c.

Engaged Bui'lding, one compaſſed and has no front towards any ſtreet or publick place, nor communication but by a narrow paſſage.

Interred Buildings } ſuch, the *area* of which is below
Sunk Buildings } the level or ſurface of the place on which it ſtands, and of which the loweſt courſes of ſtone are hidden.

Bula'pathum [βυλάπαθον, Gr.] the herb Patience or Great Dock.

Bulb [*bulbus*, L. of βολβὸς, G.] the round root of a plant that is wrapped about with many coats, pills or skins one over another, as an onion; or elſe ſet round with many little ſcales, and ſending out many fibres from the bottom of the root.

Bulba'ceous [*bulbaceus*, L.] full of little round heads in the root.

Bulbi'ne [with *Herbaliſts*] a herb having leaves like leeks and a purple flower, dog's leeks.

Bulboca'stanum [βολοκάσανον, Gr.] earth-nut or pig-nut.

Bu'lbous [*bulboſus*, L.] plants whoſe roots have round heads are called bulbous plants.

Bulbs [with *Floriſts*] the round ſpired beards of flowers.

Bu'lga, a budget, mail or portmanteau, *O. Lat.*

Bu'lged [ſpoken of a *Ship*] when ſhe has ſtruck off ſome of her timber upon a rock or anchor, and ſprings a leak.

Bu'limy [*bulimia*, L. βουλιμία of βῦς an ox and λιμὸς hunger] an inſatiable hunger, called alſo *bovina fames*, or *canina fames*, L. and κυνορεξία, Gr.

Bulk [buce, *Sax.*] bigneſs, ſize.

Bulk [of a *Ship*] the whole content of a ſhip in her hold.

To break Bulk [*Sea* Term] is to take out part of the ſhip's cargo or lading out of the hold.

Bulk *head afore* [in a *Ship*] a partition between the fore-caſtle and grating in the ſhip's head.

Bu'lkiness [of buce, *Sax.*] bigneſs.

Bu'lky [of buce and nesse, *Sax.*] big, groſs, maſſy.

Bull [bull or bullucc, *Sax.*] a beaſt well known.

Bull [bul, Du. or *bulla*, L.] properly a golden ornament for children; but ſome derive it from βουλὴ, Gr. counſel, becauſe anciently bulls were iſſued out by a council of ſtate, a letter diſpatched from the *Roman* chancery ſealed with lead, anſwering to the edicts, letters patents, &c. of ſecular princes. If theſe bulls be letters of juſtice and executory, the lead is hung on an hempen cord; but if letters of grace, the lead is hung on a ſilken thread.

Bull or *Bulla Cœnæ Domini*, a bull of excommunication and *anathema* read on *Holy Thurſday* againſt all that the *Papiſts* call Hereticks, after which the Pope throws a torch as his thunder. Thoſe crimes which are condemned by this bull are not to be abſolved by any but the Pope.

Golden Bull, an ordinance or ſtatute made by the Emperor *Charles* V. *A. D.* 1536. it treats concerning the form or manner of electing an Emperor of *Germany*. It is ſo called from a golden ſeal which hangs to it.

Bull *Feaſt*, a feſtival obſerved in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at which wild bulls are encounter'd by men on horſeback armed with lances.

Bulla'ted [*bullatus*, L.] garniſh'd with ſtuds.

Bu'llient [*bulliens*, L.] boiling or bubbling.

Bu'll-finch, a bird.

Bull *Weed*, an herb.

Bu'llace [probably *q.* Bull's eye] a plum.

Bull-*Beggar* [*q. d.* bold beggar] a terriculament to frighten froward children.

Bu'llary, a ſalt-houſe, ſalt-pit, or other place where ſalt is boiled.

Bu'llen, ſtalks of hemp pilled.

Bu'llenger, [*Old Sax.*] a ſort of little ſea-veſſel or boat.

Bu'llet [*boulet*, F. probably from *bolus*, L. a round clod of earth] a ball of iron or lead for cannon, muſket, &c.

Red hot Bu'llets [in the *Art of War*] bullets heated red hot in a forge, and then put into a piece of ordnance, that has had a good ſtopple or turf firſt rammed down it, to be diſcharged into a beſieged town to fire the houſes, &c.

Bu'llimong } a mixture of ſeveral ſorts of grain to-
Bu'llimony } gether, as peaſe, oats, vetches, &c.

Bu'llion [probably of βόλος, Gr. a lump of earth, or, as *Minſevus* will, of *billon*, F. or *Span.* copper to make money] gold or ſilver in the maſs, or billet; alſo the place where they are brought to be try'd and exchanged for the King.

Bullion [of *Copper*] is copper ſet on by way of ornament on the breaſt-plates and bridles of horſes.

Bu'llock [bullucc, *Sax.*] a bull-gelt.

Bu'lly } [probably *q. d.* bull-ey'd, or of *burly*
Bully rock } or *bulky* and *rock*] a ſwaſh buckler, a perſon that attends ſtrumpets, and defends them in their night rambles.

Bu'lrush [bull-ryſe, *Sax.*] a plant.

Bu'ltel, the branny part of meal that has been boulted or dreſſed.

Bu'lwark [*q. d.* round work of **boll** round and **werck**, *Teut.*] a baſtion, rampart or fort.

Bum [probably of **bodem**, Du. the bottom, or **bomm**, *Dut.*] that part of the body that perſons ſit on.

Bumbasi'n [*bombaſin*, F.] a kind of ſtuff made of ſilk and cotton.

Bumba'st [of *bombaſin*] linen interwoven with flax, linſey-woolſey.

To Bumba'ste [of *bum* and *baſte*, *i. e.* to beat] to beat or bang.

Bumbast *words or ſtile*, a high flown unintelligible way of expreſſion; *jargon.*

Bump, a riſing or ſwelling, a ſtanding out of a thing beyond the level ſurface.

Bu'mpkin [Dr. *Henſham* derives it of *pumpin* or *pompions* or other ordinary fare, as the meaner ſort of country people eat; others chuſe to derive it of **boomken**, *Dut.* a little tree, and a blockhead in *Latin* is called *ſtipes* the ſtock of a tree] a country clown.

Bunch [probably of *bugno*, Ital. a knot or wen] a bump or knob; alſo a cluſter, as *a bunch of grapes.*

Bunch [*Surgery*] an outward diſjointing of the *Vertebræ*, or turning joints of the back.

Bu'nched *Cods* [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe cods that ſtand out in knobs, and in which the ſeed is lodged.

Bu'nched *Roots* [*Botany*] all ſuch round roots as have knobs or knots in them.

Bu'nches, a diſeaſe in horſes, knobs, warts and wens, cauſed by eating foul diet.

Bu'ndle [of **bundle**, Du.] a parcel of any thing rolled or bound up together, as a bundle of hemp, &c.

Bundles [*Law* Term] a ſort of records of Chancery, lying in the office of the rolls, as the files of bills and anſwers in Chancery, &c.

Bung [probably of bung, *Sax.* but in another ſenſe] a ſtopple of the hole in the upper part of a barrel.

To Bung, to ſtop up with a bung.

To Bu'ngle [perhaps of *bougonner*, F.] to do any think awkwardly or clumſily, to cobble, to botch.

Bu'ngler [**bungler**, *Welſh*] an awkward cobbling workman, &c.

Bu'nglingness, the awkwardneſs of doing a thing, &c.

Bu'nias [βουνιὰς, Gr.] the turnip-root.

Bunn [probably of *bunello*, Span. a lake, or of *bonus*, *L.* good; *q. d.* a well reliſhed cake] a ſort of cake-bread.

Bunt *of a Sail* [in a *Ship*] the pouch or middle part of it, which ſerves to catch and keep the wind.

The Bunt *holds much leeward wind* [*Sea* Term] i. e. the middle of the ſail hangs too much to the leeward.

Bunt *Lines* [in a *Ship*] ſmall lines faſtened to the bottom of the ſails in the middle part of the bolt ropes

uſed to hale up the bunt of the ſail, in order to furl it up the better.

Bu'nting, a bird, a ſort of lark.

Bu'nter, one who picks up rags about the ſtreets.

Buoy [*boye*, F.] a piece of wood or cork, and ſometimes an empty cask or barrel at ſea, ſo faſtened as often to float directly over the anchor, that the men may go in the boat to weigh the anchor, knowing where it lies; alſo upon ſands as a ſea-mark.

To ſtrain the Buoy [*Sea* Term] to let the anchor fall, while the ſea has way.

To Buoy *one up* [in a *Figurative* ſenſe] to uphold, encourage or ſupport him.

To Buoy *up a cable* [*Sea* Term] is to make faſt a piece of wood to it pretty near the anchor, ſo that the cable may not touch the ground, when it is ſuſpected to be foul or rocky, to hinder it from being fretted or cut.

Bu'oyant [of *boye*, F.] buoying or bearing up.

Bu'phonon [Βούφονον, Gr.] the herb Chamæleon.

Bu'phthalmus [Βούφθαλμος, Gr.] the herb Ox-eye or Wild Chamomil.

Bur, a broad ring of iron, behind the hand or the place made for the hand on the ſpears that were us'd by Knights or Eſquires formerly in tilting, which bur was brought to reſt when the tilter charged his ſpear, and ſerved there to ſecure it and make it the more eaſy.

Bu'rden } [byrðen, *Sax.*] a load or weight of any
Bu'rthen } thing, as much as a man, horſe or any thing can carry.

Bu'rden *of Gad-ſteel*, 180 pound weight.

Bu'rden [of *bourdon*, Fr. a ſtaff or a pipe in the form of a ſtaff] in ſome muſical inſtruments the drone or the baſe, and the pipe that plays it; hence that part of a ſong that is repeated at the end of every ſtanza, is called the burden of it.

Bu'rden [of a *Ship*] ſo many tun weight as ſhe will ſtow or carry in quantity of goods.

Bu'rdensomness [byrðenſomneſſe, *Sax.*] heavineſs or troubleſomneſs to bear.

Burelle' [in *Blazonry*] is a *French* Term, which, as *Columbiere* ſays, ſhould be called *Barry* of 19 pieces. But if there be more than 10, the number is to be expreſs'd, and the pieces in Burelle muſt be even numbers; for if the number be odd, and the field have more parts than are in the charge, then the pieces that are charged in the field muſt be called by the name of Trangles.

Burg [of Berg, *Teut.* a mountain] ſignifies a city, town, caſtle or camp, becauſe anciently towns were built upon hills. Hence, our hiſtories inform us that the inhabitants have often remov'd their towns from hills, on which they had been firſt built, into vallies, where they now ſtand for the better conveniency of water. Of which *Salisbury*, formerly called *Saleſburg*, is a remarkable inſtance.

Bu'rgage [in *Law*] a tenure by which the inhabitants of cities, burroughs and towns held their lands and tenements of the King or ſome Lord for an annual rent.

Bu'rganet } [in *Heraldry*] probably ſo call'd from
Bu'rgonet } the *Burgundians* wearing it. A ſort of ſteel-cap formerly worn by foot-ſoldiers in battle, F.

To Bu'rgeon [of *bourgeon*, F. a tender twig] to grow big about or groſs, ſpoken of trees.

Bu'rgership } [burh-ſcipe, *Sax.*] the dignity or
Bu'rgesship } privilege of a burger.

Bu'rgess [of burh, *Sax.*] an inhabitant of a burgh or borough; alſo one who ſerves in parliament for a burgh.

Burgh [burh, *Sax.*] a borough, a large village, a commonalty; anciently a town having a wall or ſome cloſure about it.

Burgh bote [of burh and bote, *Sax.*] a contribution towards repairing of caſtles; alſo an exemption from paying it.

Burgh brech [Burhbryce, *Sax.*] a fine impoſed on the community of a town for breach of the peace, *&c.*

Bu'rgher, [burer, *Teut.*] a citizen, a townſman.

Bu'rghgrave } [burgraff, *Teut.*] a title of honour
Bu'rgrave } in *Germany*, a count or chief governour of a city or caſtle.

Bu'rghmaster } a chief magiſtrate of the towns in
Bu'rgomaster } the *Low Countries*, and other places in *Germany*.

Bu'rghmote [Burh-gemot, *Sax.*] a court of a borough or city.

Bu'rghware, a burgeſs or citizen.

Bu'rglar [of burh a caſtle, and *latro*, L. or *larron*, F. thief, *q. d.* a thief in a caſtle; every man's houſe being his caſtle] a breaker of houſes in the night time.

Bu'rial [of byrigian, *Sax.*] a funeral ſolemnity or interment.

Bu'riable [probably of byrigneſſe, *Sax.*] that may be fit to be buried.

Buri'n, a graver or ingraving tool, F.

To Burl, to dreſs cloths, as fullers do.

Burle'sk } [of *burleſco*, Ital.] a kind of poetry, mer-
Burle'sque } ry, jocular, and bordering on ridicule is a ſort of verſe proper for lampoon; but it is a manner of verſifying harder to be acquired than that which is moſt harmonious and beautiful. The more the feet hobble in moſt places, the more perfect is the meaſure; as for harmony, that is little minded in Burleſque.

Burle'sked, turned into Burleſque.

Bu'rliness, [*q.* boor, likeneſs] bigneſs, largeneſs of body, *&c.*

Bu'rly [probably of boor like, or gebur-like, *Sax.*] comely; big, groſs, heavy.

Burn [in a *Medicinal ſenſe*] a ſolution of the continuity of the part of a body, made by the impreſſion of fire; alſo a mark remaining upon the thing burnt.

To Burn [byrnan and brennan, *Sax.* burnen, *Du.*] to hurt, mar, conſume or deſtroy with fire; to ſcorch.

A Burn [*Surgery*] an impreſſion of fire made upon a part, in which there remains much heat with bliſters and ſometimes an eſcar, according as the fire has had more or leſs effect.

Burn [burna, *Sax.* a river or fountain] at the beginning or end of a word, ſignifies the place to take its name from a river or fountain, as *Burnham*.

Burn *beating* [*Husbandry*] a method of manuring land by cutting off the peat or turf, and then laying it on heaps and burning it to aſhes.

Bu'rnet [of *burn*, Engl.] the herb Pimpernel.

Thorny Bu'rnet, a kind of ſhrub.

Bu'rning [of byrnenð, *Sax.*] violent hot; inflamed, conſuming in fire.

Bu'rning *the Dead*. Tho' the cuſtom of burying the dead was the moſt ancient, yet that of burning ſucceeded very early, and is ſaid to have been introduced by *Hercules*. And it appears that burning the dead was uſed by the *Greeks*, in the time of the *Trojan* war.

The Philoſophers were divided in their opinions concerning burning: thoſe who were of opinion, that human bodies were compounded of water, earth or the four elements, were for having them buried or committed to the earth. But *Heraclitus* and his followers, imagining fire to be the firſt principle of all things, eſteemed burning as the moſt proper; for every one thought it the moſt reaſonable method, and the moſt agreeable to Nature, ſo to diſpoſe of bodies, as they might ſooneſt be reduced to their firſt principles.

Euſtathius aſſigned two reaſons why burning came to be of ſo general uſe in *Greece*. The firſt is, becauſe bodies were thought to be unclean after the departure of the ſoul, and therefore were purified by fire; and the ſecond, that the ſoul, being ſeparated from the groſs unactive matter, might be at liberty to take its flight to the heavenly manſions. The manner of burning the bodies was thus; the body was placed upon the top of the pile, but was rarely burnt without company; for beſides the various animals they threw upon the pile, perſons of quality were ſeldom burnt without a number of ſlaves or captives; they alſo poured into the fire all ſorts of precious ointments and perfumes; and they alſo covered the body with the fat of beaſts, that it might conſume the ſooner; for it was looked upon as a ſingular bleſſing to be quickly reduced to aſhes.

It was alſo the cuſtom to throw into the fire the arms of thoſe that were ſoldiers, and the garments that the deceaſed had worn while living; and the *Athenians* were very profuſe, in ſo much that ſome of their law-givers were forced to reſtrain them by ſevere penalties from defrauding the living by their liberality to the dead. The funeral pile was commonly lighted by ſome of the deceaſed's neareſt relations, who made prayers and vows to the winds to aſſiſt the flame, that the body might quickly be reduced to aſhes.

At the funerals of generals and great officers, the ſoldiers with the reſt of the company made a ſolemn proceſſion three times round the pile, to expreſs their reſpect to the deceaſed; during the time the pile was burning, the friends of the deceaſed perſon ſtood by pouring forth libations of wine, and calling upon the deceaſed. When the pile had burnt down, and the flame had ceaſed, they extinguiſhed the remains of the fire with wine, which having done, they collected the bones and aſhes. The bones were ſometimes waſh'd with wine and anointed with oil.

To

To diſtinguiſh the reliques of the body from thoſe of the beaſts and men burnt with it, this was done by placing the body of the perſon in the middle of the pile; whereas the men and the beaſts burnt with it, lay on the ſides. Theſe bones and aſhes thus collected, they put into urns, made either of wood, ſtone, earth, ſilver or gold, according to the quality of the perſon deceaſed.

BURNING *of Women*, it was the cuſtom of the ancient *Brittains*, that when any great man died [if there was any occaſion to be ſuſpicious as to the manner of his death] his relations made enquiry among his wives concerning it, and if any of them were found guilty they were puniſhed with fire and other torments.

BURNING [with *Philoſophers*] is defined to be the action of fire upon ſome *pabulum* or fuel, whereby the minute or very ſmall parts of it are torn from each other, put into a violent motion, and aſſuming the nature of fire itſelf, fly off *in orbem*, &c.

BURNING, a name formerly given to an infectious diſeaſe, gotten in the ſtews, by converſing with lewd women; ſuppos'd to be the ſame with that now call'd the Pox.

BURNING *Glaſs*, a machine ſo wrought, that the rays of the ſun are collected into a point, and by that means the force and effect of them is heightened to that degree, ſo as to burn ſuch objects as it is placed againſt.

To BU'RNISH [*brunir*, F.] to ſmooth, poliſh or brighten any metal, &c, by a violent rubbing it with any thing.

BU'RNISHER [*bruniſſeur*, F.] one who ſo poliſhes, &c. alſo a tool uſed by engravers, &c. to ſmooth their plate.

To BURNISH [with *Hunters*] a term uſed of a hart's ſpreading its horns after they have been fray'd or new rubb'd.

BURR [prob. of *burre*, F. a lock of wool] the round knob of horn next a deer's head.

BURR, the plant called alſo *burdock*.

BURR *Pump* [in a *Ship*] a pump by the ſide of the ſhip, into which a ſtaff 7 or 8 foot long is put, having a burr of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope faſtened to the middle of it, this is called a *Bilge-pump*.

BURR *Seed*, the herb bur-flag.

BU'RRAS *Pipe* [with *Goldſmiths* and *Surgeons*] an inſtrument uſed to keep corroding powders in, as *vitriol*, *precipitate*, &c.

BURREL *Fly*, an inſect.

BU'RREL *Shot* [with *Gunners*] ſmall bullets, nails, ſtones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into caſes, to be diſcharged out of the ordnance or murdering pieces; caſe ſhot.

BU'RROW [of burh a parlour or byrgena, *Sax.* a ſepulchre] a rabbet-hole, &c. in a warren.

BU'RSA PASTORIS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb ſhepherd's purſe or pouch, *L.*

BU'RROCK, a ſmall wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for the catching of fiſh.

BURSA'LIS [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the inſide of the thigh, ſo called from its reſemblance to a purſe, in *Latin burſa*.

BURSA'RIA [in *Ant. Deeds*] the treaſury of a collegiate or conventual church; the place of accounting, receiving and paying by the burſers.

BURSA'RII, the burſers of a monaſtery or college.

BU'RSARS, youths in *Scotland*, ſent once a year as exhibitioners to the univerſities, by each presbytery; by whom they are allowed at the rate of 100 *l. Scots* for 4 years.

BU'RSE [*Bourſe*, F. borſe, *Du.* borg, *Sax.* of *burſa*, L. a purſe] the ſign of which was formerly ſet over ſuch places where merchants meet, as the *Royal-Exchange*.

BU'RSER [of *burſa*, L. a purſe] the treaſurer of a college.

To BU'RST [of burſtan, *Sax.*] to break aſunder.

BU'RT, a flat fiſh.

BU'RT-WORT, an herb.

BU'RSTNESS, a being broken aſunder.

BU'RTON [on *Shipboard*] a ſmall tackle to be faſtened any where at pleaſure, conſiſting of 2 ſingle pullies; the uſe of it is to hoiſt ſmall things in and out.

BU'RY } [of burgh, *Sax.*] a dwelling place or court,
BE'RRY } and is a termination added to the names of many places, as *Aldermanbury*.

To BU'RY [byrigean or birian, *Sax.*] to interr a dead corps.

BU'SCA } [*Old Law Records*] bruſh-wood, under-
BU'SCUS } wood.

BUSE'LINUM [βουσέλινον, *Gr.*] a kind of great parſly, *L.*

BU'SH [prob. of buſch, *Teut.* or *buiſſon*, F.] any ſort of ſhrub, as a *Gooſeberry buſh*, &c.

BUSH [*Hunting* term] the tail of a fox.

BU'SHEL, an *Engliſh* dry meaſure, containing four pecks or 8 gallons land meaſure, and 5 pecks water meaſure.

BU'SHELS [*of a Cart wheel*] certain irons within the hole of the nave, to preſerve it from wearing.

BU'SHINESS [*buiſſon*, F. a buſh] the being buſhy.

BU'SINESS [of byrgian, *Sax.*] employment, work, &c.

BU'SK [prob. of *buſe*, Fr.] a ſort of ſtick of whalebone, iron, wood, &c. worn formerly by women to keep down their ſtomachers.

BU'SKIN [prob. either of *Borzacchino*, Ital. or broſken, *Du.*] a ſort of boot or ſtocking in the manner of a little boot, covering the foot and mid-leg, and tied beneath the knee, uſed anciently by tragedians.

BUSS [buſs, *Du.*] a ſmall ſhip or ſea veſſel, uſed by the *Dutch* for the herring fiſhery.

To BU'SS [prob. of *baſiare*, L. whence *baiſer*, F. and boeſen, *Du.*] to kiſs.

BU'ST [*buſto*, Ital.] a term in ſculpture uſed for the figure or portrait of a perſon in *relievo*; ſhewing only the head, ſhoulders and ſtomach, the arms ſeeming to have been lopt off, uſually placed on a pedeſtal.

BU'ST [*buſtum*, L.] a pyramid or pile of wood, whereon anciently the bodies of the dead were placed in order to be burnt.

BU'STAL [*buſtalis*, L.] of or belonging to graves or tombs.

BU'SCOAT, ſoft bread, eaten with butter.

BU'STARD, a fowl of a ſluggiſh nature.

To BU'STLE [prob. of burſtlian, *Sax.* to ruſtle in armour] to make a ſtir, noiſe or hurry about.

BU'STROPHE [of βοῦς an ox, and στροφὴ, *Gr.* a turning, *q. d.* the turning of oxen in ploughing ground] a term uſed to expreſs a manner of writing of the ancient *Romans*, which was as it were in furrows, the firſt line began at the left hand, and ended at the right, and the ſecond line began at the right, and proceeded to the left, ſo that the whole bare a repreſentation to the furrows of ploughed land.

To BU'SY [byrgian, prob. of biga, *Sax.* a throng *q. d.* a throng of buſineſs] to employ ſedulouſly.

BU'SY } [gebyrgod, *Sax.*] ſedulouſly employ'd.
BU'SIED }

BU'T [bute, *Sax. i. e.* none beſides or except him] except, beſides.

BU'T [*bute*, Fr.] the extreme and thick part, as of a muſket.

BU'TCHER [*boucher*, Fr.] a killer of cattle, and ſeller of their fleſh.

BU'TCHER's *Broom*, an herb.

BUTCHER-RO'W [*boucherie*, F.] a row of butcher's-ſhops, a ſhambles.

BU'TCHERLINESS, butcherly nature or action.

BU'TCHERY [*boucherie*, Fr.] a great ſlaughter.

BU'TLER [*bouteiller*, F.] an officer in noblemens and princes houſes, who keeps the wine, beer, and houſhold ſtores.

BU'TLERAGE [in *Law*] a certain impoſt upon ſale-wines imported, which the king's butler might require of every ſhip containing leſs than 40 tun.

BU'TLERSHIP [of *bouteillier*, Fr.] the office of a butler.

BU'TSCARL } [butescaſl, *Sax.*] a boatſwain or ma-
BUTE'SCARL } riner.

A BU'TT [butte, *Sax.*] a large veſſel for liquids of wine 126 gallons, of currans from 15 to 22 *C.* weight.

A BUTT [probably of butte, *Sax.*] a mark to ſhoot at.

To BUTT [*Buttare*, Ital. botten, *Dut. bouter*, F.] to puſh at or againſt with the horn, as bulls, goats, &c.

A BUTT [*Sea Word*] the end of any plank which joins to another on the outſide of the ſhip under water.

To ſpring a BUTT [*Sea Phraſe*] a ſhip is ſaid to *ſpring a butt*, when a plank is looſened at one end.

BU'TTENS } [*Hunting Term*] the burrs or knobs of a
BUTTO'NS } deer's head, called otherwiſe ſeals.

BU'TTER [βούτυρον, *Gr.* whence *Butyrum*, L. whence buttepe, *Sax.*] a food made of the cream of milk churned.

BU'TTER *of Antimony* [*Chymiſtry*] a mixture of the acid ſpirits of ſublimate corroſive with the regulus of antimony.

BU'TTER *of Tin* [with *Chymiſts*] a compound made of one part of tin reduced to powder, and 3 parts of ſublimate corroſive. This compoſition has this ſtrange property, that it is continually ſending forth fumes.

BUTTER-FLY [buttepe flege, *Sax.*] an inſect.

BU'TTER-TEETH [ell' butteþ toðaſ, *Sax.*] the great, broad fore-teeth.

BU'TTER BUMP [ſo called from its having ſmooth and ſoft feathers] a bird called a bittern.

BU'TTER-WORT [ſo called becauſe it feels as if it were ſmeared with butter] the plant *Yorkſhire* ſanicle.

BU'TTERY [of buttepe, *Sax.*] a place where victuals are set up.

BU'TTES, the ends or short pieces of ploughed lands lying in ridges and furrows.

BUTTOCK [Dr. *T. Hensh.* derives the word of **bout**, *Du.* the bolt of the bone, and hoh, *Sax.* the hough] the breech or haunch.

BUTTOCK [*of a Ship*] is that part of her which makes her breadth, right a stern from the tuck upwards.

Broad BUTTOCK [*of a Ship*] one built broad at the transum.

Narrow BUTTOCK [*of a Ship*] one built narrow at the transum.

To BU'TTON [*Boutonner*, F.] to fasten with buttons.

BU'TTRESS [in *Architecture*] a kind of butment built archwise, or a mass of stone or brick serving for the support of the sides of a building, wall, *&c.*

BU'TTRESS } [with *Farriers*] an instrument for piercing
BU'TTRICE } the hoof the sole of an horses foot that is over-grown, or for paring the hoof, in order to shoo it.

BU'TWINK, a bird.

BUTY'RUM *Saturni* [with *Chymists*] butter of lead, a chymical preparation called sweet liquor of lead.

BU'XEOUS [*buxeus*, L.] of or like box.

BUXI'FEROUS [*Buxifer*, L.] bearing box.

BY'SSINE [*Byssinus*, L.] silken, like silk.

BU'XOM [bocyom, prob. of bugen, *Sax.* to bend] flexible; amorous, wanton.

BU'XOMNESS, amorousness, wantonness.

BU'XUS [*Botany*] the box-tree or wood, *L.*

To BUY [bycgean, *Sax.*] to purchase with money, *&c.*

BU'ZO [*Old Rec.*] the shaft of an arrow, before it is feathered.

To BUZZ [a word derived from the similitude of the sound to the action] to make a noise like bees, *&c.* to whisper often, or speak often to a person about the same thing, to inculcate.

BU'ZZARD [**buthard**, *Teut. Busard*, F.] a kind of large hawk or kite; also a stupid senseless fellow; as *a blind buzzard.*

A BUZZING [*bourdonnement*, F.] a humming noise like that of bees.

BY [bi, *Sax.*] beside or nigh; also with, as by which; also whilst, as by day.

BY *the* BY, privately.

BYE [of By, *Sax.* a dwelling place] at the end of a name signifies a habitation, as *Southerby*, &c.

BY LAWS, laws made in courts leet, or courts baron, or by particular companies or corporations, for their better regulation of affairs.

BY WORK, *see* Landskip.

BY'LANDER [so called on account of its coasting near the land] a kind of small swift sailing vessel used in *Flanders*, &c. for exporting *merchandizes* to *England*, &c.

BY-BLOW, a merry begotten child, a bastard.

BY'ENDS, selfish ends or designs.

BY'NE [βύνη, *Gr.*] barley steeped, malt.

BY'RAM [among the *Turks*] a solemn festival, a sort of carnaval.

BYRA'MLICK [among the *Turks*] a present in the nature of a *New-Year-Gift*, given at the time of that festival.

BY-LAW [in the practick of *Scotland*] a law established by the consent of neighbours unanimously elected in the courts called

BY-LAW *Courts*, courts something resembling our courts leets, or courts baron.

BYZA'NTINE [of *Byzantium*, i.e. *Constantinople*] belonging to *Constantinople.*

BYZANTINUS, *a, um* [in *Botanick* writers] growing about *Constantinople.*

C

C, Roman, *C, c, Italick*, 𝔠, 𝔠, *English*, are the third letters; and K, κ, *Greek*, the tenth; and ב, *Hebrew*, the eleventh of their respective alphabets.

C [in *English*] before the vowels *a*, *o* and *u*, is generally pronounced, as *k*; as *Cap*, *Corpse*, *Cup*, &c.

C [in *English*] before *e*, *ce*, *i*, *ie*, and *y*, is sounded like *s*; as *Cellar*, *City*, *exceed*, *Ceiling*, *Cyprus.*

C [in *English*] generally goes before *k*, when a vowel proceeds, and there is no consonant before *k*; as *back*, *beck*, *thick*, *lock*, *muck*; but if a vowel follows *k*, the *c* is not set before it; as *cake*, *peke*, *strike*, *stroke*, *duke.*

C [in the titles of books, inscriptions on tombs, under statues, *&c.*] is an abbreviation of *centum*, *Latin* an 100, and is repeated for each hundred, as CCCC, 400.

C is also an abbreviation of *Christi*, as A C, i. e. *anno Christi*, L. in the year of Christ.

CC, are abbreviations of *Corporis* or *Corpus Christi*, L. i.e of the body of Christ, as a student of *CC*, *Corpus Christi* college in *Oxford.*

CAB [קב, *Heb.*] a measure of the *Hebrews*, containing about 3 pints *English*, or the 18th part of the *Ephah.*

CABALA [קבלה receiving, of קבל he received] a traditional or mysterious doctrine among the ancient *Jews*, which they say was delivered by word of mouth to *Moses*, and by him to the fathers, and so transmitted from generation to generation; and at length about the time of their captivity in *Babylon*, collected into a body called the *Mishnaoth*, which, with the commentaries and glosses of their doctors and rabbies, compose the work called the *Talmud*, being 7 volumes in *Folio.*

CA'BBALA [by *Christians*] is taken for the use or rather abuse, which Magicians made of some part of the passages of scripture, and all the words, magic figures, letters, numbers, charms, *&c.* and also the Hermetical science, are comprized or understood under this name *Cabala.*

A CABA'L, a meeting together or consultation, privately on some party matters; also the persons caballing.

To CA'BAL [*Cabaler*, Fr.] to make parties, to plot privately.

CA'BALIST [*Cabalista*, L.] a person versed in the *Jewish* Cabala.

CABALI'STICAL } [*Cabalisticus*, L. B.] of or pertain-
CABALI'STICK } ing to the *Cabala.*

CABA'LLER [*Caballeur*, F.] one who joins in cabals; a party man.

CABALLI'NE [*caballinus*, L.] of or belonging to an horse.

CABALLI'NE *aloes* [of *caballinus*, L.] a coarser sort of aloes used in medicines for horses.

CABA'LLUS [*according to the Poets*] the winged horse *Pegasus*, who as he flew to mount *Helicon*, by a blow of his hoof, caused a great fountain to rise out of a rock, which was thence called *Hippocrene.* This fountain was consecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muses*; and thence it is, that it is feigned, that the poets drank of that water, to make their poems to be more admired and improved.

CA'BARICK, an herb, otherwise called *Hartlewort.*

CA'BBAGE [prob. of *Cabuccio*, Ital.] an edible plant for the pot, well known.

CA'BBAGE *of a Deer's-head* [with *Hunters*] the burr which parts where the horns take their rise.

CABBAGE *worm*, an insect.

CA'BBIN [*Cabane*, F.] a cottage, hut or booth.

CABBINS [in a *Ship*] little rooms or closets to lie in, lodgings or appartments for officers.

CA'BINET, a closet in the king's-palace, or in the house of a nobleman; also a sort of chest of drawers; also a kind of little trunk to put things of value in.

CA'BINET, a small portable organ.

CA'BLE [Cable, *Du.*] a great rope, with 3 strands, which is fastened to the anchor to hold a ship fast, when she rides.

To BEND *the* CABLE [*Sea* Term] is to make it fast to the ring of the anchor.

To unbend the CABLE [*S. T.*] to take it away.

To serve the CABLE } [*S. T.* is to bind it about with
To keckle the CABLE } ropes or clouts, in order to keep from galling in the hoses.

To pay cheap the CABLE [*Sea* Term] is to put or hand it out a pace.

Pay more CA'BLE [with *Sailors*] is to let it more out from the ship, that the boat that carries the anchor may the more easily drop it into the sea.

The CABLE *is well laid* [*Sea* Term] signifies it is well wrought or made.

Veer more CABLE [with *Mar.*] signifies to put more out.

Shot of a CABLE [with *Sailors*] is 2 cables spliced or fastened together.

Sheet anchor CABLE [*of a Ship*] is the largest cable that belongs to it.

CABLE'E [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Cablée*, is a cross made of 2 ends of a ship's cable.

To quoil the CABLE [*Sea* Phrase] is to roll it up round in a ring.

To splice a CABLE [*S. T.*] is to join or make 2 pieces fast together, by working the several strands of it into one another.

CA'BLISH [*Foreſt Law*] bruſh-wood or wind fallen wood.

CA'BLE *Tire* [*S. T.*] the ſeveral rolls of a cable, as they lie one upon another.

CABLE' [in *Heraldry*] ſaliant, *F.*

CABO'CHED } [in *Heraldry*] is when the heads of beaſts
CABO'SSED } are born in an eſcutcheon, without any part of the neck, full-faced. Of the *French*, *Caboche*, a head.

CA'BURNS [with *Sailors*] ſmall lines made of rope yarn or ſpun yarn, which ſerve to bind the cable of a ſhip, and to make up the ſails to the yard-arms.

CACAFUE'GO [i. e. *Shite Fire*] a boaſter, a bragging or vapouring fellow, *Span.*

CACA'O, a tree like an orange-tree, as to its ſize and ſhape of its leaves. The fruit of it is like a melon, but full of ſmall nuts, leſs than an almond, and is called *Cacao*. Of this *Chocolate* is made.

CACATO'RIA *Febris* [with *Phyſic.*] a ſort of intermitting fever attended with a violent looſeneſs, *&c.*

CACE'MPHATON } [κακέμφατον of κακῶς evilly, and
CACE'PHATON } φημὶ to ſay, *Gr.*] an harſh ſound of words, as when *n* begins the next word after *cum*, or when a following word begins with the ſame ſyllable that the preceding ended.

CACHE'CTUS } [καχεκτὸς, *Gr.*] one having an ill
CACHECTICUS } habit of body.

CACHE'XY [καχεξία of κακὸς evil, and ἕξις habit, *Gr.*] an ill habit or diſpoſition of body, when the nutrition is depraved through the whole habit at once.

CACHINNA'TION, a great and unmeaſurable laughter, *L.*

CA'CHRYS [κάχρυς, *Gr.*] the catlin that grows on nut-trees, goſlins on willows, *&c.* maple-chats or aſh-keys.

To CACK [*cacare*, L.] to eaſe the body by going to ſtool.

CA'CKEREL [of *Cacare*, L.] a fiſh of a looſening quality.

To CA'CKLE [prob. of kackelen, *Du.*] to make a noiſe or cry as a hen does when ſhe has laid an egg.

CA'CKLER, a prater, a tell-tale, a noiſy perſon; alſo a humorous word for capon or fowl.

CACOCHY'LIA [of κακὸς bad, and χυλὸς, *Gr.* chyle] a bad chylification, when the humour called chyle is not duly made.

CACOCHY'MY [κακοχυμία of κακὸς bad, and χυμὸς humour, *Gr.*] abundance of corrupt humours in the body cauſed by bad nouriſhment or ill digeſtion.

CACODÆ'MON [κακοδαίμων of κακὸς, and δαίμων, *Gr.* a ſpirit] an evil ſpirit, a devil.

CACODÆ'MON [*Aſtrology*] the 12th houſe of a ſcheme or figure of the heavens, ſo termed on account of the dreadful ſignifications of it, as great loſſes, impriſonment, *&c.*

CACOE'THES [κακοήθης, *Gr.*] an evil cuſtom or manner.

CACOE'THES [with *Surgeons*] a boil, botch or ſore, hard to be cured; a malignant diſeaſe.

CACO'LOGY [of κακὸς and λόγος a word] an evil ſpeaking.

CA'COPHAGY [κακοφαγία, *Gr.*] a devouring.

CACOPHO'NY [κακοφωνία of κακὸς and φωνὴ, *Gr.*] a bad tone of the voice proceeding from the ill diſpoſition of the organs or inſtruments

CACOPHY'XY [*cacophyxia*, L. of κακὸς and φυξὴ the pulſe, *Gr.*] a bad pulſe.

CACOPHRA'GY [with *Phyſicians*] an indiſpoſition of body, particularly in thoſe parts that convey the nouriſhment.

CACORHY'THMUS [of κακὸς bad, and ῥυθμὸς the pulſe, *Gr.*] an unequal pulſe.

CACOSI'STATA [with *Logicians*] arguments propoſed between two perſons, that will ſerve as well for the one as the other; as, *you ought to forgive him becauſe he is a child——No, for that reaſon I will beat him, that he may be better hereafter.*

CACOSTO'MACHUS [of κακὸς and στόμαχος, *Gr.*] one who has a bad ſtomach.

CACOSY'NTHETON [κακοσυνθετία of κακὸς and σύνθεσις, *Gr.*] a faulty compoſition or joining together of words in a ſentence.

CACOTRO'PHY [κακοτροφία of κακὸς, and τροφὴ nouriſhment] a bad nutriment proceeding from a depravation of the blood.

CACOTE'CHNY [*catotechnia*, L. of κακὸς and τεχνὴ, art, *Gr.*] a hurtful art or invention.

CACOTY'CHE [with *Aſtrologers*] *i. e.* bad fortune: the ſixth houſe of an aſtrological figure.

CACOSPHY'XIA [κακοσφυξία, *Gr.*] a bad pulſe.

CACOZE'LIA [κακοζηλία and ζῆλος, Gr. zeal] an evil zealouſneſs.

CACOZE'LIA [*Rhet.*] perverſe imitation, affectedneſs.

CACOZE'LUM [a term uſed by *Rhetoricians*] when a ſpeech is faulty by impropriety of words, want of coherence, redundancy, obſcurity, *&c.*

CA'CTOS [κάκτος] a kind of thiſtle, an artichoke.

CACU'BALUM [καχύβαλον, *Gr.*] an herb good to heal the biting of ſerpents, chickweed.

To CACU'MINATE [*cacuminatum*, L.] to make ſharp or copped.

CADA'VER, a dead carcaſs.

CADA'VEROUS [*cadaveroſus*, L.] of, or like, or belonging to a dead carcaſs.

CABI'RIA, feaſts held by the *Greeks* of the iſland of *Lemnos* and *Thebes*, in honour of ſome *Samothracian* deities, called *Cabires*.

CABLES *length* [with *Sailors*] is 120 fathom.

CA'BLE *Flutes* [with *Architects*] flutes that are filled up with pieces reſembling cables.

CACHOU', an aromatick drug, reckoned among perfumes called alſo *terra japonica*.

CA'DBATE *Fly* } an inſect which is a good bait for a
CAD *Worm* } trout.

CADE [of *cadus*, L.] a ſort of barrel or cask.

CADELE'SHER } [among the *Turks*] a chief magiſtrate,
CADELI'SHER } the one over *Leſſer Aſia*, and the other over *Greece*.

CA'DENCE [*cadentia*, L.] the end or fall of a period or ſentence.

CADE'NCES [in *Singing*] are the ſame with Points and *Virgula's* in diſcourſe.

CADE'NCE [with *Horſemen*] is an equal meaſure or proportion obſerved by a horſe in all his motions, when he's thoroughly managed, and works juſtly at gallop, *terra a terra*, and the airs; ſo that his motions or times have an equal regard to one another, that one does not embrace or take in more ground than the other, and that the horſe obſerves his ground regularly.

CADENCE [in *Dancing*] is when the ſteps follow the notes and meaſures of the muſick.

CADENCE [with *Orators*] when the ſounds end agreeable to the ear.

CADE'NCE, in verſe or proſe, is formed by the difference of time in pronouncing; this is more diſtinguiſhable in the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues, than in the living languages; but there can be no verſe, where cadence does not ſhine, if there be any poetry without it.

CADENCE [with *Poets*] a certain meaſure of verſe varying as the verſe varies.

CADENCE [in *Muſ.*] is a kind of concluſion of the tune, which is made of all the parts together in ſeveral places of any key. *See* Cloſe.

CA'DENT [*cadens*, L.] falling down.

CA'DENT houſes [with *Aſtrologers*] are the third, ſixth, ninth and twelfth houſes of a ſcheme or figure of the heavens; they being thoſe that are next from the angles.

CADE'T } a younger brother of a family, who ſerves in
CADEE' } the army without being enter'd in the liſt, nor receives any pay.

CADGE, a round frame of wood, on which hawks are carried by the cadgers in order to be ſold.

CA'DI [among the *Turks*, &c.] a magiſtrate, a ſort of juſtice of the peace.

A CA'DMA, the leaſt pig which a ſow has at one fare.

CA'DMIA [καδμία, Gr.] a mineral, whereof there are two ſorts, *natural* and *artificial*.

Natural CADMIA, is either that which contains metallick parts and is called *Cobalt*, or that which contains none, call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Artificial CADMIA, is prepared from copper in furnaces, and is of five ſorts. The firſt is called *Botrytis*, being in form of a bunch of grapes, the ſecond *Oſtricitis*, becauſe it reſembles a ſea ſhell; the third *Placetis*, becauſe it reſembles a cruſt; the fourth *Capillis*; and the fifth *Calamites*, which hangs round iron rods, with which they ſtir the copper in the furnace.

CADMI'TES, a precious ſtone having blew ſpecks in it.

CA'DMUS [*according to the Poets*] was the king of *Thebes*, the ſon of *Agenor* king of the *Phœnicians*, and grandſon to *Epaphus*. *Jupiter* having carried away *Europa* his ſiſter, his father ſent him to many parts of the world to ſeek her out, with a command never to appear before him, till he had found her. But *Cadmus* having made many tedious voyages, and not being able to learn what was become of her, went to *Delphos* to conſult the oracle of *Apollo*, to know what was beſt for him to do, and received his anſwer, that, as ſome ſay, an ox, and as others ſay, a cow ſhould meet him,

him, which he was to follow, and there he ſhould build a city, and ſettle an habitation. Accordingly an ox met him in a province of *Greece*, which was for that reaſon called *Bœotia*. *Cadmus*, in order to obtain the aſſiſtance of heaven in the affair of building the city, deſigned to ſacrifice the ox to the goddeſs *Minerva*; and in order thereto, he ſent his followers to the next fountain, called *Dirce*, to fetch water, but a terrible dragon there ſurprizing them, devoured them alive.

Upon this the Goddeſs *Minerva* adviſed *Cadmus* to ſlay the dragon, and having gotten the teeth out of his head, to ſow them in the earth. He did ſo, and ſeveral companies of armed men ſprung up, which fell a fighting, and deſtroyed one another, all but five, which being left alive, aſſiſted *Cadmus* in building his city, and furniſhing it with inhabitants.

The city they built, was in *Bœotia*, and called *Thebes*, where he reigned many years, and had ſeveral children by his wife *Harmonia*, *Polydorus*, *Ino*, *Semele*, the mother of *Bacchus* and *Agave*, who, being tranſported with fury in the company of the *Menades*, killed her own ſon *Pentheus*, who had by his ſpeech diſcovered a diſlike of the ceremonies of this God.

Cadmus is ſaid to have lived to ſee all his poſterity fall into extreme miſery; and himſelf and wife were baniſhed into *Illyria* or *Sclavonia*, where according as they deſired, they were transformed into ſerpents.

Ulpian ſays, that *Cadmus* was but the cook of *Agenor* king of *Tyre* or *Sidon*, who ran away from his prince, on account of ſome ill deed, in company with one *Harmonia*, a noted ſtrumpet; but yet laid the foundation of *Thebes*.

Herodotus ſays, that he brought 16 letters into *Greece*, and taught the people the art of writing.

CADU'CA *Bona* [*Civil Law*] Eſcheats, goods fallen or forfeited to the king, *L.*

CADU'CEUS, a ſtaff or white wand, which heralds or ambaſſadors carried when they went to treat of peace, *L.*

CADUCEUS, the wand or rod that *Apollo* gave to *Mercury*, in exchange for the 7 ſtringed harp. The poets to this rod aſcribe the virtue of appeaſing differences; and alſo two other properties, as conducting ſouls to hell, and delivering them from thence, and to cauſe and diſturb ſleep. But as to the firſt of its virtues or properties, *Mythologiſts* ſay, that it means no more than the power of eloquence, which ſatisfies the mind, compoſes the heart, and brings men firſt to reaſon, and then to peace.

CADU'CUS *Morbus* [with *Phyſicians*] the falling ſickneſs, a diſeaſe ſo named, becauſe thoſe affected with it fall down on a ſudden.

CÆ'CUM *Inteſtinum* [*Anat.*] the blind gut, ſo called becauſe one end of it is ſhut up, ſo that the ordure and chyle both paſs out and come into the ſame gut.

CÆLI'COLIST [*cælicola*, L.] a ſaint, an inhabitant of heaven.

CÆLI'FEROUS } [*cælifer*, L.] bearing or upholding.
CÆLI'GEROUS } [*cæliger*, L.] heaven.

CÆLI'POTENT [*cælipotens*, L.] an heavenly weight.

CÆLO'STOMY [κοιλοστομία of κοῖλος hollow, and στόμα the mouth, *Gr.*] is when the word is as it were obſcured or pent within the mouth, as in a cave, and is heard in the receſs.

To CÆ'MENT [with *Paracelſians*] is to calcine after a peculiar manner with corroſive liquors; but *Van Helmont* more properly calls it luting.

CÆPA, *An onion*, L.

CÆRU'LEOUS [*cæruleus*, L.] of a blue azure colour, like the ſky.

CÆ'SAR [of *cæſura*, L. a cutting] a title or name given to the twelve emperors of *Rome* who ſucceeded *Julius Cæſar*.

CÆSA'RIAN *Operation* } [in *Surgery*] a cutting open the
CÆSAREAN *Section* } belly of the mother in order to the taking out the child, becauſe *Cæſar* was thus born.

CÆ'SURA, a cut, a gaſh, a notch, *L.*

CÆSURA [in *Greek* and *Latin* poetry] a figure when there remains an odd ſyllable after a foot, and that ſyllable ends the word. This figure is ſo neceſſary, that few verſes can be made to run ſmooth without it, and it is fourfold; *Triemimeris*, *Pentheminieris*, *Hephthemeris* and *Ennemimeris*.

CAG [of *Sturgeon*] a veſſel of wood containing about 4 or 5 gallons.

CAGE [prob. of *cavea*, L. a pit] a device for keeping birds in, F.

CAGE-*Work* [in a *Ship*] the uppermoſt carved work of the hull in it.

CA'GIA [*O. Rec.*] a bird-cage or coop of hens.

To CAJO'LE [*cajoler* Fr.] to flatter, to coaks, to ſooth.

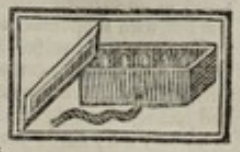
CAJO'LERIE [*cajolerie*, F.] a fawning upon, vain praiſe, flattery.

CAI'MACAN [among the *Turks*] a great officer of that empire, a ſort of lieutenant.

CAI'NITES, ſo called of *Cain* becauſe they eſteemed him as their father.

CAI'SSON, a covered waggon or carriage for proviſions and ammunition for an army.

CA'ISSON [*Gunnery*] a wooden cheſt, containing 4 or 6 bombs; or filled only with powder, which the beſieged bury under ground, in order to blow up a work that the beſiegers are like to be maſters of. Thus after the bonnet has been blown up by the mine, they lodge a caiſſon under the ruins of it, and when the enemy has made a lodgment there, they fire the *Caiſſon* by the help of a faucis, and blow up that poſt a ſecond time.



CAI'TIF [*cattivo*, Ital. *chatif*, F.] a miſerable ſlave, a lewd wretch; a pitiful, ſorry fellow.

CAKE [*cacken*, *C. Brit.* Kag, *Dan.*] a kind of bread or flat loaf, made with fruit, ſpice, milk, *&c.*

CA'LABER, the fur of a ſmall creature in *Germany*, called a *Calaber*.

CALA'DE [with *Horſemen*] is the deſcent or ſloping declivity of a riſing manage ground; being a ſmall entrance upon which a horſe is rid ſeveral times down, being put to a ſhort gallop, with his fore-hams in the air, to make him learn to ply or bend his haunches; and for his ſtop upon the aids of the calves of the legs, the ſtay of the bridle and caveſſon ſeaſonably.

CALA'EN, an *Eaſt Indian* mineral, lately found.

CALAMA'GROSTIS [καλαμάγρωσις, Gr.] the herb ſheer-graſs. *Gramen Tomentoſum*.

CALAME'LANOS, ſweet mercury.

CALAMINA'RIS *Lapis*, the Calamine ſtone, which being mixed with copper, changes it into a yellow metal called braſs.

CA'LAMINE, the ſame as *Lapis Calaminaris*.

CA'LAMINT [καλαμίνθη, Gr.] the herb Mountain-mint.

To CALAMI'STRATE [*calamiſtratum*, L.] to curl or friſzle the hair.

CALA'MITUS [*O. Law*] a gag to be put into the mouth of dogs to hinder them from barking.

CALA'MITOUS [*calamitoſus*, L.] miſerable, wretched.

CALA'MITOUSNESS, fulneſs of calamity.

CA'LAMUS *Aromaticus*, a kind ofruſh growing in the *Levant* about the bigneſs of a gooſe-quill, called alſo acorns.

CALA'MITY [*Calamitas*, L.] miſery, wretchedneſs, affliction.

CALAMUS *ſcriptorius*, a writing pen, *L.*

CALAMUS *ſcriptorius* [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſpace about the 4th ventricle of the brain, ſo called becauſe the form of it reſembles that of a quill.

CALA'NGIUM [*Ant. Writ.*] challenge, claim, or diſpute.

CALA'SH } [*Caleche*, F.] a ſmall open chariot.
CALO'CH }

CALATHIA'NA [*Botany*] a ſort of violet flower, which has no ſcent, and ſpringing in *Autumn*, L.

CALCA'NEUS } [*Anat.*] the heel-bone, it lies under the
O. CALCIS } *Aſtragalus*, to which it is articulated by the *Ginglimus*, and behind it is a large tuberance that makes the heel.

CALCA'NTHUM, vitriol rubefied, *L.*

CA'LCAR, a ſpur, *L.*

CALCAR [with *Chymiſts*] a calcining furnace.

CALCAR [with *Botan.*] is when the bottom of a flower runs out into a point, as *Delphinium*, Larks-heel, *&c.*

CALCA'TRIPHA [with *Botan.*] the herb Lark-ſpur.

CALCE'A [*Ant. Deeds*] a road or high-way maintained with ſtones and rubbiſh.

CALCEA'RUM *Operatio* [*O. Rec.*] the work of repairing high ways, done by ſervile tenants.

CALCEA'TA } [*Old Deeds*] a cauſey or cauſeway.
CALCE'TUM }

CA'LCEATED [*calceatus*, L.] ſhod, or fitted with ſhoes.

CALCHOIDE'A [in *Anat.*] are three little bones in the foot, which with others, make up that part of the foot ſucceeding the ankle, the ſame that *Fallopius* calls *Cuneiformia*, becauſe they are ſhaped like wedges.

CALCIFRA'GA [of *calculus* a ſtone, and *frango*, L. to break] a kind of herb, a ſort of ſaxifrage, *L.*

CALCINA'TION, is the ſolution of a mixt body into powder by the help of fire, or any corroding things, as *Mercury*, *Aqua fortis*, *&c.*

CALCINA'TION *Philoſophical*, is when horns, bones, hoofs, &c. are hanged over boiling water (or other liquor) till they have loſt their mucilage, and will eaſily be powdered.

CALCINATION [*of Hints*, &c.] is performed by heating them red hot, and then caſting them whilſt ſo into cold water or vinegar, which being done four or five times, they will be very friable and eaſily powdered.

CALCINATION [*of Lead*] is performed by melting the Lead in an earthen pan unglazed, keeping it ſtirring over the fire with a Spatula, till it is reduced into a powder.

CALCINATION [*of Tin*] is performed by putting the metal into a large earthen pan unglazed in a great fire, ſtirring it from time to time for 36 hours, then taking it off and letting it cool.

CALCI'NATORY, a veſſel to calcine metals in.

To CALCI'NE [*calciner*, F. of *calx*, L.] to burn to a *Calx* or cinder.

To CALCINE [in *Chymical* Writers] is expreſſed by this character.

CALCITRA'PA [with *Botaniſts*] the Star-Thiſtle.

To CA'LCITRATE [*calcitratum*, L.] to black.

CALCITRO'SE [*calcitroſus*, L.] kicking or ſpurning much.

CALCO'GRAPHIST [of χαλκογραφος, of χαλκος braſs, and γραφω to engrave, *Gr.*] an engraver in braſs.

CALCO'GRAPHY [χαλκογραφια, Gr.] engraving in braſs.

To CA'LCULATE [*calculare*, L.] to caſt accounts, to compute or reckon; alſo to model or frame a diſcourſe.

CALCULA'TION, is caſting of accounts, reckoning, and is either Algebraical or Numerical, *L.*

CA'LCULI [*Anatomy*] little ſtones in the bladder and kidneys, *L.*

CALCULO'SE [*calculoſus*, L.] full of ſtones or gravel.

CALCULA'TORY, pertaining to calculation.

CALCULO'SITY [*calculoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of ſtones, &c.

CA'LCULUS, a ſmall pebble or gravel ſtone; alſo a counter to caſt account with; alſo the ſtone in the bladder or kidneys of a human body, *L.*

CALCULUS *Situs* [with *Mathematicians*] a new kind of *Calculus* founded on the conſideration of the ſituation of quantities, and not of their magnitudes.

CALCULUS *Exponentialis* [*Mathemat.*] a method of differing exponential qualities, and ſumming up the differentials or fluxions of exponentials.

CALCULUS *differentialis* [with *Mathemat*] is a method of differencing quantities; or of finding an infinitely ſmall quantity, which being taken infinite times, ſhall be equal to a given quantity.

CALCULUS *Integralis* [with *Mathemat.*] is a method of integrating or ſumming up fluxions or differential quantities, *i. e.* from a differential quantity given to find the quantity from whoſe differencing the given differential reſults.

CALCA'RIA [*O. Rec.*] a cauldron or copper.

CALEFA'CTION, a heating or warming, *L.*

CALEFACTION [with *Philoſophers*] is the exciting or producing heat in a mixt body.

CALEFA'CTIVE, cauſing warmth.

CALEFA'CTORY [of *calefactus*, L.] warming, heating.

A CALEFA'CTORY [*calefactorium*, L.] a room in a monaſtery where the religious perſons warm themſelves.

CALEFA'CTORINESS [of *calefactio*, L.] warmth, a being made hot.

CA'LENDAR [is derived of *Calenda*, L. *i. e.* the firſt days of every month] it is an annual book commonly call'd an *Almanack*, wherein the days of the month, the feſtivals, the ſign the ſun is in, the ſun's riſing and ſetting, the changes of the moon, &c. are exhibited.

There have been ſeveral corrections and reformations of the Calendar, the firſt was made by *Numa Pompilius*, and this was afterwards much improv'd by *Julius Cæſar*, and thence was called the *Julian* account, which is ſtill retained in *England* and ſome other places, and is called *Old Stile*.

It was again reform'd by Pope *Gregory* XIII, which account he commanded to be received, and it is in moſt *Roman* Catholick countries, and is called the *Gregorian* Calendar, and by us *New Stile*; and it now begins eleven days before ours.

To CA'LENDER [*calendrer*, F.] to preſs, ſmooth, and ſet a gloſs upon linen, &c. alſo the engine itſelf.

A CA'LENDRER, the perſon whoſe trade it is.

CA'LENDS [of καλεω, *Gr.* to call] the firſt days of every month among the *Romans*, who anciently counting their months by the motion of the moon, had a Prieſt appointed, whoſe buſineſs it was to obſerve the times of the new moon, and when he had ſeen it, gave notice to the Preſident over the ſacrifices, who called the people together, and declared to them how they were to reckon the days until the *Nones*, pronouncing the word καλεω five times, if the *Nones* happen'd on the fifth day, or ſeven times if they happen'd on the ſeventh day of the month.

CALE'NDULA [among *Botaniſts*] Marygolds.

CALENTU'RE [in *Medicine*] an inflammatory fever, attended with a delirium, in which the diſeaſed perſons fancy the ſea to be green fields, and, if they are not hinder'd, will leap over board

CALE'SH, ſee *Caleſh*.

CALF [caly, *Sax.*] the young of a cow.

CALF [*Hunting* Term] a male hart, or a hind of the firſt year.

Sea-CALF, a large fiſh with a velvet ſpotted, black skin, the fleſh of which is like that of a ſucking pig.

CA'LICE [in *Botanick* Writers] with a cup; *Calicibus*, with cups.

CA'LICO [of *Calicut* in the *Eaſt Indies*] a ſort of cotton cloth brought from thence.

CA'LID [*calidus*, L.] hot.

CALI'DITY, CA'LIDNESS [*caliditas*, L.] heat.

CA'LIDUCT [*caliductus*, L.] pipes and canals to convey heat diſpoſed along the walls of houſes and rooms, to convey heat to ſeveral remote parts of the houſe from one common furnace.

CA'LIDUM *innatum* [in the *modern Philoſophy*] or innate heat, is that attrition of the parts of the blood which is occaſioned by its circular motion, and eſpecially in the arteries.

CALIGA'TION, dimneſs of ſight, blindneſs, *L.*

CALI'GINOUS [*caliginoſus*, L.] full of obſcurity or darkneſs, dim.

CALIGINOUSNESS darkneſs, fullneſs of obſcurity.

CALI'PER [with *Gunners*] the bigneſs, or rather the CALI'VER diameter of a piece of ordnance, or any other fire arms, at the bore or mouth.

CA'LIPERS [in *Gauging*] an inſtrument like a ſliding rule to embrace two heads of any caſk to find the length.

CA'LIPER *Compaſſes* [*Gunnery*] an inſtrument for finding the diameter of a ball, and bore of a gun.

CA'LIPH, the firſt eccleſiaſtical dignity among the *Saracens*, or the name of a ſoveraign dignity among the *Mahometans*, veſted with abſolute power over every thing relating both to religion and policy.

CALIPO'DIUM [*O. Rec.*] a ſort of Galoſhoes, or caſes to wear over ſhoes.

CALI'VER, a ſmall gun uſed at ſea.

CA'LIX [with *Botaniſts*] the green cup out of which comes the flower, *L.*

CALI'XTINS [among the *Roman Catholicks*] a name given to ſuch of them as communicate of the ſacraments in both kinds, and alſo to thoſe of the ſentiments of *Calixtus*.

To CALK [with *Shipwrights*] is to drive oakum or To CAUK ſpun yarn into all the ſeams, rends, &c. of a ſhip, to keep out the water.

CA'LKING *Irons* [with *Shipwrights*] a ſort of iron chizzels, which being well laid over with hot pitch, are uſed to drive the oakum into the ſeams between the planks.

To CALL [kalder, *Dan.* prob. of καλεω, *Gr.*] to exhort or require a perſon to come; alſo to name.

CALL [among *Fowlers*] a ſort of artificial pipe made for catching quails, &c.

CALLAI'S, a precious ſtone like a ſapphire, of a bright, green colour.

CA'LLIBER [with *Architects*] the bulk, thickneſs, volume or diameter of any round thing.

CALLIBLE'PHARUM [of καλλος beauty, and βλεφαρα the eye-brows, *Gr.*] a medicament with which women uſe to make their eye-brows black, to render them more beatiful.

CALLICRE'AS [καλλιχρεας, Gr.] [with *Anatom.*] a CALLICRE'ON [καλλιχρεον, glandulous ſubſtance in the Meſentery, lying near the bottom of the ſtomach: In a hog it is called the ſweetbread, in beaſts the burr, *L.* ſee *Pancreas*.

CA'LLID [*callidus*, L.] crafty, cunning.

CALLI'DITY, CALLIDNESS [*calliditas*, L.] craftineſs, cunningneſs.

CALLI'GONON [καλλιγονον, Gr.] the herb Knot-Graſs.

CALLI'GRAPHY [καλλιγραφια, of καλλος fair, and γραφη writing, *Gr.*] fair, handſome writing.

CALLI'LOGY [*callilogia*, L. of καλλιλογια, Gr.] an elegancy of diction.

CALLI'OPE [Καλλιοπη, of καλλος good, and ὄψ voice, *Gr.*] the mother of *Orpheus*, and one of the Muſes, ſuppoſ'd to be the preſident of heroick verſe.

CALLI'PPICK *Period*, a period or cycle of 76 years, which was invented by *Calippus* to improve that of *Meton*.

CALLO'SITY [*calloſitas*, L.] calloufneſs, hardneſs and thickneſs of the skin, produced commonly by much labour.

CA'LLITHRIX [among *Botaniſts*] the herb Maiden-hair.

CA'LLOUSNESS [*calloſitas*, L.] hardineſs, brawneſs.

CA'LLOUS [*calloſus*, L.] hard, brawny, having a thick skin.

CA'LLOW, unfledg'd, *i. e.* not covered with feathers, ſpoken of birds.

CA'LLUS, hard fleſh; alſo brawn or hardneſs of skin.

CALLUS [with *Surgeons*] a kind of Nodus or Ligature which joins the extremities of a fractur'd bone, a ſort of glewy ſubſtance, which grows about broken bones, and ſerves to ſolder them.

CALM [*calme*, F.] quiet, ſtill.

A CALM } [*Sea* Term] uſed when there is not a
A *Stark* CALM } breath of wind.

To CALM [*calmer*, F.] to appeaſe, to ſtill, to quiet, to pacify.

CA'LMNESS [*calme*, F.] ſtilneſs, compoſure of mind.

CA'LOMEL, Mercurius dulcis, or ſweet ſublimate.

CALORI'FICK [*caloriſicus*, L.] making hot.

CALO'TTE, a cap or coif of hair, ſatin or other ſtuff, now uſed as an eccleſiaſtical ornament in *France*; a red Calotte is the badge of a Cardinal.

CALOTTE [with *Architects*] a round cavity or depreſſure in form of a cap, lathed and plaiſtered, to leſſen the riſing of a moderate Chapel, *&c.* which elſe would be too high for other pieces of the apartment.

CALO'YERS, Monks or Religious in *Greece*, and elſewhere, who live a retired, auſtere life, faſt much, eat no bread till they have earn'd it, and ſpend moſt of the night in weeping.

CA'LSOUNDS, a ſort of linen-drawers worn by *Turks*.

CA'LTHA [καλθη, Gr.] the plant called a marigold.

CA'LTROPS [colcτræppe, *Sax. Chauſſe-trape*, F. ſee *Chauſſe-traps*.

CA'LTROPS, an herb.

CA'LQUING } [with *Painters*] is where the backſide of
CA'LKING } any deſign is covered with a black or red colour, and the ſtrokes or lines are traced through on a copper plate, wall, or any other manner.

CA'LVA [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſcarf or upper part of the head; ſo named becauſe it firſt grows bald.

CALVA'RIA, the ſame as *Calva*.



CA'LVARY [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs Calvary, is ſet on ſteps to repreſent the Croſs on which our Saviour ſuffered on Mount *Calvary*, as here annexed.

CALVES SNOUT, a kind of herb.

CA'LVINISM, the doctrine and ſentiments of *Calvin* and his followers, as to matters of religion.

CA'LVINIST, one who holds the tenets of *John Calvin*.

CA'LVITY [*calvitas*, L.] baldneſs of the head.

CALVI'TIES [in *Medicine*] baldneſs, the falling off of the hair, without being able to grow again.

CA'LUMET, or *Pipe of Peace* [among the *Virginian Indians*] is a large tobacco-pipe made of red, black, or white marble; the head is finely poliſhed, and the quill which is commonly two foot and a half long, is made of a pretty ſtrong reed or cane, adorn'd with feathers of all colours, interlaid with locks of womens hair: They tye to it two wings of the moſt curious birds they can find, which makes their Calumet ſomething reſemble *Mercury*'s wand. This pipe is a paſs and ſafe-conduct among the allies of the nation who has given it, and in all embaſſies the ambaſſador carries it as the ſymbol of peace; and they are generally perſuaded that a great misfortune would befall them if they violated the publick faith of the Calumet.



All their enterpriſes, declarations of war or concluſions of peace, as well as all the reſt of their ceremonies, are confirmed with this *Calumet*; they fill that pipe with the beſt tobacco they have, and then preſent it to thoſe with whom they have concluded any great affair, and then ſmoke out of the ſame after them.

To CALU'MNIATE [*calumniare*, L.] to accuſe or charge falſly, to alledge maliciouſly againſt a perſon, to ſlander.

CALUMNIA'TOR, a ſlanderer, *&c.*

CALU'MNIOUS [*calumnioſus*, L.] full of cavils and malicious accuſations, falſe.

CA'LUMNY [called by the *Greeks* Διαβολη, whence comes the *Latin Diabolus*, and *Devil* in *Engliſh*, the father of all calumny] an *Athenian* Deity, in honour of whom they built a temple. *Lucian* tells us, that *Apelles*, being accuſed by a Painter for having conſpired againſt *Ptolemy*, having cleared himſelf of the accuſation, *Ptolemy*, to make him amends, gave him 100 talents, and delivered his accuſer into his hands to do what he pleaſed with him: Upon this, *Apelles* to be reveng'd on *Calumny*, painted a prince with large ears ſitting upon a throne, with *Suſpicion* and *Ignorance* near him; the prince ſitting thus in ſtate, and reaching forth his hand a great way off to *Calumny*, which he repreſented having a face very bright and ſparkling, with extraordinary charms and incitements, and advancing towards the prince, holding a torch in her left hand, and by her right, dragging an innocent young man by the hair, he holding up his hands to heaven and imploring aid. Before *Calumny* was painted *Envy*, with a pale countenance and ſquinting eyes, which ſerv'd to ſet off *Calumny*, and make her appear the more acceptable. After her comes *Repentance*, repreſented by the figure of a lady in a mourning habit, with her garments rent, and turning her head towards a figure reſembling *Truth*, weeping for ſorrow and ſhame.

This picture *Apelles* gave to *Ptolemy*, and it was eſteemed the beſt piece in the whole world.

The moral of this picture is, that *Calumny* worries and afflicts *Innocence*, which by means of a fooliſh or malicious *Credulity*, proceeding from *Ignorance* or *Suſpicion* is received. The *Calumniator* dreſſes up, and orders all things by the aſſiſtance of *Impoſture*, and by flattery inſinuates himſelf into the good opinion of the hearer; but *Truth* appearing ſooner or later, diſcovers the malice of the *Falſhood*, and ſo there is nothing left to *Calumny* for her labour, but a bitter repentance.

CALX, chalk, burnt lime, mortar, *L.*

CALX VIVA [in *Chymical* Writers.]

CALX [in *Chymical* Writers] is expreſſed by this character, C.

CALX [in *Chymiſtry*] a kind of aſhes, or fine friable powder, which remains of metals, minerals, *&c.* after they have undergone the violence of fire for a long time, and have loſt all their humid parts.

CALX [with *Anat.*] the heel, or the ſecond bone in that part of the foot which ſucceeds the ankle.

CA'LYCLE [*calyculus*, L.] with *Botaniſts*, a ſmall bud of a plant.

CA'LYX [with *Botan.*] the cup of the flower of a plant; alſo the ſmall green leaves on the top of the ſtalks of herbs which firſt cover the bloſſom, and afterwards incloſe the ſeed; it is alſo taken for the flower itſelf, when the ſhape of it is like that of a roſe bud, before the leaves are ſpread out.

CAMAI'EU [of *cameckuia*, with the *Aſſians*, who ſo call the *Onyx* when they find it preparing another colour, *q. d.* a ſecond ſtone] a ſtone on which is found various figures and repreſentation of landskips.

CAMAI'EU [ſome derive it of καμαὶ, Gr. low, becauſe *Baſſo Relievo's* are commonly expreſſed by it] ſo Painters call ſuch paintings in which there is but one colour, and where the lights and ſhadows are made on a ground of gold or azure.

CAMA'IL, a purple ornament, which a Biſhop wears over his Rochet, *F.*

CAMA'ROSIS [in *Architecture*] a raiſing with an arch or vault, *L.*

CAMA'ROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a blow or fracture upon the ſcull, whereby ſome part of the bone is left hanging up or ſtruck into the form of an arch.

CA'MARADE } [of *camera*, L. a chamber] a chamber-
CO'MRADE } fellow, a fellow-ſoldier, an intimate companion, *F.*

CA'MBER *Beams* [with *Architects*] a piece of timber cut arch-wiſe, or with an obtuſe angle in the middle, commonly uſed in platforms.

CA'MBERING } [*Sea* Term] uſed of a deck when it does
CA'MBING } not lie level, but higher at the middle than at either end.

CA'MBIUM, the exchanging or bartering commodities; alſo an exchange-place where merchants meet.

CAMBIUM [in *O. Phyſic. Writ.*] one of the three humours which nouriſh the body, the other being called *Gluten* and *Ros*.

CA'MBREL } [cambr, *C. Brit.*] a crooked ſtick with
CA'MBREN } notches in it, on which butchers hang carcaſſes of mutton, *&c.*

CA'MBRIA [of *Cambor* Son of *Brutus*] *Wales*.

CA'MBRICK [of *Cambray* in the *Low Countries*] a ſort of fine linen cloth.

CA'MEL [*camelus*, L. of κάμηλος, Gr.] a beaſt of burthen, common in *Aſia*, that is able to carry 1000 pound weight, and ſubſiſt ten or twelve days without eating or drinking.

CAMEL [*Hieroglyphically*] was us'd to intimate filial reverence, becauſe it has that reſpect for its parents, that it refuſes copulation with them: It is alſo uſed to ſignify a rich man and a good ſubject, that ſubmits to the command of his ſuperior, being an animal very ſtrong, laborious and docile.

CAME'LEON [of χαμαιλέων, of χαμαὶ on the ground, and λέων a lion, *Gr.*] a little creature reſembling a lizard; but that the head of it is bigger and broader, it is a quadrupede, having on each foot three toes, and a long tail, by which it will faſten itſelf upon trees, as well as by its feet. It frequents the rocks, lives upon flies, gnats, &c. and lays eggs; the common colour of it is a whitiſh grey, but if it be expoſed to the ſun, or ſet upon other colours, ſome parts of the skin change their colour after a pleaſant manner.

CAMELI'NE [*camelinus*, L.] of or belonging to a camel.

CAMELI'NA [with *Botan.*] treacle or wormſeed, *L.*

CAMEL'S HAY, a ſort of ſweet-ſmelling ruſh growing in the *Eaſtern Countries.*

CAMELOPA'RDALIS } [καμηλοπάρδαλις, of κάμηλος a
CAMELOPA'RDUS } camel, and πάρδαλις a panther, *Gr.*] a beaſt that has the ſhape of a camel, and is ſpotted like a panther, *L.*

CAMELOPO'DIUM [of κάμηλος and πούς a foot] a plant, a ſort of hore-hound.

CAMERA [in *Archit.*] a vault, roof, or upper gallery, *L.*

CA'MERATED [*cameratus*, L.] vaulted, cieled, arched.

CAME'RA OBSCURA [in *Opticks*] a room darken'd every where, but only at one little hole, in which a glaſs is fixed to convey the rays of objects to a frame of paper or white cloth.

CAMERA [in *Old Rec.*] any winding or crooked plat of ground.

CAMERA [in the title of *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies chamber-muſick, or muſick for private conſorts, in diſtinction to muſick us'd in chapels and publick conſorts.

CAMERA'TION, a vaulting or arching.

CAMERATION [with *Surgeons*] is a term uſed when ſome part of the bone of the ſcull is left ſuſpended like an arch, by a blow upon it.

CA'MERY, a diſeaſe in horſes call'd alſo the Frounce, when ſmall warts or pimples ariſe in the palate of the mouth.

CA'MICA [*Old Law*] camelot, or a ſort of fine ſtuff made of camel's hair.

CAMI'SADO [prob. of *camiſciata*, Ital.] an attack made upon an enemy by night, the ſoldiers having their ſhirts over their apparel and arms.

CAMISA'RD, a *French* Calviniſt of the *Cevennes.*

CAMISA'TED [*camiſatus*, L.] cloathed with a linen garment, ſurplice or ſhirt.

CA'MLET [prob. of *Zambelet*, a term uſed in the *Levant* for ſtuff made of goat's hair] a ſort of ſtuff made of camel's hair, ſilk, &c. mix'd.

CA'MMOCK [cammoc, *Sax.*] an herb otherwiſe called Reſt-harrow.

CA'MOMILE [*camomila*, L. of χαμαίμηλον, Gr.] a fragrant herb.

CAMP [campe, *Sax.* of *campus*, L. a field] a ſpot of ground where an army reſts, intrenches itſelf, or plants a piquet watch, that they may lodge ſecure in tents or barracks.

CAMP *Volant*, a flying camp, a ſtrong body of horſe or dragoons, and ſometimes foot, always in motion both to cover a garriſon, and keep the enemy in continual alarm. It is commanded by a Lieutenant General.

CAMPAI'GN } [*campagne*, F.] a plain, a champion or
CAMPAI'N } open country.

CAMPAIN [in *Military Affairs*] the ſpace of time during which an army is kept in the field; a ſummer's war.

CAMPAIGN OVEN, a portable oven made of copper, of a convenient length, and about 3 or 4 inches high, being raiſed on feet, ſo that fire may be kindled underneath; and on the cover or lid of it are ledges to hold fire alſo.

CAMPANIFO'RMIS [with *Botaniſts*] ſhaped ſomething like a bell, *campanula*, *convolvulus*, &c.

CAMPA'NULA [*Botany*] the herb Rope-weed or Woodbind, *L.*

CAMPANULA *Sylveſtris* [*Botany*] the flower Blue-bell or *Canterbury* Bells, *L.*

CAMPA'NULATE *Flower*, the ſame as *Campaniformis.*

CAMPA'RIUM [*Old Law*] any part or portion of a larger piece of ground.

CAMPE'CHIO, a *Weſt Indian* Wood, Logwood.

CAMPE'STRAL } [*campeſtris*, L.] belonging to a plain
CAMPE'STRIAN } field or champion country.

CA'MPHOR } [*camphora*, L.] the gum or roſin of a
CA'MPHIRE } tree called *Capur*, much like a walnut-tree, that grows on ſome mountains near the ſea in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and alſo in the iſland *Borneo*, and to ſuch a degree of largeneſs that an hundred men may ſtand under the ſhade of it. This gum after tempeſts and earthquakes flows in great abundance.

CAMPHORA'TA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb lavender cotton or garden-cypreſs.

CAMPHORA'TED [*camphoratus*, L.] mixed with camphire.

CA'MPIONS [among *Botaniſts*] an herb that bears a pretty flower.

ROSE CAMPION, a kind of *Lychnis* or Batchelor's-button.

CA'MPULUM [of καμπτω, *Gr.* to twiſt about] a diſtortion of the eye-lids.

CA'MPUS *Martii* } [in *Ancient* Cuſtoms] an anniverſary
CAMPUS *Maii* } aſſembly of our anceſtors on *May* day, where they confederated together to defend the kingdom againſt foreigners and all enemies.

CA'MUS, a perſon with a low flat noſe, hollowed or ſunk in the middle.

CA'NAL [*canalis*, L.] an artificial river or long pond in a garden or park, *Fr.*

CANAL [with *Anat.*] a conduct or paſſage thro' which any juices of the body flow.

CANAL *of a Lamier* [in *Architecture*] the hollow Platfond or Soffit of a Cornice which makes the Pendant Mouchette.

CANAL of the *Volute* [*Archit.*] this is the face of the circumvolutions incloſed by a liſt in the Ionic Capital.

CANA'LES *Semicirculares* [*Anat.*] three canals in the Labyrinth of the ear.

CANAI'LLE, the mob or rabble, the dregs of the people, *F.*

CANALI'CULATED [*canaliculatus*, L.] channelled, made like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'LIS *Arterioſus* } [*Anatomy*] a veſſel obſerved in
CANALI'CULUS } Fœtus's, but which after delivery grows uſeleſs and diſappears. It is a ſmall tube, which joining the pulmonary Artery and Aorta, ſerves to convey the blood out of one into the other, without paſſing thro' the lungs.

CANA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb called Houndsgraſs, with which Dogs provoke vomit.

CANA'RIES, ſo called of *Canes* dogs, becauſe many dogs were found in it when firſt diſcovered. Iſlands in the *Atlantick* ſea, anciently called the *Fortunate Iſlands*, from whence come the *Canary* wines.

CANARY *Bird*, an excellent ſinging bird of a green colour, formerly bred in the *Canaries* and no where elſe.

CANA'RY *Graſs*, an herb.

CA'NCAMUM, an *Arabian* gum much like Myrrh.

To CA'NCEL [of *cancellare*, L. of *canceller*, F.] to cancel is properly to bar an obligation by paſſing the pen acroſs it, or from top to bottom, which makes a kind of lattice or chequer, which the *Latins* call *cancelli*; to raze, croſs or blot out; to deface, to make void; to ſtint or ſet bounds to.

CA'NCELLER [with *Falconers*] is when a light flown hawk in her ſtooping turns two or three times upon the wing to recover herſelf before ſhe ſeizes.

CANCE'LLI, are lattices, windows made with croſs bars of wood or iron: balliſters or rails to compaſs in the bar of a court for proceedings in law; alſo the chancel of a church.

CA'NCELLING [ſome derive it from κυκλίζω, *Gr.* to encompaſs or pale a thing round] in the *Civil Law*, is an act whereby a perſon conſents that ſome former act be render'd null and void.

CA'NCER, a crab-fiſh, *L.*

CANCER [with *Aſtronomers*] one of the twelve ſigns of the Zodiack, which the ſun enters in the month of *June*; the characteriſtick of it with *Aſtrologers*, &c. is this (♋), and is repreſented on the celeſtial globe by the figure of a crab-fiſh.

CANCER, or *Aſelli* and *Præſepe*, *Cancer* is ſaid to have been placed among the ſtars by the good offices of *Juno*, becauſe when *Hercules* had conquered the *Hydra*, and was aſſiſted by *Iolaus*, *Cancer* alone leaping out of the lake, bit *Hercules* on the foot, as *Panyaſis* relates in *Heraclea*. But

June doing *Cancer* great honour, put him into the number of the twelve signs. There are in this conſtellation ſtars which the *Greeks* call ὄνος, *i. e.* aſſes, which *Bacchus* placed among the ſtars; they have alſo adjoined to them *Præſepe*, *i. e.* the manger.

Tropick of CANCER [with *Aſtronomers*] an imaginary line in the heavens, parallel to the Equinoctial, thro' the beginning of which line the ſun paſſes in *June*, and makes our longeſt day; it is called the Northern Tropick.

CANCER [ſo called becauſe its puff'd up veins reſemble the feet of a crab] a hard, painful and ulcerous ſwelling, ſometimes full of puffed up veins, and is of two ſorts, primitive and degenerate.

Primitive CANCER, is one which comes of itſelf, appearing firſt about the bigneſs of a pea, cauſing an inward, continual, pricking pain.

Degenerate CANCER, a cancer which ſucceeds an impoſthume or ſwelling that is either obſtinate or ill dreſs'd, and has never been an occult or blind one.

CANCER *of the Bone* [with *Surgeons*] a diſeaſe in a bone cauſed by a ſharp humour, and ſucceeded by an ulcer of the fleſh and skin.

Ulcerated CANCER [with *Surgeons*] is a cancer when it has grown larger than a primitive one, and has been opened.

Blind CANCER, *Latent* CANCER, *Occult* CANCER [with *Surgeons*] is a primitive cancer, before it is grown large and opened, which is one that comes of itſelf, and appears at firſt about the bigneſs of a pea, cauſing an internal, continual and pricking pain.

To CA'NCERATE [*canceratum*, L.] to ſpread abroad cancerouſly, *L.*

CANCERA'TION, a ſpreading abroad cancerouſly, *L.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS [of *cancer*, L.] the being cancerated.

CANCRI'NI *Verſus* [with *Gram.*] *Latin* verſes which may be read either backwards or forwards, and are the ſame as

Roma tibi ſubito, motibus ibit amor.

CANDELA'RIA, the plant called torch-herb or wood-blade, long-wort or mullens, *L.*

To CA'NDEFY [*candefacere*, L.] to make white or whiten.

CA'NDENT [*candens*, L.] waxing white, ſhining, clear; alſo glowing.

CA'NDICANCY [*candicantia*, L.] a whitening or making fair, *&c.*

CA'NDICANT [*candicans*, L.] waxing white.

CA'NDID [*candidus*, L.] ſincere or upright, favourable, kind, courteous; free, open.

CA'NDIDATE [*candidatus*, L. ſo called from their wearing a white habit at their aſſemblies] one who ſtands for ſome poſt or aſpires after an office, or to be a member of any body or ſociety.

CA'NDIDNESS [of *candidus*, L. *candide*, F.] ſincerity.

CA'NDIDUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botanick* Writers] white, *L.*

CA'NDISATION, the candying and chryſtallizing of ſugar, after it has been diſſolved in water and purified.

CANDITEERS [in *Fortification*] a ſort of frames to lay faggots and bruſh-wood upon, for covering the men while at work.

CANDLE [*candela*, L.] a long roll or cylinder made of tallow, wax, *&c.* for giving light.

CANDLEMAS-*day* [candelmæʒ Ye dæʒ, *Sax.*] the feſtival obſerved in commemoration of the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, on the ſecond of *February*, ſo named on account of the candles conſecrated on that day to ſerve the whole year.

CA'NDOUR [*candor*, L.] ſincerity, uprightneſs, plain-dealing; alſo frankneſs; alſo courteſy.

To CANDY [*candefacere*, L.] properly ſignifies to make any thing white; to thicken and chryſtallize ſugar on fruits as Confectioners do; alſo to grow mouldy, as ſtale ſweet-meats do.

CANDY *Alexander*, a kind of herb.

CANE [*canna*, L.] an *Indian* reed.

CANE [of *Genoa*] for ſilk is 9 palms, 100 of which make 26 yards *Engliſh*.

CANE [of *Genoa*] for linen and woollen, is 10 palms, which make 2, 7-8 yards *Engliſh*.

CANE [of *Legborn*] is 4 braces, which make 2 ells *Engliſh*, and 8 braces is 5 yards *Engliſh*.

CANE [of *Marſeilles*] is 2 yards and half *Engliſh*.

CANE [of *Meſſina*] is 2 yards and half *Engliſh*.

CANE [of *Rome*] contains 8 palms, and 30 canes is 55 ells and half *Engliſh*.

CA'NEL BONE [with *Anat.*] the neck or throat bone, ſo termed from its reſemblance to a canal or gutter.

CANE'LLA, the ſpice called cinnamon, *L.*

CANE'LLE [in *Heraldry*] ſee *Invected*.

CANEPHO'RA [of κανηφόρος, Gr.] a young maid who in the ancient ſacrifices bore a basket, wherein was contained all things neceſſary for the ſacrifice

CANEPHO'RIA [κανηφορία, Gr.] a ceremony among the *Athenians* which made part of a feſtival, which the maids celebrated on the eve of their marriage day.

CANESTE'LLUS [*Old Records*] a basket.

CA'NIA [*Botany*] a ſmall ſtinging nettle, *L.*

CA'NIBALS, Men-eaters, a people in the *Weſt-Indies* anciently inhabiting the *Caribbee* iſlands who uſed to feed on man's fleſh.

CANI'CULA, a little dog or bitch; alſo the dog-fiſh, *L.*

CANICULARES [with *Aſtronomers*] the Dog-days, commonly called *Dies caniculares*, L. are days wherein the Dog-ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun; during which time the weather is very ſultry and hot: Theſe *Dog days* begin about the 24th of *July*, and end the 28th of *Auguſt*.

CANICULA'RIS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Henbane.

CA'NIFORM [*caniformis*, L.] ſhaped like a dog.

CANINA FAMES, a dog's appetite, a diſeaſe; an inordinate hunger attended with looſeneſs and vomiting, *L.*

CANINE [*caninus*, L.] belonging to or like a dog, *F.*

CANINI DENTES [among *Anatomiſts*] the dog-teeth, two teeth in each jaw, one on each ſide the *Incifivi*.

CANINUS [among *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the lip, ſerving to draw it upward.

CANIS *Major* [with *Aſtronomers*] a conſtellation call'd the Greater Dog, conſiſting of 18 ſtars, and is drawn on the globe in the form of a Dog.

CANIS *Minor* [the Leſſer Dog] a conſtellation painted in the form of a dog, in the mouth of the Greater Dog; it has a bright ſtar in his neck, and another in his thigh, call'd *Procyon*.

CA'NITUDE, hoarineſs, *L.*

CANK, dumb, *C. B.*

CANK *Heath*, i. e. the heath of the people call'd *Cangi*.

CANKDORE, a woful caſe, *O.*

CA'NKER [*cancer*, L.] an eating, ſpreading ſore; alſo the ruſt of iron, braſs, *&c.* alſo a diſeaſe in trees.

CANKER-WORM, an inſect which deſtroys corn and herbs.

CA'NKERED, eaten with ruſt or the canker.

A CANKERED *Fellow*, croſs, ill-condition'd fellow, *C.*

CANN [canne, *Sax.* perhaps of *cantharus*, L.] a kind of cup or veſſel to drink out of.

CANN-BUOY [*Sea* Term] a large buoy or barrel thrown out upon the ſhoals for a ſea-mark.

CANN-HOOK, an iron hook made faſt to the end of a rope, whereby weighty things are taken in and out of a ſhip.

CA'NNA MAJOR [in *Anatomy*] the greater bone of the leg, call'd alſo *Focile majus* and *Tibia*

CANNA MINOR, the leſſer bone of the leg, the ſame with *Focile minus* and *Fibula*.

CANNABA'CEOUS [*cannabaceus*, L.] CANNABINE [*cannabinus*, L.] of κανναβις, Gr.] of hemp or hempen.

CANNINGTON in *Somerſetſhire*, ſo called from the *Cangi*, a ſmall people of the *Belgick Britons*, that came and dwelt there.

CA'NNIONS [of *canon*, F.] boot-hoſe, an old-faſhioned garment for the legs.

CA'NNISTER, an inſtrument uſed by coopers in racking off wines.

CA'NNISTER *of Tea* [*caniſtrum*, L.] CA'NISTER a quantity from 75 to 100 Pound Weight.

Tea CANNISTER, a ſmall veſſel of ſilver, tin, *&c.* to hold Tea.

CANNON [*canon*, F.] a piece of Ordnance, or great gun, of which there are different ſizes; as Demi-cannon, Whole-cannon, *&c.* The firſt that was uſed was on the coaſt of *Denmark*, in the year 1304, and afterwards became common in the wars between the *Genoeſe* and *Venetians*, in the year 1380; and in 1386 were uſed in *England*, the firſt being diſcharged at the ſiege of *Barwick*.

CANNON *Royal*, CANNON *of Eight* a great gun 12 foot long; of 8000 pound weight.

To CANNONADE [*canonner*, F.] to batter with cannon.

CANNONA'DE [*canonnade*, F.] cannon ſhot.

A CANNONE'R [*canonnier*, F.] a gunner who diſcharges the cannon.

CANO'E, a little veſſel or boat uſed by the *Indians* made all of one piece of the trunk of a tree hollowed.

CANON [in *Muſick*] is a ſhort compoſition of one or more parts, in which one part leads and the other follows.

CANON [among *Horſemen*] is that part of the horſe-bit which is let into the mouth.

CANON [with *Printers*] a large ſort of Printing Letter.

CANON [among *Surgeons*] is an inſtrument uſed in ſowing up wounds.

CANON, rule, ruling, *Spencer.*

CANON *of the Scripture*, is that body of books of the Holy Scripture, which ſerves for a rule of faith.

CA'NON [in *Trigonometry* and *Algebra*] a general rule for the ſolution of all caſes of a like nature with the preſent inquiry.

PASCHAL CANON, a table of the moveable feaſts, ſhewing the day of *Eaſter*, and the other feaſts depending upon it for a cycle of nineteen years.

Natural CANON [in *Trigonom.*] is the canon of ſines, tangents and ſecants taken together.

Artificial CANON, is the canon of artificial ſines, tangents, *&c. i. e.* coſines, cotangents, *&c.*

CANO'NICAL [*canonicus*, L. of κανονικὸς, Gr.] belonging or agreeable to the canons or church-laws.

CANONICAL *Hours*, times appointed by the canons of the church for divine ſervice.

CANO'NICALNESS, agreeableneſs or conformity to the canons of the church.

CA'NONESS [*canonicus*, L. *canoniſte*, F.] a profeſſor or doctor of the canon law.

CANONESS [with the *Romaniſts*] a maid who enjoys a prebend, affected by the foundation to maids, without being obliged to renounce the world, or make any vows.

CANONIZA'TION, the act of canonization or ſainting.

To CA'NONIZE [*canonizare*, L.] to examine by rule; alſo to pronounce and declare one to be a ſaint.

CANONS *Regular*, are canons who ſtill live in community, and who, to the practice of their rules, have added the profeſſion of vows.

CANONS *Secular*, are lay canons, ſuch among the laity as out of honour and reſpect have been admitted into ſome chapters of canons.

CA'NONSHIP [*canonicatus*, L.] the title of a benefice poſſeſs'd by a canon.

CA'NONRY, the benefice filled or ſupply'd by a canon.

CANON LAW, a rule of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, and particularly a decree of a council; or it is a collection of eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions, definitions and rules taken from the ancient councils, the writings of the fathers, the ordinances of the popes, *&c.*

CANO'PUS, a fabulous God of the *Egyptians*, much adored by the common people.

CA'NOPY [κωνωπεῖον, of κώνωψ, Gr. a gnat, *&c. q.* ſome net or thin thing ſpread over the face to defend it from gnats or flies] a cloth of ſtate borne over the heads of kings or great perſons; alſo a teſtern and curtains for a bed.

CANO'ROUS [*canorus*, L.] ſhrill, loud ſinging, high-ſounding.

CANO'ROUSNESS [of *canorus*, L.] loudneſs, *&c.*

CANT, Gibberiſh, Pedlar's *French*.

To CANT, to talk obſcurely, after the manner of gypſies, rogues, *&c.* ſo as not to be underſtood by others; to uſe an affected kind of ſpeech.

CANTA'BILE [in *Muſ. Books*] is to play in a kind of a chanting or ſinging manner.

CANTA'BRICA [of *Cantabri* in *Spain*, where it was firſt found] the wild Gilliflower.

CANTA'O [at *Alicant*, &c.] a meaſure containing three gallons *Engliſh* wine meaſure.

CANTALI'VERS [in *Architecture*] pieces of wood framed into the front or other ſide of a houſe, to ſuſtain the moulding and eaves over it.

CANTALIVER *Cornice*, is a cornice with cantalivers or modilions under it.

CA'NTAR [in *Arabia*] is 15 Fraſcelloes, every Fraſcelloe being 25 pound 12 ounces.

CANTAR [at *Conſtantinople*] is 120 pound *Engliſh*.

CANTAR [at *Meſſina*] about 127 pound *Engliſh*.

CANTAR [in *Spain*] wine meaſure, is about 2 gallons

CANTAR [in *Turky* in *Aſia*] 100 rotelloes, about 418 pounds averdupoize.

CA'NTAR [at *Tunis*] 114 pound.

CANTA'TA [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies a piece of vocal muſick, for 1, 2, 3, or more voices, and ſometimes with one or more muſical inſtruments of any kinds compoſed after the manner of Operas, and conſiſting of grave parts and airs, intermixt with one another.

CANTA'TION, a ſinging, *L.*

CA'NTEL [*Law* Term] a lump or maſs.

CA'NTERBURY *Bells*, a flower.

CANTHA'RIUS [of κανθάρος, Gr. a beetle] a ſtone having the figure of a beetle on it.

CANTHA'RIDES [κανθαρίδες, Gr.] certain venomous green flies which breed on the tops of olive and aſh-trees, and are us'd for raiſing bliſters, *Spaniſh Flies.*

CA'NTHERUS [with *Carpenters*] a teſſel or horſe to ſaw or cut timber on, *L.*

CA'NTHERUS [in *Architecture*] a rafter or joiſt of a houſe that reaches down from the ridge to the eaves; a tranſum, a ſpar; alſo a leaver, *L.*

CA'NTHUS [κανθὸς, Gr.] the angle or corner of the eye, and is either the external or leſſer, or internal or greater.

CA'NTHUS [with *Chymiſts*] the lip, or that part of the mouth of a veſſel which is a little hollowed or depreſs'd for the eaſy pouring out of a liquor.

CA'NTICLES [*cantatiuncula*, L.] the book of *Solomon's* Songs.

CA'NTING *Coins* [in a *Ship*] are ſmall ſhort pieces of wood cut with a ſharp ridge to lie between the casks, and prevent them from rolling one againſt another.

A CA'NTLE [probably of *canton*, F.] a piece of any thing, as a cantle of bread and cheeſe, *&c.* alſo an heap.

To CA'NTLE *out*, to divide or diſtribute into parts or parcels.

CA'NTO [in *Muſick Books*] a ſong or the treble part of it; alſo a diviſion in any heroick poem; as a chapter or ſection in proſe.

CA'NTO *concertante* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the treble of the little chorus, or the part which ſings throughout, *Ital.*

CA'NTO *Ripieno* [in *Muſick Books*] is the treble of the grand chorus, or that which ſings only now and then, in ſome particular places, *Ital.*

CA'NTON, a diviſion or part of a country in form of a province.

CA'NTON, a ſort of an additional curtain to a bed.

CANTON [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a corner, *F.* and is one of the nine ordinaries, and of great eſteem, and is expreſſed as in the eſcutcheon here annexed.



To CANTON [*ſe cantonner*, F. in *Military Affairs*] is to retire into a canton or quarter; to fortify one's ſelf in a place.

CA'NTONED [in *Architecture*] is when the corner of a building is adorned with a pilaſter, an angular column, *ruſtick quoins*, or any thing that projects beyond the naked of a wall.

CANTO'NE [in the *Molucca* iſlands] a meaſure of about five half pints Engliſh meaſure.

CANTONE'E [in *Heraldry*] is uſed by the *French*, to expreſs the poſition of ſuch things as are borne with a croſs, *&c.* between them.

To CA'NTONIZE, to divide into cantons or quarters.

CA'NTRED } [of *hant* any hundred and *tref* a town,
CA'NTREFF } *C. Brit.*] is the ſame in *Wales* that in *England* is called an hundred, an hundred villages.

CA'NTUS, a ſong, *L.*

CANTUS [in *Muſick Books*] the mean or counter-tenor.

CANVAS [*canabis*, L.] a ſort of coarſe, linen cloth.

CA'NVASS [among the *French*] is a word uſed to ſignify the model or firſt words whereon a piece of muſick or air is compoſed and given to a poet to regulate and compleat.

CA'NVASS *Bags* [in *Engineery*] bags of earth for raiſing a parapet in haſte, or to repair one that has been beaten down.

To CA'NVASS [*cannabaſſer*, F.] to beat hemp, which being very laborious, it is uſed to ſignify to ſearch diligently into; to ſcan, ſift or thoroughly examine a matter; alſo ſometimes is uſed for to put in, ſue or ſtand for an office.

CA'NULA [with *Surgeons*] a little tube or pipe, which they leave in wounds or ulcers, that they either dare not, or chuſe not to heal up.

CA'NUM } [in the *Scotch* Law] a duty paid to a ſuperi-
CA'NA } or or Lord of the land; eſpecially to biſhops and churchmen.

CANZONE' [in *Muſick Books*] a ſong or tune.

CANZONE, added to a piece of Inſtrumental muſick ſignifies much the ſame as *Sonata.*

CANZONE, added to a piece of Vocal muſick ſignifies much the ſame as *Cantata.*

CANZONE, added to any part of a *Sonata*, is much the ſame as *Allegro*, and only denotes that the movement of the part to which it is put, ſhould be after a gay, brisk, lively manner.

CANZONE'T [*Canzonetta*, Ital.] a little ſong or tune, one of the diviſions of *Italian* Lyrick poetry, in which every ſeveral ſtanza anſwers both as to the number and

meaſure of the verſes, tho every *Canzonet* varies in both at pleaſure.

CAP [cæppe, *Sax.* probably of *caput*, L.] a covering for the head of various ſorts.

CAP *of a gun*, a piece of lead laid over the touch hole of a piece of ordnance to preſerve the prime from being ſpilt or waſted.

CAP *of Maintenance*, is one of the *Regalia* or ornaments of ſtate, carried before the king of *Great Britain* at the coronation and other great ſolemnities; alſo before Mayors of ſeveral cities in *Britain*.

CAP [in a *Ship*] a ſquare piece of timber placed over the head or upper end of a maſt; in which is a round hole to receive the maſt or flag-ſtaff; ſo that by theſe caps, the top-maſt and top gallant-maſts are kept ſteady and firm in the treſſel-trees.

To CAP [*Sea* Term] uſed of a ſhip, in the trials of the running or ſetting of currents.

CAP *Merchant*, the purſer of a ſhip who has the charge of all the merchandiſe or cargo.

CAP *Paper*, a ſort of thick brown paper.

CA'PABLE [*capax*, L.] that is in a condition or qualified to do a thing: able, apt, fit.

CA'PABLENESS } [*capacitas*, L.] ability, ſufficiency,
CAPA'CITY } ſkill, reach of wit: [in a *Logical* ſenſe] an aptitude, faculty or diſpoſition to retain or hold any thing.

CAPA'CIOUS [*capax*, L.] capable to receive or hold; alſo ſpacious, vaſt, large.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS [of *capacitas*, L.] largeneſs, ability to receive.

CAPA'CITY, Capableneſs. See above.

CAPA'CITY [in a *Logical* ſenſe] an aptitude, faculty or diſpoſition to retain or hold any thing.

CAPA'CITY } [in a *Law* ſenſe] is when a man or
CAPABI'LITY } body politick is able or has a right to give or take lands or tenements, &c. or to ſue actions; as an Alien born, has a ſufficient capacity to ſue in any perſonal action; but not in a real one.

CAPA'CITY [in *Geometry*] is the ſolid content of any body, and thence our hollow meaſures for beer, wine, ſalt, &c. are called meaſures of capacity.

CA'P A PEE' [*q. d. a capite ad pedem*, L.] from head to foot.

CAPA'RISON } [*caparaſſon*, F.] a ſort of trappings or
CAPA'RASON } furniture for a horſe.

To CAPA'RISON [*caparaſſonner*, F.] to adorn or dreſs with trappings, &c.

CAPE [*caput*, L. *cap*, F.] a head land, any mountain, point or tract of land, running out into the ſea; a promontory.

CAPE [*i. e.* take] a judicial writ relating to plea of lands or tenements, and is of two ſorts, *viz.* *Grand-Cape* and *Petit-Cape*, both which take hold of things immoveable, and differ chiefly in this, that *Grand-Cape* lies before appearance, and *Petit-Cape* after it.

CAPE *parvum*, a writ lying where the tenant is ſummoned in plea of land, and comes at the ſummons and his appearance is recorded; and at the day given him prays the view, and having it granted makes default.

CAPE *ad valentiam*, a kind of *Grand-Cape*, or a writ of execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain lands, and he vouches to warrant another; but the vouchee does not come at the day given. Then if the demandant recover againſt the tenant, he ſhall have this writ againſt the vouchee.

CAPELE', a diſeaſe in horſes when the tip of the neck is moveable, and more ſwelled than ordinary.

CAPELI'NE, a woman's hat or cap adorn'd with feathers.

CAPELI'NE [with *Surgeons*] a kind of bandage uſed in the operation of cutting off the leg.

CAPE'LLA, a chapel or church, *L.*

CAPELLA [with *Aſtronomers*] the little goat, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the ſhoulder of *Auriga*, L.

CAPELLA [in *Muſick Books*] either the muſick or muſician belonging to a chappel or church.

CAPELLA *de floribus* [*Old Writings*] a chaplet or garland of flowers for the head.

CA'PERS [*capparis*, L. κάππαρις, Gr.] are the flowers or buds of a ſhrub growing in *Spain* &c. pickled.

A CAPER [probably of *caper*, L. a goat, a miſchievous creature, or of *capio*, L. to take] a privateer or pirate-ſhip.

A CAPER [of *caper*, L. a goat, a friſky creature] an agile or briſk and high leap in dancing.

To CAPER [of *capriſſare*, L.] to cut a caper, to leap briſkly, high and wantonly.

CA'PERATED [*caperatus*, L.] wrinkled like a goat's horn.

CAPI AGA, the chief groom of the Grand Seignior's bed-chamber; and introducer of private addreſſes.

CA'PIAS, a writ, of which there are two ſorts; one before judgment called *Capias ad reſpondendum* in a perſonal action, where the ſheriff, upon the firſt writ of diſtreſs, returns *Nihil habet in ballivâ noſtra*; and the other a writ of execution after judgment.

CAPIAS *conductos ad proficiſcendum*, a writ lying for the taking up ſuch ſoldiers, as having received preſs'd money to ſerve the King, ſlink away and do not come at the time.

CAPIAS *pro fine*, is where one being by judgment fined to the king upon ſome offence againſt a ſtatute, does not diſcharge it according to the judgment; and by this writ therefore his body is to be taken, and committed to priſon till he pay the fine.

CAPIAS *ad ſatisfaciendum*, is a writ of execution after judgment; that lies where a man recovers in an action perſonal, as for debt, damage, &c. and he againſt whom the debt is recovered, has no lands or tenements, nor ſufficient goods, whereof the debt may be levied: in which caſe this writ iſſues to the ſheriff, commanding him to take the body of him againſt whom the debt is recover'd, and to keep him in priſon till he make ſatisfaction.

CAPIAS *Utlagatum*, a writ lying againſt one outlaw'd upon any action, perſonal or criminal; by which the ſheriff apprehends the party outlaw'd for not appearing on the Exigent, and keeps him in ſafe cuſtody till the day of the return; when he preſents him to the court to be there further ordered for his contempt.

CAPIAS *Utlagatum & inquiras*, &c. a writ the ſame with the former, but that it gives a farther power to the ſheriff, beſides the apprehenſion of the body of the offender, to enquire of his goods and chattels.

CAPIAS *in Withernam*, &c. a writ which lies for cattle *in Withernam*.

CAPIAS *in Withernamium, &c. homme, &c.* a writ which lies for a ſervant *in Withernam*.

CAPILLA'CEOUS [*capillaceus*, L.] hairy, like hair.

CAPILLA'CEUS, *a, um* [with *Botanick Writers*] is uſed of plants, when the leaf is cut into fine and ſmall threads like hairs, as Fennel, Dill, &c.

CAPI'LLAMENT [*capillamentum*, L.] a buſh of hair, a peruke.

CAPI'LLAMENTS [*capillamenta*, L.] with *Botaniſts* the ſtrings or threads about the roots of herbs, or thoſe fine threads or hairs, called *ſtamina*, which grow up in the middle of a flower and are adorned with little knops at the top.

CAPI'LLAMENTS *of the Nerves*, are the fine filaments or fibres, whereof the nerves are compoſed.

CAPI'LLARIES, ſee Capillary Plants and Veſſels.

CAPI'LLARINESS [of *capillaris*, L. *capillaire*, F.] hairineſs, likeneſs to hairs.

CAPILLA'RIS [with *Bot.*] *Venus*-hair, Maiden-hair, *L.*

CAPILLARIS [in *Botanick Writers*] that bears its ſeeds on the back-ſide of its leaves, but has no flowers.

CA'PILLARY [*Capillaris*, L.] pertaining to, or like hair.

CAPILLARY *Plants* [*Botany*] are ſuch as have no principal ſtock or ſtem with branches; but grow to the ground as hairs to the head; and which bear their ſeeds in ſmall tufts and protuberances, on the back-ſide of their leaves.

CAPILLARY *Tubes* [in *Phyſicks*] are little Pipes, whoſe canals are the narroweſt that poſſibly can be, or ſuch whoſe diameter does not exceed that of a common hair.

CAPILLARY *Veſſels* [with *Anatomiſts*] are the leaſt, minuteſt ramifications of the veins and arteries, like hairs, which, when broken or cut, yield but very little blood.

CAPILLA'TION, hairineſs, a making a thing hairy, *L.*

CAPILLA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of fracture or breaking of the ſcull, ſo ſmall that it can ſcarce be found, yet often occaſions death.

CAPI'LLATURE [*capillatura*, L.] a buſh of hair, alſo a frizzling of the hair.

CAPILLO'SE [*capilloſus*, L.] hairy, abounding with hair.

CAPI'LLUS, the hair of the head, a buſh of hair, *L.*

CAPILLUS *Veneris* [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Maiden-hair, *L.*

A CAPIROTA'DE [in *Cookery*] a diſh made of ſeveral remnants of meat.

CAPI'STRATED [*capiſtratus*, L.] muzzled, bridled.

CAPI'STRUM, a collar or halter for a horſe, *L.*

CAPISTRUM [with *Surg.*] a ſort of bandage for the head.

CA'PITAL [*capitalis*, L.] principal, chief or great; alſo heinous, worthy of death.

CAPITAL *Lees* [with *Soap-boilers*] the ſtrong lees made from pot-aſhes.

CAPITAL [*Architecture*] the uppermost part of a column or pilaster, serving for the head or crowning of it, placed immediately over the shaft and under the entablature.

CA'PITAL *Medicines*, are the principal preparations of the shops of Apothecaries, as *Venice* Treacle, &c.

CA'PITAL *Line* [in *Fortification*] is a line drawn from the angle of the Polygon to the point of the Bastion, or from the point of the Bastion to the middle of the Gorge.

Angular CAPITAL [*Architecture*] is that which bears the return of the Entablature at the corner of a Projecture of a frontispiece.

CAPITAL *of a Balluster* [*Archit.*] that part that crowns the Balluster, something resembling the *Ionick* Capitals.

CAPITAL *of a Triglyph* [*Archit.*] a plat-band over the Triglyph.

CAPITAL *of a Niche* [*Archit.*] a sort of small canopy over a shallow Niche, covering a statue.

CAPITAL *Letters* [with *Printers*] are the initial letters, wherein titles, &c. are composed, and all periods, verses, &c. commence; all proper names of persons, places, terms of Arts, Sciences and Dignities begin.

CAPITAL [in *Architecture*] is a principal and essential part of an Order of Column or Pilaster; and is different in different Orders, and is that which chiefly distinguishes and characterises the Orders.

The *Corinthian* CAPITAL, is much the richest, it has no *Ovolo*, and its *Abacus* is very different from those of the *Dorick*, *Ionick* and *Tuscan*. It has its faces circular hollowed inwards, having a rose in the middle of each sweep. It has only a brim, and a vase instead of an Ovolo and Annulets; the neck being much lengthen'd and inrich'd with a double row of eight leaves in each, bending their heads downwards, small stalks arising between, from whence the Volutes spring; but they resemble not those of the *Ionick* Capital, which are 16 in this instead of 4 in the *Ionic*, on each side 4 under the 4 horns of the *Abacus*, where the 4 Volutes meet in a small leaf, which turns backwards towards the corner of the *Abacus*. These leaves are divided each making three ranges of lesser leaves, whereof they are composed; again each lesser leaf is sometimes parted into three called Laurel leaves, but generally into 5 called Olive leaves. The middle leaf, which bends down, is parted into eleven. In the middle over the leaves is a flower, shooting out between the Stems and Volutes, like the rose in the *Abacus*. The height of this Capital is 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ modules, and its Projecture 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

The Tuscan CAPITAL, is the most simple and unadorned. Its members or parts are no more than three; an *Abacus*, and under this an *Ovolo* or Quarter-round, and under that a Neck or *Collarine*.

Composite CAPITAL, take its name from its being composed of members borrowed from the capitals of other columns. See *Plate Architecture*.

From the *Dorick*, it takes a Quarter-round or *Ovolo*; from the *Ionick*, an Astragal under this, together with Volutes or scrolls; from the *Corinthian*, a double row of leaves, and in most other things resembles the *Corinthian*, generally consisting of the same members and the same proportion.

There is a flower in the middle of the *Abacus*, and leaves which run upwards under the horns, as in the *Corinthian*. It has flowers instead of stalks in the *Corinthian*, lying close to the vase or bell, which twist themselves round towards the middle of the face of the Capital. The height of this Capital is two modules $\frac{1}{3}$, and its Projecture one module $\frac{2}{3}$, as in the *Corinthian*. See *Plate Architecture*.

The *Dorick* CAPITAL, besides an *Abacus* and an *Ovolo*, and a neck in common with the *Tuscan*, has three annulets or little square members underneath the *Ovolo*, instead of the Astragal in the *Tuscan*, and over the *Abacus*, a Talon, Cima or Ogee with a fillet. The height of this Capital is one module, and its Projecture 37 minutes and half. See *Plate Architecture*.

The *Ionick* CAPITAL, is composed of three parts, an *Abacus* which consists of an Ogee and a Fillet; and under this a rind which produces the Volutes or Scrolls, which is the most essential part of this Capital. The Astragal, which is under that Ovolo, belongs to the shaft, and the middle part is called a rind or bark, because of its bearing some resemblance to the bark of a tree laid on a vase, the brim of which is represented by the Ovolo, and seems to have been shrunk up in drying, and to have twisted into the Volutes; the Ovolo is adorned with eggs so called from their oval form. The height of this Capital some reckon 18 minutes, its Projecture one module $\frac{2}{10}$.

CAPITAL *Crime*, is such a crime as subjects the offender to the loss of either head or life.

CAPITAL *Stock* [in *Trade*, &c.] is the stock or fund of a Trading Company, or the sum of money they jointly contribute to be employ'd in trade.

CAPITAL *City*, the principal city of a kingdom.

CA'PITALNESS [of *capitalis*, L. *capital*, F.] the being great, chief.

CAPITATÆ *Plantæ* [with *Botanists*] are such plants whose flowers are composed of many edged and hollow little flowers, and Mr. *Ray* calls them by this name, because their scaly Calix most commonly swells out into a large and round belly containing within it the pappous seed, as *Carduus*, *Centaury*, &c.

CAPITA'TION, a tax or imposition on each person in consideration of his labour, industry, office, rank, &c. *Poll* money.

CAPITATUS, *a*, *um* [with *Botanick Writers*] is used of plants, whose flower is composed of like hollow flowers, rising out of a round scaly head or button, as *Jacea*, *Knapweed*, *Cyanus*, &c. L.

CA'PITE [*Bot.*] with a round knob called *Caput*, L.

CA'PITE [in *Law*] a tenure by which a person held of the king immediately, as of his crown, either by knight's service or socage; and not of any honour, castle, or manour belonging to it. But by a statute 12 *Charles* II. all such tenures are abolished.

CAPI'TIBUS, in or with such knobs, *L.* See *Caput*.

CA'PITOL, the *Capitol* at *Rome* was consecrated to *Jupiter Imperator*, was built upon the *Tarpeian* mountain; was a very famous structure, the richest and most noted in all *Italy*.

It was beautified with the statues and images of all the Gods, with the crowns of victory, and spoils of the nations which the *Romans* had conquered.

It was erected by *Tarquinius Priscus* and *Servius Tullius*, two Kings of *Rome*, and afterwards enlarged by following generations.

CAPITOLA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing capons, partridges and other sorts of fowls.

CAPI'TULA AGRI [*Old Latin Writers*] the Had-lands or Head-lands, that lie at the upper ends of the grounds or furrows.

CAPITULA *Ruralia*, chapters or assemblies held by the rural dean and parish clergy, within the bounds or precincts of every respective deanery.

CAPI'TULARS, ordinaries or injunctions of either Kings or bishops concerning ecclesiastical affairs.

To CAPI'TULATE [*capitulatum*, L.] to treat upon terms, make articles of agreement, to parley or treat with a besieger about the surrendry of a place upon conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, such an agreement.

CAPI'TULUM [*Archit.*] a little head, the chapter or top of a pillar.

CAPITULUM, a chapter or assembly of a dean and prebends, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church.

CAPITULUM [with *Florists*] the flowering top of a plant, which is composed of many flowers and threads closely joined together in a globular, circular or discous figure, as the flowers of Blue-bottles, Carduus, Scabious, &c.

CAPI'TZI } officers which guard the gate of the Grand
CAPI'GI } Seignior's palace.

CAPNI'AS [καπνίας, Gr.] a kind of Jasper, so called because it seems as if it were blackened by smoke.

CAPNI'TIS [καπνῖτις, Gr.] a sort of Cadmia or Brass-ore.

CA'PNOMANCY [of καπνὸς smoke and μαντεία divination] a divining or soothsaying by smoke, arising from an altar, where incense and poppy seed is burnt; the rule was, when the smoke was thin and light, and rose strait up, it was a good omen; when the contrary, an ill one.

CA'PNOS [καπνὸς, Gr.] the herb Fumitory.

CA'PO, the head, *Ital.*

CA'PON, a cock cut to brood, cover and lead chickens; ducklings; or else to be fatted for the spit. Whence

CAPON [in a *Figurative* sense] an effeminate fellow, so called by way of derision.

CAPON *fashion* [with *Archers*] See *Bob-tail*.

CA'PON's *Tail*, an herb.

CA'PONER, a young Capon.

CAPONNI'ERE [in *Fortification*] a covered lodgment four or five broad, encompass'd with a small parapet about two foot high, serving to support several planks laden with earth. This lodgment is usually placed at the end of the Counterscarp, being wide enough to receive 20 or 30 musketeers, who fire thro' loop-holes made on the sides.

CAPO'T [at the *Game of Picket*] is when all the tricks of cards are won.

CAPOU'CH, a Monk's hood.

CAPPADI'NE, a ſort of ſilk wherewith the ſhag of ſome rugs is made.

CAPPARI's [καππαρὶς] the ſhrub that bears the fruit called *Capers*.

CA'PRA, a ſhe-goat; alſo a conſtellation, *L.*

CAPRÆ SALTANTES [with *Meteorologiſts*] a fiery meteor or exhalation, which ſometimes appears in the Atmoſphere, and is not fired in a ſtrait line, but with windings and inflections in and out, *L.*

CA'PREA, a Roe, Roe-buck or Deer, *L.*

CAPREOLA'RIA *vaſa* [with *Anatomiſts*] thoſe veſſels that twine about like the *Capreoli*, or tendrils of vines; as the blood-veſſels in the teſticles, *L.*

CAPREO'LATE *Plants* [in *Botany*] ſuch plants as turn, wind and climb along the ſurface of the ground, by means of their tendrils; as *Cucumbers*, *Gourds*, *Melons*, &c.

CAPREO'LUS, a young Buck, a Chevrel, *L.*

CAPREOLUS [with *Botaniſts*] is the claſp or tendril, by which vines and other creeping plants faſten themſelves to thoſe things which are intended for their ſupports.

CA'PRICE } [*caprice*, F.] a fooliſh fancy, whimſey,
CAPRI'CHIO } freak, or maggot.

CA'PRICE } pieces of poetry, painting and muſick,
CAPRI'CHIO } where the force of imagination goes beyond the rules of art.

CAPRI'CIOUS [*capricieux*, F.] humourſome, fantaſtical, freakiſh, whimſical.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, fantaſticalneſs, &c.

CA'PRICORN [with *Aſtronomers*] one of the ſigns of the Zodiack, marked thus ♑, repreſented on globes in the form of a horned goat, the ſun enters this ſign in the midſt of winter about the 11th of *December*.

CAPRIFICA'TION, a dreſſing of wild fig-trees, *L.*

CAPRI'FICUS [with *Botaniſts*] a wild fig-tree, *L.*

CAPRIFO'LIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the ſhrub Wood-bind or Hony-ſuckle, *L.*

CAPRI'GENOUS [*caprigenus*, L.] born of a goat, or the goat-kind.

CAPRIO'LA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Dog's-tooth, *L.*

CAPRIO'LE, a caper or leap in dancing, a goat leap, *F.*

CAPRIOLES [with *Horſemen*] are leaps of *firma a firma*, or ſuch as a horſe makes in one and the ſame place, without advancing forwards, and that in ſuch a manner, that when he is in the air, and at the height of his leap, he yerks or ſtrikes out with his hinder legs even and near.

CA'PRIPEDE [*capripes*, L.] having feet like a goat.

CAPRI'ZANT *Pulſe* [*pulſus caprizans*, L.] an uneven or leaping pulſe.

To CAPRI'ZATE [*caprizatum*, L.] to leap like a goat.

CAPROTI'NA, a name given by the *Romans* to the Goddeſs *Juno*, and the *Nones* of *July*, which they celebrated as a feſtival upon the following occaſion. The *Gauls* having quitted *Rome*, the neighbouring people, knowing the weakneſs of the city, took occaſion to make themſelves maſters of it. *Lucius*, dictator of the *Fidenates*, ſends a herald to the ſenators of *Rome*, to tell them that he would preſerve the remains of the city of *Rome*, if they would ſend him their wives and daughters. The ſenators apprehending their total ruin was at hand, were in great perplexity what courſe to take; upon this a ſhe-ſlave named *Philotes*, propoſed an expedient, and aſſembling all her fellow ſhe-ſlaves, dreſſed in their miſtreſſes fine cloaths, went to the camp of the *Fidenates*, and being received by the general, were diſtributed among his officers and ſoldiers; and they invited them to drink, and allured them ſo to do till they were drunk; which being effected, upon a ſignal given, the *Romans* fell upon the *Fidenates*, and put them all to the ſword; and in commemoration of their deliverance, called the day *Nonæ Caprotinæ*.

CA'PSTAN } [prob. of *cabeſtan*, F. or *coy* and *γεαν*, *Sax.* a Bar] a large piece of timber
CA'PSTERN } inſtead of a windlaſs, placed next behind the main maſt; the uſe of which is to weigh anchors, to hoiſe up, or ſtrike down top-maſts, to heave any thing that is weighty, or to ſtrain a rope that requires great force.



CAPSQA'RE, a term in *Gunnery* given to that ſtrong plate of iron which comes over the trunnions of a gun, and keeps her in her carriage; it is faſten'd by a hinge to the prize-plate, that it may lift up and down; it forms a piece of an arch in the middle to receive a third part of the trunnions, for two thirds are let into the carriage, and the other end is faſten'd by two iron wedges, which are called the *Fore-locks* and *Keys*.

CAPSTAN *Bars*, the bars or pieces of wood put in the Capſtan holes.

Main CAPSTAN, is the machine or Capſtan placed behind the main-maſt.

CAPSTAN *Barrel*, is the main poſt of it.

Jeer CAPSTAN, is the machine placed between the main-maſt and the fore-maſt; it is made uſe of to heave upon the Jeer-rope or upon the *Viol*, and to hold off by when the anchor is weighing.

Come out CAPSTAN } [*Sea* Term] is uſed when the
Launce the CAPSTAN } mariners would have the cable that they heave by ſlacked.

Paul the CAPSTAN [*Sea* Term] ſignifies to ſtop it with the pawl to keep it from recoiling or turning backwards.

Man the CAPSTAN [*Sea* Term] is to place ſo many men at it, as can ſtand to heave and turn it about.

Spindle of a CAPSTAN, is the main body of it.

Whelps of a CAPSTAN, are ſhort pieces of wood made faſt to it, to hinder the cable from coming too nigh in turning it about.

CAPSULA, a little coffer or cheſt, a casket, *L.*

CAPSULA *communis* [*Anatomy*] a membrane or skin that comes from the *Peritonæum*, and incloſes both the *Porus biliarius* and the *Vena portæ* in the liver, *L.*

CA'PSULA CORDIS [with *Anatomiſts*] the skin that encompaſſes the heart, the ſame as *Pericardium*, L.

CA'PSULA *Seminalis* [with *Botaniſts*] that little cup, caſe or husk, which contains the ſeed of any plant, *L.*

CAPSULÆ *Atrabiliariæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] certain glandulous bodies ſituated above the reins, for the reception of the juice call'd *Lympha*, with which the blood in its return from the reins, being too thick and deſtitute of Serum, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly.

CAPSULÆ *Seminales* [*Anatom.*] the utmoſt cavities or hollow parts of the veſſels which convey the *Semen* into the body of an animal.

CAPSULA [with *Chymiſts*] an earthen veſſel in form of a pan, wherein things, which are to undergo a violent operation by fire, are put.

CAPSULA [with *Botaniſts*] a ſeed-veſſel, *L.*

CAPSULA [in *Botan. Writ.*] in or with a ſeed-veſſel, *L.*

CA'PSULAR [*capſularis*, L.] pertaining to a coffer, cheſt or casket.

CA'PSULATE *Pods* [with *Herbaliſts*] the little ſhort ſeed-veſſels of plants.

CA'PSULATENESS [of *capſulatus*, L.] the being incloſed in any thing, as a walnut in its green husk.

CAPSULIS, [with *Bot.*] in or with ſeed-veſſels.

CA'PTAIN [*capitaine*, F. probably of *caput*, L.] a head officer, the commander in chief of a company of foot or a troop of horſe or dragoons; alſo of a ſhip of war at ſea.]

CAPTAIN *Reformed* [*Milit.* Term] one who upon the reduction of forces loſes his company; but yet is continued captain, either without poſt, or as ſecond to another.

CAPTAIN *Lieutenant* [*Mil.* Term] the commanding officer of the colonel's company, or troop in every regiment; and commands as youngeſt captain.

Lieutenant CAPTAIN, the captain's ſecond, or the officer who commands the company under the captain, and in his abſence.

CAPTAIN *General* [*Mil.* Term] is the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAIN [in a *Gaming houſe*] one who is to fight any man who is out of humour, or peeviſh at the loſs of his money.

CAPTAIN [of a *Merchant-Ship*] the maſter of it, who has the command or direction of the ſhip, crew, lading, &c.

CA'PTAINSHIP, the dignity or office of a captain.

CA'PTION, a taking, *L.* [in *Law*] is when a commiſſion is executed, and the commiſſioners names ſubſcribed to a certificate declaring when and where the commiſſion was executed.

CA'PTIOUS [*captioſus*, L. *captieux*, F.] apt to take exceptions, cenſorious, quarrelſome; alſo full of craft or deceit.

CA'PTIOUSNESS [of *captioſus*, L. *captieux*, F.] aptneſs to take exception, or to find fault with.

To CA'PTIVATE [*captivatum*, L.] to take captive, to enſlave; a word uſually apply'd to the affections of the mind, as *captivated in love*.

CA'PTIVE [*captivus*, L.] one who is taken by an enemy, a priſoner of war.

CAPTI'VITY [*captivitas*, L. *captivité*, F.] the condition or ſtate of a captive, ſlavery.

CA'PTURE [*captura*, L.] a prize, a prey, a booty.

CAPTURE [in *Law*] a taking, an arreſt, a ſeizure.

CAPU'CHE [*capuce*, F.] a Monk's hood or cowl.

CAPU'CHED, covered with a Monk's hood.

CA'PUCHIN *Capers*, the plant, called alſo Naſturces.

CA'PUCHINS [ſo called from their *Capuch* or *Hood* ſewed to their habits, and hanging down their *Backs*] an order of *Franciſcan* Friers. The firſt convent of their order was built by the Ducheſs *Catharino Cibo* at *Camerino*; they were received into *France* in the reign of *Charles* IX, and at that time had nine provinces in that kingdom, and a great number of monaſteries.

CAPUCHO'N [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a hood, and it differs from Chaperon, in that it is not open as the other is, but all cloſed every way, F.

CA'PUT, the head, a part of the body; the ſum or principal point of a diſcourſe; an article or clauſe, a character, L.

CAPUT *anni* [*Old Law*] the head of the year, *i. e. New-years-day*, L.

CAPUT A'RGOL [*Aſtron.*] a malignant planet of fortune.

CAPUT BARO'NIÆ [*Old Deeds*] the chief manſion-houſe of a nobleman, L.

CAPUT *Draconis* [*Aſtro*.] the *Dragon's* head, the name of the *Moon's* aſcending node, L.

CA'PUT *Gallinaginis* [in *Surgery*] *i. e.* cock's-head, a kind of ſeptum or ſpongious border at the extremities or apertures of each of the *veſiculæ ſeminales*; ſerving to hinder the ſeed coming from one ſide, from ruſhing upon and ſo ſtopping the diſcharge of the other.

CA'PUT *mort* } [with *Chym.*] the *faces* of any body,
CAPUT *mortuum* } remaining after all the volatile and humid parts, *viz.* phlegm, ſpirit, ſalt, *&c.* have been extracted from it by force of fire.

CA'PUT *mortuum* [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this character, (').

CAPUT PU'RGIA [in *Medicine*] purgers of the head, *Lat. bar.*

CAR, a kind of rolling throne, uſed in triumphs, and the ſplendid entries of princes.

CAR, is a contraction of Kaer, *Brit.* and ſignifies a city as *Carliſle*, *Carleon*, &c.

CAR ſignifies a low watery place, where elders grow; or a pool; as *Cardew*.

CARABE', yellow amber reduced to powder.

CARABI'NE } a fire arm or little harquebuſs, a ſort of
CARBI'NE } ſhort gun between a musket and a piſtol, F.

CARABINEE'RS, horſemen who carry carabines.

CA'RACK, a large *Portugueze* ſhip.

CA'RACOL [with *Architects*] a ſtair-caſe in a helix or ſpiral form.

CA'RACOL [with *Horſemen*] is an oblique piſtle or tread, traced out in ſemi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without obſerving a regular ground. Sometimes in an army, when the horſe advance to charge the enemy, they ride up in *Caracols*, with a deſign to perplex them and put them into doubt, whether they deſign to charge them in front or flank.

CA'RACOL [with the *Spaniards*] ſignifies a motion, which a ſquadron of horſe makes, when in an engagement, aſſoon as the firſt rank has fired their piſtols, wheeling one to the right, and the other to the left, along the wings of the body to the rear to give place to the next rank to fire, and ſo on.

To CA'RACOLE [with *Horſemen*] is to go in the form of half-rounds.

CA'RAGE, of lime 64 buſhels.

CA'RAITES [of קרא, *Heb.* he read] a ſect among the *Jews*, ſo called from their ſtrait adherence to the letter of the 5 books of *Moſes*, rejecting all interpretation, paraphraſe and commentaries of the *Rabins*.

CA'RAMEL [with *Confectioners*] the ſixth and laſt degree of boiling of ſugar, when, if a little of it be taken up with the tip of the finger and put between the teeth, it will break and crackle without ſticking to it at all; alſo a curious ſort of ſugar-work.

CARAMOU'SEL, a large ſhip of burthen.

CA'RAT *of Gold*, is properly the weight of 24 grains, or one ſcruple 24 carats make one ounce. If the gold be ſo fine that in purifying it, it loſes nothing, or but very little, it is ſaid to be gold of 24 carats; if it loſes one carat, it is ſaid to be gold of 23 carats, *&c.*

CARAT [in weighing of *Diamonds*, &c.] is a weight conſiſting of 4 grains.

CARAVA'N, properly ſignifies the company of pilgrims of *Turky* that travel to *Mecha*, of which there are 5 caravans who go to viſit the tomb of *Mahomet* at *Medina* and the *Moſque*, at his birth-place *Mecha*; one which ſerves them of *Egypt* and the neighbourhood of *Conſtantinople*, goes from *Grand Cairo*. Another is that of the *Magrebins* that ſerves thoſe of *Barbary*, Fez and *Morocco*; another for the pilgrims of *Syria* goes from *Damaſcus*, one from *Perſia*, and that of the *Indies*: the caravans travel in the night, and reſt in the day, to avoid the exceſſive heats: the *Emir* of *Adge* is the commander of them, and has about 1500 camels to his baggage, or to ſell or hire to thoſe that have occaſion for any, for many of them die in their journey.

CARAVA'N [of *Merchants*] a great company of merchants that meet together at certain places, and at certain times to travel together for their greater ſafety; becauſe of robbers that infeſt thoſe countries through which they are to paſs, they have commonly about 1000 camels, and 7 of them are under the conduct of one camel-driver; the travellers or merchants habit themſelves agreeable to the countries into which they travel, they have a captain that orders their marches, and decides controverſies if any differences ariſe in the journey.

CARAVA'NSERA, an inn or houſe of entertainment among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

CARAVA'NSERASKIER, the director, ſteward or intendant of a caravanſera.

CA'RAVEL } [*Caravella*, Ital.] a light round ſhip with
CA'RVEL } a ſquare poop, rigged like a gally, of about 120 tuns burthen.

CARA'NNA, a hard, brittle, reſinous gum, of an aromatick flavour, brought from the *Weſt-Indies*.

CA'RAWAYS, a plant.

CARBONA'DO, a ſteak broiled on the coals, F.

CA'RBUNCLE [of *carbunculus*, L. of *carbo*, L. a live coal] a precious ſtone of the colour of a burning coal, a large ruby.

CARBUNCLE [in *Heraldry*] one of the precious ſtones. It was repreſented by the ancients in an eſcutcheon, as in this annexed, deſigning thereby to expreſs the beams or bays, that iſſue from the center, which is the tranſcendent luſtre of the ſtone.



CA'RBUNCLE [with *Surgeons*] a fiery botch or plague-ſore, with a black cruſt or ſcab, which falling off leaves a deep and dangerous ulcer, called alſo *Anthrax*.

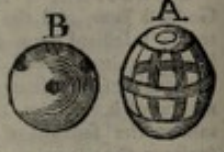
CARBUNCULA'TION [in *Horticulture*] the blaſting of new ſprouted buds of trees, proceeding either from exceſſive cold, or exceſſive heat, *L.*

CARBUNCULO'SE [*carbunculoſus*, L.] full of ſores.

CA'RCANET [of *Carcan*, F.] a chain for the neck.

CA'RCASE } [*carcaſſe*, F. *q. d. caro caſſa, vitâ*, i. e.
CA'RCASS } fleſh without life] a dead body.

CA'RCASSES, a ſort of oval form made with ribs of iron, and afterwards filled with a can, poſition of meal powder, ſalt-peter, broken glaſs, ſhavings of horn, pitch, turpentine, tallow, linſeed oil, and afterwards coated over with a pitch cloth, and being primed with meal powder and quick match, is fired out of a mortar, in order to ſet houſes on fire: there is alſo another ſort for ſea ſervice, which is the ſame as a bomb, only that it hath 5 holes in it all primed with powder and quick match, and being diſcharged out of the mortar burns violently out at the holes. *See Bomb*



CA'RCELAGE [of *Carcer*, L.] priſon-fees.

CA'RCHEDONY [of καρχηδὼν, *Gr.*] ſo called becauſe firſt brought out of the *Indies* to *Africa*.

CARCHESIUM [*in a Ship*] the tunnel on the top of a maſt, above the ſail yards.

CA'RCHESSUM [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of bandage, conſiſting of 2 reins that may be equally ſtretched out.

CARCI'NETHRON [καρκίνεθρον, *Gr.*] the herb Knot-graſs, *L.*

CARCINO'MA [καρκίνωμα, *Gr.*] the cancer a ſwelling, ſo called before it comes to an ulcer: alſo a diſeaſe in the horny coat of the eye.

CARD [Kaerd, Du. *Charta*, L.] to play with.

CARD [*Charta*, L.] a ſea chart.

To CARD [*Carder*, F.] to tieze wool with cards.

CARDAMA'NTICA [Καρδαμαντικὴ, *Gr.*] ſee *Naſturtium*, L.

CARDS [*cartes*, F.] inſtruments with wire, teeth to toze or work wool.

CARDAMI'NE, a plant, a kind of water-creſſes called alſo lady's-ſmock, *L.*

CARDAMO'MUM [καρδάμωμον, *q. d.* καρδίαν καίειν, taming the head, *Gr.*] a ſpicy ſeed of a pleaſant hot taſte, brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*; one kind of which is called grains of paradiſe.

CA'RDAMON } [with *Botaniſts*] the herb garden-
CA'RDAMUM } creſſes.

CA'RDIA [καρδία, *Gr.*] the heart, one of the principal parts of an animal body appointed for the circulation of the blood.

CARDI'ACA [with *Anat.*] the median or liver-vein, *L.*

CARDI'ACA [with *Bot.*] the herb mother-wort, good in hypocondriacal diſeaſes, *&c.*

CARDI'ACA [with *Phyſicians*] a ſuffocation or ſtuffing of the heart by a *Polypus* or ſome clotted blood.

CARDI'ACAL } [*cardiacus*, L. of καρδιακὸς, *Gr.*] per-
CA'RDIACK } taining to, or good for the heart; alſo cordial.

CARDI'ACUM, a cordial medicine, that comforts or ſtrengthens the heart.

CARDI'ACK *Line* [in *Palmiſtry*] the line of the heart which incircles the mount of the thumb; which is alſo called the *line of life*.

CARDI'ACUS *dolor*, a pain at the mouth of the ſtomach, which is alſo called the *Heart-burn*.

CARDI'ACUS *plexus* [with *Anat.*] a branch of the *par vagum* or 8th pair of nerves, which about the firſt and ſecond rib is ſent from its deſcending trunk, and beſtowed upon the heart with its appendage.

CARDIA'LGIA [καρδιαλγία of καρδία the heart, and ἄλγος, *Gr.* pain] a gnawing at the ſtomach, ſo that the heart being ſtraitened by conſent with that part, ſometimes occaſions a ſwooning.

CARDIO'GMUS, [καρδιωγμὸς, *Gr.*] a pain at the heart or ſtomach, the heart-burn.

CA'RDINAL [*Cardinalis*, of *cardo*, L. a hinge] principal, chief.

CARDINAL, a high dignity in the *Romiſh* church, of which there are 70 in number.

CARDINAL *Numbers*, are ſuch as expreſs the numbers of things, as *one*, *two*, *three*, &c.

CARDINAL *Points* [with *Aſtrologers*] are the firſt, fourth, ſeventh and tenth houſes, in a ſcheme or figure of the heavens.

CARDINAL *Points* [of *the Compaſs*] are the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North* and *South*; alſo the equinoctial and ſolſtitial points of the ecliptick.

CARDINAL *Points* [in *Coſmography*] are the 4 interſections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical circle.

CARDINAL's *Flower* [with *Floriſts*] a flower that is very red, like a cardinal's robe, a ſort of bell-flower or throat-wort.

CARDINAL *winds*, thoſe winds that blow from the 4 cardinal points of the compaſs.

CA'RDINAL *Vertues* [with *Moraliſts*] are *Prudence*, *Temperance*, *Juſtice* and *Fortitude*; ſo called by *Ethick* writers from *cardo*, L. a hinge; becauſe they conſider them as hinges, upon which all other virtues turn.

CA'RDINALSHIP [*Cardinalat*, F.] the dignity of a cardinal.

CA'RDINAL WINDS, the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North* and *South*.

CARDINAMENTUM, ſee *Ginglymus*.

CARDIOGNOSTICK [καρδιογνωστικὸς of καρδία the heart, and γινώσκω, *Gr.* to know] knowing the heart.

CARDIACE [καρδιακὴ, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone in the ſhape of a heart.

CA'RDO, a hinge of a door, *L.*

CARDO [with *Anat.*] the ſecond vertebra of the neck, ſo termed becauſe the head turns upon it.

CARDOO'N [*cardon*, F. of *carduus*, L.] a plant which ſomething reſembles an artichoke, the leaves of which being whited, are eaten as a ſallet.

CA'RDOON *Thiſtle*, an herb, the ſtalk of which is eatable.

CA'RDUUS [*Bot.*] the thiſtle or of fuller's-thiſtle, *L.*

CARDUUS *Benedictus* [*i. e.* bleſſed or holy thiſtle] a plant which bears yellow flowers, ſurrounded with red prickles.

CARE [caꝛe, *Sax.*] heed, warineſs, *&c.*

To CARE [caꝛian, *Sax.*] to take heed, *&c.*

CARE'FULNESS [caꝛefulnyſſe, *Sax.*] heedfulneſs, warineſs, caution; alſo anxiouſneſs

CAREBARIA, a diſtemper, the heavineſs of the head.

CARECTA } [*Old Rec.*] a cart, or a cart load.
CARECTATA }

CA'RRECTATA *Plumbi* [*Old Rec.*] a pig or maſs of lead, weighing 128 ſtone, or 2100 pound.

To CAREE'N *a Ship* [of *carina*, L. *a* keel, *carener*, F.] is to fit or trim the ſides or bottom, to caulk her ſeams, or to mend any fault ſhe has under water; a ſhip is ſaid to be *brought to a careen*, when the greateſt part of her lading being taken out, ſhe is made ſo light, that by means of another lower veſſel laid near her, ſhe may be brought down on one ſide, to the 3d, 4th or 5th ſtrake, as low as occaſion requires, and there kept by ballaſt to be calked, trimmed, *&c.*

A half CAREEN, is when they cannot come at the bottom of the ſhip, and ſo can only careen half of it, *F.*

CAREE'NAGE, a careening place; alſo the pay for careening, *F.*

CAREE'R [*carriere*, F.] a courſe, a race, a running full ſpeed.

To CARE'SS [*careſſer*, F.] to make much of, to treat very obligingly; to court, to ſooth, to uſe endearing expreſſions, *&c.*

CARESSES [*careſſes*, F.] endearing expreſſions of love and friendſhip; extraordinary complements.

CA'RET [i. e. *it wanteth*], a character in printing or writing in this form (^) which denotes there is ſomething inſerted or interlined, which ought to have come in where the character is placed.

CARFAR, a place where 4 ſeveral ſtreets or ways of ſtreets meet together, particularly the name of the market place at *Oxford*.

CARFE [*Husbandry*] ground unbroken or untilled.

CARGAISO'N, a cargo, *F.*

CARGO, the lading or freight of a ſhip; alſo an invoice of the goods, wherewith a ſhip is laden; alſo the loading of a horſe of 300 or 400 pounds.

CARIBBEE *Iſlands*, ſeveral iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, the chief of which are *Barbadoes*, St. *Chriſtophers*, *Nevis*, *&c.* now in the poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, called alſo *Canibal iſlands*, from the ancient inhabitants feeding on man's fleſh.

CA'RICA, a kind of dry fig, a *Lenten* fig, *L.*

CARICOUS *Tumour* [with *Surgeons*] a ſwelling reſembling the figure of a fig.

CARIES, rottenneſs; properly in wood that is worm-eaten, *L.*

CARIES [with *Surgeons*] a kind of rottenneſs peculiar to a bone, a gangreen or ulcer when the ſubſtance is putrified.

CARINA, the keel or long piece of timber that runs along the bottom of the ſhip from head to ſtern, *L.*

CARI'NA [*Anat.*] the beginning of the entire *vertebræ*, or turning joints; the firſt rudiments or embryo of a chick, when in the ſhell.

CARINA [*Bot.*] the lower *Petalum* or leaf of a papilionacious flower.

CARISTIA, ſee *Chariſtia*.

CARI'NATED [with *Botaniſts*] bending or crooked like the keel of a ſhip, *carina*, L. ſo the leaves of the *Aſphodelus* are ſaid to be.

CARK, a quantity of wool, 30 of which make a ſarplar.

CA'RKANET } [of *carcan*, F.] a bracelet or neck-lace.
CA'RKNET }

CA'RKING, [of caꝛe, *Sax.* care] anxious.

CA'RKINGNESS, anxious care.

CARL [ceoꝛl, *Sax.*] a churl, a clown.

An old CARLE [either of ceꝛl, *C. Brit.* or ceoꝛl, *Sax.* a churl] an old doting, covetous hunks, a ſurly niggard.

CA'RLISHNESS, churliſhneſs.

CARLI'NE *Thiſtle*, a plant ſo named by the Emperor *Charles* the Great, whoſe army was preſerved by the root of it from the plague, and is ſaid to have been diſcovered to him by an angel.

CA'RLINGS [in a *Ship*] timbers which lie along fore and aft from one beam to another, and bear up the ledges on which the planks of the deck are faſtened.

CA'RLING *Knees* [in a *Ship*] are timbers going athwart the ſhip, from the ſides to the hatch way, ſerving to ſuſtain the deck on both ſides.

CA'RMEL, a military order of knighthood, inſtituted by the Emperor *Henry* IV. under the title of our lady of *Carmel*.

CA'RMELITES, a certain order of monks founded by *Almericus*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, at mount *Carmel* in *Syria*, An. 1122.

CA'RMELUS, the God of mount *Carmel* in *Judea*. *Tacitus* makes mention of him, and relates how his prieſt foretold *Veſpaſian* that he ſhould be emperor.

CARMENTA'LIA, feaſt days in honour of *Carmenta*, the mother of *Evander*.

CA'RMINE, a red colour, very vivid, made of the cochineal meſtique.

CARMINA'NTIA [with *Phyſicians*] carminative medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as are efficacious in diſperſing and driving out wind, *L.*

CARMI'NATIVES [*carminativa*, L. of *carmen* a verſe, ſo termed becauſe ſome pretenders to phyſick pretended to cure windy diſtempers by *carmina*, verſes, invocations or inchantments, tho' others derive it from *carmino*, L. to card wool, and cleanſe it] medicines which diſperſe the wind.

CARMO'USAL, a *Turkiſh* merchant-ſhip.

CA'RNA } a *Heathen* deity, to whom they aſcribed the
CA'RNEA } preſervation of the inward parts of men.

CARNA'DOE, a *Spaniſh* coin, of which 6 make a *marveid*, and 54 *marveids* a royal, equal in value to 6 *d. Engliſh.*

CA'RNAGE [of *caro*, L. Fleſh] a maſſacre or great ſlaughter, *F.*

CARNAGE [with *Hunters*] that fleſh that is given dogs after the chace, *F.*

CA'RNAL [*carnalis*, L.] pertaining to the fleſh, fleſhy, ſenſual.

CA'RNALIST, one given to carnality.

CA'RNALNESS } [*carnalitas*, L.] fleſhlineſs, a being
CARNA'LITY } given to fleſhly luſts.

CARNA'TION [of *caro*, L. fleſh] a fleſh colour, alſo a flower of that colour,

CARNATION [among *Painters*] the naked fleſh; and when the bare fleſh is expreſſed to the life, and naturally coloured, they ſay, *the Carnation is very good.*

CA'RNAVAL [*Carnavale*, Ital. either of *carnis intervallum*, L. or *carn-a-val*, by reaſon that fleſh then is plentifully devoured to make amends for the abſtinence enſuing] a ſeaſon of mirth and rejoicing obſerved with great ſolemnity by the *Italians* and *Venetians*, it commences from XIIth day, and holds till *Lent* feaſts, balls, opera's, concerts of muſick and intrigues, *&c.* are held in that time.

CA'RNEL, a ſmall *Spaniſh* ſhip, which goes with miſſen inſtead of main ſails.

CA'RNEL *work* [with *Ship-wrights*] the building of ſhips firſt with their timbers, and afterwards bringing on the planks, is ſo called in diſtinction to clinch works.

CA'RNEOL, a ſort of precious ſtone; alſo a kind of herb.

CA'RNEY [in *horſes*] a diſeaſe by which their mouths become ſo furred and clammy that they cannot feed.

To CARNI'FICATE [*carnificatum*, L.] to quarter, to cut in pieces as a hangman.

CARNI'VOROUS [*carnivorus*, L.] feeding upon or devouring fleſh.

CARNO'SE [*carnoſus*, L.] full of fleſh, fleſhy

CARNO'SITY [*carnoſitas*, L.] fleſhlineſs; alſo a piece of fleſh growing in and obſtructing any part of the body.

CARNO'SUS, *a*, *um* [with *Botanick* writers] fleſhy or thick.

CA'RNOUSNESS fleſhineſs, fulneſs of fleſh.

CARNOU'SE [with *Gunners*] the baſe ring about the breech of a gun.

CA'RNULENT [*carnulentus*, L.] fleſhy, full of fleſh.

CA'RO [with *Anat.*] the fleſh of animals, which they define to be a ſimilar, fibrous, bloody, ſoft and thick part, which together with the bones is the main prop of the body.

CARO *muſculoſa quadrata* [*Anat.*] the muſcle more commonly called *Palmaris brevis.*

CA'RO [with *Bot.*] the ſubſtance under the pill or rind of trees; the pulp, or ſoft ſubſtance contained within any plant or its fruit; as the pulp of *Caſſia*, *Tamarinds*, *Prunes*, &c.

CA'ROB, a ſmall weight the 24th part of a grain.

CAROB *bean*, a ſort of fruit whoſe taſte is like that of cheſnuts.

CA'ROL [*Carolle*, or of ceopl or eapl, ruſtick, *q. d.* a rural ſong; or, as others will have, of καρὰ joy] a ſort of hymn, or ſong ſung at *Chriſtmas* in honour of the birth of our bleſſed Saviour.

To CAROL, to ſing Carols.

CAROLA [*old Rec.*] a little pew or cloſet.

CAROLI [*Surgery*] venereal excreſcencies in the private parts.

CAROLI'NES, the 4 books compoſed by the order of *Charlemaign* to refute the 2d council of *Nice.*

CA'ROLINA *Hat*, a ſort of felt or cloth hat.

CAROLINE [of *Naples*] a coin equal to a *Julio.*

CAROLUS, a broad piece of gold made by king *Charles* I. for 20 ſhillings; but is worth 23 ſhillings in proportion to guineas at 21 *s.*

CA'ROS [κάρος, *Gr.*] a lethargy or deep ſleep, in which the perſon affected, being pulled, pinched, or called, ſcarce diſcovers any ſign of feeling or hearing: this diſtemper is without a fever, being in degree greater than a lethargy, but leſs than an apoplexy.

CARO'TA [with *Bot.*] the plant called wild caror, *L.*

CAROTE'EL of mace, about 3 pound; of nutmegs, from 6 to 7 pound and a half; of currants, from 5 to 9 pound weight.

CA ROTINESS [of *Carot* a red-root] being red-haired.

CARO'TIDES [καρωτίδες, *Gr.*] two arteries of the neck, one on each ſide, ſerving to convey the blood from the *Aorta* to the brain; ſo called, becauſe when they are ſtopt, they preſently incline the perſon to ſleep.

To CAROU'SE [*carouſſer*, F. or of garauſ, *Teut.* to fill it all out] to drink plentifully, to quaff, to drink hand to faſt.

A CA'ROUSE [*carouſſe*, F.] a drinking bout.

CARP [*carpio*, L.] a freſh-water fiſh.

CARP *Stone*, a ſtone of a triangular form, found in the palate of a carp.

To CARP [*carpere*, L.] to cenſure or blame; to cavil, to find fault with

CA'RPENTER [*carpentier*, F.] an artificer or worker in wood, a builder of houſes, *&c.*

CA'RPENTRY [*charpenterie*, F. prob. of *carpentum*, L. carved work] the trade or art of a carpenter.

CARPE'NTUM, a chariot, a coach or waggon, *L.*

CARPENTUM [with *Aſtrol.*] the throne or ſeat of a planet, when ſet in a place where it has moſt dignities, *L.*

CARPE'SIUM [of κάρπος, *Gr.* a beam] a kind of plant called *Cubebs.*

CARPHOS [κάρφος, *Gr.*] the herb fœnugreek.

CA'RPET [*carpetta*, Ital. harpet, *Du.*] a covering for a table.

CA'RPMEALS, a kind of coarſe cloth.

CARPI'NEOUS [*carpineus*, L.] made of horn-beam.

CAR'PINUS [with *Bot.*] hedge-beech or horn-beam, a kind of oak, plane-tree or maple, *L.*

CARPOBA'LSAMUM καρποβάλσαμον, *Gr.*] the fruit of *Balm* or *Balſam* tree, very much like that of the turpentine, in ſhape, ſize and colour.

CARPOCRA'TIANS [ſo called of *Carpocrates* their ring-leader, *A. D.* 120.] a ſect of *Hereticks*, who owned one ſole principle and father of all things; held that the world was created by angels, they denied the divinity of Chriſt, but owned him a man poſſeſſed with uncommon gifts, which ſet him above other creatures; taught a community of women; and that the ſoul could not be purified till it had committed all kinds of abominations.

CARPOPHY'LLON [Καρποφύλλον, *Gr.*] a kind of laurel, *L.*

CARPOPHO'ROUS [Καρποφόρος, *Gr.*] fruit-bearing.

CA'RPUS [with *Anat.*] the wriſt conſiſting of 8 bones, with which the cubit or elbow is joined to the hand, *L.*

CA'RPY [*Carpinus*, L.] the horn beam-tree.

CA'RRACK } [*carracco*, *carrico*, Ital.] a vaſt large ſhip, a
CARRICK } ſhip of burthen.

CARRAT, carreet, *ſee* Carat.

CARREE'R [*Carriere*, F.] a riding or driving a chariot, *&c.* full ſpeed.

CA'RREL [*old Rec.*] a cloſet or pew in a monaſtery.

CARRE'TTA } [*old Law*] a cart or waggon load.
CARRE'CTA }

CA'RRIAGE [*chariage*, F.] a vehicle for carrying of goods and merchandizes; alſo a kind of covered waggon.

CARRIAGE, Mien, Behaviour.

CARRIAGE [of a *Cannon*] a ſort of a long narrow cart for marching of cannon.

Block CA'RRIAGES [with *Gunners*] a ſort of ſtrong carts for carrying mortars, and their beds from one place to another.

Truck CA'RRIAGES [with *Gunners*] are 2 ſhort planks of wood, borne by 2 axle-trees, having 4 wooden trucks or wheels about a foot and a half, or 2 foot diameter for carrying mortars or guns upon a battery, where their own carriages can't go.

CARRIAGE [in *Husbandry*] a furrow cut for the conveyance of water, to overflow ground.

CA'RRIER [in the *Manage*] a place incloſed with a barrier, wherein they run the ring.

CARRIER [in *Falconry*] a flight or tour of the bird 120 yards; if it mount more, it is called a double carrier.

CARRIER [*carriere*, F.] one who conducts or drives waggons from country to town, *&c.*

CA'RRION [*carrona*, Ital. *charonge*, F.] the ſtinking fleſh or careaſs of a dead beaſt.

CARROO'N, a rent received for the privilege of driving a car or cart in the city of *London.*

CARRO'USEL, a magnificent feſtival, made upon occaſion of ſome publick rejoycing, conſiſting of a cavalcade or ſolemn riding on horſe-back of great perſonages, richly arrayed,

rayed, courſes of chariots and horſes, publick ſhews, games, &c. L.

To Ca'rry [*charier*, F.] to bear or remove.

To Ca'rry [with *Falconers*] is ſaid of a hawk that flies away with the quarry.

To Ca'rry [with *Hunters*] a hare when ſhe runs on rotten ground, or on froſt, and it ſticks to her feet, they ſay ſhe carries.

To Ca'rry *a Bone* [*Sea* Term] is ſaid of a ſhip, when ſhe makes the water foam before her.

To Ca'rry *well* [with *Horſemen*] is a term uſed of a horſe, whoſe neck is raiſed or arched, and who holds his head high, without conſtraint, firm and well placed.

To Ca'rry *low* [with *Horſemen*] is a term uſed of a horſe, that has naturally a ſoft, ill-ſhaped neck, and lowers his head too much.

Cart [*carrus*, L. *charette*, F. ꝯꝛaꝺ, *Sax.*] a conveniency of carriage well known.

Cart-takers, officers of the king's houſhold, who when the court travels have charge to provide carts, waggons, &c. for carrying the king's baggage.

Carte blanche, a blank paper, ſeldom uſed but in this phraſe, to ſend one a *carte blanche*, ſigned to fill up with what conditions he pleaſes.

Cartel [*chartello*, Ital. *chartel*, F. of *chartula*, L.] a challenge to a duel, a letter of defiance; alſo an agreement between perſons at war for the exchange and redemption of priſoners.

Carte'sian, of or pertaining to *Carteſius*, a modern famous *French* philoſopher, who oppoſed *Ariſtotle*.

Ca'rthamus [with *Bot.*] wild or baſtard-ſaffron.

Carthu'sians, an order of monks founded by *Bruno*, a canon of *Rheims*, *A. D.* 1100.

Ca'rtilage [by *Anat.*] is defined to be a ſimilar, white part of an animal body, which is harder and drier than a ligament, but ſofter than a bone, the uſe of it is to render the articulation or jointing of the bones more eaſie, and defends ſeveral parts from outward injuries.

Cartilagino'se } [*cartilaginoſus*, L.] of, belonging
Cartila'ginous } to; alſo full of; alſo like griſtles.

Cartilago *enſiformis* [with *Anat.*] the tip or extremity of the *Sternum*, L.

Ca'rtilago *innominata* [*Anat.*] the ſecond cartilage of the *Larynx*, L.

Cartilago *ſcutiformis* [*Anat.*] a cartilage, the prominences of which are diſcernible outwardly in the throat; and take their name from their reſemblance to an helmet.

Ca'rton } [in *Painting*] a deſign made on ſtrong pa-
Cartoo'n } per, to be afterwards calked through; and transferred on the freſh plaiſter of a wall to be painted in freſco; a pattern for working in tapeſtry, *Moſaick*, &c. the *Cartoons* of *Raphael Urban* at *Hampton-Court*, are ſaid to be for tapeſtry, but uncoloured.

Cartoo'se } [*Cartouche*, Fr.] the charge or load of
Cartou'ch } a fire-arm, wrapped up in a thick paper, &c. to be conveyed into the piece the more readily.

Cartou'se } [*Cartoccio*, Ital.] an ornament in *Archi-*
Cartouch } *tecture*, *Sculpture*, &c. repreſenting a ſcroll of paper; it is moſt commonly a flat member with wavings, on which is ſome inſcription or device, cypher, ornament of armory &c,

Cartou'zes [with *Arch.*] much the ſame as *modilions*, except that theſe are ſet under the cornith in wainſcotting, and thoſe under the cornith at the eaves of a houſe, they are ſometimes called *Dentiles* or teeth.

Ca'rtularies, papers wherein the contracts, ſales, exchanges, privileges, immunities, exemptions and other acts that belong to the churches and monaſteries are collected and preſerved.

Caru'ca [*old Law*] a plough.

Caruca'ge } [in *Horticulture*] the ploughing of land.
Carua'ge } [In *Law*] a certain tax laid on a *Carve* of land; alſo an exemption from that tribute.

Caruca'te [of *carue*, Fr. a plough] a plough land, or as much land as may be ploughed in a year by one plough; alſo 4 cart load.

Carucata'rius [*old Law*] one who held lands by carve or plough tenure.

Ca'rve } [*old Law*] carve land, the ſame with *Ca-*
Carve } *rucata*.

Caruca'ta *bouum* [*old Law*] a team of oxen for ploughing or drawing.

To Ca'rve [of ceoꝛꝛan, *Sax.* or **kerven**, *Teut.*] to cut up, to divide fowls or other meat into portions.

To Carve [of ceoꝛꝛan, *Sax.* &c.] to cut wood or ſtone into forms of animals, flowers.

Ca'rver, a cutter or divider of food; a maker alſo of figures in wood, in ſtone, &c.

Ca'rvist [with *Falconers*] a hawk in the beginning of the year; ſo termed from its being carried on the fiſt.

Caru'ncle [*caruncula*, L.] a little piece of fleſh; it is either preternatural, as thoſe ſmall excreſcencies in the urinary paſſages in venereal caſes; or natural, as the

Caru'nculæ *lachrymales* [among *Anat.*] caruncles of the eye, certain glanduſes or kernels placed at each corner of the eye; which ſeparate moiſture for moiſtening it; the ſame with tears. They are alſo called *caruncule oculi*.

Ca'runculæ *myrtiformes* [*Anat.*] a wrinkling of the orifice of the *vagina* or paſſage of the womb.

Caruncule *papillares* [*Anat.*] ten ſmall bodies or little protuberances on the inſide of the *Pelvis* of the kidneys, made by the extremities of the tubes, which bring the *Serum* from the glands in the exterior parts to the *Pelvis*.

Ca'rus } [καῦος, *Gr.*] a ſleep, in which, if the perſon
Ca'ros } affected be pulled, pinched, and called, he ſcarce ſhews any ſign either of feeling or hearing.

Carya'tides [*q. d.* women of *Carya* in *Peloponneſus*, who being taken captive by the *Greeks*, after all the male inhabitants had been put to the ſword, and the city burnt, were carried in triumph, for having treacherouſly joined with the *Perſians* againſt their own country] in architecture they are an order of pillars ſhaped like the bodies of women with their arms cut off, clothed in a robe reaching down to their feet, and ſet to ſupport the entablature.

Caryocasti'num [with *Apothecaries*] an electuary ſo denominated from its ingredients, viz. *Cloves* and *Coſtus*, which is chiefly uſed for the gout and pains in the limbs.

Caryophilla'ta [with *Bot.*] the herb *Avens*, L.

Ca'ryo'phille'us, *flos*, a pink flower, *L.*

Caryophi'llum [with *Floriſts*] the clove gili flower, *L.*

Caryophi'llum, *aromaticum*, the clove an *Indian* ſpice, *L.*

Caryptis [*Bot.*] a kind of ſpurge.

Ca'scabel, the pummel or hindermoſt round knob at the breech of a great gun, called the *Caſcabel Deck*.

Casca'de, a fall of waters from a rock into a lower place, or an artificial water-fall ſuch as is made in gardens.

Casca'nes [in *Fortification*] cavities in form of wells, made in the *terreplein*, hard by the rampart, whence a gallery dug under ground is conveyed to give air to the mine of an enemy.

Case [*cauſa*, L. *Cas*, F.] thing, matter, queſtion.

Case [*Caſſe*, F. *Capſa*, L.] a little box, or covering of any thing.

Case, a houſe where thieves, pick-pockets, whores, houſe-breakers, highway-men, and all the looſe, idle ſuracious crew meet and drink, ſing, dance, and revel.

Case-ha'rdened, obdurate, hardened in impiety.

Case-hardening, a method of making the outſide of iron hard by a particular method of putting it into a caſe of loam, mixt with dried hoofs, ſalt, vinegar, &c. and heating it red hot in the forge, and afterwards quenching it in water.

Case-ha'rdenedness, obduracy, impudence, &c.

Case *of glaſs* [of *Normandy*] conſiſting of 120 foot.

Case *of conſcience*, a queſtion or ſcruple about ſome matter of religion, which the perſon that is diſſatisfied, is deſirous to have reſolved.

Cases *reſerved* [with *Romaniſts*] ſins of conſequence, the abſolution of which are reſerved by the ſuperiors or their vicars.

Cases [in *Gram.*] are the accidents of a *Noun*, that ſhew how it varies in declining. They are ſix in number, *viz.* the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accuſative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*, which ſee in their proper places alphabetically.

Ca'se *Shot*, ſmall bullets, nails, pieces of lead, iron, &c. put into caſes to be ſhot off out of murdering pieces.

Ca'semate [in *Fortification*] a kind of vault of maſon's-work, in that part of the flank of a baſtion next the curtain, ſerving for a battery, to defend the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and the moat or ditch.

Ca'semate, is alſo a well with ſeveral ſubterraneous branches, dug in the paſſage of a baſtion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.

Ca'sement [*caſamento*, Ital.] a part of a window that opens upon hinges to let in air.

Ca'serns } [*caſernes*, F.] little rooms, apartments or
Ca'zerns } lodgments erected between the ramparts and houſes of fortified towns, or on the ramparts themſelves, to ſerve as lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon, to eaſe the garriſon.

Cash [of *caiſſe*, Fr. *a cheſt*] the ſtock of money which a merchant,

a merchant, &c. has in his cuſtody, or at his diſpoſal to trade with.

Cashi'er [*caiſſier*, F.] a caſh-keeper of a merchant or ſociety.

To Cashire [*caſſer*, F. *caſſare*, L.] to disband or diſcharge ſoldiers; to turn out of office, place or employment.

Ca'shoo, the juice or gum of an *Eaſt Indian* tree.

Cask [*caſſis*, L. *caſque*, F.] an helmet.

Cask [*cadus*, L. *caſque*, F.] a barrel or veſſel for containing of liquor.

Casket [*caſette*, F.] a little cabinet or cheſt.

Breast Casket is [*in a Ship*] the longeſt of the caskets, in the middle of the yard juſt between the tie.

Ca'sque [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies an helmet, *Fr.*

To Ca'ssate } [*caſſatum*, L.] to render void, to abro-
To Cass } gate, to diſannul.

Cassa'tion, a making null or void, F. of *L.*

Cassa'tum } [*old Law*] a houſe with land belonging
Cassa'ta } to it, ſufficient to maintain one family

Cassa've, an *American* root, of which, though the juice is rank poiſon, yet the ſubſtance being dried, is the common bread of the natives.

Ca'ssaware, a very large bird with feathers, like the hairs of a camel.

Cass-weed [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of herb.

Casserro'le, a copper ſtew-pan, *L.*

Casserole [*Cookery*] a loaf ſtuffed with a farce chickens or pullets, and dreſſed in a ſtew-paw, *F.*

Ca'ssia *Fiſtula*, *Caſſia* in the cane, a reed of a purging quality, *L.*

Cassia *Lignea*, the ſweet wood of a tree much like cinnamon, *L.*

Ca'ssidony [with *Botaniſts*] a plant called Caſt-me-down and *Levander*, Fr.

Cassia'go, the herb plantane, *L.*

Cassi'ne, a farm-houſe, where a number of ſoldiers have poſted themſelves, in order to make a ſtand againſt the approaches of an enemy.

Cassiopei'a, *Sophocles* a writer of tragedies ſays in *Andromeda*, that *Caſſiopeia* vied in beauty with the *Nereids*, and on that account fell into a calamity: for *Neptune* ſending a whale, laid the land waſte; for which reaſon *Caſſiopeia* is juſtly placed before *Cetus* the whale, and ſhe is pictured ſitting on a ſeat or chair.

Cassi'que, a chief governour or ſoveraign lord of a particular diſtrict or country in ſome parts of *America*.

Ca'ssock [*caſaque*, F. prob. of *caſa*, L. an houſe, *q. d.* a long veſtment to be worn *in caſa* within doors, or of *caſula*, L. of חדס, *Heb.* he covered] a certain ſort of gown commonly worn by clergymen.

Cassona'de } caſk ſugar, ſugar put up into caſks,
Ca'stonade } or cheſts after the firſt purification.

Cassu'ta [*Botany*] the weed dodder, *L.*

To Cast [prob. of kaſter, *Dan.*] to fling or throw; alſo to think or contrive, as to caſt in mind.

A Cast, a throw.

A Cast [*Falconry*] a couple or ſet of hawks.

To Cast *a Point in Traverſe* [in *Navigation*] is to prick down on a chart any point of the compaſs any land bears from you, or to find what way the ſhip has made, or on what point the ſhip bears at any inſtant.

Cast *of the Country* [with *Miners*] the colour of the earth.

To Cast *a hawk to the Perch* [*Fal.*] to put her upon it.

Casta'nea, a cheſnut-tree or fruit, *L.*

Castane'ts [*caſtagnettes*, Fr.] a ſort of ſnappers which dancers of ſarabands tie about their fingers to keep time with when they dance.

Castellai'n [*chatellain*, Fr.] a conſtable or keeper of a caſtle.

Caste'llament [*Confect.*] a march-pane caſtle.

Caste'llan [in the *Weſt Indies*] a piece of money in value ſomething more than a ducat.

Caste'llany [*châtellenie*, F.] the manour appertaining to a caſtle, the extent of its land and juriſdiction.

Ca'stellated, incloſed within a building of ſtone, &c. as a fountain conduit or ciſtern caſtellated.

Castella'tio [*Law* Term] the building of a caſtle without the leave of the king.

Castello'rum *Operatio* [*Old Rec.*] ſervice of work and labour, to be done by inferior tenants for the repair or building of caſtles.

Castle *Ward* } an impoſition or tax laid upon ſuch as
Castle *Guard* } dwell within a certain compaſs of any caſtle towards the maintaining of thoſe who watch and ward in the ſame; alſo the circuit itſelf inhabited by ſuch as are ſubject to this ſervice.

Caster [of *caſtrum* a camp, or *caſtellum*, L. a camp or caſtle] ſet at the end of a name of place, intimates there had in that place been a camp, caſtle, &c. of the *Romans*.

Casti'fick [*caſtificus*, L.] making chaſte.

Ca'stigable *caſtigabilis*, L.] worthy to be chaſtized.

To Ca'stigate [*caſtigatum*, L.] to chaſtiſe.

Castiga'tion, chaſtiſement, *L.*

Castiga'tory, of or pertaining to chaſtiſement, of a chaſtening quality.

Ca'sting *of Drapery* [in *Painting*] ſignifies a free, eaſy, negligent way of cloathing any figure.

Casting *of Timber Work* [with *Builders*] is when a houſe being plaiſter'd all over on the outſide with mortar, it is ſtruck wet by a ruler, with a corner of a trowel, &c. to make it look like joints of free ſtone.

Casting [in *Foundery*] is the running of melted metal into a mould prepared for that purpoſe.

Casting [in *Falconry*] is any thing given an hawk to purge and cleanſe his gorge.

Casting [with *Joyners*] wood is ſaid to caſt or warp when it ſhoots or ſhrinks by moiſture, air, ſun, &c.

Ca'stle [*caſtellum*, L. *chateau*, F.] a ſtrong place fortified by nature or art, or both, to keep the people in awe againſt an enemy.

To Castle, a term uſed at Cheſs-play.

Prow Castle [in a *Ship*] is the riſe or elevation of the Prow over the uppermoſt deck towards the mizzen.

Stern Castle [in a *Ship*] the whole elevation that reigns on the ſtern over the laſt deck, where the officers cabins and places of aſſembly are.

Ca'stling, the young of any beaſt brought forth untimely.

Ca'stor and *Pollux* [according to the *Poets*] were the offſpring of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, queen of *Tyndarus*, king of *Cebalia*, in the manner following. *Jupiter* having had an intimate familiarity with *Leda*, ſhe brought forth two large eggs, of that which was of *Jupiter* came *Pollux* and *Helena*, and from that which was of *Tindarus* proceeded *Caſtor* and *Clytemneſtra*.

The two brothers, *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, had ſuch an entire love one for the other, that they always perform'd their undertakings together, and were, as it were, inſeparable; tho' *Pollux* only was immortal by the privilege of his birth, as proceeding from *Jupiter*: but *Pollux* having ſo intire a love for his brother *Caſtor*, he prevailed upon *Jupiter* to admit him into the number of his ſons. And *Jupiter* made *Caſtor* partaker of immortality with *Pollux*, ſo that they were both to live ſucceſſively one after another, till the time that they were both tranſlated to the ſigns of the Zodiack, where they repreſent the conſtellation call'd *Gemini*.

But they did not attain this honour before they had merited it by many glorious actions; for *Theſeus* having carried away their ſiſter *Helena*, they forced him to reſtore her, and clear'd the coaſt of all the pirates that infeſted the ſea: and for this reaſon they were accounted and adored among the deities of the ſea; and the *Heathens* ſacrificed unto them white lambs.

The *Romans* imagining that they received aſſiſtance from them in the battle againſt the *Latins*, near the lake *Regillus*, therefore built them a ſtately temple; and commonly ſwore by their names. The oath that women ſwore was *Ædcaſtor*, i. e. *Ædes Caſtoris*, the temple of *Caſtor*; and the mens oath was *Ædepol*, i. e. *Ædes Pollucis*, the temple of *Pollux*.

The *Locrenſes* affirm'd, that they ſaw them leading their army againſt the *Crotonians*, riding upon white horſes, with caps on their heads, and lances in their hands: and from this they are thus repreſented in painting and ſculpture.

Homer relates, that *Caſtor* and *Pollux* were companions with *Jaſon*, in fetching back the golden fleece, in which expedition they ſhew'd their courage and ſkill in arms: and that being overtaken by a violent tempeſt in the voyage, they ſaw two flames of fire lighting on the heads of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, which proved to be happy omens or fore-tokens of their ſafety. And hence came the ancient cuſtom of mariners, that when meteors, or the dry exhalations of the earth, being inflamed in the air, appeared about their ſhips in a ſtorm, they call'd them *Caſtor* and *Pollux* when two fires or lights appear; and *Helena*, when but one: and when there are two fires appear at ſea together, they prognoſticate and expect ſafety, and an enſuing calm; but if but one, they prepare themſelves for the Extremity of a violent ſtorm; ſuppoſing *Helena* as dangerous to ſailors, as ſhe was to *Troy*.

CASTOR, a wild beaſt, a beaver; alſo a fine hat made of the furr of a beaver, *L.*

CASTOR [in *Aſtronomy*] a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in *Gemini.*

CASTO'REUM [in *Pharmacy*] a medicine made of the liquor contained in the little bags that are next the beaver's groin; good in convulſions.

CASTRAMETA'TION, a pitching of tents, or the art of encamping an army, *L.*

CASTRA'NGULA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb brown-wort or water-betony, *L.*

To CA'STRATE [*Caſtratum*, L.] to geld or cut out the ſtones of an animal; alſo to take away part of an author's work.

CASTRA'TION, a gelding, a taking away the teſticles of a living creature; alſo the taking away from an author's work.

CA'STRATURE [*Caſtratura*, L.] a caſtration or gelding.

CA'STREL } [with *Falconers*] a kind of hawk, which in
KA'STREL } ſhape does very much reſemble a *Lanner*; but as to ſize is like the *Hobby*. The game proper to it is the *Groweſe*, a Fowl common in the north of *England*, and elſewhere.

CASTRE'NSIAN [*caſtrenſis*, L.] belonging to a camp.

CA'SU *conſimili* [in *Law*] a writ of entry granted where a tenant in courteſy, or tenant for term of life, or for the life of another, alienates or makes over land in fee, or in tail, or for the term of another's life, *L.*

CA'SU *matrimonii prælocuti* [in *Law*] a writ which lies againſt a man for refuſing in reaſonable time to marry a woman, who hath given him lands upon that condition.

CA'SU *proviſo*, a writ of entry given by the ſtatute of *Glocester*, in caſe where a tenant in dower aliens in fee, or for term of life, or in tail, and lies for him in reverſion againſt the alien, *L.*

CA'SUAL [*caſualis*, L.] happening by chance, accidental.

CA'SUALNESS [of *caſualis*, L.] accidentalneſs.

CA'SUALTY [of *caſus*, or *caſualis*, L.] an unforeſeen accident, that falls out merely by chance.

CA'SUALTY [with *Tinners*] a ſtrong matter, which is ſeparated from tin ore by waſhing.

CA'SUIST [*caſuiſte*, F.] one skill'd in reſolving caſes of conſcience.

CASUI'STICAL, of or pertaining to a Caſuiſt, *&c.*

CA'SURE [*caſura*, L.] a falling.

CAT [*catus*, L. *chat*, F. katz, Teut.] a domeſtick creature that kills mice.

Gib CAT, a boar cat.

CAT-HEAD [in a *Ship*] a piece of timber with ſhivers at one end, with a rope and iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawſe to the top of the fore-caſtle.

CAT-MINT [with *Botaniſts*] a plant which cats much delight to eat.

CATS-FOOT [with *Botaniſts*] an herb, otherwiſe called *Alehoof.*

CAT-PEAR, a pear in ſhape like a hen's egg, which ripens in *October.*

CATS-TAIL [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of long, round ſubſtance, which in winter-time grows upon nut-trees, pine-trees, *&c.* alſo a kind of reed, which bears a ſpike like the tail of a cat; which ſome call reed mice.

CATS, naturaliſts have made this obſervation, that cats ſee beſt as the ſun approaches, and that then the eye-ſight decays as it goes down in the evening. With the ancient *Ægyptians*, a cat was the hieroglyphick of the moon; and on that account cats were ſo highly honoured among them, as to receive their ſacrifices and devotions, and had ſtately temples erected in their honour.

CATABA'PTIST [of κατὰ againſt, and βαπτίσης a baptiſt, *Gr.*] one averſe from, or that refuſes baptiſm.

CATABIBA'ZON [in *Aſtronomy*] *i.e.* deſcending, the ſouth-node or dragon's-tail, ſo call'd, becauſe it goes down exactly againſt the dragon's tail.

CATACATHA'RTICKS [of κατὰ and καθαρτικὰ, Gr.] medicines which purge downwards.

CATACAU'STICK [of κατὰ and καυστικὰ, Gr.] cauſticks by reflection.

CATACAU'STICK *Curve* [in *Cateptricks*] a curve or crooked line, which is formed by joining the points of concourſe of ſeveral reflected rays.

CATA'CHRESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when for want of a proper word, the orator takes one that is near it; as when one that kills the king is called a *Parricide*, which properly ſignifies one that kills his father; or when one is uſed of a quite contrary ſignification, as when a perſon ſays a ſilver ink-horn.

CATACHRE'STICAL [καταχρηστικὸς, Gr.] abuſive.

CATA'CLIDA [in *Anatomy*] the rib, otherwiſe called the ſubclavian.

CA'TACLYSM [κατακλυσμὸς, Gr.] a deluge, an inundation or overflowing with water.

CA'TACOMBS [of κατὰ and κομβὸς, a hollow or receſs; or of κατακοιμῶμαι, Gr. to cauſe ſleep] certain Grottoes about three leagues from *Rome*, where the primitive chriſtians are ſaid to have hid themſelves in time of perſecution; and there alſo to have buried the martyrs; and on that account they are now viſited out of a principle of devotion.

CATACOU'STICKS [of κατὰ and ἀκουστικὰ, of ἀκούειν, Gr. to hear] a ſcience which treats of reflected ſounds, or that explains the nature and properties of echoes.

CATADIO'PTRICAL *Teleſcope* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the ſame as a reflecting teleſcope.

CA'TADROME [*catadromus*, L. of καταδρομὼ, Gr.] a tilt or place where horſes run for prizes; alſo an engine like a crane, anciently uſed by builders in raiſing or letting down any great weight.

CATADUPES [κατάδυπα, Gr.] places where the waters of a river fall with a great noiſe.

CATA'GMA [with *Surgeons*] the breaking of bones, or a ſeparation of continuity of the hard parts of the body, which is performed by means of ſome hard inſtrument.

CATAGMA'TICKS [καταγματικὰ, Gr.] remedies proper for the conſolidating and knitting broken bones.

CA'TAGRAPH [καταγραφὴ, Gr.] the firſt draught of a picture.

CATALE'CTICK *Verſe*, a *Greek* or *Latin* verſe, wanting one ſyllable.

CATALE'PSIS [καταλεψὶς, *Gr.*] comprehenſion.

CATALEPSIS [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe very much like an apoplexy, by means of which, all the animal functions are aboliſhed; but yet ſo, that the faculty of breathing remains, and the patient returns to the ſame habit of body that he had before he was ſeized with the diſtemper, *Gr.*

CATA'LLA [in *Law*] chattels.

CATA'LLIS *captis nomine diſtrictionis*, a writ lying for rent due in a borough or houſe, and warrants a man to take the gates, doors or windows by way of diſtreſs, *L.L.T.*

CATA'RRH [*Catarrhus*, L. of καταῤῥὼ of καταῤῥέω, *Gr.* to flow down] a flux or defluxion of a ſharp, ſerous humour from the glands about the head and throat, upon the parts adjacent.

CATARRH *of the Spinal Marrow*, a falling out of the marrow of the back bone, happening when certain lymphatick veſſels are broken, which ſurround that bone.

CATA'RRHUS *Suffocatorius*, a ſuffocating rheum, ſeated in the *Larynx* and *Epiglottis*, which it conſtringes, ſo that the glandules about the throat are ſwelled, whereupon a difficulty of breathing enſues, and danger of being ſtifled.

CATASA'RCA [καταϛάρκα, *Gr.*] a kind of dropſy, the ſame as *Anaſarca.*

CATASCHA'SMOS [of κατὰ and σχάζω, *Gr.* to ſcarify] a ſcarification.

CATATA'SIS [in *Anatomy*] an extenſion or ſtretching out of an animal body towards the lower parts.

CATA'STASIS [κατάσασις, *Gr.*] the third part of the ancient *Drama*; being that wherein the intrigue or action ſet on foot in the *Epitaſis* is ſupported, carried on and ripened till it be ripe for the unravelling in the cataſtrophe.

CATA'STASIS [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] is applied by *Galen* to the ſeaſons of the year, the diſpoſition of the body or of time; but according to *Hippocrates* is the conſtitution or ſtate of any thing; or is an extenſion or ſtretching out of an animal body towards the lower parts.

CATA'STEMA [κατάστεμα, *Gr.*] ſtate or condition, eſpecially of the air.

CA'TASTROPHE [καταστροφὴ of καταστέφομαι, *Gr.*] the change or revolution of a dramatick poem, or the turn which unravels the intrigue, and terminates the piece; the end or iſſue of a buſineſs, the fatal or tragical concluſion of any action; or of a man's life.

CATATYPO'SIS [κατατυπώσις, *Gr.*] a figure in *Rhetorick*, when one thing is done by the example of another, *L.*

CA'TACONUM [*in ancient* Architecture] a term uſed when the chapiter of a pillar is not of height proportionable to its breadth.

To CA'TCH [prob. of *captare*, L. or of **ketſen**, *Dut.* to purſue cloſely] to lay hold of, to ſnatch; to overtake; to ſurprize or come upon unawares.

A CATCH [prob. of *captio*, L.] a prize or booty; alſo a ſhort and witty ſong.

A CATCH, a ſort of ſwift ſailing ſea veſſel, leſſer than a hoy, ſo built that it will ride in any ſea whatſoever.

CATCH-FLY, a flower, the ſtalks of which are ſo clammy, that they are frequently a trap for flies.

CATCH *and* HOLD [with *Wreſtlers*] a running and catching one another.

CATCH *Land* [in *Norfolk*] ſome ground ſo called, becauſe it is not known to what pariſh it belongs; and that miniſter that firſt gets the tithes of it, enjoys it for that year.

CATCH-*Poll*, a ſerjeant or bailiff.

CATCHES [in a *clock*] thoſe parts that hold by hooking and catching hold of.

CATECHE'TICAL, pertaining to catechiſing.

CATECHE'TICALLY [of *catechiſme*, F. of *catechiſmus*, L. of κατηχισμὸς, *Gr.*] by way of queſtion and anſwer, *&c.*

CA'TECHISM [κατηχισμὸς of κατηχίζω, *Gr.*] a ſhort ſyſtem of inſtructions of what is to be believed and practiſed in religion.

CATECHI'ST [κατηχιστὴς, *Gr.*] one who catechiſes or inſtructs in the Catechiſm.

To CA'TECHISE [κατηχίζω of κατὰ and ἠχέω, to echo or ſound to the ſound of another] to inſtruct youth in the fundamental articles of faith.

CA'TECHU, a juice preſſed out of ſeveral *Eaſt-Indian* fruits of an aſtringent quality; called alſo *Terra Japonica*.

CATECHU'MENS [κατηχούμενοι, *Gr.*] in the ancient chriſtian church were *Jews* and *Gentiles*, who were inſtructed and prepared to receive the ordinance of baptiſm. Theſe perſons were inſtructed by perſons appointed by the church for that ſervice; and alſo a particular place in it called the *place of the Catechumens*. When theſe had been inſtructed ſome time, they were admitted to hear ſermons, and then were called *Audientes*; and afterwards were allowed to be preſent, and concerned in ſome parts of the prayers, and then were called *Orantes* and *Genuflectentes*; and there was alſo a fourth degree of *Catechumens*, who were ſuch as deſired baptiſm, and were called *Competentes*.

CATEGO'REM [κατηγόρημα of κατηγορέω, *Gr.*] the ſame as predicament.

CATEGOREMA'TICAL *word* [with *Logicians*] is a word that ſignifies ſomething of itſelf; as a *Man*, a *Horſe*, an *Animal*.

CATEGO'RICAL *Syllogiſm* [with *Logicians*] is a ſyllogiſm wherein both propoſitions are categorical or poſitive; as for example,

Every vice is odious.
Drunkenneſs is a vice;
Therefore drunkenneſs is odious.

CA'TEGORY [κατηγορία, of κατηγορέω, *Gr.* to accuſe] an accuſation; a term in *Logick* for order or rank, predicament.

CA'TEGORIES [of κατηγόρημα, *Gr.*] are reckoned by *Logicians* 10, *ſubſtance*, *quantity*, *quality*, *relation*, *acting*, *ſuffering*, *where*, *when*, *ſituation*, *having*.

CATENA'RIA [in *mechanical Geometry*] is the curve or crooked line, which a rope, hanging freely between 2 points of ſuſpenſion, forms it ſelf into.

To CA'TENATE [*catenare*, L.] to chain.

CATENA'TION, a chaining, *L.*

To CA'TER [prob. of *acheter*, F.] to provide victuals, *&c.*

CA'TERER [*Minſheu* chuſes to derive it from cates, *Goth.* dainties] a pourveyor or provider of victuals or other neceſſaries in a king's or nobleman's houſe.

CA'TERPILLAR [prob. of *chair peleuſe*, F. *i. e.* hairy fleſh, or of *chatte peleuſe*, F. hairy as a cat] an inſect that devours leaves and fruits of trees, flowers, *&c.*

CATERPILLER. [*in a figurative ſenſe*] an envious perſon that does miſchief without provocation.

CATERPILLER [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of plant which is only eſteemed for its ſeed veſſels, which reſemble green worms or caterpillars.

CATES [cates, *Goth.*] delicacies, dainty victuals, niceties.

CATHÆ'RESIS [of καθαίρω, *Gr.* to purge] a kind of conſumption of the body, which happens without any manifeſt evacuation.

CATHA'RIANS, a ſect of *Hereticks* that held themſelves pure and free from ſin.

St. CA'THARINE's *Flower*, a plant.

CATHA'RISTS, a branch of the *Manichees*.

CA'THARMA [καθάρμα, *Gr.*] a ſacrifice to the gods to avert peſtilence.

CATHA'RPINGS [in a *Ship*] ſmall ropes running in little blocks or pulleys from one ſide of the ſhrowds to the other near the deck; the chief uſe of them is to ſet the ſhrowds taught or ſtiff, for the caſting and ſecuring the maſts when the ſhip rolls.

CATHA'RTICALNESS [of *cathartieus*, L. of καθαίρω, *Gr.* to purge] purging quality.

CATHA'RTICKS [καθαρτικὰ of καθαρτέω, *Gr.* to purge] ſuch medicines as work downwards, and purge by ſtool only.

CATHE'DRAL [of *cathedra*, *L.*] the epiſcopal church of any place, or a church wherein is a biſhop's ſee or ſeat.

CATHEDRAL *adj.* [*cathedralis* of *cathedra*, L. a ſeat or chair] of or pertaining to a cathedral.

CATHEDRA'TICK [*Law word*] the ſum of 2*s.* paid by the inferior clergy to the biſhop, in token of ſubjection.

CATHE'RETICK *Medicines* [of καθαιρέω, *Gr.* to deſtroy] ſuch as conſume carnoſities ariſing in wounds, as proud fleſh, *&c.*

CATHEMERI'NA *Febris* [with *Phyſicians*] a quotidian or ague that comes every day.

CATHERE'TICKS [of καθαίρω, *Gr.* to make pure] medicines which take away ſuperfluities.

CATHERPLUGS, the ſame as *Catharpings*.

CATHE'TER [καθετὴρ, *Gr.*] a kind of probe or fiſtulous inſtrument to thruſt up the yard to provoke urine, when ſuppreſſed by the ſtone or gravel; or for conveying another inſtrument, called *Itinerarium*, to find out the ſtone in the bladder.

CATHE'TERISM, the operation of injecting or ſquirting any medicinal liquor into the bladder by a catheter or a ſyringe.

CATHE'TI [in *Trigonometry*] are the 2 legs of a right-angled triangle, including the right angle.

CATHETUS [καθέτος, *Gr.*] a ſide; alſo a perpendicular.

CA'THETUS [in *Architecture*] is taken for a line ſuppoſed directly to traverſe the middle of a cylindrical body; as of a balluſter or pillar.

CATHE'TUS [of an *Ionick Capital*] a line falling perpendicularly, and paſſing through the center of the *Voluta*.

CATHETUS *of Obliquation* [in *Catoptricks*] a right line drawn perpendicular to the *Speculum* in the point of incidence or reflection.

CATHE'TUS [in *Catoptricks*] is a line drawn from the point of reflection perpendicular to the plane of the glaſs or poliſhed body.

CATHE'TUS [in *Geometry*] a line of a triangle that falls perpendicularly; the bottom being called the baſe, and the other leg the hypothenuſe, *L.*

CATHE'TUS of *Incidence*, is a right line drawn from a point of the object perpendicular to the reflecting line.

CATHETUS *of reflection* } is a right line drawn from
CATHETUS *of the Eye* } the eye perpendicular to the reflecting line.

CATHIDRU'SIS [of καθιδρύω, *Gr.* to place together] the reduction of a fracture.

CATHO'LICISM [*catholiciſmus*, of καθολικὸς, *Gr.*] univerſalneſs; the *Roman Catholick* profeſſion.

CA'THOLICK [of κατὰ and ὅλος the whole, *Gr.*] univerſal, general.

CATHO'LICAL } [of *catholicus*, L. *catholique*, F. of
CA'THOLICK } καθολικὸς, *Gr.*] being of a catholick ſpirit, univerſal.

CA'THOLICK *Furnace* [with *Chymiſts*] a little furnace, ſo diſpoſed as to be fit for all operations, except ſuch as are done by a violent fire.

CATHO'LICON [καθολικὸν, *Gr.*] an univerſal remedy; as a purging electuary proper for diſperſing all ill humours.

CATHY'PNIA [of καθυπνόω, *Gr.* to ſleep ſound] a deep or profound ſleep, ſuch as perſons are in by taking opiate, or in a lethargy.

CA'TIAS [of καθέλκω, *Gr.*] an inſtrument to pull a dead child out of the womb.

CA'TKINS [with *Bot.*] a kind of ſubſtance that grows on nut-trees, pine-trees, birch-trees, *&c.* in winter-time, and falls off when the trees begin to put forth their leaves.

CA'TLING [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of diſmembering knife uſed in the cutting off any corrupted member or part of the body.

CA'TLINGS [in *Botany*] the down or moſs growing about walnut-trees, reſembling the hair of a cat.

CA'TLINGS, ſmall cat-gut ſtrings, for muſical inſtruments.

CAT *Mint*, an herb.

CATOCATHA'RTICKS } [of κάτω downwards, and
CATORE'TICKS } καθαρτικὰ, *Gr.*] medicines which purge by ſtool.

CATO'NIAN [of *Cato* the *Senator*] grave.

CATO'PSIS [κατόπτωσις, *Gr.*] the ſcience of reflex viſion; that part of the ſcience of *Opticks*, which ſhews after what manner objects may be ſeen by reflection; and explains the reaſon of it.

CATO'PTRICAL *ciſtula*, a machine or apparatus, whereby little bodies are repreſented large; and near ones extremely

tremely wide and diffus'd through a vaſt ſpace, and other agreeable phænomena, by means of mirrors diſpoſed by the laws of catoptricks in the concavity of a kind of cheſt.

CATO'PTRICAL *Dial*, one which exhibits objects by reflected rays.

CATO'PTRICAL *Teleſcope*, a teleſcope that exhibits objects by reflection.

CATO'PTROMANCY [of κάτοπτρον, a ſpeculum or looking-glaſs, and μαντεία, *Gr.* divination] divination by looking in a looking-glaſs.

CATO'PTRON [κάτοπτρον, *Gr.*] a kind of optick glaſs.

CATORE'TICKS, the ſame as Catharticks.

CATOTHE'RICA [in *Phyſick*] medicines which purge the reins and liver from vicious juices by urine.

CATT } [in a *Ship*] a large piece of timber faſtened
CATT *Head* } aloft over the Hawſe, in which are 2 Shivers at one end, which is put through a rope with a block or pulley, having a great iron hook call'd a cat-hook, the uſe of it is to hoiſe up the anchor from the hawſe to the fore-caſtle.

CAT's HEAD, a large apple.

CAT HOLES [in a *Ship*] certain holes above the gun-room ports, through which, upon occaſion, a Ship is heaved a-ſtern, by means of a ſtern-faſt, to which a cable or hawſer is brought for that purpoſe.

CATT HOOK [in a *Ship*] a hook to raiſe or hoiſe up the anchor from the top of the fore-caſtle.

CATT *Rope*, a rope uſed in haling up the catt.

CATTA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb cat-mint, *L.*

CATTA [of *Bantam*] thin plates of lead on a ſtring, 200 of which make a ſata, which is in value 3 farthings *Engliſh*.

CATTEE [of *Bantam*] 200 7-8ths ounces *Engliſh*.

CATTEE [of *China*] 16 tail, about 20 ounces, 3-4ths averdupois.

CATTEE [of *Japan*] about 21 ounces averdupois.

CATTEE [of *Siam*] 26 tail, or 1 and 1-2 ounce *Liſbon*.

CATTEE [of *Sumatra*] 29 ounces averdupois.

To CATTER-WAWL [prob. of *Gutter-waawl*, i. e. to cry among gutters] to cry or make a noiſe as cats do when they are proud.

CATULI'TION, a going a fault, or being proud as bitches.

CATULO'TICA [of κατηλόω, Gr. to skin over] medicines which cicatrize wounds.

CATZU'RUS [*Old Records*] a hunting horſe.

CAVA VENA [in *Anatomy*] i. e. the hollow vein, the largeſt vein in the body, deſcending from the heart. It is ſo named from its large cavity, and into it, as into a common Channel, all the leſſer veins, except the *Pulmonaris*, empty themſelves.

CAVALCA'DE, a formal pompous march or proceſſion of horſemen, carriages, *&c.* by way of parade or ceremony.

To CAVALCADE, to skirmiſh as they march, and firing at one another by way of diverſion.

CAVALCADO'UR [at the court of *France*] the querry that's maſter of the horſe.

CAVALE'R } [*cavalier*, F. of *caballus*, a horſe] a horſe-
CAVALIE'R } man, or perſon mounted on horſe-back.

CAVALI'ER [with *Horſemen*] a term uſed in the manage for one who underſtands horſes, and is well practiſed in the art of riding them.

CAVALIER [in *Fortification*] a terrace or platform that commands all around the place, being a heap of earth raiſed in a fortreſs to lodge the canon for ſcouring a field, or oppoſing a commanding-work.

CAVALIERS [in the *Civil Wars*] a name by which the party of king *Charles* I. was diſtinguiſhed from the parliament party.

CA'VALRY [*cavalerie*, F.] ſoldiers that ſerve and fight on horſe-back; a body of horſe in an army.

To CA'VATE [*cavatum*, L.] to make hollow.

CAVA'TENESS } [of *cavatus*, L.] hollowneſs.
CA'VOUSNESS }

CAVAZI'ON [with *Architects*] the hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellerage; allow'd to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole building.

CAU'CALIS [καυκαλὶς, Gr.] the herb baſtard-parſley, or herb-parſley. *L.*

CAUCON, the herb horſe-tail, *L.*

CAU'DA LU'CIDA [with *Aſtronomers*] the lion's-tail, a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude, *L.*

CAUDA *Terræ* [in *Ancient Deeds*] a land's end; the bottom or outmoſt part of a ridge or furrow in plough'd lands.

CAU'DLE [*chaudeau* of *chaud*, F. hot] a drink made of ale, wine, eggs, ſugar, and ſpice boiled.

CAVE [*cavea*, L.] a den, or dark hollow place under ground.

CA'VEA [in *Palmiſtry*] a hollow in the palm of the hand, in which 3 principal lines call'd the cardiack, cephalick and hepatick make a triangle.

CA'VEAT [*i. e.* let him beware] a caution or warning, *L.*

CAVEAT [with *Civilians*] a bill entred into the eccleſiaſtical court, to ſtop the proceedings of ſuch, who would prove a will to the prejudice of another party, *&c.*

CA'VEDOC [of *Perſia*] the longeſt is an inch longer than the *Engliſh* yard; the ſhorteſt is 3-4ths of the longer.

CA'VERN [*caverna*, L.] a natural cave or hollow place in a rock or mountain; a den or hole under ground.

CA'VERNATED [*cavernatus*, L.] made in caverns.

CAVERNO'SE [*cavernoſus*, L.] full of caverns or holes.

CAVERNO'SA *corpora* [with *Anat.*] two cavernous bodies of an undeterminate length and thickneſs, whereof the penis is principally compoſed.

CAVERNO'SA CORPORA *clitoris* [*Anat.*] are 2 nervous or ſpongy bodies, like thoſe of the penis; having their origin from the lower part of the *os pubis*, on each ſide, and uniting together, conſtitute the body of the *clitoris*.

CAVERNOSUM *corpus urethræ* [*Anat.*] a third ſpongious body of the *Penis*; ſo called becauſe the *Urethra* or urinary paſſage of the *Penis* is incloſed therewith.

CAVE'RNOUS [*cavernoſus*, L.] full of caverns.

CAVE'RNOUSNESS [of *cavernoſus*, L.] fulneſs of holes.

CA'VESSON [with *Horſemen*] is a ſort of noſe-band, ſometimes of iron, ſometimes of leather or wood, ſometimes flat, and ſometimes hollow or twiſted, which is clapt upon a horſe's noſe to wring it, to forward the ſuppling and breaking of the horſe.

CAVE'TTO [with *Architects*] a moulding containing the quadrant of a circle, the effect of which is juſt contrary to that of a quarter round.

CA'VIARY } [*caviero*, Ital.] a ſort of eatable made of
CAVE'ER } the roes of ſeveral ſorts of fiſh pickled; but eſpecially of the ſpawn of ſturgeons, taken in the river *Volga* in *Muſcovy*, which both in colour and ſubſtance looks much like green ſoap.

CA'VERS [among *Miners*] thieves who ſteal oar out of the mines.

To CA'VIL [*cavillari*, L.] to argue captiouſly, to play the ſophiſter, to wrangle, to find fault with.

A CA'VIL [*cavilla*, L.] a captious argument, a quirk, a ſhift.

CAVILLA'TION, a wrangling, *L.*

CAVILLATION [with *Schiol-men*] a ſophiſtical and falſe argument; a particular manner of diſputing, grounded on nothing but quirks and contentious niceties.

CA'VIN, a hollow way, *Fr.*

CAVIN [in the *Military Art*] a hollow place proper to favour the approaches to a fortreſs, ſo that men may advance therein to the enemy under covert, as it were in a trench.

CA'VITY [*cavitas*, L.] hollowneſs.

CA'VITIES [with *Anatomiſts*] great hollow places in the body containing one or more principal parts.

Greater CA'VITIES *of the Body* [with *Anat.*] the head for the brain, the cheſt for the lungs, *&c.* the lower belly for the liver, ſpleen and other bowels.

Leſſer CA'VITIES *of the Body* [with *Anat.*] the ventricles of the heart and brain; alſo the hollow parts of bones.

CAU'KING [with *Architects*] dove-tailing a-croſs.

CAUL [prob. of caul, *Camb. Brit.*] a membrane in the abdomen covering the greateſt part of the guts.

CAUFF, a cheſt with holes at the top, to keep fiſh alive in the water.

CA'ULDRON [*caudron*, F.] a kind of large kettle, copper or boiling veſſel.

CAU'LEDON [with *Surgeons*] a term uſed for the breaking of a bone a croſs, when the parts of it are ſeparated ſo, that they will not lie ſtrait, *L.*

CAULI'COLI [with *Architects*] little carved ſcrolls under the *Abacus* of the *Corinthian* capital.

CAULI'COLES } [with *Architects*] are 8 leſſer ſtalks or
CAULI'CULI } branches ſpringing out from the 4 principal *Caules* or ſtalks in the *Corinthian* capital.

CAULI'FEROUS *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as have a true *caulis* or ſtalk, which a great many have not.

CAU'LIS [with *Botaniſts*] the ſtalk of a plant; *caule*, with a ſtalk; *caulibus*, with ſtalks, *L.*

CAULO'DES [καυλώδης, *Gr.*] a kind of broad-leaved colewort.

CAU'PES } [in the *Scotch* Law] any gift that a man
CA'LPES } gives in his own life-time to his patrons; eſpecially to the head of a clan or tribe for his maintenance and protection.

To

To Cau'ponate [*cauponatum*, L.] to ſell wine or victuals.

Cau'ſal [*cauſalis*, L.] pertaining to a cauſe.

Cau'ſal *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are propoſitions containing two propoſitions joined together by a conjunction cauſal [becauſe, or to the end that] as *bleſſed are the peace-makers, becauſe they ſhall ſee God.*

Cauſa'lity [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the action or power of a cauſe in producing its effects.

Cau'ſalty [with *Tin-miners*] the earth, a ſtony matter, which is ſeparated from the tin ore in the ſtamping mill, *&c.* by waſhing before it is dry'd and goes to the crazing mill.

Causam *nobis ſignifices*, a writ that lies to the mayor of a town or city, who being formerly commanded by the king's writ to give the King's grantee poſſeſſion of any lands or tenements, forbears to do it, requiring him to ſhew cauſe, why he ſo delays the performance of the command.

Causa *Matrimonii prælocuti*, a writ lying where a woman gives lands to a man in fee-ſimple, to the intent he ſhould marry her, and he refuſes ſo to do in a reaſonable time, the woman requiring him ſo to do, *L.*

Cau'ſative [*cauſativus*, L.] that expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

Cause [in *Term*] a trial or an action brought before a judge to be examined and diſputed.

Cause [*cauſa*, L.] cauſe is that which produces an effect, or that by which a thing is. Cauſes are divided into four kinds.

Efficient Cause, is that which produces another cauſe; alſo an external Cauſe from which any thing derives its being or eſſence by a real action. There are of this ſeveral ſpecies.

A diſtant Cause, ſo is a grandfather in reſpect to his grandſon.

An equivocal Cause, is that which is of a different kind and denomination from its effect; as God, with reſpect to his creatures.

An inſtrumental Cause, the inſtruments with which a piece of work is done.

An intellectual Cause, a man with reſpect to what he does with judgment.

A free Cause, ſuch is a man who walks.

A natural Cause, the ſun.

A neceſſary Cause, the fire that burns wood.

A proper Cause, as the ſun of light: ſo alſo the ſun giving light to a chamber, the window is but the conditional Cauſe, without which the Effect would not have been; *conditio ſine qua non.*

The phyſical Cause, is that which produces a ſenſible corporeal Effect; as the ſun is the Cauſe of heat; alſo the fire which burns a houſe.

The moral Cause, the man who ſets it on fire; alſo that which produces a real Effect; but in things immaterial, as repentance is the Cauſe of forgiveneſs.

A total Cause, is that which produces the whole Effect, as God in creating *Adam*, becauſe nothing concurred with him in it.

Partial Cause, is that which concurs with ſome other in producing the Effect, the father and mother of a child; becauſe both the one and the other were neceſſarily concerned in the generation of it.

Accidental Cause, as the ſun that kills a man by its heat, becauſe he was ill diſpoſed before.

Productive Cause, is the mother of her child.

A preſerving Cause, as the nurſe of her child.

An univerſal Cause, is that which by the extent of its power may produce all Effects, as a father in reſpect to his children, becauſe they are like him in nature.

Univerſal Cause, the air that enters an organ, is ſo of the harmony of that organ.

A particular Cause, is that which can only produce a ſingle Effect; or a certain kind of Effects.

The particular Cause *of the harmony of an organ*, is the diſpoſition of each pipe, and he who plays.

Theſe are all diſtinctions that ſome *Logicians* make of the efficient Cauſe.

The final Cause [among *Logicians*] is the end for which a thing is, or the motive which induced a man to act. This again is diſtinguiſhed into principal ends and acceſſory ends. The principal ends are thoſe that are principally regarded, and the acceſſory ends are conſidered only as over and above.

Cause [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an active principle influencing the thing cauſed.

Internal Cause, is that which partakes of the eſſence of the thing cauſed, viz. *Matter* and *Form*.

External Cause, is that which has an outward influence, viz. *Efficient* and *Final*.

The material Cause [among *Logicians*] is that out of which things are formed; as ſilver is the matter of a ſilver cup.

The formal Cause [with *Logicians*] is that which makes a thing what it is, and diſtinguiſhes it from others; as a ſtool, a table, *&c.*

Firſt Cause, that which acts by it ſelf, and from its own proper force and virtue; as God is the firſt Cauſe.

Second Causes, are ſuch as derive the power or faculty of acting from a firſt cauſe.

To Cause [*cauſari*, L.] to be the cauſe of, to effect.

Cau'sey } [probably of *cauſſie*, O. F. ſtrewed with
Cau'sway } chalk or flint] a high way, a bank raiſed in marſhy ground for foot paſſage.

Causi'dicks [*cauſidici*, L.] lawyers or pleaders of cauſes.

Causo'des [*καυσώδης*, Gr.] a continual burning fever, *L.*

Cau'son } [*καῦσος* of *καίω*, Gr. to burn] a burning
Cau'sus } fever, one attended with greater heat than other continued fevers, an intolerable thirſt and other ſymptoms, which indicate an extraordinary acceſſion of the blood.

Cau'stick [*καϋτικὸς*, Gr.] burning or corroding.

Cau'stick *Stone* [with *Surgeons*] a compoſition of ſeveral ingredients for burning or eating holes in the part to which it is applied.

Caustick *Curve* [in the higher *Geometry*] a curve formed by the concourſe or co-incidence of the rays of light reflected or refracted from ſome other curve.

Cau'stickness [of *cauſticus*, L. *cauſtique*, F. of *καῦστικὸς* of *καίω*, Gr. to burn] cauſtick quality.

Cau'sticks [in *Surgery*] things which burn the skin and fleſh to an eſcar; as burnt iron, braſs, *&c.*

Cau'telous [*cauteleux*, F. *cautus*, L.] wary, cautious, heedful.

Cauteriza'tion, an artificial burning made by a cautery.

To Cauteri'ze [*καυτηριάζειν*, Gr.] to apply a cautery.

Cau'tery [*καυτήριον* of *καίω*, Gr. to burn] a burning operation.

Actual Cau'tery [ſo called becauſe it has an actual power of burning any thing, and has an immediate operation] fire, or an inſtrument made of gold, ſilver, copper or iron heated in fire.

Potential Cau'tery [ſo called, becauſe it has a certain power of burning, *&c.* and produces the ſame effect but in a longer time] a Cauſtick-ſtone, or compoſition made of quick-lime, ſoap, calcined tartar, *&c.*

Silver Cautery [ſo called, becauſe made of ſilver, diſſolved in three times the weight of ſpirit of nitre, and prepared according to Art] this is accounted the beſt ſort of Cautery, and will continue for ever, if it be not expoſed to the air, and is otherwiſe called the infernal ſtone.

Cau'ting *Iron* [with *Farriers*] an iron to burn or ſear the parts of a horſe which require burning.

Cau'tion, heed, warineſs, heedfulneſs; alſo warning or notice before-hand, *F.* of *L.*

Cau'tionary [of *cautio*, L.] given as pledge or pawn, as cautionary towns.

Cautio'ne *admittenda*, a writ lying againſt a biſhop, holding an excommunicate perſon in priſon for contempt, notwithſtanding that he offers ſufficient caution or pledges to obey the commands and orders of the church for the future.

To Cau'tion [*cautionner*, F.] to give notice of, to adviſe.

Cau'tious [*cautus*, L. *cauteleux*, F.] provident, heedful, wary, well adviſed.

Cau'tiousness [of *cautio*, L.] warineſs, circumſpectneſs.

Caw'king *Time* [with *Falconers*] the treading time of hawks.

Cawk *Stone*, a kind of mineral, a-kin to the white milky mineral juices of lead mines.

Caya [of *cæg*, *Sax.*] a key or water-lock, *Old Law.*

Caya'gium, a toll or duty paid for landing goods at ſome key or wharf.

Cay'man, a kind of crocodile.

Ca'zimi [with *Aſtrologers*] the center of the ſun. A planet is ſaid to be in *Cazimi*, when it is not above 70 degrees diſtant from the body of the ſun.

To Cease [*ceſſare*, L.] to leave off or give over, to forbear or diſcontinue; to be at an end.

Cea'seless, without ceaſing, *Milton.*

Ce'ca [at *Corduba* in *Spain*] a religious houſe, from whence

whence the *Spaniards* have framed this proverb to go from *Oca* to *Meca*, i. e. to turn *Turk* or *Mahometan*.

CE'DAR [*cedrus*, L. of κέδρος, Gr.] a large tree, ever green, delighting in cold and mountainous places, the wood is of a very bitter taſte, and by reaſon of its bitterneſs diſtaſteful to worms, and is by that means almoſt incorruptible.

CE'DMATA [κέδματα, Gr.] humours that fall into the joints, eſpecially about the hips, *L.*

CE'DRATED [*cedratus*, L.] anointed with juice or oil of cedar-trees.

CEDRELA'TE [Κεδρελάτη, Gr.] the large ſort of cedar, which grows as big as a fir-tree, and yields roſin or pitch as that does.

CE'DRIA [Κεδρία, Gr.] the roſin or pitch that runs out of the great cedar.

CEDRI'NE [*cedrinus*, L.] of or belonging to the cedar-tree.

CE'DRIUM, the oil or liquor that iſſues out of the cedar-tree, with which the ancients uſed to anoint books and other things to preſerve them from moths, worms and rottenneſs; the *Ægyptians* uſed it for the embalming of dead bodies.

CE'DROSTIS [Κέδροστις, Gr.] the white vine which grows in hedges, briony, *L.*

CE'DRUS, the cedar-tree, *L.*

CE'GINA [*Aſtronomy*] a fixed ſtar in the left ſhoulder of *Bootes*.

CEI'LING [with *Architects*] the upper part or roof of a lower room; or a lay or covering of plaiſter over laths, nailed on the bottom of the joiſts that bear the floor of an upper room, &c.

CE'LANDINE [*Chelidonia*, L. χελιδόνια of χελιδόνες, Gr. ſwallows] the herb otherwiſe called ſwallow-wort on account of a tradition that ſwallows make uſe of it as a medicine for the eye-ſight.

CELARE'NT [with *Logicians*] a ſyllogiſm, whoſe ſecond propoſition is an univerſal affirmative, and the reſt univerſal negatives.

CELA'STROS, the ſtaff-tree, a plant.

CELA'TURE [*celatura*, L.] the art of engraving or cutting in metals.

CE'LEBRABLE [*celebrabilis*, L.] that may be or worthy to be performed with much ſolemnity.

CELE' [κηλὴ, *Gr.*] a tumour or ſwelling in any part of the body, eſpecially in the groin.

To CE'LEBRATE [*celebratum*, L.] to honour a perſon with praiſes, inſcriptions, monuments or trophies; to keep an ordnance or feſtival.

CE'LEBRATED [*celebratus*, L.] highly honoured; renowned famous; alſo ſolemnized.

CE'LEBRATEDNESS, CELEBRA'TENESS, CELE'BRIOUSNESS [*celebritas*, L. *celebrité*, F.] famouſneſs, renownedneſs.

CELEBRA'TION, the act of celebrating, the doing a thing with ſolemnity and ceremony.

CELE'BRIOUS [*celebris*, L. *celebre*, F.] famous, &c.

CELE'BRITY [*celebritas*, L.] famouſneſs, publick repute; magnificence, pomp.

CELE'RITY [*celeritas*, L.] ſwiftneſs, expedition, ſpeed.

CELERITY [in *Mathematicks*] an affection of motion; by which any moveable runs through a given ſpace in a given time.

CELE'RRIMI *deſcenſus linea* [with *Mathematicians*] is the curve of the ſwifteſt deſcent of any natural body; or that curved or crooked line, in which an heavy body, deſcending by its own gravity or weight, would move from one given point to another, in the ſhorteſt ſpace or time.

CE'LERY, an herb much uſed in winter ſallets.

CELE'STIAL [*cæleſtis*, L.] heavenly, divine, excellent.

CELE'STIALNESS [of *cæleſtis*, L.] heavenlineſs.

CELESTI'NES, an order of monks founded by one *Peter* a *Samnite*, who was afterwards Pope by the name of *Celeſtin* V.

CE'LIAC *Paſſion* [of κοιλία, Gr. the belly] a kind of flux of the belly, wherein the food does not indeed paſs perfectly crude, but half digeſted.

CE'LIBACY, CE'LIBATE [*cælibatus*, L.] the ſtate or condition of unmarried perſons, a ſingle life.

CE'LIBATENESS, CE'LIBATESHIP [of *cælibatus*, L. *celibat*, F.] batchelorſhip.

CELI'COLI [i. e. *Heaven-worſhippers*] certain vagabonds condemned in the reſcripts of the Emperor *Honorius* amongſt heathens and hereticks, *A. D.* 408.

CE'LLA [ſome derive it of בלא *Heb.* a priſon, or where any thing is ſhut up] a cell, a privy chamber, a partition in a monaſtery, where a monk lies, &c. L.

CE'LLAR [*cellarium*, L.] an appartment in the loweſt part of a building under ground.

CE'LLARAGE, cellar-room; alſo the rent to be paid for the uſe of a cellar.

CE'LLARIST [*cellarius*, L.] one who keeps a cellar or buttery; the butler in a religious houſe or monaſtery.

CELLS [with *Anatomiſts*] are little bags or bladders where fluids or matter of different ſorts are lodged; common both in animals and vegetables.

CELLS [with *Botaniſts*] are the partitions or hollow places in the husks or pods of plants, in which the ſeed is contained.

CELLS, [*cella*, L.] the little diviſions or appartments in honey-combs, where the young bees, &c. are diſtributed.

CE'LLULA, a little cell or buttery, *L.*

CE'LLULÆ *adipoſæ* [*Anatomy*] the *loculi* or little cells wherein the fat of bodies that are in good habit is contained.

CELLULÆ *inteſtini coli* [with *Anatomiſts*] the cavities or hollow ſpaces in the gut *colon*, where the excrements lodge for ſome time, that they may cheriſh the neighbouring parts with their heat, and digeſt any crudities.

CELOTOMI'A [of κήλη a rupture and τομὴ, Gr. a cutting] the operation of the *Hernia*.

CE'LSA [a barbarous term of *Paracelſus*] a ſmall collection of vagrant ſpirits that endeavour to make their exit by their continual motion at any part of the body.

CE'LSITUDE [*celſitudo*, L.] height, highneſs, tallneſs.

CEME'NT [*cementum*, L.] a ſtrong, cleaving ſort of mortar or ſolder.

CEME'NT [commonly pronounced *Simmon*] a compound of pitch, brick-duſt, plaiſter of *Paris*, &c. uſed by chacers, repairers and other artificers to be laid under their work to make it lie firm to receive impreſſions made by punches.

CEMENT [with *Chymiſts*] any lute or loam, by which veſſels us'd in diſtillation are joined or cemented together.

CE'MENT *Royal*, a particular manner of purifying gold, by laying over it beds of hard paſte made of a compoſition of one part of *Sal Armeniack*, and two of common ſalt, and four of potters earth or brick-duſt, the whole being moiſten'd well with urine.

CEMENT [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this character Z.

To CEME'NT [*cementare*, L.] to ſolder, to join, to faſten together; to fill with cement or *Simmon*.

CEMENTA'TION, a cementing or cloſe joining with cement.

CEMENTATION [with *Chymiſts*] the purifying of gold made up into thin plates with layers of royal cement.

CE'NCHRIAS [κέγχρος, Gr. millet] a ſpreading inflammation, called ſhingles or wildfire, call'd *Cenchrias* from its figure reſembling the ſeed of Millet or Hirſe, and is the ſame with *Herpes Miliaris*.

CENCHRI'TIS [κεγχρίτις, Gr.] a precious ſtone, all ſpeckled as it were with millet-ſeeds.

CE'NCHROS [κέγχρος, Gr.] Millet or Hirſe, a ſmall grain.

CE'NDULÆ [in *Old Lat. Rec.*] Shendles or Shingles, ſmall pieces of wood to cover the roof of an houſe, inſtead of tiles.

CENEANGI'A [κενεαγγία, of κενόω to empty and ἀγγεῖον a veſſel, Gr.] an evacuation of veſſels by opening a vein; a letting blood.

CENE'LLÆ [*Old Law*] acorns.

CENOBITE. See *Cœnobite*.

CE'NOSIS [κένωσις, Gr.] an emptying or voiding.

CENOSIS [in *Medicine*] a diſcharging of humours out of the whole or ſome part of the body.

CE'NOTAPH, CENOTA'PHIUM [κενοτάφιον, Gr.] an empty tomb, ſet up in honour of the dead; eſpecially when the body is buried in another country.

CENSA'RIA [*Old Rec.*] a farm or houſe let *ad cenſum*, *i. e.* at a ſtanding rent.

CENSA'RII [in *Doomſday Book*] ſuch perſons as may be aſſeſſed or taxed.

To CENSE [*q. d.* to incenſe, *incendere*, L. to burn] to perfume with incenſe.

CE'NSER [*q. d.* incenſer] a perfuming-pan, a veſſel to burn incenſe in.

CE'NSOR [*cenſeur*, F.] a maſter of diſcipline, a judge or reformer of manners, L.

CENSOR, a magiſtrate among the *Romans*, who valu'd and tax'd men's eſtates, L.

CENSO'RIOUS [*cenſorius*, L.] apt to cenſure, find fault with or reprove; critical, nice.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS [of *cenſorius*, L.] aptneſs to cenſure.

CE'NSURABLE, liable to be cenſured.
CE'NSURABLENESS, liableneſs to be cenſured.
CE'NSURAL, pertaining to aſſeſments or valuation.
CE'NSURAL *Book*, a regiſter of taxations.
CE'NSURE [*cenſura*, L.] reproof, correction made by a ſuperior; alſo criticiſm, judgment, whereby any book or other thing is condemned.
To CENSURE [*cenſurer*, F.] to criticiſe or judge, to find fault with.
CENSURE [in ſome manors in *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*] a cuſtom whereby all the Reſiants above the age of 16 are required to ſwear fealty to the Lord, to pay two pence *per* Poll and one penny *per annum*.
CENT [abbreviation of *centum*, L. an hundred] as *Money lent at 5 per Cent*, i. e. 5 pounds for the uſe of 100.
CE'NTAUR [with *Aſtron.*] a ſouthern conſtellation repreſented on a globe in that form, and conſiſting of 40 ſtars.
CENTAURS [κεντεῖν τὸν αὔρᾳν, becauſe *Ixion* begot them on a cloud; or, as others ſay, of κεντεῖν to prick or puſh, and ταῦρος an ox] monſters, half men and half horſes, which, according to the poets, were the ſons of *Ixion* or the night.
Pliny affirms, that he ſaw one of thoſe monſters embalm'd at *Rome*, and *Plutarch* avers the ſame in his feaſt of the 7 Sages; but *Palaphatus* is of opinion the fable was invented upon this, that when *Ixion* reigned in *Theſſaly*, a herd of bulls on mount *Pelius* ran mad, and render'd all the reſt of the mountain inacceſſible; the bulls alſo coming down on the cultivated lands, ſhook down the trees and fruit, and were very injurious to the labouring beaſts. Upon which, *Ixion* iſſued out a proclamation, that he would give a great reward to any one that ſhould rid the place of theſe bulls. Upon which, certain young men dwelling at the foot of the mountain in a village called *Nephele*, contrived to teach horſes. For before that time riding upon horſes was unknown, and they were only uſed in chariots, &c. Theſe young men mounting the horſes, rode up towards the bulls, and making an incurſion into the middle of the herd, wounded them with darts, and when the bulls ran at them they fled from them, for the horſes were too ſwift for the bulls. And when the bulls made a ſtand, they turn'd back and attack'd them again, and by this means kill'd them; and thence they were called Centaurs, becauſe they attacked the bulls with ſharp-pointed inſtruments. Upon this, theſe Centaurs having received their money of *Ixion* for the exploit they had done, and ſo becoming wealthy, they grew arrogant, boaſting and contumelious, and committed many diſorders. *Palaphatus*.
CENTAU'RY [*Centaurea*, L.] an herb of great virtue for the ſpleen or liver, *L*.
CENTE'NAR } a foreign weight of 100, 112, 125, 128,
CE'NTAR } 132, 140 pound weight.
CENTENA'RIOUS [*centenarius*, L.] belonging to 100 years.
CE'NTENARY [*centenarius*, L.] of or pertaining to an hundred.
CE'NTESM, in the decimal diviſions of degrees, feet, &c. is the hundredth part of an integer.
CENTICI'PITOUS [*centiceps* of *centum* and *caput*, L.]
CENTI'FIDOUS [*centifidus*, L.] divided into 100 parts or ways.
CENTIFO'LIOUS [*centifolius*, L.] having or producing 100 leaves.
CE'NTINODY [*centinodia*, i. e. hundred knots] an herb.
CE'NTIPEDE [*centipes*, L.] a worm, &c. having 100 or many feet.
CE'NTNAR [at *Lubeck*] is 8 liſpounds, and a liſpound is 28 pound.
CE'NTO, a patch'd garment made up of divers ſhreds, *L*.
CENTO, a poem compos'd of ſeveral pieces pick'd up and down out of the works of other perſons.
CENTONA'LIS [with *Botaniſts*] wild-rue, *L*.
CENTONA'RII [among the *Romans*] were officers, whoſe buſineſs was to provide tents and other warlike furniture, called *Centones*; or elſe officers whoſe buſineſs it was to quench the fires that the enemies engines had kindled in the camp.
CE'NTRAL [*centralis*, L.] of or pertaining to, or ſeated in the center or middle.
CE'NTRAL *Fire* [with *Chymiſts*] that fire which they imagine to be in the center of the earth, the fumes and vapours of which make the metals and minerals, and ripens and brings them to perfection.
CE'NTRAL *Rule*, a rule invented by Sir *Thomas Baker*, to find the center of a circle, deſign'd to cut the parabola in as many points as an equation to be conſtructed has real roots.
CENTRA'TION [with *Paracelſians*] the principal root or foundation of any thing; as God is the center of the univerſe; the brain the center of the ſpirits, and the heart the center of life.
CE'NTRE [*centrum*, L.] the middle point of any thing, eſpecially of a circle or ſphere from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal.
CENTRE *of a Sphere*, is a point from which all the lines drawn to the ſurface are equal.
CENTRE *of a Deal*, is that point where the axis of the world interſects the plane of the deal; and ſo in thoſe dials that have centres, it is that point, wherein all the hour lines meet. If the deal plane be parallel to the axis of the earth, it will have no centre at all; but all the hour lines will be parallel to the ſtile and to one another.
CENTER *of a Conick Section*, is the point where all the diameters concur.
CENTRE *of the Equant* [*Old Aſtron.*] is a point in the line of the *Aphelion*, being ſo far diſtant from the centre of the *Eccentrick* towards the *Aphelion*, as the ſun is from the centre of the *Eccentrick* towards the *Perihelion*.
CE'NTRE *of an Ellipſis* } [*Geometry*] a point in that fi-
CENTRE *of an Oval* } gure, where the two diameters, called the *Tranſverſe* and the *Conjugate*, interſect mutually one another.
CE'NTRE *of an Hyperbola*, is a point in the middle of the *Tranſverſe Axis*, which is without the figure, and common to the oppoſite ſection.
CENTRE *common of the gravity of two bodies* [*Geometry*] is a point in a right line which joins their centres together, and ſo placed in that line, that their diſtances from it ſhall be reciprocally as the weight of thoſe bodies is. And if another body ſhall be ſet in the ſame right line, ſo that its diſtance from any point in it be reciprocally as the weight of both the former bodies taken together, that point will be the common centre of gravity of all three, &c.
CENTRE *of Oſcillation*, the centre of the ſwing of a pendulum; ſo that if the pin of the pendulum, faſtened above, be taken for the center of the circle, whoſe circumference divides the ball or bob into two equal parts, the middle point of the arch, ſo dividing the ball, is the *Centre of Oſcillation*.
CENTRE [with *Maſons*] a wooden mould to turn an arch.
CENTRE *of the Body*, the heart, from which, as from the middle point, the blood continually circulates round all the other parts.
CENTRE *of magnitude of a Body* [with *Geomet.*] a point about which a body being faſten'd, is as equally as poſſible from its extremities or ends.
CENTRE *of Gravity* [in *Mechanicks*] a point on which a body being ſuſpended or hung up from it, all its parts will be in an equal ballance one to the other.
CENTRE *of heavy Bodies*, in our globe is the ſame as the centre of the earth, towards which all ſuch bodies naturally endeavour to deſcend.
CENTRE *of a regular Polygon*, &c. is the ſame with the center of a circle or ſphere drawn within ſuch a body, ſo as to touch all its ſides.
CENTRE *of a Parallelogram*, the point wherein its diagonals interſect.
CENTRE *of a Baſtion*, a point in the middle of the gorge of the baſtion, whence the capital line commences.
CE'NTRE *of a Batallion*, the middle of a batallion, where there is uſually a ſquare ſpace left.
CENTRE *of Attraction* [in the *New Aſtronomy*] that point to which the revolving planet or comet is attracted or impelled by the force or impetus of gravity.
CENTRE *of Percuſſion* [with *Philoſophers*] is that point of a body in motion, wherein all the forces of that body are conſidered as united in one.
CENTRE *of a Curve of the higheſt kind*, is the point where two diameters concur.
To CENTRE, to meet as it were in a point.
CENTRE-FISH, a kind of ſea-fiſh.
CENTRIFU'GAL *Force* [with *Mathematicians*] is the endeavour of any thing to fly off from the center in the tangent. For all moving bodies endeavour after a rectilinear motion, becauſe that is the eaſieſt, ſhorteſt and moſt ſimple. And if ever they move in any curve, there muſt be ſomething that draws them from their rectilinear motion, and detains them in the orbit, whenever the centripetal force ceaſes, the moving body would ſtrait go off in a tangent to the curve in that very point, and ſo would get ſtill farther from the center or focus of the motion.
CENTRIPE'TAL *Force* [with *Philoſophers*] is that force by which any body, moving round another, is drawn down

or tends towards the centre of its orbit; and is much the same with gravity.

CENTROBA'RICAL, of or pertaining to the center of gravity.

CENTROBA'RIC *Method* [in *Mechanicks*] a certain method of determining the quantity of a Surface or Solid by means of the centre of gravity of it.

CENTROPHAGI'A [with *Botanists*] penny-royal, *L.*

CENTRO'SE [*centrosus*, L.] full of knots and knurs.

CE'NTRUM, a center, *L.*

CE'NTRUM [with *Botanists*] the herb Clary, *L.*

CENTRUM *Phonicum* [in *Acousticks*] is the place where the speaker stands in polysyllabical echoes.

CE'NTRUM *Phonicampticum*, is the place or object that returns the voice in an echo.

CENTRUM *tendinosum* [with *Anatomists*] a point or centre, wherein the tails of the muscles of the diaphragm meet; this centre is perforated towards the right side for the *Vena cava*, and towards the left backwards the fleshy part of it gives way to the *gula*. Between it and its two inferior processes the descending trunk of the great artery, thoracick duct and *vena Azygos* do pass.

CE'NTRY [probably contracted of *Sanctuary*] a centinel or private soldier, posted so as to prevent being surpriz'd by an enemy.

CENTRY [with *Architects*] a mold for an arch.

CE'NTRY *Box*, a wooden hutch, to screen a centinel from the injuries of the weather.

CE'NTUM, an hundred, *L.*

CENTUMGE'MINOUS [*centumgeminus*, L.] an hundred-fold.

CENTU'MVIRI [among the *Romans*] a court of 100 judges, they were at their first institution 105 in number, and this number was afterwards augmented to 180; but yet always retained the same name.

CENTU'MVIRAL, of or pertaining to the centumvirate.

CENTUNCULA'RIS } [with *Botanists*] the herb cud-
CENTU'NCULUS } weed, chaff-weed, periwinkle or cotton-weed, *L.*

CENTU'PLE [*centuplex*] an hundred-fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE [*centuplicatum* of *centum* and *plico*, L. to fold] to fold or double an hundred-fold.

CENTU'RIÆ [among the *Roman* people] certain parties consisting each of 100 men. Thus divided by *Servius Tullius* the sixth King of *Rome*, who divided the people into six classes. The first class had 30 centuries, and they were the richest of all; the second, third and fourth consisted each of 20 centuries, and the sixth class was counted but one century, and comprehended all the meaner sort of people.

To CENTU'RIATE [*centuriatum*, L.] to divide into hundreds, or distribute into bands.

CENTURIA'TORS [of *centuria*, L.] four Protestant divines of *Magdeburg* in *Germany*, who divided the church-history into centuries of years.

CENTU'RION [*centurio*, L.] a commander or captain over 100 soldiers.

CE'NTURY [*centuria*, L.] an age containing 100 years; a band of 100 foot soldiers.

CE'PA }
CE'PE } [with *Botanists*] an onion, *L.*

CEPÆ'A [Κηπαία, Gr.] sea-purslain or brook-lime, *L.*

CEPHALIA [κεφαλία, Gr.] an obstinate head-ach, *L.*

CEPHALA'LGIKA [κεφαλαλγικὰ, Gr.] medicines good for the head-ach.

CE'PHALALGY [*cephalalgia*, of κεφαλαλγία of κεφαλὴ the head and ἄλγος pain, *Gr.*] any pain in the head; but some appropriate it chiefly to a fresh head-ach; one that proceeds from intemperance or an ill disposition of the parts.

CEPHALA'RTICKS [of κεφαλὴ the head, and καθαρτικὸς purging] medicines which purge the head.

CEPHA'LICA [with *Anatomists*] the cephalick vein, is the outermost vein that creeps along the arm, between the skin and the muscles, it is called the *Cephalick Vein* from κεφαλὴ, Gr. a head, because the ancients used to open it rather than any other for diseases of the head; but since the discovery of the circulation of the blood, it is accounted equal, whether the blood be taken from the *Cephalica*, *Mediana* or *Basilica*, L.

CE'PHALICK *Line* [in *Chiromancy*] the line of the head or brain.

CE'PHALICK *Medicines* [with *Surgeons*] medicines apply'd to fractures of the head.

CE'PHALICKS, medicines good for distempers in the head.

CE'PHALOIDES [in *Botany*] a term by some who ascribe virtues to plants from their signatures, apply'd to those plants which bear any resemblance to a head; as the *Poppy*, *Piony*, &c.

CE'PHALOMANCY [*cephalomantia*, L. of κεφαλομαντεία, Gr. of κεφαλὴ the head and μαντεία divination] a divination by the head of an ass, which they broiled on the coals, and after having muttered a few prayers, they repeated the persons names or the crime, in case only one was suspected, at which if the jaws made any motion and the teeth chattered against one another, they thought the person that had done the ill deed sufficiently discovered.

CE'PHALON [with *Botanists*] the Date-tree, *L.*

CE'PHALOPHARY'NGÆI [with *Anatomists*] are the first pair of muscles of the upper part of the gullet; they proceed from beside the head and neck, and are more liberally bestow'd upon the coat of the gullet, *L.*

CE'PHALOPHARY'NGÆUM [with *Anatomists*] is a muscle arising from that part, where the head joins to the first vertebra of the neck, from whence it descends down and spreads with a large *plexus* or fold of fibres about the *Pharynx*, and seems to make its membrane, *Gr.*

CEPHALOPO'NY [of κεφαλὴ and πόνος pain, *Gr.*] a pain or heaviness in the head.

CEPI *corpus* [*Law* term] a return made by the sheriff that upon an exigent, or other process, he has taken the body of the party sued.

CEPIONIDES, certain precious stones as clear as crystal, in which a person may see his face.

CEPI'TES, a precious stone of the agate kind.

CERACHA'TES [κεραχάτης, Gr.] an agate-stone of a wax-colour.

CERAMI'TES [κεραμίτης, Gr.] a precious stone of the colour of a tile.

CERA'SUM [κεράσιον, Gr.] a cherry, *L.*

CE'RASUS [κέρασος, Gr.] a cherry-tree.

CERATACHA'TES [of κέρας an horn, and ἀχάτης an agate, *Gr.*] a sort of agate stone, the veins of which resemble the shape of an horn.

CERATAMA'LGAMA [of κηρὸς wax and amalgama] a mollifying composition made of wax and other ingredients.

CE'RATE [*ceratum*, L.] an external medicine of a middle composition, between an ointment and a plaster, a cere-cloth.

CERA'TED [*ceratus*, L.] covered with wax.

CERA'TIAS [κεράτιας, Gr.] the plant Capers.

CERATI'NE [*ceratinus*, L. of κέρας, Gr. a horn] horned, cornuted; also sophistical.

CERATI'NE *Arguments* [with *Logicians*] sophistical, subtile or intricate arguments, as *what a man has not lost he has; but he has not lost horns*, ergo *he has horns*.

CERA'TION [with *Chymists*] the rendering of a substance fit to be melted or dissolved.

CERATI'TES [with *Botanists*] the horned Poppy.

CERATOI'DES *tunica* [with *Anatomists*] the horny coat of the eye.

CERATOGLO'SSUM [of κέρας an horn and γλῶσσα the tongue, *Gr.*] the proper pair of muscles which belong to the tongue, proceeding from the horns of the bone call'd *Hyoides*, and are join'd to the sides of the tongue.

CERA'TIUM [with *Botanists*] the tree *Carat* or *Carob*, or the Fruit of it, *L.*

CERATONI'A [with *Botanists*] the Carob-tree, or Bean-tree, *L.*

CERA'TUM [with *Surgeons*] a cerate or cere-cloth.

CERA'TURE [*ceratura*, L.] a dressing.

CERAU'NIAS [κεραύνιος, Gr.] the thunder-stone.

CERAU'NIUM [κεραύνιον, Gr.] a kind of puff or mush-room, so call'd, because it grows plentifully after thunder, *L.*

CERAUNOCHRYSOS [of κεραυνὸς thunder, and χρυσὸς, Gr. gold] a sort of chymical powder.

CE'RBERUS. The poets tell us that *Cerberus* was a dog that had three heads. It is plain, that he was of the city called *Tricarenus*, as well as *Geryon*. They also tell us, that *Hercules* dragged this dog out of hell. *Geryon* had great dogs to keep his cattle, one of which was *Cerberus*, the other *Orus*. *Hercules* had slain *Orus* in the city of *Tricaria*, [*i. e.* three heads] before he drove away the oxen. One *Molossus*, a *Mycenean*, would have begg'd this of *Eurystheus*; but he refusing to let him have him, he prevails upon the herdsmen; they shut up the dog in a cave in *Laconica* near *Tænarus*, and put to him some bitches in order for a breed. *Eurystheus* sends *Hercules* to find out this dog, and he having wander'd over all *Peloponnese*, at last found out the cave where the dog was hid, and going down into the cave, brought out the dog; and thence they gave it out, that

Hercules

Hercules went down into hell through the cave, and brought the dog from thence. *Paliphatus.*



CERCELE' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Cercele*, is a croſs which opening at the end turns round both ways, like a ram's horn, as in the figure annexed.

CE'RCHNOS [with *Phyſicians*] a roughneſs in the throat, when it feels as if there were berries ſticking in it, and occaſions a little dry cough, *L.*

CE'RCIS [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſecond bone of the elbow, otherwiſe call'd *Radius*, and both from its ſhape reſembling a weaver's ſhuttle, or the ſpoke of a wheel.

CE'RCOSIS [of κίρκος, Gr. a tail] a piece of fleſh growing out of the mouth of the womb.

CEREA [of κίρας, Gr. a horn reſembling a tail] a ſort of itching ſcab, the ſame as *Acher*; alſo the horns of the womb in brutes, in which the *Fœtus*, or young, is uſually formed.

CE'REAL [*cerealis*, L.] pertaining to *Ceres*, or bread-corn; to ſuſtenance, or food.

CEREA'LIA, ſolemn feaſts to *Ceres*. In the feſtival of *Ceres*, her worſhippers ran up and down with lighted torches in their hands, becauſe that ſhe is related to have ran about the world in this manner to ſeek for her daughter *Proſerpina*.

The inhabitants of *Eleuſis* in *Greece* appointed this ceremony, which was to be acted only by women, who in the temple of *Ceres* acted a thouſand ſhameful pranks: and becauſe *Ceres* did not reveal her ſecrets, nor diſcover her deſign, until ſhe heard of the welfare of her daughter, it was not lawful to declare what was acted in her temple during the feſtival.

CEREBE'LLUM [*Anat.*] the leſſer brain, or the hinder-part of the brain, which conſiſts (as the brain it ſelf does) of an aſh-coloured, barky ſubſtance, and a white marrowy one; wherein the animal ſpirits are ſuppoſed to be generated, which perform involuntary or mere natural actions.

CE'REBRATED [*cerebratus*, L.] having his brains beat out.

CEREBRO'SE [*cerebroſus*, L.] brain-ſick, mad-brained, wilful, ſtubborn.

CEREBRO'SITY, brain-ſickneſs.

CE'REBRUM [with *Anatom.*] the brain properly ſo called, which takes up the fore-part of the cavity of the ſkull, and is divided by the skin called *Meninges*, into right and left parts. The ſubſtance of it is of a peculiar ſort to itſelf, and is wrought with many turnings and windings, in which thoſe animal ſpirits are ſuppoſed to be generated, on which voluntary actions do chiefly depend. This is the ſeat of imagination, judgment, memory and reminiſcence, and ſleep is alſo there managed.

CE'REBRUM *Jovis* [with *Chymiſts*] burnt tartar, *L.*

CEREFA'CTION, a making of wax, *L.*

CEREFO'LIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the high chervil, *L.*

CERELÆ'UM [of *cera* wax, and *oleum* oil, *L.*] an ointment made of wax and oil.

CEREMO'NIAL [*ceremonialis*, L.] pertaining to, or conſiſting of ceremonies.

CEREMONIALNESS [of *ceremonialis*, L. *ceremoniel*, F.] the being ceremonial.

CEREMO'NIOUS [*ceremonioſus*, L.] full of, or fond of ceremonies.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS [of *ceremonieux*, F.] fulneſs or fondneſs of ceremonies.

CE'REMONY [*ceremonie*, F. *ceremonia*, L.] the outward part of religion or worſhip, a ſacred rite or ordinance.

CERES, according to the poets, was the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, whoſe daughter *Pluto* having ſtolen, ſhe, deſirous to find her, lighted two torches at *Mount Ætna*, reſolving to ſeek her night and day throughout all the earth.

Ovid ſays, that *Ceres* was the firſt that tilled the ground, and furniſhed mankind with corn for food, and by laws taught them juſtice, and the manner of living in ſociety, which before they were ſtrangers to.

Ceres and *Veſta*. They ſeem to be no other than the earth itſelf; for the ancients call'd her Ἑστίαν, i. e. *Veſta*, διὰ τὸ ἑστάναι, *i. e.* becauſe it ſtands; or becauſe the univerſal world leans and bears upon it, as on a certain foundation.

And in as much as ſhe is ſaid to produce corn, ſhe very properly bears a garland, heavy with ears of corn.

Triptolemus, of *Eleuſina*, is ſtoried to have ſown bread-corn all over the orb of the earth, at the time he was carried in *Ceres*'s chariot, which was drawn by flying dragons: for this man was the firſt of the ancients that took a ſurvey of all things; and God having endowed him with a large ſhare of knowledge, he came at laſt to underſtand how barley was to be managed, how ſeparated from the chaff and to be beaten or ground.

Eleuſis was a place where the uſe of barley was firſt found out, and *Ceres* taking her name from the place, was called *Eleuſinia*.

Pluto is ſaid to have ſtolen away *Proſerpina*, the daughter of *Ceres*. The foundation of this fiction is, that the ſeeds of bread-corn are for ſome time hid in the earth. In the ſpring time they ſacrifice to her a turf and the graſs, with much mirth and rejoycing, ſeeing all things to grow green, and to afford great hopes of fertility. Hence *Pluto*, i. e. *Riches*, is ſuppoſed to be the ſon of *Ceres*.

And they very properly offer to *Ceres* ſows with pig, on account of the fertility of the earth, the eaſy conception and perfect maturity.

CE'RIGON, a wild creature in *America*, having a skin under the belly like a ſack, in which it carries its young ones

CERI'LLA [with *Printers*] a mark ſet under the letter *c*, in *French* or *Spaniſh* (ç) to denote it be pronounced as an *s*.

CERI'NTHIANS, antient *Hereticks*, who took their name from *Cerinthus*, who was cotemporary with St. *John*.

CE'RINTHE [κηρινθὴ of κηρὸς, Gr. wax.] an honey-ſuckle that has the taſte of honey and wax, *L.*]

CERNU'LIA, a feſtival of *Bacchus*, in which they danced on one foot upon blown bladders, that by falling down they might cauſe laughter, *L.*

CERO'GRAPHY [*cerographia*, L. of κηρογραφία, Gr.] a painting or writing in wax.

CE'ROMA [κήρωμα, Gr.] a compoſition of oil and wax, with which wreſtlers anciently anointed their bodies, to make their limbs more ſleek, pliable and fit for exerciſe, *L.*

CE'ROMANCY [*ceromantia*, L. κηρομαντεία of κηρὸς wax, and μαντεία divination] divination by wax. The manner was thus; they melted wax over a veſſel of water, letting it drop within three definite ſpaces, and obſerved the figure, ſituation, diſtance and concretion of the drops.

CEROMA'TICK [*ceromaticus*, L.] anointed with *Ceroma*.

CERO'STROTUM [κηρόστρωτον, Gr.] a kind of inlaying, when many pieces of horn, ivory, timber, *&c.* of divers colours, are inlaid in cabinets, Cheſſ-boards, *&c.*

CERO'TUM [with *Surgeons*] a plaſter made moſtly with wax, a cerecloth, *L.*

CERT *Money* [p. *pro certo letæ*, i. e. for the certain keeping of the court-leet] a common fine paid yearly by the inhabitants of ſeveral manors to their lords.

CE'RTAIN [*certus*, L.] ſure, undoubted; alſo confident or aſſured; alſo fixed or ſettled; regular.

CE'RTAINNESS } [*certitudo*, L.] full aſſurance, ſure-
CE'RTAINTY } neſs.

CERTA'TION, debate, ſtriving, contention, *L.*

CERTIFICA'NDO *de recognitione*, &c. a writ directed to the mayor of the ſtaple, *&c.* requiring him to certify the chancellor of a ſtatute of the ſtaple taken before him, between ſuch and ſuch, in the caſe where the party himſelf detains and refuſes to bring it.

CERTI'FICATE [*certificat*, F.] a teſtimony given in writing of the truth of a thing.

CERTIFICA'TION *of Aſſize, or Novel Diſſeiſin*, a writ granted for the re-examining of a matter paſſed by aſſize before any juſtices.

☞ CE'RTIFY [*certificare*, L.] to aſcertain, declare for certain, or aſſure; alſo to acquaint with a thing.

CERTIORA'RI, a writ iſſuing out of *Chancery* to an inferior court, to call up the records of a cauſe depending there, upon complaint made by bill, that the party who ſeeks the ſame writ hath hard uſage in the ſaid Court.

CE'RTITUDE [*certitudo*, L.] is properly a quality of the judgment of the mind, importing an adhefion of the mind to the propoſition we affirm; or the Strength wherewith we adhere to it.

CERTITUDE *Metaphyſical*, is that which ariſes from a metaphyſical evidence; ſuch an one as a geometrician has of the truth of this propoſition, that the 3 angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones.

CERTITUDE *Moral*, is ſuch a certitude as is founded on moral evidence, ſuch as that a criminal has, who hears his ſentence read.

CERTITUDE *Phyſical*, is that which ariſes from phyſical evidence, ſuch as a perſon that has fire on his hand, when he feels it burn, or ſees it blaze.

CE'RVELAS } [in *Cookery*] is a large ſort of ſauſage,
CE'RVELAT } eaten cold, or in ſlices.

CE'RVICA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Throatwort, *L.*

CE'RVICAL, belonging to the neck.

CERVICAL *Veſſels* [in *Anat.*] are the arteries and veins which paſs thro' the vertebræ and muſcles of the neck up to the ſkull.

CE'RVIX [with *Anatomiſts*] the hinder-part of the neck.

CE'RUMEN, the wax or excreſcence of the ear, *L.*

CE'RURA, a mound or fence, *Old Law.*

CE'RUSS [*ceruſſa*, L.] a preparation of lead with vinegar, commonly call'd white lead.

To CESS [of *ceſſum*, ſup. of *cenſere*, L.] to aſſeſs or tax.

A CESS [*cenſus*, L.] a tax.

CESSA'TION, a leaving or giving over; a leaving off, F. of *L.*

CESSATION [of *Arms*] is when a governor of a place beſieged, finding himſelf reduced to the laſt extremity, ſo that he muſt either ſurrender, or himſelf, garriſon, and inhabitants would be ſacrificed, or at leaſt lie at the mercy of the enemy, erects a white flag on the breach, or beats a *Chamade* for a capitulation, at which both parties ceaſe firing, and all other acts of hoſtility ceaſe, till the propoſals made are heard, and either agreed to or rejected.

A CESSA'VIT, a writ lying againſt one who has neglected to perform ſuch ſervice, or to pay ſuch rent as he is bound to by his tenure, and has not ſufficient goods or chattels to be diſtrained.

CESSE } [*Law* Term] an exacting proviſions at a cer-
CEASSE } tain rate for the family of a deputy or ſoldiers of a garriſon.

CESSIBI'LITY, a liableneſs or aptneſs to ceaſe.

CE'SSION, a giving up, reſigning or yielding.

CESSION [in *Law*] is an act whereby a perſon ſurrenders up, and tranſmits to another perſon a right which belong'd to himſelf.

CESSION [in the *Eccleſiaſtical Law*] is when an eccleſiaſtick takes a benefice without a diſpenſation, or otherwiſe unqualified, in which caſe the benefice is ſaid to become void by ceſſion.

CESSION [in the *Civil Law*] a voluntary and legal ſurrender of his effects to his creditors, to avoid an impriſonment.

CE'SSMENT, an aſſeſſment, a tax.

CE'SSIONARY *Bankrupt* [*Law* Term] one who has yielded up his eſtate to be divided among his creditors.

CE'SSOR, a cenſor or impoſer of taxes.

CESSOR [in a *Legal Senſe*] one who ceaſes or neglects too long to perform his duty, that by ceaſing he is become liable to a ſuit, and may have the writ *Ceſſavit* brought againſt him.

CE'SSURE [in *Law*] a giving over, or giving up.

CE'STRON [κέστρον, Gr.] the herb Betony, *L.*

CE'STUI *qui truſt* [*Com. Law*] one who has a truſt in lands or tenements committed to him for the benefit of another.

CE'STUI *qui vie* [in *Com. Law*] one for whoſe life any land or tenement is granted.

CESTUI *qui uſe* [*Com. Law*] he to the uſe of whom another Perſon is infeoffed in, or admitted to, the poſſeſſion of any lands or tenements.

CE'STUS [κέστος, Gr.] a marriage-girdle, that of old times the bride uſed to wear, and the bridegroom unlooſed on the wedding-night; alſo a leathern gauntlet garniſhed with lead, uſed by combatants, or in the exerciſes of the *Athletæ*; alſo the girdle of *Venus* and *Juno*, according to the poets.

CETA'CEOUS [*cetaceus*, L.] of or belonging to a whale, or of the whale kind.

CE'TUS [with *Aſtronomers*] a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of 23 ſtars.

CEVADO, or *Cobit* [of *India*] the ſhorter for ſilk and and linnen 27 inches *Engliſh*.

CEVADO *leſſer* [of *Agra Delli*] contains 32 inches.

CEVADO *leſſer* [at *Cambaia*] 35 inches.

CEVADO *leſſer* [at *Surate*] 35 inches.

CH have a particular ſound in *Engliſh* words, as *Arch*, *March*, *Rich*, *Roch*, *Tench*, *Perch*, *Ditch*, *Dutch*, *Change*, *Charge*, &c.

CH, in ſome words of a *Greek* derivation, is ſounded as before, as *Archbiſhop*, *Architecture*, &c. In ſome others it is ſounded like K, as *Archangel*, &c.

CH, in words of a *Hebrew* derivation, is moſt commonly ſounded as K, as *Cham*, *Rachab*, *Michael*, *Nebuchadnezzar*; but in ſome it is ſounded as in *Engliſh*, as *Chittim*, *Rachel*, &c.

CHACE, the gutter of a croſs-bow.

A good CHACE [*Sea* Term] a ſhip is ſaid to have a good chace, when ſhe is built ſo forward on or a ſtern, as to carry many guns, to ſhoot right forward or backward.

Foot in CHACE [*Sea* Term] to lie with a ſhip's fore-foot in the chace, is to ſail the neareſt courſe to meet her, and to croſs her in her way.

To CHACE [*chaſſer*, F.] to follow; to hunt, to give chace to.

A CHACE [*chaſſe*, F.] a ſtation for the wild beaſts in a foreſt, larger than a park, which yet may be poſſeſs'd by a ſubject, which a foreſt cannot.

CHACE [with *Gunners*] is the whole bore or length of a piece of ordinance on the inſide.

To give CHACE *to a Ship* [*Sea* Term] is to follow, purſue, or fetch her up.

CHACE *Guns* } thoſe guns which lie either in the head
CHACE *Pieces* } or ſtern of a ſhip, the one of uſe when ſhe is purſued, and the other when ſhe purſues.

To CHACK [with *Horſemen*] a term uſed of a horſe that beats upon the hand, when his head is not ſteady; but he toſſes up his noſe, and ſhakes it all of a ſudden, to avoid the ſubjection of the bridle.

CHACKSHIRES } [among the *Turks*] a kind of breeches
SHACKSHIRES } that reach from the waiſt down to the heels.

CHACONDE } [of *ciacona*, Ital.] a ſort of dance in the
CHACOON } air of a ſaraband borrowed from the *Moors*.

CHAD, a fiſh called a ſhad.

CHÆREPHY'LLUM [χαιρέφυλλον, Gr.] the herb chervil or ſweet cicely.

To CHAFE [of *chauffer*, F. and that probably of *calfacere*, L.] to make hot with rubbing, to rub with one's hand; alſo to grow hot or angry; alſo to gall, fume or fret.

To CHAFE [among *Mariners*] a rope is ſaid to chafe, when it galls or frets by rubbing againſt any rough or hard thing; as *the cable is chafed in the hawſe*, ſignifies it is fretted, or begins to wear out there.

CHAFE *Wax*, an officer in the court of Chancery, who prepares the wax for the ſealing of writs, and other inſtruments to be ſent out.

CHA'FER, an inſect, a kind of beetle.

CHA'FERY [of an *Iron-mill*] a ſort of forge, where the iron is wrought into compleat bars and brought to perfection.

CHAFF [ceaf, *Sax.*] the refuſe of winnowed corn.

CHAFF-WEED, a ſort of herb.

CHA'FFERS [*Old Law*] wares or merchandiſes.

To CHAFFER [probably of **Kanſter**, *Teut.*] to buy and ſell, trade or traffick.

CHA'FFERN [*eſchaufferre*, F.] a veſſel for heating water in.

CHA'FFINCH, a bird ſo named for delighting to eat chaff.

CHA'FING *Diſh* [of *échauffer*, F. to warm or heat] an utenſil for warming meat, *&c.*

CHAGRI'N, commonly called Shaggreen, a ſort of grained leather chiefly uſed for the covers of pocket-books, letter-caſes, *&c.*

CHAGRIN, trouble, vexation, grief, melancholy, ſadneſs, ſorrow, a being out of humour, *F.*

To CHAGRIN *a Perſon* [*chagriner*, F.] to vex, to put out of humour; alſo to trouble, to grieve.

CHAIN [*chaine*, F. and that of *catena*, L.] links of iron, *&c.* for various uſes.

CHAINS [in a *Figurative* ſenſe] ſignify bonds; bondage or ſlavery.

CHAINS *of a Ship*, are ſtrong iron plates bolted into the ſides of a ſhip, by the timbers called *Chain-wales*, to which the ſhrowds are faſtened.

CHAIN *Pumps* [in a *Ship*] a ſort of pumps made of chains of burrs or ſpunges going in a wheel.

CHAIN-*Wales of a Ship*, broad timbers jutting out of its ſides, ſerving to ſpread the ſhrowds, that they may the better ſupport the maſts.

CHAIR [*chaire*, F. probably from *cathedra*, L.] a ſeat with a back; alſo a ſort of open chaiſe; alſo a ſedan.

CHAI'RMAN, a carrier of a ſedan; alſo the preſident of a committee, ſociety, club, *&c.*

CHAISE [*chaiſe*, F.] a ſort of light, open chariot, drawn uſually by one horſe.

CHALA'STICKS [χαλαστικά, Gr.] ſuch medicines which by their temperate heat comfort and ſtrengthen the parts they are apply'd to.

CHALAZA [χάλαζα, *Gr* hail] the treadle of an egg, which are ſomething longiſh bodies more concrete than the white, knotty; have ſome ſort of light, as hail, whence they take their name; becauſe the *Chalazæ* (for there are two of them) conſiſt as it were of ſo many hail-ſtones, ſeparated from one another by that white. Every egg (as has been ſaid) has two of them, one in the acute, and the other in the obtuſe end; one of them is bigger than the other, and further from the yolk; the other is leſs, and extends itſelf from the yolk towards the acute end of

the egg; the greater is compoſed of 2 or 3 knots, like ſo many hail ſtones, which are moderately diſtant from each other, the leſs in order to ſucceed the greater.

CHALAZA } [of χάλαζα, *Gr.*] a little ſwelling in the
CHALAZION } eye-lids like a hail-ſtone.

CHALAZOPHY'LACES [of χάλαζα hail, and φυλάσσω to preſerve, *Gr.*] certain prieſts among the *Grecians*, who pretended to divert hail and tempeſts, by ſacrificing a lamb or a chicken; or if they had not theſe, by cutting their finger, and appeaſing the anger of the gods by their blood.

CHA'LBOT } [in *Heraldry*] a kind of fiſh called a mil-
CHA'BOT } ler's thumb or bull-head.

CHALCEDO'NICUS, *a, um*, [with *Botanick* writers] from or of *Conſtantinople*.

CHA'LCEDONY [*Chalcedo*, L. of χαλκηδών, *Gr.*] a ſort of agate or onyx-ſtone.

CHA'LCANTHUM [χάλκανθος of χαλκὸς copper or vitriol, and ἄνθος the flower] vitriol or copperas.

CHALCANTHUM *rubefactum* [with *Chymiſts*] vitriol calcined to a redneſs.

CHALCI'TES [χαλκίτης, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone of the colour of braſs.

CHALCITIS [χαλκῖτις, *Gr.*] braſs, or the ſtone out of which braſs is tried; alſo red vitrol.

CHALCI'DICK [with *ancient Architects*] a large ſtately hall belonging to a court of juſtice.

CHALCO'GRAPHER [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκὸς braſs, and γράφω an engraver] an engraver in braſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHY [χαλκογραφία, *Gr.*] engraving in braſs.

CHA'LDERN } a quantity of coals containing 36 buſhels
CHA'LDRON } heaped meaſure; alſo the entrails of a calf.

CHALCOLI'BANUM [Χαλκολίβανον, *Gr.*] a ſort of fine braſs, *L.*

CHALEPE'NSIS, *e* [with *Botanick* writers] growing about *Aleppo*.

CHALCO'PHONUS [χαλκόφωνος, *Gr.*] a black ſtone that ſounds like braſs.

CHALCOSMA'RAGDUS [χαλκοσμάραγδος, *Gr.*] the baſtard emerald.

CHA'DRON, *ſee* chaldron.

CHA'LICE [*Calice*, Fr. of *Calix*, L.] a communion-cup uſed at the ſacrament of the euchariſt.

CHA'LLENGE [in *common Law*] an exception againſt. A priſoner at the bar may except againſt jurors or jurymen upon ſuppoſition of their being partial.

Principal CHA'LLENGE } is what is allowed by law,
Peremptory CHALLENGE } without cauſe alledged or further examination, and the priſoner may except againſt 21, and in caſes of high-treaſon 35.

CHALLENGE *upon reaſon*, is when the priſoner does alledge ſome reaſon for his exception, and ſuch as is ſufficient, if it be true.

To CHA'LLENGE [*challenger*, Old Fr.] to make or give a challenge or defiance; to except againſt, to accuſe or claim.

To CHALLENGE [with *Hunters*] a term uſed when hounds or beagles at firſt finding the ſcent of their game, preſently open or cry.

CHA'LLENGED, *Cock-fighting*, is when the ſport is managed with 10 ſtaves of cocks, and to make out of them 21 battles, more or leſs, the odd battle to have the maſtery.

CHALLENGE, a ſummons to fight a duel, a defiance; alſo a claim.

CHALK [*chaux*, F. of *calx*, L.] a kind of white foſſil, of which lime is made.

CHALCEDO'NIUS [with *Jewellers*] a defect in ſome precious ſtones, when they find white ſpots or ſtains in them like thoſe of the *Chalcedony*.

CHALY'BEATE [of *chalybs*, L. ſteel] of or pertaining to ſteel, or that is of the temper or quality of ſteel.

CHALY'BEATE *Cryſtals* of *Tartar* [with *Chymiſts*] ſee *Cream* of *Tartar*.

CHALY'BEATES [in *Medicine*] preparations or medicines prepared with ſteel.

CHAM, the title of the emperor or ſoveraign prince of *Tartary*.

CHAMA'DE [in *Military Affairs*] a beat of drum or ſound of trumpet, which is given the enemy as a kind of ſignal to inform them concerning ſome propoſition to be made to the commander, either to capitulate, to have leave to bury their dead, or make a truce, *&c.*

CHAMÆA'CTE [χαμαίακτη, *Gr.*] a kind of low elder-tree, the plant wall wort, or dame-wort.

CHAMÆ'BALANUS [of χαμαὶ the earth, and βάλανος, *Gr.*] peas or earth-nut.

CHAMÆBATOS [χαμαίβατος, *Gr.*] the heath-bramble.

CHAMÆBU'XUS [with *Botaniſts*] baſtard dwarf-box, *L.*

CHAMÆCE'DRYS, female ſouthern-wood, *Gr.*

CHAMÆCI'SSUS [of χαμαὶ, and ἰσσὸς, *Gr.*] ground-ivy, hare's-foot, periwinkle, *Gr.*

CHAMÆCY'PARISSUS [χαμαικυπάρισσος, *Gr.*] the dwarf cypreſs-tree or heath.

CHAMÆDA'PHNE [of χαμαὶ, and δάφνη the laurel, *Gr.*] a ſort of laurel or lowry.

CHAMÆ'DRYS [of χαμαὶ and δρῦς an oak, *Gr.*] the herb germander or *Engliſh* heath, *L.*

CHAMÆFI'LIX, female-dwarf, ſtone-fern, *L.*

CHAMÆI'RIS, dwarf flower-de-luce.

CHAMÆI'TEA, dwarf-willow, *L.*

CHAMÆ'LEON [Χαμαίλεων of χαμαὶ the ground, and λέων a lion, *Gr.*] a little beaſt like a lizard, which for the moſt part lives on the air or flies, *&c.* L. ſee *Chamelion*.

CHAMÆ'LEON [with *Botaniſts*] a thiſtle which is ſaid to change colour with the earth it grows in, like that animal below mentioned, *L.*

CHAMÆLE'UCE [of χαμαὶ and λεύκη, *Gr.*] the herb colt's-foot or aſſes-foot.

CHAMÆLI'NUM, [of χαμαὶ and λίνον, *Gr.*] dwarf wild-flax.

CHAMÆME'LON [of χαμαὶ and μῆλον an apple, ground-apple, *Gr.*] the herb chamomil, *L.*

CHAMÆME'SPILUS [with *Botaniſts*] the dwarf medlar, *L.*

CHA'MÆMO'RUS [with *Bot.*] the knot berry-buſh, *L.*

CHAMÆPERICLY'MENUM, the dwarf hony-ſuckle, *L.*

CHAMÆPI'TIS [of χαμαὶ and πίτυς, *Gr.*] the herb ground-pine; alſo the herb St. *John's*-wort, *L.*

CHAMÆPLA'TANUS [with *Bot.*] the dwarf roſe-bay, *L.*

CHAMÆRODE'NDROS [with *Bot.*] the dwarf roſe-bay, *L.*

CHAMÆSY'CE [with *Bot.*] ſpurge-time, *L.*

CHA'MBER [*chambre*, F. of *camera*, L. of χαμάρα, *Gr.*] an appartment or room in a houſe.

CHAMBER [with *Gunners*] that part of a piece of ordnance, as far as the powder and ſhot reach when it is loaded; alſo a charge made of braſs or iron, to be put in at the breech of a ſling or murdering piece.

To CHAMBER *a Gun*, is to make a chamber in it.

Bottled CHAMBER [of a *Mortar-piece*] that part where the powder lies, being globical, with a neck for its communication with the cylinder.

CHAMBER [of a *Mine*] the place where the powder is confined, and is generally of a cubical form.

Powder CHAMBER [on a *Battery*] a place ſunk into the ground, for holding the powder or bombs, *&c.* where they may be out of danger, and preſerved from rain.

CHA'MBERDEKINS [*i. e.* chamber deacons, certain *Iriſh* beggars, who being clothed in the habit of poor ſcholars in the univerſity of *Oxford*, frequently committed robberies and murders in the night, and were baniſhed by Stat. 1 *Hen.* V.

CHAMBERS *of the King* [*Old Rec.*] the ports or havens of *England*.

CHA'MBERING, debauchery, rioting, effeminacy, luxury.

CHA'MBERLAIN [*chambellan*, F.] a name given to ſeveral officers.

Lord great CHA'MBERLAIN *of England*, an officer who has the government of the palace of *Weſtminſter*, and provides all things for the houſe of lords during the ſitting of the houſe, with livery and lodging in the king's court.

Lord CHAMBERLAIN *of the king's houſhold* an officer who looks to the king's chambers and wardrobe, and governs the under-officers, and has the overſight of the phyſicians, ſurgeons, the ſerjeants at arms, chaplains, apothecaries, *&c.*

CHA'MBERLAINS *of the Exchequer*, two officers who formerly uſed to have the controlment of the pells of receipts, and payments, and kept certain keys of the treaſury and records.

CHAMBERLA'RIA } [in *Old Lat. Rec.*] chamber-
CHAMBERLANGE'RIA } lainſhip or office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBRA'NLE [in *Architecture*] an order in maſonry and joiners work, which borders the three ſides of doors, windows and chimneys. It is different, according to the different orders of *Architecture*, and is compoſed of three parts, viz. the top called *Traverſe*, and the two ſides called the *Aſcendants*.

CHA'MBREL [of a *Horſe*] the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAME'LEON, ſee *Chamæleon*.

CHAME'LEON [in *Hieroglyphicks*] repreſents an hypocrite,

crite and a time-ſerver, one that is of any religion, and takes any impreſſion that will ſerve his preſent turn; for it is related of this creature, that it can change it ſelf into any colour but white and red.

CHAME'LOT } [*camelot*, F. of *camelus* a camel, *L.*] cam-
CA'MLET } let, a ſtuff made of camel's hair.

To CHA'MFER [*cambrer*, F.] to channel or make hollow.

CHAMFER } [with *Architects*] a ſmall furrow or gut-
CHAMFRET } ter on a pillar, an ornament conſiſting of half a *Scotia*.

CHAM'FERED [with *Botaniſts*] the ſtalks of ſome plants are ſaid to be *chamfered*, when they have impreſſions upon them like furrows.

CHAMFERING } [in *Carpentry*, &c.] is the cutting
CHAMFRAINING } the edge or end of any thing aſlope or bevel.

CHAMOYS *Leather*, commonly called ſhammy, the ſkin of a kind of a wild-goat.

CHAMOS } [חמוש, *Heb.*] an idol of the *Moabites*,
CHEMOSH } which, according to the opinion of ſome, was the ſame with *Baal-Phegor* or *Priapus*; but others take it to be *Bacchus*.

To CHAMP [*champayer*, F.] to chew or bite upon, as a horſe does the bit.

CHA'MPAIN } [*of Champagne*, F.] a large plain, open
CHA'MPION } down, or fields without any incloſure, woods or hedges.

A Point CHAMPAI'N [in *Heraldry*] an abatement or mark of diſhonour in the coat of one who inhumanly kills a priſoner of war in field, after he has craved quarter.

CHAMPA'RTY } [prob. of *Champ*, a field and *partir*, F.
CHAMPE'RTY } to divide] a term uſed in the common law for the maintenance of a perſon in a ſuit depending, upon condition to have part of the lands or goods when recovered.

CHAMPE'RTORS [in *Common Law*] thoſe who move law ſuits at their proper coſts, to have part of the lands or goods ſued for, or part of the gain.

CHA'MPIAN [*Champagne*, F.] open, plain, even, not encloſed; as a champion country.

CHA'MPIAN *Lychnis* [*Botany*] a kind of roſe, in colour either red or white.

CHAMPI'GNION, a red gill'd, edible muſhroom, *F.*

CH'AMPION [prob. of cempa, *Sax.* a ſoldier, of *Campus*, L. a field] one who fights a duel for another; alſo one who fights ſtoutly in his own cauſe, *F.*

CHA'MPION *of the King*, an officer whoſe buſineſs it is at the coronation of a king of *England*, to ride into *Weſtminſter hall*, armed *cap-a-pe*, while the king is at dinner, and to throw down his gauntlet by way of challenge; proclaiming by a herald, that if any man ſhall deny or gainſay the king's title to the crown, he is there ready to defend it in ſingle combat, *&c.* which done, the king drinks to him, ſending him a gilt cup, with a cover full of wine, which the champion drinks, and has the cup for his fee.

CHANCE, hazard or fortune; a term we apply to events, to denote that they happen without any neceſſary cauſe, *F.*

CHANCE [in *Metaphyſicks*] many things happen by chance in the world, with regard to ſecond cauſes; but nothing at all happens by chance in reſpect to the firſt cauſe (God) who diſpoſes and pre-ordains all things from all eternity. For chance and fortune are only to be ſaid properly, in reſpect to him that is ignorant of the intention of the director. And inaſmuch as the divine intention is hid from man till the thing is done; therefore the ſame, with reſpect to man, is ſaid to happen by chance; but not in reſpect to the firſt cauſe.

CHANCE, is alſo uſed for the manner of deciding things, the conduct or direction whereof is left at large, and not reducible to any determinate rules or meaſures, or where there is no ground or pretence, as at cards, dice, *&c.*

CHANCE MEDLEY [in *Law*] the accidental killing of a man, not without fault of the killer; but without any evil intent. It is alſo termed *manſlaughter* by *miſaventure*; for which the offender ſhall have his pardon of courſe, in caſe he was doing a lawful act; but if an unlawful one, it is felony.

CHA'NCEL [prob. of *cancelli*, L.] is properly an incloſed or ſeparated place, ſurrounded with bars to defend judges and other officers from the preſs or crowd of the people.

CHA'NCEL [of a *church*] part of the choir between the altar and communion-table, and the ballaſtrade or rails that incloſe it, where the miniſter is placed at the celebration of the communion.

CHA'NCELLOR [*cancellarius*, L. whence *cancelier*, F.] an officer ſuppoſed originally to have been a notary or ſcribe under the emperor, and named *cancellarius*, becauſe he ſat behind a lattice, to avoid being preſſed upon by the people.

Lord High CHANCELLOR [of *Great-Britain*] the chief perſon next to the ſoveraign for the adminiſtration of juſtice in civil affairs; who has an abſolute power to moderate and temper the written law according to equity: he is conſtituted by the king's delivering to him the great ſeal, and by taking an oath.

CHANCELLOR [of the *Exchequer*] an officer conſtituted to qualify extremities, and order matters in that court; he has alſo power with others to compound for forfeitures upon penal ſtatutes, bonds, and recognizances, acknowledged to the king.

CHA'NCELLOR [of the *Dutchy* of *Lancaſter*] is the chief officer in that court, conſtituted a judge to try and determine all cauſes and controverſies between the king and the tenants of the dutchy land, and otherwiſe to direct all the king's affairs pertaining thereto.

CHANCELLORS, there are alſo a chancellor of the order of the garter, a chancellor of an univerſity, a chancellor of the firſt fruits, of a dioceſs, *&c.*

A CHA'NCELLOR [of an *Univerſity*] ſeals the diploma's or letters of decrees, proviſion, *&c.* given in the univerſity.

CHANCELLOR [of *Oxford*] is their magiſtrate, whom the ſtudents themſelves elect, his office is to govern the univerſity *durante vitâ*, to preſerve and defend the rights and privileges of it, to call together aſſemblies, and to do juſtice among the members under his juriſdiction.

Vice CHANCELLOR [of *Oxford*] is nominated annually by the chancellor, and elected by the univerſity in convocation to ſupply the abſence of the chancellor.

Pro Vice CHANCELLORS, 4 perſons choſen out of the heads of colleges, by the vice-chancellor, to one of which he deputes his power to in his abſence

CHANCELLOR [of *Cambridge*] much the ſame with the chancellor of *Oxford*, ſaving that he does not hold his office *durante vitâ*, but may be elected every 3 years.

Vice CHA'NCELLOR [of *Cambridge*] is annually choſen by the ſenate out of 2 perſons nominated by the heads of colleges and halls.

CHA'NCELLOR [of the *Order of the Garter*] an officer who ſeals the commiſſions of the chapter, and aſſembly of the knights, keeps the regiſter, and delivers the acts under the ſeal of the order.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP [of *cancellarius*, L. *cancelier*, F.] the office or dignity of a cancellor.

CHA'NCERY [*la chancelerie*, F. of *cancelli*, L.] the grand court of equity and conſcience inſtituted to moderate the rigour of the courts, which are ty'd down to the ſtrict letter of the law.

CHA'NCERY-*Court*, was firſt ordained by *William* the *Conqueror*, who alſo appointed or inſtituted the courts of juſtice, which always removed with his court.

CHA'NDELEER [*Gunnery*] a frame of wood of 2 large planks, 6 or 7 foot aſunder, but parallel, on each of which is raiſed 2 pieces of wood perpendicularly, between which faſcines are laid, which form a parapet; they are made moveable from place to place, according as there ſhall be occaſion, in order to cover workmen.



CHA'NDLER [of *candela*, L. a candle, whence *chandeliere*, F.] a ſeller of candles; as alſo of ſeveral ſorts of ſmall wares, as a ſhip chandler.

CHA'NDRY, an appartment in the houſe of a king or nobleman, where candles, *&c.* are kept.

CHANFRAIN BLANC [with *Horſemen*] is a white mark upon a horſe, deſcending from the fore-head almoſt to the noſe, *F.*

CHANFRIN [with *Horſemen*] is the fore-part of a horſe's head, extending from under the ears along the interval, between the eye-brows down to the noſe.

CHA'NGE, alteration, variety, turning, *F.*

To CHA'NGE [*changer*, F.] to alter, to transform, to exchange or barter.

CHANGE [*Hunting* term] is when a ſtag, met by chance is taken for that which has been diſlodged and purſued ſometime before.

CHA'NGEABLE, apt to change or alter; unconſtant, fickle, uncertain.

CHA'NGELING, a child changed; a fool or ſilly fellow, *&c.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS [of *changeant*, F.] liableneſs or aptneſs to change.

CHA'NGER, an officer of the mint, who changes money for gold or ſilver.

Money CHA'NGER, a banker, one who deals in the receipt and payment of money.

CHA'NNEL [*canalis*, L. **kennel**, *Teut.*] the middle or deepeſt part of any ſea, harbour or river, alſo a ſtraight between 2 lands, *&c.* as that of St. *George* between *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

CHA'NNEL [of a *Horſe*] is the hollow between the two burs or the nether jaw bones, in which the tongue is lodged.

CHA'NNEL [with *Architects*] a gutter or furrow of a pillar.

CHANNEL [in *Architecture*] a channel in the *Ionick* chapiter, is a part that lies ſomewhat hollow under the *Abacus*, and open upon the *Echinus*, and hath its contours or turnings on each ſide to make the *Voluta's* or *Scrolls*.

CHANNEL *of the Larmier*, is the *Soffit* of a cornice, which makes the pendant *mouchette*.

CHA'NNEL *of the Volute* [in the *Ionick Capital*] is the face of its circumvolution.

CHA'NT [*cantus*, L.] the vocal muſick of churches.

To CHANT [*chanter*, F. of *cantare*, L.] to ſign.

CHA'NTER [*cantator*, L. *chanteur*, F.] the chief ſinger in a cathedral church or chapel, the maſter of a choir.

CHA'NTICLEAR [of *chanter* and *clair*, F. clear or ſhrill] a name ſometimes given to a cock, on account of its clear voice.

CHA'NTLATE [in *Architecture*] a piece of wood faſtened near the ends of the rafters, and projecting beyond the wall for ſupporting 2 or 3 rows of tiles, to prevent the rain-water from trickling down the ſides of the wall.

CHA'NTRY [*chanterie*, F.] a chapel anciently joined to ſome cathedral or pariſh church, and endowed with annual revenues for the maintenance of one or more prieſts, to ſing maſs daily for the ſouls of the founders and others.

CHAO'LOGY [of χαὸς and λόγω, *Gr.*] the hiſtory or deſcription of the chaos.

CHA'OMANCY [of χαὸς and μαντία, *Gr.* divination] the skill of prognoſticating by obſervations made on the air.

CHAOMA'NTICA *Signa* [with *Paracelſians*] ſuch prognoſticks which were taken from obſervations made of the air.

CHA'OS [χαὸς, *Gr.*] a gap or hiatus; according to the heathen philoſophers, a dark and rude maſs of matter, or an irregular ſyſtem of the elements, and all ſorts of particles mixt and jumbled together; out of which they ſuppoſe the world to have been formed at firſt; alſo a confuſed or diſorderly heap of things.

To CHAP [prob. a corruption of to **gape**] to gape or open as the ground does in a great drought; alſo to chink, crack or flaw.

A CHAP, a chink, hiatus or opening.

A CHAP [of ceapan, *Sax.*] a chapman.

CHAPE [*chapa*, Span. *chappe*, F.] a ſteel or ſilver tip or caſe that ſtrengthens the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword.

CHAPE [with *Hunters*] the tip at the end of the tail of a fox.

CHA'PEAU, a cap or hat, F.

CHAPEAU [with *Heraldry*] a cap of ſtate of velvet, of a ſcarlet colour, lined with ermines, worn by dukes. The creſt of noblemens coats of arms is born on this cap as on a wreath, and is parted by it from the helmet; which no creſt muſt immediately touch.

CHA'PELETS [with *Horſemen*] a couple of ſtirrup leathers, each of them mounted with a ſtirrup, and joining at top in a ſort of leather buckle, called the head of the chapelet, by which being adjuſted to the rider's length and bore, they are made faſt to the ſaddle.

CHA'PEL [*capella*, L. prob. of καπανὶλα, *Gr.* tents or booths] a ſort of little church ſerved by an incumbent, under the denomination of a chaplain.

CHA'PEL *of Eaſe*, is a chapel that ſtands at a diſtance from the pariſh church, where the pariſh is large; being built for the eaſe of the pariſhioners that live at a great diſtance from the mother-church, and is ſerved by a curate at their charge.

Free CHAPEL, is a chapel of eaſe, which has a ſettled revenue for the perpetual maintenance of the curate, ſo as not to be any charge either to the rector or the pariſhioners.

CHAPEL [with *Printers*] a work-room or Printing-Office, ſo called becauſe Printing in *England* was firſt performed in a chapel at *Weſtminſter*-Abbey.

CHAPELO'NIANS, the members or workmen pertaining to a Printing-Office, who have paid a certain fine, *&c.*

CHA'PELRY, the juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON, a hood or cap; eſpecially that worn by the knights of the garter, being part of the habit of that order.

CHA'PERON [of a *Bit-mouth*] a name which horſemen give to ſcatch-mouths, and all others that are not canon-mouths, and ſignifies the end of the bit that joins to the branch, juſt by the blanket.

CHA'PITER [*Architecture*] the head, crown, or upper part of a pillar.

CHA'PITERS *with Mouldings* [in *Architecture*] are thoſe that have no ornaments, as the *Tuſcan* and *Derick*.

CHA'PITERS *with Sculptures* [in *Architecture*] are thoſe which are ſet off with leaves and carved works, the fineſt of which is that of the *Corinthian* order

CHAPITERS [in *Law*] certain articles, comprizing a ſhort account of ſuch matters as are to be enquired into, or preſented before the juſtices of the peace of aſſize, or eyre, in their ſeſſions.

CHA'PLAIN [*chapelain*, F.] he who performs divine ſervice in a chapel.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, the office of a chaplain.

CHA'PLAIN } [in a *Law* Senſe] is one who at-
CHA'PELLAINE } tends upon the king or other perſon of quality, in order to inſtruct him and his family in matters of religion.

CHA'PLET, a wreath or garland, or the tuft of feathers on the head.

CHAPLET [*Architecture*] a kind of ornament, a fillet

CHAPLETS [with *Roman Catholicks*] a certain number of beads threaded like a bracelet, by which they count their daily *Pater-Noſter* and *Ave-Maria's*.

CHA'PMAN [of ceapan, *Sax.*] a buyer, *&c.*

CHA'PMANRY [of ceapman and ric, *Sax.* a kingdom] the employment or dealings of a chapman, or buyer or ſeller.

CHA'PPE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies cloaked, and is repreſented by dividing the chief by lines drawn from the center, at the upper edge to angles below into 3 parts. The ſections on the ſides being of a different metal or colour from the reſt, as in the figure annexed. Some call it a *Chief Party per Bend Dexter* or *Siniſter*, or both.



CHA'PPERONNE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies hooded, of *Chapperonne*, an hood, which covers the head, ſuch as friers wear, with as much hanging down as covers the ſhoulders, and part of the arms cloſed every way, as in the figure annexed.



CHAPPERO'ONS } are thoſe little ſhields containing
SHAFFERO'ONS } death's-heads, and other funeral devices placed on the fore-heads of horſes that draw hearſes at funerals. The reaſon of their being ſo called, is becauſe theſe devices were anciently faſtened to the *Chapperonnes*, that thoſe horſes uſed to wear with their other coverings of ſtate.

CHA'POURNET, a little hood, the figure of which is uſed by heralds for a bearing in a coat of arms.

CHAPS [prob. of **gaping**] the mouth, lips, cheeks, *&c.*

CHA'PTER [*Chapitre*, F. of *caput*, L.] a diviſion or part of a book.

CHAPTER [in *Law*] the whole body of the clergymen appertaining to a cathedral, collegiate or conventual church; or the place of their aſſembly.

CHAPTER *Houſe*, a building contiguous to or near a cathedral or collegiate church where the chapter is held.

CHA'PTRELS [with *Architects*] the ſame as impoſts, *i. e.* thoſe parts on which the feet of arches ſtand.

CHAR [in the *Britiſh* tongue] is uſed for **Caer**, which ſignifies a city, and being adjoined to the names of places, ſignifies the city of that place.

To CHAR, to make charcoal of wood of oak, alder, lime-tree, *&c.* by cutting it into convenient lengths, and piling it up in the form of a pyramid in a deep pit, made in the ground for that purpoſe, having a little hole to put in the fire.

CHA'RACTER [of χαρακτὴρ, *Gr.*] a certain manner of air or aſſemblage of qualities, which reſult from ſeveral particular marks, which diſtinguiſh a thing from any other, ſo as it may be thereby known, as we ſay the character of *Alexander*, *Cicero*, &c.

CHARACTER [with *Poets*] is the reſult of the manners, or that which is proper to each perſon, by which he is ſingular in his manners, and diſtinguiſhable from others.

CHA'RACTER [with *Romiſh Divines*] a certain indelible mark or impreſſion, which is left behind them by certain ſacraments in thoſe that receive them.

CHARACTER, is alſo uſed for certain viſible qualities which claim reverence or reſpect from thoſe that are veſted with them, as the character of a biſhop, of an ambaſſador, &c.

Nominal CHARACTERS, are thoſe properly called letters, which ſerve to expreſs the names of things.

Real CHARACTERS, are ſuch as expreſs things and idea's inſtead of names.

Emblematical CHARACTERS, are ſuch as not only expreſs the things themſelves; but in ſome meaſure perſonate them and exhibit their form, ſuch as the *Egyptian* Hieroglyphicks.

CHARA'CTERISM [χαρακτηρισμὸς, *Gr.*] the deſcription or ſetting out of a perſon by a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK [of a *Logarithm*] is the ſame as the *Index* or *Exponent* of it.

CHARACTERI'STICK [*caracteriſtique*, F.] pertaining to a character; alſo a mark or ſign.

CHARACTERI'STICK *Letter* [in a *Greek* verb] that conſonant which immediately precedes the varying termination.

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS [of *characteriſticus*, L. *caracteriſtique*, F. of χαρακτὴρ, *Gr.*] having characteriſticks, or being characteriſtical.

To CHARACTERI'ZE [*characterizare*, L.] to give a character or deſcription of.

CHAR } [probably of cæſpe, *Sax.* care] a job or ſmall
CHARE } piece of work; alſo the name of a fiſh.

CHA'RBON [with *Horſemen*] is that little black ſpot or mark which remains after a large ſpot in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horſe, about the 7th or 8th year, when the cavity fills, and the tooth being ſmooth and equal, is ſaid to be raſed.

CHA'RCOAL [of **kerholen**, *Du. q. d.* coals brought in carts in diſtinction to ſea-coals which are carried to the *Dutch* in ſhips, *Minſheu*] coal made of wood burnt.

CHARDS *of Artichoaks* [with *Gardeners*] the leaves of fair artichoke plants, wrapt up and bound in ſtraw till they loſe ſome of their bitterneſs and grow white.

CHARDS *of Beets* [with *Gardeners*] are white beets, being tranſplanted into beds prepared for them, where they produce large tops with a great, white, downy main ſhoot.

CHARE *Woman*, a woman hired by the day to do houſhold work.

CHARE'A [*Old Lat. Rec.*] a charr, carr or cart.

CHARGE [*charge*, F.] a burden or load; alſo management or care; alſo office, employ or truſt; alſo an accuſation, impeachment; alſo an engagement, fight or onſet.

CHARGE [with *Painters*] an exaggerated repreſentation of a perſon, in which the likeneſs is preſerved, but at the ſame time ridiculed, called alſo over-charge.

To CHARGE [*charger*, F.] to command or give orders; alſo to accuſe or lay to one's charge; to load or burden.

To CHARGE *an enemy*, is to attack, encounter or fall upon him.

CHARGE [in *Gunnery*] a certain meaſure of powder proportionable to the ſize of the fire-arms for which it was allotted.

CHARGE [with *Farriers*] an external remedy apply'd to the body of an horſe or other beaſt.

CHARGE [in *Heraldry*] is whatſoever is born in the field of an eſcutcheon, whether it be an animal, a plant or any other repreſentation or figure; but ſome give the name of charges to thoſe things that ſerve to expreſs rewards or additions of honour in a coat of arms, as *Cantons*, *Flasks*, *Cyrons*, *Quarters*, &c.

CHARGE *of Lead*, 36 pigs, each containing 6 ſtone wanting 2 pound.

CHARGE [*Sea* Term] a veſſel is ſaid to be a ſhip of Charge, when ſhe draws much water or ſwims deep in the ſea; ſometimes it is uſed of an unwieldy ſhip, which will not ware or ſteer.

CHA'RGEABLE, coſtly; alſo burdenſome.

CHA'RGEABLENESS [of *caritas*, or *cher* dear, or *charger*, F.] coſtlineſs, dearneſs.

CHA'RGED [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the figures repreſented on an eſcutcheon, by which the bearers are diſtinguiſhed one from another. Too many charges in an eſcutcheon are not accounted ſo honourable as fewer.

CHA'RGED *Cylinder* [with *Gunners*] is that part of a cannon or piece of ordinance, which contains the powder and ſhot; and is the ſame as *Chamber*.

CHA'RGER, a large ſort of diſh.

CHARIENTI'SMUS [χαριεντισμὸς, Gr.] gracefulneſs or a good grace in ſpeaking; pleaſantneſs of ſpeech.

CHARIENTISMUS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure in which a taunting expreſſion is ſoftened with a jeſt or pleaſant piece of raillery.

CHA'RILY [*carè*, L.] with a great deal of regard and care.

CHA'RINESS [of *cher*, F. *carus*, L.] choiceneſs, ſparingneſs, tenderneſs.

CHARIOCK, a kind of herb.

CHA'RIOT, a ſort of light coach, F.

CHARIOTER'R, a chariot-driver.

CHARI'STIA [among the *Romans*] a feſtival ſolemniz'd on the 11th of the Calends of *March*.

CHARI'STICARY, *commendatory* or *donatory*, a perſon to whom the enjoyment of the revenues of a monaſtery, benefice, &c. were given.

CHARISTOLOCHI'A [with *Botaniſts*] Mugwort, *L.*

CHA'RITABLE, loving, kind, bountiful, liberal, F.

CHA'RITATIVE [in *Canon* Law] as charitative *ſubſidy*, *aid*, &c. a moderate allowance granted by a council to a biſhop to bear his expences to a council.

CHARITES [Χάριτες, *i. e.* the Graces] *Aglaia*, *Thalia* and *Euphroſyne*, the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Autonoe*, or of *Jupiter* and *Eurynome*. One of theſe was painted with her back towards us, and her face fromward as proceeding from us; and the other two with their faces towards us, to denote that for one benefit done we ſhould receive double thanks; they were painted naked, to intimate that good offices ſhould be done without diſſembling and hypocriſy; they were repreſented young, to ſignify that the remembrance of benefits ſhould never wax old; and alſo laughing, to ſignify that we ſhould do good to others with chearfulneſs and alacrity. They are repreſented linked together arm in arm to inſtruct us that one kindneſs ſhould provoke another, ſo that the knot and bond of love ſhould be indiſſoluble. The poets tell us, that they uſed to waſh themſelves in the fountain *Acidalius*, becauſe benefits, gifts and good turns, ought to be ſincere and pure, and not baſe, ſordid and counterfeit.

CHA'RITY [*charitas*, L.] the ancients uſed to paint the virtue charity, as a goddeſs in yellow robes, ſitting in an ivory chair, having on her head a tire of gold ſet with precious ſtones.

CHA'RITY, is the love of our brethren, or a kind of brotherly affection of one towards another. The rule and ſtandard, that this habit is to be examined and regulated by among Chriſtians, is the love we bear to ourſelves, or that Chriſt bore to us; that is, it muſt be unfeigned, conſtant, and out of no other deſign but their happineſs.

To CHARK } to burn wood to make charcoal.
To CHARR }

CHA'RLATAN, a mountebank, or quack; a coaxing cheat, F.

CHA'RLATANRY, wheedling, cheating or cogging, fair words; alſo quirks, tricks.

CHA'RLOCK, a kind of herb.

To CHARM [*charmer*, F.] to bewitch; alſo to pleaſe or delight extremely, to tickle the ear; alſo to allay pain.

CHARM [*charme*, F. of *carmen*, L. a verſe] an enchantment, ſpell, alluſement, bait.

CHARMS [*charmes*, F.] certain verſes or expreſſions, which by ſome are ſuppos'd to have a bewitching power; alſo certain particular graces in writing, as the charms of *Eloquence*, of *Poetry*, &c.

CHA'RMER [*charmeur*, F.] a perſon who charms, inchants or bewitches.

CHA'RMING [of *charmant*, F.] engaging, alluring, delighting.

CHA'RMINGNESS, charming delighting quality.

CHA'RNEL-*houſe* [of *caro*, fleſh, *L.* whence *charnier*, F.] a place where the ſculls and bones of the dead are laid up.

CHA'RON [according to the *Poets*] was the ſon of *Erebus* and the night; and the ferry-man of *Pluto*, to convey the ſouls of the deceaſed to him.

Charon is ſtoried to be covetous of money, and therefore would carry none over without a piece of ſilver, which the ghoſts were wont to carry between their lips. And altho' it was not granted, that any who were not dead or unburied, ſhould be admitted into *Charon*'s boat; yet *Æneas*, for his piety, and *Hercules* and *Theſeus* by their valour, and *Orpheus* by his muſick, obtained the privilege to paſs to and fro in it.

The original of this fable is ſuppoſed to be this; *Oſiris*, king of *Egypt*, was one who took extraordinary care of the dead, cauſing them to be buried in ſeveral places, made on purpoſe near *Memphis*, to encourage virtue and a good life; for perſons were appointed to enquire into every

man's actions; and if the deceaſed had not lived well, he was to be caſt into a place of ſhame and puniſhment; but if he had liv'd virtuouſly, he was to be interr'd in pleaſant fields, beautified and flouriſhing with all manner of flowers. And by this means *Oſiris* did awe his ſubjects into a ſubmiſſion and obedience to his laws.

This place was near the city *Memphis* in *Egypt*, and encompaſſed ſeveral times with the river *Nile*: Hence the poets take their four rivers of hell, *Acheron*, *Styx*, *Cocytus* and *Phlegethon*.

An old fellow uſed to convey the dead bodies over theſe four compaſſings of the *Nile*; and hence comes the poets *Charon*.

The heathens did believe that *Charon* would never ſuffer the ſouls whoſe bodies had lain long unburied, to paſs in his boat to reſt in the *Elyſian Fields*; but that they were toſſed up and down during the ſpace of 100 years, upon the banks of the river *Acheron*.

Therefore it was looked upon a cruelty beyond expreſſion, to deny burial to the dead; and therefore all great commanders were very careful after a battle to interr the bodies of their ſoldiers that had been ſlain.

CHA'RRE } a kind of fiſh reſembling a trout which
CHA'RR } breeds only in *Winnandermere* lake, and ſome few other places in the north.

CHARRS *of Lead*, a quantity conſiſting of 30 pigs weighing 6 ſtone wanting 2 pound, and every ſtone weighing 12 pound.

CHARTS [*charta*, L. papers] deſcriptions or draughts of any place, hydrographical maps, or projections of ſome parts of the ſea in Plano.

Choregraphick CHARTS, are a deſcription of particular countries.

Geographick CHARTS, general draughts of the whole globe of the earth upon a plain, commonly call'd maps of the world.

Heliographick CHARTS, deſcriptions of the body of the ſun, and of the *Maculæ* or ſpots obſerved in it.

CHARTS *Hydrographick* } are ſheets of large paper, on
CHARTS *Marine* } which ſeveral parts of the
Sea CHARTS } land and ſea are deſcribed, with their reſpective coaſts, harbours, ſounds, flats, ſhelves, ſands, rocks, &c. together with the longitude and latitude of each place, and the points of the compaſs.

Selenographick CHARTS, particular deſcriptions of the parts, appearances and *maculæ* of the moon.

Topographick CHARTS, are draughts of ſome ſmall parts of the earth only, or of ſome particular places without regard to its relative ſituation, as *London*, *York*, &c.

CHARTA, paper, *L.* [in *Old Records*] a charter or deed in writing; alſo a ſignal or token by which an eſtate is held.

CHARTA *pardonationis ſe defendendo*, the form of a pardon for killing another man in his own defence.

CHARTA *pardonationis utlagariæ*, the form of a pardon of an outlaw'd man.

CHARTA *ſimplex*, a deed-poll, a ſimple or ſingle deed or inſtrument.

CHA'RTEL [*cartel*, F.] a letter of defiance or challenge to a duel, uſed in ancient times, when combats were allowed for the determination of difficult controverſies in law.

CHA'RTER [*chartre*, F.] an inſtrument or written evidence of things done between one party and another; but eſpecially a writing or *Letters patents*, whereby the King grants privileges to towns, corporations, &c.

CHARTERS, were firſt confirm'd by the broad ſeal in the time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, who was the firſt King of *England* that made uſe of that large and ſtately impreſſion.

CHARTER [of the *Foreſt*] an inſtrument in which the foreſt laws are compris'd and expreſs'd particularly.

CHARTER [of *Pardon*] a deed or inſtrument by which one is forgiven of a felony or other offence, committed againſt the King's crown and dignity.

CHARTER-*houſe* [*Chartreux*, F.] a convent of *Carthuſian* monks; now a college founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq;

CHA'RTER *Party* [q. *charta partita*] an indenture between merchants or owners and maſters of ſhips, containing the particulars of their covenants and agreements.

CHARTER *Land* [in *Law*] ſuch land as a man holds by charter, *i.e.* evidence in writing otherwiſe called *Freehold*.

CHA'RTERER, a freeholder.

CHARTIS *reddendis*, a writ that lies againſt one who is intruſted with the keeping of charters of Feoff, and refuſes to deliver them.

CHA'RTREUX, *Carthuſian* monks, ſee *Charter-houſe*.

CHA'RTULARY [*chartularius*, L.] a keeper of a regiſter-roll, &c.

CHA'RVIL. See *Chervil*, &c.

CHA'RY [of *carus*, L. dear] tender, ſparing of.

CHARY'BDIS, a rock in the ſtraits of *Sicily*. The poets relate that this *Charybdis* was a woman of a ſavage nature, who ſet upon all paſſengers to rob them. And ſhe having ſtole *Hercules*'s oxen, *Jupiter* kill'd her with his thunderbolts, and turn'd her into a furious monſter, and caſt her into a gulph that bears her name.

To CHASE [*chaſſer*, F.] to hunt, to purſue, to drive or fright away.

To CHASE [in *Law*] to drive cattle to or from a place.

CHACE [*Sea* Term] the ſhip chaſed.

To CHASE [with *Goldſmiths*, &c.] is to work plate after a particular manner, called Chaſed-work.

CHA'SER [*Sea* Term] the ſhip in purſuit of the chaſe.

Stern CHASE [*Sea* Term] is when the chaſe is right a head with the chaſer.

To lie with a ſhip's fore-foot in the CHASE [*Sea* Term] is to ſail the neareſt way to meet her, and ſo to croſs her in her way.

A Ship of a good forward CHASE [*Sea* Phraſe] a ſhip that is ſo built forward on a ſtem, that ſhe can carry many guns, to ſhoot right forwards or backwards; called alſo a ſhip of a good ſtern-chaſe.

CHASE *Guns* [of a *Ship*] are ſuch whoſe ports are either in the head (and then they are uſed in chaſing of others) or in the ſtern, and are uſed only when they are chaſed or purſued by others.

CHA'SEABLE, that may be chaſed or hunted.

CHASM [χάσμα, Gr.] a wide gap or opening of the earth or of the firmament; an empty ſpace.

CHASMA'TICAL, of or belonging to a Chaſm.

CHA'SSERY, a kind of pear like the ambret, ripening in *December*.

CHAST *Wood*, a plant or herb.

CHA'STE [*caſtus*, L.] content, uncorrupted, undefiled, pure.

CHA'STISEMENTS [with *Horſemen*] are corrections of the ſevere and rigorous effects of the aids; for when the aids are given with ſeverity, they become puniſhments.

CHA'STNESS } [*caſtitas*, L.] a Chriſtian moral virtue
CHA'STITY } in abſtaining from unlawful pleaſures of the fleſh, and uſing lawful ones with moderation.

CHASTELE'T, the common goal and ſeſſions-houſe of *Paris* in *France*.

CHA'STELAIN, a governour of a caſtle, &c.

To CHA'STEN } [*caſtigare*, L. *châtier*, F.] to correct
To CHASTI'SE } or puniſh ſuch as have committed a fault, &c.

CHASTI'SEMENT [*châtiment*, F.] puniſhment inflicted upon an offender.

CHA'SUBLE, a prieſt's cope uſed at maſs, F.

To CHAT [*caquetter*, F.] to chatter or chattle like a jay.

CHAT [*caquet*, F.] prating, childiſh idle talk.

CHAT *Wood*, ſmall ſticks fit for fuel.

CHA'TTELS [**Kathcyls**, *Du.*] all goods moveable and immoveable, but ſuch as are in the nature of a freehold.

CHA'TTELS *perſonal*, are ſuch goods as being wrongfully with-held, cannot be recovered but by perſonal action; or ſuch as appertain immediately to a man's perſon, as a horſe, &c.

CHA'TTELS *real*, goods which do not belong to the perſon, but depend upon ſome other thing, as apples upon a tree; a box containing charters of land, &c. or ſuch as iſſue out from ſome moveable thing pertaining to a perſon, as a leaſe or rent for a term of years, &c.

To CHA'TTER [probably of *caqueter*, F.] to make a noiſe, as birds do; to prate, to prattle.

To CHA'TTER [probably of **cttteren**, *Du.*] to hit one againſt the other, as the teeth do when a perſon ſhivers with cold.

CHA'TTER *Pie*, a mag-pie.

CHATS [with *Botaniſts*] the keys of trees, as aſh-chats, ſycamore-chats, &c.

CHA'VENDER } a fiſh called otherwiſe a chub.
CHE'VIN }

CHAU'NTRY. See *Chantry*.

CHAU'SSE TRAPS [in *Mil. Affairs*] machines of iron having four points of about three or four inches long, ſo made, that which ever way they fall, there is ſtill a point up, they are to be thrown upon breaches or in paſſes where the horſe are to march, to annoy them by running into their feet and laming them.



CHAUSSE *trop haut* [with *Horſemen*] a white-footed horſe, when the white marks run too high upon his legs, *F.*

CHAUSSE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies *ſhod*, and in *Blazon* denotes a *Section in Baſe*, the line by which it is formed proceeding from the extremity of the baſe, and aſcending to the ſide of the eſcutcheon, which it meets about the *Feſſe-point*; as if a chief had ſhoos, the ſame being a diviſion made in it by lines drawn from the center of the lower line of the chief, to the middle parts of the ſides thereof, and ſo is ſaid to repreſent ſhoos, as Emanche is ſaid to repreſent ſleeves, as the figure annexed.



CHAUSSE [in *Fortification*] the level of the field, the plain ground.

CHEAP [of ceapan, *Sax.* to buy or ſell] denotes the place's name, to which it is added, to be or have been a market-town or place, as *Cheapſide*, *Eaſtcheap*, *Weſtcheap*, &c.

CHEAP [of ceapan, *Sax.*] ſold for a ſmall price.

CHEAP *Gild* [*Old Law* Term] a reſtitution made by the hundred or county for any wrong done by one who was in *Plegio*, or for the good behaviour of whom ſureties were put in.

To CHEA'PEN [ceapan, *Sax.* koopen, *Du.*] to ask or beat down the price of a commodity.

CHEAR [*chere*, F.] gladneſs, joy, courage, heart.

CHEA'RFUL, briſk, lively, pleaſant.

CHEA'RFULNESS } [of *chere*, F. of χαίρω, *Gr.*] light-
CHEA'RINESS } heartedneſs.

A CHEAT [probably of ceᵹᵹa, *Sax.*] deceit, ſham, knavery; alſo a deceitful perſon who makes it his buſineſs to cheat, chowſe or cozen.

CHEA'TINGNESS [of ceᵹᵹa, *Sax.*] defraud, or defrauding quality.

CHEATHI'NQUAMINS } an *Indian* fruit reſembling a
CHECHI'NQUAMINS } cheſnut.

CHECK [*echec*, F.] loſs, fatal blow, misfortune; alſo cenſure or reproof, remorſe of conſcience; alſo a term uſed at cheſs-play.

To CHECK [of *echec*, F.] to reſtrain or curb, to interrupt; alſo to chide or taunt.

CHECK [with *Faulconers*] is when rooks, pies, or other birds, come within view of the hawk, and ſhe forſakes her natural flight to follow them.

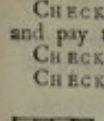
Clerk of the CHECK, an officer of the court, ſo ſtiled becauſe he has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard and all uſhers belonging to the King, Queen, or Prince.

CHECK MATE [at *Cheſs Play*] a term uſed when the king is ſo cloſe ſhut up, that there is no way left for his eſcape, by which means an end is put to the game.

CHECK *Roll* } a roll or book which contains the
CHECKER *Roll* } names of ſuch as are in attendance and pay to the king, &c. as their houſhold ſervants.

CHECK [*echec*, F.] loſs, fatal blow, misfortune.

CHECKY [in *Heraldry*] is one of the moſt noble and moſt ancient figures that are uſed in armoury, and a certain author ſays, ought to be given to none but valiant warriors, in token of their nobility. For the cheſs-board repreſents a field of battle, and the pawns and men on both ſides repreſent the ſoldiers of the two armies, which move, attack, advance or retire, according to the two gameſters that are their generals, ſee the figure annexed. This figure is always compoſed of metal and colour, and ſome authors would have it reckoned among the ſeveral ſorts of furs.



CHECKA'LATON, a ſort of checkered ſtuff.

CHE'CKER *Work* [of *echequier*, F.] work that is checkered or ſet out with divers colours.

CHECKERE'LLI *panni* [*Old Law*] cloth checkered or diverſified in weaving.

CHE'DDER *Cheeſe*, *Cheddar Cheeſes* [ſo called from the place near *Wells* in *Somerſetſhire*, where they are made] are ſo large as ſometimes to require more than one man to ſet them on the table; it is ſaid that the whole town contribute their milk to make one or more of thoſe cheeſes.

CHEEK [cheee, *Sax.*] a part of the face and other things.

CHEEKS [of a *Ship*] are two pieces of timber on each ſide of the maſt to ſtrengthen it at the top.

CHEER [*chere*, F. probably of χαρὰ, *Gr.* joy] entertainment, good fare.

CHEESE [ceye, *Sax. caſeus*, L.] an eatable well known.

CHEESE *Running*, the herb Red-ſtraw.

CHEE'SLIP, an inſect, a ſow or hog louſe.

CHEESLIP [cȳſlib, *Sax.*] a bag in which rennet for cheeſe is made and kept; being the ſtomach-bag of a young ſuckling-calf that has never taſted any other food but milk when the curd was indigeſted.

CHEF [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as chief, *F.*

CHELIDO'NIA [*Botany*] Celandine or ſwallow-wort, *L.*

CHEILOCACE [of χεῖλος a lip, and κακὸς evil] a canker in the mouth or lips.

CHE'LMER [corruptly for **kill mar**, Brit. *i. e.*] the reflux of the ſea.

CHELO'NE [of χελώνη, *Gr.* a tortoiſe] an inſtrument to make a gradual extenſion in any fractured member, in which motion it reſembles the ſlowneſs of a tortoiſe.

CHELO'NION [of χελώνη, *Gr.*] a hump-back, ſo called from its reſemblance to a tortoiſe.

CHELONI'TES [of χελιδὼν, *Gr.* a ſwallow] a ſtone found in the bellies of young ſwallows, good againſt the falling-ſickneſs.

CHEMA } [χύμα, *Gr.*] a meaſure among the ancients;
CHEME } containing two ſmall ſpoonfuls.

CHEMI'A [ἀπὸ τοῦ χύω, *Gr.*] the ſame as *chymia*.

CHE'MICE, the art of caſting figures in metals.

CHEMI'N, way or road, *F.*

CHEMIN *des rondes* [in *Fortificat.*] the way of the rounds, a ſpace between the rampart and the low parapet, for the rounds to go about. See *Falſe Bray*.

CHE'MISE, a ſhirt or ſhift, a lining or a caſing with ſtone, *F.*

CHEMI'SE [with *Maſons*] the ſolidity of a wall from the *Talus* or ſlope to the ſtone-row, *F.*

Fire CHE'MISE [of χύμα a hiatus or gaping, *Gr.*]

CHEMISE [in *Fortification*] a wall with which a baſtion or any work of earth is faced or lined for its greater ſupport or ſtrength.

CHE'MOSIS a ſwelling of the white coat of the eye called *albuginea tunica*, that makes the black of it appear hollow, and is a violent inflammation with extreme pain, the eye-lids being turned inſide out.

CHENO'PUS [χηνόπους, G.] the herb Gooſe-foot.

CHE'RIFF, a title of dignity among the *Saracens* and *Moors*, one who is to ſucceed the Calif or ſoveraign Prince.

To CHE'RISH [*cherir*, F.] to make much of, to maintain; alſo to nouriſh, to keep warm.

CHE'RISHER [of *cherir*, F.] one who cheriſhes.

CHE'RMES, a kind of berry. See *Kermes*.

To CHERN. See *to churn*.

CHERNI'TES [χερνίτης, *Gr.*] a ſtone like ivory, uſed by the ancients to preſerve dead bodies in.

CHE'RRY [*ceraſum*, L. *ceriſe*, F.] a berry or fruit well known.

CHERSE'TUM [*Old Lat. Rec.*] any cuſtomary offering made to the pariſh prieſt, or to the appropriators of the benefice.

CHERSONE'SE [in *Geography*] a peninſula, a tract of land almoſt encompaſſed with the ſea.

CHE'RUB } [כרוב, *Heb.* i. e. fulneſs of knowledge]
CHE'RUBIM } the ſecond of the nine orders of angels.

CHERUBI'MICAL, of, pertaining to, or like a cherubim.

CHE'RVIL, an herb.

To CHE'RWIT, to cry like a partridge.

CHE'SLIP, a ſmall vermin that lies under ſtones or tiles.

CHE'SNUT [cȳſtbean, *Sax. caſtanea*, L. *chaſtaigne*, F.] a nut well known.

CHESS, a game performed with little round pieces of wood, on a board divided into 64 ſquares, where art and ſagacity are ſo indiſpenſably requiſite, that chance ſeems to have no place; and a perſon never loſes but by his own fault. Each ſide has 8 men and as many pawns, which are to be moved and ſhifted according to certain laws and rules of that game.

CHE'SS-TREES [in a *Ship*] two ſmall pieces of timber on each ſide of it, a little before the hoof; having a hole in them, through which the main tack runs, and to which it is haled down.

CHEST [cæſt, probably of *ciſta*, L.] a ſort of box, coffer or trunk.

CHEST [in *Anatomy*] the breaſt, that hollow part of a human body, which contains the heart and lungs.

CHEST *rope* [with *Mariners*] a rope added to the breaſt-rope, when the boat is tow'd at the ſtern of the ſhip to keep her from ſhearing or ſwinging to and again.

CHEST *Traps*, boxes or traps for catching pole-cats and other vermin in.

CHEST *foundering*. See *Foundering*.

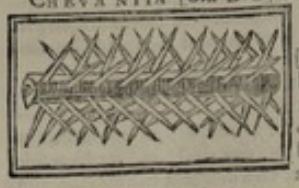
CHE'VAGE } [of *chef*, F. the head] a ſum of money
CHI'FAGE } paid by villains to their lords as an acknowledgment of their ſubjection, *F. Law Term.*

CHEVA'LER [with *Horſemen*] is when a horſe in paſ-

laging upon a walk or trot, his far fore-leg croſſes or overlaps the other fore-leg every time or motion, *F.*

CHE'VALRY [of *chevalier*, F.] knighthood

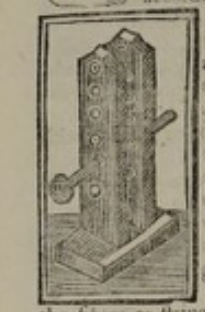
CHEVA'NTIA [*Old Law*] a loan of money upon credit.



CHEVAL } CHEVAUX DE FRIZE } [*Mil. Aff.*] a ſort of turn-pikes, being ſpars of wood, about 10 or 12 foot long, and a foot diameter cut into 6 faces, and bored through; each hole is arm'd with a ſhort ſpike, ſhod with iron at each end about an inch diameter, 6 foot long and 6 inches diſtant one from another; ſo that it points out every way, and is uſed in ſtopping ſmall overtures or open places, or placed in breaches, alſo as a defence againſt horſe.



CHEVE'LLE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies ſtreamming, *i. e.* a ſtream of light darting from a comet or blazing ſtar, [vulgarly called the Beard, according to the figure annexed.



CHEVRE'TTE [in *Mil. Aff.*] an engine for raiſing guns or mortars into their carriages; it is made of 2 pieces of wood about 4 foot long, ſtanding upright upon a third which is ſquare; they are about a foot aſunder and parallel, being pierced with holes exactly oppoſite to one another, with a bolt of iron, which being put thro' theſe holes, higher or lower at pleaſure, with ſerves, with a handſpike, which takes its poiſe over this bolt, to raiſe the gun or mortar.

CHEVELEU'RES [with *French Botan.*] the fibres or ſtrings of trees or plants.

CHE'VERIL *Leather*, a ſort of ſoft tender leather, made of the ſkin of wild goats.

CHEVERI'LLUS [*Old Law*] a young cock or cockling.

CHE'VILS [in a *Ship*] ſmall pieces of timber nailed on the inſide of it to faſten the ropes called ſheets or tacks.

CHE'VIN [*chevesne*, F.] the Chub-fiſh.

CHEVISA'NCE [of *chevir* or *viſier a chef*, F.] a bargain or contract; alſo an unlawful contract in point of uſury, or a compoſition between debtor and creditor, *F. L. Term.*

CHEVI'TIÆ } CHEVISÆ } [*Old Law Records*] heads of ploughed lands.



CHE'VRON } CHE'VERON } [in *Heraldry*] is an ordinary formed of a twofold line, ſpire-wiſe or pyramidical, the foundation being in the dexter and ſiniſter baſe-points of the eſcutcheon, and the acute point of the ſpire near to the top of the eſcutcheon, as in the figure annexed.

This ordinary reſembles a pair of barge-couples or rafters, ſuch as carpenters ſet on the higheſt part of a houſe for ſupporting the roof, and betokens the atchieving ſome buſineſs of moment, or furniſhing ſome chargeable or memorable work. Some ſay it repreſents *Protection*, others ſay *Conſtancy*; ſome the ſpurs of knights, others the head-dreſs of prieſteſſes, *&c.*

Per CHEVRON [in *Heraldry*] or *Party per Chevron*, is when the field is divided only by two ſingle lines, riſing from the two baſe-points and meeting in a point above, as the Chevron does.

CHE'VRON *abaiſs'd* [*Heraldry*] is when its point does not approach the head of the chief, nor reach farther than the middle of the coat.

CHE'VRON *broke*, is when one branch is ſeparated into two pieces.

CHE'VRON *cloven*, is when the upper point is taken off ſo that the two pieces only touch at one of the angles.

CHE'VRON *couched*, is when the point is turned downwards on one ſide of the eſcutcheon.

CHEVRON *divided*, is when the branches are of ſeveral metals, or when metal is oppoſed to colour.

CHEVRON *inverted*, is when the point is towards the point of the coat, and its branches towards the chief.

CHEVRON *mutilated*, is when it does not touch the extremes of the coat.

CHE'VRONED [in *Heraldry*] is when it is filled with an equal number of Chevrons.

Counter-CHEVRONED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Chevron is ſo divided, that colour is oppoſed to metal.



CHEVRONE'L [in *Heraldry*] is the diminutive of Chevron, and as ſuch contains only one half of the Chevron, as in the figure annexed.

CHEVRONNE' } CHEVRONNY' } ſignifies the parting of the ſhield ſeveral times Chevron-wiſe, as in the fi[gure above.]

To CHEW [ceopian, *Sax.* kauwen, *Teut.*] to grind or break the food between the teeth.

CHEW'ING *Balls* [with *Farriers*] certain balls compoſed of ſeveral ſorts of drugs, to be chewed by horſes for the recovery of loſt appetite.

CHIA'VE [in *Muſick Books*] is a cliff, a term or character of Muſick, *Ital.*

CHIAU's, an officer of the *Turkiſh* court, who does the duty of an uſher; and alſo an ambaſſadour to foreign courts.

CHI'BOL, a ſmall ſort of onion.

CHICA'NE } CHICA'NRY } [of *cicum* the ſkin of a pomegranate, according to *menage*; whence the *Spaniards* derive their *chico*, little, ſlender: chicane, being converſant about trifling things] in *Law* it is an abuſe of judiciary proceedings, either with deſign to delay the cauſe, or to impoſe on the judge or the contrary party, a wrangling, crafty manner of pleading a cauſe with tricks, quirks and fetches, the perplexing or ſplitting a cauſe, pettifogging, *F.*

CHICA'NE } CHICA'NERY } [in the *Schools*] is uſed to import vain ſophiſms, ſubtleties and diſtinctions, with deſign to obſcure truth and protract diſputes.

To CHICA'NE [*chicaner*, F.] to perplex or puzzle a cauſe; to uſe quirks, tricks or fetches.

CHICHAR [ככר, *Heb.*] a talent of ſilver worth 375 pound, of gold 4500.

CHI'CHLINGS, the pulſe called everlaſting peas.

A CHICK } A CHI'CKEN } [cicen, *Sax.* kicken, *Du.*] the young of a hen.

To CHIDE [cıꝺan, *Sax.*] to rebuke or taunt at; alſo to brawl or brangle.

A CHIDER [cıꝺeꝼe, *Sax.*] a reprehender, a rebuker.

CHIEF [*chef*, F.] firſt, principal, ſoveraign.

Lands held in CHIEF. See *Capite.*

CHIEF [in *Mil. Affairs*] a commander in chief, a general.

CHI'DING [of cıꝺan, *Sax.*] rebuke, *&c.*

A CHIEF [in *Heraldry*, *chef*, F.] is an honourable ordinary, and that which takes up the upper part of the eſcutcheon, and repreſents a man's head, and the ornaments us'd on it both by ancients and moderns.

The *Chief*, as all other honourable ordinaries do, muſt take up juſt one third part of the eſcutcheon, eſpecially if they be alone in the ſhield; but if there be more of them they muſt be leſſened in proportion to their number, and the ſame, when they are canton'd, attended and bordered upon ſome other figures.

In CHIEF, ſignifies any thing born in the chief part or top of the eſcutcheon.



A CHIEF *Chevron'd, bended or paled*, is when it has a *Chevron*, *Pale* or *Bend* contiguous to it, and of the ſame colour with itſelf.

A CHIEF *ſupported*, is when the two thirds at the top are of the colour of the field, and that at bottom of a different colour.

CHI'EFLY [of *chef*, F.] principally.

CHIEF'TAIN, a captain or general.

CHIE'GO [among the *Barbadians*] a ſmall inſect that gets into the feet, and is very troubleſome.

CHIE'RR [with *Floriſts*] the *leucoium luteum*, or wall-flower.

CHIE'SE [in *Muſick Books*] is a mark ſet to muſick to diſtinguiſh that deſigned for churches, from that which is deſigned for chambers or private conſorts, as *ſonata di chieſa*, is a *ſonata* for the chapel, *Ital.*

CHI'LBLAIN [of *chill* and *blain*] a ſort of ſwelling occaſioned by cold.

A CHILD [cılꝺ, *Sax.*] a ſon or daughter.

CHI'LDHOOD [cılꝺ-haꝺ, *Sax.*] the ſtate of a child.

CHILDERMASS-*day* [of cılꝺ, a child, and mæſſ, *Sax.* the maſs] a feaſt obſerved on the 28th of *December*, in commemoration of the children of *Bethlehem*, murthered by *Herod.*

CHI'LDING, bringing forth children, child-bearing.

CHILDING [with *Botaniſts*] a term uſed of plants, when their offspring exceeds the number of their ordinary kind, as childing daiſies, *&c.*

CHI'LDINGNESS [cılꝺ, *Sax.* a child] the frequent bearing children.

CHI'LDISH [cılꝺiſc, *Sax.*] like a child, imprudent, ſilly.

CHI'LDISHNESS [cılꝺiſcneſſ, *Sax.*] ſimplicity, unexperiencedneſs.

CHI'LDWIT [*Sax. Law* Term] a power to take a fine of one's bond woman, that has been gotten with child without

but one's consent; this was 3 *s.* and 4 *d.* in the manour of *Writtle* in *Essex*.

Chi'liad [χιλιάς, *Gr.*] the number of 1000, whence tables of *Logarithms* are also called chiliads.

Chi'liarch [χιλιαρχ⊕ of χιλιάς and ἄρχος, *Gr.* a governour] a commander of 1000 men, a colonel.

Chi'liasts [*chiliastæ*, L. of χιλιάς, *Gr.*] a sect of christians called from the *Latin Millenaries*, who hold that after the last or general judgment, Christ shall come and reign personally 1000 years with his saints on the earth.

Chilia'gon [χιλιάς a thousand, and γωνία, *Gr.* a corner] a plain figure, having 1000 sides and angles.

Chiliody'name [of χίλιας a thousand, and δύναμις power or virtue, *Gr.*] an herb having 1000 virtues, a sort of *Gentian*.

Chilio'phyllon [χιλιόφυλλον, *Gr.* of χίλιας 2000, and φύλλον, *Gr.* a leaf] the herb milfoil, yarrow or 1000 leaf, *L.*

Chill } [of cele, *Sax.* cold] cold, or sensible of
Chi'lly } cold.

Chi'llness, coldness.

Chiloca'ce [in *Surgery*] a canker in the mouth, frequent in young children.

Chilo'nian } [of *Chilo*, one of the 7 wise men of *Greece*,
Chilo'nick } whose sentences were very short] a brief compendious way of writing as a *Chilonick* stile.

Chimb, the end of a barrel, tub, *&c.*

Chimæra [χίμαιρα, *Gr.*] a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a serpent, also a mere whimsey, a castle in the air, an idle fancy.

Chimæ'ra [Χίμαιρα, *Gr.*] a vulcano or mountain of *Lycia*, that vomited fire, the truth of the fable is, the top of it being inhabited by lions, the middle abounding with pastures for goats, and at the bottom by serpents: this gave place to the fable, that *Chimæra* was a monster that vomited flames, had the head and breast of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, and because *Bellerophon* rendered this mountain habitable, he is said to have slain the *Chimæra*. Others say this *Chimæra* was a mountain opposite to the sun, which causing reflections and fervid heads in the summer-time, being dispersed through the fields made the fruits wither, and that *Bellerophon* perceiving what was the cause of this mischief cut away the part of the precipice that most of all reflected. *Pliny* says the fire thereof would kindle with water, and be extinguished by nothing but earth or dung.

Chime'rical, pertaining to such a chimera, imaginary, that has no ground of truth.

Chime'ricalness [of *chimerique*, F. of *chimera*, L. χίμαιρα, *Gr.*] imaginariness, whimsicalness.

Chime [prob. of *gamme*, F.] a tune set upon bells or in a clock; a kind of periodical musick, produced at certain seasons of the day, by a particular *apparatus* added to a clock.

To Chime, to ring a tune by the spring of a mechanical clock.

Chimin, see *Chemin*.

Chi'minage [of *chemin*, F. a way] a toll paid for passage, through a forest, *Old Law*.

Chi'mmar } a kind of vestment without sleeves, worn
Simar } by bishops between their gown and their rochet.

Chi'mny [*caminus*, L. whence *cheminée*, F.] a fire-hearth, funnel, *&c.* for the conveyance of smoak.

Chi'mny-*Money*, an imposition or tax of 2 *s. per annum*, formerly laid upon every fire-hearth, *&c.*

Chin [Kinn, *Teut.* whence cinne, *Sax.*] the lower part of the face.

Chin *Scab*, a scabby disease in sheep, the same that is by shepherds called the dartars.

China *Ware*, a sort of fine earthen ware made in *China*, a part of the *East-Indies*. See *Porcelain*.

China *Root*, a medicinal root, brought to us from both the *Indies*.

Chinch, a sort of insect; a bug.

Chine [*Echine*] the back-bone or ridge of the back of a horse.

To Chine *a beast* [*Echiner*, F.] to cut him down quite through the back-bone.

A Chine *of Pork*, a certain joint.

Chine-*Cough* } [prob. of Kin-hoest, *Du.*] a violent
Chin-*Cough* } cough to which young children are incident.

Chink [cinc, *Sax.*] a chink in a wall, board, *&c.*

To Chink, to make a noise as money or pieces of any meral do when shaken.

Chints, a fine *Indian* painted *Callico*.

A Chip, a bit chipt off from wood.

Chip [from cyppan, *Sax.* to buy and sell] shews that the place, to which it is added, either is or was a market-town, as *Chipnam*, *Chippenham*, &c.

Chi'pping [of cyppan or ceapan, *Sax.* to buy or sell] signifies the place, to the name of which it is added, to be or have been a market-town or place, as *Chippin-Norton*, *Chipping-Wicomb*, &c.

Chique' [at *Smyrna*] a weight for weighing of goat's-wool, containing 500 drams or 2 okes, which is five pound to ten ounces, seven drams.

Chira'gra [χειράγρα, of χεὶρ a hand, and ἄγρα a capture or seizing] the gout in the hands.

Chira'grical, having the gout in the hands.

Chirchegemo'te } [*Old Law*] a certain ecclesiasti-
Circgemo'te } cal court.

Chi'rograph } [χειρόγραφον, of χεὶρ a hand, and
Chiro'graphum } γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a hand-writing, a bond or bill of one's own hand.

Chiro'graphum [with the *English Saxons*] a publick conveyance or deed of gift.

Chiro'grapher [in the *Common Pleas*] an officer who engrosses the fines acknowledged in that court.

Chiro'graphy [χειρογραφία, *Gr.*] a writing under one's own hand.

Chiro'logy [χειρολογία, of χεὶρ a hand, and λόγος a speech, *Gr.*] a talking by signs made with the hands.

Chi'romancer [*Chiromancier*, F.] one who pretends to tell fortunes by the hand, or by that art which is commonly called *Palmistry*.

Chi'romancy [χειρομαντεία of χεὶρ and μαντεία, *Gr.*] a ridiculous kind of divination, whereby they pretend to discover the constitution and tempers of persons, and to predict future events by the lines, wrinkles and marks in the hand.

Chi'ron [of ὁ διὰ τῶν χειρῶν θεραπείας ποιῶν, *q. d.* healing by the assistance of the hands] according to the poets was the son of *Saturn* and *Phillyra*, and they tell us, that he keeping company with *Phillyra*, his wife *Ops* came and surprized them, whereupon he transformed himself into a horse; and that *Phillyra* conceived by him and brought forth a creature, whose upper part was a man, and the lower part a horse. This *Chiron* was an excellent physician, and taught *Æsculapius* physick, *Apollo* musick, and *Hercules* astronomy. This seems to be *Chiron*, that dwelling in mount *Pelius*, is said to have excelled all mortals in justice, and to whom *Hercules* came for love's sake, and conversing in his cave, worshipped *Pan*; and he was the only one of the *Centaurs* that he did not slay, but heard with attention, as *Antesthenes Socraticus* writes in his *Hercules*: and when these had lived together some time, an arrow falling out of *Hercules*'s quiver upon the *Centaur*'s foot wounded it, and he afterwards died, and because of his piety and also this misfortune, by the beneficence of *Jupiter*, he was placed among the gods. He has a little beast in his right hand, near the little altar, that he seems to have a mind to sacrifice, and this is a strong argument of his piety.

Chirones [of χειρὶς, *Gr.* the hands] a sort of wheals arising in the palms of the hands, the same as *Sirones*.

Chironia *Vitis* [*Botany*] the wild or black vine briony, so called from *Chiron*.

Chironion, the herb centaury.

Chironium *Ulcus*, a boil or sore, which comes especially on the thighs and feet, so named because it has need of such an one as *Chiron* to cure it.

Chiro'nomy [*chironomia*, L. of χειρονομία, of χεὶρ the hand, and νόμος law, *Gr.*] a gesture with the hand either in orators or dancers, *&c.*

Chiro'thesy [*chirothesia*, L. of χειροθέσια, *Gr.*] a laying on of the hands.

Chirotoni'a [χειροτονία, *Gr.*] the imposition of hands in conferring any priestly orders.

To Chirp [prob. formed from the likeness of the sound] to make a noise as birds do.

Chi'rping *Cup* [*i. e.* a cheering-cup] a cup of good liquor.

Chirrichote, a word used by the *Spaniards* in derision of the *French*, who pronounce *chirri* for *kyry*.

Chirurgeon [χειρούργ⊕, *Gr.*] one who practises the art of chirurgery.

Chirur'gery [χειρουργία, of χεὶρ a hand, and ἔργον work, *Gr.*] is the third branch of the curative part of medicine, and teaches how sundry degrees of the body of man may be cured by manual operation. It is by some divided into 5 parts: 1. *Synthesis*, a setting together of things that are separated. 2. *Diæresis*, a separating of things

that were continued before. 3. *Diertheſis*, a correcting of things ſqueezed together. 4. *Exereſis*, a taking away of what is ſuperfluous. 5. *Anapleroſis* a filling up that which was deficient; it is vulgarly pronounced and written *Surgery*.

CHIRU'RGICAL [*chirurgicus*, L.] pertaining to the art of *Surgery*.

CHI'SEL } [*Ciſello*, Ital. *Ciſeau*, F. prob. of *ſcindere*
CHI'ZZEL } to cut, q. *ſciſſellum*] a tool uſed by carpenters for cutting and ripping.

To CHIT [with *Husbandmen*] ſpoken of ſeed, which is ſaid to chit, when it firſt of all ſhoots its ſmall root into the earth.

A CHIT [prob. either of *cito*, Ital. a little boy, or of **kitten**, a young cat] a little ſniveling boy or girl; alſo a freckle.

A CHIT *Lark*, a bird.

CHI'TTEFACE [either of *chiche*, F. meagre, or *chiche-face*, Chaucer] a meagre, ſtarveling child, a puny child with a little face.

CHI'TTERLINGS [prob. for *Shitterlings*, becauſe the excrements are contained in them, or of **kutteln**, *Teut.* the inwards] hogs guts dreſſed for eating; alſo a ſort of pudding or ſauſage.

CHI'VALRY [*Chevalierie*, F.] knighthood, horſemanſhip, valour, as *Deeds of Chivalry*, i. e. mighty feats of arms, notable exploits.

CHI'VALRY [in a *Law Senſe*] a particular tenure or manner of holding lands, by which the tenant is obliged to perform ſome noble or military office to his lord; a tenure by knights ſervice.

CHI'VES } [with *Botaniſts*] the fine threads of flowers,
CHIEVES } or the little knobs, which grow on the tops of thoſe threads.

CHI'VES [*cives*, F.] a ſort of ſmall onions.

CHI'VES *tipt with Pendants* [*Botany*] is when the horn or thread of a flower has a ſeed hanging and ſhaking at the point of it, as in tulips, *&c.*

CHI'VETS [with *Botaniſts*] the ſmall parts of the roots of plants, by which they are propagated.

CHLEUASMUS [of χλευάζω, *Gr.* to jeer] a laughing to ſcorn, a mocking, a jeering or ſcoffing, a rhetorical figure uſed to that purpoſe.

CHLORI'TIS [χλωρίτις, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone green as graſs.

CHLORO'SIS [χλωρόης of χλωρίζω, to appear green] the green-ſickneſs, a diſeaſe in young girls, which ſeems to be a kind of phlegmatick dropſy, proceeding from a ſtoppage of the *Menſes*, and a want of fermentation in the blood.

CHOA'NE [of χοάνη, *Gr.* a funnel] a kind of tunnel in the baſis of the brain, by which the ſerous excrements are brought down from the ventricles to the primary glandule; alſo the pelvis or baſon of the reins.

CHOA'SPITES [of χοασπίτης, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone of a green colour, that glitters like gold.

To CHOCK } to give a perſon a light touch with the
To CHUCK } fingers under the chin, as a token of kindneſs; alſo to play at pitching money, *&c.* into a hole.

CHO'COLATE, a drink made of the *Indian Cocoa-nut*.

CHOE'RAS [of χοῖρος, *Gr.* a hog] the *Struma*, ſo named becauſe hogs are ſubject to that diſtemper.

CHOE'NIX [of χοῖνιξ, *Gr.*] a meaſure in uſe among the ancients, containing 2 ſextaries or 3 *Engliſh* pints.

CHOICE [*choix*, F.] election, the act of chooſing; alſo rare, choſen out from others.

CHOI'CENESS [of *choix*, F.] rareneſs, excellency.

CHOI'R [*chorus*, L. of χορός, *Gr.*] the quire of a church, that place where divine ſervice is ſaid or ſung.

To CHOKE [ceocan, prob. of ceoca, *Sax.* the cheek-bone, becauſe the halter is fixed under the cheek-bone of criminals] to ſtop the breath, to ſtop up, to ſtifle or ſtrangle.

CHOKE-*Pear*, a rough taſted pear; alſo [in a *figurative Senſe*] a ſhock or rub in ones way.

CHO'LAGOGUES [*cholagoga*, L. χολαγωγὸς of χολὴ, choler and ἄγω, *Gr.* to draw] ſuch medicines as purge the bile or choler, and diſcharge it downwards.

CHOLE'DOCHUS *Ductus* [of χολὴ bile, and δέχομαι, *Gr.* to receive] is the uniting of the *ductus hilarius* with the *ductus cyſticus* into one paſſage; this paſſage goes obliquely to the lower end of the gut *duodenum*, and conveys the gall to thoſe parts.

CHO'LER [*cholera*, L. of χολέρα, *Gr.*] a hot and dry, yellow humour, contained in the gall bladder, which is very uſeful in the fermentation of the juice called chyle, and bringing it to perfection.

CHO'LERA *Morbus*, a diſeaſe in the ſtomach and guts, whereby the dregs of that humour are voided in great abundance both upwards and downwards

CHO'LERICK, abounding with choler; alſo haſty, paſſionate, prone to anger.

CHO'LERICKNESS [of *cholericus*, L. χολέρος, *Gr.*] paſſionateneſs, being troubled with choler.

CHO'LICK, *ſee* cholick.

CHO'MER } [חומר, *Heb.*] a meaſure containing 75
CHO'RUS } wine gallons.

CHONDRI'LLA [χονδρίλλη, *Gr.*] ruſh or gum ſuccory, wild endive.

CHO'NDRIS [in *Botany*] the herb falſe or baſtard dittany.

CHONDROGLO'SSUM [with ſome *Anatomiſts*] a very ſmall pair of muſcles of the tongue.

CHO'NDROS [χόνδρος, *Gr.*] a grain, as of ſalt, frankinceſe, *&c.*

CHONDROS [with *Anatomiſts*] a cartilage or griſtle, the moſt earthy and ſolid part of the body, next to a bone.

CHONDROSY'NDESMOS [χονδροσύνδεσμος, *Gr.*] a cartilaginous ligament, or the joining of bones together by means of a cartilage or griſtle.

To CHOOSE [of *choiſir*, F. or ceoſan, *Sax.*] to make choice of, to ſelect, to pick out.

To CHOP [*couper*, F. prob. of κόπτω, *Gr.* to cut] to cut, to cut ſmall or mince.

To CHOP [prob. of **koopen**, *Du.* to buy] to make an exchange, barter or truck.

A CHOP, a cut, alſo a cutting of a loin of mutton.

CHOP-*Church* [*Old Law* term] an exchanging of benefices or churches between 2 parſons.

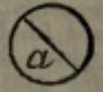
A CHO'PIN, a meaſure that contains a pint *Wincheſter* meaſure.

CHO'PPINGS, a ſort of *Venetian* ſhoos with very high heels.

A CHOPPING *Boy* [either *q.* a ſtout boy, *q. d.* a boy fit to be ſold for ſervice] a luſty boy.

CHO'RAL [*choralis*, L.] pertaining to the choir of a church; as a *choral vicar*, i. e. one who is admitted to ſit in the choir and ſerve God.

CHORD [*chorda*, L. of χορδὴ, *Gr.*] a right line in *Geometry*, which joins the 2 ends of any arch of a circle, otherwiſe called a ſubtenſe, or it is one right line that cuts a circle into 2 parts as in the figure.



CHORDA [χόρδη, *Gr.*] a bowel, a gut; alſo the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument made of a gut.

CHO'RDA [with *Anat.*] a tendon or nerve, alſo a painful extenſion of the *Penis*, when its head is drawn towards the *Perinæum*.

CHORDA *membranæ tympani* [with *Anat.*] a nerve that comes from the third branch of the fifth pair, and is extended above the membrane of the *Tympanum* or drum of the ear, *L.*

CHORDA'PSUS [χορδαψὸς, *Gr.*] griping or wringing pains of the ſmall guts; ſo that they being twiſted, or their periſtaltick or worm-like motion being inverted, the ordure is thrown up at the mouth only. This diſtemper is alſo called by the names of *Ileus*, *Iliaca Paſſio*, *Volvulus* and *Miſerere mei*.

CHO'RDATA *Gonorrhœa* [with *Surgeons*] a malady, when, together with the effuſion of the *Semen*, the *Urethra* or urinary paſſage is bent like a bow with pain, *L.*

CHORDE'E [in *Surgery*] an inflammation and contraction of the *frænum* of the *Penis* or yard, that holds the glands downwards, and prevents erection without pain.

CHORE'A *Sancti Viti* [i. e. St. *Vitus*'s dance] ſo called becauſe this frenzy often ſeized on thoſe people that uſed annually to pay a viſit to the chapel of St. *Vitus*, near the city of *Ulm* in *Sweden*; a ſort of madneſs which anciently was very common among ſome people, thoſe who were affected with it ran up and down dancing night and day till they died, if they were not hindered by force.

CHOREPI'SCOPI [of χώρα the country, and ἐπίσκοπος a biſhop] rural biſhops anciently appointed by the prime dioceſan.

CHORE'US [χορεῖος, *Gr.*] a foot in *Greek* or *Latin* verſe, conſiſting of 3 ſhort ſyllables, or elſe of 2 ſyllables, the one ſhort, the other long.

CHORIA'MBICK [of χοριαμβικὸς, *Gr.*] a foot in verſe conſiſting of 4 ſyllables, two long at each end, and two ſhort in the middle, as *Ebrietas*.

CHO'RION [χόριον, *Gr.*] the outmoſt membrane or skin that covers the *fœtus* or child in the womb, being pretty thick and ſmooth within, but rough on the outſide, where the placenta ſticks.

CHO'RISTER [*choriſta*, L.] a ſinging man or boy in a cathedral, a queriſter.

CHO'RO } [in *Muſick Books*] is when all the ſeveral
CHO'RUS } parts of a piece of muſick are performed together, which is commonly at the concluſion.

CHOROBATES [of χοροβάτης, *Gr.* to over-run a country] a level uſed by the ancients with a double ſquare in the form of a T.

CHORO'GRAPHER [*Chorographus*, L. of χωρογράφος, *Gr.*] a deſcriber of countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL [of χωρογραφία, *Gr.*] according to the art of chorography, *i. e.* the deſcription of countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY [of χώρος a country, and γράφω to deſcribe] according to the art of chorography.

CHORO'GRAPHY [χωρογραφία, *Gr.*] a part of geography which treats of the deſcription of particular countries, or of one country or province.

CHOROI'DES *Plexus* [of χόριον, and εἶδος form, *Gr.*] the folding of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the *glandula pinealis*; alſo the *uvea tunica*, which makes the apple of the eye.

CHO'RUS [χόρος, *Gr.*] the company of ſingers and dancers in a ſtage-play, or of perſons ſinging together in conſort; a choir or quire.

CHOSE *in action* [*Law* Term] a thing that has not a body; being only a right; as an annuity, a covenant, a bond, *&c. Choſe in action* may alſo be called *Choſe in ſuſpence*, as having no real exiſtence, and not being properly in poſſeſſion.

CHOSE *local* [*Law* Term] a thing fixed to a place, as a mill, *&c.*

CHOSE *tranſitory* [*Law* Term, this is likewiſe called *Choſe in ſuſpence*, as having no real exiſtence, and not being properly in poſſeſſion] a thing that is moveable, or that may be carried from one place to another.

CHOUGH, a kind of crow or jack-daw.

To CHOUSE } [prob. of *gauſter*, F. to illude] to cheat,
To CHOWSE } to cozen, to defraud, trick, *&c.*

A CHOUSE } a cheat, ſham or trick, alſo a ſilly fel-
A CHOWSE } low, who may eaſily be impoſed upon, a mere bubble.

CHRISM [*chriſma*, L. of χρίσμα, *Gr.* an unguent] a compoſition of oil and balſam conſecrated by a popiſh biſhop, to be uſed in the ceremonies of baptiſm, confirmation, extreme unction, coronations, *&c.*

CHRISMA'LE [*Old Rec.*] a chriſom cloth laid over the face of a child at baptiſm.

CHRI'SMATIS *denarii*, chriſom-pence, money paid to a biſhop by the pariſh clergy for their chriſm, which is conſecrated at *Eaſter* for the year enſuing, *L.*

CHRI'SMATORY, a veſſel in which the chriſm is kept.

CHRI'SOM [of χρίσμα, *Gr.*] an unction of infants, an ancient cuſtom of anointing children as ſoon as they were born, with ſome aromatick unguents, and putting on their heads a cloth dawbed with it, this was worn till they accounted them ſtrong enough to endure baptiſm, which being performed, it was left off. Hence in the *Bills* of *Mortality* ſuch infants who die before baptiſm are called chriſoms.

CHRI'SOM } the face-cloth or piece of linen,
CHRYSOM CLOTH } laid upon the head of a child that was newly baptized, which of old time was a cuſtomary due to the prieſt of the pariſh.

CHRI'SOM *Calf*, a calf killed before it is a month old.

CHRIST [ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, *Gr. i. e.* anointed] the proper name of the ever bleſſed Redeemer of the world.

To CHRI'STEN [cpiſtnian, *Sax.*] to baptize a perſon, to enter into the communion of the chriſtian church.

CHRI'STIAN [*Chriſtianus*, L. χριστιανὸς, *Gr.*] one who profeſſes the chriſtian religion.

A CHRIS'TIAN *Name*, the name which is given to a perſon in baptiſm.

CHRISTIAN, *adj.* of or pertaining to chriſtianity.

CHRI'STIANISM } [*chriſtianiſme*, F. *chriſtianitas*, L.]
CHRISTIA'NITY } the doctrine principles and religion of chriſtians.

CHRISTIANITA'TIS *Curia* [*Old Law* Term] the court chriſtian, or eccleſiaſtical menature, in oppoſition to the civil court or lay tribunal, alſo ſtiled *Curia domini regis.*

CHRI'STENDOM [q. d. *Chriſti Domini*, L. *i. e.* the empire or dominion of Chriſt] all thoſe countries throughout the world where the chriſtian religion is profeſſed.

CHRIST'S-*Thorn* } a plant that flouriſhes about *Chriſt-*
CHRIST'S-*Wort* } *maſs.*

CHRI'STMASS [q. d. *Chriſti Miſſa i. e.* the maſs of Chriſt] a feſtival celebrated on the 25th day of *December*, in commemoration of the birth of Chriſt.

CHRYSTI'COLIST [*chriſticola*, L.] a worſhipper of *Chriſt*, a chriſtian.

CHRIS'TOPHORI'ANA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Saint *Chriſtopher.*

CHRISTO'LYTES [of χρὶς & λύω to reſolve, *Gr.*] *Heretick*s, ſo called from their deſtroying Chriſt, by maintaining that he deſcended into hell body and ſoul, and that he left both there, aſcending to heaven with his divinity alone.

CHRO'MA [χρῶμα, *Gr.*] colour.

CHROMA [in *Muſick*] a graceful way of ſinging with quavers and trilloes.

CHROMA [with *Rhetoricians*] a colour, ſet off or fair pretence.

CHROMA'TICK [of χρωματικὸς, *Gr.*] whoſe colour never alters, that never bluſhes; alſo delightful, pleaſant. [In *Muſick*] which conſiſts in keeping the intervals cloſe, ſo as to make the melody the ſofter and ſweeter.

CHROMA'TICKS [*chromatica*, L.] a delightful and pleaſant ſort of muſick.

CHRO'MATISM [χρωμάτισμ&, *Gr.*] the natural colour and tincture of any thing.

CHRO'MATISM [with *Phyſicians*] the natural tincture or colour of the blood, ſpittle, urine, *&c.*

CHRO'NICAL [*chronicus*, L. of χρονικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to time, or that is of long continuance.

CHRO'NICAL *Diſeaſes* [with *Phyſicians*] are ſuch diſtempers as do not come preſently to a height; but come at certain times by fits, but in which the patient lingers on and continues many years, as the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Dropſy*, &c.

CHRO'NICALNESS [of *chronicus*, L. *chronique*, F. of χρόν&, *Gr.* time] being of long continuance.

CHRO'NICLE [*chronicon*, L. of χρονικὸν, *Gr.*] a hiſtory according to the order of times, or of things done from time to time.

To CHRO'NICLE [*chroniquer*, F.] to write or enter down in ſuch an hiſtory.

CHRO'NICLER, a writer of chronicles.

CHRO'NICLES [χρονικὰ of χρόνος, Gr. time] the name of two books in the *Old Teſtament.*

CHRO'NODIX [χρόνος and δείκνυμι, Gr. to ſhew] a ſort of dial or inſtrument to ſhew the paſſing away of time.

CHRO'NOGRAM [χρόνος time, and γράμμα, Gr. a letter] a ſort of verſe in which the figurative letters being joined together, make up the year of our Lord.

CHRONO'LOGER } [*chronologus*, L. of χρονολόγος, Gr.]
CHRONO'LOGIST } one ſkilled in, or a writer of chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICAL [*chronologicus*, L.] pertaining to chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY [of χρόνος time, and λέγω to ſay] according to chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICKS [*chronologica*, L.] books which treat of chronology.

CHRONO'LOGY [*chronologia*, L. of χρονολογία, of χρόνος and λόγος a word, *&c.*] the art of computing time from the creation of the world for hiſtorical uſes, and preſerving an account of remarkable tranſactions, ſo as to date truly the beginnings and ends of the reigns of princes, the revolutions of kingdoms and empires, ſignal battels, *&c.*

CHRONO'METRUM [χρόνος and μέτρος, Gr.] the ſame as a pendulum to meaſure time with.

CHRONO'SCOPE [of χρόνος time, and σκόπος a mark] the ſame as a pendulum to meaſure time.

CHRY'SALIS [with *Naturaliſts*] properly the ſame as *Aurelia*, the ſame as the *Nymphæ* of butterflies and moths.

CHRYSA'RGYRUM [of χρυσὸς and ἀργύριον, ſilver] a tribute anciently levied on courteſans, *&c.*

CHRYSA'NTHEMUM [χρυσάνθεμον, Gr.] a plant having ſhining yellow flowers, crow-foot or gold knaps.

CHRYSELE'CTRUM [of χρυσὸς and ἤλεκτρον, Gr. amber] amber of a golden or yellow colour.

CHRY'SEUS [χρυσε&, Gr.] a ſort of comet.

CHRY'SITIS [χρυσῖτις, Gr.] gold foam, the foam that ariſes from refined lead, being of a yellow colour like gold.

CHRYSITIS, the herb Milfoil or Yarrow, *L.*

CHRYSOBERI'LLUS [χρυσὸς and βηρίλλ&, Gr.] a ſort of chryſtal ſtone that ſhines like gold.

CHRYSO'KARPUM [χρυσόκαρπον, Gr.] a kind of Ivy, whoſe berries are of a golden colour.

CHRYSOCERAU'NIUS *pulvis* [with *Chymiſts*] a powder made of gold, the ſame as *Pulvis fulminans.*

CHRYSOCO'LLA [of χρυσόκολλα, of χρυσὸς, and κόλλα, *Gr.*] gold ſolder, a mineral like a pumice ſtone, found in copper, gold and ſilver mines; one ſort of which is called *Borax*, and uſed for ſoldering gold.

CHRYSO'COME [of χρυσὸς and κόμη, Gr. the hair] the herb Milfoil.

CHRYSOLA'CHANUM [χρυσολάχανον, Gr.] a kind of Orach.

CHRYSO'LAMPIS [χρυσόλαμπις, Gr.] a precious ſtone, which ſhines by night like a fire, but looks pale by day.

CHRYSO'LITHES [χρυσόλιθος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a tranſparent gold colour with green; a chryſolite.

CHRYSOPOE'IA [of χρυσὸς and ποιέω, Gr. to make] the art of making gold.

CHRYSO'PRASUS [χρυσόπρασος, of χρυσὸς and πράσον, Gr. a leek] a precious ſtone of a green colour, yielding a golden luſtre.

CHRYSO'PTERUS [of χρυσὸς and πτέρον, Gr.] a kind of topaz.

CHRYSO'SPASTUS [χρυσόσπαστος, Gr.] a precious ſtone, ſprinkled as it were with gold ſand.

CHRYSO'SPERMON [χρυσόσπερμον χρυσόσπερμον, Gr.] the herb *Semper vivum*, L.

CHRYSO'SPIS [of χρυσὸς and ὄψις, Gr.] a precious ſtone like gold.

CHRYSOSPE'RME [of χρυσὸς gold, and σπέρμα, Gr. the ſeed] the ſeed of gold.

CHRYSO'RCHIS [with *Phyſicians*] an abſconding of the teſticles in the belly.

CHRYSO'THALES [*Botany*] the leſſer ſort of wall penny-royal, penny-wort.

CHRYSTAL; ſee cryſtal.

CHRYSTAL [in *Heraldry*] is in blazonry by precious ſtones ſometimes allow'd a place among them, tho' it is not properly one; and is uſed inſtead of argent or ſilver, and moſt frequently pearl.

CHRYSU'LCA [of χρυσὸς gold, and ἕλκω to draw, Gr.] a water with which refiners waſh gold off when mixed with other metals; *Aqua fortis*; alſo a chymical liquor which diſſolves gold.

CHUB [cob, *Sax.*] a jolt-head, a great-headed, chub-cheek'd fellow.

CHUB, a ſort of fiſh that has a great head.

CHU'BBEDNESS [of cob, *Sax.*] the having full cheeks.

To CHUCK [prob. of ceocan, *Sax.*] to ſtroke under the chin; alſo to cry like a partridge.

To CHU'CKLE, to burſt out [every now and then into laughter, to laugh by turns.

A CHUCKLE } a noiſy, rattling, empty fellow.
CHUCKLE *head* }

A CHUFF, a clowniſh fellow.

CHU'FFY, rough, clowniſh, rude.

CHU'FFINESS, clowniſhneſs, ſurlineſs.

CHUM, a chamber-fellow to a ſtudent at the univerſity.

CHUMP, a thick, ſhort block or piece of wood.

CHURCH [kercke, *Teut.* cyric, *Sax.* of κυριακὸν, Gr. ſc. οἶκος] a temple built and conſecrated to the honour of God, ſet apart for divine worſhip; alſo a particular aſſembly, or congregation of chriſtian people under the care of a miniſter.

CHURCH *Militant*, the aſſemblies of the faithful throughout the earth.

CHURCH *Triumphant*, the church or company of the faithful already in glory.

Greek CHURCHES } the churches of all thoſe coun-
Eaſtern CHURCHES } tries formerly ſubject to the *Greek* or *Eaſtern* empire.

Latin or *Weſtern* CHURCHES, comprehends all the churches of *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Africa*, the *North*, and all other churches where the *Latins* carried their language.

CHURCH [in *Architecture*] a large building, extended in length with nave, choir, iſles, ſteeple, belfroy, *&c.*

Catholick CHURCH, the whole body of the faithful throughout the whole world, of which Chriſt is head.

Simple CHURCH, one which has only a nave and a choir, with iſles; that which has a row of porticoes in form, with vaulted galleries, and has a chapel in its pourtour.

CHURCH *in a Greek croſs*, one the length of whoſe croſs is equal to that of the nave, in which form moſt of the *Greek* croſſes are built.

CHURCHESSET } [*q. d.* churches ſeed] a certain mea-
CHURCH-SCOT } ſure, of which anciently every man ought to give to the church on St. *Martin*'s day.

CHURCH *Service*, the common-prayer, collects, *&c.* uſed in the church.

CHURCH *Service*, was firſt ſung in *Engliſh* in the time of king *Edw.* VI. in the year 1548, who purſuing the reformation his father had begun, commanded it ſo to be.

CHURCH-*Wardens*, officers annually choſen by the miniſters and veſtry, to take care of the church, church-yard, pariſh accounts, *&c.* to take notice of the behaviour of the pariſhioners, and to preſent ſuch perſons as commit offences, appertaining to the juriſdiction of the eccleſiaſtical court.

CHURL [ceapl or ceorl a clown, *Sax.*] an ill-natured, moroſe, ſilly, ſelfiſh perſon, a covetous perſon; with our *Saxon* anceſtors, a free tenant at will.

CHU'RLISH [ceorliſc, *Sax.*] clowniſh, ill-natured, ſurly.

CHU'RLISHNESS [ceorliſcneſſe, *Sax.*] ſurlineſs, ill-naturedneſs.

To CHURN [cernan, *Sax.*] to agitate milk in a churn, in order to make butter.

A CHURN [cerne, *Sax.*] a veſſel wherein butter is made.

CHURR *Worm*, [of cyrran, *Sax.* to turn] an inſect that turns about nimbly.

CHYLE [with *Naturaliſts*] is a white juice in the ſtomach and bowels, which proceeds from a light and eaſy diſſolution and fermentation of the victuals. This juice mingling and fermenting with the gall and pancreatick juice, firſt paſſes the *lacteal Veins*, &c. and at laſt is incorporated with the blood.

CHYLIFA'CTOUS [of *chyle* and *facio*, L.] cauſing chylification.

CHYLIFICA'TION, the action or faculty of changing the food into chyle.

CHYLO'SIS [in *Phyſick*] the action whereby the aliment is converted into chyle or chyme in the ſtomach.

CHYME [χυμὸς, Gr.] an annual piece, the ſame as *chyle*, though ſome diſtinguiſh between chyle and chyme, and reſtrain *chyme* to the maſs of food while in the ſtomach, before it is ſufficiently comminuted and liquefied to paſs the *Pylorus* into the *Duodenum*, and from thence into the lacteals to be further dilated and impregnated with the pancreatick juice, where it becomes *chyle*.

CHYME'RE, a kind of coat or jacket; alſo a herald's coat of arms.

CHY'MIA [of χύω to melt, *Gr.*] is a reſolution of mixt bodies into their elements; and again, when it can be done, coagulation or redintegration of the ſame elements into the bodies, which they conſtituted before; there are 2 parts of it, *ſolution* and *coagulation*; by the addition of the *Arabick* particle *al*, it is called *Alchymy*.

CHY'MICA } [of χύμα of χύω, *Gr.*] medicines
CHYMICA'LIA } prepared by *Chymiſts*, to be taken in a leſs or more grateful quantity.

CHY'MICAL [*chymicus*, L.] of or pertaining to Chymiſtry.

CHYMICAL *Flowers*, the ſubtiler parts of bodies ſeparated from the more groſs by ſublimation in a dry form.

CHY'MIST [*chymicus*, L. *chemiſte*, Fr.] one that practiſes or is verſed in the art of *Chymiſtry*.

CHY'MISTRY [χυμία of χυμὸς, *Gr.* a juice or the purer ſubſtance of a mixed body, or, as ſome will have it, from χύω, *Gr.* to melt] an art which teaches how to ſeparate the different ſubſtances that are found in mixt bodies; as animals, plants, metals or minerals, and to reduce them to their firſt principles.

CHY'MOSIS } [of χαίνω, *Gr.* to gape] a diſtortion or
CHE'MOSIS } drawing awry of the eye-lids cauſed by an inflammation; alſo an inflammation in the *tunica cornea* of the eye.

CHYMOSIS, the art of preparing or making *Chyme*, or the ſecond concoction made in the body.

CHYMUS [χυμὸς, Gr.] any kind of juice, but eſpecially that of meat, after the ſecond digeſtion, which, being mixed with the blood, runneth through the veins, and repairs the waſte of every part.

CIACO'NA [in *Muſick Books*] a chacoon, a particular kind of air always in triple time, containing a great variety of humour, contrived to a baſs in 8 bars, play'd ſeveral times over; but not ſo confined as the baſs of a ground is allowed to vary every time, to humour the triple, and ſometimes to imitate it. Theſe airs are commonly play'd in a brisk, lively manner.

CIBA'RIOUS [*cibarius*, L.] pertaining to meet or food.

CIBO'L [*ciboule*, F.] a kind of ſmall degenerate onion.

CIBOULE'T, a young cibol.

CI'CATRICE [*cicatrix*, L.] a ſcar, ſeam or mark, remaining after a great wound or ulcer is healed.

CICATRICO'SE [*cicatricoſus*, L.] full of, or having many ſcars.

CICATRI'SIVE [with *Phyſicians*] deſiccative, and tending to form a cicatrix.

CICATRI'CULA [with *Naturaliſts*] a little ſcar, a ſmall whitiſh ſpeck in the coat of a yolk of an egg, where the

first changes towards the formation of the chick appears in a hatched egg, and is commonly called the *treddle*.

Ci'catrix [with *Surgeons*] a ſcar of a wound.

Cicatrisa'ntia [with *Surgeons*] ſuch things as by drying, binding and contracting, fill up ulcers with fleſh and cover them with a skin.

To Ci'catrize [*cicatricare*, L. *cicatriſer*, F.] to cloſe up a wound, to bring it to an eſcar.

Ci'cely or *ſweet Cicely* [with *Botaniſts*] an herb.

Ci'cer } [in *Botany*] a ſort of pulſe like chichlings;
Ci'cera } chiches or vetches, *L.*

Cicera *Tartari*, pills made of turpentine and cream of tartar, *L.*

Cicerbi'ta, a plant, a ſort of ſow-thiſtle, *L.*

Cicero'nian *Stile*, an eloquent, pure, rhetorical ſtile or manner of expreſſion, ſuch as *Cicero* the *Roman* orator uſed.

Cich, a ſort of pulſe called Cich-peas.

Ci'chlings, little ciches.

Ci'chory } [*cichorea*, L. κιχόριον, Gr.] wild En-
Su'ccory } dive.

To Ci'curate [*cicuratum*, L.] to make tame.

Cicu'ta, an herb much like our hemlock.

Cicuta'ria, common hemlock, cow-weed or cicely.

Cid, a valiant man, a great captain.

Ci'der [*cidre*, F.] a wine or drink made of apples.

Ci'derist, one who deals in or manages cider.

Ci'derkin, a liquor made of the groſs matter or cores of apples, after the cider is preſſed out.

Cida'ris, a cap of ſtate uſed among the ancient *Perſians*.

Cile'rie [with *Architects*] drapery work on pillars like the tops of leaves.

Ci'lia [*Anatomy*] the eye-brows or eye-lids, *L.*

Cilia're *Ligamentum* } [with *Anatomiſts*] a collection
Cilia'ris *Proceſſus* } of ſmall, ſlender filaments or threads, that take riſe from the inner part of the *tunica uvea* of the eye, and run thence towards the bunching out part of the cryſtalline humour, which they compaſs in and join to it.

Cili'cian [of *cilicium*, L.] of or pertaining to hair-cloth.

Cilium [in *Anatomy*] the eye-lid, properly the utmoſt edge of it, out of which the hairs grow.

Ci'ma [with *Architects*] a moulding ſomething like an S, what is now called an O G.

Cima'tium } [with *Architects*] an O G with the hol-
Cima'tum } low downwards, part of the ornament of the *Doric* Capital; it ſtands juſt above the ſquare, or hath a fillet over it.

Cime'liarch [κειμηλιάρχης, *Gr.*] the chief keeper of plate, veſtments, &c. belonging to a church; a church-warden.

Cimelia'rchy [*cimeliarchium*, L. κειμηλιάρχιον, *Gr.*] a jewel-houſe; alſo a veſtry in a church.

Cimica'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the herb flee-bane, *L.*

Ci'meter, a crooked ſword in uſe among the *Turks*.

Cimme'rian, obſcure, dark, that ſees no ſun, ſo called from the *Cimmerii* a people in *Scythia*, ſo invironed with hills and woods and thick clouds, that the ſun never penetrated to them; whence comes the proverb *Cimmerian darkneſs*, *i. e.* great obſcurity.

Cina } the ſame as *Quinquina* or the Jeſuits bark.
Cinæ }

Ci'nara } [κινάρα, *Gr.*] the artichoke, *L.*
Cy'nara }

Cinca'ter } [*quinquaginta*, L.] a man of 50 years
Cinqua'ter } of age.

Ci'ncture [*cinctura*, L.] a girdle or girding.

Cincture [in *Architecture*] a ring, liſt or orlo at the top and bottom of a column, dividing the ſhaft at one end from the baſe, and at the bottom from the capital.

Ci'nder [Sinder, *Sax.* *cineres*, L.] embers or burnt coals.

Cinefa'ction } [with *Chymiſts*] a reducing into, or
Cinera'tion } burning to aſhes.

Cineres *claviculati* [in *Chymiſtry*] aſhes made of tartar, or the lees of wine burnt.

Cineri'tia, the ſame as cineritious ſubſtance.

Cineri'tiousness [of *cineritius*, L.] aſhineſs, likeneſs to aſhes.

Cineri'tious *Subſtance* [in *Anat.*] the outward, ſoft, glandulous ſubſtance of the brain, ſo named from its aſhy colour.

Cine'rulent [*cinerulentus*, L.] full of aſhes.

Ci'ngle, a horſe-girth.

Ci'ngulum *Veneris* [in *Chiromancy*] the girdle of *Venus*, the figure of a ſemicircle drawn from a ſpace between the fore finger and middle finger to the ſpace between the middle finger and ring finger.

Ci'nnabar, red lead, a kind of Mineral; alſo vermilion; a mineral conſiſting of *Mercury* and *Sulphur*.

Cinnabar [in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſſed by theſe characters. ☿ ♂ 3

Cinnabar *Native*, is a mineral, which, while it is in the lump, is of a browniſh colour; but when pulverized, is of a very high red colour, and called Vermilion.

Cinnabar *Artificial* [with *Chymiſts*] is a Compoſition of brimſtone and quick-ſilver ſublimed together.

Cinnabar *of Antimony*, a mixture of equal parts of powdered antimony and ſublimate corroſive chymically prepared.

Ci'nnamon [קִנָּמוֹן, *Heb.* κιννάμωμον, *Gr.* *cinnamomum*, *L.*] a ſpice, the ſecond bark of a tree growing in ſome iſlands near *China*.

Cinquai'n [*Military* Term] is an ancient order of battle, by drawing up five battalions ſo as to make eight lines, viz. *van*, *main body* and *rear* in manner following, the 2d and 4th battalions form the van, the 1ſt and 5th the main body, and the 3d the rear guard or body of reſerve, *F.*

Ci'nque, the number of 5 on dice, *F.*

Cinque *foil*, five-leaved graſs, *F.*

Cinquefoils [in *Heraldry*] are five-leaved graſs, and ſignify *Vert* or *Green*.

Cinque port, a ſort of fiſhing net, ſo named from the five entrances into it; being very convenient to be us'd in any river or pond of ſwift or ſtanding water.

Cinque *Ports*, five remarkable havens lying on the eaſt parts of *England* and oppoſite to *France*, viz. *Dover*, *Haſtings*, *Hithe*, *Romney* and *Sandwich*, to which are added as appendages, *Rye* and *Winchelſea*. They are under the juriſdiction of the conſtable of *Dover* caſtle. *William* the *Conqueror* firſt eſtabliſhed theſe for the ſecurity of the coaſt, and the inhabitants of them have many immunities and privileges; as that they are exempted from paying ſubſidies; law-ſuits are try'd within their own liberties; their mayors and barons carry the canopy over a king, &c. at coronations; and are placed at a table on the King's right hand, for the greater dignity.

Lord Warden of Cinque ports, a governour of thoſe havens, who has the authority of an admiral among them, and iſſues out writs in his own name.

Ci'on [*ſcion*, F.] the ſame as the *Uvula* or little fleſhy cover of the orifice of the windpipe.

Cion [with *Gardeners*] a young ſprout, ſprig or ſucker.

Ci'perous, a kind of bulruſh.

Ci'pher [*ciffra*, L. *chiffre*, F. of סִפְרָה, *Heb.* a number] expreſs'd thus (0), a note or character which ſignifies nothing of itſelf, yet being ſet after any other figures it increaſes their value by tens.

To Ci'pher, to number or caſt up accounts.

Ciphers, flouriſhes of letters comprising a perſon's name or ſome ſhort ſentence; alſo a ſecret character agreed on between two perſons for the writing of letters to give intelligence, &c.

Cipher [with a *ſingle Key*] is one in which the ſame character is conſtantly uſed to expreſs the ſame word or letter.

Cipher [with a *double Key*] is one in which the alphabet or key is changed in each line or each word, and wherein are inſerted characters of no ſignificancy to amuſe or perplex the meaning.

Ci'ppus [with *Architects*] a pillar with an inſcription or grave-ſtone, *L.*

Ci'ppus [with *Antiquaries*] a little, low column erected in great roads or other places with an inſcription to direct the way to travellers, or to preſerve the memory of ſomething remarkable.

Cippus [in *Antiquity*] a wooden inſtrument wherewith criminals and ſlaves were puniſhed.

Ci'rce [according to the *Poets*] the daughter of *Sol* and *Perſis*, and very skilful in the nature of herbs. A famous witch whom the poets often make mention of, who having poiſoned her husband the King of *Sarmatæ*, was therefore baniſhed by her ſubjects, and in her exile, coming to *Italy*, ſhe turned *Scylla* into a ſea-monſter, and transformed the companions of *Ulyſſes* into divers ſorts of beaſts. *Mythologiſts* ſuppoſe *Circe* to be a lively repreſentation of ſenſual pleaſures, which turn men of the beſt accompliſhments into beaſts.

Circe'nsian *Games*, certain exerciſes or plays, exhibited by the ancients in the *Circus* at *Rome* in imitation of the *Olympick* games in *Greece*.

To Ci'rcinate [*circinatum*, L.] to make a circle with a pair of compaſſes.

Ci'rcinated [*circinatus*, L.] turned or compaſſed round.

Circina'tion, a circling or turning round.

Ci'rcle [*circulus*, L. *cercle*, F.] a compaſs or ring.

Circle [in *Geometry*] a plain figure bounded with one only line, and to which all the lines that can be drawn from a point in the middle of it are equal to one another.

Circle *of perpetual Apparition*, one of the leſſer circles parallel to the equator, being deſcribed by any point of the celeſtial ſphere, which toucheth the northern point of the horizon, and is carried about with the diurnal motion; all the ſtars included within this circle never ſet, but are always viſible above the horizon.

Circle *of the Equant* [in the *Ptolemaick Syſtem*] a circle deſcribed in the center of the Equant; the chief uſe of which is to find the variation of the firſt inequality.

Circles *of Excurſion*, are circles parallel to the ecliptick, and at ſuch a diſtance from it, that the excurſions of the planet towards the poles of the ecliptick may be included within it; which are fixed at 10 degrees.

Circles *of Altitude*, otherwiſe called *Almicanters*, are circles parallel to the horizon, having their common pole in the zenith, and ſtill diminiſhing as they approach the zenith.

Circles *of Latitude*, are great circles parallel to the plane of the ecliptick paſſing through the poles of it, and through every ſtar and planet.

Circles *of Longitude* [on *Globes*] are great circles paſſing through the ſtar and the pole of the ecliptick, where they determine the longitude of the ſtar, reckoned from the beginning of *Aries*. On theſe circles are reckoned the latitudes of the ſtars.

Horary Circles [in *Dialling*] are the lines which ſhew the hours on dials, tho' theſe are not drawn circular, but nearly ſtrait.

Circles *of Poſition*, are circles paſſing through the common interſections of the *horizon* and *meridian*, and through any degree of the ecliptick, or the centre of any ſtar or other point in the heavens, and are uſed for the finding out the ſituation and poſition of any ſtar, *&c.*

Circle *of perpetual Occultation* [*Aſtronomy*] a circle of a like diſtance from the equator, and contains all thoſe ſtars which never appear in our hemiſphere.

Diurnal Circles [*Aſtronomy*] are immoveable circles ſuppoſed to be deſcrib'd by the ſeveral ſtars and other points of the heavens in their diurnal rotation round the earth.

Polar Circles [*Aſtronomy*] are immoveable circles parallel to the equator, and at a diſtance from the poles equal to the greateſt declination of the ecliptick.

Parallel Circles, are ſuch as are deſcribed with the ſame point, as a pole in the ſuperficies of the ſphere, the greateſt of all theſe parallels is a great circle, and the nearer they are to one of their poles, the leſs they are.

Vertical Circles [in *Aſtronomy*] are great circles of the heavens, interſecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and conſequently are at right angles with the horizon.

Ci'rcle *of the Heavens* [*Hieroglyphically*] was adored by the ancient *Egyptians* as an expreſſion of the Divine Majeſty. The roundneſs of the elements being a reſemblance of his power and perfections; the light of his wiſdom, and the celeſtial heat of the tenderneſs of his love.

Circle [in *Phyſicks*] is underſtood among the *Schoolmen* of viciſſitude of generations ariſing one out of another.

Circle [in *Logick*] the fault of an argument that ſuppoſes the principle it ſhould prove, and afterwards proves the principle by the thing it ſeem'd to have proved.

Circles *of the Empire*, are the provinces or diviſions of the empire of *Germany*, of which there are 10 in number.

Formal Circle [in *Logick*] is that which in two reciprocal ſyllogiſms begs the *medium*, which is the next cauſe of the greater extreme.

The material Circle [in *Logick*] conſiſts of two ſyllogiſms, the former whereof proves the cauſe by the effect; and the latter, the effect by the cauſe.

Ci'rclet, a kitchen utenſil to ſet a diſh on the table.

Circocе'le [κιρσοκήλη, *Gr.*] a ſwelling of the ſeed-veſſels in the ſcrotum.

Ci'rcos [κίρκος, *Gr.*] a dilatation or ſwelling of the veins crooking or winding, and ariſing in one or more parts of the body ſo much that the veins threaten a rupture.

Ci'rcuit [*circuitus*, L.] a going about, a compaſs; alſo the journies of the judges twice a year to adminiſter juſtice in ſeveral counties.

Circuit, the circuits of the judges were firſt appointed by King *Henry* II, who in the 21ſt year of his reign divided the whole kingdom into ſix circuits appointing three judges to every circuit, who ſhould twice every year ride together, and hear and determine cauſes; which cuſtom is ſtill obſerved, tho' there is ſome alteration in the number of the judges, and ſhires of the circuits.

Circui'tion, a fetching a compaſs, or going about, *L.*

Circu'ity *of Action* [*Law* Term] a longer courſe of proceeding than is neceſſary to recover any thing ſued for.

Ci'rcular [*circularis*, L.] round, that is in the form of a circle.

Ci'rcular *Letters*, letters directed to ſeveral perſons who have the ſame intereſt in the ſame affair.

Ci'rcular *Sailing*, is that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

Circula'rity, circularneſs.

Circular *Lines*, [with *Mathematicians*] are ſuch ſtrait lines as are divided in the diviſions made in the arch of a circle, ſuch as *lines*, *tangents*, *ſecants*, &c.

Circular *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch whoſe powers end in the roots themſelves, as 5 whoſe ſquare is 25 and cube 125, and 6 whoſe ſquare is 36 and cube 216.

Circular *Velocity* [in the *New Aſtronomy*] a term ſignifying that velocity of any planet, or revolving body, that is meaſured by the arch of a circle.

To Ci'rculate [*circulatum*, L.] to go or move round.

Circula'tion, the motion of that which circulates.

Circulation [with *Chymiſts*] a particular motion given to liquors; which is excited by fire, and cauſes the vapours to riſe and fall to and fro.

Circula'tion *of the Blood*, a continual motion of it paſſing from the heart through the arteries, and returning back to the heart through the veins.

Circulato'rium [with *Chymiſts*] a glaſs-veſſel wherein the liquor infuſed, by its aſcending and deſcending, rolls about as it were in a circle, *L.*

Ci'rculatory [*circulatorius*, L.] that circulates thro' the veins.

Circulatory *Letters*, the ſame as circular letters.

Circula'tum *Minus* [with *Chymiſts*] the ſpirit of wine.

Ci'rcularness [of *circularis*, *L. circulaire*, F.] roundneſs.

Ci'rculus [with *Chymiſts*] a round inſtrument made of iron for the cutting of the neck of glaſs-veſſels. The operation is performed thus. The inſtrument being heated, is applied to the glaſs-veſſel, and is kept there till it grows hot, and then with ſome drops of cold water, or a cold blaſt upon it, it flies in pieces. And this is the way they cut off the necks of Retorts and Cucurbits.

Circulus *decennovenalis* [with *Aſtronomers*] the golden number, or a period or revolution of 19 years, invented to make the lunar year agree with the ſolar; ſo that at the end of it the new moons happen in the ſame months, and on the ſame days of the month, and the moon begins again her courſe with the ſun. This is called *Circulus Metonicus*, from *Meton* the inventor of it, and ſometimes *Ennedecateris*.

Circumage'ntes *Muſculi* [with *Anatomiſts*] certain oblique muſcles of the eyes, ſo called from their helping to wind and turn the eyes round about.

Circuma'mbient [*circumambiens*, L.] encompaſſing round, or flowing about, an epithet moſt commonly applied to the air and other fluids.

Circuma'mbientness, the encompaſſing round.

To Circuma'mbulate [*circumambulatum*, L.] to walk round about.

Circumce'llio, a vagrant, *L.*

Circumcellio'nes, a ſect of mad Chriſtians in *Africa* in St. *Auſtin*'s time, who ſtrolled about from place to place, and in order to gain repute would either lay violent hands on themſelves, or get others to kill them.

To Circumci'se [*circumciſum*, L.] to cut round about.

Circumci'sion, a cutting round about, commonly uſed for the cutting away a part of the prepuce or double skin, which covers the *Penis*, a ceremony in uſe among *Jews* and *Turks*, *F.* of *L.*

Circumclu'sion, a ſhutting or incloſing all about, *L.*

Circumdu'ctile [*circumductilis*, L.] eaſy to be led about.

Circumdu'ction, a leading about.

Circumerra'tion, a wandering about, *L.*

Circu'mference [*circumferentia*, L.] circuit or compaſs,

CIRCUMFERENCE [in *Geom.*] is the outermoſt bounding line of any plain figure; but it more properly belongs to the perimeter of a circle.

The CIRCUMFERENCE *of every Circle* [among *Geometricians*] is ſuppoſed to be divided into 360 equal parts call'd degrees, ſuppos'd to be divided into 60 equal parts call'd minutes.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR, an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying of land.

CI'RCUMFLEX [*circumflexus*, L.] bowed or bended about.

A CIRCUMFLEX [with *Grammarians*] an accent which being placed over a ſyllable makes it long, as (ˆ) in *Greek*, and (^) in *Latin*.

CIRCUMFLU'ENT } [*circumfluens* or *circumfluus*, L.]
CIRCUMFLU'OUS } flowing about

CIRCUMFLU'OUSNESS [of *circumfluus*, L.] the flowing round about.

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS [*circumforaneus*, of *circum* about and *forum* a market, *&c.* L.] that which goes or is carried about markets, *&c.*

CIRCUMFU'SED [*circumfuſus*, L.] poured or ſhed round about.

CIRCUMFU'SION, a pouring round about.

CIRCUMGYRA'TION, the wheeling motion of any body round a centre.

CIRCUMJA'CENT [*circumjacens*, L.] lying round about.

CIRCUMINCE'SSION [in *Theology*] a term uſed to expreſs the reciprocal exiſtence of the three perſons of the Trinity in each other.

CIRCUMJOVIA'LISTS [with *Aſtronomers*] *Jupiter's Satellites*, certain ſtars that attend on the planet *Jupiter*.

CIRCUMI'TION, a going about, *L.*

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, a binding or tying round about, *L.*

CIRCUMOSSA'LIS, the ſame as *Perioſteum*.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, a circuit or tone of words, uſed either when a proper term is not at hand to expreſs a thing naturally and immediately by, or when a perſon chooſes not to do it out of reſpect, *&c.*

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, a folding, winding or rolling round about.

CIRCUMPO'LAR *Stars* [with *Aſtronomers*] are ſuch ſtars as being pretty near our north pole, move around it, and in our latitude do never ſet or go below the horizon.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, a laying round about, *L.*

CIRCUMPOSITION [in *Gardening*] a kind of laying when the mould is born up to the bough, which is to be taken off by an old hat, root or ſtrong piece of old coarſe-cloth.

CIRCUMPOTA'TION, a drinking round from one to another, *L.*

CIRCUMRA'SION [with *Botaniſts*] a ſcraping or raking off the bark round about.

CIRCUMPU'LSION, the thruſting forward of bodies; which are moved by thoſe that lie round them.

CIRCUMRESI'STENCY, around reſiſting, or a reſiſtance about.

To CIRCUMSCARI'FICATE [*circumſcarificatum*, L.] to ſcarify round about.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE [*circumſcribere*, L.] to bound, limit or ſtint.

CIRCUMSCRI'BED [*circumſcriptus*, L.] written or drawn round about.

CIRCUMSCRI'BED [with *Geometricians*] a figure is ſaid to be circumſcribed, when either the angles, ſides or planes of the outward figure touch all the angles of the figure which is inſcribed.

To be CIRCUMSCRIBED *locally* [with *Philoſophers*] is ſaid of a body, when it has a certain and determinate *Ubi*, or *Place*, with reſpect to the circumambient or encompaſſing bodies. It is the ſame as *to be in place circumſcriptively*.

CIRCUMSCRI'BED *Hyperbola* [with *Mathematicians*] an *Hyperbola* that cuts its own *Aſymptotes*, and contains the parts cut off within its own proper ſpace.

CIRCUMSCRI'BEDNESS [of *circum* and *ſcriptus*, L.] the being circumſcribed.

Internal CIRCUMSCRI'PTION, is that which appertains to the eſſence and quality of every body, whereby it hath a determinate extenſion, bound and figure.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, the act of circumſcribing, *L.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTION [with *Philoſophers*] is the termination, certain limits or bounds of any natural body.

External CIRCUMSCRI'PTION, is referred to the place in which any body is confined, and is otherwiſe termed *local*.

CI'RCUMSPECT [*circumſpectus*, L.] conſiderate, wary, wiſe.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, a looking round about, warineſs, a marking and conſidering diligently.

CIRCUMSPEC'TNESS [*circumſpection*, F.] circumſpection.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY, as a thing is ſaid *to be in a place circumſpectively*, when it has a certain and determinate *Ubi*, or *Place*, with reſpect to the circumambient or encompaſſing bodies.

CIRCUMSPI'CUOUS [*circumſpicuus*, L.] to be ſeen on all ſides.

CI'RCUMSTANCE [*circumſtantia*, L.] a particular that accompanies any action, as time, place, *&c.*

CIRCUMSTANCED, that is under or attended with circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTANCES, the incidents of an event, or the particularities that accompany an action.

CIRCUMSTANCES [with *Moraliſts*] ſuch things, that tho' they are not eſſential to any action, do yet ſome way affect it.

CIRCUMSTANCES *properly moral* [in *Ethicks*] are ſuch as do really influence our actions, and render them more good or evil than they would be without ſuch circumſtances. Which writers of *Ethicks* ſum up in this verſe.

Quis, quid, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando.

CIRCUMSTANCES *purely phyſical* [in *Ethicks*] ſuch as do not connect any moral good or evil with the action; as, if a perſon kills another, whether he kill him with the right hand or the left.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY } the quality of that which
CIRCUMSTA'NTIALNESS } is circumſtantial.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE, to deſcribe a thing by or with its circumſtances.

De Circumſtantibus [*i. e.* of thoſe ſtanding about] a term uſed for the ſupplying and making up the number of jurors, in caſe any of thoſe impannelled do not appear, or thoſe who do appear are challenged by either proſecutor or priſoner. *Law* term.

CIRCUMVA'GANT [*circumvagant*, L.] wandering about.

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE, to intrench round about.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION [in *Fortification*] as *the line of Circumvallation*, is a line or trench uſually about 12 foot wide and 7 foot deep, cut by the beſiegers and bordered with a parapet or breaſt-work, ſo as to encompaſs all their camp, to defend it againſt any army that may attempt to relieve the place, and alſo to ſtop deſerters.

CIRCUMVE'CTION, a carrying about, *L.*

To CIRCUMVE'NT [*circumventum*, *Supine*, L.] to come about; alſo to over-reach, to deceive; to diſappoint.

CIRCUMVE'NTION, a diſappointing, over-reaching, deceiving; cheating, cozenage, deceit.

To CIRCUMVE'ST [*circumveſtire*, L.] to clothe about.

CIRCUMUNDULA'TION, a flowing or rolling round about after the manner of waves.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, a rolling, wheeling, or turning about, *L.*

CIRCUMVOLUTIONS [in *Architecture*] the turns of the ſpiral line of the *Ionick* volute.

CI'RCUS [in *Rome*] a ſpacious place between the mounts *Palatine* and *Aventine*, invironed with buildings in the form of a circle, for the exhibition of publick plays; round it was the amphitheatre, in which were galleries and boxes for the ſpectators to ſit or ſtand in. This was firſt begun to be built by *Tarquinius Priſcus*; but was afterwards adorn'd and render'd more ſtately and beautiful by the emperors *Claudius*, *Caligula* and *Heliogabalus*.

CI'RRI, curls or locks of hair curled or frizzled; alſo the creſt of feathers on the heads of ſome birds, *L.*

CIRRI'GEROUS [*cirriger*, L.] bearing curled locks or creſts of feathers.

CIRRI [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe fine hairs or ſprigs by which ſome plants faſten themſelves, in order to ſupport them in creeping along, as ivy, *&c.*

CIRSOCE'LE [κιρσοκήλη, of κίρσος a dilatation of a vein, and κήλη a rupture, *Gr.*] a dilatation of the ſpermatick veins, or a ſwelling of the veſſels about the teſticles, that prepare the *Semen*; ſo that it ſometimes appears like a third teſticle.

CI'RSOS [κίρσος, *Gr.*] a crooked ſwollen vein, a ſort of ſwelling, when a vein by reaſon of the ſoftneſs of its coat, is ſtretched out with much thick blood, and ſeems as if it would burſt.

CISA'LPINE, on this ſide of the *Alps*.

CISSI'TES [κισσίτης, *Gr.*] a white and ſhining precious ſtone, having the figure of ivy-leaves all over it.

CISSA'METHOS [with *Bot.*] the herb called *Helxine*, *L.*

CISSA'NTHEMUS [κισσάνθεμος, *Gr.*] the herb briony or wild-vine, *L.*

Cissoi'd [in *Geometry*] an algebraick curve, peculiarly called the *Ciſſoid* of *Diocles*, its inventor.

Ci'ssos [*κισσὸς*, *Gr.*] the herb ivy; eſpecially that which grows without a ſupport, *L.*

Ci'sta, a cheſt or coffer, *L.*

Cista, Cist, Ci'stus } [with *Surgeons*] a tumour, where the obſtructed matter collects as in a bag, which may be all taken out at once.

Cista gratiæ [*Old Law*] *i. e.* the cheſt of grace, a church-coffer where the alms-money was kept.

Ciste'rcian *Monks*, an order of monks founded in the year 1098.

Ci'stern [*ciſterna*, L.] a place under or in the ground for the preſerving of rain-water; alſo a veſſel of lead to keep a ſtock of water for houſhold uſe, an utenſil to put bottles or glaſſes in.

Cistern [with *Confectioners*] a portable inſtrument in form of a box, into which creams or jellies are put, in order to be iced over.

Ci'tadel [*citadella*, Ital. *citadelle*, F.] a fort of 4, 5 or 6 baſtions, erected near a city on the moſt advantageous ground, that it may command it, in caſe of a rebellion.

Cita'tion, a citing or quoting a paſſage out of a book, *&c.*

Citation [in *Law*] a ſummons to appear before an eccleſiaſtical judge, *F. of L.*

To Cite [*citare*, L. *citer*, F.] to quote; *in Law*, to ſummons to appear at an eccleſiaſtical court.

Citizen [*civis*, L. *citoyen*, F.] an inhabitant of a city, or a freeman of it.

Ci'tizenship, the dignity or privilege of a citizen.

Citra'go, the herb balm.

Citri'ne [of *citrinus*, L.] of or pertaining to, or of the colour of a *Pome-citron*.

Ci'tron [*citrum*, L.] a large kind of lemon.

Ci'trul [*citrulum*, L.] a kind of pumkin, or cucumber of a pumkin colour.

Citrus [in *Botany*] the citron-tree.

Ci'ttern [of *cithara*, L.] a kind of muſical inſtrument.

Ci'ty [*civitas*, L. *cité*, F.] a great walled town, but it is more eſpecially applied to a corporate town, that has a biſhop's ſee and a cathedral church.

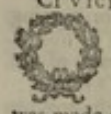
Ci'tta [with *Phyſicians*] a fault in the appetite, as when women long for things that are not fit to be eaten, as chalk, coals, *&c.* the green ſickneſs.

Ci'ves, a ſort of wild-leeks.

Ci'vet [*civette*, F. of *Zibethum*, L.] a perfume like muſk, made of the excrements of the *Civet-cat*.

Civet [with *French Cooks*] a particular way of dreſſing chickens, hares, *&c.* firſt frying them brown in lard, and then ſtewing them in broth.

Ci'vick [*civicus*, L.] belonging to a city.



Civick *Crown*, a garland that was given by the *Romans* to a brave ſoldier who had ſaved the life of a fellow citizen, or reſcued him after he had been taken priſoner. This crown was made of oaken leaves with the acorns on them, if they could be had, becauſe that tree was dedicated to *Jupiter*, who was eſteemed the protector of cities and their inhabitants.

Civil, a term oppoſite to criminal and eccleſiaſtical.

Ci'vil [*civilis*, L.] courteous, kind, well-bred.

Civil, in its general ſenſe is ſomething that reſpects the policy, publick good or repoſe of the citizens, city or ſtate.

Civil *Day* [with *Aſtron.*] is one that contains juſt 24 hours, reckoned from 12 a clock at noon or night to 12 a clock the next noon or night; in which ſpace of time the equinoctial makes daily one revolution on the poles of the world.

Civil *Death*, is when a perſon is cut off from civil ſociety by being ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment, to the gallies, or to working in the mines.

Civil *Law* [in a *proper Senſe*] is the peculiar law of any ſtate, country or city.

Civil *Law* [in its *general Senſe*] is underſtood of a body of laws, compoſed out of the beſt of the *Roman* and *Grecian* laws, which in the main was received throughout all the *Roman* dominions for upwards of 1200 years, and is ſtill obſerved in ſeveral parts of *Europe*. This body of the *Civil Law* is divided into 3 volumes; *viz.* the *Pandects* or *Digeſts*, the *Code* and the *Inſtitutes*, to which the *Authenticks* are added, theſe authenticks were the inſtitutions of the emperor *Juſtinian*.

Civil *War*, a war carried on between 2 factions in the ſame kingdom or ſtate.

Civil *Year*, is the legal year or that which is appointed by every ſtate to be uſed within its dominions, ſo termed in contradiſtinction to the natural year, which is exactly meaſured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies; and thus the year begins with us at the 25th of *March*, and always contains 365 civil days, except in the *Leap-year*, which contains 366.

Civi'lian, a doctor, profeſſor or ſtudent of the civil law.

Civi'lity, Ci'vilness } [*civilité*, F. *civilitas*, L.] civility.

Civilisa'tion [*Law* Term] a law, act of juſtice, or judgment which renders a criminal proceſs, civil.

To Ci'vilize [*civiliſer*, F.] to make civil, courteous or tractable; to ſoften or poliſh manners.

To Clack [*cletian*, *C. Brit.* *claquer*, F.] to rattle, ſnap or make a ſhrill noiſe.

Clack geese, ſee *Barnacles*.

A Clack, a prattler, a talkative perſon.

To Clack *Wool*, is to cut off the ſheeps marks, by which it weighs leſs, and yields leſs cuſtom.

Cla'dus [*Old Rec.*] a wattle or hurdle, *L.*

To Claim [*clamer*, L. *clamare*, F.] to lay claim to, to challenge or demand.

A Claim, a challenge or demand.

A Claim [in *Law*] a challenge of intereſt to any thing, that is in the poſſeſſion of another; a claim made from time to time within a year and a day to land or other thing, which on ſome accounts cannot be recovered without danger.

Clai'mable, that may be claimed.

Clair obscure [*clareſcuro*, Ital.] a term uſed in painting, for the art of diſtributing to advantage the lights and ſhadows of a picture, both to the caſting of the eye, and the effect of the whole piece.

To Cla'mber [of clyman, *Sax.*] to climb or get up.

Clame'a *admittenda in ſtiuare*, &c. a writ whereby the king commands the juſtices in *Eyre* to admit one's claim by an attorney, who is employed in the king's ſervice, and cannot come in his own perſon.

Cla'mmy [of clamean, *Sax.* to dawb with clammy matter] gluiſh, ſticking.

Cla'mminess [of clamean, *Sax.*] a being clammy.

Cla'morous [*clamoſus*, L.] noiſy, full of clamour.

Cla'morousness, of *clamor*, L. noiſineſs.

To Cla'mour [*clamare*, L.] to make a noiſe, complain of, or cry out againſt.

A Cla'mour [*clamor*, L. *clameur*, F.] a noiſe, an outcry, a bawling.

Clamp [in *a Ship*] is a piece of timber applied to a maſt or yard to ſtrengthen it, and hinder the wood from burſting.

Clamp, a little piece of wood, in the faſhion of a wheel, uſed inſtead of a pulley in a mortice.

Cla'mping [with *Joiners*] a particular manner of letting boards one into another to keep them from warping.

Clamponi'er [with *Horſemen*] a long jointed horſe, one whoſe paſterns are long, ſlender and over-pliant.

Clan [not improbably of Hann, *C. Brit.* a plat of ground, *i. e.* thoſe that dwell upon the ſame ſpot of ground] a family or tribe among the *Scots*.

Cla'ncular [*clancularius*, L.] ſecret, private.

Clande'stine [*clandeſtinus*, L.] done in ſecret, private, or hugger mugger, without the knowledge of parents or ſuperiors, contrary to the prohibitions of the law.

A Clang [*clangor*, L.] the ſound of a trumpet.

To Clang [*clangere*, L.] to ſound like a trumpet.

To Clap [clappan, *Sax.* klappen, *Du.*] to beat with the hand; to make a noiſy ſound by hitting againſt any thing.

To Clap *one*, to clap the hands by way of applauſe; alſo to give one the venereal diſeaſe.

A Clap [*clapoir*, F.] a ſwelling in the groin and privities.

A Clap, a noiſe by hitting againſt.

A Clap [with *Falconers*] the nether part of the beak of an hawk.

Clap board, a board ready cut for the cooper's uſe.

Clap *net*, &c. a device for catching of larks.

A Clap *Trap*, a name given to the rant and rhimes that dramatick poets, to pleaſe the actors, let them go off with; as much as to ſay, a trap to catch a clap by way of applauſe from the ſpectators at a play.

Cla'ppers *of Coney*, a place under ground, where rabbets breed.

Clapping [of clappan, *Sax.*] a ſtriking together of the hands, *&c.*

Cla-

CLARENCIE'UX, the ſecond king at arms appointed by king *Edw.* IV. on the death of his brother the duke of *Clarence*, his office is to marſhal and diſpoſe the funerals of all knights and eſquires on the ſouth of the river *Trent*.

CLA'RET [prob. of *clarus*, L. *clear*] a general name of the red wines in *France*.

CLARE'TUM [*Old Law*] a liquor made of wine and honey, clarified by boiling.

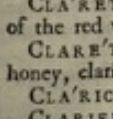
CLA'RICORDS, a kind of muſical inſtrument.

CLARIFICA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is the making of liquors or juices clearer.

To CLA'RIFY [*clarificare*, L. *clarifier*, F.] to render liquors, ſyrups, *&c.* clearer; alſo to grow clear.

CLARIGA'TION [in the *Roman Law*] a demand of ſatisfaction for an injury offered or done, and a proclaiming of war thereupon; alſo a letter of mart or repriſal, *L.*

CLA'RION [*clario*, L.] a ſort of ſhrill trumpet.



CLA'RION [in *Heraldry*] ſee the figure.

CLA'RITY [*claritas*, L.] clearneſs, brightneſs.

CLARMA'RTHEN [*Scotch Law*] a term uſed for the warranting ſtolen goods.

CLARO OBSCURO, the ſame as *clair obſcure*; alſo a deſign conſiſting of only 2 colours, black and white, or black and yellow.

To CLASH [**klekken**, *Du.*] not improbably of κλάζω, *Gr.*] to make a confuſed noiſe, to beat againſt; to wrangle, to diſagree.

CLA'SIS [of κλάω, *Gr.* to break] a fracture, *Anat.*

CLA'SHING, a noiſe of 2 ſwords, *&c.* one hitting againſt another; alſo a diſagreement.

To CLASP [prob. of cleoſan, *Sax.* or of **ghekpen**, *Du.*] to buckle; alſo to embrace.

A CLASP [**ghekpe**, *Du.*] a ſort of faſtening for a garment, a ſleeve, *&c* as a buckle.

CLA'SPERS [with *Bot.*] thoſe tendrels, ligaments or threads wherewith certain plants take hold of trees or other things near them, for their ſupport.

CLASP *Nails*, a ſort of nails whoſe heads are brought into a narrow compaſs, ſo that they will ſink into the wood.

CLASS [*claſſis*, L.] a form in a ſchool; an order or rank; alſo a diſtribution of perſons and things according to their ſeveral degrees and natures; alſo an aſſembly of divines in the proteſtant church of *France*.

CLA'SSICK } [*claſſicus*, L.] of or pertaining to a de-
CLA'SSICAL } gree or claſs.

To CLA'TTER [prob. of **klatteren**, *Du.*] to make a rattling noiſe.

A CLA'TTER [of cleaꝛuꝑ, *Sax.*] a rattling noiſe.

CLA'TTERING [clatꝛunȝe, *Sax.*] a clatter.

CLARI'SONOUS [*clariſonus*, L.] ſounding loud or ſhrill.

CLA'RITUDE [*claritudo*, L.] clearneſs, ſplendour, brightneſs.

CLA'THRATED [*clathratus*, L.] croſs-barred.

CLAU'DENT [*claudens*, L.] ſhutting or cloſing.

CLAUDENT *Muſcles* [*Anat.*] certain muſcles which ſhut the eye-lids, being placed between the inner membrane of that part, and the fleſhy membrane.

CLAU'DERE [in *Ancient Deeds*] to turn open fields into cloſes or incloſures.

CLAUDICA'TION, a halting or going lame, *L.*

CLAVECY'MBAL [*clavio cymbalo*, Ital.] an harpſichord.

CLAVELLA'TUS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb trinity or hearts-eaſe, *L.*

CLA'VER *Graſs* } [cleꝛeꝛ-ꝑyꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] a kind of 3
CLO'VER *Graſs* } leaved graſs, that bears a flower.

CLA'VES *Inſulæ* [*q. d.* the keys of the *Iſland*] a term uſed in the *Iſle* of *Man*, for 12 perſons to whom all doubtful and weighty caſes are referred.

CLAVI'A, a Mace, as *ſerjentia claviæ* [*Old Law*] the ſergeancy of the mace.

CLA'VICLES [with *Anat. claviculi*, L.] the 2 channel bones; 2 ſmall bones which faſten the ſhoulder-bones, and breaſt-bone, and are as it were a key ſituated at the baſis or bottom of the neck, above the breaſt.

CLAVICULA [with *Botaniſts*] the tendre or young ſhoot of a vine, which takes hold of any thing it can reach, *L.*

CLAVI'CULÆ [with *Anat.*] 2 little bones that are ſituated at the baſis of the neck above the breaſt, on each ſide one.

CLAVI'GEROUS [of *clava* a club, and *gero*, L.] bearing a club.

CLAVIGEROUS [of *clavis* a key, and *gero*, L.] bearing a key.

CLA'VIS a key; alſo the direction to the opening and decyphering a cypher, or any ſecret writing.

CLAVIS [with *Phyſicians*] a pain in a ſmall part of the head, uſually a little above the eyes, which ſeems as if the part were bored with an augre.

CLAVUS, a nail or ſpike, *L.*

CLAU'SE [*clauſa*, L.] an article or concluſion, a proviſo or condition made in a contract, or put into any inſtrument.

CLAUSE *Rolls*, certain rolls or deeds laid up in the *Tower* of *London*, and containing ſuch records as were committed to cloſe writs.

CLAU'SICK } the claw-ſickneſs or foot-rot in ſheep.
CLAU'SIKE }

CLAU'STRAL, pertaining to a cloiſter.

CLAUSTU'RA [*O. L.*] bruſh-wood for fences or hedges.

CLAU'SUM *fregit* [*Law* Term] which ſignifies as much as an action of treſpaſs, and ſo ſtiled, becauſe in the writ ſuch an one is ſummoned to anſwer, *quare clauſum fregit*, why he committed ſuch a treſpaſs, as to break an incloſure.

CLAUSUM *Paſchæ* [*Old Statutes*] the *utas*, or 8th day after *Eaſter*; ſo called becauſe it finiſhes or cloſes that feſtival.

CLAU'SURE [*clauſura*, L.] an incloſure, *&c.*

CLA'VUS [with *Oculiſts*] a little hard ſwelling in the corner of the eye.

CLAVUS [with *Phyſicians*] the ſame as *clavis*.

CLAVUS [among the *Romans*] a band or fillet of purple, either broader or narrower, according to the dignity of the perſon.

To CLAW [claꝛan, *Sax.* and **klawen**, *Du.*] to ſcratch or tear.

A CLAW [claꝛe, *Sax.* **klaw**, *Teut.*] the nail of a fowl's-foot.

CLA'WA [*Old Rec.*] a cloſe or ſmall encloſure.

CLA'Y [**klepe**, *Du.*] a ſort of fat clammy earth.

CLA'YES [in *Fortification*] a ſort of wattles made of ſtakes interwoven with oſiers, *&c.* having earth heaped upon them to cover lodgments; they are alſo laid in ditches that have been drained, and on marſhy grounds to render them firm and paſſable.

To CLEAN, ſee *to cleanſe*.

CLEAN [clæne, *Sax.*] pure, free from filth.

CLEANNESS [clænneȝȝe, *Sax.*] pureneſs, freeneſs from filth.

CLEANLY [clænlic, *Sax.*] clean, pure.

CLEA'NLINESS [clæanlicneȝȝe, *Sax.*] cleanneſs.

To CLEANSE [clænſian, *Sax.*] to make clean or free from filth.

To CLEAR [of *clarus*, L. *clair*, F.] fair, fine, pure.

CLEAR [with *Architects*] inſide work of a houſe.

To CLEAR [*Mil.* Term] as, *to clear the trenches*, is to beat out thoſe that guard them.

CLEAR *ſighted*, which has a quick ſight; alſo that is of a ſharp ready wit, or a piercing judgment.

CLEAR-*Viſion* [in *Opticks*] is cauſed by a great quantity of rays in the ſame pencil, inlightening the correſpondent points of the image ſtrongly and vigorouſly.

CLEA'RNESS [*clarté*, F. *claritas*, L.] a being clear.

CLE'AT [in a *Ship*] a piece of wood faſtened on the yard arm, to prevent the ropes from ſlipping off the yards.

To CLEAVE [cleoȝan, *Sax.*] to ſtick faſt; alſo to ſplit in pieces.

CLE'AVER [of cleoȝan, *Sax.*] one who cleaves; alſo a butcher's chopping-knife.

CLEA'VERS, an herb, called alſo clivers.

CLE'CHE } [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Cletchee*;
CLETCHE'E } ſome ſay it is an ordinary pierced throughout, *i. e* when the whole figure is ſo perforated, that the chief ſubſtance is loſt, and nothing is viſible but the very edges: but *Colombiere* ſays, it is a croſs, ſpreading from the center towards the extremities, which are very wide, and then end in an angle, in the middle of the extremity, by lines drawn from the two points that make the breadth, till they come to join, as repreſented in the figure annexed.



CLE'DONISM [of κλήδων a rumour, and *avis* a bird] a ſort of divination among the ancients, ſuppoſed to be much the ſame as *Ornithomancy*.

CLEES, the 2 parts of the foot of beaſts, which are cloven-footed.

A CLEFT, a cleaved place, an opening or chink.

CLEFTS [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe in the heels.

CLEI'DES [κλεῖδες, *Gr.*] keys.

CLEI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the *clavicles* or channel-bone, joined on each side to the top of the breaſt, and to the ſhoulder-blade, the neck or throat-bone.

CLEI'DION [κλειδίον, *Gr.*] the ſame as *clavicula*.

CLE'MA } [κλῆμα, *Gr.*] a twig or ſpray of a
CLEMATI'TIS } tree, a young branch or ſhoot.

CLEMA'TITIS [with *Botaniſts*] is more eſpecially applied to ſeveral plants that are full of twigs as the vine, *&c.*

CLE'MATITIS *Daphnoides* [*Botany*] the herb periwinkle.

CLEMATI'TIS *paſſa flora*, the paſſion flower, *L.*

CLEMATI'TIS [κληματίτης, *Gr.*] an herb, whoſe leaves are like ivy, a ſort of birthwort, *L.*

CLE'MENCY [*clementia*, L.] gentleneſs, graciouſneſs, mercifulneſs.

CLE'MENT [*clemens*, L.] mild, gentle, courteous.

CLE'MENTNESS [*clemence*, F. *clementia*, L.] gentleneſs, courteſy.

CLE'MENTINE, one who has been 9 years a ſuperior, and afterwards ceaſes to be ſo, and becomes a private monk under a ſuperior.

CLEMENTI'NES, a certain body of the canon-law, being certain decretals or conſtitutions of pope *Clement*, enacted in the council of *Vienna*, and added to the end of the third volume called *ſextum*.

To CLENCH, to bend or faſten by beating down the point of a nail, bolt, *&c.*

CLENCH *Bolts* [in a *Ship*] iron pins clenched at the ends where they come through.

CLENCH *Nails*, a ſort of nails, that will drive without ſplitting the board, and alſo draw without breaking.

CLEO'MA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb ſpear-wort or bane-wort, *L*

CLEP [*Scotch Law* Term] a form of claim, liber or petition.

CLE'PED [of clepian, *Sax.* to call] called or named.

CLEPSY'DRA [κλεψύδρα, *Gr.*] an inſtrument anciently in uſe to meaſure time, by the gentle running of water through a paſſage out of a veſſel into an hour-glaſs.

CLERGY [*clerus*, L. of κλῆρος, *Gr.* lot or patrimony] the whole body of the church-men, who take upon them the miniſterial function.

CLERGY [in *Law*] the appeal of a clerk or clergy, or his appeal to an indictment; for in ancient times a clergyman being convicted of felony before a ſecular judge, was allowed the privilege *to pray his clergy*; that is, to pray that he might be delivered to his ordinary to clear himſelf; but this privilege afterwards was allowed to all perſons convicted of ſuch felony, as this benefit was granted for. This privilege was, that if the priſoner being ſet to read a verſe or two in a *Latin* book, in a *Gothick* black character, commonly called a neck-verſe, and the ordinary of *Newgate* anſwered to the court, *Legit ut clericus*, i. e. he reads like a clerk or ſcholar, he was only burnt in the hand and ſet free; but by a late act of parliament, the *clergy*, or *benefit of the clergy*, has been taken away in moſt caſes, except *Bigamy* and *Manſlaughter*.

CLE'RICAL [*clericus*, L.] of or pertaining to a clergyman.

CLE'RICO *admittendo*, a writ directed to the biſhop for the admitting of a clerk to a benefice upon a *re-admittas*, tried and found for the party who procured the writ.

CLE'RICO *capto per ſtatutum*, *&c.* a writ directed to the biſhop for the delivery of a clerk out of priſon, who is in cuſtody upon the breach of a ſtatute merchant.

CLERICO *convicto commiſſo*, *&c.* a writ for the delivering a clerk to his ordinary, who was formerly convicted of felony, by reaſon his ordinary did not challenge him according to the privileges of clerks.

CLERICO *infra ſacros ordines*, *&c.* a writ directed to the bailiffs, *&c.* who have thruſt a bailiwick or beadleſhip upon one in holy orders, charging them to releaſe him again.

CLE'RICUS, a clerk or clergy-man.

CLERICUS, ſometimes ſignified a ſecular prieſt, as diſtinguiſhed from a religious or regular one.

CLERICUS *ſacerdotis*, a pariſh-clerk or inferior aſſiſtant to the prieſt, who formerly uſed to take an oath of fidelity from ſuch a ſervant.

CLERK [*clericus*, L.] a title appropriated firſt to the clergy-men or miniſters of the church; ſecondly, to ſuch as by their function or courſe of life uſe their pen in any courts or elſewhere.

CLERK *attaint* [in *Law*] a clerk who has his clergy allowed him, having prayed it after judgment.

CLERK *Convict*, is one who prays his clergy before judgment.

CLERK [in a *Gaming-houſe*] one who is a check upon the puff, to take care that he ſinks none of the money given him to play with.

CLERK [of the *Acts* belonging to the *Navy*] an officer, who receives and enters the commiſſions and warrants of the lord admiral, and regiſters the acts and orders of the commiſſioners of the navy.

CLERK [of *Aſſize*] an officer who writes all things judicially done by the juſtices of aſſize in their circuit.

CLERK *of the Check* [in the *King's-Court*] an officer who has the check and controllment of the yeomen of the guard, and all other ordinary yeomen or uſhers belonging to the king, *&c.* either giving leave or allowing their abſence or attendance, or diminiſhing their wages for the ſame.

CLERK [*of the Crown*] an officer of the court of *King's-Bench*, who frames and records all indictments againſt traitors, felons and other offenders there arraigned upon any publick crime.

CLERK *of the Crown* [in the court of *Chancery*] an officer who continually attends upon the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, either in his proper perſon or his deputy, upon ſpecial matters of ſtate: alſo all general pardons upon grants of them at the king's coronation; or at a parliament, the writs of parliament, *&c.* are returned into his office; he alſo makes ſpecial pardons, and writs of execution upon bond of ſtatute ſtaple forfeited.

CLERK *of the Errors* [in the *King's-Bench*] an officer who tranſcribes and certifies the records of ſuch cauſes in that court, into the *Exchequer*, if the cauſe or action were by bill.

CLERK *of the Eſſoigns* [in the court of *Common-Pleas*] an officer who keeps the *Eſſoign Roll*, provides the parchment, cuts it into rolls, delivers them to the proper officers, and receives them again when written.

CLERK *of the Eſtreats* [in the office of the *Exchequer*] an officer who receives the Eſtreats out of the *Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office*, and writes them out to be levy'd for the king.

CLERK *of the Hamper* } [in the *Chancery*] an officer
CLERK *of the Hanaper* } who receives all money due to the king's majeſty for the ſeals of charters, patents, commiſſions and writs; and likewiſe fees due to the officers for enrolling and examining the ſame. He is obliged to attend on the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, in term time daily, and at all times of ſealing.

CLERK *of the Juries* } [in the court of *Common-*
CLERK *of the Curata Writs* } *Pleas*] an officer who makes out the writs called *Habeas Corpora*, and *Diſtringas* for the appearance of the jury either in court or at the aſſizes, after that the jury is impannelled or returned upon the *Venire facias*.

CLERK *or Marſhal* [of the *King's Houſe*] an officer who attends the marſhal in his court, and records all his proceedings.

CLERK *of the Market* [of the *King's Houſe*] an officer whoſe duty is to take charge of the king's meaſures, and to keep the ſtandards of them; that is, examples of all the meaſures that ought to be through the land.

CLERK *of the Nichils* [in the *Exchequer*] an officer who makes a roll of all ſuch ſums as are nichiled by the ſheriff, upon their eſtreats of green-wax, and delivers them into the office of the *Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer*, in order to have execution done upon them for the king.

CLERK [of the *Parliament*] one who records all things done in the court of parliament, and engroſſes them fairly into parchment rolls, for the better preſerving them to poſterity. There are 2 of theſe, one of the *Houſe* of *Lords*, and the other of the *Commons*.

CLERK *of the Outlawries* [in the court of *Common-Pleas*] an officer who is deputy to the king's attorney general, for making out the writs of *Capias Utlegatum*.

CLERK *of the Peace* [belonging to the *Seſſions of the Peace*] an officer who in the ſeſſions reads the indictments, enrolls the acts, draws the proceſs, *&c.*

CLERK *of the Pell* [in the *Exchequer*] an officer who enters tellers bills into a parchment-roll called *Pellis Receptorum*, and alſo makes another roll of payment called *Pellis Exituum*, in which he enters down by what warrant the money was paid.

CLERK *of the Petty Bag* [in *Chancery*] of theſe officers there are 3, and the maſter of the rolls is their chief: their office is to record the return of all inquiſitions out of every ſhire; all liveries granted in the court of wards, all *ouſter les mains*, to make all patents for cuſtomers, gaugers, controllers, *&c.* ſummons of the nobility and

burgeſſes

burgeſſes to parliament; commiſſions to knights of the ſhire for ſeizing of ſubſidies, &c.

Clerk *of the Pipe* [in the *Exchequer*] an officer who receives all the accounts and debts due to the King, being drawn out of the remembrancer's office, and enters them down into the great roll, and writes ſummons to ſheriffs to levy the ſaid debts.

Clerk *of the Pleas* [in the *Exchequer*] is an officer in whoſe office the officers of the court upon ſpecial privileges belonging to them ought to ſue or be ſued upon any action.

Clerk [of the *Privy Seal*] of theſe officers there are four who attend the *Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal*, or the principal ſecretary if there be no privy ſeal; and alſo to make out *privy ſeals* upon any ſpecial occaſion of his Majeſty's affairs.

Clerk [of the *Sewers*] an officer belonging to the commiſſioners of ſewers, who is to write down all things that they do by virtue of their commiſſion.

Clerk [of the *Signet*] an officer who continually attends upon the principal ſecretary of ſtate, and has the cuſtody of the privy ſignet, which is as well for ſealing his Majeſty's private letters, and alſo ſuch grants as paſs his Majeſty's hand by bills ſigned; of theſe there are four.

Clerk *of the King's ſilver* [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer who receives all the fines, after they have been with the *cuſtos brevium*, &c.

Clerk *of the Treaſury* [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer who has the charge of keeping the records of *Niſi prius*, has the fees due for all ſearches, the certifying of all records into the king's bench, when writs of error are brought; makes out writs of *ſuperſedeas de non moleſtando*.

Clerk [of the *King's great Wardrobe*] an officer of the King's houſe that keeps an account in writing of all things belonging to the King's wardrobe.

Clerk *of the Warrants* [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff and defendant, and enrolls all deeds of indentures of bargain and ſale, acknowledged in court or before any judge of the court.

Clerk *of the Superſedeas*, an officer of the court of *Common Pleas*, who makes out writs of *Superſedeas* (upon the defendant's appearing to the exigent) whereby the ſheriff is forbid to return the exigent.

Cle'romancy [of κλῆρος and μαντεία divination] a ſoothſaying or fortune-telling by lots.

Clero'nomy [*cleronomia*, L. of κληρονομία, *Gr.*] an heritage.

Cleve, Clif or Clive at the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be a rock or ſide of a hill, as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff*.

Clever [probably of *leger*, F.] who has the knack of doing or deviſing a thing; skilful, ingenious, neat-handed.

Clever *fellow*, one that has a knack at doing or deviſing any thing.

Clew [clỳpe, *Sax.*] a bottom of yarn, thread, &c.

To have a great Clew [*Sea* Term] ſaid of a ſail, when it comes goaring or ſloping off by degrees, and is broader at the clew than at the earing, which is the end of the bolt-rope, in which the ſail is ſow'd.

To ſpread a great Clew [*Sea* Term] is ſaid of a ſhip that has a very long yard, and ſo takes up much canvaſs in her ſails.

Clew *Garnet* [in a *Ship*] a rope which is made faſt to the clew of a ſail, and from thence runs in a block or pully faſten'd to the middle of the main and fore yard; the uſe of it is to hale up the clew of the ſail cloſe to the middle of the yard in order to its being furled.

Clew *Line* [in a *Ship*] is the ſame to the top-ſails and ſprit-ſails, that the clew-garnet is to the main and fore-ſail.

Cley, a hurdle for penning and folding of ſheep.

Cley'es [*q.* claws, or of χηλαί, *Gr.* crabs claws] the claws of a lobſter.

To Click, *To go* Click *clack* [probably of **clicken**, *Du.*] to make a noiſe as a watch, &c. does.

Cli'cker, a ſervant to a ſaleſman, ſhoo-maker, &c. who ſtands at the ſhop-door to invite cuſtomers.

Cli'cket [*cliquet*, F.] the knocker of a door; alſo a lizard's clapper.

Cli'cketing [with *Hunters*] a term us'd of a fox, who is ſaid to go a clicketing when he is deſirous of copulation.

Cli'ent [*cliens*, L.] one that retains a lawyer or proctor to plead his cauſe, *F.*

Client, a *Roman* citizen, who put himſelf under the protection of ſome great man, who was ſtiled his patron.

Clientе'ls, perſons who were under protection and vaſſalage.

Cliff, Clift [cli*f*, *Sax.* of *clivus*, L.] the ſide or pitch of a hill, a cragged mountain or broken rock on the ſea-coaſts.

Cliff [in *Muſick*] a certain character or mark placed on one ſide of the lines, from the ſeat of which the proper places of all other notes in any tune or ſong are diſcovered by proving the ſaid notes from thence, according to the ſcale of the *Gam-ut*, in which are contained three ſeptenaries of letters, G. A. B. C. D E F. Which letters ſet at the beginning of every rule and ſpace, ſerve to expreſs as many *cliffs* or *keys*; but only four of theſe are uſed, and placed at the beginning of the ſtaves of every leſſon.

F Faut Cliff [in *Muſick*] is the firſt cliff, and is marked thus 𝄢, being only proper for the baſs or lower part.

C Sol Faut Cliff [in *Muſick Books*] is marked thus 𝄡, and is the ſecond cliff, and is peculiar to the inner or middle parts, as the tenor or counter-tenor.

G Sol Reut Cliff [in *Muſick Books*] is the third cliff, and is thus marked 𝄡 on the loweſt line but one, which belongs only to the treble or higheſt part.

B Cliff and B Fa Bemi Cliff is applied to all parts indifferently, its property being only to ſhew when notes are to be ſung or play'd flat, or when ſharp. The *B--fa* or *B--flat* is diſtinguiſhed by this character (♭), and the *B--mi* or *B--ſharp* is thus expreſſed ♯.

Clift [with *Horſemen*] is a deficiency in the new, ſoft and rough, uneven hoof, that grows on horſes feet upon the hoof-caſt.

Climacte'rical [κλιμακτηρικὸς, *Gr.*] aſcending like a ladder.

Climacte'rical *Year*, are certain critical years, wherein, according to *Aſtrologers*, there is ſome very notable alteration in the body to ariſe, and a perſon ſtands in great danger of death, as the 7th year, the 21ſt (made up of 3 times 7) the 27th (made up of 3 times 9) and the 81ſt (made up of 9 times 9.) Thus every 7th or 9th year is ſaid to be climacterical.

Grand Climacte'ricks, are the 63d and 81ſt years, wherein, if any ſickneſs happens, it is look'd upon to be very dangerous.

Clime, Cli'mate [*clima*, L. *climat*, F. of κλίμας, *Gr.*] a part or portion of the earth lying between two circles parallel to the equator; and where there is half an hour's difference in the longeſt day in ſummer.

Clime, Climate [with *Aſtronomers*] for the diſtinction of places and different temperature of air, according to their ſituation, the whole globe is divided into 48 climates, 24 northern, and 24 ſouthern, according to the increaſe of half an hour in the longeſt day in ſummer.

Clima'tias [κλιμάτιας, *Gr.*] a kind of earthquake that moves ſidelong, and lays all flat that is before it.

Climax [κλῖμαξ, *Gr.* a ladder] a Rhetorical figure call'd in *Latin*, *Gradatio*, *i. e.* a proceeding ſtep by ſtep or gradually from one thing to another, as that of *Cicero* to *Catiline*, *Nihil agis*, *nihil moliris*, *nihil cogitas*; *quod ego non audiam*, *quod ego non videam planeque ſentiam*.

To Climb [clỳman, *Sax.*] to creep up by little and little, or ſtep by ſtep.

Virginian Climber [with *Botaniſts*] a ſhrub, the *Virginian* ivy.

To Clinch [probably of *clingere*, L.] to gripe hard with the fiſt.

Clinch, a ſmart and witty expreſſion.

Clinch [of a *Cable*] that part of a cable which is ſeized or made faſt to the ring of the anchor.

Cli'ncher, an ingenious witty perſon, who makes ſmart repartees.

Clincher [*Sea* Term] a ſmall ſhip, bark or boat, whoſe planks are laid one over another.

Cli'nching [*Sea* Term] the ſlight calking of a veſſel when foul weather is expected about the harbour; which is by driving a little oakam into the ſeams to keep out the water.

To Cling [of **klinger**, *Dan.* of *clingere*, L.] to ſtick cloſe to.

Cli'nging, Cli'ngy [of *clingens*, L.] apt to cling, clammy.

Cli'nic [of κλίνη a bed] it is now uſed for a quack or nurſe who pretends to have learnt the method of curing diſeaſes by attending on the ſick.

CLI'NICK [of κλίνω, *Gr.*] that part of phyſick that reſpects bed-rid people.

CLI'NICAL } [κλινικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to bed-rid
CLI'NICK } people.

CLI'NICUS [κλινικὸς, *Gr.*] a phyſician or nurſe who attends bed-rid perſons; alſo a bearer who carries the dead to the grave.

To CLINK, to ring or ſound like metal.

CLINOI'DES *Apophyſes* [of κλίνη a bed, and εἶδος form] are four proceſſes on the middle of the *os ſphenoides*, forming a cavity, called *Sella Turcica*, in the middle of that bone in which the *glandula pituitaria* is ſeated.

CLINOPO'DIUM [of κλίνη a bed, and πούς, *Gr.* the foot] the herb Puliol.

CLI'O [Κλειὼ, *Gr.*] one of the nine muſes, feigned to be the firſt inventreſs of hiſtory and heroick poetry.

To CLIP [clippan, *Sax.* klippen, *Du.*] to cut about or to cut ſmall.

CLI'PPINGS, ſmall pieces clipt off from any thing.

CLITO'RIS [with *Anatomiſts*] a part in the *pudendum muliebre*, about the ſize of the *uvula*, which is ſeated before, and whoſe ſubſtance conſiſts of two ſpongy bodies, like thoſe of the *Penis*; the end of it being alſo called *Præputium*.

CLI'VERS, an herb.

CLIVO'SE [*clivoſus*, L.] full of cliffs, ſteep and hanging downwards.

CLIVUS, the ſteep deſcent of an hill; a cliff, *L.*

CLOAK } [*Minſheu* derives it from καλύπτω, *Gr.* to co-
CLOKE } ver; but *Skinner* of Lach, *Sax.*] an upper looſe garment worn over the clothes in rainy cold weather; alſo a colour, blind or pretence.

TO CLOATH } [of claþ, *Sax.*] to furniſh or cover with
To CLOTHE } cloaths.

To be CLOATHED [ſpoken of a *Maſt*] is when the ſail is ſo long as to reach down to the gratings of the hatches, ſo that no wind can blow below the ſail.

CLOCK [cluꝺꝺa, *Sax.* klocke, *Dan. clocke*, F. glocke, *Teut.* a bell] a machine for the meaſuring of time.

CLOCK-*making* [cluꝺꝺa ȝmiþcnaſt, *Sax.*] the art.

A CLOCK, an inſect, a cock-chafer, a beetle or dor.

A CLOD [cluþ, *Sax.* klot, *Du.*] a lump.

CLO'DDINESS [cluþþineſſe, *Sax.*] being full of clods.

CLOD *Salt* [at the *Salt Works*] a cake that ſticks to the bottom of the pan, and is taken out once in 24 hours.

To CLOD, to gather into clods or lumps.

CLOF } [of clouȝh, *Sax.* a fiſſure or open paſſage in
CLOUGH } the ſide of a mountain] being added to
CLOW } the name of a place, intimates it to have been ſuch a ſort of a place, as *Cloughton*.

CLOG [probably of *leg*] a piece of wood, *&c.* faſtened on the legs of beaſts to prevent them from running aſtray.

CLOG [in a *Figurative* Senſe] a load, a let, a hindrance.

To CLOG, to hinder, *&c.*

CLO'GGINESS }
CLO'GGINGNESS } a being apt to clog or hinder.

CLOGS, a ſort of pattens without rings.

CLOI'STER [*cloiſtre*, F. kloſter, *Dan.* of *clauſtrum*, L.] a place in a monaſtery with piazza's round it; alſo the monaſtery itſelf.

To CLOISTER *up*, to ſhut or pen up; to confine in a place.

CLOKE. See *Cloak*.

CLOMB } [of clȳman, *Sax.*] climbed or got up.
CLO'MBEN } *Milton.*

CLOSE, thick, near, as houſes are; dark, hidden, reſerved.

To CLOSE [clȳȝan, *Sax.*] to conclude or end; to agree with; alſo ſpoken of a wound, to tend to healing.

CLOSE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies any thing cloſed or incloſed, and is uſed to ſignify the cloſe bearing of the wings of ſuch birds as are generally addicted to flight, as the eagle, falcon, *&c.* but it is not uſed of the peacock, dunghil-cock, *&c.* It is alſo uſed of horſe-barnacles or bits, when they are not extended, as they are uſually born, as a barnacle-cloſe; and alſo of an helmet, as an *helmet-cloſe*, *i. e.* with the viſor down.

To CLOSE *a paſſage juſtly* [with *Horſemen*] is when a horſe ends a paſſade with a demivolt in good order, well narrowed and bounded, and terminates upon the ſame line, upon which he parted; ſo that he is ſtill in a condition to part from the hand handſomly, at the very laſt time or motion of his demivolt.

A CLOSE, concluſion, end or iſſue.

CLO'SED *behind* [in *Horſes*] an imperfection in the hind quarters.

A CLOSE [*cloſ*, F.] a piece of ground ſenced or hedged about.

CLOSE [in *Muſick*] is either the end of an imperfect ſtrain, which is called an *imperfect cloſe*; or the end of a leſſon or tune, called a perfect cloſe.

CLOSE *Fights* [in a *Ship*] are bulk heads put up fore and aft in a cloſe fight for the men to ſtand behind them ſecure.

To CLOSE *an account*, is to make an end of it or ſhut it up, by drawing a line, *&c.* when no more is to be added to it.

CLO'SENESS [of clȳȝan, *Sax.* to cloſe] the being cloſe.

CLO'SET [probably of *cloſe*] a ſmall appartment in, or adjoining to a room.

CLOSET [in *Heraldry*] is the half of the bar; and the bar ſhould contain the fifth part of the eſcutcheon.

CLO'SETTING, private conſultations or intrigues of the cabinet council of a king, *&c.*

CLOSH [with *Husbandmen*] a diſtemper in the feet of cattle: alſo called the *Founder*.

CLOSHE [*Old Statute*] the game called nine-pins, forbidden by a ſtatute, *anno* 17 of King *Edward* IV.

CLOT [cluþ, *Sax.*] a clod or lump.

CLO'TTED, in clods or lumps.

CLOTH [claþ, *Sax.*] the material of which garments are made.

CLOTH [*Sea* Term] a ſhip is ſaid *to ſpread much cloth*, when ſhe has broad ſails.

CLOT-BURR } [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of plant.
CLOTH-BURR }

CLO'THIER [of claþian, *Sax.* to clothe] a cloth-worker.

CLO'THO [of κλώθω, *Gr.* to ſpin] one of the three deſtinies, who, as the poets feign, cuts the thread of man's life.

CLO'TTERED [klotteren, *Du.*] concreted, as blood, *&c.* when cold.

CLOUDS [whence they take their name is not certainly determined; *Somnerus* derives them of cluþ, *Sax.* a lump or clod, *q. d.* clodded vapours; but *Minſheu* of *claudere*, L. to ſhut up, becauſe they ſhut up the ſun from us.] It is a queſtion among philoſophers, whether clouds or thick fogs are compound alike, or whether there is ſomething more in the clouds than there is in the thick fogs: Some are of opinion, that the clouds are groſſer than all fogs, and that they are compoſed of flakes of ſnow, rather than particles of water, ſuch as fogs are made of. Others again are of opinion, that the clouds are only a cloſer ſort of fogs. And indeed thoſe fogs that hang upon the tops of very high hills, appear to people that are on plains to be all one with the clouds; tho' thoſe that are at them perceive nothing but a thick fog. Clouds then are formed of vapours raiſed from water or moiſture, or thoſe exhalations that aſcend from the earth, and are no other than ſmall bubbles detach'd from the waters by the power of the ſolar or ſubterraneous heat, or both. And being lighter than the atmoſphere, are buoy'd up thereby till they become of an equal weight therewith in ſome of its regions aloft in the air, or nearer to the earth.

The clouds then are higher than fogs, and hang in the air, and are carried about in it by the winds. They are alſo of various figures; ſometimes ſo thin, that the ſun's rays paſs through them; they alſo appear of ſeveral colours, as white, red, *&c.* and alſo ſometimes of very dark colours.

As to their hanging in the air, it ſeems a matter of ſome difficulty to account for that; becauſe all watery particles, of which clouds conſiſt, are heavier than air, ſo that were there nothing to hinder, they would fall to the earth. But there are two things that are ſuppoſed to bear them up. The firſt is the winds, which blow from all parts under the region of the clouds, and do with them bear about many lighter ſorts of bodies; eſpecially if thoſe bodies contain but a ſmall quantity of ſolid matter under a broad ſuperficies. Thus it is commonly ſeen how eaſily boys paper-kites are kept up by the wind when they are mounted pretty high, and in like manner the particles of water very much rarefied may eaſily be ſuſpended at that height. 2dly, There are new exhalations and vapours perpetually fuming out of the earth, and by their motion upwards hinder the clouds from falling or deſcending, unleſs the denſity of the clouds preponderates. And ſo we ſee, that the vapour of the fire carries lighter bodies up the chimney; nay, the ſmoke of a fire in a chimney is able to turn a thin plate of iron, that is artfully placed in it, ſo ſtrongly, as to turn about a ſpit and roaſt a piece of meat of a conſiderable weight.

As to the colours of the clouds they are varied according to the situation of the sun, and way of reflecting its light in respect to us. The density of the clouds proceeds from the closeness of the vaporous particles one to another, and their thinness from the distance of those particles one from another, of which there are several causes. When they are very thin, they leave so many interstices, that the rays of the sun dart thro' them in many places, but are intercepted in others.

As to the figures or forms of the clouds, all their variety arises from their plenty of vapours, and the influence of the sun and wind. For it is impossible for them to be variously condensed, rarefied and carried about in the air, and their figures not to be changed.

Clouds are suspended in the air, because they consist of water rarefied by the heat of the sun into steam, which steam being lighter than air is carried up by it into the colder regions, where it is again condensed into water, and from that into ice and snow, which becoming too heavy for the air to support, breaks into pieces, and descends by their superior weight.

And clouds swim in the air as ships at sea; for the air being thicker near the earth, and the particles of a cloud but thin, they are easily born up; but, according to the greater or lesser weight of a cloud, and the setting of the wind, it sinks or rises.

When the particles of the clouds are so thick that they can no longer be kept up by the resistance of the air, then are they condensed into water and fall down in rain. See *Condensation* and *Vapour*.

Clouds-berry, a plant growing on *Pendle-hill* in *Lancashire*, so called as if it came out of the clouds.

Clou'dy, overcast with clouds; also looking morosely.

Clove [cluye, *Sax.*] a head or partition of a head of garlick, lilly-roots, *&c.*

Cloves [cluye, *Sax.*] a spice, the fruit of an *East Indian* tree.

Clove [in *Essex*] the weight of eight pound of butter and cheese; of wool seven pound.

Clo'ven [of cleoyan, *Sax.*] cleft, divided.

Clover *Grass* [of clæyþa, *Sax.* violets, because of the violent scent of its flower] a kind of grass.

Clough, an allowance of two pound to every 300 weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

Clough [clough, *Sax.*] a village between two steep hills.

A Clout [clut, *Sax.*] a piece of cloth, a rag.

Clou'terly [probably of **blouter**, *Du.* thick] great, ill-shapen; also bungling.

Clout *Nails*, such nails as are used for the nailing on of clours to the axle-trees of carriages.

Clouts [with *Gunners*] thin iron plates nailed on that part of the axle-tree of a gun-carriage which comes thro' the nave.

Clouts [in *Husbandry*] are iron plates nail'd on the axle-tree of a cart or a waggon to save it from wearing, and the two cross-trees which hold the sides of a cart, *&c.* together.

A Clown [probably of *colonus*, L. a husbandman] a country fellow; also a clownish, unmannerly fellow.

Clow'nish, like a clown, unmannerly, rude.

Clowns *Mustard* [with *Botanists*] a sort of herb.

Clowns *Treacle*, garlick.

Clow'nishness } [of *colonus*, L.] rustick behaviour.
Clow'nery }

To Cloy [probably of *encloyer*, F.] to give one his fill, to glut, to satiate.

Cloy'ed } [with *Farriers*] is said of a horse when
Accloy'ed } he is prick'd with a nail in shooing.

Cloyed [with *Gunners*] is said of a piece of ordnance, when any thing is got into the touch-hole.

A Club [**club**, *Teut.* clubbe, *Sax.*] a large or thick stick; also a company or society of persons who meet together to drink, *&c.*

Club *Law* [probably of clubbe, *Sax.* or of cleoyan, *Sax.* to cleave] the payment of an equal share of a reckoning; also a fighting with clubs.

To Cluck [cloccan, *Sax.*] to cry as an hen does in calling her chickens together.

Clu'mper [prob. of clympe, *Sax.* metal] a clot or clod.

Clu'mpered, clotted together in little lumps.

Clu'mperton, a clown, or clownish fellow.

Clu'mps [probably of **clomp**, *Teut.*] a numpskull, one void of common sense.

Clu'msiness, shortness and thickness.

Clu'msy [**lompisch**, *Du.* stupid] short and thick; also awkward, unhandy.

Clunch } [at *Wednesberry* in *Staffordshire*] a sub-
Blue Clunch } stance which is found next the coal in sinking the coal-pits.

Clung [of clungan, *Sax.*] shrunk up with leanness, half starved, stuck close together; also withered as fruits.

To Clung, to dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut.

Clu'niack *Monks*, an order of monks founded in the year 900, by *Berne* abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*.

Clush *and swollen neck* [in *Cattle*] a distemper, when their neck is swelled and raw.

Clu'ster [cluyter, *Sax.*] a bunch of grapes, figs, *&c.* also a heap of several things.

Clu'stering, producing clusters, *Milton*.

Clu'stery [of cluyterig, *Sax.*] in clusters.

Clu'ta [*Old Law*] clouted shoos, or horse-shoos; also flakes of iron with which cart wheels are shod.

Cluta'rium [*Old Law*] a smithery or forge where such shoos are made.

To Clutch [of *clingere*, L.] to gripe with the fist.

Clu'tches, the hands clutched; also safe possession.

Clutch *fisted*, having great clumsy hands.

To Clu'tter [**klattern**, *Du.*] to make a noise or rattling or hurly burly.

A Clu'tter } [cleaþun, *Sax.*] a making a noise,
A Clu'ttering } bustle or stir.

Cly'don [κλύδων, *Gr.*] a floating in the stomach.

Cly'menos } [καλύμενον, *Gr.*] water-betony; also soap-
Cly'menon } wort, tutsan or park-leaves, *L.*

Clypeifo'rmis [with *Meteorologists*] a sort of comet resembling a shield in form, *L.*

Cly'sma } [κλυσμὸς, *Gr.*] a purgation or washing, a
Cly'smus } clyster.

Cly'ssus [with *Chymists*] one of the effects or productions of that art, consisting of the most efficacious principles of any body extracted, purified, and then remix'd.

Clyssus, also a long digestion and union of oily spirits (especially mineral ones) in order to make a composition of them; also a medicine made of the most active parts of any ingredient.

Cly'ster [*clystere*, F. of κλυστὴρ, *Gr.*] a fluid medicine or decoction to be injected into the bowels by the fundament.

To Clysteri'ze, to give a clyster.

Cly'to, a title of honour, anciently given to the son of a king of *England*.

Cnemoda'ctylus [with *Anatomists*] a muscle, otherwise called *Extensor tertii internodii digitorum*.

Cni'cus [κνίκος, *Gr.*] the herb saffron of the garden, bastard or mock saffron.

Coacerva'tion, a heaping up together, *L.*

Coach [*coche*, F.] a large sort of chariot.

Coach [on board a *Flag-ship*] the council-chamber.

Coa'ction, compulsion, constraint, force, *L.*

Coadju'tor, a fellow-helper, an assistant, *L.*

Coadju'ment [*coadjumentum*, L.] a joint-help.

Coadju'trix, a she-helper with another, *L.*

To Coadju'vate [*coadjuvatum*, L.] to help or assist together.

Coaduna'tion, an uniting or gathering together into one.

Coæta'neus [*coætaneus*, L.] which lives in the same age with one.

Coæte'rnal [*coæternus*, L.] coeternal, equally eternal.

Coævous [*coævus*, L.] of the same age with another.

Coagmenta'tion, a cementing, joining, glewing together, *L.*

Coagmentation [in *Chymistry*] the melting down a matter by casting in certain powders, and afterwards reducing the whole into a concrete or solid.

To Coa'gulate [*coagulatum*, L.] to turn into curds.

Coagula'tion, is the condensing or thickening of a fluid matter, without its losing any of the sensible parts, which caus'd its fluidity; as in blood, milk, *&c.*

Coagula'tion [with *Chymists*] is a giving a consistence to liquids, by drawing out some part of them in vapours by the means of fire; or else by mingling liquors of a different nature together.

Coagulation [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by these characters, H E.

Coa'gulum whatever serves to join things together, *L.*

Coagulum [with *Surgeons*] the thick part of the blood, that floats in the serum when it is cold.

To Coaks, to fawn upon, to flatter, to sooth.

Coal [col, *Sax.* and *Teut.*] a mineral fuel, a black, sulphureous, inflammable matter,

Coal *fire*, a heap or pile of fire-wood for ſale; ſo much as will make a load of coals when burnt.

Coal *Mouſe*, a bird.

To Coale'sce [*coaleſcere*, L.] to grow together, to cloſe together again.

Coale'scence } [with *Philoſophers*] a cleaving or u-
Coale'scency } niting together of the ſmall, fine particles of matter that compoſe any natural body.

Coale'scence [with *Surg.*] the cloſing of a wound; the growing together again of any parts, which were before ſeparated.

Coali'tion, a re-union, or growing together of parts before ſeparated.

Coa'ltern [*coalternus*] reciprocal, mutual, by turns.

Coaltern *Fevers*, are ſuch as when two come together periodically, the one invades, as the other goes off alternately.

Coa'mings *of the hatches* [in a *Ship*] are the planks or frame which raiſes the hatches above the decks.

Co'an [of the iſland *Cos*] is often applied to *Hippocrates*, or any thing that relates to him or his writings, he having been born in it.

Coarcta'tion, a ſtraitening or preſſing together, *L.*

Coarcticula'tion, a jointing of bones, *L.*

Coast [*coſte*, F.] a country lying on the ſea-ſhore, the ſea-ſhore.

To Coast *it*, to ſail along by the ſea-coaſt.

Coa'sting, ſailing within ſight of land, or within ſoundings between them.

Coasting [with *Husbandmen*] is the tranſplanting trees and planting the ſame ſide to the ſouth, weſt, eaſt, *&c.* which ſtood that way where it grew before.

Coat [cote, *Sax.*] a fold for ſheep, alſo a hut for cattle.

Coat [*cotta*, Ital. *cotte*, F.] a garment worn commonly uppermoſt; alſo the outſide of fruit: alſo a thin covering laid or done over any thing, as a coat of fine mould, *&c.*

Coat [of cote, *Sax.* an hut, a cottage, *&c.*] denotes that the place, to which it is added, was denominated from a cottage, *&c.* in that place.

Coat *of Mail*, a piece of armour made in the form of a ſhirt, and wrought over with many iron rings.

Coat [in a *Ship*] is pieces of canvas done over with tar, put about the maſt at the partners; and alſo about the pump at the decks, that no water may go down there.

Coat [with *Anatomiſts*] a membranous cover of any part of the body, as the coats of the eyes, arteries, veins nerves, *&c.*

Cob, a rich miſer; alſo a foreign coin.

Cob [coppe, *Sax.*] a ſea-fowl.

Cob, a forced harbour for ſhips, as the cob of *Lime* in *Dorſetſhire*.

Cob, a foreign corn, the ſame as a *Piaſter*.

Coba'les, a ſort of *Damons* in human ſhape, who were call'd *Satyrs*, and ſaid to be attendants of *Bacchus*. Some relate, that there are at this day many of them in *Sarmatia*, who hide themſelves in Houſes, and are ready to do any offices, for the people that entertain them, that are to be expected from the beſt of ſervants.

Co'baltum [in *Med.*] a ſort of mineral of a blackiſh colour, and a cauſtick quality; it conſiſts of ſilver and arſenick, and is, as it were, the mother of it.

To Cobble [prob. of **Kobbelen**, *Du.* or **Kobler**, *Dan.* and that of *copulare*, L. to join together] to botch, or to do work bunglingly.

A Co'bbler [**Kobler**, *Dan.* to mend ſhoes] a mender of old ſhoes; alſo a bungling workman.

Co'bblingness [of **Kobler**, *Dan.*] Bunglingneſs.

Cobs, balls or pellets with which fowls are crammed.

Co'bwebs, a web made by ſpiders, very probably anciently call'd *Cobs*.

Co'ca } [*Old Law*] a cogge, or ſmall boat.
Co'quia }

Co'cacle [about *Shrewsbury*] a device for fiſhing, made of ſallow-twigs, ſplit and covered next the water with an ox-hide, in which the fiſherman ſits, rows with one hand, and manages his net, or any other fiſhing-tackle, with the other.

Co'cao *Nut* } an *Indian* nut of which chocolate is
Ca'cao *Nut* } made.

Cocci'ferous [of *coccus*, L. a grain or berry, and *fero*, L. to bear] all ſuch plants or trees that bear berries.

Cocci'ges *Os* } [in *Anatomy*] a cartilaginous kind of
Co'ccyx } bone joined to the extremity of the *Os Sacrum*, ſo named, becauſe in ſhape it is ſomething like a *Cuckow*'s bill.

Co'ccism, the old, ſilly tune of a cuckow.

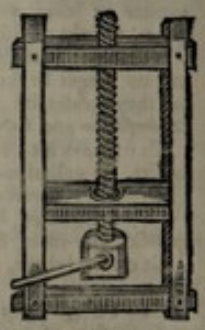
Coch [in *Doctors Bill*] ſtands for *cochleare*, i. e. a ſpoonful.

Cochine'el *Worm*, an inſect engender'd in the fruit of a ſhrub five or ſix foot high, called *Tunna*, there are whole plantations in *Guatimala* and other parts of the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*; on the top of the fruit grows a red flower, which, when mature, falls on the fruit, which opening diſcovers a clift two or three inches diameter. The fruit then appears full of little red inſects, having wings of a ſurprizing ſmallneſs. The *Indians* ſpread a cloth under the tree, and ſhake it with poles, till the inſects are forced to quit their lodging, and fly about the tree; but not being able to do it long, they tumble down dead into the cloth.

Cochineel *Grain*, is a red berry growing in *America*, found in a fruit, reſembling that of the cochineel tree or *tunna*, the firſt ſhoots produce a yellow flower, the point whereof, when ripe, opens with a cleft of three or four inches. This fruit is full of kernels or grains, which fall on the leaſt agitation, and which the *Indians* carefully gather up eight or ten of theſe fruits yield about an ounce of grain. This berry yields a dye almoſt as beautiful as that of the inſect, and is ſo like, that a perſon may eaſily be deceived in them.

Cochlea [with *Anatomiſts*] the cavity or hollow part of the ear, reſembling the ſhell of a ſnail.

Co'clea [in *Mechanicks*] a ſcrew, one of the ſix mechanick powers; it is a ſtrait cylinder furrowed ſpiral-wiſe; if the furrowed ſurface be convex, the ſcrew is ſaid to be male: if concave, it is called a female ſcrew. Where motion is to be generated, the male and female ſcrew are always joined; that is, whenever the ſcrew is to be uſed as a ſimple engine or mechanical power, when joined with an axis in *Peritrochio* there is no occaſion for a female, but in that caſe it becomes part of a compound engine.



Co'chlea [in *Architecture*] a winding ſtair-caſe.

Cochlea'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the herb ſpoon-wort or ſcurvy-graſs, *L.*

Cochlea're, a ſpoon [in *Medicine*] a ſpoonful, *L.*

Cock [cocce, *Sax.* kock, *Dan. coc.* F.] a dunghil fowl of the male kind; alſo the pin of a ſun-dial or gun; alſo the needle of a balance; alſo the wrought piece that covers the balance in a watch.

Cock [with *Heralds*] *Guillim* ſays of the cock, that as ſome account the queen and ſwallow or wagtail the Lady, ſo may I term this Knight among birds; being both of noble courage, and always prepared for the battle, having his comb for an helmet, his ſharp and hooked bill for a faulcheon to flaſh and wound his enemy, and as a complete ſoldier, armed *cap-a-pe*, he has his legs armed with ſpurs, giving an example to the valiant ſoldier to expel danger by fight and not by flight.

The *Cock*, ſay others, is the emblem of ſtrife, of quarrels, of haughtineſs and of victory, becauſe he rather chooſes to die than yield, and therefore he is called the bird of *Mars*.

The *Cock* crows when he is conqueror, and gives notice of his conqueſt. If he be vanquiſh'd, he ſhuns the light and ſociety of men.

The ancients dedicated the cock to *Apollo*, becauſe he gives notice of his approach and of the break of day. They alſo dedicated him to *Mercury*, as being the emblem of watchfulneſs, ſummoning men to their buſineſs by his crowing. The cock is generally placed on the tops of ſteeples, and called the weather-cock, to intimate to prelates, that they are to watch over their flocks. The *Cock* is the herald of the day and the centinel of the night, and is born in coat-armour by many families. The *Gauls* took the cock for their firſt ſtandard, and wore it on their helmets for a creſt.

A Cock [*Hieroglyphically*] ſignified a noble diſpoſition of mind, there being no bird of a more generous and undaunted courage at the ſight of imminent danger.

Cock-fighting, the original of this ſport is ſaid to have been derived from the *Athenians*, on the following occaſion: When *Themiſtocles* was marching his army to fight the *Perſians*, he by the way eſpying two cocks fighting, cauſed his army to behold them, and made the following ſpeech to them: *Behold, theſe do not fight for their houſhold-gods, for the monuments of their anceſtors, nor for glory, nor for liberty, nor ſafety of their children; but only becauſe the one will not give way to the other.* This ſo encouraged

couraged the *Grecians*, that they fought ſtrenuouſly and obtained the victory of the *Perſians*; upon which cock-fighting was by a particular law ordained to be annually practiſed by the *Athenians*; and hence was the original of this ſport in *England* derived.

Cock-horse [of coc, in the language of the *Brigantines*, high] a high horſe.

Cock *of Hay* [*q. d.* cop a heap] a large heap of hay.

Cock *a hoop* [*coque-a hupe*, F. *i. e.* a cock with a cope-creſt or comb] ſtanding upon high terms all upon the ſpur.

Cock *on hoop* [*i. e.* the cock or ſpiggot being laid upon the hoop, and the barrel of ale ſtunn'd, *i. e.* drank out without intermiſſion] at the height of mirth and jollity.

Co'ckal, a ſort of play.

Cockarouse [among the *Virginian Indians*] is one that has the honour to be of the King's council with relation to the affairs of the government, and has a great ſhare in the adminiſtration, and muſt all paſs through the *Huskanaw* before they can arrive at this honour or be of the number of the great men. See *Huskanaw*.

Co'ckatrice [*coquetris*, F.] a kind of ſerpent otherwiſe called a baſiliſk.

Cocks-comb [with *Botaniſts*] the herb alſo called yellow rattle-graſs.

Cock-brained, giddy-brained, hair-brained, raſh.

Cock-*feather* [in *Archery*] that feather of the ſhaft that ſtands upright in due notching, and if it be not obſerved, the other feathers running on the bow will ſpoil the ſhot.

Cock-loft [probably of coc high, of גג, *Heb.* a roof] an upper loft or garret.

Cock-pit, a place made for cocks to fight in.

Cock-pit [in a *Ship of War*] is a place on the lower floor or deck behind the main capſtan, lying between the platform or orlope and the ſteward's room, where are ſub-diviſions or partitions for the purſer, the ſurgeon and his mates.

Cock-*roads*, a net for the catching of woodcocks.

Cock-*roaches*, a ſort of inſects.

Cocks [with *Mariners*] are ſmall ſquare pieces of braſs with holes in them, which are put into the middle of large wooden ſhivers, to prevent them from ſplitting and galling by the pin of the block or pulley on which they turn.

Cock *Weed* [with *Botaniſts*] an herb.

Cock-swain } [of a *Ship*] an officer, who has the
Coxon } charge of the cock-boat, barge or ſhallop, with all its furniture, and is in readineſs with his crew to man the boat upon all occaſions.

Cock-*throppled Horſe* [with *Farriers*] a horſe whoſe thropple or windpipe is ſo long, that he cannot draw his breath with that eaſe that others do which are looſe-throppled.

Cock's *Walk* [with *Cock-fighters*] a place where a cock is bred, and where commonly no other cock comes.

To Co'cker, to make much of, to be over-fond of or to dandle.

Co'cket [probably of *Cock*] briſk, malapert.

Cocket } a cuſtom-houſe ſealed bill; alſo a parch-
Coket } ment ſealed and delivered by the officers of the cuſtoms to merchants as a warrant that their goods are cuſtomed.

Cocket *Bread*, the fineſt ſort of wheaten bread.

Cockettata *Lana* [*Old Law*] wooll duly entered at the cuſtom-houſe, and cocketed or allowed to be exported.

Cockettum } the office at the cuſtom-houſe where
Cocketum } the goods to be expoſed are enter'd.

Cocking *Cloth* [with *Fowlers*] a frame made of coarſe canvas, about an ell ſquare, tanned, with two ſticks ſet acroſs to keep it out, having a hole to look out at, and to put the noſel of a ſhort gun through, for the ſhooting of pheaſants, &c.]

Cockle [coccle, *Sax.*] a weed that grows among corn, otherwiſe called *Cornroſe*; alſo a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

Cockle *Stairs*, a ſort of winding ſtairs.

To Cockle, to pucker, ſhrink or wrinkle, as ſome cloth does.

Co'ckney, a nick-name commonly given to one born and bred in the city of *London*; ſome derive it from the the tale of a citizen's ſon who knew not the language of a cock, but called it *neighing*; others again of *coquin*, F. an idle perſon, citizens generally living a leſs active life than country people; others again, from to *cocker* or *fondle*.

Cockrel, a young cock bred for fighting.

Co'ckish [of cock] uppiſh.

Co'ckishness, uppiſhneſs.

Coco, an *Indian* tree reſembling a date-tree, the nut of which contains a ſweet liquor like milk or cream, and of a pleaſant taſte; the inner rind of which may be eaten like artichokes, and of the outward are made large cables.

Co'ckquean } [q. *Cookquean*, of *coqua*, L. or *coquine*,
Cotquean } F.] a man that cots or acts the part of a cook among women, or concerns himſelf in kitchen affairs.

Co'cquet, a beau, a gallant, an amoroſo or general lover; alſo a wanton maiden, who keeps ſeveral lovers in ſuſpence, F.

Co'ctible [*coctibilis*, L.] eaſy to be boiled.

Co'ctile [*coctilis*, L.] ſodden or baked.

Coctilla'tion, a poaching, as eggs, &c. L.

Co'ction, a boiling; alſo a digeſtion in the ſtomach, *L.*

Co'cyla } [*Old Law*] a ſmall drinking cup in the
Co'culum } ſhape of a boat.

Co'culus *Indicus*, a poiſonous narcotick berry, made uſe of by poachers to intoxicate fiſh, ſo that they may be taken out of the water with the hand; called alſo *Bacca piſcatoria*, *i. e.* fiſhers-berries.

Cod [coddе, *Sax.* and *Dut.*] a pillow, as a pin cod, a pin-cuſhion.

Cods, the teſticles of an animal.

Cod ware, grain or ſeed contained in cods, as beans, peas, &c.

Co'ddy [coddiȝ, *Sax.*] having pods or ſhales, as peas, beans, &c.

Code [of *caudex*, L. the trunk of a tree, becauſe anciently their books were made of bark or wood] a book or roll. See *Codex*.

Code [of *codex* a book of *caudex* the trunk or timber of a tree, becauſe the books of the ancients were made of wood, and their leaves were ſomething like our table books] a volume or book.

Code [among *Lawyers*] a certain book or volume of the ancient *Roman* law. In old time, the pleas and anſwers of the lawyers were in looſe ſcrolls or ſheets of parchment or paper. Theſe the Emperour *Juſtinian* having collected and compiled into a book, called it *Codex*, and ever ſince, this book by way of eminence has been called the *Code*, and is accounted the ſecond volume of the *Roman* civil law, and contains 12 books.

The matter of it, eſpecially as to the firſt 8 books, is pretty near the ſame with the *Digeſts*; but in theſe things it differs, firſt, as to the ſtile, which is not ſo pure; 2. Its method is not ſo accurate as that of the *Digeſt*. 3dly, In that it diſcuſſes matters of more common uſe; whereas the more abſtruſe and ſubtle queſtions of the law are diſcuſs'd in the *Digeſts*, and there are the opinions of the ancient lawyers upon them, and ſo contains more polite, fine, witty arguing, than of uſe to the generality of mankind.

And for this reaſon *Juſtinian* compos'd the code, becauſe he found the *Digeſt* in many places too fine and ſubtle for common uſe, and alſo very defective and imperfect as not deciding many caſes that did daily occur.

This *Code* was compiled from the anſwers and determinations of 56 Emperors and their councils, many of which were learned and skilful lawyers, as the famous *Papinianus* and ſome others, from the time of the Emperor *Adrian* to *Juſtinian*'s own time. And in this *Code* there are abundance of things fully and diſtinctly determined which before were either omitted or too briefly handled.

The Theodoſian Code, is of good uſe to explain the other *Code*, which cannot well be underſtood without it. This was held in great eſteem, and was uſed in the *Weſtern* parts of *Europe* for ſeveral hundred years, as Mr. *Selden* relates, after that law was in a manner diſuſed and forgotten; but now the *Theodoſian Code* is alſo grown much out of uſe.

Co'dia [with *Botaniſts*] the top or head of any plant; but more eſpecially that of a poppy.

Co'dicil [*codicillus*, L.] a ſupplement to a will or other writing; eſpecially an addition to a teſtament, when any thing has been omitted which the teſtator would have added, explained, altered, or recalled.

Codi'niac [*Codignac*, *F. cydoniatum*, L.] Quiddeny or marmalade of quinces.

Co'dlin [of to *coddle*] an apple proper to be coddled or boiled.

Codosce'læ [according to *Fallopius*] venereal buboes in the groin.

Coe [with *Miners*] a little lodgment they make for themſelves under ground as they work lower and lower.

Coe'cum [in *Anatomy*] the blind gut, the firſt of the thick inteſtines, ſo called becauſe made like a ſack, having but one aperture, which ſerves it for both entrance and exit, *L.*

COEFFI'CIENT [*coefficiens*, L.] that which makes, cauſes or brings to paſs together with another.

COEFFICIENT, *of any generating Term* [in *Fluxions*] is the quantity which ariſes by dividing that term by the generating quantity.

COEFFICIENT [with *Algebraiſts*] the known quantity that is multiplied into any of the unknown terms of an equation.

COEFFICI'ENCY [of *coefficiens*, L.] the cauſing or bringing to paſs together with another.

COEFFICIENTS [in *Algebra*] are numbers prefix'd to letters or ſpecies into which they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied; and therefore with ſuch letters, or with the quantities repreſented by them, they make a rectangle or product, *coefficient production*; whence the name, thus *6ab* implies that the quantities repreſented by *a b*, are multiplied into the coefficient *6*. and that out of theſe 2 the rectangle or product *6ab* is formed.

COE'LIA [κοιλία, *Gr.*] with *Anat.* ſignifies any kind of original cavity in an animal body; and hence diſeaſes ſeated in the cavities or venters of the body, are called *Cœliack affections*.

COELIACK [of κοιλία, *Gr.* the belly] of or belonging to the belly.

COELIAC *Artery* [with *Anat.*] is that which ariſes from the trunk of the *Aorta* after it enters the *Abdomen*, and ſpreads into 2 branches; the firſt on the right-hand named *Gaſtrica dextra*, and the other on the left, called *Splenica*.

COELIAC *Paſſion*, a kind of flux or looſeneſs, wherein the chyle or nutritious part of the food paſſes off along with, or inſtead of urine.

COELIAC *Vein*, that which runs into the *inteſtinum rectum*, or blind gut.

COELI'GENOUS [*Cœligena*, L.] heaven born.

COE'LOMA [κοίλωμα, *Gr.*] a hollow round ulcer in the *tunica cornea*, or horny coat of the eye, *L.*

COE'LUM *Heaven* [with *Anat.*] the cavity of the eye towards the corner, *L.*

COE'LUS [according to the *Pagan Theology*] was the ancienteſt, the great grandfather (or firſt) of all the Gods [in the *Greek* called Οὐρανὸς] he had 2 ſons, *Titan* was the elder, and *Saturn* the younger; the laſt of which committed a moſt impious action, by cutting off his privy parts with a ſcythe, to deprive him of the power of begetting, and threw his genitals into the ſea, where by the continual agitation of the waves, it finding a favourable womb among the froth, they ſay the goddeſs *Venus* was produced out of the bleeding genitals.

Heſiod ſays, his wife *Veſta* brought forth many ſons and daughters, the names of which were *Cœlus*, *Japetus*, *Theia*, *Hyperion*, *Themis*, *Mnemoſyne*, *Phœbe*, *Tethys*, *Saturnus*, *Gigas*, *Titan*, *Brontes*, &c. to the number of 45. Of theſe *Apollodorus* ſays, *Cœlus* married *Terra* (the earth) and had by her 3 ſorts of children, *i. e.* the giants with an hundred hands and 50 heads, called *Briareus*, *Cyan* and *Cœus*; 2. the *Cyclops*, and the *Titans*, of whom *Saturn* was the youngeſt.

COE'METERY [κοιμητήριον, *Gr.*] of a burying place, a church-yard.

COE'MPTION, a buying up of things, *L.*

COE'NOBITES [of κοινὸς common, and βίος life] a ſect that had all things in common by way of religious converſation.

COENO'BIARCH [of κοινοβιαρχὴς of κοινὸς and ἄρχων, *Gr.*] a chief governour the prior of a monaſtery.

COENOBI'TICK [of or pertaining to *Cœnobites*, or to the way of living in common.

COE'NOBY [*Cœnobium*, L. of κοινὸς and βίος, *Gr.*] a living in common or like monks, *&c.*

COENO'SE [*cœnoſus*, L.] filthy, muddy.

COENO'SITY [*cœnoſitas*, L.] filthineſs, muddineſs.

COENOTA'PHIUM } [of κενὸς empty, and τάφος a ſe-
CENOTAPHIUM } pulcher] an empty tomb or monument erected in honour of ſome illuſtrious perſon deceaſed, who periſhing in ſhipwreck, battle or the like, his body could not be found to be depoſited in it.

COE'QUAL [*coæqualis*, L.] equal to one another, as fellows and partners are.

COEQUA'LITY } [of *coæqualis*, L.] a being equal
COE'QUALNESS } with.

COE'RCIBLE [*coercibilis*, L.] that may be held in or reſtrained.

COE'RCIVE, keeping in or reſtraining.

COE'RCIVENESS [of *coercere*, L.] compulſiveneſs.

COE'RCION, a reſtraining, a keeping in good order or *Œconomy*.

COERU'LEUS, *a*, *um* [with *Botanick* writers] of a blue colour.

COESSE'NTIAL [of *con* and *eſſentialis*, L.] of the ſame eſſence.

COESSE'NTIALNESS } [of *con* and *eſſentia*, L.] the
COESSENTIA'LITY } being of the ſame eſſence with.

COETA'NEOUS [of *con* and *ætas*, L.] of the ſame age; alſo living together at the ſame time.

COETA'NEOUSNESS [of *con* and *ætas*] the being of the ſame age with.

COETE'RNAL [of *con* and *æternus*, L.] that is eternal to, with, or as well as another.

COETE'RNALNESS } [of *coeternal*, Fr.] the being e-
COETE'RNITY } ternal with.

COE'VAL [of *con* and *ævum*, L. an age] of the ſame age or duration.

COEVA'LITY, the being of the ſame age or duration.

COEUR [in *Heraldry*] as *Party en cœur*, ſignifies a ſhort line of partition in pale in the center of the eſcutcheon, which extends but a little way, much ſhort of top and bottom, and is there met by other lines, which form an irregular partition of the eſcutcheon.



COEXI'STENT [of *con* and *exiſtens*, L.] having an exiſtence together at the ſame time.

COEXI'STENCE [of *con* and *exiſtentia*, L.] the exiſting at the ſame time with.

CO'FFEE [*Choava*, Arab] a drink well known, made of a berry brought from *Turkey* and other places.

CO'FFER [coffen, *Sax.*] a cheſt or trunk; alſo a long ſquare box, or trough, in which tin oar is broken to pieces in a ſtamping mill.

COFFER [in *Fortification*] a hollow trench or lodgment cut in the bottom of a dry ditch.

CO'FFER [with *Architects*] the lowermoſt part of a cornice, or a ſquare depreſſure or ſinking in each interval, between the modillion of the *Corinthian* cornice, uſually filled with a roſe, pomegranate or other inrichment.

CO'FFERER [in the *king's houſhold*] the ſecond officer next under the comptroller, who has the overſight of the other officers, and pays them their wages.

CO'FFIN [coꝛe, *Sax.* a hole a coffer, a cheſt] a caſe or box, commonly of wood, to put a dead body in, in order to burial.

CO'FFIN [of a *Horſe*] is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin-bone, the ſole and the frush.

COFFIN-BONE [of a *Horſe*] is a ſmall ſpungy bone, incloſed in the middle of the hoof, and poſſeſſing the whole form of the foot.

COFFIN *of Paper*, a triangular piece, ſuch as grocers put up pepper, *&c.* in form of a cone.

To COG [*cogueliner*, F.] to ſooth up, coaks or flatter; alſo to cheat at dice-play.

COGS, the teeth of a mill-wheel; alſo a ſort of boat uſed on the river *Humber*.

CO'GENT [*cogens*, L.] preſſing, inforcing, ſtrong.

CO'GENCY } [of *cogens*, L.] the being cogent,
CO'GENTNESS } or compelling.

CO'GGA } [*Old Law*] a ſort of ſea-veſſel or ſhip, a
CO'GGO } cock-boat.

CO'GITABLE [*cogitabilis*, L.] that may be thought on.

COGI'TABUND [*cogitabundus*, L.] full of thoughts, deeply thoughtful.

COGITA'TION, the act of thinking, thought, the reflection of the mind.

COGITATION [with the *Carteſians*] whatever a man experiences in himſelf, and of which he is conſcious; as all the operations of the underſtanding, will, imagination and ſenſes.

COGITA'TIVE [*cogitativus*, L.] thoughtful.

CO'GGLE *Stone*, ſuch as children play with.

COGNA'TION, kindred, affinity, alliance.

COGNATION [in *Civil Law*] the line of parentage between males and females, both deſcended from the ſame father.

CO'GNISANCE } [*connoiſſance*, F. *cognitio*, L.] know-
COGNIZANCE } ledge.

COGNISANCE, a badge of arms on a ſerving man, or waterman's ſleeve, ſhewing that he belongs to a particular maſter or ſociety.

COGNISANCE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the ſame as creſt, which in any atcheivement helps to marſhal and ſet off a coat of arms.

CO'GNISANCE [in *Law*] ſometimes is uſed to ſignify the confeſſion of a thing done, an acknowledgement of a fine; alſo an audience or hearing a matter judicially.

CLA-

Co'GNISANCE *of a Plea* [in *Law*] is a privilege granted by the king to a city or town corporate, to hold a plea of all contracts and of land within the bounds of the franchiſe; ſo that if any perſon is impleaded upon ſuch an account at the king's or mayor's court, or the court of the bailiff of ſuch franchiſe, he may ask *Cogniſance* of the plea, *i. e.* that the matter may be determined before them.

Co'GNIZEE' } [*Law* Term] the perſon to whom a
Co'NNIZEE' } fine is acknowledged.

Co'GNIZO'R } one who acknowledges or paſſes a fine
Co'NNIZO'R } of lands or tenements to another.

Co'GNI'TIO *præjudicialis* [in *Civil Law*] is a debating of a point that happens accidentally before the principal cauſe can have an end, *L.*

Co'GNI'TION, knowledge.

Co'GNITIO'NIBUS *admittendis*, a writ to a juſtice or other perſon, who has power to take a fine, and having actually taken an acknowledgement of it, defers to certify it into the court of *Common-Pleas*, requiring him to do it.

Co'GNO'SCENCE [of *cognoſcere*, L.] knowledge.

Co'GNO'SCITIVE, pertaining to knowledge.

Co'GRITAL *Line* [in *Fortification*] a line drawn from the angle of the center to that of the baſtion.

Co'G *Men*, dealers in *Cog-ware*.

Co'G *Ware*, coarſe cloths, anciently uſed in the *North* of *England*.

To Co'HA'BIT [*cohabitare*, L.] to dwell together, eſpecially as man and wife do.

Co'HA'BITANT, one who inhabits with another.

Co'HA'BITANCE } [of *cohabitare*, L.] a cohabiting or
Co'HABITA'TION } dwelling with.

Co'HEIR [*cohæres*, L. *coheritier*, F.] a joint-heir with another.

Co'HERI'RESS, a female joint-heir with another.

To Co'HE'RE [*cohærere*, L.] to ſtick or cleave to, to hang together well; to agree.

Co'HE'RENCE } [*cohærentia*, L.] a ſticking, cleaving or
Co'HE'RENCY } hanging together; an agreement.

Co'HE'RENT [*cohærens*, L.] agreeing together.

Co'HERENT *Diſcourſes*, are ſuch diſcourſes in which there is a connexion and agreement between their parts.

Co'HERENT propoſitions, ſuch that have ſome relation or agreement the one with another.

Co'HE'SION [*cohæſio*, L.] a ſticking or cleaving together.

Co'HESION, *of the parts of matter* [with *Philoſophers*] is a certain quality, from whence ſoever it ariſes, by which the parts of all ſolid bodies adhere or ſtick cloſe to one another.

Co'HE'SIVENESS [of *cohærere*, L.] cohæſive quality.

To Co'HI'BIT [*cohibere*, L.] to reſtrain or keep back.

Co'HOBA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] a repeated diſtillation, by pouring it on again upon the dregs remaining in the veſſel, commonly performed to open mixed bodies, or to render ſpirits volatile.

Co'HORT [*cohors*, L.] a band of ſoldiers among the *Romans*, ordinarily conſiſting of 500 men, or the 10th part of a legion.

Co'HORTA'TION, an exhortation or encouraging, *L.*

Co'IF [*coiffe*, F.] a ſort of hood or cap for the head.

Serjeants of the Co'IF, a title of ſerjeants at law, given them from the wearing a coif of lawn on their heads.

Co'IL, a noiſe, clutter, tumult; alſo the breach of a great gun.

To keep a Co'IL [prob. of ƀotteren, *Teut.* to chide] to make a noiſe, diſturbance, *&c.*

To Co'IL *a Cable* [*Sea* Term] is to wind it about in form of a ring the ſeveral circles lying one upon another.

Co'I'LING *of the Stud*, ſignifies the firſt making choice of a colt or young horſe for ſervice.

Co'IN [*coin*, F. perhaps of *cuneus* a wedge, or as others ſuppoſe of εἰκὼν an image, *Gr.*] becauſe it has commonly the figure of the princes head upon it; or prob. of *Cunnar Span.* to coin] any ſort of ſtamped money, or a piece of metal converted into money by impreſſing certain marks or figures on it.

Co'INCIDENCE } [*coincidentia*, L.] a falling or
Co'INCIDENTNESS } jumping together.

Co'INCIDENT [*coincidens*, L.] a happening together, a falling in with; happening at the ſame time. Thus,

Co'INCIDENT *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another.

Co'INDICA'TIONS [with *Phyſicians*] are ſigns that do not indicate or diſcover by themſelves, but together with other things and circumſtances do aſſiſt the phyſician to form a judgment of the diſeaſe.

Co'INS } [with *Architects*] the corners of walls; or
Co'UINES } a kind of dies cut diagona-wiſe, after the manner of the flight of a ſtair-caſe, ſerving at bottom to ſupport columns on a level, and at top to correct the inclination of an entablature ſupporting a vault.

Co'INS } [in *Gunnery*] great wooden wedges with
Co'UINES } ſmall handles at the ends for the levelling, raiſing or lowering of a piece of ordinance at pleaſure.

Co'INS } [with *Printers*] certain ſmall wedges uſed to
Co'UINES } faſten the whole compoſure of letters in the chaſe or frame.

Co'INS *Canting* Co'INS } [in a *Ship*] are ſmall ſhort pieces of wood, cut with a ſharp ridge to lie between the casks to keep them from rolling one againſt another.

Standing Co'INS, pipe-ſtaves, or billets to make casks faſt.

Co'I'NOBITE } κοινοβίται, of κοινὸς common and βίος,
Cœ'NOBITE } *Gr.* life] a religious perſon who lives in a convent, *&c.* under a certain rule, contrary to an hermit or anchorite who lives in ſolitude.

Co'I'STREL, a young lad.

Co'I'TION [of *coitus*, L.] an aſſembling or meeting together; a mutual tendency of bodies towards one another, as of the iron and loadſtone; alſo carnal copulation or intercourſe between male and female.

Co'ITION *of the Moon* [in *Aſtronomy*] is when the moon is in the ſame ſign and degree of the *Zodiack* with the ſun.

Co'ITS } a ſort of broad rings of iron or horſe ſhoes
Co'UOITS } to play withal.

Co'KE, pit-coal, or ſeal-coal, burnt into a kind of ſea-coal.

Co'KER, a boat-man or water-man.

Co'KERS, fiſhermens boats.

A Co'KES, a meer fool, a ninny.

To Co'LAPHI'ZE [*colaphizo*, L. of κολαφίζω, *Gr.*] to buffet.

Co'LA'PTICE [of κολάπτω, *Gr.* to carve] the art of carving figures in ſtone.

Co'LARIN [in *Architecture*] the little frize of the capital of the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* column, placed between the aſtragal and the annulets; alſo the *orlo* or ring on the top of the ſhaft of the column, next to the capital.

Co'LA'TION, a ſtraining, a paſſing through a ſieve.

Co'LATURE [in *Pharmacy*] the ſeparation of a liquor from ſome mixture or impurity, by ſtraining it through the narrow pores of a cloth, paper, *&c.* or that which is ſo ſtrained.

Co'LCOTAL [in *Chymiſtry*] the dry ſubſtance remaining after the diſtillation of vitriol, which is commonly called *caput mortuum*.

Co'LCHICUM [with *Botaniſts*] meadow-ſaffron, *L.*

Co'LCOTHAR } [with *Chymiſts*] vitriol burnt or calcin'd
Co'LCOTAL } over a ſtrong fire for a good while; which is effectual in ſtanching blood, alſo the dregs or remains left at the bottom of the veſſel, after the diſtillation of vitriol.

Co'LD [cealꝺ, *Sax.* ƕoiꝺ, *Dan.*] is one of the primary qualities of bodies, and is ſuch a ſtate of the minute (very ſmall) parts of any body, in which they are more ſlowly or weakly agitated than thoſe of the organs of feeling; ſo that cold is only a relative term; the very ſame body being liable to be pronounced either hot or cold, according as its particles are in a greater or leſſer motion than thoſe of the ſenſitory organs.

Co'LDNES [cealꝺneſſe, *Sax.*] the being cold, or quality of cold.

Co'LDNESS *Potential*, is a relative quality, which plants, *&c.* are ſuppoſed to have. Thus a plant is ſaid to be cold in the 2d or 3d degree; not that it is actually cold to the touch, but in its effects or operations, if taken inwardly.

Co'LDSHIRE *Iron*, is ſuch as is brittle when it is cold.

Co'LEN's *Earth*, a ſort of colour uſed by painters.

Co'LET, that part of the ring wherein the ſtone is ſet.

Co'LIBERTS, perſons of a middle condition, between ſervants and freemen.

Co'LIBUS [κόλιβος, *Gr.*] the humming bird, which makes a noiſe like a whirl-wind, though it be in ſize no bigger than a fly; it feeds on dew, has an admirable beauty of feathers, and a ſcent as ſweet as that of muſk or ambergreaſe.

Co'LIC [*colica*, L. of κολικὸς, *Gr.*] a violent gnawing pain in the *Abdomen*, that takes its name from the gut *Colon*, which anciently was ſuppoſed the principal part affected.

Co'LING, a long, pale ſort of apple that grows about *Ludlow*.

To Coll [*accoller*, F. of *collum*, L. the neck] to embrace about the neck.

Co'lla [κόλλα, *Gr.*] glew, any glutinous matter, or of the nature of glew.

Collabefa'ction, a deſtroying, waſting or decaying, *L.*

To Colla'befy [*collabefacere*, L.] to break, to deſtroy, to waſte.

Colla'psion, a falling down together, *L.*

Co'llar [*collare*, L. *collier*, F.] the upper part of a doublet or band; alſo a ring made of metal to put about the neck of a ſlave, dog, *&c.* alſo hameſs for a cart or draught-horſe.

Collar [in a *Ship*] is a rope faſtened about the beak-head, unto which is fixed a pulley called the dead-man's-eye, that holds the main ſtay; alſo another about the head of the main maſt, called the collar or garland, which is wound about there to prevent it from galling.

Collar of SS's, an ornament of the knights of the garter, worn about their necks.

To Co'llar [with *Wreſtlers*] is to lay hold on the collar of the antagoniſt.

To Colla'te [*collatum*, L.] to beſtow a ſpiritual living.

To Colla'te *Books*, to examine them by the ſignatures, to ſee that they are perfect.

Colla'teral [*collateralis*, L.] that hangs and depends on the ſides, or that comes ſide-ways, not directly, but on one ſide; thus *collateral preſſure* is a preſſure ſideways.

Collateral [in *Geography*] any place, country, *&c.* ſituate by the ſide of another.

Collateral *Points* [in *Coſmography*] are the intermediate points, or thoſe between the cardinal points.

Primary Collateral *Points*, are ſuch as are removed by an equal angle on each ſide, from 2 cardinal points.

Secondary Collateral *Points*, are either thoſe which are equally diſtant from a cardinal and firſt primary; or equally diſtant from ſome cardinal or primary, and firſt ſecondary.

Collateral *Deſcent*, is ſpringing out of the ſide of the whole blood, as grandfather's brother, *&c.*

Collaterals [in *Genealogy*] are ſuch relations as proceed from the ſame ſtock but not in the ſame line of aſcendants or deſcendants; but being as it were aſide of each other. Thus uncles, aunts, nieces, couſins, are collaterals, or in the collateral line.

Colla'teral *Aſſurance*, is a bond, which a man, that covenants with another, enters into for performance of the covenants.

Collateral *Security* [in *Law*] that which is given over and above the deed it ſelf, as if a man covenants with another, and enters into a bond for the performance of his covenants, the bond is ſtiled a collateral aſſurance.

Collatera'lis *Penis* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle, otherwiſe called *Erector Penis*.

Colla'tion, a handſome treat or entertainment, between dinner or ſupper; alſo among the *Romaniſts* a meal or repaſt on a faſt-day, in lieu of a ſupper.

Collation [in a *Logical Senſe*] a comparing one thing well with another.

Collation [in *Common Law*] the compariſon or preſentation of a copy to its original, ſo ſee whether they are both alike; alſo the report or act of the officers who made the compariſon.

Collation [*of a Benefice*] is the beſtowing of a church-living by a biſhop, who has it in his own gift or patronage.

Collation *of Seals* [*ancient Deeds*] was when one ſeal was ſet on the reverſe or back of another upon the ſame label or ribband.

Collatio'ne *factâ*, &c. a writ directed to the juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*, ejoining them to ſend out their writ to a biſhop for the admitting a clerk in the place of another, preſented by the king, who died during the ſuit between the king and the biſhop's clerk.

Collatio'ne *Hermitagii*, a writ by which the king uſed to confer the keeping of an hermitage upon a clerk.

Collati'tious [*collatitius*, L.] done by the conference or contribution of many.

Colla'tive [*collativus*, L.] conferred together.

A Collative [*collativum*, L.] a benevolence of the people to the king, *&c.*

Colle'ague [*collega*, L. *collegue*, F.] a companion, partner or aſſociate in the ſame office or magiſtracy.

A Co'llect [*collectum*, L.] a ſhort prayer, particularly ſuch as are appointed with the epiſtles and goſpels in the publick ſervice of the church of *England*.

To Colle'ct [*collectum*, L. *Sup.*] to gather, to pick up; to levy or raiſe taxes.

Collecta'neous [*collectaneus*, L.] gathered and ſcraped up together; pickt up out of divers works

Collecta'neousness [*collectaneus*, L.] the being collected out of ſeveral.

Colle'ction, a gathering together or picking up; alſo the things gathered together or picked up; as a collection of books, papers, *&c.* L.

Colle'ction [with *Logicians*] an inference or concluſion.

Colle'ction *of Light* [with *Aſtrologers*] is when 4 principal ſignificators behold not one the other; but both of them caſt their ſeveral aſpects to a more momentary planet than themſelves, whom they each of them receive in ſome of their eſſential dignities: ſo that the planet, which does thus collect their lights, ſignifies in their judgment the accompliſhing of a buſineſs in hand between 2 perſons by the mediation of a third.

Collecti'tious [*collectitius*, L] pickt up of all ſorts.

Colle'ctive [*collectivus*, L] pertaining to gathering, *&c.* comprehenſive, apt to gather.

Collective *Nouns* [in *Gram.*] are nouns or words which comprehend many perſons or things in the ſingular number; as a people, a multitude, a company, *&c.*

Co'llege [*collegium*, L.] a name anciently given to certain ſocieties, corporations or companies of workmen, tradeſmen, *&c.* a company or ſociety of thoſe who are of the ſame profeſſion who [among the *Romans*] had their reſpective patron or governour; but eſpecially ſtudents in an univerſity, *&c.* alſo the place or publick building in which they dwell.

Collega'tary [*Civil Law*] a perſon to whom a legacy is left in common with one or more perſons.

Co'llegeR } [*collegatus*, L.] a fellow-member or
Colle'giate } ſtudent of a college.

Colle'gial [*collegialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a college.

Colle'giate *Church*, a church which is built and endow'd for a ſociety, or body corporate of a dean or other preſident, and ſeveral canons or prebendaries, as thoſe of *Weſtminſter*, *Windſor*, &c.

Co'llered [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies wearing a collar, as a dog collered, *&c.*

Co'llery, a ſtore-houſe for coals

Co'llet [of a *Ring*] that part of it in which the ſtone is ſet, the *Bezil*.

Colle'ticks [in *Medicine*] medicines which are of a gluing or cloſing quality, which ſerve to faſten the parts, and make them firm.

Colli'ciæ [with *Anat.*] the joining of the *puncta lacrymalia* into one paſſage on both ſides, for conveying the moiſture of the eyes into the cavity of the noſtrils.

Collicolum [*Anat.*] the ſame as nympha, *L.*

To Colli'de [*collidere*, L.] to hit, ſtrike, daſh or knock together, or one againſt another.

Co'lliER, a dealer or worker in coals.

Colliga'tion, a gathering or tying up together, *L.*

Collima'tion, an aiming at.

Collinea'tion, a levelling at, or aiming to hit the mark, *L.*

Co'lliness [of *Coal*] a being blacked or dawbed with coals, ſoot, *&c.*

Colli'quament [*colliquamentum*, L.] that which is melted.

Co'lliquans *Febris* [with *Phyſicians*] is one of the kinds of burning fevers, but ſuch a one as they ſay, by its exceſſive heat, ſuddenly melts the fat fleſh and ſubſtance of the ſolid parts of the body; nay, ſometimes even the very blood in the veins, and diſcharges it by inſenſible tranſpiration, as ſweat, urine or ſtool, *L.*

Co'lliquant, [*colliquans*, L.] conſuming, waſting.

To Co'lliquate [*colliquatum*, L.] to melt, to conſume or waſte.

Colliqua'tion [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of dangerous flux or ſcouring.

Co'lliquative *Fever*, one which is attended with a *Diarrhœa*, or profuſe ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluid. See *Colliquans*.

Colliquati'veness [of *colliquativus*, L.] waſtingneſs, conſumingneſs.

Colliquefa'ction, a melting down, *L.*

Col-

COLLIRI'DIANS, a sect of hereticks, who paid adoration to the virgin *Mary* as a goddess, and offered sacrifice to her.

COLLI'SION, a dashing or striking of one body against another, *F.* of *L.*

COLLISTRI'GIUM [in the *Practick* of *Scotland*] a pair of stocks.

To CO'LLOCATE [of *collocatum*, *L.*] to place, to set, to appoint to a place.

COLLOCA'TION, a placing or setting in order, *F.* of *L.*

COLLOCU'TION, a talking together, *L.*

To COLLO'GUE [of *colloqui*, *L.* to talk with] to decoy with fair words; to flatter or sooth up, to fawn upon.

CO'LLOP [prob. of κολλὸς, *Gr.* a flat piece of flesh] a cut or slice of meat.

CO'LLOQUY [*colloquium*, *L.*] a discourse, a feigned conference or talking together of several persons, as the colloquies of *Erasmus*.

COLLUCTA'TION } a struggling or wrestling toge-
COLLU'CTANCY } ther.

To COLLU'DE [*colludere*, *L.*] to play together; [in *Law*] to plead by covin, with intent to deceive.

CO'LLUM, a neck, *L.*

COLLUM *minus uteri* [*Anat.*] the cavity of the womb next its internal orifice, where it is more contracted than it is at the bottom, *L.*

COLLU'SION, a juggling or playing booty; a hunting with the hound and running with the hare, *L.*

COLLUSION [in *Law*] a fraudulent or deceitful compact or agreement between 2 or more parties to bring an action one against the other for some deceitful end, or to the prejudice of the right of a third person.

COLLU'SORY [*colluforius*, *L.*] done by covin and collusion.

COLLU'THRANS, certain hereticks in the 4th century, who confounded the evil of punishment with the evil of sin, saying that the former proceeded not from God any more than the latter.

To CO'LLY [of *cole*, *Sax.*] to dawb with soot or black proceeding from coals.

CO'LLY, the black or soot on the outside of a pot, kettle, the chimney, *&c.*

To COLLY [spoken of a *Hawk*] a term used when she stretches out her neck strait forward.

COLLY-FLOWER [caplpÿnt, *Sax.*] a sort of fine cabbage plant.

COLLY'RIUM [κολλύριον, *Gr.*] any liquid medicine designed to cure diseases in the eyes. It was formerly used for a tent to dress a *fistula* with; a pessary or suppository.

COLO'BOMA [κολόβωμα, *Gr.*] a growing together of the lips, eye-lids or nostrils; or a preternatural cleaving of the ears to the head.

COLOCASI'A, [κολοκασία, *Gr.*] the *Egyptian* bean.

COLOCY'NTHIS [κολοκυνθὶς, *Gr.*] a kind of wild gourd whose apple is called *coloquintida*.

COLOME'STRUM [*Botany*] the herb dog-bane.

CO'LON [κῶλον, *Gr.* a member] a member of the body, especially a foot or arm.

COLON [in *Gram.*] a point marked thus (:) being a middle point of distinction between a *Comma* and a period in sentences.

COLON [with *Anat.*] is one of the thick guts, and the largest of all, being in length about 8 or 9 hands breadth, and full of little cells, sometimes stuffed with wind and other matters, which cause pains of the colic.

COLONA'DE [*Architecture*] a range of pillars running quite round a building, and standing within the walls of it, or a portico of pillars, such as before St. *Peter*'s church at *Rome*.

CO'LONEL [*Colonello*, Ital. *Colonel*, Fr.] the commander in chief of a regiment of horse, dragoons or foot soldiers.

CO'LONY [*Colonia*, *L.*] a plantation, a company of people removed from one country or city to another, with an allowance of land for tillage; also the place of their settlement.

COLOPHO'NIA } [of *Colophon*, a city of *Ionia*] the
COLOFONIA } herb scammony.

COLOPHONI'A [with *Chymists*, of κολοφὼν, *Gr.*] the top of a thing, the chief, the end, *L.* the *caput mortuum*, or gross substance of turpentine, the more liquid part being distilled into oil.

COLOPHONIA *resina*, a kind of rosin issuing out of the pine-tree.

COLOQUI'NTIDA, the fruit of a wild gourd of a bitter taste.

COLORA'TION, a colouring, *L.*

COLORI'FICK [*colorificus*, *L.*] making colour, colouring.

COLORA'TION [with *Chym.*] the brightening of gold or silver, when it is sullied by any sulphureous vapour.

COLORISA'TION } [in *Pharmacy*] the changes of co-
COLORA'TION } lour which bodies undergo, by the various operations either of nature or art, as by calcinations, coctions, *&c.*

COLOSS. See *Colossus*.

COLOSSE'AN, large like a *Colossus*.

COLOSSE'UM [at *Rome*] an amphitheatre built by the emperor *Vespasian*, capacious enough to contain 100000 spectators to sit round the *Area*, *i. e.* the place where the beasts were let loose, and was the place where St. *Ignatius* was exposed to the lions.

COLOSTRA'TION, a disease happening to young ones sucking the milk of the dam within 2 days after the birth.

COLO'SSUS, a statue of prodigious size, as that of *Apollo* or the *Sun* in the harbour of the island *Rhodes*. That at *Rhodes* was made by *Chares* of *Asia the Lesser*, and was the work of 12 years, and was dedicated to the *Sun*. It cost about 44000 pounds *English* money. It was placed at the entrance of the harbour of the city, with the right foot standing on the one side of the land, and the left on the other. The tallest ships with their masts sail'd into the haven between the legs of it, and when it was thrown down to the ground by an earthquake, few men were able to embrace the little finger of this prodigious statue, the brass of which it was made loaded 900 camels.

CO'LOUR [*color*, *L.*] is a quality inherent to natural bodies, which are said to be so and so coloured; or as others define colour, an accident that happens to them by the reflection of light; also complexion, looks; also pretence or shew.

CO'LOUR [in *Law*] is a plea that is probable, tho' in reality false, put in with intent to draw the trial of the cause from the jury to the judges

COLOUR [in *Heraldry*] colours are generally red, black, blue and purple, which are called as follows: the *red* is called *gules*; the *blue*, *azure*; the *black*, *sable*; the *green*, *vert* or *sinople*; and the *purple*, *purpure*, *tenny* or *tawney*, and *sanguine* sometimes, but this is not common: and these colours are sometimes otherwise expres'd; *gules* is called *Mars*; *azure*, *Jupiter*; *sable*, *Saturn*; *vert*, *Venus*; *purpure*, *Mercury*; *tenny*, the *Dragon's head*; and *sanguine*, the *Dragon's tail*.

In precious stones *gules* is called *ruby*; *azure*, *sapphire*; *sable*, *diamant*; *vert*, *emerald*; *purpure*, *amethyst*; *tenny*, *hyacinth*; and *sanguine*, *sardonix*.

COLOUR [in *Philosophy*] a property inherent in light, whereby, according to the different sizes or magnitudes of its parts, it excites different vibrations in the fibres of the optick nerve; which being propagated to the *sensorium*, affects the mind with different sensations.

COLOUR *of Office* [*Law* Phrase] an evil or unjust act done by the countenance of office or authority.

To COLOUR [*colorare*, *L.*] to give a colour to; to cloak, to excuse; also to blush.

To COLOUR *strangers goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name.

CO'LOURABLE, specious, false, feigned.

CO'LOURING [with *Painters*] the manner of applying and conducting the colours of a picture; or the mixture of lights and shadows form'd by the various colours employ'd in a painting.

COLOURS [in *Military Affairs*] the standard, ensign or banner of a company of soldiers.

COLOURS [in a *Ship*] the ensigns or flags, *&c.* placed on the stern or poop, to shew of what part or country they are.

Emphatical COLOURS [according to the ancient *Natural Philosophy*] are (as they term them) those apparent colours frequently seen in the clouds, before sun-rising or after its setting; or the colours that appear in the rain-bow, *&c.* these they will not allow to be true colours, because they are not permanent or lasting.

Field COLOURS, are small flags of about a foot and half square, carried along with the quarter-master general for marking out the ground of the squadrons and battalions.

CO'LOURABLENESS, plausibleness.

COLPA'RE *arbores* [*Old Law*] to lop or top trees.

COLPATU'RA } [*Old Law*] the cutting or lopping of
CULPATU'RA } trees; a trespass within a forest.

COLPI'CIA, samplars or young poles in the woods, which

which when they are cut down make *Levers*, which the inhabitants of *Warwickſhire* call colpices.

CO'LPINDACH } [according to the practice of *Scotland*]
COW'DACH } a young cow or heifer.

COLT [colt, *Sax.*] a young horſe, mare or aſs.

COLTS-FOOT [with *Botaniſts*] an herb good in diſtempers of the lungs, *&c.*

COLT *Evil* [with *Farriers*] a preternatural ſwelling in the pizzle and cods of a horſe.

COLTER [cultor, *Sax.*] a piece of iron belonging to a plough that cuts the ground.

COLUBRI'NA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb briony or white vine, *L.*

COLU'BRINE [*colubrinus*, L.] of or belonging to a ſerpent; alſo wily, crafty.

COLU'MBARY [*columbarium*, L.] a dove or pigeon-houſe.

COLUMBI'NA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb baſe or flat vervain, *L.*

COLUMBI'NE [*columbinus*, L.] of, like, or pertaining to a pigeon.

COLUME'LLA [with *Surgeons*] an inflammation of the *uvula*, when it is extended in length, like a little column.

CO'LUMN [*columna*, L.] a round pillar to bear up or beautify a building; or for a monument of ſome notable event.

COLUMN [in *Architecture*] in a ſtrict ſenſe is that long, round cylinder, or part of a pillar, which is called the *ſhaft* or *trunk*, and contains the body of it from the ſpire to the baſe, or from the aſtragal of the baſe to the chapiter.

Tuſcan COLUMN, is the ſhorteſt and moſt ſimple of all the columns, its height according to *Scamozzi* is 15 modules, to *Vitruvius*, *&c.* 14.

Doric COLUMN, is ſomething more delicate, its height from 14 to 15 modules, and is adorned with flutings.

Corinthian COLUMN, is the richeſt and moſt delicate of all, its height is 19 modules, its capital is adorned with two rows of leaves and with caulicoles, from whence volutes do ſpring out.

Ionick COLUMN, is more delicate than the *Dorick*, its height is 17 or 18 modules, it is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by the volutes in its capital, and by its baſe.

Compoſite COLUMN, its height is 19 and half or 20 modules, it has two rows of leaves in its capital like the *Corinthian*, and angular volutes like the *Ionic*.

COLUMN [*Mil. Art*] is a long file or row of troops, or of the baggage of an army in its march.

COLUMN [with *Printers*] is a part of a page divided by a line, as the pages in this book are into two columns, and others into 3, 4, *&c.*

Cylindrical COLUMN, a column that has neither ſwelling nor diminution.

Attic COLUMN, a pilaſter inſulated, having four equal faces or ſides and of the higheſt proportion.

Angular COLUMN, is an inſulated column, placed in the coin or corner of a portico, or inſerted into the corner of a building.

Doubled COLUMN, is an aſſemblage of two columns, joined in ſuch a manner as that the two ſhafts penetrate each other with a third of their diameter.

Fuſible COLUMN, is a column made of ſome metal or matter caſt.

Hydraulick COLUMN, a column from the top of which a *jet d'eau* proceeds, to which the capital ſerves as a baſon, whence the water deſcends by a little pipe, which turns ſpirally around the ſhaft.

Moulded COLUMN, is one made by impaſtation of gravel and ſtones of divers colours, bound together with a cement, which grows perfectly hard and receives a poliſh like marble.

Tranſparent COLUMN, a column made of ſome tranſparent matter, as of cryſtal, tranſparent alabaſter, *&c.*

Water COLUMN, one whoſe ſhaft is form'd of a large *jet d'eau*, which ſpouting out water forcibly from the baſe drives it within the tambour of the capital, which is made hollow, thence falling down again it has the effect of a liquid cryſtal column.

COLUMN *of Joinery*, is made of ſtrong timber boards, joined, glued and pinned together, is hollow turned in the lath and uſually fluted.

Incruſtated COLUMN, is made of ſeveral ribs or thin ſhells of fine marble or other rare ſtone, cemented upon a mold of ſtone, brick or the like.

Aſtronomical COLUMN, a kind of obſervatory in form of an high tower, built hollow and with a ſpiral aſcent to an armillary ſphere placed at the top for taking obſervations of the courſes of the heavenly bodies.

Carolitick COLUMN, is one that is adorned with foliages or leaves or branches turned ſpirally around the ſhaft; or in crowns and feſtoons.

Diminiſhed COLUMN, is one that begins to taper or diminiſh from the baſe in imitation of trees.

Cantoned COLUMNS, are ſuch as are engaged in the four corners of a ſquare pillar, to ſupport four ſprings of an arch.

Coupled COLUMNS, are ſuch as are diſpos'd by two and two, ſo as almoſt to touch each other at their baſes and capitals.

Chronological COLUMNS, are ſuch as bear ſome hiſtorical inſcription digeſted according to the order of time.

Geminated CO'LUMN, a column whoſe ſhaft is formed of three ſimilar and equal ſides or ribs of ſtone, fitted within one another, and faſtened at bottom with iron pins, and at the top with cramp-irons.

COLUMN *of Maſonry*, is made of rough ſtone, well laid and coloured with plaſter, or of bricks moulded triangular-wiſe and covered with *ſtuc*.

COLUMN *with Tambours*, is one whoſe ſhaft is formed of ſeveral courſes of ſtone or blocks of marble leſs high than the diameter of the column.

COLUMN *in Truncheons*, conſiſts of 3, 4 or 5 pieces of ſtone or metal, differing from the tambours, being higher than the diameter of the column.

Fluted COLUMN, is one whoſe ſhaft is adorned with flutes or channelings, either from top to bottom, or only two thirds of its height.

Cabled COLUMNS, are ſuch as have projectures in form of cables in the naked of the ſhaft, each cable having an effect oppoſite to a fluting, and accompany'd with a little liſt on each ſide.

Cabled and fluted COLUMN, one whoſe flutes are filled up with cables, reeds or ſtaves, beginning from the bottom of the ſhaft and reaching one third of its height.

Fluted COLUMN *enrich'd*, a column whoſe flutings are filled up with ornaments of foliages, riads, ribbands, *&c.* inſtead of cables.

Coloſſal COLUMN, a column of an enormous ſize, too large to enter any ordonnance of architecture.

Gothick COLUMN, a round pillar that is either too ſhort for its bulk, or too ſlender for its height.

Hermetick COLUMN, a ſort of pilaſter in manner of a *terminus*, having the head of a man inſtead of a capital.

Hiſtorical COLUMN, is one whoſe ſhaft is adorned with a *Baſſo relievo*, running in a ſpiral line its whole length, and containing the hiſtory of ſome great perſonage.

Hollow COLUMN, is one that has a ſpiral ſtair-caſe on the inſide for the convenience of aſcending to the top.

Indicative COLUMN, one which ſerves to ſhew the tides, *&c.* along the ſea-coaſts.

Itinerary COLUMN, a column erected in the croſs ways in large roads, having ſeveral faces, which by the inſcriptions ſerve to ſhew the different routs.

Lactary COLUMN, a column in the herb-market at *Rome*, having a cavity in its pedeſtal where young children were put, being abandoned by their parents either out of poverty or inhumanity.

Limitrophous COLUMN, one that ſhews the bounds and limits of a country conquered.

Luminous COLUMN, a kind of column formed on a cylindrical frame, mounted and covered over with oiled paper, *&c.* ſo that lights being diſpoſed in ranks over each other, the whole appears to be on fire.

Manubiary COLUMN [of *manubiæ*, L. ſpoils of an enemy] a column adorn'd with trophies in imitation of trees, on which the ancients hung the ſpoils of the enemy.

Median COLUMN, are two columns in the middle of a porch, whoſe intercolumniations are larger than the reſt.

Maſſive COLUMN, one that is too ſhort for the order whoſe capital it bears.

Memorial COLUMNN, a column raiſed on account of any remarkable event.

Phoſphorical COLUMN, a hollow column, or a light-houſe built on a rock or the tip of a mole to ſerve as a lanthern to the port.

Roſtral COLUMN, a column adorned with beaks or prows of ſhips, and galleys with anchors and grapnels erected to preſerve the memory of ſome notable ſea-fight.

Sepulchral COLUMN, a column erected on a tomb or ſepulchre, with an inſcription on its baſe.

Statuary COLUMN, one which ſupports a ſtatue.

Symbolical COLUMN, a column repreſenting ſome particular country by ſome attribute peculiar to it, as the *Fleur-de-lis* for *France*.

Grouped COLUMNS, are such as are placed on the same pedestal or *socle*, either by 3 and 3 or by 4 and 4.

Gnomonick COLUMN, a cylinder on which the hour of the day is represented by the shadow of a style.

Legal COLUMN, one on which the fundamental laws of the state were engraved.

Nich'd COLUMN, is one whose shaft enters with half its diameter into a wall, which is hollowed for its reception.

Pastoral COLUMN, one the shaft of which is formed in imitation of the trunk of a tree, with bark and knots.

Polygonous COLUMN, one that has several sides or faces.

Oval COLUMN, one whose shaft has a flatness; the plan of it being made oval to reduce the projecture.

Funeral COLUMN, one which bears an urn in which the ashes of some deceased hero are supposed to be inclosed; and the shaft of which is sometimes overspread with tears or flames, which are symbols of sorrow and immortality.

Inserted COLUMN, is one that is attach'd to a wall by a third or fourth part of its diameter.

Insulated COLUMN, one that stands free and detach'd on all sides from any other body.

Serpentine COLUMN, a column formed of three serpents twisted together, the heads of which serve as a capital.

Swelled COLUMN, is one which has a bulging or swelling in proportion to the height of the shaft.

Twisted COLUMN, is one whose shaft is twisted round in manner of a screw, with six circumvolutions, and is for the most part of the *Corinthian* order.

Twisted, fluted COLUMN, is a column whose flutes follow the contour of the shaft in a spiral line throughout the whole length.

COLUMN *twisted and inriched*, is a column of which one third of its shaft is fluted, and the rest adorned with branches and other inrichments.

Triumphal COLUMN [among the *Ancients*] a column erected in honour of an hero; of which the joints of the stones or courses were adorn'd with as many crowns as he had made military expeditions.

Zophorick COLUMN [of ζωοφόρος, *Gr.* bearing living creatures] a statuary column, on which the figure of some animal is placed.

COLU'MNA *nasi* [with *Anatomists*] the fleshy part of the nose, jutting out in the middle near the upper lip.

COLUMNA *cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the muscles and tendons, by which the heart is contracted and dilated.

COLUMNA *oris* [with *Anatomists*] the *Uvula*, or that little piece of flesh that is in the palate of the mouth.

COLUMNÆ *carneæ* [*Anatomy*] several small muscles in the ventricles of the heart, detach'd as it were from the *Parietes* of the ventricles, and connected by tendinous extremities to the valves of the heart.

COLUMNÆ *Herculis*, the pillars of *Hercules*, two mountains opposite one to another at the mouth of the streight of *Gibraltar*; one near *Cadiz*, anciently call'd *Calpe*; and the other near *Ceuta*, call'd *Abyla*. Those pillars are said to have been set up by *Hercules*, to serve for the limits of his exploits, and the boundaries of the western world.

COLUMNA'RIOUS [*columnarius*, L.] having many pillars.

COLUMNI'FEROUS [*columnifer*, L.] bearing or supporting pillars.

CO'LURES [κόλουρος, Gr. *q. d.* maimed in the tail] (with *Astronomers*) are two great imaginary circles which intersect one another at the poles of the world at right angles; one of which passes thro' the two solstitial points *Cancer* and *Capricorn*.

COLURE [of the *Equinoxes*, so called because it marks the equinoctial point on the ecliptick] is that which passes thro' the north and south pole, with the first degrees of *Aries* and *Libra*, making the seasons *Spring* and *Autumn*.

COLURE [of *Solstices*] in like manner shews the solstitial points, cutting the beginning of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in order to make summer and winter.

CO'LUS *rustica* [in *Botany*] white, bastard saffron, *L.*

COLUTE'A, the hather or tree-foil tree; also bastard *Senna*, L.

COLY'BA [κόλυβα, Gr.] an offering of grains and boil'd pulse, made in honour of the saints, and for the sake of the dead.

COM, COMB, COMP [of the *British* word **kum**, which signifies low] at the beginning of the name of a place, intimates that the place stands low as *Comton* or *Compton*.

CO'MA [κόμη, Gr.] the hair of the head, a bush of hair, *L.*

COMA [κῶμα, Gr.] deep sleep, *L.*

COMA *Somnulentorum* [*i. e.* the deep sleep of the drowsy] a deep sleep, not so great as a lethargy, and not attended with a fever, out of which when the patient is awaked, he answereth to any questions that are asked him, but presently falls into a deep sleep again, with his mouth open, and under jaw fallen, *L.*

COMA *vigil* [*i. e.* a waking drowsiness] a disease the patient that is affected with it has a continual indication to go to sleep, but can scarcely sleep; but nevertheless is troubled with a great heaviness or drowsiness of head, a stupidity of all his senses and faculties, and very frequently with a delirium or frenzy, *L.*

COMA'TUS [*Botany*] a wilding, the crab-tree, *L.*

COMB [**kum**, *Dan.*] an instrument for untangling and trimming locks of wool, the hair of the head, *&c.* also the crest of a cock.

To COMB [cæmban, *Sax.* **kammer**, *Dan.* of *comare*, L.] to untangle wool, hair, *&c.*

COMB [comb, *Sax.*] a valley between two hills, or a valley set with trees on both sides.

COMB [in a *Ship*] a small piece of timber set under the lower part of the beak-head, near the middle, with two holes in it, to bring the ropes, called foretacks, aboard.

CO'MBA *terræ* [old *Charters*] a low piece of ground.

COMBARO'NES [*Old Law*] fellow-barons, or the commonalty of the cinque-ports.

CO'MBATANT [*combatant*, F.] a champion, or fighting man.

COMBATANT [in *Heraldry*] a figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard, or when two lions rampant are borne in a coat of arms, as it were in a fighting posture, their faces being toward one another.

CO'MBATE [*combat*, of *combatre*, F.] a battle or trial of skill with arms.

COMBATE [in *Law*] is a formal trial of a doubtful case, by two champions with swords.

To CO'MBAT [*combatre*, F.] to fight, to oppose, to withstand, or resist.

CO'MBER [**komber**, *Du.*] perplexity, incumbrance.

COMBINA'TION, a joining together, a conspiracy, *L.*

COMBINATION *of Quantities*, the many several ways that may be taken in any number of quantities, without having any respect to their places.

COMBINATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the art of finding how many different ways a certain given number of things may be varied, or taken by 1, and 1, 2, and 3, *&c.* And thus the combinations of the 24 letters of the alphabet, first taken 2 by 2, and 3 by 3, and so on, has been calculated to be 139,172,428,888,725,999,425,128,493,402,200 139 millions of millions of millions; and so on.

COMBINATION [with *Rhetor.*] a figure when the same word is immediately repeated, as *Ego, Ego adsum.*

COMBINATION [in *Law*] is the entring of several persons into a conspiracy, to put in practice some unlawful design.

To COMBINE [*combinare*, L. *combiner*, F.] to join, or to be joined together, to plot together.

COMBU'RGESS [of *con*, L. with, and *Bourgeoise*, F.] a fellow-citizen.

COMBU'ST, In COMBUSTION [with *Astronomers*] (*i. e.* burnt or scorched) a planet is said to be *Combust*, when he is not above eight degrees thirty minutes distant from the sun, till he is removed 17 degrees: this, as they pretend, indicates that the party signify'd thereby, is in great fear, and much over-powered by some great person.

COMBUST *way* [with *Astrologers*] is the space of the half of *Libra*, and all *Scorpio*, so called upon account of several violent and ill-boding stars, that, as they pretend, are fixed there; so that they account it unfortunate, and weakening to any planet that happens to be in it.

COMBU'STIBLE [*combustibilis*, L.] apt to take fire, or burn.

COMBU'STIBLENESS [of *combustibilis*, L.] aptness to take fire or burn.

COMBU'STION, properly a burning; with us a hurly-burly, an uproar, *F.* of *L.*

COMBUSTION [of *Money*] a method among the ancients of trying base or mixt money, by melting it down.

COME [with *Malsters*] the small strings or tails of malt, upon its first shooting forth.

COME [in *Botany*] the herb Goat's-beard.

To COME [coman, *Sax.*] to draw nigh, to approach.

COME SOPRA [in *Musick-Books*] signifies as above, or that part above over-again; which words are used when any foregoing part is to be repeated. *Ital.*

COME'DIAN [*comœdus*, L. *comedien*, F.] either a writer or actor of comedies, a stage-player.

COMEDIO'GRAPHER [of κωμῳδία and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] a writer of comedies.

COMEDIOGRAPHY [of κωμῳδία and γραφὴ, Gr.] a deſcription or writing] the writing of comedies.

CO'MEDY [of κώμη a village and ᾠδὴ a ſong; becauſe comedies were firſt acted in country villages] is an agreeable repreſentation of the actions of human life. It is reckoned part of the great poetry on account of its end, which is inſtruction as well as pleaſure. For men will ſooner be laugh'd out of their follies than beat out of them; and therefore comedy will arrive at the end of dramatick poetry ſooner than tragedy. The three unities of action, time and place are requiſite in this, and therefore whatever action is compound, whatever time above what is neceſſary for the repreſentation, whatever ſcene is removed from one ſtreet to another, or one houſe to another, break the rules or are againſt nature.

That which diſtinguiſhes our comick poetry from all others, and gives it the advantage over both the ancients and moderns, is humour, which Mr. *Dryden* thus defines. It is the ridiculous extravagance of converſation wherein one man differs from all others.

Some have fancied that the excellence of comedy conſiſts in the wit of it; others confine it to the intrigue, and turns of incidents; and others to the humours. But indeed the excellence lies in the juſt mixture of the whole.

CO'MELINESS, graceſulneſs, beauteouſneſs.

CO'MELY [either of *become*, Engl. neat, or, as *Caſ.* will, of κομιδὸς, *Gr.*] handſome, beautiful, graceful.



CO'MET [in *Heraldry*] as *Guillim* ſays, is not of an orbicular form as other celeſtial natures are; but protracts its light at length like a beard, or rather dilates it in length like an hairy buſh, and thence grows taper-wiſe like the tail of a fox. That it contracts its matter or ſubſtance from a ſlimy exhalation, and was not originally in the creation; nor is number'd among natural things, mentioned in the hiſtory of *Geneſis*; but is ſomething preternatural, and is placed with heavenly bodies, becauſe they ſeem to be of their kind. Many are of opinion, that they prognoſticate dreadful and horrible events of things to come; but others hold that they are as much ſtars as any other, and only draw nearer to us at the time they appear, and do not forebode any accidents whatſoever. The figure annexed is azure, a comet, or blazing-ſtar ſtreaming in bend *Or*.

COMETO'GRAPHER [of κομήτης and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] one who writes concerning comets.

COMETO'GRAPHY, a deſcription or treatiſe concerning comets.

CO'METS [*cometa*, L. of κομήτης, *Gr.* ſo called becauſe of their figure which ſeems to be as it were hairy] are an imperfect ſubſtance, which conſiſts of a thick fat vapour, that is ſuppoſed to be enkindled in the upper region of the air; they ſeem hairy or to ſhed hairs, eſpecially on that ſide which is oppoſite to the ſun, but after a various manner: ſome drag a tail after them, and are called *Crinita*; others have a long beard, and are called *Barbata*; others appear ſomething in the ſhape of a roſe, having thoſe hairs ſcattered round them; others are in the ſhape of a ſword, and are called *enſiformes*. Comets compaſs the whole earth in the ſpace of 24 hours, and are never of very long appearance. The comet of the longeſt continuance that ever was in the world, was in the time of *Nero*, which was viſible for ſix months.

CO'MFIT [*confectio*, L. *confit*, F.] ſweet-meats, fruits and other things preſerved dry.

To CO'MFORT [*confortare*, L. *conforter*, F.] to ſtrengthen or inſtruct with advice or counſel.

COMFORT, *conſolation*, F.

CO'MFORTABLE, bringing or producing comfort, refreſhing.

CO'MFORTABLENESS [of *comfort*, F.] pleaſantneſs, refreſhing quality.

CO'MFORTLESS, being without comfort.

CO'MFORTLESNESS, the being without comfort.

CO'MFREY, a good herb for wounds.

CO'MICAL [*comicus*, of κωμικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to or fit for comedy; pleaſant, merry, jocoſe; alſo humorous.

CO'MICALLY [of *comique*, F. *comica*, L.] pleaſantly, with mirth, *&c.*

CO'MICALNESS, pleaſantneſs.

A CO'MING *Wench* [of cyman, *Sax.* to pleaſe] a maiden of a free behaviour.

COMITA'TU *& caſtro*, *&c.* a writ whereby the charge of the county together with the keeping of a caſtle is committed to the ſheriff.

COMITATU *commiſſo*, a writ or commiſſion by which the ſheriff is authorized to take upon him the charge of the county.

COMITATUS, a retinue, a train of attendants or followers, *L.*

COMITATUS [in *Common Law*] a county or ſhire; alſo a roll or liſt of dead farms and deſperate debts, anciently made every year and read upon the account of ſheriffs in their reſpective counties.

COMI'TIA [among the *Romans*] an aſſembly, either in the *comitium* or *campus Martius*, for the election of magiſtrates or conſulting of other important affairs of the ſtate.

COMI'TIAL [*comitialis*, L.] pertaining to the aſſemblies of the people of *Rome*.

COMITIA'LIS *morbus* [ſo called becauſe if any man was ſeized with it in the midſt of the publick aſſemblies, the council was broke up for that time] the falling-ſickneſs.

COMI'TIUM, a large hall in the *Roman forum*.

CO'MITY [*comitas*, L.] courteſy.

CO'MMA [κόμμα, *Gr.*] one of the points or ſtops uſed in writing, thus marked (,) implying only a ſmall reſt or little pauſe, *L.*

COMMA [in *Muſick*] is the ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a ſemitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect.

To COMMA'ND [probably of *con* and *mandare*, L. or *commander*, F.] to order, charge or bid; to have the management or government of.

COMMAND, charge, government, management, rule.

COMMA'NDER [*commandeur*, F.] one who has the command, a general or chief officer.

COMMANDER, a governour of a commandry, or order of religious knights.

COMMANDER [with *Paviors*] a beetle or rammer.

COMMA'NDING *Ground* [in *Fortification*] is a riſing ground that overlooks any poſt or ſtrong place.

Front COMMANDING *Ground* [in *Fortif.*] is a height or eminence oppoſite to the face of the poſt, and plays upon the front of it.

Reverſe COMMANDING *Ground*, is an eminence that can play upon the back of any poſt.

Enfilade COMMANDING *Ground* } is an eminence, which
Courtin COMMANDING *Ground* } with its ſhot ſweeps or ſcours all the length of a ſtrait line.

COMMANDING *Signs* [*Aſtrology*] the firſt ſix ſigns of the zodiack, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo*.

COMMA'NDMENT [*commandement*, F. probably of *con* and *mandatum*, L.] a divine precept, ordinance or law.

COMMA'NDMENT [in *Fortification*] is the height of nine foot, which one place has above another.

COMMANDMENT [in *Law*] is when either the king or juſtices commit a perſon to priſon upon their authority.

COMMA'NDRY [*commanderie*, F.] a manour or chief meſſuage with lands and tenements belonging to the priory of St *John* of *Jeruſalem*, now called St. *Jones's* near *Clerkenwell*.

COMMATE'RIAL [of *con* and *materialis*, L.] that which is made of the ſame matter or ſubſtance with another.

COMMATERIA'LITY, the quality of being of the ſame matter, *&c.* with another.

COMMERATU'RA [*Old Law*] a commandry, or portion of houſe and land ſet apart for the uſe of ſome religious order, eſpecially the knights templars.

COMME'MORABLE [*commemorabilis*, L.] worthy to be mentioned or remembered.

To COMME'MORATE [*commemoratum*, L.] to mention or remember; to celebrate the memory and acts of a worthy perſon.

COMMEMORA'TION, a mention or remembering; a ſolemn remembrance of ſome remarkable action; the remembrance of a perſon, or ſomething done in honour of his memory.

To COMME'NCE [*commencer*, F.] to begin; alſo to proceed in a ſuit at law; alſo to take a degree in an univerſity.

To COMMENCE *a horſe* [with *Horſemen*] is to initiate him in the manage, or to put him to the firſt leſſons in order to break him.

COMME'NCEMENT, the time when degrees are taken in the univerſity of *Cambridge*, and anſwering to the act at *Oxford*.

To COMME'ND [*commendare*, L.] to praiſe or ſet forth, to ſet off with advantage; to commit or give in charge; to commit to one's protection, favour or care; alſo to recommend.

COMME'NDABLE [*commendabilis*, L.] that is to be commended, praiſe-worthy. COM-

COMME'NDABLENESS [of *commendabilis*, L.] worthy to be commended.

COMME'NDAM [*commende*, F.] a void benefice commended to an able clerk, till it be otherwiſe diſpoſed of, *Law* Term.

COMME'NDAM [in *Law*] when a king makes a parſon a biſhop, his benefice is reſigned by the promotion; but if he is impowered by the king to retain his benefice, then he ſtill continues to be parſon of it, and is ſaid *to hold it in Commendam*.

COMMENDA'TION, a praiſing or ſetting one forth, *L.*

COMME'NDATORY [*commendatorius*, L.] one who has a church living *in Commendam*.

COMMENSURABI'LITY, an equal proportion or meaſure of one thing with another.

COMME'NSURABLE [of *con* and *menſurabilis*, L.] equal in meaſure and proportion.

COMMENSURABLE *Magnitudes* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as may be meaſured by one and the ſame common meaſure.

COMMENSURABLE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] whether integers or fractions, are ſuch as have ſome other number which will meaſure or divide them, without leaving any remainder; thus 6 and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ are reſpectively commenſurable numbers.

COMMENSURABLE *Quantities* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as have ſome common aliquot part, or which may be meaſured by ſome common meaſure, ſo as to leave no remainder in either.

COMMENSURABLE *Surds* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch ſurds as being reduced to their leaſt terms, become true figurative quantities, and are therefore as a rational quantity to a rational.

COMMENSURABLE *in power* [with *Geometricians*] right lines are ſaid to be commenſurable in power, when their ſquares are meaſured by one and the ſame ſpace of ſuperficies.

COMME'NSURATE, of the ſame or equal meaſure.

COMME'NSURATENESS, the quality of the being of the ſame or equal meaſure.

COMMENSURA'TION, equality of meaſure, or the meaſuring of one thing with another.

To COMME'NT [*commentari*, L. *commenter*, F.] to write notes upon, to expound or gloſs; to criticiſe or find fault with.

CO'MMENT [*commentum*, L.] an expoſition of an author's text, an explanation or gloſs.

CO'MMENTARY } [*commentarium*, L.] a continued in-
COMMENT } terpretation or gloſs on the obſcure and difficult paſſages in an author to render them more intelligible.

CO'MMENTARIES [with *Hiſtorians*] are hiſtories written by thoſe perſons who had the greateſt hand or ſhare in the actions there related, as *Caſar's Commentaries*.

COMMENTA'RIES, alſo are ſuch as ſet forth a naked continuance of the events and actions, without the motives and deſigns, the councils, ſpeeches, occaſions and pretexts, with other paſſages.

COMMENTA'TOR, a maker or writer of commentaries, *L.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS [*commentitius*, L.] deviſed at pleaſure, feigned, forged, counterfeit.

COMMENTI'TIOUSNESS [of *commentitius*, L.] counterfeitneſs, forgedneſs.

CO'MMERCE [*commercium*, L.] trade or traffick in buying and ſelling; alſo intercourſe of ſociety, converſe or correſpondence.

COMME'TICKS [of κομάω, *Gr.* to paint] ſuch things as give beauties not before in being; as paints to the face; they differ from *Coſmeticks*, in that they are only for the preſervation of beauties already in poſſeſſion.

COMMIGRA'TION, a going from one place to dwell in another, *L.*

COMMINA'TION, a ſevere threatening, *F.* of *L.*

COMMINATO'RY [of *comminari*, L.] of or pertaining to threatening.

A COMMINATORY, a clauſe in a law, *&c.* importing a puniſhment to delinquents, which however is not executed in the rigor of it.

COMMINU'TION, a breaking or bruiſing, and by that means dividing any matter into very ſmall particles, *L.*

COMMINUTION [with *Surgeons*] is when a bone is broken into many ſmall parts.

To COMMI'SERATE [of *con* and *miſereor*, L.] to pity, to have compaſſion on.

COMMISERA'TION, compaſſion, pity, *L.*

CO'MMISSARY [*commiſſaire*, F.] an officer who ſupplies the place of a biſhop in the exerciſe of his eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction in the out or remote parts of his dioceſe; or elſe in ſuch pariſhes as are peculiar to the biſhop, and exempted from the viſitation of the arch-deacon.

COMMISSARY *of ſtores* [in *Military Affairs*] an officer of the artillery who has the charge of all the ſtores.

COMMISSARY *General* [of the *Muſters*] an officer who takes a particular account of the ſtrength of every regiment, and reviews them; ſeeing that the horſe be well mounted and the men well armed and accoutered.

CO'MMISSARY *of horſes* [in *Military Affairs*] an officer belonging to the artillery, who has the inſpection of the artillery horſes to ſee them muſtered, and to ſend ſuch orders as he receives from the commanding officer of the artillery, by ſome of the *conductors* of horſes, of which he is allowed a certain number for his aſſiſtants.

COMMI'SSION, a power given by one perſon to another of doing any thing, *F.* of *L.*

COMMI'SSION, a warrant for an office or place; a charge to buy or to do any act for another.

COMMISSION [in *Law*] a delegation or warrant by letters patents for the hearing or determining any cauſe or action.

COMMISSION [in *Military Affairs*] is the authority by virtue of which every officer acts in his poſt ſigned by the king or his general.

COMMISSION [in *Commerce* or *Traffick*] the order by which a factor or any perſon trades for another.

COMMISSION, commiſſion-money, the wages or reward of a factor.

COMMI'SSION *of Anticipation*, a commiſſion under the great ſeal to collect a tax or ſubſidy before the time appointed.

COMMISSION *of Aſſociation*, is a commiſſion under the great ſeal to aſſociate two or more learned perſons with the ſeveral juſtices in the ſeveral circuits and counties in *Wales*.

To COMMI'SSION } [of *committere* or *commiſſum*,
To COMMI'SSIONATE } L.] to give a commiſſion, to appoint; to appoint or impower one to act for another.

COMMISSION *of Bankruptcy*, a commiſſion under the great ſeal of *England*, directed to five or more commiſſioners, to enquire into the particular circumſtances of a bankrupt; they are appointed to act for the benefit of the creditors, according to ſeveral ſtatutes enacted for that purpoſe.

COMMISSION *of Rebellion*, a writ ſent out againſt a man that has not appeared after proclamation has been made by the ſheriff, upon an order of chancery, to preſent himſelf at the court on a certain day, to cauſe the party to be apprehended as a rebel and deſpiſer of the king's laws wherever he is found.

COMMI'SSIONER, one who has received a commiſſion, or acts by virtue of it.

COMMISSIONER [in the *ſenſe of the Law*] one who has a commiſſion, as letters patents or any other legal warrant, to execute eny publick office.

The King's High COMMISSIONER [in *Scotland*] the title of that nobleman who repreſents the king of *England*'s perſon in the kingdom of *Scotland*, &c.

COMMI'SSURE [*commiſſura*, L.] a joint of any thing, a joining cloſe or couching of things together; a ſeam or cloſure.

COMMISSURE [with *Anatomiſts*] the mold of the head.

COMMISSURE [in *Architecture*] a cloſe joining of planks, ſtones or any other materials.

COMMISSURES [in *Natural Philoſophy*] the ſmall pores, meatus's or interſtices of bodies, or thoſe little cavities, ſpaces or clefts, that are between the particles of any body; eſpecially when thoſe particles are broadiſh or flattiſh, and lie cloſe one to another like very thin plates.

To COMMI'T [*committere*, L.] to act or do; to put; to refer or leave the management of an affair to.

COMMI'TTEE, perſons to whom the examination or ordering any affair is referred by ſome court or conſent of parties to whom it belonged.

COMMITTEE [of the *King*] the widow of the King's tenant, anciently ſo called as being committed by the law of the land to the king's protection.

COMMI'TMENT [of *commettre*, F. *committere*, L.] a being committed or ordered to priſon; alſo the doing any undecent or illegal action.

COMMI'XTION } a mingling together.
COMMI'XTURE }

CO'MMODATE, is a kind of a *loan*, yet is different from a *loan* in that things which conſume by uſe or time cannot

be

be the objects of a *commodate* but of a *loan*, in that they may be return'd in kind, tho' not in identity.

COMMODATE [*Civil Law*] the loan or free conceſſion of any thing moveable or immoveable for a limited time, on condition to reſtore the ſame individual at the expiration of that time

COMMO'DE, a ſort of head-dreſs for women.

COMMO'DIOUS [*commodus*, L.] fit, convenient, uſeful.

COMMO'DIOUSLY [*commodement*, F. *commode*, L.] advantageouſly, conveniently.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, convenientneſs, *&c.*

COMMO'DITY [*commoditas*, L. *commodité*, F.] conveniency, profit, advantage; alſo wares or merchandize.

COMMODORE, a kind of admiral, or commander in chief of a ſquadron of ſhips at ſea

COMMOI'GNE [*Old Law* Term] a brother monk, reſiding in the ſame convent.

CO'MMON [*communis*, L.] ordinary, uſual, publick.

CO'MMON [*communis*, L.] that which belongs to all alike; own'd or allow'd by all, and not affected to this more than that.

COMMON [with *Grammarians*] that gender of nouns that is equally applicable to both ſexes, male and female.

COMMON [in *Geometry*] is apply'd to an angle line or the like, which belongs equally to two figures or makes a neceſſary part of both.

COMMON, common paſture ground.

COMMON [according to the *Law Definition*] that ſort of water the uſe of which is common to a particular town or lordſhip; alſo as *common of paſture* for feeding of cattle; *common of fiſhing*, &c. *common of turbary*, *i. e.* a liberty of digging turf.

COMMON [in *groſs*] a liberty to have commons alone, that is without any land or tenement in another man's land, to himſelf for life, or to him and his heirs.

COMMON *Salt* [in *Clym. Writ.*] is expreſs'd by theſe characters.

COMMON *Bench*, the court of *Common Pleas*, ſometimes ſo called from the controverſies or pleas try'd there between common perſons.

COMMON *Council* [of *London*] was firſt conſtituted in the reign of King *John*; who ordained that 35 of the moſt ſubſtantial citizens ſhould be choſen, and he alſo gave the city liberty to chuſe a new mayor and ſheriffs every year, which before held their places during life.

COMMON *appendant* } a liberty of common appertain-
COMMON *appurtenant* } ing to or depending on ſuch a freehold, which common muſt be taken with beaſts commonable, as *horſes*, *oxen*, *&c.* and not of *goats*, *geeſe* and *hogs*.

COMMON *Diviſor* [with *Arithmeticians*] is that number which divides exactly any other two numbers, and leaves not any remainder.

COMMON *Fine* [in *Law*] a certain ſum of money which the inhabitants of a manour are obliged to pay to the lord, towards the charge of maintaining the court-leet.

COMMON *Hunt* [of the city of *London*] the chief huntſman to the lord mayor and city.

COMMON *Intendment* [in *Law*] the common underſtanding, meaning or conſtruction of any thing, without ſtraining it to any foreign, remote or particular ſenſe.

COMMON *Law*, 1. is uſually underſtood of ſuch laws as were generally received as the laws of the realm before any ſtatute was made to alter them; 2. for the laws of *England* ſimply conſider'd, without the addition of any other law or cuſtomary whatſoever; 3. it is taken for the King's courts, as the *King's-bench* and *Common-pleas*, in diſtinction to baſe courts, as *Courts Baron*, *Country-courts*, *Courts-leet*, &c.

COMMON *Law* [of *England*] had its original from *Edward* the Confeſſor, who out of the *Daniſh*, *Saxon* and *Mercian* laws, collected one univerſal and general law about the year 1045.

COMMON *Places* [among *Rhetoricians*] are general advertiſements, which help thoſe that conſult them to remember all the ways by which a ſubject may be conſidered. Tho' there are many more ways by which a thing may be conſidered; yet the authors of topics have ſettled ſixteen common places; which are, the *Genus*, the *Difference*, the *Definition*, the *Diviſion* or *Diſtribution*, the *Etymology*, the *Conjugation*, the *Similitude*, the *Diſſimilitudes*, the *Contraries*, the *Oppoſites*, the *Compariſon*, the *Antecedents*, the *Adjuncts*, the *Conſequents*, the *Effect* and the *Cauſe*. Theſe are ſufficient to furniſh with ample matter for a diſcourſe, and to make the invention of a barren underſtanding fruitful.

COMMON *Pleas*, one of the courts now held in *Weſtminſter-hall*, but in ancient times was moveable. It was appointed by King *Henry* III. for the trial of all civil cauſes both real and perſonal.

COMMON *par cauſe de voiſinage* [*i. e.* by reaſon of neighbourhood, F.] a liberty that the tenants of one lord in one town have to a *common* with the tenants of another lord in another town.

COMMON *Ray* [in *Opticks*] is a right line drawn from the point of concourſe of the two optical axes, thro' the middle of the right line, which paſſes by the centre of the apple of the eye.

COMMON *Receptacle* [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain veſſel, ſo called becauſe it receives the juices, *chyle* and *lympha*, promiſcuouſly.

COMMON *Senſory* [with *Naturaliſts*] the common perception of all ſenſations; or that faculty that receives the images of ſenſible things or the impreſſion made by the objects upon the nerves, ſo that according to theſe impulſes, it determines the will and performs other animal actions.

COMMON *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] are *Virgo*, *Gemini*, *Sagittarius* and *Piſces*, ſo called becauſe that being at the end of each quarter of the year, they do more or leſs partake of both quarters, as the ſun in *Piſces* not only ends the winter, but alſo begins the ſpring.

COMMON *Time* [in *Muſick*] is the ſame as double time.

CO'MMONALTY [in *Law*] are the middle ſort of the King's ſubjects, ſuch of the commons, as being raiſed above the ordinary peaſants, arrive at having the management of offices, and are one degree inferior to burgeſſes.

COMMON-WEALTH [of *communis*, L. and pelan, *Sax.*] any ſtate or government in general, eſpecially as it is diſtinguiſhed from a monarchy.

COMMON-WEALTHS *man*, a member of a commonwealth; alſo a ſtickler for a government by a commonwealth; alſo one who acts for the good of the commonwealth.

CO'MMONER, a member of a college in an univerſity, or a ſtudent enter'd on the foundation and not a ſervitour.

COMMONER, a member of the houſe of commons in parliament.

The COMMONS [of *England*] the knights, burgeſſes, *&c.* in parliament; one of the three eſtates of the realm, called the *Houſe of Commons*.

COMMONI'TION, an admonition or warning, an advertiſement, *L.*

COMMO'TE } [in *Wales*] a part of a ſhire, hundred
COMMOI'TH } or cantred, containing 50 villages; alſo a great lordſhip or Signiory which may include one or more manours.

COMMORA'TION, a tarrying, abiding or dwelling in a place, *L.*

COMMO'RIENTS [*commorientes*, L.] perſons dying together, at the ſame time.

COMMO'TION, tumult, uproar, hurly-burly; an inteſtine motion or luctation in the parts of any thing, *F.* of *L.*

COMMU'NA, the common of paſture, *Law* Term.

COMMUNAU'NCE } a title anciently given to the com-
COMMAU'NCE } moners or tenants, and inhabitants that had the right of common or commoning in open fields or woods.

COMMUNA'RE [*O. Law*] to enjoy the right of common.

To COMMU'NE [*communicare*, L.] to talk or diſcourſe together.

COMMU'NIA *cuſtodia*, a writ for that lord whoſe tenant dies and leaves his ſon under age, againſt a ſtranger who entereth the land.

COMMUNIA *placita non*, *&c.* a writ directed to the treaſurer and barons of the *Exchequer*, forbidding them to hold plea between two common perſons in that court, where neither of them belong to it.

COMMU'NIBUS *annis*, ſignifies the ſame thing in regard to time as *communibus locis* does to places, taking the years one with another.

COMMU'NIBUS *locis* [a term often uſed by *Writers* for ſome medium or mean relation between ſeveral places, as taking one place with another.

COMMU'NICABLE [*communicabilis*, L.] that may be communicated or imparted.

COMMU'NICABLENESS [of *communicabilis*, L.] eaſineſs to be communicated or to communicate.

COMMUNICABI'LITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when one being may partake of another.

COMMU'NICANT [*communicans*, L.] one who receives the communion of the Lord's ſupper.

To COMMU'NICATE [*communicatum*, L.] to receive the ſacrament; alſo to impart to, to tell or ſhew, to diſcover or reveal to another.

COMMUNICA'TION, the act of communicating, intercourſe, converſe, conference; alſo the act of imparting a thing to another, or making him a ſharer therein.

COMMUNICATION [in *Law*] a diſcourſe between ſeveral parties without coming to an agreement; upon which no action can be grounded.

COMMUNICATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is when the orator argues with his auditory, and demands their opinion, as *Gentlemen, ſuppoſe your ſelves in the ſame caſe, what meaſures would you have taken but thoſe that I took; what would you have done upon the like occaſion?*

COMMUNICATION *of Idioms* [with *Divines*] ſignifies the communication of the attributes of one nature in *Chriſt Jeſus* to that of another.

COMMU'NICATIVE, ready to communicate or impart, ſociable, free.

COMMUNICA'TIVENESS [of *communicative*, *F.* of *L.*] aptneſs to communicate.

COMMU'NION, fellowſhip, union; alſo the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper; alſo an uniform belief in ſeveral perſons, whereby they are united under one head, in one church.

COMMU'NITAS *Regni* [*Old Records*] *i. e.* the community of the kingdom, and ſignified the barons and tenants *in capite*, or military men, who were anciently comprehended ſolely under that title, *L.*

COMMU'NITY [*communitas*, L.] the having things in common, partnerſhip; alſo a body of men united in civil ſociety for their mutual advantage; as a corporation, the inhabitants of a town, the companies of tradeſmen, *&c.*

COMMUNITY [in *Law*] ſometimes ſignifies the joint property in effects between a husband and wife.

Tacit COMMU'NITY, a community contracted between a man and a woman by the mere mingling of their effects, provided they have lived together the ſpace of a year and a day.

COMMUNITY *continued*, is that which ſubſiſts between two perſons joined in marriage, and the minor children of that marriage, when the ſurvivor has not made any inventory of the effects in poſſeſſion during marriage.

COMMU'TABLE [*commutabilis*, L.] that may be eaſily altered or changed.

COMMUTA'TION, a changing of one thing for another, a bartering, *F.* of *L.*

COMMUTATION [in *Law*] a change of penalty or puniſhment, of a greater for a leſs, as death for perpetual impriſonment, *&c.*

COMMUTATION [in *Aſtronomy*] the angle of commutation is the diſtance between the ſun's true place, ſeen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptick.

COMMU'TATIVE [*commutativus*, L.] pertaining to commutation or exchanging.

COMMUTATIVE *Juſtice*, is that juſtice that ought to be obſerved and done in buying and ſelling, borrowing and lending, performing covenants, *&c.*

COMMU'TATIVELY [of *commutatif*, *F.* of *L.*] by way of exchange.

To COMMU'TE [*commutare*, L. *commuter*, F.] to exchange.

To COMMUTE [*Civil Law*] is to buy off a puniſhment by a pecuniary conſideration.

COMO'RTH [*Old Statutes*] a contribution anciently made at marriages, and when young prieſts ſaid their firſt maſſes; alſo ſometimes to make ſatisfaction for murders and felonies.

A CO'MPACT [*compactum*, L.] an agreement or bargain, an agreement or contract ſtipulated between ſeveral parties.

COMPACT [*compactus*, L.] denſe, having few pores, and they ſmall ones; cloſe, well joined; alſo brief and pithy.

To COMMPACT [*compactum*, *Sup.* L.] to clap cloſe together.

COMPA'CTILE [*compactilis*, L.] that may be ſet together.

COMPA'CTION, a compacting or joining together.

COMPACTION [in *Philoſophy*] the contracting, drawing together or ſtraightening the ſubſtance of a body by its having leſs parts; or by the more cloſe ſticking together of theſe parts; and it is uſually oppoſed to diffuſion.

COMPA'CTNESS [of *compacté*, F. *compactus*, L.] cloſeneſs together.

COMPA'CTURE, a cloſe joining together.

COMPA'NAGE [*Old Records*] any ſort of victuals eaten with bread.

COMPA'NION [*compagnon*, F. probably of *con* with, and *pagus* a village, *&c.*] *q. d.* one of the ſame town; or rather of *con* and *panis*, L. bread, *i. e.* one who partakes of the ſame bread, *comes*, L.] a fellow, a mate or partner.

COMPA'NION *of the Garter*, a knight of that noble order.

COMPA'NIONSHIP [of *compagnon*, F.] accompanying with, the being of the ſame company.

CO'MPANY [*compagnie*, F.] ſeveral perſons aſſembled together in the ſame place or with the ſame deſign, an aſſembly or meeting, a ſociety or body corporate.

COMPANY [in *Commerce*] is an aſſociation of ſeveral merchants, *&c.* who unite in one common intereſt, and contribute by their counſel, *&c.* to carry on ſome profitable trade.

COMPANY [in *Military Affairs*] a body of ſoldiers commanded by a captain.

Independent COMPANY, a company of foot or troop of horſe not embodied in a regiment.

CO'MPARABLE [*comparabilis*, L.] that may be compared, like.

CO'MPARABLENESS [of *comparabilis*, L. and *neſs*] the being comparable to.

CO'MPARATES [with *Logicians*] things compared one with another; as *the life of man is like a leaf.*

COMPA'RATIVE [*comparativus*, L.] capable of or implying compariſon.

COMPA'RATIVE *Degrees* [in *Gram.*] the middle degree of compariſon, as *better* is the middle degree between *good* and *beſt.*

COMPARATIVE *Anatomy*, is that branch of it that conſiders the ſame parts of different animals with relation to the different ſtructure and formation which is moſt ſuited to the manner of living, and the neceſſities of every creature.

To COMPA'RE [*comparare*, L.] to examine one thing by another, to liken.

COMPA'RISON [*comparatio*, L.] comparing; alſo proportion, reſemblance, agreeableneſs.

COMPARISON *of Ideas*, is an act of the mind by which it compares its ideas one with another, as to extent, degree, time, place, and other circumſtances.

COMPARISON [with *Rhetoricians*] compariſons differ from ſimilitudes only in this, that compariſons are the more warm of the two. Note, that in compariſons it is neceſſary that there be an exact agreement between all the parts of a compariſon and the ſubject that is treated of; for ſeveral things are taken in for no other reaſon but to render the compariſon more lively.

COMPARISON [in *Grammar*] is the varying the ſenſe of an adjective, with reſpect to degree, thus, *high*, *higher*, *higheſt*, which are the three degrees of compariſon of this word.

COMPARISON *parallel*, the relation of two perſons or things conſidered as oppoſed or ſet before each other in order to find out wherein they agree or differ.

COMPA'RTIMENT } [with *Architects*] a proportiona-
COMPA'RTMENT } ble diviſion in a building; a particular ſquare or ſome device mark'd out in ſome ornamental part of a building.

COMPARTIMENT } [*Gardening*] a bed, border or knot;
COMPARTMENT } a deſign compoſed of ſeveral different figures diſpos'd with ſymmetry to adorn a parterre, plafond, *&c.*

COMPARTMENTS [in *Heraldry*] are partitions, as alſo quarterings of the eſcutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be in it, or the ſeveral diviſions made in it, when the arms of ſeveral families are born altogether by one, either on account of marriages or otherwiſe. See *Party.*

COMPARTIMENT [with *Painters*] a regular, orderly diſpoſition of agreeable figures about any picture, map, draught, *&c.* alſo fine bindings of books are ſaid to be in compartiment.

COMPARTIMENT [in *Joinery*, &c.] a ſymmetrical diſpoſition of figures to adorn pannels, *&c.* the ſquares of a cieling, *&c.*

COMPARTIMENT *of tiles*, an arrangement of white and red tiles varniſhed for the decoration of the covering of a roof.

COMPARTI'TION [in *Architecture*] the uſeful and graceful diſtribution of the whole ground plot of a building, into rooms of reception or entertainment, office, *&c.*

CO'MPASS, the extent of a thing round about or on all ſides, *F.*

To COMPASS [*compaſſer*, F.] to ſurround, to go about; to gain or bring about or to paſs; alſo to contrive or plot.

Beam CO'MPASSES, a mathematical inſtrument made of wood or braſs, with ſliding ſockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting points, in order to draw circles with very long *radii*, of uſe in large projections, and for drawing the furniture on wall-dials.

COMPASS *Callipers* [with *Gunners*] is an inſtrument for the diſparting a piece of ordinance. It reſembles two ſemicircles, having a handle and a joint like a pair of compaſſes; but the points are blunt and may be opened at pleaſure.

COMPASS, or *Mariners* COMPASS is an inſtrument of great uſe in *Dialling*, *Navigation*, *Surveying*, and ſeveral other parts of the mathematicks. It conſiſts of a circle drawn on a round piece of paſteboard, which is called the Fly; this circle is divided into four quadrants, which repreſent the four principal points or cardinal winds, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North* and *South*, and each of theſe quadrants or quarters are again ſubdivided into eight other equal parts, which in all make 32 points of the compaſs, called Rumbs. This card or paſteboard hangs horizontally on a pin ſet upright, and under it is fix'd a needle or iron wire, touch'd with a loadſtone, which keeps the *Fly* or point of the north-pole always towards the *north*, and by that means directs the ſteerſman how to keep the ſhip in her courſe.

Meridional COMPASS, is the common compaſs before deſcribed.

Dark COMPASS, is the ſame as the other; but that the fly has the points mark'd with black and white, without any other colours, and is ſo called becauſe moſt convenient for ſteering by candle-light.

Hair COMPASSES, compaſſes ſo contrived on the inſide as to take an extent to a hair's breadth.

German COMPASSES, thoſe whoſe legs are a little bent outwards towards the top, ſo that when ſhut the points only meet.

Spring COMPASSES, are dividers made of hardened ſteel, the head arched, which by its ſpring opens the compaſſes, the opening being directed by a circular ſcrew, faſtened to one leg and let through the other, work'd with a nut.

Triſecting COMPASSES, compaſſes for the triſecting of angles geometrically.

COMPASS *Dial*, a ſmall pocket dial ſhewing the hour of the day by the direction of a touch'd needle.

Pair of COMPASSES, an inſtrument for drawing circles, *&c.*

Draught COMPASSES, a pair of compaſſes with ſeveral moveable points uſed in making fine draughts or maps, charts, *&c.* alſo in Architecture, Dialling, Fortification, *&c.*

Fly of the COMPASS, is the round piece of paſteboard (call'd alſo the Card) on which the points of the compaſs are drawn.

COMPASSES *of proportion*, an inſtrument for drawing lines and circles into proportional parts at the opening, uſed in the reducing or enlarging of maps.

Variation COMPASS, is a compaſs the uſe of which is to ſhew how much the common compaſs varies from the exact points of *north* and *ſouth*.

COMPA'SSION, fellow-feeling, pity, mercy, F. of *L.*

COMPA'SSIONATE, apt or inclined to compaſſion.

COMPA'SSIONATENESS [of *compaſſion*, F. of *L.*] fellow-feeling, *&c.*

COMPA'TIBLENESS, COMPATIBI'LITY [*compatibilité*, F.] agreeableneſs.

COMPA'TIENT, [*compatiens*, L.] ſuffering together.

COMPA'TRIOT [*compatriota*, L.] a fellow-citizen, or one of the ſame country.

COMPEE'R [*compar*, L. *compere*, F.] a goſſip, a godfather, a companion, a fellow, an equal.

To COMPE'L [*compellere*, L.] to force or conſtrain.

COMPE'LLABLE, that may be forced,

COMPELLA'TION, a calling by name, a friendly ſalutation, *L.*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS [*compendiarius*, L.] brief, ſhort, abridged.

COMPENDIO'SITY [*compendioſitas*, L.] compendiouſneſs.

COMPE'NDIOUS [*compendioſus*, L.] brief, ſhort, very conciſe.

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS [*compendioſitas*, L.] a being brief or ſhort.

COMPE'NDIUM, an abridgment, *L.*

COMPE'NSABLE, capable of being recompenſed or made amends for.

To COMPE'NSATE [*compenſatum*, L.] to recompenſe or make amends for.

COMPENSA'TION, a making amends for a good turn, a recompence, *L.*

COMPE'NSATIVE [*compenſativus*, L.] pertaining to recompence or amends.

COMPE'NSATIVENESS [of *compenſativus*, L.] fitneſs or readineſs to make amends, *&c.*

To COMPERE'NDINATE [*comperendinatum*, L.] to delay, to put off from day to day, *L.*

COMPERENDINA'TION, a deferring, adjourning or putting off from day to day.

COMPERE'NDINOUS [*comperendinus*, L.] prolonged, deferred.

COMPERTO'RIUM [*Civil Law*] a judicial inqueſt made by the commiſſioners or delegates to find out or relate the truth of a cauſe.

COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY [*competentia*, L.] a ſufficient eſtate, ſtock of learning, *&c.*

COMPETENCE [in *Law*] the power or capacity of a judge for taking cognizance of a matter.

COMPETENT [*competens*, L.] convenient, ſufficient, proper for the purpoſe, duly qualified.

COMPETENTNESS [of *competentia*, L.] ſufficientneſs, *&c.*

COMPE'TIBLE, ſuitable, agreeable to.

COMPE'TIBLENESS [of *competit*, L.] ſuitableneſs, *&c.*

COMPETI'TION, a rivalſhip, a canvaſing or ſuing for an office, *&c.* L.

COMPE'TITOR [*competiteur*, F.] one who ſues for the ſame thing that another does, *L.*

COMPILA'TION, a robbing or plundering; alſo a heaping up, *L.*

To COMPI'LE [*compilare*, L. *compiler*, F.] to collect or gather from ſeveral authors; to amaſs or heap together.

COMPITALI'TIA, feaſts held among the ancients in honour of the *Lares*.

COMPLA'CENCY [*complacentia*, L.] a taking delight in a thing.

COMPLA'CENTNESS [of *complacentia*, L.] a being pleaſed with.

To COMPLAI'N [*complaindre*, F.] to make complaint, to bewail, to make moan.

COMPLAI'NANT [*complaignant*, F.] one who makes or prefers a complaint; a plaintiff at law.

COMPLAISA'NCE, a pleaſing behaviour or obliging carriage; a courteous compliance or ſubmiſſion to the judgment or wit of another, F.

COMPLAISA'NT, of an obliging humour, civil, courteous.

COMPLAISA'NTNESS, the ſame as *complaiſance*.

CO'MPLEMENT [*complementum*, L.] a filling up or perfecting that which wants; alſo a ſupply, an accompliſhment; the number of which the whole amounts to.

COMPLEMENT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the full moon.

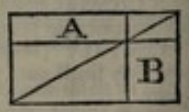
COMPLEMENT [with *Aſtronomers*] the diſtance of a ſtar from the zenith, or the arch that is comprehended between the place of a ſtar above the horizon and the zenith.

COMPLEMENT *of an Angle*, COMPLEMENT *of an Arch* [in *Geometry*] is ſo much as that angle or arch wants of 90 degrees to make up its quadrant.

COMPLEMENT *of the Courſe* [in *Navigation*] is what the angle of the courſe wants of 90 degrees, or 8 points which are a quarter of the compaſs.

COMPLEMENT *of the Courtin* [in *Fortification*] is that part of the courtin, which being wanting is the demigorge, or the remainder of the courtin after the flank is taken away to the angle of this gorge.

COMPLEMENT *of the Line of defence*, is the remainder of the line of defence, after the angle of the flank is taken away.



COMPLEMENTS [in a *Parallelogram*] are the 2 leſſer parallelograms A and B, which are made by drawing two right lines parallel to each ſide of the figure thro' a given point in the diagonal. See the figure.

COMPLEME'NTAL [of *complementum*, L.] of or pertaining to complement.

COMPLEA'T, COMPLE'TE [*completus*, L.] perfect, full, accompliſhed, alſo neat, fine, ſpruce.

COMPLE'TENESS [of *completus*, L.] finiſhedneſs, perfectneſs, fulneſs, *&c.*

COMPLE'TION, an accompliſhing, a fulfilling, a performance.

COMPLE'X [*complexus*, L.] compound, gathered or joined together.

The COMPLEX [*complexum*, L.] the ſum or whole.

COM-

COMPLEX *Diſeaſes*, diſtempers that cannot be ſeparated as a pleuriſy and fever.

COMPLEX *Ideas* } [with *Logicians*] are ideas com-
COMPLEX *Terms* } pounded or conſiſting of ſeveral ſimple or ſingle ones, which are called incomplex.

A COMPLEX *Propoſition* [with *Logicians*] is that which has at leaſt one of its terms complex, or ſuch an one as contains ſeveral members, as caſual propoſitions.

COMPLE'XION, the colour of the face, the natural conſtitution or temperature of the body, as ſanguine, phlegmatick or cholerick, F. of *L.*

COMPLE'XIONAL, of or pertaining to the complexion.

COMPLE'XNESS [of *complexus*, L.] a being compounded of divers things.

COMPLE'XIO } [with *Rhetoricians*] a rhetorical figure,
COMPLICA'TIO } which is the ſame as *Simploce*, which ſee, *L.*

COMPLE'XURE, a joining together.

COMPLE'XUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the head, which ſerves to move it backwards, called alſo *Trigeminus.*

COMPLI'ANCE [*complaiſance*, F.] a complying or yielding.

COMPLI'ANT [*complaiſant*, F.] a complying or yielding to.

To CO'MPLICATE [*complicatum*, L.] to fold or wrap up together.

CO'MPLICATEDNESS [of *complicatio*, L.] a being folded together.

COMPLICA'TION, a mixture, collection or maſs of things joined together.

COMPLICATION *of Diſeaſes* [with *Phyſicians*] a collection of ſeveral diſtempers that ſeize on the body at the ſame time, eſpecially if they depend one upon another.

CO'MPLICE, a partner or aſſociate in an ill action, an accomplice, *F.*

To CO'MPLIMENT [*complimenter*, F.] to uſe compliments to a perſon.

COMPLIME'NTAL, given to or pertaining to compliments.

COMPLIMENTS, kind, obliging words and expreſſions, with other civilities in behaviour.

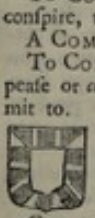
COMPLI'NES, the laſt or evening prayers, *F.*

To COMPLO'RE [*complorare*, L.] to bewail, to weep together.

To COMPLO'T [*comploter*, F.] to plot, together, to conſpire, to combine.

A COMPLOT, a plot, conſpiracy or combination.

To COMPLY' [prob. either of *complacare*, L. to appeaſe or *complaire*, F. to pleaſe greatly] to yield or ſubmit to.



CO'MPONE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies compounded, and is alſo called *Gobone*: See the eſcutcheon.

COMPO'NENT [*componens*, L.] compoſing, making up, conſtituting, as *component parts*, parts that make up or compoſe the whole.

To COMPO'RT [*comportare*, L. to carry together, *comporter*, F.] to agree, to demean or behave one's ſelf.

COMPO'RTMENT [*comportement*, F.] carriage, demeanour, behaviour, *&c.*

To be CO'MPOS *Mentis*, in a right mind, having a ſound mind, not delirious, *L.*

To COMPO'SE [*compoſitum*, L.] to make or frame; to appeaſe or quiet; to repoſe or refreſh; to adjuſt or ſettle; to compound or make up.

To COMPO'SE [as *Printers*] to ſet the letters or characters in order, according to the original copy.

To COMPO'SE [in *Muſick*] to make or ſet tunes, airs, *&c.*

To COMPO'SE *a Difference*, is to make it up, to bring to agreement.

To COMPOSE *one's Manners*, &c. is to regulate and make them orderly.

COMPOSED *Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] is when the two ſides of the inner polygon are very unequal, which makes the gorges alſo very unequal.

COMPO'SEDNESS [of *compoſer*, Fr.] quietneſs of mind, *&c.*

COMPOSSIBI'LITY, capableneſs of exiſting together.

COMPO'SSIBLE [of *con* and *poſſibilis*, L.] capable of exiſting together.

COMPO'SITE [*compoſitus*, L.] compounded, *F.*

COMPOSITE *Order* [in *Architecture*] the 5th order whoſe capital is compoſed out of the other orders.

COMPOSITES [in *Pharmacy*] medicines compounded of ſeveral ſimple ones; as electuaries, ointments, opiates, ſyrups, *&c.*

COMPO'SITUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botanick Writers*] ſignifies compounded, *i. e.* when a flower conſiſts of many ſmall flowers contained in one common calyx, as *dandelion*, *ſun-flower*, *&c.*

COMPOSI'TION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an unity that is diviſible.

COMPOSITE *Number* [with *Arithmeticians*] a compound number, or a number which may be divided by ſome number leſs than the compoſite it ſelf, but greater than unity; as 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, &c.

COMPOSI'TION *of Proportion* [with *Math.*] is the comparing the ſum of the antecedent and conſequent, with the conſequent in two equal ratio's, as if you ſuppoſe 4, 8 : : 3, 6, which is expreſſed by compoſition of proportion 12. is to 8 : : as 9 to 6.

COMPOSITION [in *Pharmacy*] the art or act of mixing many ingredients together into a medicine; ſo as they may ſupply each other's defects, aſſiſt each others vertues, or correct any ill qualities in them.

COMPOSITION *Entitative* [with *Schoolmen*] is between things of the ſame nature, *e. g.* two or more drops of water.

COMPOSITION *Eſſential* [with *Schoolmen*] is when things of different kinds are joined, and thus conſtitute new things or eſſences, different from any of the parts; and thus they ſay from the matter and the form of wood ariſes wood, whoſe eſſence is very different from either of theſe ingredients taken ſeparately.

COMPOSITION [with *Orators*] is the proper order of the parts of the diſcourſe adhering to each other.

COMPOSITION with *Logicians*] is a method of reaſoning, wherein a perſon proceeds from ſome general ſelf-evident truth to particular and ſingular ones.

COMPOSITION [in *Painting*] includes the invention and diſpoſition of the figures, the choice of attitudes, *&c.*

COMPOSITION [in *Commerce*] a contract between an inſolvent debtor and his creditors, whereby they agree to accept of the part of a debt in compenſation for the whole, and give allowance accordingly.

COMPOSITION [with *Math.*] or the *Synthetical Method*, is the reverſe of the *Analytical Method* or reſolution. It proceeds upon principles that are in themſelves ſelf-evident, on *Definitions*, *Poſtulates* and *Axioms*, and previouſly demonſtrated *Series* of *Propoſitions* ſtep by ſtep, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonſtrated.

COMPOSITION *of Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] is an aſſemblage of ſeveral directions of motion, reſulting from powers acting in different, though not oppoſite, lines.

COMPOSITION [with *Grammarians*] the joining of 2 words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminiſh or change its ſignification.

COMPO'SSIBLES [*compoſſibilia*, L.] ſuch things as are compatible and capable of ſubſiſting together, *Logick.*

COMPOSI'TIO [in *Muſick Books*] compoſition, *Ital.*

CO'MPOST } [*compoſtum*, L.] a compound or mixture
CO'MPAS } of dung, earths, *&c.* applied by way of manure for the meliorating and improving of ſoils.

COMPO'SURE [*compoſitura*, L.] any thing that is compoſed or made up; alſo compoſedneſs or calmneſs of mind.

COMPOTA'TION, a carouſing or drinking together, *L.*

COMPO'TE [in *Confectionary*] ſtewed fruit, eſpecially apples, pears, plumbs, *&c.*

COMPO'TE [in *Cookery*] a particular manner of ſtewing meat.

COMPO'UND [*compoſitus*, L.] that which is made up or compoſed of different parts.

COMPOUND [with *Gram.*] a word made of two or more words.

To COMPOUND [*componere*, L.] to make up of ſeveral ingredients.

COMPOUND *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are joined together by the ſigns + and —, and are either expreſſed by the ſame letters unequally repeated, or by more letters than one, as *b d—b* and *a—b—c* are compound quantities.

A COMPOUND *Leaf* [with *Bot.*] is one that is divided into ſeveral parts, each of which reſembles a ſingle leaf.

A COMPOUND *Flower* [with *Bot.*] is one which is compoſed of ſeveral little parts, each of which reſembles a flower, as in the ſun-flower, dandelion, *&c.* all which meeting together, make up one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus Stamina*, and ſticking ſeed, all contained within one and the ſame *Calyx.*

To COMPOUND [in *Commerce*] to come to an agreement, eſpecially with creditors for debts.

COMPOU'NDABLE, that may be compounded.

To COMPREHE'ND [*comprehendere*, L.] to contain or include; to underſtand, perceive or have the knowledge of.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE [*comprehenſibilis*, L.] that may be comprehended.

COMPREHE'NSION, the comprehenſion or underſtanding of a thing; alſo compriſal, compaſs; as

Act of COMPREHENSION, an act of parliament, that takes in all parties.

COMPREHE'NSION *of an idea* [among *Logicians*] is the comprehenſion of the attributes it contains in itſelf, and which cannot be taken away without deſtroying it, as the comprehenſion of the idea of a triangle includes extenſion, figure, 3 lines and 3 angles, *&c.*

COMPREHENSION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an act of the mind, whereby it apprehends or knows any object which is preſented to it on all ſides, on which it is capable of being apprehended or known.

COMPREHENSION [with *Rhetoricians*] a trope or figure whereby the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole; or a definite number of a thing for an indefinite.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE [of *comprehenſibilis*, L.] capable of being comprehended.

COMPREHE'NSIVE [*comprehenſivus*, L.] the containing much, large, very ſignificant, full to.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS, aptneſs to comprehend, or be comprehended.

CO'MPRESS [with *Surgeons*] a bolſter made up of folded linen, to be laid on a wound, or on the orifice of a vein.

To COMPRE'SS [*compreſſum*, L. *Sup.*] to ſqueeze cloſe together.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, that may be compreſſed or ſqueezed up into a narrow compaſs, as the air and moſt other fluids.

COMPRESSIBI'LITY } [*compreſſibilité*, F.] capable-
COMPRE'SSIBLENESS } neſs to be preſſed cloſe.

COMPRE'SSION, a ſqueezing or preſſing together, *L.*

COMPRE'SSIVES [with *Surgeons*] medicines which cauſe a drineſs in an affected member.

To COMPRI'NT [*comprimere*, L.] is to print by ſtealth a copy or book belonging to another, to his prejudice, *Law Term.*

To COMPRI'SE [*compris* of *comprendre*, F. of *comprehendere*, L.] to contain, include or take in.

COMPROBA'TION, a mutual allowing or approving.

COMPRO'MISE [*compromiſſum*, L. *compromis*, F.] an arbitration, a treaty or contract, whereby 2 contending parties eſtabliſh one or more arbitrators to judge of and terminate their differences.

To COMPRO'MISE [*compromiſſum* of *compromittere*, L.] to conſent to ſuch a reference.

To COMPROMISSE [in a *figurative ſenſe*] to put to the hazard of being cenſured.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL, of or pertaining to ſuch a mutual agreement.

COMPT [*comptus*, L.] fine, neat, trim.

CO'MPTNESS, neatneſs, fineneſs, trimneſs.

COMPU'LSION, a conſtraint or force, *L.*

COMPU'LSIVE, of a reſtraining nature.

COMPU'LSIVENESS [of *compulſio*, L.] compelling quality.

COMPU'LSORY, of a forcing conſtraining nature.

COMPU'NCTION, a pricking; a remorſe of conſcience for ſome offence committed.

COMPU'NCTIVE, promoting godly ſorrow.

COMPURGA'TION [in *Law*] a clearing or juſtifying another by oath, *L.*

COMPURGA'TOR, one who juſtifies the innocence of another by oath, *L.*

COMPU'TABLE [*computabilis*, L.] that may be counted or reckoned.

COMPU'TANT, an accountant.

COMPUTA'TION, a reckoning or caſting up accounts, *L.*

COMPUTA'TION [in *Common Law*] ſignifies the true and indifferent conſtruction of time, ſo that neither party ſhall wrong the other, or that the determination of time referred to ſhall neither be taken the one way or the other; but ſhall be computed according to the cenſure of the law.

To COMPU'TE [*computare*, L.] to reckon or caſt up.

COMPU'TO *reddendo*, a writ lying againſt a bailiff or receiver, obliging him to give up his accounts; and alſo againſt executors of executors, and a guardian in ſoccage for waſte made during the nonage of the heir.

To CON [*q. d.* to ken] to know, to learn a leſſon, *&c.*

CON [in *Muſick Books*] with *Ital.*

CON *affetto* [in *Muſick Books*] means that the muſick muſt be performed in a very moving, tender and affecting manner, and for that reaſon not too faſt, but rather ſlow.

CONA'RIUM [with *Anat.*] that part of the brain which hangs in the ſmall cavity called the *Anus*, in the hinder part of the third ventricle, and is alſo called *glandula pinealis*, from the reſemblance of its ſhape to the cone of a pine.

CONA'TUS, an endeavour, *L.*

CONA'TUS *recedendi ab axe motus* [with *Philoſophers*] is a term in *Mechanicks*, which implies the endeavour which any natural body that moves circularly, has to fly off or recede from the axis or center of its motion, *L.*

CONATUS [in a *Body of Motion*] is that diſpoſition or aptitude to go on in a right line, if not prevented by other cauſes; it is the ſame as *attraction* or *gravitation*, in matter without motion.

CONCALEFA'CTORY [*concalefactorius*, L.] heating much.

CONCAMERA'TION, a vaulting or arching, *L.*

To CONCA'TENATE [*concatenatum*, L.] to chain or link together.

CONCATENA'TION *of Cauſes* [with *Philoſophers*] a term uſed to expreſs that an effect is the reſult of a long chain of cauſes linked to, or depending one upon another.

CONCA'TENATENESS [of *concatenatio*, L.] the being chained together.

CONCAVA'TION, a making hollow, *L.*

CO'NCAVE [*concavus*, L.] hollow on the inſide, or vaulted like an oven; alſo hollowneſs; *i. e.* the inſide of a hollow body, eſpecially if it be circular.

CONCA'VE [in *Gunnery*] the bore of a piece of ordnance.

CONCAVE *Glaſſes*, are ſuch as are ground hollow, and are uſually of a ſpherical or round figure; though they may be of any other, as parabolical, *&c.*

A CONCAVE [*concavum*, L.] a hollowneſs.

CONCA'VITY } [*concavitas*, L.] the hollowneſs of
CONCA'VENESS } the inſide of a round body.

CONCA'VOUS [*concavus*, L.] hollow on the inſide.

To CONCE'AL [*concelare*, L.] to keep cloſe or ſecret.

CONCEA'LEDNESS [of *concelare*, L.] hiddenneſs.

CONCEA'LERS [in *Law*] a term uſed by way of *Antiphraſis*, or ſpeaking by the way of contrariety, men who find out concealed lands, which are ſecretly kept from the king or ſtate, by common perſons who can produce no title to them.

CONCEA'LMENT, the act of concealing.

To CONCE'DE [*concedere*, L.] to yield, grant or allow.

To CONCEI'T [*concipere*, L.] to imagine, to fancy.

CONCEIT [*conceptum*, L.] imagination, fancy.

CONCEI'TED, opinionated, affected, proud, puffed up.

CONCEI'TEDNESS [of *concipere*, L.] a being ſelf-opinionated.

To CONCEI'VE [*concipere*, L. *concevoir*, F.] to imagine or apprehend, to comprehend or underſtand; to frame an idea; alſo to be with child, or to breed.

CONCEI'VABLE [*concevable*, F.] that may be conceived, imagined, comprehended, *&c.*

CONCEI'VABLENESS, eaſineſs to be conceived.

CONCEI'VING [with *Logicians*] is the ſimple view that we have of the things which preſent themſelves to the mind; as if we image the ſun, a tree, a globe, a ſquare, a thought, a being, without forming any particular judgment. This is the firſt of the four principal operations of the mind.

To CONCE'NTRE [of *con* and *centrum*, L. *concentrer*, F.] to meet in the ſame centre.

CONCE'NTRANT *Medicines*, are ſuch whoſe acids are ſo moderated by *Alkali*, that neither of them predominates.

CONCENTRA'TION, a driving towards the centre, the retiring or withdrawing of a thing inwards; alſo a crowding together any fluid matter into as cloſe a form as it is capable of; or bringing any ſeparate particles into as cloſe a contact as is poſſible.

CONCENTRATION [with *Naturaliſts*] the higheſt degree of mixture, as when 2 or more particles or atoms of the mixture touch, by receiving and thruſting one into the other, or by *Reception* and *Intruſion* one into the other; and this Dr. *Grew* takes to be the caſe of all fixed bodies, which are without taſte or ſmell, whoſe conſtitution is ſo firm, till that the particles are as it were *unprimed* from each other, they cannot affect either of thoſe ſenſes.

CONCE'NTRICK [*concentricus*, L.] that has one and the same common center, as concentrick circles or other figures.

CONCE'PT [*conceptum*, L.] a set form or term used in publick acts.

CONCE'PTACLE [*conceptaculum*, L.] any hollow thing that is fitted to receive or contain another.

CONCE'PTIO [with *Gram.*] a figure, otherwise called *Syllepsis*, L.

CONCE'PTION [with *Logicians*] is an act of the mind, or the product of it, as thought, notion or principle; the simple idea or apprehension that a person has of any thing, without proceeding to affirm or deny any matter or point relating to it.

Immaculate CONCEPTION *of the holy Virgin* [with *Roman Catholicks*] a feast held on the 8th of *December*, in regard to the Virgin *Mary*'s being conceived and born immaculate.

To CONCE'RN [*concernere*, L. *concerner*, F.] to regard, have respect or regard to, to interest one's self in or trouble one's self with.

CONCERN, affair, business or matter of importance; also a being concerned or affected in mind.

CONCE'RNED [*concerné*, F.] interested, affected, also troubled.

CONCE'RNMENT, the same as *concern*.

CONCE'RT, agreement between persons in action, *&c.*

To CONCE'RT [*concertare*, L.] to contrive or debate together about a business; to lay a design in order to bring an affair to pass.

CONCERT } [in *Musick*] a consort, a company of
CONCERTO } musicians playing or singing the same piece of musick or song at the same time.

CONCERTA'NTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies those parts of a piece of musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some parts.

CONCERTA'TION, a striving together, *L.*

CONCE'RTATIVE [*concertativus*, L.] contentious.

CONCE'RTO [in *Musick Books*] a consort or a piece of musick of several parts for a consort, *Ital.*

CONCERTO *grosso* [in *Musick Books*] the grand chorus of the consort, or those places of the consort where all the several parts perform or play together, *Ital.*

CONCE'SSI, I have granted, *L.*

CONCESSI [*Law* word] a formal word that implies a covenant.

CONCE'SSIO [with *Rhe.*] a figure the same as *Synchoresis*, L.

CONCE'SSION, a granting or yielding; an allowance, grant or permission.

CONCE'SSIONARY [of *concession*, F. of L.] by way of grant or allowance.

CO'NCHA [κόγχη, *Gr.*] a shell-fish, with 2 shells, as a scallop, an oyster, *&c.* L.

CO'NCHA [with *Anat.*] the winding of the cavity or hollow of the minor part of the ear, *L.*

CONCHI'TES [of κόγχη, *Gr.* a shell-fish] a stone resembling shell-fish.

CONCHOID [of κόγχη, *Gr.* a shell-fish] is the name of a curve line invented by *Nichomedes*: It is a curve which always approaches nearer to a strait line, to which it inclines; but never meets it. It is described thus,



Draw the right line Q Q, and another perpendicular to it in E; draw the right lines G M, G M, cutting Q Q, and make Q M=Q N=A E =E E, the curves wherein the points M M are, is the first conchoid, and those where the points N N are found, the second conchoid.

CONCI'LIARY, of or pertaining to a council.

To CONCI'LIATE [*conciliatum*, L.] to get, to procure, to gain or win.

CONCILIA'TIO, a figure in *Rhetorick*, the same as *Synaceosis*, L.

CONCI'LIATORY [*conciliatorius*, L.] of reconciliation.

CONCILIA'TORS, a title which *Romish* ecclesiastical writers affect, who have put the fairest varnish on the doctrines of that church.

CONCI'NNATENESS } [*concinnitas*, L.] decency, fit-
CONCI'NNITY } ness, *&c.*

CONCI'NNOUS [*concinnus*, L.] fit, agreeable, *&c.*

CONCINNOUS *Intervals* [in *Musick*] are such as are fit for musick, next to and in combination with concords.

CONCIO'NAL [*concionalis*, L.] pertaining to a sermon, oration or assembly.

CONCI'SE [*concisus*, L.] short, brief.

CONCI'SENESS [of *concis*, F. *concisus*, L.] briefness.

CONCI'SION, [*q. d.* a cutting] a word used by way of contempt, for *Circumcision*, Phil. iii. 2.

CONCITA'TION, a provoking, stirring up or pricking forward, *L.*

CO'NCLAVE, a closet or inner room, that shuts up under lock and key, *L.*

CONCLAVE [in *Rome*] a room in the *Vatican*, where the *Roman* cardinals meet to choose a pope; also the assembly of the cardinals for the election of a pope, or the decision of any important affair in the church.

CONCLA'VIST [*conclaviste*, F.] one who attends a cardinal during his abode in the conclave.

To CONCLU'DE [*concludere*, L.] to finish, make an end of or close; also to infer, collect by reason, or draw a consequence; to resolve upon or determine.

CONCLU'SION, the end, close or issue of a thing, a consequence or inference, *L.*

CONCLUSION [in *Law*] is when a man by his own act upon record has concluded or charged himself with a duty or other thing: it is also used to signify the end or latter part of any declaration, bar, replication, *&c.*

CONCLUSION [with *Logicians*] the last of the 3 propositions of a syllogism.

CONCLUSION [in *Oratory*] consists of 2 parts, the *Recapitulation* or *Enumeration* and the *Passions*.

CONCLU'SIVE [of *conclusivus*, L.] serving to conclude, as an argument is said to be *conclusive* when the consequences are rightly and truly drawn.

CONCLU'SIVENESS [of *conclusivus*, L.] the true drawing of consequences.

CONCOAGULA'TION [according to Mr. *Boyle*] signifies the crystallizing of salts of different kinds together, where they shoot into one mass of various figures, suitable to their respective kinds.

CONCO'CTION, a boiling, together, *L.*

CONCOCTION [in *Medicine*] is usually taken for the same as *digestion*, though *digestion* is generally confined to what passes in the stomach; but *concoction* is taken to signify what alterations are made in the blood-vessels, which may be called the *second concoction*, and that in the nerves, fibres and minutest vessels, the *third* and *last concoction*.

CONCO'MITANCE } [*concomitance* of *concomitari*, L.]
CONCO'MITANCY } an accompanying together with.

CONCO'MITANT [*concomitans*, L.] accompanying with, also a companion.

CONCO'MITANTLY, in course along with another.

CO'NCORD [*concordia*, L.] agreement, union, good understanding.

CO'NCORD [in *Law*] an agreement between parties, who intend the levying of a fine of lands one to another, in what manner the land shall pass. Also an agreement made upon any trespass committed between several parties.

CONCORD [in *Gram.*] that part of *Syntax* or construction, whereby the words of a sentence agree among themselves, whereby verbs are put in the same number and person with nouns, *&c.*

CONCORDS [in *Musick*] are certain intervals between sounds, which delight the ear when heard at the same time.

Simple CONCORDS, are those whose extremes are at a distance, less than the sum of any other 2 concords.

Perfect CONCORDS, are the 5th and the 8th, with all their octaves.

Compound CONCORDS, are equal to any 2 or more concords.

Imperfect CONCORDS, are the 3d and 8th, with all their octaves.

To CONCO'RD [*concordare*, L.] to agree together.

CONCO'RDANCE [*concordantia*, L.] a general alphabetical index of all the words in the bible.

CONCORDANCE } [*concordantia*, L.] agreement.
CONCO'RDANCY }

CONCO'RDANT [*concordans*, L.] agreeing together.

CONCO'RDANT *Verses*, such as have in them several words in common, but by the addition of other words have a quite different meaning: as,

CONCORDAT [in the *Canon Law*] a covenant or agreement in some beneficiary matter; as relating to a resignation, permtuation or other ecclesiastical cause.

CONCO'RDITY [*concorditas*, L.] concord.

Et { *Canis* } { *Lupus* } *in Sylva* { *Venatur* } { *Nutritur* } *Et omnia* { *Servat* } { *Vastat.* }

CONCO'RDATES, publick acts of agreement between popes and princes.

CONCO'RPORAL [*concorporalis*, L.] of the same body or company.

To CONCO'RPORATE [*concorporatum*, L.] to incorporate, to imbody; to mix or mingle together in one body.

CONCORPORA'TION, a mixing or tempering into one body; an incorporation.

CO'NCOURSE [*concurſus*, L. *concours*, F.] a running together or reſorting of people to a place; a multitude of people aſſembling together on ſome particular occaſion.

CONCREMA'TIO, a burning together, *L.*

CONCRE'TE [*concretum*, of *concreſcere*, L. to grow together] a thing grown together, or made up of ſeveral ingredients.

CONCRETE [with *Philoſophers*, &c.] a body made up of different principles, and is therefore much the ſame as mixt.

CONCRETE [with *Logicians*] is any quality conſidered with its ſubjects; thus when we ſay *ſnow is white*, we ſpeak of *whiteneſs* in the *concrete*; and in this reſpect it is contradiſtinguiſhed from the abſtract, when the quality is conſidered ſeparately, as *whiteneſs*, which may be in other things as well as *ſnow*.

CONCRETE *Numbers* [with *Arithmeticians*] are numbers which expreſs or denote ſome particular ſubject; as 2 men, 4 horſes, 6 pounds, *&c.* whereas if nothing were joined with the number, it is taken abſtractedly or univerſally; thus 6 ſignifies an aggregate or ſum of 6 units, whether pounds, horſes, men, or any thing elſe.

Natural CONCRETE [with *Philoſophers*] as antimony is a natural concrete, which has been compounded in the bowels of the earth.

Factitious CONCRETE [with *Philoſophers*] a concrete compounded by art, as ſoap is a *factitious Concrete*, or a body mixed together by art.

CONCRE'TENESS [of *concreſcere*, L.] being grown together, *&c.*

CONCRE'TED [*concretus*, L.] congealed or clotted.

CONCRE'TION [compounded of *con* and *creſco*] a growing or gathering together; the compoſition or union of ſeveral particles together into a viſible maſs, whereby it becomes of ſome particular figure or property.

CONCRETION [with *Philoſophers*] the uniting together of ſeveral ſmall particles of a natural body into ſenſible maſſes or concretes.

CONCRETION [in *Pharmacy*] a thickening of any boiled liquor or juice into a more ſolid maſs.

CONCUBA'RIA [*Old Law*] a fold or pen where cattle lie together.

CONCU'BINAGE [*concubinatus*, L.] the keeping a concubine or miſs, fornication; alſo a marrying of a woman of inferior condition, and to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality.

CONCUBINAGE [in *Law*] an exception againſt a woman, who ſues for her dower, whereby it is alledged againſt her, that ſhe is not a wife legally married to the party, in whoſe land ſhe ſeeks to be endowed; but his concubine.

CO'NCUBINE [*concubina*, L.] a woman who lies and lives with a man, as if ſhe was his lawful wife; an harlot or ſtrumpet.

CONCUBINE, ſometimes is uſed for a real legitimate and only wife, and diſtinguiſhed by no other circumſtance but a diſparity of birth and condition to her husband.

CONCULCA'TION, a ſtamping upon, a treading or trampling under foot.

CONCU'MBENCE [of *concumbere*, L.] a lying together.

CONCU'PISCENCE [*concupiſcentia*, L.] an over-eager or earneſt deſire of enjoying any thing, a coveting, eſpecially an inordinate deſire of the fleſh, the venereal deſire.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE [*concupiſcibilis*, L.] that which deſires earneſtly or naturally; alſo that which is deſirable.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE, appetite or faculty is the ſenſual or unreaſonable part of the ſoul, which only ſeeks after the pleaſures of ſenſe; or that affection of the mind which excites to covet or deſire any thing.

CONCUPI'SCIBLENESS, fitneſs or readineſs to deſire or be deſired earneſtly, *&c.*

To CONCU'R [*concurrere*, L. *i. e.* to run together or with] to conſpire, to help, to agree with one in ſomething, to give one's conſent.

CONCU'RRENCE, meeting, approbation, agreement in judgment and opinions.

CONCU'RRENT [*concurrens*, L.] jointly conſenting or agreeing to.

CONCU'RRENT *Figures* } [with *Geometricians*] are ſuch
CO'NCURRENT *Figures* } as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another, and it is a received axiom, that thoſe figures which will exactly cover one another are equal.

CONCUSSION, a ſhaking or jumbling together; alſo a ſhock of an earthquake, *L.*

CONCU'SSION, a publick extortion, when any officer or magiſtrate pillages the people by threats, or pretence of authority.

CONCU'SSIONARY [of *concuſſio*, L.] of or pertaining to ſhaking together.

To COND } [in *Sea Language*] is to conduct or guide a
To CONN } ſhip in the right courſe; for the conder ſtands aloft with the compaſs before him, and gives the word of direction to the man at the helm how to ſteer.

To CONDE'MN [*condemnare*, L.] to ſentence one to death; to blame, to diſapprove or diſlike.

CONDE'MNABLE [*condamnable*, F.] that may be condemned or deſerving condemnation.

CONDE'MNABLENESS, worthineſs to be condemned.

CONDEMNA'TION [*condamnation*, L.] the pronouncing ſentence or giving judgment againſt a perſon, whereby he is ſubjected to ſome penalty, *L.*

CONDE'MNATORY, pertaining to condemnation.

CONDENSA'NTIA [with *Phyſicians*] medicines that are of a condenſing or thickening quality, *L.*

To CONDE'NSATE } [*condenſatum*, L.] to make or grow
To CONDE'NSE } thick.

To CONDE'NSATE [with *Philoſophers*] is to bring the parts of a natural body into leſs compaſs; the term oppoſite to *condenſate*, is to *rareſy*.

CONDENSA'TION, a thickening, *&c.* L.

CONDENSATION [with *Philoſophers*] is when a natural body takes up leſs ſpace, or is confined within leſs dimenſions than it had before.

CONDENSATION [in *Chymiſtry*] a ſtoppage and collection of vapours made by the top of an alembick, whereby it is returned in the form of a liquid, or as it is raiſed in the head or receiver, there to harden into a permanent and ſolid ſubſtance, as in ſublimations of all kinds.

CONDE'NSER, a pneumatick engine, whereby an unuſual quantity of air may be crowded into a given ſpace.

CONDE'NSENESS } [of *condenſitas*, L.] thickedneſs,
CONDE'NSITY } cloſeneſs, hardneſs.

CO'NDERS [of a *Ship*] thoſe who *cond* or give direction to the ſteerſman for guiding or governing of a ſhip.

CONDERS [in *Fiſhery*] thoſe who ſtand upon high places near the ſea-coaſts, with boughs, *&c.* in their hands to make ſigns to the men in the fiſhing-boats, which way the ſhoal of herrings paſſes, which they diſcover by a kind of blue colour the fiſh makes in the water.

To CONDESCE'ND [of *con* and *deſcendere*, L. *condeſcendre*, F.] to comply, ſubmit or yield to; to vouchſafe.

CONDESCE'NDENCY } [*condeſcendance*, F.] the act of
CONDESCE'NSION } condeſcending or complying; complaiſance or compliance.

CONDI'GN [*condignus*, L.] worthy, according to merit.

CONDI'GNESS [of *condignus*, L.] the being according to merit.

CONDI'GNITY, ſtrict, real or exalted merit.

CON DILIGE'NZA [in *Muſick Books*] with diligence, care and exactneſs, *Ital.*

CO'NDIMENT [*condimentum*, L.] ſauce, ſeaſoning.

CONDISCI'PLE [*condiſcipulus*, L.] a ſchool-fellow, a fellow-ſtudent.

CONDISCRE'TIONE [*Muſick Books*] with judgment and diſcretion, *Ital.*

CONDITA'NEOUS [*conditaneus*, L.] that may be or is ſeaſoned, pickled or preſerved.

CONDI'TE } [*conditus*, L.] ſeaſoned, pickled.
CONDI'TED }

CONDI'TEMENT, a compoſition of conſerves, powders and ſpices, made up in the form of an electuary, with a proper quantity of ſyrup.

CONDI'TION, the nature, ſtate or circumſtances of a perſon or thing; alſo quality or degree, alſo an article, clauſe or proviſo of a covenant, treaty, *&c. F.* of *L.*

CONDITION [in a *Legal Senſe*] a bridle or reſtraint annexed to a thing, ſo that by the non performance of it, the party ſhall receive prejudice and loſs; but by the performance, benefit and advantage.

To CONDITION *with one* [*conditionner*, F.] to make a condition or bargain with him.

CONDITION [in *Deed*] is that which is knit and annexed by expreſs words to the feoffment, deed or grant either in writing or without.

CON-

CONDITION *implied*, is when a man grants to another an office of bailiff, ſteward, *&c.* though there be no condition in the grant, yet the law makes one covertly.

CONDITIO *ſine qua non* [in *Philoſophy*] a term uſed in ſpeaking of ſome accident or circumſtance, which is not eſſential to the thing, but yet is neceſſary to the production of it.

CONDI'TIONAL [*conditionalis*, L.] implying conditions or terms.

CONDITIONAL *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are propoſitions that conſiſt of two parts joined together by the particle *if*, of which the firſt propoſition, that includes the condition, is called the *antecedent*, the other the *conſequent*. Thus *if the Body of a Man be material, it is mortal*, which is a continual propoſition, in which the clauſe, *if the Body of a Man be material*, is the *antecedent*, and the other is *mortal*, is the *conſequent*.

CONDI'TIONALNESS } [*conditionalitas*, L.] the being
CONDITIONA'LITY } conditional.

CONDI'TIONED [*conditionné*, F.] endued with certain humours or qualities.

CON *dolce maniere* [in *Muſick Books*] after a ſweet and agreeable manner, *Ital.*

To CONDO'LE [*condolere*, L.] to expreſs one's ſorrow to another for ſome loſs or misfortune of his.

CONDO'LEANCE [*condolence*, F.] a ſympathy in grief, a fellow-feeling of another perſon's ſorrow.

CONDO'LEMENT [of *condolere*, L.] an expreſſion of feeling a ſympathy at the affliction of others.

CONDONA'TION, a pardoning or forgiving, *L.*

CONDRI'LLÆ } [*Botany*] wild ſuccory, dandelion.
CONDRI'LLON }

CONDORMA'NTES [of *con* together and *dormire*, L. to ſleep] a religious ſect in *Germany*, ſo called of their lying all together, men and women, young and old.

CO'NDOR } [in *Peru in America*] a ſtrange and mon-
CO'NTUR } ſtrous bird, ſome of which are ſaid to be 5 or 6 ells long, from one end of the wing to the other, they have very hard and ſharp beaks, that will pierce a hide, and 2 of them will kill and devour a bull: their feathers are black and white like a magpye, having a creſt on the head in the ſhape of a razor. It is a very furious bird, and ſeveral *Spaniards* have been killed by them, and the ancient natives are ſaid to have worſhipped this bird as one of their deities; when theſe birds fly, they make a terrible noiſe.

To CONDU'CE [*conducere*, L.] to avail, to help, to contribute to.

CONDU'CIBLE } [*conducibilis*, L.] that conduces, pro-
CONDU'CIVE } fitable, advantageous.

CO'NDUCT [*conductus*, L.] management, the command of an army; alſo forecaſt or diſcretion, alſo deportment or behaviour.

To CONDUCT [*conductum*, L.] to guide, lead, bring along or carry.

Safe CONDUCT, a guard of ſoldiers who defend the common people from the violence of an enemy.

CONDU'CTOR, a leader, guide, *&c.* L.

CONDUCTOR [in *Surgery*] an hollow inſtrument to thruſt into the bladder, to direct another inſtrument into it, to extract the ſtone.

CONDU'CTRESS, a ſhe-guide, *L.*

CONDUCTI'TIOUS [*conductitius*, L.] that may be hired, led or gathered together.

CO'NDUIT [*conduite*, F.] a pipe for the conveyance of water; a water-courſe.

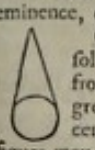
CONDUPLICA'TION, a doubling, a folding together, *L.*

CO'NDYLI [κόνδυλοι, *Gr.*] the joints or knuckles of the fingers; alſo that ſmall knob of bones called productions.

CONDY'LOMA [κονδύλωμα, *Gr.*] the knitting or joining of the joints of an animal body, *L.*

CONDYLOMA [with *Phyſicians*] a hard ſwelling in the fundament, proceeding from black humours ſettling there, which ſometimes cauſe an inflammation.

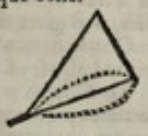
CONDY'LUS [κονδύλος, *Gr.*] a joint, a little round eminence, or protuberance at the extremity of a bone.



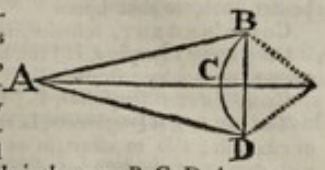
CONE [*conus*, L. of κῶνος, *Gr.*] a geometrical ſolid figure, conſiſting of ſtraight lines that ariſe from a circular baſe, and growing narrower by degrees, end in a point at the top, directly over the center of the baſe. The manner of producing this figure may be imagined by the turning the plane of a right lined triangle, round the perpendicular leg or *Axis*, ſo that if the leg be equal to the baſe, the ſolid produced will be a *right Cone*; if it be leſs, it will be an *acute-angled Cone*; and if greater, an *obtuſe-angled Cone*; as in the figure.

Right CONE [with *Geo.*] a cone is ſaid ſo to be, with reſpect to the poſition of its Axis, *i. e.* when it is not perpendicular to the horizon, it is called an oblique cone.

A Scalenous CONE, is when one ſide of it is longer than the other, as in the figure.



CONE *of Rays* [in *Opticks*] are all thoſe rays which fall from any point, as ſuppoſe A in any object on the ſurface of any glaſs, as B, C, D, having the vertex in A, and the glaſs for its baſe, ſuch is the cone B, C, D, A.



CONE [with *Botaniſts*] ſignifies not only ſuch dry, ſquamous fruits as are properly of a conick figure, as the fir and pine-fruits; but alſo any fruit compoſed of ſeveral parts of a lignous ſubſtance, adhering together, and ſeparating when ripe, as the cypreſs.

CONE } Cone, *Sax.* [an account or reckoning when
COLNE } Colne, *Sax.* a young woman, at the age of 14 or 15, is in law accounted to be of a competent age to *keep Cone and key of the houſe*, *i. e.* to take upon her the management of houſhold affairs.

To CONFA'BULATE [*confabulatum*, L.] to tell ſtories, to talk together.

CONFABULA'TION, a familiar talking or diſcourſing together, *L.*

CONFA'BULATORY [of *confabulare*, L.] pertaining to talking together.

CONFALON, a confraternity of ſeculars in the church of *Rome*, called penitents.

CONFE'CTION [in *Pharmacy*] a kind of compound remedy of the conſiſtence of an electuary.

CONFARREA'TION, a ceremony among the ancient *Romans*, uſed in the marriage of a perſon, whoſe children were deſtined to the honours of the prieſthood.

CONFECTION, ſee *Confects.*

CONFE'CTIONER [*Confiturier*, F.] a maker or ſeller of ſweet-meats.

CO'NFECTS [*confitures*, F.] fruits, flowers, roots, *&c.* boiled and prepared with ſugar, *&c.*

CONFE'DERACY } [*confœderatio*, L.] an alliance
CONFEDERA'TION } between princes and ſtates, for their mutual defence againſt a common enemy.

CONFE'DERACY [in *Law*] the uniting of perſons to do any unlawful act.

To CONFE'DERATE [*confœderatum*, L. *confederer*, F.] to unite in a confederacy, to combine, to plot together.

CO'NFEDERATES [*confœderati*, L.] allies, princes or ſtates entered into an alliance for their common ſafety.

To CONFE'R [*conferre*, L.] to give or beſtow; alſo to compare; alſo to diſcourſe or talk together.

CO'NFERENCE, a diſcourſe held between ſeveral perſons about a particular affair, a parley.

CONFE'RVA, the herb ſpurge of the river, *L.*

To CONFE'SS [*confeſſum*, L.] to acknowledge or own; alſo to declare one's ſins in order to abſolution.

CONFE'SSION, acknowledgement, declaration, F. of L.

Auricular CONFESSION, a confeſſion of ſins to a prieſt.

CONFESSION [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure by which the perſon acknowledges his fault, to engage him, whom he addreſſes to pardon him.

CONFESSION *of Offence* [in *Common Law*] an ancient practice of a felon's making a confeſſion before a coroner in a church or other privileged place; upon which the offender was by the law obliged to abjure the realm.

CONFE'SSIONARY [*confeſſional*, Fr.] the confeſſion-chair or ſeat, in which a prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions.

A Father CONFE'SSOR, a popiſh prieſt, who has the power to hear confeſſions of penitents, and to give them abſolution.

CONFESSORS, thoſe chriſtians who have adhered to the faith, notwithſtanding cruel perſecutions and ſufferings on that account.

CONFI'CIENT [*conficiens*, L.] which finiſheth, procureth, or worketh with.

To CONFI'DE [*confidere*, L.] to truſt in, or rely upon.

CO'NFIDENCE [*confidentia*, L.] boldneſs, aſſurance, preſumption.

CO'NFIDENT [*confidens*, L.] bold, daring, preſumptuous, poſitive.

A CO'NFIDENT, an intimate, truſty, boſom friend, uſed in matters of ſecrecy and truſt.

CO'NFIDENTNESS [*confidentia*, L.] confidence.

CONFIGURATION, a forming, faſhioning, or making of a like figure; alſo the exterior ſurface that bounds, bodies, and gives them their particular figure.

CONFIGURA'TION [with *Aſtrologers*] the conjunction or mutual aſpect of planets.

To CONFI'NE [*confiner*, F of *con* and *finire*, L. to limit] to tie to a certain place, to impriſon, to reſtrain; alſo to border upon, to abut upon.

CONFI'NEMENT, reſtraint, impriſonment, ſlavery.

CO'NFINES [*confinia*, L.] the limits or borders of a field, county, or country; frontiers.

CONFI'NITY [*confinitas*, L.] nearneſs of place.

To CONFI'RM [*confirmare*, L. *confirmer*, F.] to ſtrengthen, or eſtabliſh; alſo to aſcertain or make good; alſo to back with new proofs or reaſons; alſo to adminiſter the church-rite of confirmation.

CONFIRMA'TION, the act of confirming, ſtrengthening, making good, *&c.* L.

CONFIRMATION [with *Eccleſiaſticks*] a holy rite or ceremony by which baptized perſons are confirm'd in the ſtate of grace, by the laying on of hands.

CONFIRMATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is the third part of an oration, wherein the orator undertakes to prove by reaſons, authorities, laws, *&c.* the truth of the propoſition advanced in his oration.

CONFIRMATION [in *Law*] a conveyance of an eſtate or right, by which a voidable is made ſure or unavoidable, or whereby a particular eſtate may be encreaſed.

CONFI'RMATORY, ratifying or confirming.

To CONFI'SCATE [*confiſcatum*, L.] to ſeize upon, or take away goods, as forfeited to the king's exchequer, or to the publick treaſury.

CONFI'SCATE [*confiſcatus*, L. becauſe among the *Romans* the emperor's treaſure was kept in baskets, call'd *Fiſci*] forfeited to the publick treaſury.

CONFISCA'TION a forfeiting of, or a legal adjudication, or taking the forfeitures of goods, *&c.* to the fiſc or treaſury, or the king's uſe, *L.*

CONFLA'GRANT [*conflagrans*, L.] burning or being in a blaze together, *Milton.*

CONFLAGRA'TION, a general burning or conſuming of houſes by fire, *F. of L.*

CONFLATI'LE [*conflatilis*, L.] caſt or molten.

CONFLA'TION, a caſting or melting of metal, *L.*

CONFLE'XURE [*conflexura*, L.] a bending together.

To CONFLI'CT [*confligere*, L.] to encounter or fight with, to ſtruggle with.

A CO'NFLICT [*confligus*, L.] a skirmiſh or combat; a diſpute, a bickering.

CONFLI'CTING, ſtruggling, engaging, fighting with, *Milton.*

CO'NFLUENCE [*confluentia*, L.] a concourſe or reſort of people; alſo the meeting of two rivers, or the place where they meet and mingle their waters.

CO'NFLUENT } [*confluens*, L. } flowing or running to-
CO'NFLUOUS } *confluus*, L. } gether, as waters.

CONFLUENT *Small Pox*, i. e. one wherein the puſtules run into one another.

CO'NFLUX [*confluxio*, L.] a flowing or running together, as of humours, alſo the place where 2 rivers join together, and mix their waters.

CONFLUXIBI'LITY } an aptneſs to flow together.
CONFLU'XIBLENESS }

To CONFO'RM [*conformare*, L. *conformer*, F.] to make like to, to frame, faſhion, or ſuit to, to comply with.

CO'NFORM [*conformis*, L.] agreeable, conformable to.

CONFO'RMABLE, agreeable, ſuitable, of the like nature, form or faſhion.

CONFO'RMABLENESS } [of *conformité*, F. *conformitas*,
CONFO'RMNESS } L.] agreeableneſs in form.

CONFORMA'TIO *Membrorum* [with *Rhetoricians*] is when things, to which nature has deny'd ſpeech, are brought in ſpeaking, *L.*

CONFORMA'TION, the ſhaping, faſhioning, or ordering of a thing, alſo the particular texture and conſiſtence of the parts of a body, and their diſpoſition to make a whole.

CONFORMATION [in the *Art of Phyſick*] an eſſential property of health or ſickneſs.

CONFORMATION [with *Anatomiſts*] denotes the figure and diſpoſition of the parts of the body of a man: hence *male formation*, a fault in the firſt rudiments, whereby a perſon comes into the world crooked, or with ſome of the *viſcera*, &c. not duly proportion'd; or when perſons labour under incurable *Aſthma's*, from too ſmall a capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFO'RMIST, one who conforms, eſpecially to the diſcipline of the eſtabliſh'd church of *England.*

CONFO'RMITY [in the *Schools*] is the congruency, relation or agreement between one thing and another, as between the meaſure of the thing, and the thing meaſured, *&c.*

CONFORTATI'VA [i. e. *ſtrengthening things*] medicines that comfort and ſtrengthen the heart, *L.*

To CONFOU'ND [*confundere*, L. *confondre*, F.] to mingle, jumble, or huddle together; alſo to confute, puzzle, or perplex; alſo to abaſh or put out of countenance; alſo to diſmay, or make afraid.

CONFOU'NDED [*confondu*, F.] put into confuſion, *&c.*

CONFOU'NDEDNESS, confuſedneſs, the being in confuſion.

CONFOU'NDEDLY, horribly, after a terrible manner.

CONFRAI'RY [q. *confratria*, L.] a fraternity, brotherhood, or ſociety united together, eſpecially upon a religious account.

CONFRE'RES [*Old Statutes*] brothers in a religious houſe; fellows of one ſociety, *F.*

CONFRICA'TRICES } luſtful women, who titulate one
CONFRI'CTRICES } another in the *Clitoris* in imitation of venereal intercourſes with men.

To CONFRO'NT [*confronter*, F. of *con* and *frons*, L.] to bring face to face, to oppoſe, to compare face to face.

CONFRONTA'TION, the action of ſetting two people in oppoſition to each other, to diſcover the truth of ſome fact which they relate differently.

CONFU'SÆ *febres* [with *Phyſicians*] ſuch fevers as come together alternately in the ſame perſons, but keep not their periods and alterations ſo exactly as to be eaſily diſtinguiſh'd from one another.

To CONFU'SE [*confuſum*, Sup. of *confundere*, L.] to mingle, perplex, or put out of order.

CONFU'SEDNESS [*confuſion*, F. *of* L.] a being in confuſion.

CONFU'SION, a jumbling together; diſorder, hurly-burly, or diſturbance; alſo a being abaſhed or out of countenance, *L.*

CONFUSION [in a *Metaphyſical* ſenſe] is oppoſed to order, in a perturbation of which confuſion conſiſts, *ex. gr.* when things prior in nature do not precede, or poſterior do not follow.

CONFUSION [with *Chymiſts*] a mixture of liquors or fluid things.

CONFUSION [with *Logicians*] is oppoſed to diſtinctneſs or perſpicuity.

CONFUSION [in a *Phyſical* ſenſe] is a ſort of union or mixture by mere contiguity, as that between fluids of a contrary nature, as oil, vinegar, *&c.*

CONFUTA'TIO [with *Rhetor.*] a part of a narration, wherein the orator ſeconds his own arguments, and ſtrengthens his cauſe by refelling and deſtroying the oppoſite arguments of his antagoniſt.

To CONFU'TE [*confutare*, L.] to convince in reaſoning; to diſprove, to anſwer objections, to overthrow or baffle.

CONG [in *Phyſicians Bills* is ſet for *congius*, L.] a gallon.

CONGE, licence, permiſſion, leave, *F.*

CO'NGE [with *Architects*] a moulding either in form of a quarter round or of a cavetto, which ſerves to ſeparate two members from one another.

CONGE' *d'accorder*, leave to accord or agree, *F.*

CONGE' *d'eſlire* [*Common Law*] is the royal permiſſion to a dean or chapter in a time of vacation to chooſe a biſhop, *&c.*

CONGES [with *Architects*] the rings or ferrels anciently uſed about the ends of wooden pillars to keep them from ſplitting, and afterwards imitated in ſtone-work.

CONGEA'BLE [of *congé*, F.] done with leave.

To CONGEA'L [*congelare*, L.] to freeze or be frozen, to thicken or grow thick, as ice does.

To CONGEAL [with *Chymiſts*] is to let ſome matter that is melted fix or grow into a conſiſtence, as when metal is ſuffered to cool after it has been melted in a crucible, *&c.*

CONGEA'LABLE, that may be congealed.

CONGE, a low bow or reverence.

CONGELA'TION, a congealing or freezing; a thickening or ſettling, *L.*

CONGE'NEROUS [*congener*, L.] of the ſame kind or ſort.

CONGENEROUS *Muſcles* [with *Anatomiſts*] ſuch as ſerve together to produce the ſame motion

CONGE'NEROUSNESS [of *congener*, L.] the being of the ſame kind.

CONGE'NERATED [*congeneratus*, L.] begotten together.

CONGE'NIAL [of *con* and *genialis*, L.] that is of the ſame ſtock or kind.

CONGENIA'LITY } the likeneſs of one kind to
CONGE'NIALNESS } or with another.

CONGE'NITURE [*congenitura*, L.] the birth of things at the ſame time.

CO'NGERON, a perſon of low ſtature, a dwarf.

CO'NGER [*conger* or *congrus*, L.] a great kind of eel.

CONGER } [of *congrus*, L.] a ſociety of bookſellers to
CONGRE } the number of 10 or more, who unite into a ſort of company, or contribute a joint ſtock for the printing of books; ſo called, becauſe as a large conger eel is ſaid to devour the ſmall fry, ſo this united body over-powers young and ſingle traders, who have neither ſo much money to ſupport the charge, nor ſo united an intereſt to diſpoſe of books printed; tho' (according to tradition) the foregoing was the original of the name *conger*, yet to be a little more complaiſant, you may derive it of *congruere*, L. *i. e.* to agree together; or, *ſi licet in parvis magnis exemplis uti*, of *congreſſus* a congreſs. *Utrum horum mavis accipe.*

CONGE'RIES, a heap, a pile, a hoard.

CONGERIES [in *Natural Philoſophy*] a collection or joining together of many bodies or particles into one maſs or lump.

To CONGE'ST [*congeſtum*, L.] to heap up or gather together.

CONGE'STIBLE [of *congeſtio*, L.] that may be heaped up or gotten together.

CONGE'STION, a heaping or gathering together, *F.* of *L.*

CONGE'STION [with *Surgeons*] a ſettling of humours in any part of the body, which produces a tumour or ſwelling by little and little, and almoſt inſenſibly, by reaſon of the ſlow progreſs and thickneſs of the matter.

CONGIUS, a *Roman* meaſure containing about a gallon.

CO'NGLOBATED } [*conglobatus*, L.] heaped or ga-
CONGLO'BED } thered round together.

CONGLOBATED *Glands* [in *Anatomy*] ſuch glands in an animal body, as are ſmooth in their ſurface, and ſeem to be made up of one continued ſubſtance, as thoſe of the meſentery are, and all thoſe which ſerve to ſeparate the juice called *Lympha* from the arterious blood, and to return it by proper channels.

CONGLO'BATELY [of *conglobatio*, L.] in a round maſs or lump, *&c.*

CONGLOBA'TION, a gathering together, a round lump, *F.* of *L.*

To CONGLO'MERATE [*conglomeratum*, L.] to wind up or into a bottom, to heap upon one.

CONGLO'MERATE } [*conglomeratus*, L.] heaped or
CONGLO'MERATED } wound round together.

CONGLO'MERATED *Glands* [in *Surgery*] are ſuch as are uneven in their ſurface, and made up as it were of leſſer glands or kernels; the uſe of which is to ſeparate ſeveral ſorts of juices from the blood; and alſo to work and alter them, and to convey them by proper channels to their peculiar receptacles.

To CONGLU'TINATE [*conglutinatum*, L.] to glue, knit or join together.

CONGLUTINA'TION, a gluing together, *&c.* L.

CONGLUTINATION [with *Phyſicians*] a joining of bodies by means of their oily, ſticky and clammy parts.

To CONGRA'TULATE [*congratulatum*, L.] to rejoice with one on account of his good fortune; alſo to bid him joy; alſo to expreſs joy on his account.

CONGRA'TULANT [*congratulans*, L.] congratulating, *Milton.*

CONGRATULA'TION, a congratulating, *&c. F.* of *L.*

CONGRATULA'TORY [of *congratulator*, L.] of congratulation.

CONGRE [of *conger*, L.] a large eel or ſnake that eats up the ſmaller fry.

To CO'NGREGATE [*congregatum*, L.] to aſſemble or gather together.

CONGREGA'TION, an aſſembly or gathering together; a ſociety or company of people meeting, more eſpecially for divine ſervice.

CONGREGA'TION [with ſome *Philoſophers*] the leaſt degree of mixture in which the parts of the mix'd body are inconſiſtent, or do not adhere to or touch each other but in a point; which properly, they ſay, is peculiar to the particles of water, and all other fluids.

CONGREGA'TIONAL, of or pertaining to a congregation.

CONGREGA'TIONALISTS, a ſect of *Independents*, between *Presbyterians* and *Brownifts.*

CO'NGRESS [*congreſſus*, L.] a coming together, meeting or rencounter; alſo an encountering.

CONGRESS, an aſſembly or the meeting together of the deputies or plenipotentiaries of ſeveral princes to treat about a peace or any other affair of importance.

CONGRESS [*congreſſus*, L.] an eſſay or trial made by appointment of a judge in the preſence of ſurgeons and matrons, to prove whether a man be impotent or not, in order to diſſolve a marriage.

CO'NGRUENCE } *congruentia*, L. } agreeableneſs,
CONGRU'ITY } *congruitas*, L. } conformity, ſuitableneſs; it is properly ſaid of a theme or diſcourſe in which there is no fault committed contrary to the rules of grammar.

CO'NGRUENT [*congruens*, L.] agreeable, ſuitable.

CONGRU'ITY [in *Natural Philoſophy*] is taken to be a relative property of a fluid body, by which any part of it is readily united with any other part, either of it ſelf or of any other ſimilar fluid. And on the contrary, *Incongruity* is a property by which it is hinder'd from uniting with any ſolid or fluid body that is diſſimilar to it.

CONGRU'ITY [with *Schoolmen*] is a ſuitableneſs or relation between things whereby we come to a knowledge of what is to come to paſs therein.

CONGRUITY [with *Geometricians*] is a term apply'd to figures, lines, *&c.* which exactly correſpond when laid over one another, as having the ſame terms or bounds.

CO'NGRUOUS [*congruus*, L.] convenient, meet, proper.

CON'GRUOUSNESS [*congruité*, F. *congruitas*, L.] agreeableneſs, *&c.*

CO'NIC } [*conicus*, L.] of or pertaining to the figure
CO'NICAL } of a cone.

CONIC *Section*, is a figure which is made by the ſolidity of a cone, being ſuppoſed to be cut by a plane.

If the ſection be made by the *axis*, or through the *Vertex*, the figure ariſing is a *Triangle*. If the ſection be made by a plain parallel to the baſe of the corner, or ſuccentrarily poſited, the figure produced is a *Circle*.

If the ſection be made parallel to one ſide of the cone, it will be an *Ellipſis*.

If the ſection be made through one ſide of the cone, through the baſe, and not parallel to the other ſide of the cone, it will be an *Hyperbola*.

CO'NICALNESS [of *conicus*, L.] the being in form of a cone.

CONJE'CTURAL [*conjecturalis*, L.] belonging to or made up of conjectures; that is only grounded upon appearances, or probable arguments.

To CONJE'CTURE [*conjecturer*, F. of *conjectura*, L.] to judge or gueſs at random, without any demonſtration.

A CONJECTURE [*conjectura*, L.] a gueſs, a probable opinion or ſuppoſition.

CONI'FEROUS [*conifer*, L.] bearing cones.

CONI'FEROUS *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] trees, ſhrubs or plants, that bear a ſcaly fruit of a woody ſubſtance, and a kind of conical figure, containing many ſeeds, which being ripe drop out of the ſeveral cells or partitions of the cone, that then gape or open for that purpoſe; as the pine, the common alder, the *Scotch* fir, &c.

CONI'FERUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botanick Writers*] coniferous, *i. e.* which bears its ſeeds incloſed in a hard ſcaly fruit, of a conical figure, that is broader at the bottom, and narrower at the top, as the pine-tree, the fir-tree, the alder-tree, *&c.* L.

CONINGE'RIA [*Old Records*] a coney-borough or warren for rabbets, *L.*

To CONJO'BBLE, to chat together.

To CONJOI'N [*conjungere*, L. *conjoindre*, F.] to join or put together.

CONJOI'NT [*conjunctus*, L.] joined together, mutual, *F.*

CONJOINT *Degrees* [in *Muſick*] are two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the ſcale, as *Ut* and *Re.*

CONJOINT *Tetrachords* [in *Muſick*] are two tetrachords, where the ſame chord is the higheſt of the one, and the loweſt of the other.

CONJOI'NTLY [of *conjoint*, F. *conjunctè*, L.] unitedly.

CO'NJUGAL [*conjugalis*, L.] of or belonging to a married couple.

CO'NJUGALLY [of *conjugal*, F. of *con* with and *jugum* a yoke, *L.*] after the manner of man and wife.

CO'NJUGATED [*conjugatus*, L.] coupled or yoked together.

CONJUGA'TUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botanick Writers*] growing by pairs, *L.*

Co'NJUGATE *Diameter* [in *Geometry*] is the ſhorteſt axis or diameter in an *Ellipſis* or oval figure.

CONJUGATE *of an Hyperbola*, is a line drawn parallel to the ordinates, and through the center or middle point of the *tranſverſe axis*; which is ſometimes called the *ſecond axis* or *diameter*.

To Co'NJUGATE *a Verb* [with *Gram.*] is to form or vary it through its ſeveral moods, tenſes and perſons.

Co'NJUGATES [with *Logicians*] is when from one word we argue to another of the ſame origination, as *if weeping is to ſorrow, then to weep is to ſorrow.*

CONJUGATES [with *Rhetoricians*] thoſe things that are derived from the ſame original, as *greatneſs, great, greatly.*

CONJUGA'TION, a yoking, a coupling together in pairs.

CONJUGATION [with *Anat.*] is underſtood of a pair of nerves, or two nerves ariſing together and ſerving for the ſame operation, ſenſation or motion, *L.*

CONJU'NCTION [with *Grammarians*] a particle or little word, that ſerves to join other words or ſentences together, as *and, but, if,*

CONJUNCTION [in *Aſtronomy*] the concourſe or coition of two ſtars or planets in the ſame optical point of the heavens.

CONJUNCTION *apparent* [in *Aſtronomy*] is when the right line is ſuppoſed to be drawn through the centers of the two planets, does not paſs through the center of the earth.

CONJUNCTION *real* or *true* [*Aſtron.*] is when the right line being prolonged or lengthened, paſſes alſo through the earth's center.

CONJUNCTI *Morbi* [in *Medicine*] two diſeaſes which come together, and are diſtinguiſhed into *connexi* and *conſequentes*, the former ſubſiſting at the ſame time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNCTI'VA *Tunica*, L. [*Anatomy*] the firſt coat or membrane of the eye, ſo named becauſe it incloſes all the reſt, or becauſe it faſtens the eye in its orbit.

CONJU'NCTIVE [*conjunctivus*, L.] joining, uniting.

CONJU'NCTIVENESS, the being of a joining quality.

CONJU'NCTNESS [of *conjonction*, *F.* of *L.*] the being cloſe joined.

CONJU'NCTURE [*conjunctura*, L.] the ſtate or circumſtances of affairs.

CONJURA'TION, a plot or conſpiracy, ſecret cabal or league to do any publick harm, as to ſubvert the government, attempt the life of the prince, *&c.*

CONJURA'TION [in *Common Law*] is in a more eſpecial manner taken to intend a perſonal conference with the devil or evil ſpirits, either to compaſs ſome deſign, or to attain the knowledge of ſome ſecret; magick words, characters or ceremonies, whereby evil ſpirits, tempeſts, *&c.* are ſuppoſed to be rais'd and driven away.

To CONJU'RE [*conjurare*, L.] to charge upon the ſacredneſs of an oath; to deſire earneſtly, to intreat with the greateſt importunity; alſo to conſpire or plot together.

To Co'NJURE [*conjurer*, *F.* of *L.*] to practiſe conjuration, or the raiſing, *&c.* of ſpirits.

To CONN [of connan, *Sax.* to know] to get or learn without book; alſo to give, as *I conn you thanks*; alſo to ſtrike with the fiſt.

A CONN, a blow with the fiſt clutched.

CONNA'SCENCE } [of *con* and *naſcens*, L.] the being
CONNA'SCENCY } born together with another.

CONNA'TE [*connatus*, L.] born together with a perſon.

CONNA'TURAL [of *con* and *naturalis*, L.] that is natural to ſeveral things with others.

CONNATURA'LITY } a being of the ſame nature
CONNA'TURALNESS } with ſome other.

To CONNE'CT [*connectere*, L.] to join, knit, tie, or faſten together.

CONNE'X [with *Logicians*] thoſe things are ſaid to be connex, that are joined one to another without any dependence or ſequence.

CONNE'XION, a joining things together, a dependency of one thing upon another, *F.* of *L.*

CONNE'XITY, that by which one thing is joined to another.

CONNICTA'TION, a twinkling or winking with the eye, *L.*

CONNI'VANCE } [*conniventia*, L.] a feigning not to
CONVI'VENCE } ſee, a winking at a fault, a paſſing it by without puniſhment.

To CONNI'VE [*connivere*, L.] to wink at, to take no notice of.

CONNIVE'NTES *glandulæ* or *valvulæ* [in *Anatomy*] are wrinkles or corrugations in the inner coat or membrane of the two large interſtices the *jejunum* and *ilium*.

CONNOISEU'R [of *connoître*, F. to know] a perſon well ſkilled in any thing.

To CONNO'TE, to make known together, *L.*

A CONNOTA'TION, a making two things or perſons known from others by the ſame diſtinction, *L.*

CONNU'BIAL [*connubialis*, L.] belonging to wedlock.

CONNUTRI'TIOUS [in *Natural Philoſophy*] is that which becomes habitual to a perſon from his particular nouriſhment, or what breaks out into a diſeaſe in proceſs of time, which gradually had its firſt aliments from ſucking a diſtempered nurſe, *&c.*

CONOI'D [with *Geomet.*] a ſolid body reſembling a cone, excepting that inſtead of a perfect circle, it has for its baſe an ellipſis or ſome other curve approaching thereto; or it is a ſolid produced by the circumvolution or turning of any ſection of a cone about its axis.

Co'NOID *Elliptical* [in *Geometry*] is a ſolid figure, made from the plain of a ſemi-ellipſis turned about one of its axes.

CONOID *Parabolical* [in *Geometry*] is a ſolid made by the turning of a parabola about its axis.

CONOIDES [with *Anatomiſts*] a particular gland or kernel in the brain, the ſame with *Conarium* or *Glandula Pinealis*.

To CONQUA'DRATE [*conquadratum*, L.] to bring into a ſquare.

CONQUASSA'TION, a ſhaking as in an earthquake; a daſhing or breaking to pieces, *L.*

CONQUASSA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the pounding of things in a mortar.

To CON'QUER [*conquerir*, F.] to bring under, to gain or get by force of arms; alſo to maſter, to gain or win people's hearts or affections.

Co'NQUERABLE [of *conquerant*, F.] that may be conquered.

Co'NQUEROR, one who has conquered or obtained the victory, a ſubduer.

Co'NQUEST [*conquête*, F.] victory; alſo the thing conquered.

CONRE'TA *pellis* [probably of *corroyeur*, F. a currier] a hide or skin dreſt, *Old Law.*

CONSANGUI'NITY [*conſanguinitas*, L.] the relation or kinſhip between perſons of the ſame blood, or iſſued from the ſame root.

CONSANGUI'NOUS [of *conſanguineus*, L.] a-kin by blood.

CONSARCINA'TION, a patching together, *L.*

Co'NSCIENCE [*conſcientia*, L.] a ſecret teſtimony or judgment of the ſoul, whereby it gives approbation to things it does that are naturally good, and reproaches it ſelf for thoſe that are evil.

CONSCIE'NTIOUS [*conſcientieux*, F.] that has a good conſcience, juſt and upright in dealing.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS [of *conſcientieux*, F.] the having a good conſcience.

Co'NSCIONABLE, conſcientious; alſo equitable, reaſonable.

Co'NSCIONABLENESS [of *conſcientia*, L.] knowing within one's ſelf.

Co'NSCIOUS [*conſcius*, L.] inwardly guilty, that knows himſelf to be guilty of or privy to.

CONSCRI'BED [in *Geom.*] is the ſame as circumſcribed.

CONSCRI'PTION, an inrolling or regiſtering, *L.*

To Co'NSECRATE [*conſecratum*, L.] to dedicate, to devote, to hallow; alſo to canoniſe.

CONSECRA'TION, a hallowing, appointing or ſetting apart to an holy uſe, a dedicating or devoting; alſo immortalizing or giving everlaſting continuance to one's memory, *F.* of *L.*

CONSECRATION *of Emperors*, took its original from the Deification of *Romulus*, which *Herodian* deſcribes as follows.

The Emperors, who leave either ſons or deſigned ſucceſſors at their death, are conſecrated after this manner, and are ſaid to be enroll'd among the number of the gods. On this occaſion the whole city maintains a publick grief mixed as it were with the ſolemnity of a feſtival. The true body is buried in a very ſumptuous funeral according to the ordinary method. But they take care to have an image of the emperor made in wax done to the life, and this they expoſe to publick view, juſt at the entrance of the palace gate, on a ſtately bed of ivory, covered with rich garments of embroidered work and cloth of gold. The image lies there all pale, as if under a dangerous indiſpoſition, the whole ſenate dreſs'd in black ſit the greateſt part of the day round the bed on the left hand, and the aged

matrons,

matrons, who either on account of their parents or husbands are reputed noble, on the right hand. They wear no jewels, or gold, or other ornaments; but are attired in close white vests. This ceremony continues seven days together, the *Physicians* being admitted every day to the bed-side, and declaring the patient continually to grow worse and worse. At last, when they suppose him to be dead, a select company of young gentlemen of the senatorian order take up the bed upon their shoulders, and carry it through the *via sacra*, or the holy way, into the old *Forum*, the place where the *Roman* magistrates are us'd to lay down their offices. On both sides there are raised galleries, with seats one above another, one side being fill'd with boys nobly descended, and of the most eminent patrician families; the other with a like set of ladies of quality; who both together sing hymns and Pæans compos'd in very mournful and passionate airs, to the praise of the deceased. When these are over, they take up the bed again and carry it into the *Campus Martius*, where in the widest part of the field is erected a four-square pile, intirely compos'd of large planks in shape of a pavilion, and exactly regular and equal in dimensions. This in the inside is filled with dry chips, but without is adorned with coverlids of cloth of gold, and beautified with pictures and curious figures in ivory. Above this is placed another frame of wood, less, but set off with the like ornaments with little portico's. Over this is placed a third and fourth pile, each less than that whereon it stands; and so others perhaps till they come to the least of all, which forms the top. The figure of the structure taken all together may be compar'd to those watch-towers, which are to be seen in harbours of note, and by the fire on their top direct the course of ships into the haven. After this, hoisting up the body into the second frame of building, they get together a vast quantity of all manner of sweet odours and perfumes, whether of fruits, herbs or gums, and pour them in heaps all about it: there being no nation, city, or indeed any eminent men, who do not rival one another in paying these last presents to their prince. When the place is quite filled with a huge pile of spices and drugs, the whole order of knights ride in a solemn procession round the structure, and imitate the motions of the *Pyrrhic* dance. Chariots too in a very regular and decent manner are drove round the pile, the drivers being clothed in purple, and bearing the images of all the illustrious *Romans*, renowned either for their councils, or administration at home, or their memorable atchievements in war. The pomp being finished, the successor takes a torch in his hand and puts it to the frame, and at the same time the whole company assist in lighting it in several places; when on a sudden the chips and drugs catching fire, the whole pile is quickly consumed. At last from the highest and smallest frame of wood an eagle is let loose, which, ascending with the flames towards the sky, is supposed to carry the prince's soul to heaven.

Conse'ctary [*consectarium*, L.] that which follows upon the demonstration of an argument; a consequence drawn from a proposition that went before; also an addition, inference or deduction and is the same as corollary.

Consectary [in *Geometry*] is some consequent truth which is gained from some demonstration.

Consecu'tive, following or succeeding immediately one after another; it is generally said of things, not of persons.

Consecu'tion *Month* [*Astronomy*] the space between the conjunction of the moon with the sun, being something more than 29 days and a half.

Conse'cutively [in *School Philosophy*] is a term used in opposition to *antecedently*, and sometimes *effectively* or *causally*.

To Conse'minate [*conseminatum*, L.] to sow divers seeds together.

To Conse'nt [*consentire*, L.] to agree or accord, to approve or allow of.

A Consent [*consensus*, L. *consentement*, F.] accord, agreement, approbation.

Co'nsent [with *Anatomists*] is the mutual sympathy or correspondence between the several parts of the body; as when one nerve is affected with the hurt that is received by another; as when the inflammation of the *Pleura* is communicated to the lungs.

Conse'nt [among *Moralists*] is our simple approbation of means, as we judge them proper for our work; and those means, when they are placed within our reach and power, employ the two acts of the will, called *Eliciti* and *Imperati*; which see.

Consent *of Parts* [with *Philosophers*] a certain agreement or sympathy in the animal oeconomy, by means whereof, when one part is immediately affected, another at a distance becomes affected in like manner by means of some fibres and nerves, which are common to them both, or communicated by other branches with one another.

Consent [with *Physicians*] is the depending of one distemper upon another, as a difficulty of breathing is said to proceed by consent from a pleurisy; and when so, it ceases immediately upon the removal of the diseases on which it depends.

Consenta'neous [*consentaneus*, L.] agreeable, suitable with.

Consenta'neousness, agreeableness, suitableness.

Co'nsequence [*consequentia*, L.] an orderly following, conclusion, inference; the result of any action or thing; also importance, moment or weight.

Consequence [in *Astrology*] is when a planet moves according to the natural succession of the signs.

Co'nsequent [*consequens*, L.] that which follows upon something.

Consequent [with *Logicians*] the last part or proposition of an argument oppos'd to the antecedents being something deduced or gathered from a preceding argument.

Consequent *of a Ratio* [with *Mathemat.*] is the latter of the two terms of proportion, or the term between which and the antecedent the comparison is made, as in the reason of proportion of the number 4 to 6, 6 is the consequent with which the antecedent 4 is compared, or if the proportion were a magnitude or quantity, as B to C, C is said to be the consequent.

Co'nsequently } [*consequemment*, F. *consequenter*, L.] by consequence.
Conseque'ntially }

Conseque'ntialness [of *consequentia*, L.] the following by way of consequence, or the being of consequence.

Conse'rvable [*conservabilis*, L.] that may be kept.

Conserva'tion, a keeping or preserving, F. of *L.*

Conservati'va *Medicina*, that part of physick that contributes to the preserving a person in health, in distinction to the *Pharmaceutick* which applies remedies to the diseased, *L.*

Conserva'tor, a keeper or maintainer, a protest or defender, an officer established for the security and preservation of the privileges granted some cities, bodies, communities, *&c.*

Conserva'tor [of the *Peace*] one whose office is to see that the king's peace is kept.

Conservator [of the *Truce and Safe-conduct*] an officer appointed in every sea-port, to enquire of offences committed on the main sea out of the liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, against the king's truce and safe-conduct.

Conserva'tor *of the Peace* [in *Common Law*] a petty constable.

Conservator [in *Law*] an umpire chosen or appointed to compose differences between two parties.

Conse'rvatory [of *conservator*, L.] of a preserving quality.

Conservatory [*conservatorium*, L.] a place to keep or lay things up in; a green-house for plants.

To Conse'rve [*conservare*, L.] to preserve or keep, to defend or maintain.

A Co'nserve [in *Confectionary*] a sort of composition made of sugar and the paste of flowers or herbs, so that it may be kept several years.

Conse'ssion, a sitting together, *L.*

Conse'ssor, one that sits with others, *L.*

To Consi'der [*considerare*, L.] to mind, to think of, to meditate upon, to regard, to have a respect for.

Consi'derable, worthy of consideration or notice, remarkable, *F.*

Consi'derableness [of *considerable*, F.] the deserving notice, *&c.*

Consi'derate, wise, circumspect, advised, discreet.

Consi'derateness [*consideration*, *F.* of *L.*] deliberation, considerate temper.

Considera'tion, a bethinking one's self, a forcible reason, respect or regard; also a requital.

Consideration [in a *Legal Sense*] is the material cause of a bargain, or *quid pro quo* contract either express'd or imply'd, without which it would not be effectual or binding; *express'd*, as when a man bargains to give a certain some of money for any thing; or else *imply'd*, as when the law enforces a consideration.

Consi'derateness, considering and deliberating faculty.

To Consi'gn [*consignare*, L.] to appoint, to make over, to deliver.

To Consi'gn [in *Traffick*] goods are said to be consign'd to the correspondent or factor, which are sent over to him by the merchant or employer, or *e contra*.

Consigna'tion, a sealing, the act of consigning, making over, *&c.* also the writing sealed, *F.* of *L.*

Consigna'tion } [in a *Legal Sense*] is the putting a
Consi'gnment } sum of money, *&c.* into sure hands until the decision of a controversy or law-suit that hinders the delivery of the said trust.

Consi'gnature [*consignatura*, L.] a sealing together.

Consignifica'tion, a signifying by tokens, or with some other thing, *L.*

Consigni'ficative, that is of the same signification with another.

Consi'milar [of *con* and *similis*, L.] alike or agreeing.

Consimi'lity [*consimilitas*, L.] likeness or resemblance.

To Consi'st [*consistere*, L.] to be made up of; also to agree or hang together.

Consi'stence [*consistentia*, L.] essence, the manner of being; the thickness of liquid things; also an agreement or relation, *F.*

Consi'stence [in *Phyf.*] is that state of a body wherein its component particles are so connected or entangled among themselves so as not to separate or recede from each other.

Consi'stent [*consistens*, L.] suitable or agreeable to; also that is not fluid, but has a consistence.

Consistent *Bodies* [in *Philosophy*] are solid and firm bodies in opposition to those that are fluid; or such bodies as will preserve their form, without being confined by any boundary, and has no degree of fluxility.

Consi'stentness } [of *consistence*, F. *consistentia*, L.]
Consi'stency } agreeableness, &c.

Consisto'rial, of or pertaining to a consistory.

Consi'story [*consistorium*, L.] a solemn meeting of the pope and cardinals; also an assembly of the ministers, *&c.* of the reformed church in *France*; also the court Christian or spiritual court, formerly held in the nave of the cathedral church, or some chapel or isle belonging to it, in which the bishop had presided, and had some of his clergy for his assistants.

Consistory [in *Law*] the tribunal or place of justice in the spiritual court belonging to the archbishop or bishops.

Conso'ciated [*consociatus*, L.] joined in mutual society.

Conso'lable [*consolabilis*, L.] that may be comforted.

Conso'lableness [of *consolabilis*, L.] capableness of being comforted.

Consola'tion, comfort, comforting, an easing of grief, *F.* of *L.*

Consolation [with *Rhetor.*] one of the places whereby the orator endeavours to temper and assuage the grief or concern of another.

Co'nsolatoriness, aptness to give comfort.

Consolatory [*consolatorius*, L.] consolating or comforting nature or quality.

Conso'le [in *Architecture*] a sort of bracket or shouldering piece, having a projecture and serving to support a cornice and bear up figures, *&c.*

Conso'lida [with *Botanists*] the herb consound or comfrey, *L.*

Conso'lidants [*consolidantia*, L.] consolidating remedies, *i. e.* such as cleanse and close up wounds, producing new flesh.

To Conso'lidate [*consolidatum*, L.] to make whole, or to close up, to be strongly united to, or joined together.

To Conso'lidate [with *Surgeons*] a term used concerning broken bones, or wounds, as *the Parts begin to consolidate*, i. e. to join together in one piece, *as they were before the fracture, or the solution of the continuity.*

Consolida'tion, a soldering or making solid; also an uniting or hardening of broken bones; or the closing the lips of wounds.

Consolida'tion [in the *Civil Law*] is *Unity of Poſſeſſion*, i. e. the joining or uniting the possession, occupancy or profits of certain lands with the property.

Consolidation [in *Common Law*] is a joining 2 benefices or spiritual livings into one.

Conso'lidatives [with *Surgeons*] healing medicines to close up a sear.

Conso'lidature [*conſolidatura*, L.] a consolidation.

Co'nsonance [*conſonantia*, L.] conformity, agreeableness or suitableness.

Consonance [in *Muſick*] the agreement of 2 sounds, the one *grave* and the other *acute*, composed in such a proportion of each, as shall be agreeable to the ear.

Conso'nance [of *Words*] is when 2 words sound much alike at the end, chiming or rhiming.

Co'nsonant [*conſonans*, L.] agreeable, conformable.

Consonant [with *Grammarians*] a letter which produces no sound alone, or without some other, either vowel or consonant.

Consonant, signifies an agreeable interval in musick, *Ital.*

Co'nsonantness [of *conſonnance*, F. *conſonantia*, L.] conformity, agreeableness to or with.

Co'nsonous [*conſonus*, L.] of the same tune or sound, agreeing in sound; also agreeable, very like.

To Conso'piate [*conſopire*, L.] to cast into a deep sleep.

To Conso'rt [of *conſort*, F. or of *con* and *ſortiri*, L.] to keep company, or have society with.

Co'nsort [*conſors*, L.] a companion, fellow or associate; a partaker of the same condition; also the wife of a sovereign prince.

Consort [of *Muſick*] a piece that consists of 3 or more parts.

Co'nsound, the herb comfrey.

Conso'rtion, a fellowship, association, society, *&c.* L.

Conspe'ctable [*conſpicabilis*, L.] easy to be seen.

Co'nspicable [*conſpicabilis*, L.] evident, that may easily be seen.

Conspi'cuous [*conſpicuus*, clear, manifest, easy to be seen.

Conspicu'ity } [*conſpicuitas*, L.] plainness or
Conspi'cuousness } or easiness to be seen.

Conspi'racy [*conſpiratio*, L.] a combination, a secret consultation, a plot, an agreement of parties to do any thing good or bad.

Conspiracy [*Com. Law*] is universally taken in the worst sense, and signifies an agreement of persons binding themselves by covenant, oath or otherwise, that every one of them shall assist the other maliciously, to indict or cause some person to be indicted of felony, *&c.*

Conspitra'ione, a writ that lies against conspirators.

Conspi'rator } a plotter, one who has conspired
Conspi'rer } for some ill design, or that has had a hand in a plot.

To Conspi're [*conſpirare*, L.] to suit or agree together; also to complot or bandy together.

Conspi'ring *Powers* [in *Mechanicks*] are all such as act in direction not opposite to one another.

Conspurca'tion, a defiling or polluting, *L.*

Co'nstable [*conestable*, F. *Verſtegan* supposes it to be derived of cyning, *Sax.* a king, and *ſtable*, *q. d.* king of the stable, or master of the horse, or as others of coning and *ſtable*, *q. d.* the prop of the king] a title which anciently did belong to the lords of certain manours; after that high-constables of hundreds were appointed, and under those constables of every parish.

Lord High Constable *of England*, an officer who anciently was of so great power, that it was thought too great for any subject; his jurisdiction was the same with that of the earl marshal, and took place of him as chief judge in the *Marſhal*'s court.

Co'nstable *of the Tower*, an officer who has the government of that fortress.

Co'nstance } [*conſtantia*, L. *conſtance*, F.] firmness,
Constancy } resolution, perseverance, stedfastness.

Co'nstableship [of *conétable*, F. or *conſtabulus*, L. and *ſhip* Eng. office] the office, *&c.* of a constable.

Co'nstant [*conſtans*, L.] steady, resolute, continuing in one's purpose; durable or lasting; certain or sure.

Co'nstat [in *Law*] a certificate taken out of the *Exchequer* court, of what is there upon record, relating to any matter in question; also an exemplification or copy of the inrollement of letters patents, *L.*

Conste'llated [of *Conſtellatio*, L.] formed into a constellation.

Constella'tion [*Aſtronomy*] a company of stars, imagined to represent the form of some animal, *&c.* and called by its name.

Conste'rnated [*conſternatus*, L.] put into sudden fear.

Consterna'tion, a great fear or astonishment, by reason of some sudden affliction or publick calamity.

To Co'nstipate [*conſtipatum*, L.] to thicken or make more compact; also to cram or ram close.

To Co'NSTIPATE [with *Phyſicians*] to bind or make coſtive.

CONSTIPA'TION, a crowding or thruſting cloſe together.

CONSTIPATION [with *Philoſophers*] is when the parts of a natural body are more cloſely united than they were before.

CONSTI'TUENCE [of *conſtituens*, L.] that of which a thing is compoſed.

CONSTI'TUENT [*conſtituens*, L.] which conſtitutes or makes up

To Co'NSTITUTE [*conſtitutum*, L. *conſtituer*, Fr.] which conſtitutes or makes up one whole; alſo to appoint.

CONSTITU'TION, the temper of the body or a natural diſpoſition, the temperament of the body, or that diſpoſition of the whole ariſing from the quality and proportion of its parts.

CONSTITU'TION, an ordinance or decree, alſo the form of government uſed in any place, the laws of a kingdom.

Apoſtolical Co'NSTITUTIONS, are a collection of regulations attributed to the apoſtles, and ſuppoſed to have been collected by St. *Clement*, whoſe name they bear.

CONSTITU'TIVE [*conſtitutivus*, L.] that which is fit or proper to conſtitute.

CONSTITU'TIVENESS, conſtitutive quality.

To CONSTRAI'N [*conſtringere*, L. whence *contraindre*, F.] to oblige by force, to keep in or reſtrain.

CONSTRAI'NINGNESS, compelling nature or quality.

CONSTRAI'NT [*contrainte*, F.] compulſion, force, violence.

CONSTRI'CTION, a binding faſt, or tying hard, drawing the parts of a thing cloſer together, *L.*

CONSTRI'CTION [with *Philoſophers*] is the crowding the parts of any body cloſer together, in order to condenſation.

CONSTRI'CTOR *alarum naſi*, &c. [*Anat.*] muſcles ariſing from the 4th bone of the upper-jaw, and which are inſerted to the roots of the *alarum naſi*, and ſuperior parts of the upper-lip; ſerving to draw the upper-lip and *ala* downwards, *L.*

CONSTRICTOR *labiorum*, &c. [in *Anat.*] a muſcle encompaſſing the lips with round or orbicular fibres, which when it acts draws them up as a purſe.

To CONSTRU'CT [*conſtructum*, L.] to build, to frame; alſo to contrive.

CONSTRU'CTION *of Equations*, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures; whereby the truth of the rule, canon or equation may be demonſtrated geometrically.

CONSTRU'CTION [in *Geometry*] is the drawing ſuch lines of a figure, as are neceſſary beforehand, in order to render the demonſtration more plain and undeniable.

CONSTRUCTION [with *Gram.*] the regular and due joining of words together, in a ſentence or diſcourſe; alſo interpretation, ſenſe or meaning.

CONSTRU'CTIVENESS, the eſtate of a thing, as to its capacity of producing a conſtruction.

CONSRTRU'CTIVE, that tends to conſtruction that may be framed or made.

To Co'NSTRUE } [*conſtruere*, L.] to expound, to in-
To Co'NSTER } terpret.

To Co'NSTUPRATE [*conſtuprare*, L.] to deflower a woman.

CONSTUPRA'TION, a debauching of women, or deflowering of maids.

CONSUA'LIA [among the *Romans*] certain feaſts and games appointed by *Romulus*, when he ſtole the *Sabine* virgins in honour of *Conſus*, the god of counſels.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL [*conſubſtantialis*, L.] of the ſame ſubſtance; alſo coeſſential, denoting ſomething of the ſame ſubſtance with another.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY } [*conſubſtantialitas*, L.] a
CONSUBSTA'NTIALNESS } being of the ſame ſubſtance.

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE [of *con* and *ſubſtantia*, L.] to make of the ſame ſubſtance.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION [*i. e.* the mixture or union of two ſubſtances] the doctrine of the *Lutherans*, with regard to the manner of the change made in the bread and wine in the euchariſt, who maintain that after conſecration, the body and blood of our Saviour are ſubſtantially preſent, together with the ſubſtance of the bread and wine.

CONSU'ETUDE [*conſuetudo*, L.] cuſtom or uſage.

CONSUETU'DO [*Old Records*] a cuſtomary ſervice, as a day's work, to be done by the tenant for the lord of the manor.

CONSUETUDI'NIBUS *& ſervitiis*, a writ of right, that lies againſt a tenant, who with-holds from his lord the rent or ſervice due to him.

Co'NSUL [among the *Old Romans*] a chief or ſoveraign magiſtrate, annually choſen by the people, of which there were 2 in number, they commanded the armies of the commonwealth, and were ſupreme judges of the differences between the citizens: This title is now given to the chief governours of ſome cities; but eſpecially to the chief managers of trade or reſidents for merchants in foreign parts.

Co'NSULAR [*conſularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a conſul.

To CONSU'LT [*conſultum*, ſup. *L. conſulter*, F.] to adviſe with or take advice, to deliberate upon or debate a matter; alſo to take care of or provide for.

A Co'NSULT [*conſultus*, L.] the ſame as conſultation; but is commonly taken with us in an ill ſenſe, for ſecret cabals of plotters againſt the ſtate.

A CONSULTA'TION, a conſulting or deliberating about matters; eſpecially of phyſicians for the benefit of their patients.

To CONSULT *an Author*, is to ſee what his opinion is of the matter.

CONSULTA'TION [in *Law*] a writ, by virtue of which a cauſe removed by prohibition from the eccleſiaſtical court or chriſtian, to the king's court, is returned back again.

CONSU'LTER [*qui conſulte*, F. *conſultor*, L.] one who asks counſel.

To CONSU'ME [*conſumere*, L.] to deſtroy, waſte or devour; to ſpend or ſquander away; alſo to waſte or pine away; to wear out, to decay or diminiſh.

To CONSU'MMATE [*conſummatum*, L.] to make perfect, accompliſh or finiſh, to compleat or make an end of.

CONSUMMATE [*conſummatus*, L.] compleat, perfect, abſolute, accompliſhed.

CONSUMMA'TION, a fulfilling, finiſhing, perfecting, compleating; alſo an end.

CONSUMMA'TUM [in *Pharmacy* the juice of a hen cut in ſmall pieces, drawn out by diſtillation in *Balneo Mariæ*; ſtrong broth.

CONSUM'PTION, a conſuming or waſting, eſpecially of proviſions, commodities, *&c.*

CONSUMPTION [with *Phyſicians*] the waſting or decay of the body, by reaſon of defect or nouriſhment, and particularly of the muſcular fleſh; frequently attended with a fever, and diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral kinds, according to its various cauſes and parts it affects.

CONSU'MPTIVE, that either is actually in or inclined to a conſumption.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS } [of *conſumptio*, L.] waſting
CONSU'MTIVENESS } condition or quality.

CONSURRE'CTION, a riſing up of many together for the ſake of reverence.

CONSU'TILE [*conſutilis*, L.] that is ſowed together.

CONSU'TURE [*conſutura*, L.] a ſowing together.

To CONTA'BULATE [*contabulatum*, L.] to floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION, a flooring, a faſtening of boards and planks together, *L.*

Co'NTACT [*contactus*, L.] touching or touch, the relative ſtate of 2 things that touch each other.

CONTACT [with *Mathematicians*] is when one line, plane or body is made to touch another, the parts which do thus touch, are called the points of contact.

CONTA'CTION [*contactus*, L.] a touching.

CONTA'GION, the ſame with an infection, the ſpreading or catching of a diſeaſe; as when it is communicated or transferred from one body to another, by certain effluvia's or ſteams emitted or ſent forth from the body of the diſeaſed perſon.

CONTAGIO'SE } [*contagioſus*, L.] full of contagion, in-
CONTA'GIOUS } fectious, apt to infect.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS [of *contagieux*, F. *contagioſus*, L.] infectiouſneſs.

To CONTAI'N [*continere*, L.] to hold, to keep in, to comprehend; to refrain or keep back, to bridle or keep within bounds; to curb or rule.

CONTA'MINATED [*contaminatus*, L.] defiled, polluted.

CONTAMINA'TION, defilement, pollution; and moſt properly that of the marriage-bed.

CONTE'MERATED [*contemeratus*, L.] violated.

To CONTE'MN [*contemnere*, L.] to deſpiſe, ſcorn or ſlight; to ſet at nought, to make no account of.

To CONTE'MPLATE [*contemplatum*, L.] to behold or view, to take a full view of; alſo to conſider ſeriouſly, to muſe or meditate upon.

CONTEMPLA'TION, an act of the mind, whereby it applies it self to consider, reflect on, &c. any thing.

CONTEMPLATION [in *Metaphysicks*] is defined to be the preserving of an idea or conception which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view.

CONTE'MPLATIVE [*contemplativus*, L.] given to contemplation.

CONTEMPLATIVES, friers of the order of St. *Mary Magdalen*, who wore black upper garments over white ones.

CONTE'MPORANY } [*contemporaneus* / *contemporarius*] that lives at one
CONTE'MPORARY } and the same time; that is of the same age or standing with another.

CONTE'MPLABLE [*contemplabilis*, L.] that may be meditated on; openly to be seen.

CONTE'MPORARINESS [of *contemporarius*, L.] the being at the same time.

CONTE'MPLATIVENESS [of *contemplativus*, L.] addictedness to contemplation.

CONTE'MPORAL [*contemporalis*, L.] of the same time.

CONTEMPORA'NEOUS [*contemporaneus*, L.] living both at the same time, or in the same age.

CONTE'MPT [*contemptus*, L.] scorn, disdain, despite.

CONTE'MPTIBLE [*contemptibilis*, L.] that deserves to be contemned, scorned or slighted, mean, base, vile.

CONTEMPTIBI'LITY [*contemptibilitas*, L.] contemptibleness.

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS } [of *contemptibilis*, L.] de-
CONTE'MTIBLENESS } servingness to be despised, meanness, vileness.

CONTE'MPTUOUS [*contemptuosus*, L.] scornful, &c.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS } [of *contemptuosus*, L.] scorn-
CONTE'MTUOUSNESS } fulness.

To CONTE'ND [*contendere*, L.] to strive, to quarrel, to dispute.

CONTE'NEMENT [*Old Law* Term] a freehold land that lies to a man's dwelling-house, that is in his own occupation.

CONTE'NSION, great effort, united endeavour, *L.*

CONTE'NT [*contentus*, L.] satisfied, well pleased with what one has.

CONTENT [*contentatio*, L.] contentedness, satisfaction of mind.

CONTENT [*contentum*, L.] the compass or extent of a thing.

CONTENT [in *Geometry*] is the area or solidity of any surface or body, measured or estimated in a square or solid inches, feet or yards.

CONTENT [in *Traffick*] the wares contained in any vessel, cask, bale, *&c.*

CONTENTA'TION } [*contentatio*, L.] contentedness,
CONTE'NTMENT } satisfaction or easiness of mind.

CONTE'NTED [*contentus*, L.] satisfied.

CONTE'NTEDNESS [*contentement*, F. *contentatio*, L.] satisfaction of mind.

CONTE'NTFUL, full of content; also appeasing.

CONTE'NTION, strife, debate, dispute, quarrel, *&c.* F. of *L.*

CONTE'NTIOUS [*contentiosus*, L.] quarrelsom, litigious.

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS [of *contentieux*, F. *contentiosus*, L.] contentious humour.

CONTE'NTLESS, discontented, unsatisfied.

CONTE'NTS [*contenta*, L.] the matters contained in a book, chapter, letter, cask, vessel, chest, *&c.*

CONTE'RMINAL [*conterminalis*, L.] near to the bounds.

CONTERRA'NEOUS [*conterraneus*, L.] of the same country.

CONTE'RMINOUS [*conterminus*, L.] bordering near or upon.

To CONTE'ST [*contestari*, L.] to contend, quarrel for or wrangle.

CO'NTEST [*conteste*, F.] controversy, dispute.

CONTE'STABLE, that may be controverted or contended for, disputable, *F.*

CONTE'STABLENESS, liableness to be contested.

CONTE'STED [*conteste*, F. *contestatus*, L.] disputed.

CONTESTA'TION, contesting, contention, strife, *F.* of *L.*

CO'NTEXT [*contextus*, L.] a portion of holy writ, which proceeds or follows the sentence a minister takes for the ground of his sermon.

CONTE'XTURE [*contextura*, L.] the joining together or framing of a discourse, or any other thing.

CONTIGNA'TION [with *Architects*] the laying rafters together, flooring, *L.*

CONTIGU'ITY } [*contiguitas*, L.] the touch of 2
CONTI'GUOUSNESS } distant bodies; nearness or closeness, as when the surface of one body touches another.

CONTI'GUOUS [*contiguus*, L.] touching or that is next, very near, close, adjoining.

CONTIGUOUS *Angles*; see angles.

CO'NTINENCE } [*continentia*, L.] the abstaining from
CO'NTINENCY } unlawful pleasures; also chastity, temperance, *F.*

CONTINENT [*continens*, L.] abstaining from unlawful pleasures, *&c.*

CO'NTINENTNESS [*continence*, F. *continentia*, L.] continency.

CONTINENT [with *Geographers*] is a great extent of land, which comprehends several regions and kingdoms not separated by the sea.

CONTINENT *Cause* [of a *Distemper*] is that cause on which the disease depends so immediately, that it continues just as long as that remains: thus when a stone sticks in the ureters, it is the continent cause of the stoppage of urine.

CONTINENT *Fever*, is one which forms its course, or goes on to a crisis, without either intermission or abatement.

CONTI'NGENCE } a casualty, accident or uncertain
CONTI'NGENCY } event that comes by chance.

CONTI'NGENT [*contingens*, L.] that may or may not happen.

CONTI'NGENTNESS [*contingence*, F. *contingentia*, L.] contingency.

CONTINGENT [with *Mathematicians*] a tangent.

CONTINGENT *Line* [in *Dialling*] is a line supposed to arise from the intersection of the plane of the dial, with the place of the equinoctial, so that the hour lines of the dial, and the hour circles do mutually cut one another.

CONTINGENT *Use* [in *Law*] such an use as by the limitation may or may not happen to vest or put into possession of the lands or tenements.

CONTINGENTS [*contingentia*, L.] casualties, things that happen by chance.

CONTINGENTS [with *Math.*] the same as tangents.

CONTINGENT, the quota money, *&c.* that falls to any person upon a division.

Future CONTINGENT [with *Logicians*] a conditional proposition that may or may not happen according as circumstances fall.

CONTI'NUAL [*continuus*, L. *continuel*, F.] that is without intermission.

CONTINUAL *Claim* [in *Common Law*] a claim made to land or any other thing from time to time, within every year and day; when it cannot be attained by the party that has a right to it without apparent danger, as of being beaten or killed.

CONTI'NUALNESS [of *continuel*, F. *continuus*, L.] the being continual.

CONTINUAL *Fever*, is a fever which sometimes remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits; that is to say, the patient is sometimes better, but never absolutely free from the distemper.

CONTI'NUANCE [*continuatio*, L.] lastingness, length or duration of time.

CONTINUANCE [in the *Civil Law*] a prorogation, *i.e.* a putting off the trial.

CONTINUANCE [*Common Law*] is the same as prorogation in the civil, as continuance till the next assizes.

CONTINUANCE *of a Writ* or *Action*, is from one term to another, in a case where the sheriff has not returned or executed a former writ, issued out in the said action.

CONTINUA'NDO [in *Law*] a term used when the plaintiff would recover damages for several trespasses in one and the same action, for damages may be recovered for divers trespasses in one action of trespass, by laying the first with a *continuando* to the whole time.

CONTINUATIVE, causing continuance.

CONTINUA'TION, the lasting of any thing without intermission, *F.* of *L.*

CONTINUA'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to continue or hold on a sound or note in an equal strength or manner; or to continue a movement in an equal degree of time all the way, *Bal.*

CONTINUA'TOR, one who continues or carries on an affair.

To CONTI'NUE [*continuare*, L. *continuer*, F.] to pursue or carry on; to prolong, to preserve or hold on; to abide or last.

CONTI'NUED *Bass* [in *Musick*] the same as *thorough Bass*, so called because it goes quite through the composition.

CONTINUED *Thorough Bass* [in *Musick*] is that which

continues to play conſtantly, both during the recitatives and to ſuſtain the chorus.

CONTINUED *proportion* [*Arithmetick*] is that where the conſequent of the firſt *Ratio* is the ſame with the antecedent of the ſecond, as 3, 6, 4, 8.

CONTINUED *Body*, a body whoſe parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUED *Quantity* [*continuum*, L.] that whoſe parts are ſo joined inſeparably or united together, that it cannot be diſtinguiſhed where one begins and the other ends.

CONTINU'ITAS, the connection of ſolid bodies, *L.*

CONTINU'ITY [*continuitas*, L.] the connexion or joining together of the ſeveral parts of a thing.

CONTINUITY [with *Surgeons*] is when the parts of a body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

CONTINU'ITY [*Mathematical*] is merely imaginary and fictitious, in that it ſuppoſes real or phyſical parts where there are none.

CONTINUITY *Phyſical*, is ſtrictly that ſtate of 2 or more parts or particles, whereby they appear to adhere or conſtitute one uninterrupted quantity or *continuum*.

CONTI'NUO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies thorough, as *Baſſo continuo*, the continual or thorough baſs.

CONTINUOUS *Body*, a body whoſe parts are no ways divided.

CONTI'NUUM. See *continued quantity*.

CONTORE, a counting-table or ſcriptore.

CONTO'RSION, a wrenching, wreſting or pulling awry, *L.*

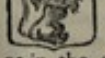
CONTORSION [with *Surgeons*] is when a bone is ſomewhat disjointed though not intirely, a ſprain, or the wreſting a member of the body out of its natural ſituation.

CONTO'RTED [*contortus*, L.] wreathed.

CONTO'RTEDNESS, wreathedneſs.

CONTOU'R, circumference or compaſs, F.

CONTOUR [in *Painting*, &c.] the outline or that which terminates and defines a figure, it makes what we call the draught or deſign.



CONTOURNE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a beaſt ſtanding or running with his face to the ſiniſter ſide of the eſcutcheon; being always ſuppoſed to look to the right; if not otherwiſe expreſs'd, as in the eſcutcheon annexed.

CONTOUR'NIATED [with *Antiquaries*] a term uſed of a ſort of medallions ſtruck with a kind of hollowneſs all round, leaving a circle on each ſide; the figures having ſcarce any relievo, if compared with true medallions.

CONTRA *Antiſcion* [with *Aſtrologers*] is the degree and minute in the ecliptick oppoſite to the *Antiſcion*.

CO'NTRABAND *Goods* } ſuch as are prohibited by
CO'NTRABANDED *Goods* } act of parliament or elſe by proclamation to be brought into or conveyed out of this into other nations.

To CONTRA'CT [*contractum*, L. ſup. *contracter*, F.] to make a contract, to covenant, to article; to abridge or ſhorten, to draw together; to get or contract an ill habit or diſeaſe.

A CO'NTRACT [*contractus*, L.] a covenant, bargain or agreement, a mutual conſent of two or more parties who promiſe or oblige themſelves voluntarily to do ſomething, pay a ſum of money or the like; a deed, inſtrument or articles in writing.

Good CONTRACT [in *Law*] a covenant or agreement with a lawful cauſe or conſideration, as when a ſum of money is given for the leaſe of a manour, *&c.* or where one thing is given for another, which is called *Quid pro quo*.

Bad or *nude* CONTRACT [in *Law*] where a man promiſes to pay 10 ſhillings and afterwards refuſes to do it, no *action* will be againſt him to recover it, becauſe the promiſe was no contract, but a bare promiſe; but if any thing, tho' but the value of two pence, had been given for the ten ſhillings, it had been a good contract.

CONTRACTA'TION *Houſe*, a place where contracts or agreements are made for the promotion of trade.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, a being ſhortened, ſhortneſs.

CONTRA'CTIBLE [in *Anatomy*] a term applied to ſuch muſcles and parts of the body, as are or may be contracted.

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS [of *contracter*, F. *contractum*, L.] capableneſs of being contracted.

CONTRA'CTILE *Force*, is ſuch a body as when extended has a property of drawing it ſelf up again to the ſame dimenſion, that it was in before the extenſion.

CONTRA'CTION, a drawing together, a making ſhort; alſo a ſhrinking up, *L.*

CONTRACTION [with *Logicians*] a method by which the thing reducing abridges that which is reduced, as the argument of poems, or the contents of chapters.

CONTRACTION [in *Phyſ.*] is the diminiſhing the extent or dimenſions of a body; or a bringing of its parts cloſer to each other; upon which it becomes heavier, harder, *&c.*

CONTRACTION [in *Grammar*] the reduction of two vowels or ſyllables into one.

CONTRACTION [*Anatomy*] the ſhrinking up of a fibre or an aſſemblage of fibres, when extended.

CONTRA'CTURE [*contractura*, L. in *Architecture*] is the making of pillars ſmall about the top.

CONTRACTURE [with *Surgeons*] a contraction of the back hand, *&c.* made by degrees.

To CONTRADI'CT [*contradicere*, L.] to oppoſe the aſſertion of another, to gainſay.

CONTRADI'CTION, a contrariety of words and ſentiments, a gainſaying, a ſpecies of direct oppoſition, wherein one thing is directly oppoſed to another, *F.* of *L.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, full of contradictions, apt to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS } [of *contradictio*, L.] aptneſs, *&c.* to contradict.
CONTRADI'CTORINESS }

CONTRADI'CTOR [in *Law*] one who has a right to contradict or gainſay.

CONTRADI'CTORY, which contradicts itſelf or implies a contradiction.

CONTRADICTORY *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as conſiſt of an univerſal and a particular, of which one affirms and the other denies, ſo that if one of them be *affirmative* the other ſhall be *negative*, if one be *univerſal* the other ſhall be *particular*.

CONTRADI'CTORY *Oppoſition* [with *Logicians*] is the contrariety of two propoſitions both in quantity and quality.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION [of *contra* and *diſtinctio*, L.] a diſtinguiſhing on the other ſide, or in oppoſition to.

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH [of *contra* and *diſtinguere*, L.] to diſtinguiſh on the other ſide, *&c.*

CONTRAFA'CTIO, a counterfeiting, *L.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE [with *Surgeons*] a fracture in the ſkull, when the part ſtruck remains whole, and the oppoſite part is cleft.

CONTRA *formam collationis*, a writ lying where a man has given perpetual alms to any religious houſe, hoſpital, *&c.* and the governour has alienated lands contrary to the intent of the donor, *L.*

CONTRA *formam feoffamenti*, a writ lying for the heir of a tenant infeoffed of certain lands or tenements, by charter of feoffment of a lord, to make certain ſervices and ſuits to his court, and is afterwards diſtrained for more than is in the ſaid charter, *L.*

CONTRA *Harmonical Proportion* [in *Muſick*] that relation of three terms, wherein the difference of the *firſt* and *ſecond* is to the difference of the *ſecond* and *third*, as the *third* is to the *firſt*.

CO'NTRAINDICA'TIONS [with *Phyſ.*] divers ſymptoms or ſigns in a diſeaſe, the conſideration of which diſſuades them from uſing ſuch a particular remedy, when other ſymptoms induce them to it.

CO'NTRAMANDA'TIO *placiti*, a term which ſeems to ſignify a reſpiting or allowing the defendant further time to anſwer; an imparlance or countermanding what was ordered before, *L.*

CONTRAMU'RE [in *Fortification*] a little out-wall built before another partition-wall, or about the main wall of a city, *&c.* to ſtrengthen it, ſo that it may not receive any damage from the adjacent buildings.

CONTRANI'TENCY [of *contra* and *nitens*, L.] a reſiſting againſt oppoſition.

CONTRAPOSI'TION, a putting againſt, *L.*

CONTRAPOSITION [with *Logicians*] an altering of the whole ſubject into the whole predicate; and *e contra*, retaining both the ſame quantity and the ſame quality; but altering the terms from *Finite* to *Infinite*; as *every man is an animal*; *therefore every thing that is an animal is not a man.*

CONTRA'RIENTS, barons who took part with *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter* againſt King *Edward* II.

CONTRARI'ETY [*contrarietas*, L.] oppoſition, diſagreement.

CONTRA'RIES [with *Logicians*] is when one thing is oppoſed to another, as *light* to *darkneſs*, *ſight* to *blindneſs*.

CONTRA'RINESS [*contrarieté*, F. *contrarietas*, L.] contrariety.

CONTRA'RY [*contrarius*, L.] oppoſite things are ſaid to be contrary, the natures or qualities of which are abſolutely different, and which deſtroy one another.

CONTRARY *legg'd Hyperbola*, one whoſe legs are convex towards contrary parts, and run contrary ways.

CONTRA'ST [*contraſté*, F.] a difference, an oppoſition, *L.*

CONTRAST [in *Painting*, &c.] ſignifies an oppoſition or difference of poſition, attitude, *&c.* of two or more figures to make a variety in the deſign, as when in a group of three figures one appears before, another behind, the other ſideways.

To CONTRA'ST [with *Architects*] is the avoiding the repetition of the ſame thing in order to pleaſe by variety.

Well CONTRA'STED *Figures* [in *Painting* and *Scripture*] are ſuch as are lively and expreſs the motion proper to the deſign of the whole piece or of any particular *grouppe*.

CONTRAT *Wheel* [in *Clockwork*, *&c.*] that which is next to the crown wheel, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to thoſe of other wheels.

CONTRA *Tenor* [in *Muſick*] is the counter tenor, *Ital.*

CONTRAVALLA'TION [in *Fortification*] or line of contravallation is a trench guarded with a parapet, uſually cut round about a place by the beſiegers to ſecure themſelves on that ſide and to ſtop the ſallies of the garriſon.

To CONTRAVE'NE [*contravenire*, L.] to act contrary to an agreement, to infringe or break an agreement or law.

CONTRAVE'NTION, a contravening, infringement, *&c.* a failure in a man of performing or diſcharging his word, obligation, duty or the laws and cuſtoms of the place; ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify the non execution of an ordinance or edict, and ſuppoſed to be only the effect of negligence or ignorance.

CONTRAYE'RVA, a plant in the *Weſt Indies* much uſed with others in counterpoiſons, and which diſtillers with us uſe in ſtrong waters.



CO'NTRECHANGED [in *Heraldry*] or as it is moſt commonly written counterchanged, is uſed when any field or charge is divided or parted by any line or lines of partition conſiſting all interchangeably of the ſame tinctures, as in the eſcutcheon annexed.

CONTRE-BANDE' [in *Heraldry*] is in *French*, what we call *Bendy* of ſix *per Bend* ſiniſter counter-changed.

CONTRE-BARRE' [in *Heraldry*] is with the *French* the ſame as our *Bendy* ſiniſter *per Bend* counterchanged.

CONTRE-CHE'VRONNE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a ſhield parted by ſome line of partition, *F.*



CONTRE-COMPONE' [in *Heraldry*] or *Counter-compone*, is when the figure is compounded in two panes, as in the eſcutcheon annexed.



CONTRE-ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies contrary to ermine, being a black field with white ſpots, as ermine is a white field with black ſpots; and ſome writers call this ermines; ſee eſcutcheon.

CONTRE-ESCARTELE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies counter-quartered, and denotes the eſcutcheon after being quartered to have each quarter again divided into two, ſo that there may be ſaid (tho' improperly) to be eight quarters, or diviſions, *F.*

CONTREFACE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies what we call *Barry per Pale* counterchanged, *F.*

CONTRE-PALLE' [in *Heraldry*] is when an eſcutcheon is divided into 12 pales, parted *per Feſſe*, the two colours being counterchanged ſo, that the upper are of one colour or metal, and the lower of another, *F.*



CO'NTRE-POTENCE' [in *Heraldry*] or potent counter. Potent is counted a furr as well as *vare* and *ermine*; but compoſed of ſuch pieces as repreſent the tops of crutches called in *French* potences, and in *old Engliſh* potents, and ſome have called it *Vary Cuppe* and *Vary Taſſe*, as in the eſcutcheon.



CO'NTREPOINTE' [in *Heraldry*] is when two chevrons in one eſcutcheon meet in the points, the one riſing as uſual from the baſe, and the other inverted ſetting from the chief, ſo that they are counter or oppoſite one to the other in the points, as in the figure. They may alſo be counterpointed the other way, *i. e.* when they are founded upon the ſides of the ſhield, and the points meet that way, which we call counter-pointed in *Feſſe*, and the *French contrepointé in faſce.*

CONTREQUE'UE *d'hironde* [in *Fortification*] i. e. *the counter ſwallow-tail*, is an outwork in the form of a ſingle tenail, being wider next the place or at the gorge than at the head or towards the country; and in this it is contrary to the *ſwallow-tail* or *queue d'hironde*, this laſt being wideſt at the head, *F.*



CONTREVAI'RE [in *Heraldry*] is repreſented as in the eſcutcheon annexed.

CONTRECTA'TION, a touching or handling, *L.*

CONTRI'BUTARY, that pays contribution, *L.*

To CONTRI'BUTE [*contribuere*, L.] to give ſomething with others; to conduce, to avail, to help.

CONTRIBU'TION, a joint giving of money or ſupply towards any buſineſs of importance.

Military CONTRIBUTION, an impoſition or tax paid by frontier countries to ſave themſelves from being plundered by the enemy.

CONTRIBUTIO'NE *facienda*, a writ lying where ſeveral perſons are bound to one thing, yet the whole burden is put upon one: this writ is to oblige all to bear an equal ſhare of the charge.

CONTRI'BUTOR [*contribuant*, F.] one that gives or does towards the doing of ſomething, *L.*

CONTRI'BUTORY [*qui contribue*, F. *contributorius*, L.] belonging to contribution.

CONTRISTA'TION, a making ſad, *L.*

CONTRI'TE [*contritus*, L.] properly worn; bruiſed.

CONTRITE [in *Theology*] ſorrowful, very penitent for ſins and tranſgreſſions againſt the law of God.

CONTRI'TION } a true and ſincere ſorrow for ſin,
CONTRI'TENESS } proceeding from love to God more than fear of puniſhment, *F.* of *L.*

CONTRI'VANCE } device, ingenuity in contri-
CONTRI'VEMENT } ving, *F.*

To CONTRI'VE [*controuver*, F.] to invent, to deviſe or imagine, to plot.

To CONTRO'L [*controller*, F.] to examine an account, to overlook, to diſprove, to cenſure, to find fault with.

CONTROLL, check, cenſure, contradiction; alſo a regiſter or book wherein a roll is kept of other regiſters.

CONTRO'LLER [*controleur*, F.] an officer who keeps a roll of the accounts of other inferior officers; alſo an overſeer, a reformer of manners.

CONTROLLER [of the *King's Houſe*] an officer at court who has power to allow or diſallow the charges of purſuivants, meſſengers, purveyors, *&c.* as alſo the controlling of all defaults and miſcarriages of the inferior officers.

CONTROLLER [of the *Hamper*] an officer in *Chancery*, who in term time attends daily on the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, takes all things ſealed from the clerk of the Hamper in leathern bags, enters down the number and effect of the things ſo received in a book with the duties belonging to the king, *&c.*

CONTRO'LLER [of the *Mint*] an officer whoſe buſineſs is to ſee that the money be paid to the juſt aſſize, to overlook and controll the officers in caſe of any defaults.

CONTROLLERS [of the *Navy*] an officer, whoſe buſineſs is to attend and controll all payments of wages, to know the market rates of all ſtores pertaining to ſhipping, to examine and audit all treaſurers, victuallers and ſtore-keepers accounts.

CONTRO'LLER [of the *Pell*] an officer in the *Exchequer*, who keeps a controllment of the pell of receipts and goings out.

CONTROLLER [of the *Pipe*] an officer of the *Exchequer*, who writes ſummons to the ſheriff to gather the farms and debts of the pipe, and alſo keeps a controlment of the ſame.

CONTROLLER *General*, an officer belonging to the artillery.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP, the office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT [of *controler*, F.] controlling.

CONTRO'VER, a forger of falſe news, *F.*

CONTROVE'RSIAL, of or pertaining to controverſy.

CONTROVE'RSIALNESS, controverted nature or circumſtances.

CONTROVE'RSIOUS [*controverſioſus*, L.] full of controverſy.

CO'NTROVERSY [*controverſia*, L.] debate, diſpute, variance.

CONTUMA'CIOUS [*contumax*, L.] ſtubborn, ſelf-willed, obſtinate, rebellious.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS [*contumace*, F. *contumacia*, L.] ſtubbornneſs.

CO'NTUMACY [*contumacia*, L.] ſtubbornneſs, obſtinacy, rebellion, particularly in refuſing to appear in a court of juſtice when ſummoned.

CONTUME'LIOUS [*contumelioſus*, L.] [reproachful, affrontive, abuſive.

CON-

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS [of *contumeliosus*, L.] reproachfulneſs.

CONTU'MELY [*contumelia*, L.] abuſe, affront, reproach, ſcurrilous language.

CONTU'SED [of *contuſus*, L.] bruiſed.

CONTU'SION, a beating or bruiſing; alſo a blunting, *L.*

CONTU'SION [of the *Skull*] is when the skull-bone is ſo hurt, that tho' no fracture appears outwardly, yet it is ſeparated from the whole on the inſide.

CONTU'SION [with *Chymiſts*] a pulverizing or reducing into powder by pounding in a mortar.

CONTU'SION [with *Surgeons*] a bruiſe which divides the continuity of parts in bones or fleſh, or a bruiſe either by a fall or blow, ſo that tho' the skin appears whole, yet the fleſh is broken.

CONVALE'SCENCE } [of *convaleſcere*, L.] a recovery
CONVALE'SCENCY } of health; alſo that ſpace of time from the departure of a diſeaſe, to the recovery of ſtrength which was loſt by it.

CONVALE'SCENT [*convaleſcens*, L.] recovering, amending.

CONVE'NABLE [*Law* Term] agreeable, convenient,

To CONVE'NE [*convenire*, L.] to meet or come together, to aſſemble; alſo to call together.

CONVE'NIENCE } [*convenientia*, L.] advantage, eaſe;
CONVE'NIENCY } fitneſs, agreeableneſs, ſuitableneſs.

CONVENIENCY [in *Architecture*] is the diſpoſing the ſeveral parts of a building ſo, that they may not obſtruct one another.

CONVE'NIENT [*conveniens*, L.] fit, ſeaſonable, ſuitable.

CONVE'NIENTNESS [*convenientia*, L.] convenience.

A CO'NVENT, a monaſtery, or religious houſe, *F.*

CO'NVENTICLE [*conventiculum*, L.] a little private aſſembly for religious exerciſes, a name firſt given to the meetings of *John Wicliff* more than 300 years ago, but ſince to the meetings of the *Nonconformiſts*.

CONVE'NTIO, an agreement or covenant, *L.*

CONVENTION, an aſſembly of a kingdom, *&c.* alſo a treaty, contract or agreement between two or more parties.

CONVE'NTIONAL [*conventionalis*, L.] pertaining to an aſſembly or convention; alſo done by agreement or according to ſeveral articles.

CONVENTIONE, a writ that lies for any covenant in writing unperformed.

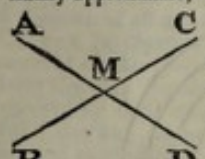
CONVE'NTIONER, a member of a convention.

CONVE'NTUAL [of *convent*, F.] pertaining to a convent, as a conventual church.

CONVE'NTUALS, friers or nuns who live in a convent.

CONVE'RGENT } [*convergens*, L.] bowing or bending
CONVE'RGING } together.

CONVERGENT *Lines* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as continually approximate, or whoſe diſtances become leſs and leſs.



CONVE'RGING *Rays* } [in *Opt.*]
CONVE'RGENT *Rays* } are thoſe rays that iſſue from divers points of an object and incline towards one another, till at laſt they meet and croſs, and then become diverging rays, as the rays A M B M are converging rays, which converge to the point M, and then diverge and run off from each other in the lines M C M D.

CONVERGING *Hyperbola* [*Mathemat.*] is one whoſe concave legs bend in towards one another, and run both the ſame way.

CONVERGING *Series* [with *Mathem.*] a method of approximation ſtill nearer and nearer towards the true root of any number or equation, even tho' it be impoſſible to find any ſuch true roots in numbers.

CONVE'RSANT [*converſans*, L.] keeping company with; alſo well verſed or skilled in.

CONVE'RSABLE, ſociable, eaſy, free of acceſs or in converſation.

CONVE'RSABLENESS [of *converſer*, F. *converſari*, L.] eaſineſs of being converſed with, ſociableneſs.

CONVERSA'TION, diſcourſe among perſons, intercourſe, behaviour, ſociety, *F.* of *L.*

CO'NVERSE, familiar diſcourſe; correſpondence, *&c.*

CONVERSE [in *Geometry*] a propoſition is ſaid to be the converſe of another, when after drawing a concluſion from ſomething firſt ſuppoſed, we proceed to ſuppoſe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been ſuppoſed.

CONVERSE *Direction* [in *Aſtrology*] is when a *Significator* is brought to the place of *Promittors*, by the motion of the higheſt ſphere, called *Primum mobile*, contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

To CONVE'RSE [*converſari*, L.] to diſcourſe or talk familiarly with; to keep company and be familiar with.

CONVERSION, a turning, alteration or change; eſpecially of manners from bad to good.

CONVERSION [with *Divines*] is ſuch a turning to God or change as is wrought in every true penitent.

CONVERSION [in *Milit. Affairs*] is when ſoldiers are ordered to preſent their arms to the enemy, who attack them in flank, whereas they are ſuppoſed to be before in the front.

CONVERSION *of Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] is the changing the ſubject into the place of the predicate, and *e contra*, ſtill retaining the quality of the propoſition.

CONVERSION *of Equations* [with *Algebraiſts*] a particular manner of changing an equation, which is commonly done with the quantity ſought or any member or degree if it is a fraction; the manner of doing it is by multiplying the whole number by the denominator of the fractional part, and then omitting the denominators, the equation is continued in the numerators only; as ſuppoſe $a - b = \frac{aa + cc}{d} + b + b$, then multiply all by d and it will ſtand thus $da - db = aa + cc + db + db$.

CONVERSION *of Ratio's* [with *Arithmeticians*] is the comparing the antecedent with the difference of the antecedent and conſequent in two equal ratio's or proportions. As if there be the ſame *ratio* of 3 to 4 as of 9 to 12, it is concluded, there is the ſame ratio of 3 to 2, as of 9 to 6.

CONVERSION [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, the ſame as *Apoſtrophe* or the changing the ſubject into the place of the predicate, and *e contra*; but always retaining the ſame quantity of propoſitions, *as every living creature is an animal, every animal is a living creature.*

CONVE'RSIVE, ſociable, *&c.*

CONVE'RSLY [in *Mathematicks*] tranſlatively; as when two right lines are ſuppoſed to be parallel and another croſſes them, it may be demonſtrated that the alternate angles are equal; and ſo it is equally true converſely, that if the alternate angles are equal, the lines which are croſſed, muſt be parallel.

To CONVE'RT [*convertere*, L.] to turn or change; alſo to employ money, *&c.* to one's own profit or uſe.

To CONVERT [with *Divines*] is to bring a perſon to the profeſſion of the true religion.

A CO'NVERT [*un converti*, F.] a perſon who is turned to the true religion.

CONVE'RTIBLE [*convertibilis*, L.] changeable, that may be turned.

CONVE'RTIBLENESS } [of *convertible*, F. *convertibilis*,
CONVERTIBI'LITY } L.] poſſibility, *&c.* of being changed or turned.

CO'NVEX [*convexus*, L.] bending down on every ſide, like the heavens or the outſide of a globe, or any other round body; or the external round part of any body oppoſite to the hollow.

CONVEX *Glaſſes*, are ſuch as are oppoſite to *Concave*, thicker in the middle than at the edges; or properly ſpeaking, when their ſurface riſes up regularly above the plane of the baſe, and *e contra*. Thoſe glaſſes are ſaid to be concave, when the ſurface ſinks down regularly, or with a regular crookedneſs below it; ſo that the ſame glaſs or other thing is oftentimes convex on the outſide and concave within.

CONVEX *Lens*, is either convex on both ſides and call'd *convexo convex*, or it is plain on one ſide and convex on the other, and is called *Plano convex*.

CONVE'XITY [*convexitas*, L.] the exterior ſurface of a convex; *i. e.* a gibbous and globular thing, in oppoſition to concavity or the inner ſurface, which is hollow or depreſſed.

CONVE'XNESS [*convexité*, F. *convexitas*, L.] convexity.

To CONVEY' [*conveyer*, F.] to carry or ſend into another place; alſo to make over an eſtate, *&c.* to another.

CONVEY'ANCE, carrying.

CONVEY'ANCE [in *Law*] an inſtrument or deed, by which lands or tenements are convey'd or made over from one to another.

CONVEY'ANCER, a maker of, or a perſon who is skilled in making ſuch writings.

To CONVI'CT [*convictum*, L.] to prove a perſon guilty.

A CO'NVICT [*convictus*, L.] a perſon legally proved guilty of an offence.

Recuſant CONVICT, one who has been legally preſented, indicted and convicted for refuſing or not coming to church, to hear the common prayer, according to ſeveral ſtatutes, a term generally apply'd to papiſts in *England*.

CONVI'CTION, full proof, *F.* of *L.*

CONVICTION [in *Theology*] the firſt ſtep or degree of repentance, whereby a penitent is convinced or made apprehenſive of the evil nature of ſin and of his own guilt.

CONVI'CTION [in *Law*] the proving of a perſon guilty of an offence by the verdict of a jury; or when an outlaw'd perſon appears and confeſſes.

CONVI'CTIVE, tending to convince.

To CONVI'NCE [*convincere*, L.] to make a perſon ſenſible of the truth of a matter by reaſons and arguments, to perſuade thoroughly.

CONVI'NCINGNESS } [of *convincere*, L.] convincing
CONVI'CTIVENESS } or condemning quality.

To CONVI'TIATE [*convitiari*, L.] to taunt or rail at, to reproach or abuſe.

CONVI'VAL [*convivalis*, L.] of or belonging to feaſts or banquets.

To CO'NVOCATE [*convocare*, L.] to call together.

CONVOCA'TION, a calling together, moſt commonly an aſſembling of the clergy to conſult about the affairs of the church; alſo the perſons ſo aſſembled are called *a convocation.*

CONVOCA'TION *Houſe*, the place where the clergy meet for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

Lower Houſe of CONVOCA'TION, the place where the body of the inferior clergy ſit.

Upper Houſe of CONVOCATION, the place where the archbiſhops, biſhops, &c. ſit ſeverally by themſelves.

To CONVO'KE [*convocare*, L. *convoquer*, F.] to call together.

To CONVO'LVE [*convolvere*, L.] to roll round about, to roll round together.

CONVOLU'TION, a wrapping, rolling or winding about.

CONVOLUTION [with *Botaniſts*] a winding or turning motion, that is peculiar to the ſtems or trunks of ſome plants, as the *claſpers of vines*, *bindweed*, &c.

To CONVOY' [*convoyer*, F. probably of *convehere*, L.] to guard, to conduct ſafely.

A CO'NVOY, a guide or conductor, *F.*

A CONVOY, a ſhip or ſhips of war, which go along with merchants ſhips to defend them from enemies.

CONVOY [in *Military Affairs*] men, &c. ammunition, &c. convey'd into a town.

CONU'NDRUM, a quaint, humorous expreſſion, phraſe or ſentence.

CO'NUS [κῶνος, Gr.] the fruit of the cypreſs-tree, a pine-apple, &c. *L.*

CO'NUS [with *Geometricians*] a ſolid figure broad and round at bottom with a ſharp top like a ſugar-loaf, *L.*

CONU'SANCE, cogniſance, knowledge.

CONU'SANT [*French Law* Term] knowing, underſtanding or being privy to, &c.

CONVU'LSED [*convulſus*, L.] drawn or pulled together.

CONVU'LSION, a pulling or drawing together; alſo a diſtortion, *L.*

CONVU'LSION [with *Phyſicians*] an involuntary contraction or motion, whereby the nerves, muſcles and members are contracted and drawn together againſt or without the will; as in the cramp.

CONVU'LSIVE [*convulſivus*, L.] pertaining to convulſions; a term applied by phyſicians to thoſe motions, which naturally ſhould depend on the will; but which become unvolitary by ſome external cauſe.

CONVU'LSIVE *Motions* [with *Phyſicians*] are ſudden and ſwift convulſions and ſhakings, that ceaſe and return again by turns.

To COO, to make a noiſe like turtles or pigeons.

To COOK [of *coquere*, L.] to dreſs meat.

COOK [*coquus*, L. cog, *C. Brit.* coc, *Sax.* kock, *Dan.*] a perſon who dreſſes meat.

COO'KERY, a cook's art or trade, the art of dreſſing food.

COOK *Room* [in a *Ship*] is where the cook and his mate dreſſeth the victuals and delivers it out.

COOL [cole, *Sax.*] cooling, cold.

COO'LER, a brewer's veſſel.

COO'LNESS [cealꝑneꝛ, *Sax.*] cool quality.

COOMB } [probably of *cumulus*, L. an heap] a meaſure of corn containing 4 buſhels.
COMB }

A COOP [cofa, *Sax.*] a place where fowls are kept and fattened.

To COOP *up* [of cofa, *Sax.*] to put up in a pen.

COOPERATIVE [of *cooperari*, L.] working together with.

To COO'PERATE [*cooperatum*, L.] to work together, to act with another in the producing ſome effect.

COOPERA'TION, a working together with, *F.* of *L.*

COOPERA'TOR, a fellow-worker, *L.*

COOPE'RTIO *arborum* [*Old Law*] the head or branches of a tree cut down, *L.*

COOPERTU'RA [*Old Law*] a thicket or covert of wood.

COOPTA'TION, an election or chooſing by ſuffrage.

COO'RDINATE [of *con* and *ordinatus* of *ordo*, L.] of equal order, degree or rank.

COORDINA'TION [in *Phyſicks*] in reſpect of cauſes, is an order of cauſes, wherein ſeveral of the ſame kind, order and tendency concur to the production of the ſame effect.

COO'RDINATELY [of *con* and *ordinatus*, L.] in equal order.

COO'RDINATENESS, equality of order, rank or degree.

COOT [koet, *Du.*] a moor-hen, a water-fowl.

COP [cop, *Sax.*] the top of any thing; alſo a tuft on a bird's head.

CO'PAL, a ſort of hard roſin or gum of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour brought from *America.*

COPA'RCENERS [in *Common Law*] parceners or partners are ſuch as have equal portions in the inheritance of their anceſtors.

COPA'RCENY, an equal diviſion or ſhare of coparceners.

COPA'RTNER [of *con* and *particeps*, L.] one who is joined in partnerſhip with another.

COPA'RTNERSHIP [of *con* and *particeps*, L.] a being partners together.

COP } at the beginning of a name ſignifies a top
COPE } of an hill, as *Copeland.*

CO'PAYVÆ *Balſamum*, a ſort of gum, which diſtils like turpentine from a certain tree in *Braſil.*

COPE [cæppe, *Sax.*] a ſort of prieſt's veſtment with a claſp before, and hanging down from the ſhoulders to the heels.

To COPE, to jut out as a wall does.

To COPE [in *Falconry*] to pare the beak or talons of an hawk.

COPE [in *Doomſday Book*] an hill.

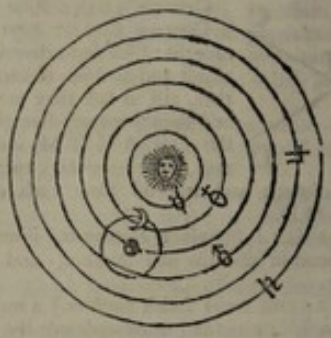
COPE [cop, *Sax.*] a tribute paid to the king out of the lead mines in *Wickſworth* in *Derbyſhire.*

To COPE *with one*, to ſtrive with, to make head againſt.

To COPE *together* [of *copulare*, L. to match with.]

The COPES *of Heaven*, the arch or concavity of heaven.

COPE'RNICAN *Syſtem* [ſo called of *Nicholas Copernicus* the inventor or rather reviver of it] is a ſyſtem of the world, wherein the ſun is ſuppoſed at reſt, and the planets with the earth to deſcribe ellipſes round him. The heavens and ſtars are here ſuppoſed at reſt; and that diurnal motion they ſeem to us to have from *eaſt* to *weſt* is reputed to be the earth's motion from *weſt* to *eaſt.* It is deſcribed thus,



The ſun being found to be a body more than 300 times bigger than our earth, it ſeemed prepoſterous that ſo mighty a body of fire, ſhould whirl round ſo large a circle as his ſphere, according to the *Ptolemaick* ſyſtem, in ſo ſhort a time as 24 hours (when according to its computed diſtance, he muſt move 7570 miles in a minute.) It was therefore more reaſonable to believe that the earth was ſeated in the ſphere, that *Ptolemy* had placed the ſun in, and that the ſun was placed in the center; for by that means, if the earth but turn round upon its own axis in 24 hours, every ſide of it is turned to the ſun, and conſequently a day and a night is afforded to all its inhabitants, without the neceſſity of the ſun's or earth's making ſo vaſt a journey as the circle of its ſphere requires. He therefore placed the ſun in the centre, with no other motion than turning round upon its own axis, which it performs in 27 days and a half. He alſo ſuppoſes the ſun to be ſurrounded with a vaſt ſpace of *Æther* of many millions of miles

miles extent, which is called its *vortex*, which *Æther* is carried round with the ſun; and becauſe the planets float in it, they alſo are carried in a continual circuit from *weſt* to *eaſt* round the ſun in certain periodical times, according to their nearneſs or diſtance from the ſun. The earth is one of theſe planets, and has another attending her, *viz.* the moon; for that planet belongs to us only, being in a continual circuit round this earth, and with it carried on in the annual circuit that the earth makes round the ſun. The uſe of it being to reflect the ſun-beams to us at ſuch times as he is gone from us. The other planets have the like concomitants. *Jupiter* has four, and *Saturn* five, as is ſuppoſed for the ſame reaſon; and becauſe thoſe planets are ſo much farther diſtant from the ſun than we are, they have, of conſequence, occaſion for more moons than we have. It is certain, by ocular demonſtration, that there are four little planets called *Satellites*, which are in continual circuit round about *Jupiter*, that are ſo regular in their motions, that the eclipſes of them are calculated, and thereby a great help found out to the correcting of the maps. See the above ſcheme.

Copes *Mate*, a partner in merchandizing, a companion, *Daniel*.

Cope *Sale and Pins* [with *Husbandmen*] are irons that faſten the chains with other oxen to the end of the cope of a waggon.

Co'phosis κώφωσις, *Gr.*] deafneſs in the ears, *L.*

Copia, plenty, abundance, *L.*

Co'pia *libelli deliberanda*, a writ that lies in caſe where a man cannot get the copy of a libel out of the hands of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

Co'ping [in *Architecture*] the top of a building or the brow of a wall made ſloping.

Co'ping *Irons* [with *Falconers*] inſtruments uſed for coping or paring the beak of an hawk, his pounces or talons, when grown.

Co'pious [*copioſus*, L.] plentiful, abounding.

Copio'sity [*copioſitas*, L.] plenty.

Co'piousness [of *copieux*, F. *copioſus*, L.] plentifulneſs.

Co'pist, a tranſcriber.

Co'pland, a piece of ground into which the reſt of the lands in a furlong do ſhoot, *S. O. R.*

Co'ppa, a cock of corn, hay or graſs, divided into portions fit to be tithed.

Co'pped, ſharp at the top.

Co'ppel } [with *Silverſmiths*] a pot in which they
Cu'ppel } melt and refine their metal; alſo a ſort of crucible for purifying gold or ſilver.

Co'pper [*cuprum*, L. kopper, Du.] a red metal, the ſpecifick gravity of copper comes next to that of ſilver; being to that of gold as 8 to 19, to that of water as 8 to 1, and to that of ſilver as 8 to 10. It is the moſt elaſtick and ſonorous of all metals.

Copper [in *Chymical Writings*] ♁ is expreſs'd by this character.

Burnt Copper [in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſſed by theſe characters. ♀ ♀

Roſe Copper, copper that has been melted ſeveral times, and purified from its groſſeſt parts.

Co'pperas, a mineral well known.

Coppice } [probably of *couper*, F. to cut] a ſmall
Copse } wood, conſiſting of underwoods which may be cut at 12 or 15 years growth.

Coprocri'tica [of κόπρος dung and *ſecretus* of *ſecerno*, L.] medicines which purge away the excrement of the guts.

Coprophori'a [κοπροφορία, *Gr.*] purgation or purging.

Copro'stacy [κοπροστασία, *Gr.*] coſtiveneſs or binding in the belly.

Co'ptic *Language*, the ancient language of the *Egyptians*, mixed with much *Greek*, and in the *Greek* characters.

Co'pula, a coupling or joining together, *L.*

Co'pula [with *Logicians*] is the verb which joins together any two terms in an affirmative or negative propoſition; as *an horſe* is *an animal*, where *is* is the copula.

To Co'pulate [*copulare*, L.] to join together.

Copula'tion, a coupling together; alſo carnal coupling between male and female.

Co'pulative [in *Gram.*] that which ſerves to couple or join, as a *conjunction copulative*.

Copulative *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] ſuch as include ſeveral ſubjects or ſeveral attributes joined together by an affirmative or negative conjunction, *viz.* *and*, *not*, *neither*.

Co'pulativeness, coupling or joining quality.

Co'py [*copie*, F. of *copia*, L.] a pattern to write after; the original or manuſcript of a book before it has been printed; alſo a printed book.

Copy [in *Law*] is the duplicate or tranſcript of an original writing.

Copy-*hold*, a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew, but the copy of the rolls made out of the Lord's court.

To Copy *out* [*copier*, F.] to tranſcribe or write after an original.

Coq. *ad Med. conſumpt.* [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſignifies, boil it till half of it be conſumed.

Coq. *ſ. A.* [in *Phyſicians Bills*] *i. e.* boil it according to art, *L.*

Coq. *in ſ. q. Aq.* [in *Phyſicians Bills*] *i. e.* boil it in a ſufficient quantity of water, *L.*

To Coque't [*coqueter*, F.] to be a coquet or general lover.

Coque't, an amorous courtier, one who by amorous behaviour and diſcourſe endeavours to gain the love of women.

Coque'tte, an amorous, tattling, wanton wench, *F.*

Coque'try [*coquetterie*, F.] an affected carriage to gain the love either of men or women; alſo an artful management in carrying on an amorous intrigue; alſo effeminacy, wantonneſs.

Cor, the heart, *L.* See *Heart*.

Cor [with *Botaniſts*] the inward, ſoft, ſpungy pith of a tree or plant, *L.*

Cor *Caroli* [in *Aſtronomy*] *i. e.* the heart of *Charles*, a ſtar in the northern hemiſphere between *Coma Berenices* and *urſa major*, ſo called in honour of King *Charles* II, *L.*

Cor *Hydræ* [in *Aſtronomy*] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation *Hydra*, *L.*

Cora [κόρη, *Gr.*] the apple, ſight or black of the eye.

Corabrachia'lis } of κόραξ and *brachium*, L. an
Corobrachiæ'us } arm] a muſcle ariſing from the end of the *Proceſſus coracoides* of the ſhoulder-blade, and is inſerted to the middle part of the *Os humeri*. This muſcle moves the arm upwards and turns it ſomewhat obliquely outwards.

Co'racle [on the river *Severn*] a ſmall boat made of ſplit ſallow twigs, covered with leather, in which the fiſherman ſits, rows with one hand ſwiftly, and manages his fiſhing-tackle with the other.

Coracobo'tane [of κόραξ a raven, and βοτάνη, *Gr.* an herb] the ſhrub butcher's broom.

Coracohyoi'des [with *Anat.* of κόραξ and εἶδος, *Gr.* form] muſcles which take their riſe from the proceſs of the ſhoulder-blade, called *Coracoides*, and go as far as the bone *Hyoides*, the uſe of them is to move obliquely downwards.

Coracoi'des [of κόραξ and εἶδος, *Gr.* ſo called from its reſembling a crow's beak] the ſhoulder-blade.

Cora'go, the herb Bugloſs, *L.*

Co'ral [*coralium*, L. of κοράλιον, *Gr.*] a ſhoot from a rock, that receives the form of a plant, it grows under deep hollow rocks in many places in the *Mediterranean* ſea and elſewhere, and is, while growing, of ſeveral colours, as white, red, black and ſky-blue; and ſome is of two colours, red and black.

Co'ral-wort [of *coralium*, L.] an herb.

Coralli'ne, a ſort of moſs that ſticks to the rocks.

Coralacha'tes [of κοράλλιον and ἀχάτης, *Gr.*] a kind of agate-ſtone, the ſpots of which are like coral.

Cora'llis, a precious ſtone like ſinoper or red lead.

Co'ram *non judice* [in *Common Law*] is when a cauſe is brought into a court, of which the judges have not any juriſdiction.

Co'rban [קרבן, *Heb.*] a gift or offering made on the altar; properly the treaſure that was kept for the uſe of the prieſts or temple at *Jeruſalem*.

Co'rbeils [in *Fortification*] ſmall baskets filled with earth, and placed upon the parapets, *&c.* having port-holes left between to fire upon the enemy under covert.

Corbei'l [in *Architecture*] a ſhouldering piece or jutting out in a wall to bear up a poſt, ſummer, *&c.*

Co'rbel } [in *Architecture*] a ſhort piece of timber
Co'rbit } placed in a wall with its end ſticking out
Co'rbet } 6 or 8 inches in manner of a ſhouldering-piece.

Co'rbel } [in *Architecture*] a niche in the wall of
Co'rbeter } a church or other edifice in which an image is placed.

Corbel *Stones*, ſmooth, poliſhed ſtones laid in the front and outſide of the corbels or niches.

Co'rchorus [in *Botany*] the herb Pimpernel or Chickweed.

CORD [*corde*, F of *chorda*, L.] a rope or line.

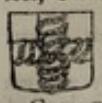
CORD [with *Farriers* [a ſtrait ſinew in the fore-legs of an horſe, which comes from the ſhackle-vein to the griſtle of his noſe; or a couple of ſtrings that lie about the knee, and run like ſmall cords, through the body to the noſtrils, which cauſes a horſe to ſtumble and ſometimes to fall.

CORDS [in *Muſick* and *Geometry*] See *Chords*.

CORD *of Wood*, a parcel of fire-wood, in breadth 4 foot, in length 8 foot, in height 4 foot.

CO'RDAGE, all the ropes which belong to the rigging and tackling of a ſhip; alſo all ſorts of ſtuff or matter for making ropes.

CORDEAU' [in *Fortification*] a line divided into fathoms, feet, *&c.* for marking of out-works upon the ground.



CO'RDED [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs-corded, is a croſs wound about with cords, but yet ſo that the cords do not hide all the croſs, as in the figure annexed.

CORDELI'ER, a grey-frier of the order of St. *Francis*.

A CO'RDIAL [of *cor*, L. the heart] a medicinal drink to comfort the heart.

CORDIAL, good for the heart, hearty, ſincere.

CORDIA'LIA [with *Phyſicians*] medicines which are commonly ſuppoſed to ſtrengthen the heart; though they only put the blood into a fine fermentation which corroborates and facilitates the motion of the heart.

CORDIA'LITY } [*cordialité*, F.] heartineſs, ſincere
CO'RDIALENSS } or hearty friendſhip or affection.

CO'RDON, the twiſt of a rope, F.

CORDON [in *Architecture*] a plinth or edge of ſtone on the outſide of a building.

CORDON [in *Fortification*] a row of ſtones made round on the outſide, and ſet between the wall of the fortreſs which lies aſlope and the parapet, which ſtands upright; which ſerves for an ornament in defences made of maſon's work, and ranging round about the place.

CO'RDOVAN *Leather* [ſo called of *Cordova* in *Spain*] a ſort of leather made of goat-skins.

CORDWAINERS *Ward* [q. *Cordovaniers*] of *Cordwainers*, *i. e.* ſhoomakers, curriers and workers in leather, which dwelt there anciently.

CORE [of *cor*, L. the heart] the inward part of an apple, *&c.* becauſe it is the midſt, like the heart in the body.

CORIA'NDER [κορίανδρον, *Gr.*] an herb ſomething reſembling parſley.

CORI'NTHIAN *Braſs*, gold, ſilver and copper, caſually mixt together at the burning the famous city of *Corinth*; there being a great many ſtatues of theſe melted down and imbodied together.

CORINTHIAN *Order* [in *Architecture*] ſo called becauſe columns were firſt made of that proportion at *Corinth*. It is the nobleſt, moſt delicate and rich of all others. Its capital is adorned with 2 rows of leaves, between which ariſe little ſtalks or *caulitoles*, whereof the *volutes* are formed that ſupport the *abacus*, and which are in number 16, the height of the pillars contains 9 of their diameters.

CO'RION } [κόρις, *Gr.*] the herb St. *John*'s-wort or ground-
CORIS } pine.

CORK [**korch**, *Du. Cortex*, L.] the bark of a tree called the cork-tree.

CORK-TREE, is of 2 ſorts chiefly, one bearing a narrow leſs jagged leaf and perpetual, the other broader and falling in winter; one of the firſt ſort is to be ſeen in the phyſick garden at *Chelſea*.

CO'RMORANT, a water-fowl reſembling a raven; alſo [in a *figurative* ſenſe] a glutton, that bird being very voracious.

CORN [corn, *Sax.* **korn**, *Dan.*] the grain of wheat, barley, rice, oats, *&c.*

CORN *Flag*, a plant fit for borders in gardens.

CORN *Flower*, the flower called blue-bottle, *&c.*

CORNACHI'NE *Powder*, a purging powder called alſo the Earl of *Warwick*'s powder, and alſo *pulvis de tribus*.

CO'RNAGE [*Common Law*] ſo called from *cornu*, a horn, L. a kind of grand ſerjeanty, the ſervice of which tenure was to blow a horn when any invaſion was perceived from a nothern enemy; many northward about the *Pills* wall held their land by this tenure.

CORN *Sallet*, an herb.

CORNEA *Luna*, a tough taſteleſs maſs, almoſt like horn, made by pouring ſpirit of ſalt or ſtrong brine of ſalt and water on cryſtals of ſilver prepared, or by diſſolving ſilver in *aqua fortis* or ſpirit of nitre.

CORNEA *Oculi tunica* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſecond coat of the eye, otherwiſe called *Sclerotes* and *Tunica dura*, which proceeds from a membrane or skin in the brain called *dura meninx*, being tranſparent forward, in order to ſend forth the viſible *Species*, and containing the aqueous humour, L.

CORNS [of *cornu*, L. a horn, **kyron**, *C Brit.*] a diſtemper in the toes, ſo called from their hardneſs or horineſs.

To CORN, to ſeaſon with ſalt lightly.

CO'RNED [ȝecopnɒ, *Sax.*] ſeaſoned with ſalt.

CO'RNEL *Berry*, the fruit of the cornel-tree

CORNE'LIAN [*cornaline*, F. of *carneolus*, L. of *caro*, L. fleſh, *q. d.* of a fleſh colour, or of *cornus* the haw-thorn, whoſe berries are red] a precious ſtone, of which rings and ſeals are made.

CORNEOUS [*corneus*, L.] horny.

CO'RNEOL, the cornelian-ſtone.

CO'RNER [**cornet**, *C. Brit. corniere*, F.] an angle.

CORNER *Teeth* [of a *Horſe*] are the 4 teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes; being 2 above and 2 below on each ſide the jaw, which put forth when a horſe is 4 years and a half old.

CORNER-*wiſe* [of **cornel**, *Brit.*] by way of corners.

CO'RNET [*Cornetto*, Ital. of *cornu*, L. a horn] a kind of muſical inſtrument made of a horn.

CO'RNET [of *Paper*] a piece of paper wound about in the ſhape of a horn, ſuch as grocers, *&c.* wrap up ſmall quantities of wares in.

CORNET [of *Coronet*, a linen or laced head-dreſs for women; alſo a ſcarf of black taffety, anciently worn on the collar of their robes by doctors of law or phyſick.

CORNET [of *Cornette*, F. of *Coronet*, becauſe in ancient times they wore garlands, or a name by which black taffaty ſilk was called] he that bears the ſtandard or colours of a troop of horſe, ſo called becauſe it was commonly made of that ſtuff.

CORNEMUSE, a kind of bag-pipe, a muſical inſtrument.

CORNET, an inſtrument uſed by farriers in letting horſes blood.

CORNETI'NO, a little cornet; alſo an octave trumpet, *Bal.*

CO'RNICE } [*corniche*, F.] in joinery, is the higheſt
CO'RNISH } part of the *Entablature*, or the uppermoſt ornament of any wainſcot.

CO'RNICE [with *Architects*] the creſt or flouriſhing works at the upper end of a pillar, which differs according to the ſeveral orders.

CO'RNICE [with *Joyners*] an ornament ſet round the top of a room, *&c.*

CORNICE *Ring* [in *Gunnery*] is that ring of a piece of ordnance that lies next the trunnion ring, or next from the muzzle ring backward.

Architrave CORNICE [in *Architecture*] is that immediately contiguous to the architrave, the frize being retrenched.

Coving CORNICE, one which has a great caſemate or hollow in it; commonly lath'd and plaiſtered upon compaſs ſprockets or brackets.

Cantaliver CORNICE, one that has cantalivers underneath it.

Modilion CO'RNICE, a cornice with modilions under it.

Mutilated CORNICE, is one whoſe projecture is cut or interrupted, to the right of the larmier, or reduced into a platband with a cimaiſe.

CORNICULARIS *proceſſus* [in *Anatomy*] the proceſs or knob of the ſhoulder-bone, reſembling the figure of a crow's-beak, L.

CORNICULATE *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as after the decay of each flower produce many diſtinct and horned ſeed-pods or *ſiliquæ*, as *columbines*, &c. and hence are called *multiſiliquous*.

CORNI'CULATE [*corniculatus*, L.] horned or having horns.

CORNI'FICK [*cornificus*, L.] cauſing or making horns.

CORNI'GENOUS [*cornigenus*, L.] of that kind that has horns.

CORNI'GEROUS [*corniger*, L.] wearing horns, horned.

CORNICHONS [in *French Heraldry*] are the branches of ſtags horns, F.

CORNOCE'RASUM, a wild hard cherry, L.

CORNU *Ammonii*, an extraordinary kind of ſtone which in vinegar, juice of lemons, *&c.* has a motion like that of an animal, L.

CORNUCO'PIA [*i. e.* the plentiful horn] a horn out of which (as the poets feign) proceeded all things that could be wiſhed for in abundance, by a privilege that *Jupiter* granted his nurſe, who they ſuppoſed to be the goat *Amalthea*.

Some interpret the moral of the fable to be, a little territory

ritory not unlike a bull's-horn, exceeding fruitful, which king *Ammon* gave to his daughter *Amalthea*.

CORNUCO'PIA [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented by the figure of a large horn, or a woman holding it, out of the wide end of which issue out flowers, fruits, *&c.*

CO'RNUA *Cervi*, hart's-horn [with *Chymists*] the mouth of an alembick or still.

CORNUA *uteri* [with *Anatomists*] 2 side parts of the matrix in some brutes, as cows, harts, sheep, goats.

To CORNU'TE *one*, to cuckold him.

CORNU'TE [with *Chymists*] a still or luted mattrass, having a crooked neck covered with earth or loam an inch thick, to which is joined a receiver, set in water, to draw spirits or oils out of woods, minerals, and other things which require a strong heat.

CORNU'TUM *Argumentum* [in *Logick*] a sophistical or subtil argument, as it were horned.

CO'RODIES, allowances from some monasteries to bishops.

CORO'DIO *habendo*, a writ for exacting a corrody out of an abbey or religious house.

CO'RODY [*Common Law*] a sum of money or an allowance of meat and drink and clothing in ancient times due to the king from an abbey or monastery, of which he was the founder, towards the maintenance of any one of his servants on whom he thought fit to bestow it.

CO'ROLLARY [with *Mathematicians*] is an useful consequence drawn from something that has been advanced before; as viz. that *a triangle that has* 3 *sides equal, has also* 3 *angles equal*; and this consequence should be inferred, *that a triangle, all whose* 3 *sides are equal, has also its* 3 *angles equal*.

CO'RON [כּוֹר, *Heb.*] a Jewish liquid measure, containing about 75 gallons.

CORO'NA, a crown; a circle appearing about the sun or moon called *Halo*, L.

CORONA, *or the flat crown* [in *Architecture*] a member in a *Dorick* gate, made by so extraordinary an enlargement of the drip or larmier, that it has 6 times more breadth than the projecture.

CORO'NA *Borealis* [with *Astronomers*] a northern constellation consisting of about 20 stars, *L.*

CORO'NA *Meridionalis* [with *Astronomers*] a southern constellation of 13 stars.

CORONA [on *Globes*] this is said to be *Ariadne*'s crown, which *Bacchus* placed among the stars, when the gods celebrated his marriage in the island *Dia*. For the new bride was crowned with this first, having been presented by the *Hours* and *Venus*. It was the work of *Vulcan*, made of most fine gold, and jewels of *India*; and had so great a lustre, that by the help of it *Theseus* is said to have been delivered out of the labyrinth: this crown has 9 stars in the circuit, of which 3 are bright, placed at the serpent's head near the bears.

CORONA'RE *Filios* [the ancient villains were forbidden *Coronare filios*, i. e. to let their sons receive the first *preparatory tonsure*, or to begin to be ordained priests;] because that afterwards they were freemen, and could not any longer be claimed by their lords, as servants in villenage.

CORO'NAL, belonging to a crown.

CORONAL *Suture* [in *Anatomy*] a cleft in the head made like a comb, and joins as if the teeth of 2 combs were compact close into one another, and reaches from one bone of the temples to another.

CORONA'LE [with *Anatomists*] the corronal bone or forehead-bone, *L.*

CORONA'RIA *Vasa* [with *Anatomists*] those veins and arteries which surrounded the heart to nourish it; or the two branches which the great artery spreads over the outside of the heart, for its supply, and with blood and nourishment before it pierces the *pericardium*.

CO'RONARY [*coronarius*, L.] by way of, or instead of a crown.

CORONA'TION, the crowning of a king, *L.*

CORONATO'RE *eligendo*, a writ directed to the sheriff, to call together the freeholders of the country to choose a new coroner, and to certify him into *Chancery*, &c.

CORO'NE [*Anat.*] an acute process of the lower jaw in the form of a beak.

CO'RONER [of *corona*, L. a crown, so called because he makes inquisition into the casual and unnatural death of persons in the king's name] an officer who, assisted by a jury of 12 men, inquires into all untimely deaths, in behalf of the crown.

CORONE'LA, the musk rose, or canker rose that flowers in *Autumn*.

CORONER [of the *Verge*] an officer who has jurisdiction within the verge or compass of the king's-court.

CO'RONET [*coronetta*, Ital.] a little chaplet.

CORONET of a horse. See *Cornet*.

CORO'NIS [in *Architecture*] the cornice or top ornament of a pillar or other member of a building.

CORONO'PUS [κωρωνόπους, *Gr.*] the herb buck's-horn, dog's-tooth, or swine-cresses.

CO'RPORA *Cavernosa Penis* [with *Anatomists*] are two capsulæ or little long bags in the yard, defended on all parts of the outside with a thick skin. They arise with two distinct originals from the lower side of the *Os pubis* or share-bone, and are joined one to the other by a *septum intermedium*, which, the nearer it approaches to the glands, grows the lesser, *L.*

CORPORA *Glandulosa* [with *Anatomists*] are two glandules or kernels, which lie under the seminal bladders, near to the common passage of the semen and urine. Their use is to lubricate and make them slippery, and afford a kind of vehicle to the seminal matter.

CO'RPORA *Olivaria* [*Anat.*] 2 prominences, one on each side the *corpora pyramidalia*, L.

CORPORA *Pyramidalia* [*Anat.*] 2 prominences in the *cerebellum* about an inch in length, *L.*

CORPORA *Striata* [*Anat.*] protuberances upon the *crura medullæ oblongatæ*.

CO'RPORAL [*corporalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the body, bodily.

A CO'RPORAL, an inferior officer of a company of foot-soldiers; who has the charge of one of the divisions of a company, places and relieves sentinels, *&c.*

CO'RPORAL *of a Ship*, an officer whose business it is to look to all the small shot and arms, to keep them clean with due proportions of match, *&c.* and to exercise the musketeers on ship-board.

A CO'RPORAL *Oath*, a solemn oath before a magistrate, is so termed because the person is obliged to lay his hand upon the bible.

CORPORA'LE [in the church of *Rome*] a communion-cloth, a square piece of linen, on which the chalice and host are placed by the priest, who officiates at mass.

CORPORA'LITY, CO'RPORALNESS, CO'RPORATENESS, CORPO'REALNESS [*corporalitas*, L.] bodilineſs, bodily substance.

CO'RPORATE, united into one body, as a body corporate, *i. e.* the community of the inhabitants of a town, a company of tradesmen, *&c.*

CORPORA'TION [*Common Law*] a company of men united and joined together into one fellowship, of which one is the head, and the rest are the body, having a charter from the king, empowering them to have a common seal, and to be able by their common consent to grant or receive in law any thing within the compass of their charter.

CORPORATION *Spiritual, and of dead Persons in Law*, was a corporation established by the king and pope, consisting of an abbot and convent.

CORPORATION *Spiritual, and of able persons in law*, is where it consists of a dean and chapter, a master of a college or hospital.

CORPORATION *Temporal, by the King*, is where there is a mayor and commonalty.

CORPORATION *Temporal*, by the common law is the parliament, which consists of the king the head, with the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons the body.

CO'RPORATURE [*corporatura*, L.] the form and bulk and constitution of the body.

CORPO'REAL, CORPO'REOUS [*corporeus*, L. *corporel*, F.] that is of or belonging to a bodily substance.

CORPORE'ITY [with *Schoolmen*] the quality of that which is corporeal, the nature of a body; or being of such or such a substance.

CORPORIFICA'TION, a making into a body.

CORPORIFICATION [with *Chymists*] the operation of recovering spirits into the same body, or at least nearly the same with that they had before their spiritualization.

CORPS [*corpus*, L.] a dead body or carcase, *F.*

CORPS [with *Architects*] a term signifying any part that projects or advances beyond the naked of a wall, and which serves as a ground for some decoration.

CORPS *de Battail* [*Military* term] the main body of an army drawn up for battle, *F.*

CORPS *de garde* [*Military* term] soldiers entrusted with the guard of a post under the command of one or more officers.

Corps *Politick*, are biſhops, deans, parſons of churches and ſuch-like, who have ſucceſſion in one perſon only.

Co'rpulency } [*corpulentia*, L.] bigneſs, bulki-
Co'rpulentness } neſs or groſſneſs of body.

Co'rpulent [*corpulentus*, L.] big-bodied, fat, groſs.

Corpus [q. d. *corruptus*, becauſe it is ſubject to corruption] the bulk or material part of animals, vegetables, *&c.*

Corpus *cum cauſa*, a writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery* to remove both the body and the record, relating to the cauſe of any man lying in execution upon a judgment for debt, into the *King's Bench*, and there to lie till he has ſatisfied the debt.

Corpus *calloſum* [in *Anatomy*] the upper part or covering of a ſpace made by the joining together of the left and right ſide of the inward ſubſtance of the brain.

Corpus *Chriſti* [*i. e.* the body of Chriſt] a college in *Oxford* ſo named, built by *Richard Fox*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

Corpus *Chriſti day*, a feſtival appointed in honour of the holy ſacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Corpu'scles [with *Natural Philoſophers*] thoſe minute parts or particles, or phyſical atoms of a body, by which it is not meant the *elementary* parts, nor thoſe principles, which chymiſts call *hypoſtatica*; but ſuch particles, whether of a ſimple or compounded nature, the parts of which will not be diſſolved, diſjoined or diſſipated by ordinary degrees of heat.

Corpu'scular *Philoſophy*, a method of philoſophizing, that claims the greateſt antiquity, which attempts to explain things, and give an account of the *Phænomena* and appearances of nature by the figure, ſituation, motion, reſt, &c. of the corpuſcles or very ſmall particles of matter, according to the principles of the philoſophers, *Leucippus*, *Epicurus*, *Democritus*, &c.

Corpu'scular, belonging to corpuſcles or atoms.

Corpuscula'rian, one who holds the corpuſcular principles.

Corpuscula'rity [of *corpuſculum*, L.] corpuſcular quality.

Corr [כֹּר], *Heb.*] a meaſure containing 2 quarts.

To Corra'de [*corradere*, L.] to ſcrape or rake together.

Corrago, the herb corage or bugloſs, *L.*

To Corre'ct [*correctum*, ſup. L.] to amend or mend the faults, to reclaim or reform, to reprove or check, to chaſtiſe or puniſh; to temper or allay.

Corre'ct [*correctus*, L.] without faults.

Corre'ctio [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, when the orator unſays what he has already ſaid, and ſays ſomething more fit in the ſtead of it. The ſame as *Epanorthoſis*.

Corre'ction, correcting, amending, amendment, puniſhment, reproof.

Corre'ction [in *Pharmacy*] is the adding ſalt or ſome other thing to a medicine to quicken it, or to mend it, or make it better, that ſome of the ingredients may not be injurious.

Corre'ctive, which ſerves to correct, allay or temper.

Corre'ctness [of *correctus*, L.] the being correct.

Corre'ctor [of a *Printing-houſe*] a perſon of learning, who reads over the proofs from the compoſitor, and marks the errors in order to their being corrected before the ſheet be wrought off at the preſs.

Corrector, one who corrects or amends, *L.*

Corrector [of the *Staple*] an officer of the ſtaple, who recorded the bargains of the merchants made there.

Correcto'rium [in the *Medicinal Art*] any thing that ſerves to correct or improve medicines.

Corre'latives [*correlativa*, L.] that have a mutual relation one to another, thus *father* and *ſon*, *husband* and *wife*, are by *Logicians* ſaid to be correlatives.

Corre'lativeness [of *correlativa*, L.] the having a mutual relation one to another.

Corre'ptio [in *Gram.*] a figure, the ſame as *Syllepſis*, L.

Corre'ption, a ſnatching away, alſo a correction in words, a rebuking or checking; reproof, puniſhment.

To Correspo'nd [of *con* and *reſpondere*, L.] to anſwer or agree, to make ſuitable returns to one's friendſhip and good offices.

Correspo'ndence } [*correſpondence*, F.] a holding
Correspo'ndency } a mutual intelligence, commerce and familiarity with; alſo an anſwering, fitting, agreeing, or the proportion of one thing with another.

Correspondent [*correſpondant*, F.] agreeable, ſuitable; alſo one who holds a correſpondence with another, either perſonal or at a diſtance by letters; as in trade, when 2 perſons have intercourſe by letters, they are ſaid to be correſpondents.

Correspo'ndentness, ſuitable quality.

Corrido'r [in *Fortification*] a ſort of gallery, or the covert way lying round about the whole compaſs of the fortification of a place between the outſide of the moat and palliſadoes.

Co'rrigible [*corrigibilis*, L.] that may be corrected or amended, *F.*

Corri'val [*corrivalis*, L.] a rival, a competitor either in love or buſineſs, or one who courts the ſame miſtreſs, or makes ſuit for the ſame buſineſs.

Corriva'lity, rivalſhip.

Corrobora'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] medicines which ſtrengthen and comfort the parts, *L.*

To Corro'borate [*corroboratum*, L.] to ſtrengthen a feeble or weak part; to confirm or make good an evidence or argument.

Corrobora'tion, a ſtrengthening or confirming, a giving a new force, *L.*

Corro'borative, ſtrengthening, *&c.*

To Corro'de [*corrodere*, L.] to gnaw or fret.

Corrode'ntia, medicines that eat away or conſume proud fleſh, *L.*

Corro'sible, that may be corroded, *L.*

Corrosibi'lity } [in *Chymiſtry*] the faculty or
Corro'sibleness } liableneſs of being corroded.

Corro'sion, gnawing, fretting, *L.*

Corrosion [in *Med.*] an eating away by any ſalt humour or corroſive medicine.

Corrosion [with *Chymiſts*] a diſſolution of mixt bodies by *corroſive menſtruums*.

Corro'sive [*corroſivus*, L.] which has a gnawing or fretting quality.

Corro'siveness, a quality that ſome liquors, called *menſtruums*, have of diſſolving bodies.

Corru'da, the herb wild ſperage, *L.*

Corru'gant [*corrugans*, L.] wrinkling.

Corrugant *Muſcles* [with *Anatomiſts*] thoſe which help to knit the brows when one frowns.

Co'rrugated [*corrugatus*, L.] wrinkled,

Corruga'tion, a contracting, wrinkling or drawing into wrinkles, *L.*

Corruga'tor *ſupercilii* [with *Anatomy*] a muſcle which ſerves to wrinkle or draw up the eye-brow.

To Corru'pt [*corruptum*, Sup. *L.*] to mar or ſpoil, to deſtroy or waſte; to debauch or defile; to infect or taint; to pervert or bribe; alſo to become corrupt, to putrefy.

Corru'pt [*corruptus*, L.] naught, rotten, tainted, vicious; alſo bribed.

Corruptibi'lity [*corruptibilité*, F.] aptneſs to be corrupted, or the ſtate of that which is corruptible.

Corruptibi'lity } [in *Metaphyſicks*] a liableneſs to
Corru'ptibleness } be corrupted, a power not to be.

Corruptibility *from within*, is when a thing contains within itſelf, the principles of its own deſtruction.

Corruptibility *from without*, is when a thing is liable to be deſtroyed by ſome external principle.

Corru'ptibleness [*corruptibilité*, F. *corruptibilitas*, L.] corruptibility.

Corru'ptible [*corruptibilis*, L.] ſubject or liable to corruption, or that may be corrupted.

Corrupti'colæ, a ſect of hereticks, who hold that the body of *Jeſus Chriſt* was corruptible.

Corru'ption, a corrupting, marring, *&c.* of morals or manners; alſo the ſophiſticating a book, *F.* of *L.*

Corruption [with *Surgeons*] is the corruption or rotten matter of a ſore.

Corruption [in *Philoſophy*] is the deſtruction of the form or proper mode of exiſtence of any natural body, or at leaſt the ceſſation of it for a time.

Corruption *of Blood* [in *Law*] is an infection that happens to the blood, iſſue and eſtate of a man attainted of treaſon or felony, whereby he forfeits all to the king or other lord of the fee, and both he and his children are rendered ignoble; and beſides, his iſſue cannot be heir to him, or to any other anceſtor of whom he might have claimed by him.

Corru'ptive, apt to corrupt.

Corru'ptness, badneſs, naughtineſs.

Corsai'r [*corſaire*, F.] a robber by ſea, a privateer, eſpecially in the *Mediterranean* ſea.

A Co'rselet, armour for a pike-man, to cover either his whole body, or the trunk of it.

Corse-present [*Old Rec.*] a mortuary, an offering of the beſt beaſt, which did belong to a perſon deceaſed, anciently made to the pariſh prieſt.

Co'RSNED, ordeal bread, a piece of bread conſecrated by a prieſt and eaten by our *Saxon* anceſtors, when they would clear themſelves of a crime they were charged with, wiſhing if they were guilty it might be their poiſon or laſt morſel.

CORSOI'DES [κορσοειδὴς, *Gr.*] a certain ſtone in colour the whiteneſs of an old man's hair.

Co'RTES, the ſtates or the aſſembly of the ſtates in *Madrid*.

Co'RTEX, the bark or rind of a tree, *L.*

CORTEX *Peruvianus*, the bark of *Peru*, the Jeſuits-bark, *L.*

CORTEX *Winterianus*, a kind of cinnamon firſt brought from the *Indies* by one captain *Winter*.

Co'RTICAL part of the brain [with *Anatomiſts*] the external barky ſubſtance of the brain full of turnings and windings on the outſide, it is covered with a thin skin of an aſh and griſly colour. The uſe of it is thought to be to breed the animal ſpirits, and many Anatomiſts do there place the ſeat of memory and ſleep.

Co'RTICATED [*corticatus*, L.] having the bark pulled off.

CORTICO'SE [*corticoſus*, L.] full or thick of bark.

Co'RTICOUSNESS [of *corticoſus*, L.] fulneſs of, or likeneſs to bark.

CORTULA'RIUM } [*Old Law Records*] a court or yard
CORTA'RIUM } adjoining to a country farm.

Co'RVETS [in *Horſemanſhip*] are leaps of an indifferent height, made by a horſe in raiſing firſt his two fore legs in the air, and making the two hinder feet follow with an equal cadency, ſo that his haunches go down together, after the fore-feet have touched the earth in continual and regular reprizes.

Co'RUS [כור, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* meaſure of 30 buſhels.

CORU'SCANT [*coruſcans*, L.] gliſtering, ſhining or lightening.

CORUSCA'TIONS [*coruſcationes*, of *coruſcare*, L. to lighten, *&c.*] flaſhes that may be cauſed by an exhalation ſpread under one cloud only, which by motion, running downwards, is ſet on fire, and flaſheth much after the ſame manner as a torch newly put out, and yet ſmoaking, which is by ſome violence and ſudden motion again enkindled.

The CORYBA'NTES [of κορύσσειν, *Gr.* to wag the head in dancing, or *q.* κρύπτοντες of κρύπτω, *Gr.* to hide, of the ſounding the tympana to drown the noiſe of *Jupiter*'s crying being heard by his father *Saturn*] the prieſts of *Cybele* were *Phrygians*, and being moſt of them eunuchs, were therefore called *Semiviri*: *Phryges* their chief prieſt was called *Archi-gallus*, who was likewiſe an eunuch.

They performed their ſolemnities with a furious noiſe of drums, trumpets, beating on braſs, and muſical inſtruments.

They were called *Jupiter*'s life-guard; becauſe they brought him up. For *Titan* the eldeſt ſon of *Cœlus*, having reſigned the kingdom of the world to *Saturn* his younger brother, to hold the ſceptre for life, upon condition that he ſhould never ſuffer any male children to live, that the empire ſhould after his deceaſe return to *Titan*'s poſterity, *Saturn* was uſed to devour all his male children as ſoon as they were born; but his wife *Cybele* being brought to bed of twins, *Jupiter* and *Juno*, ſhe cauſed little *Jupiter* to be conveyed away and put into the hands of the *Corybantes* to be brought up, and let *Saturn* her husband know of none but *Juno*. The *Corybantes*, to prevent the diſcovery of *Jupiter* by his crying, invented a new ſport, which was to leap and beat the ground in a certain meaſure called *dactyle*. And holding in their hands little braſs bucklers, and in their dancing, when they met one another, they ſtruck on them in a certain order; the noiſe of which drowned the crying of *Jupiter*, ſo that it could not be heard by *Saturn*. Poetical.

To CORYBA'NTIATE [*corybantiatum*, L.] to ſleep with one's eyes open, or be troubled with viſions that one cannot ſleep.

Co'RYLUS, the hazel-tree, *L.*

CORY'MBIA, climbing ivy, *L.*

CORY'MBIATED [*corymbiatus*, L.] ſet about with berries.

CORY'MBIFER, *a*, *um* [with *Botanick Writers*] corymbiferous, is applied to ſuch diſcoid plants, whoſe ſeeds are not downed, as the *ſun flower*, *Chryſanthemum*, *Corn-marygold*, &c. L.

CORYMBI'FEROUS [*corymbifer*, L.] that beareth berries like ivy.

CORYMBIFEROUS *Plants* [*Botany*] ſuch as have a compound of diſcous flowers, but the ſeeds have no down ſticking to them, as chamomile, daiſy, *&c.*

CORY'MBUS [κόρυμβος, *Gr.*] properly ſignifies the top of any thing.

CORYMBUS [with *Botaniſts*] is the extremity of a ſtalk or branch, divided into ſeveral pedicles, in ſuch manner as to form a ſpherical figure, as in the garden *Angelica*; or it is uſed to ſignify a compounded diſcous flower, the ſeeds of which are not pappous, or do not fly away in down, as *Corn*, *Marigold*, *Daiſies*, &c.

CORY'MBUS [in *ancient Botanick Writers*] was uſed for cluſters of ivy-berries.

CORYMBUS [with ſome *Botanick Writers*] is a name given to the top of the ſtalk of a plant, when it is ſo ſubdivided that it makes a round ſpherical figure, as the tops of onions, leeks, *&c.*

CORY'MBUS [by others] is uſed for *umbella*, which is the name for the top of ſuch plants whoſe branches and flowers ſpread round in the form of an *umbrella* worn by women.

CORYPHÆ'US [κορυφαῖος, *Gr.*] the chief leader of the company or chorus in the ancient tragedy.

CORYPHE' [κορυφὴ, *Gr.*] the very top of the head where the hair turns.

CORY'ZA [κόρυζα, *Gr.*] a defluxion of a ſharp humour into the mouth, noſtrils and lungs from the brain, a poſe, a rheum or running at the noſe.

COSCINOMA'NCY } [κοσκινομαντεία, *Gr.* of κόσκινον a
COSKINOMA'NCY } ſieve and μαντεία divination] divination by a ſieve, to find out perſons unknown, and alſo to diſcover the ſecrets of thoſe who were known. The manner of performing it was as follows. The ſieve being ſuſpended, the diviner rehearſed a *formula* of words, and taking it between two fingers only, repeated the name of the parties ſuſpected, and when at the mention of any name the ſieve turns, trembles or ſhakes, that perſon is ſuſpected as guilty of the evil, concerning which the enquiry is made. The ſieve was alſo ſometimes ſuſpended by a thread, or fixed to the points of a pair of ſhears, having room left to turn, and then the names of perſons ſuſpected were rehearſed. After this manner it is ſtill practiſed in ſome parts of *England*.

CO-SECANT [in *Mathematicks*] is the ſecant of an ark which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

To Co'SEN, to defraud, to cheat.

Co'SENAGE [in *Law*] a writ for the right heir againſt an intruder.

COSENAGE, cheating, defrauding.

COSHE'RING [in the *Feudal Law*] a prerogative which ſome lords of manours anciently had to lie and feaſt themſelves at their tenants houſes.

Co'SIN } [*conſanguineus*, L.] a kinſman or woman
COU'SEN } by blood or marriage.

CO-SINE [in *Geometry*] is the right line of an arch which is alſo the complement of another to 90 degrees.

Co'SMETICKS [κοσμητικὰ of κοσμέω, *Gr.* to beautify] medicaments that whiten and ſoften the skin, or in general any thing helping to promote the comelineſs or good appearance of the perſon who uſes it, as waſhes, waters, pomatums, paſtes, *&c.*

Co'SMICAL [κοσμικὸς, *Gr.* pertaining to the world] a term uſed by *Aſtronomers* to ſignify one of the poetical riſings or ſettings of a ſtar; and thus a ſtar is ſaid *to riſe coſmically*, when it riſes with the ſun; and *to ſet coſmically*, when it ſets at the ſame inſtant that the ſun riſes: but, according to *Kepler*, to riſe and ſet coſmically is to aſcend above or deſcend below the horizon.

COSMO'GRAPHER [κοσμογράφος, of κόσμος the world and γράφω, *Gr* to deſcribe] one skilled in Coſmography.

COSMOGRA'PHICAL, pertaining to Coſmography.

COSMO'GRAPHY [κοσμογραφία, *Gr.*] a deſcription of the viſible world; alſo a ſcience ſhewing the frame of the univerſe, deſcribing the ſeveral parts of it, delineating them according to their number, poſitions, motions, magnitudes, figures, *&c.* of which Aſtronomy and Geography are parts.

COSMOLA'BE [of κόσμος and λαβεῖν, *Gr* to take] an ancient mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring diſtances both in heaven and on earth.

COSMO'LOGY [κοσμολογία, of κόσμος and λόγος a word or ſpeech] a ſpeaking of, diſcourſe or treatiſe concerning the world.

COSMO'METRY [κοσμομετρία, of κόσμος and μέτρον, *Gr.* meaſure] the menſuration of the world by degrees and minutes.

COSMO'POLITE } [of κόσμος and πολίτης, *Gr.* a citi-
COSMOPO'LITAN } zen] a citizen of the world.

Co'SSACKS, a militia or body of *Poliſh* ſoldiers.

Cossе ? as *Coſſick Numbers*. This was the old name
Cossick ? of the art of *Algebra*, and is derived from *Caſa*, *Ital.* for *res* or the root, for the *Italians* called *Algebra*, *Regula Rei & Cenſus*, *i. e.* the rule of the root and the ſquare.

Cossick *Numbers* [with ſome *Algebraiſts*] are the powers of numbers, as the roots, the ſquare, the cube, *&c.*

Co'sset, a lamb, colt, calf, *&c.* fallen and brought up by hand without the dam.

Co'ssi's, worms that lie between the body and bark of trees.

Cost [koſt, *Du.*] charge, price, expence.

Cost [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth part of a bend, or half of a gartier.

To Cost [*conſtare*, L.] to be purchaſed for a price.

Co'stæ, the ribs, or thoſe bones which with other bones make the *thorax* or cheſt, being joined backwards with the *vertebra's* of the back, and forward with the cartilages or griſtles of the *ſternum*; they are 12 in number on each ſide.

Veræ Costæ [in *Anatomy*] the ſeven uppermoſt ribs, ſo called becauſe their cartilaginous ends are received into the *ſinus* of the *ſternum*.

Falſæ Costæ, are the five lowermoſt ribs, ſo called becauſe they are ſhorter and ſofter, and are not joined to the extremity of the *ſternum*.

Co'stal [of *coſtæ*] belonging to the *Coſtæ*.

Co'stard, a ſort of apple.

Costard-*monger* [of *manger* a trader] an apple-monger, a dealer in fruit.

Coste'ra [*Old Records*] a coaſt or ſea-coaſt.

Co'stive [*incert. etym.* unleſs you pleaſe to take it with ſome from coſt meat and ſtut, *Du. q. d.* one who has his excrements dry'd within him] bound in the belly.

Co'stiveness, a being bound in the belly.

Co'stly, of great price.

Co'stliness, coſting a great price.

Co'stmary, an herb.

Co'stons, chards of artichokes.

Co'stus, a certain ſhrub, whoſe root has a very pleaſant, ſpicy ſmell, growing in *Syria* and *Arabia*, L.

Costus [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Coſtmary, *L.*

Costus [with *Phyſicians*] an *Indian* drug, of which there are two ſorts, the ſweet and the bitter, *L.*

Cot ? [of cot, *Sax.* a little houſe, cottage or hut]
Cote ? added to the name of a place, intimates that the place was denominated from ſuch a thing as *Cote-hill*, *Coſwold* in *Glouceſterſhire*, &c.

Co'tage. See *Cottage*.

Cote'mporary [of *con* and *temporarius*, L.] of, belonging to, or being at the ſame time.

Co't gare, refuſe wool, ſo clotted together that it cannot be pulled aſunder.

Co-tangent [*Math.*] is the tangent of any complemental arch, or what that ark wants of a quadrant or 90 degrees.

Cota'rius [*Old Law*] a tenant who held by a free ſoccage tenure, and paid a ſtated rent in money or proviſions, and ſome occaſional cuſtomary ſervices.

Cotere'llus [*Old Law*] a ſervile tenant, that held his land in meer villenage; his perſon, iſſue and goods being to be diſpoſed of at the pleaſure of his lord.

Cotere'lli [*Old Records*] ſtraggling thieves and plunderers, like the moſs-troopers on the borders of *Scotland*.

Cote'ria, a cottage or homeſtall.

Co'tland ? [cotelanꝺ, *Sax.*] land held by a
Cotse'thland ? cotager.

Coto'nea [with *Botaniſts*] the quince-tree.

Cotoye [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies *cottiſed*, F.

Cotse'thla [*Old Records*] a cotſettle, *i. e.* a little manſion, to which a ſmall farm belongs.

Cotse'thlus [*Old Records*] a cottager, one who holds a cottage, who was bound to work for his lord by a ſervile tenure.

Co'ttage [of cote, *Sax.*] a little houſe in the country.

Co'ttager, one who dwells in a cottage.

Co'tterel [in *Doomſday Book*] a cottage.

Co'tice ? [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth part of a bend,
Cotise ? and with us is ſeldom, if ever, born but in couples, with a bend between them. This ſeems to have taken its name from *coſte*, F. a ſide, being as it were a bend upon the ſides of the bend.

Cotton [cotton, C. Br. *coton*, F. *cottona*, L.] a woolly ſtuff contained in the fruit of the cotton-tree; alſo a ſort of cloth.

To Co'tton [probably of *coadunare*, L. or *cotonner*, F.] to agree with another; alſo to ſucceed, to hit. Hat-makers ſay it cottons well when the wool or other materials work well and unbody together.

Co'ttum [*Ancient Deeds*] cot-wool or dag-wool, of which were made cotta's or a ſort of blankets.

Cotu'chan [in *Doomſday-book*] boors or husbandmen.

Co'tyla [with *Botaniſts*] an herb, otherwiſe called Penny-wort, Mother-wort, Dog-kennel, May-weed and Covertew, *L.*

Coty'lle ? [in *Anatomy*] the cavity of the huckle-
Coty'ledon ? bone, that is appointed to receive the head of the thigh-bone.

Cotyle'dones [*Anatomy*] certain glandules that are in ſome creatures, but not in women; they are diſpoſed up and down the *chorion* or outermoſt membranes which cover the *fœtus*; their uſe is to ſeparate the nutricious juice from the womb for the nouriſhment of the *fœtus*. They are called *Cotyledones* from the reſemblance they bear to the leaves of the herb called *Cotyla* or Penny-wort; alſo the gaping meetings of the veins in the womb.

Coty'ttia [κοτυτ]ία, *Gr.*] a nocturnal feſtival celebrated in honour of *Cotytto* the goddeſs of wantonneſs. It was celebrated by the *Grecians* with ſuch rites as were moſt acceptable to the goddeſs, who was thought to be delighted with nothing ſo much as lewdneſs and debauchery.

To Couch [*coucher*, F.] to lie down, to bend or bow down.

To Couch [with *Oculiſts*] to take a cataract or web off from the eye.

To Couch [with *Writers*, &c.] to comprehend or compriſe.

To Couch [in *Chivalry*] is to ſet a lance upon the reſt.

Couch [with *Painters*] a lay or impreſſion of colour, whether in oil or water, wherewith the painter covers his canvas; or it is the ground-bed or baſis on which any colour lies.

A Couch [*couche*, F.] a ſort of ſeat or moveable bed to lie down on.

Couchant [*Heraldry*] ſignifies lying down, couching, or along; but with the head lifted up; ſpoken of a beaſt ſo born in an eſcutcheon, and the holding up the head diſtinguiſhes a beaſt couchant from dormant, as in the eſcutcheon annexed, *F.*



Couche' [in *Heraldry*] denotes any thing lying along, as a *Chevron couché* ſignifies a *Chevron* lying ſideways, with the two ends on one ſide of the ſhield which ſhould properly reſt on the baſe.

Cou'ched [of *coucher*, F.] compriſed or concealed in.

Coucher [*Old Word*] a factor reſiding in ſome foreign country for traffick.

Coucher [*Old Stat.*] a book in which a corporation, *&c.* regiſter their acts.

Coucher [with *Hunters*] a ſetting dog.

Cou'ching [*Hunting* Term] the lodging of a boar.

Coudre's [in *Fortification*] are lines that return back from the end of the trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the place attacked, *F.*

Cove, a ſmall creek.

Co'venable ? [*Old Law*] convenient, ſuitable or
Co'nvenable ? fit.

Co'venant [of *conventum*, L.] a bargain or agreement.

Covenant [with *Diviues*] a particular diſpenſation, whereby God deals with mankind, as *the covenant of works* under the *Levitical* law, and that of *Grace* under the goſpel.

Covenant [in *Common Law*] is the conſent of ſeveral parties to one thing, as to do or give ſomewhat.

Covenant [in *Law*] is that the law intends to be made tho' it be not expreſſed in words.

Covenant [in *Fact*] is that which is expreſly agreed on between the parties.

Covenant, the name of a writ that lies for the breach of covenants.

The Covenant, a particular agreement of the people of *England*, made in the time of King *Charles* I, which was voted illegal and irreligious, *An.* 1661.

Covenant *perſonal*, is where a man agrees with another to do him ſome work or ſervice, *&c.*

Co'venant *real*, is that by which a man obliges or ties himſelf to paſs a thing that is real, as lands or tenements, to levy a fine, *&c.*

To Co'venant [*covenancer*, F.] to make a covenant or agreement.

Co'venanter, one who took the *Preſbyterian* covenant during the time of the civil wars.

Co'vent ? [*conventus*, L.] a monaſtery or religious
Co'nvent ? houſe, *F.*

COVENT [in *Law*] the ſociety or members of an abbey or priory.

CO'VENTRY *Bells* [with *Floriſts*] a kind of flower.

CO'VERLET } [*couverlict*, F.] a covering for a
CO'VERLID } bed.

COVE'RSED *Sine* [in *Geometry*] is the remaining part of the diameter of a circle after the verſed ſine is taken from it.

CO'VERT [*couvert*, F.] an umbrage or ſhady place.

COVERT *Baron* [in *Law*] the ſtate of a woman, who is under the power and protection of a husband.

CO'VERT, as a *femme couverte*, F. a married woman under the covert of her husband.

CO'VERT [among *Hunters*] a thicket or ſhady place for deer or other beaſts; a ſhelter or hiding-place.

COVERT *Way* [in *Fortification*] a ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, having a parapet or breaſt-work with its *banquet* and *glacis* ranging quite round the half-moons and other works towards the country.

CO'VERTNESS [of *couvert*, F.] hiddenneſs.

CO'VERTURE [*couverture*, F.] a cover, covering or coverlet, or any thing that covers.

CO'VERTURE [in *Law*] the ſtate and condition of a married woman, who by the laws of *England* is under *Covert Baron*, i. e. under the power and protection of her husband, and therefore is diſabled to act or make any bargain without his conſent and privity.

To CO'VET [*cupere*, L. hence probably *convoiter*, F.] to deſire earneſtly, to luſt after.

CO'VETABLE, that which is to be or may be coveted.

CO'VETOUS [*convoiteux*, F. *cupidus*, L.] very deſirous; alſo ſtingy, niggardly, cloſe-fiſted, griping.

CO'VETOUSNESS [*convoitiſe*, F.] an eager deſire of money, &c. avarice.

CO'VIN } [in *Law*] is a deceitful agreement between
COVI'NE } two or more perſons to the prejudice of another.

CO'VING *Corniſh* [*Architecture*] a corniſh which has a great caſemate or hollow in it.

To COUGH [*huchen*, *Du.*] to make a certain noiſe by reaſon of the obſtruction of the lungs.

A COUGH, a diſeaſe, an obſtruction of the lungs.

COUL [probably of cole, *Sax.*] a tub or veſſel with ears to be carried on a ſtick between two perſons.

To COUL [with *Archers*] is to cut the feather of a ſhaft high or low.

COU'LTER [*culter*, L.] a ploughſhare.

COU'NCIL [*concilium*, L.] a general aſſembly of the chief perſons of a nation met together to conſer about affairs of ſtate; alſo a general aſſembly of the clergy of a nation or a particular province; alſo an aſſembly of the members of *Gray's-Inn*.

Common COUNCIL, an aſſembly of a ſelect number of principal citizens, choſen out of every ward to manage the publick affairs of the city within their ſeveral precincts, and to act in concert with the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

Common-COUNCIL-*man*, a member of the aforeſaid aſſembly.

COUNCIL } [in *Law*] a counſellor or advocate, one
COUNSEL } who pleads for his client at the bar of a court of juſtice.

COUNSEL [*conſilium*, L. *conſeil*, F.] advice.

COUNSEL [among *Moraliſts*] is when a man endeavours by reaſons taken from the nature of a thing to induce another perſon to ſome performance or omiſſion, having, at leaſt as to the preſent buſineſs, no power over that perſon, ſo that he can lay no direct obligation on him; but muſt leave it to his pleaſure and choice, whether he will do it or not.

To COUNSEL [*conſulere*, L. *conſeiller*, F.] to give advice or counſel.

COU'NSELLOR [*conſiliarius*, L. *conſeiller*, F.] an adviſer, eſpecially a perſon well ſkilled in the law, who is conſulted in weighty matters, or takes upon him to plead the cauſe of his client.

Privy COUNSELLOR, a counſellor of ſtate, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

COUNT [*comes*, L. whence probably *conte* or *compte*, F.] a foreign earl.

COUNT [in *Law*] the original declaration in a proceſs, chiefly in real actions; as declaration is more properly applied to perſonal ones.

To COUNT [*conter*, F. probably of *computare*, L.] to reckon, to account or eſteem.

COUNT *Wheel* [of a *Clock*] a wheel which in the ſtriking part moves round in 12 or 24 hours, and is alſo called the locking wheel, becauſe it has commonly two notches in it ſet at unequal diſtances one from another, in order to make the clock ſtrike 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

COUNTER' [*Old Law*] a count or earl, which before the time of *William the Conqueror* was the higheſt title next to a duke, the countee had the charge of the county, and is now ſucceeded in that office by the ſheriff.

COU'NTENANCE [*contenance*, F.] viſage, face, looks; alſo encouragement, protection or ſupport.

COUNTENANCE [in *Law*] eſtimation, credit.

To COU'NTENANCE [*contenancer*, F.] to favour, to encourage, to abet.

COU'NTER [*comtoir*, F.] a counting-board in a ſhop; alſo a piece of round ſtampt braſs to account with; alſo the name of two priſons in the city of *London*.

COU'NTERS [in a *Ship*] is either *upper* or *lower*. The *Upper* is that which reaches from the gallery to the lower part of the ſtrait piece of the ſtern. The *Lower* is that hollow part of the ſhip's ſtern which reſembles an arch, and lies between the tranſum and the lower part of the gallery.

COUNTER [of a *Horſe*] is that part of the fore-hand of a horſe, that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck.

COUNTER *Time* [with *Horſemen*] is the defence or reſiſtance of a horſe, that interrupts his cadence and the meaſure of his manage.

COUNTER *marked* [with *Horſemen*] is when the teeth of a horſe are made hollow artificially by a graver in imitation of the eye of a bean, in order to make the horſe appear not to be above ſix years old.

COU'NTERS } anciently called *Serjeant Counters*; ſuch
COU'NTORS } ſerjeants at law as were retained to defend the cauſe of their clients, as advocates.

COUNTER [*contra*, L.] a particle ſignifying oppoſition or contrariety, frequently uſed in compoſition of *Engliſh* words.

COU'NTER *Approaches* [*Mil. Affairs*] are certain lines or trenches carried on by the beſiegers when they come out to hinder the approaches of the enemy, and to attack them in form.

COUNTER *Battery*, a battery raiſed to play upon another battery.

COUNTER *Breaſt work*, is the ſame with *Falſe-bray*.

To COUNTER-*balance*, to weigh one thing againſt another; alſo to make an equal amends for.

COUNTER *mark of a Medal*, is a mark added to it a conſiderable time after it had been ſtruck.

To COUNTER-DRAW [with *Painters*] is to copy a deſign by the help of an oiled paper, or any tranſparent matter, by tracing the ſtrokes appearing through with a pencil.

COUNTER *Proof* [with *Rolling-Preſs Printers*] a print taken from another juſt printed, which paſs'd through the preſs and gives the figure inverted.

To COU'NTER *Prove* [at the *Rolling-Preſs*] is to paſs a deſign in black lead or red chalk through the preſs after they have been firſt moiſtened with a ſponge, both that and the paper on which the counter-proof is to be taken.

COUNTER *Bond*, a bond to ſave a perſon harmleſs, who has given a bond to another.

COUNTER *Change*, a mutual exchange between two parties by agreement or contract.

COUNTER *changed* [in *Heraldry*] is when there is mutual changing of the colours of the field and charge in an eſcutcheon, by one or more lines of partition.

COUNTER *Charge*, is a charge brought againſt an accuſer.

COUNTER *Charm*, a Charm to hinder the force of another.

COUNTER *Check*, is a cenſure made upon a reprover.

COUNTER *Cunning*, ſubtlety uſed by the adverſe party.

COUNTER *Light* [with *Architects*] a light oppoſite to any thing which makes it appear to a diſadvantage.

COUNTER *Diſtinction*, a diſtinction with reſpect to the oppoſite ſide.

COUNTER *Chevroned* [in *Heraldry*] a ſhield *Chevronny*, or parted by ſome line of partition.

COUNTER *Componed* }
COUNTER *Compone* } [in *Heraldry*] is when a border is com-
COUNTER *Compony* } pounded of 2 ranks of panes; or rows of checkers of different colours ſet checkerwiſe.



To Cou'nterfeit [*contrefaire*, F.] to imitate, to forge, to feign or diſſemble, to diſguiſe.

Cou'nterfeit [*contrefait*, F. of *contra* and *factus*, L.] imitated, feigned, diſſembled, falſe.

A Counterfeit, a cheater or deceitful perſon; a perſon or thing that repreſents another.

Counter *foil* } that part of a tally that is ſtruck in
Counter *ſtock* } the *Exchequer* which is kept in the cuſtody of an officer of that court; the other being delivered to the perſon who has lent the king money upon the account, and is called the *Stock*.

Counter *Forts* [in *Fortification*] are certain pillars and parts of the walls of a place, diſtant by 15 or 20 foot one from another, which advance as much as poſſible in the ground, and are joined by vaults to the height of the *Gorin*. Their uſe is to ſupport the way of the rounds and part of the rampart; and alſo to fortify the wall and ſtrengthen the ground.

Counter-*fuge* [in *Muſick*] is when the fugues proceed contrary to one another.

Counter *Barry* [in *Heraldry*] is uſed by the *French* for what we call *Bendy ſiniſter per bend counterchanged*.

Counter-*pointed* [in *Heraldry*] is when two *Chevrons* in one eſcutcheon meet in the points.

Counter *quartered* [in *Heraldry*] denotes the eſcutcheon being quartered, to have each quarter again divided into 2.

Counter *Guards* [in *Fortification*] large heaps of earth in form of parapets raiſed above the moat, before the faces and points of a baſtion, to preſerve them or to cover ſome other body of the place.

Counter-lath [with *Builders*] a lath that is laid in length between the rafters.

To Countermand [*contremander*, F. of *contra* and *mandare*, L.] to forbid, to contradict former orders.

A Countermand [*contremandement*, F. of *contra* and *mandatum*, L.] a recalling a former command.

Countermand [in *Law*] is where a thing formerly executed is afterwards by ſome act, *&c.* made void by the party that firſt did it.

Counter *March* [*Military Diſcipline*] a manner of drawing up ſoldiers ſo as to change the face or the wings of a battalion; thus files *countermarch* to bring thoſe that are in the front to the rear.

Counter *Mine* [in *Fortification*] a well or paſſage under ground, which is made by the beſieged in ſearch of the beſiegers mine, to give it air, to take away the powder, or to hinder the effect of it by any other means.

To Counter-*mine* [*contreminer*, F.] to ſink ſuch mines; alſo to prevent or hinder the deſign of another perſon from taking effect.

Counter *Mure* [*contre-mure*, F.] a wall or bank raiſed oppoſite to the town-wall.

Counter-*pain* } [*contrepointe*, F.] a coverlet for a
Counter-*point* } bed.

Counter-*part* [in *Law*] the duplicate or copy of any inſtrument, deed or indenture, that one copy may be kept by one party, and the other by the other.

Counter *Part* [in *Muſick*] ſignifies only that one part is oppoſite to another, as the *baſe* is ſaid to be the counterpart of *treble*.



Counterpa'ssant [in *Heraldry*] is ſaid when there are two lions or other beaſts on the ſame eſcutcheon, the one paſſing or walking one way, and the other another, ſo that they look the direct oppoſite ways.

Counter *Trench* [in *Fortification*] a trench made againſt, the beſiegers and which of conſequence has its parapet turned towards them.

Counter-*gage* [in *Carpentry*] a method uſed in meaſuring the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortoiſe to the place in the timber, where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit together.

Counter-*vallation*, [in *Fortification*] a counter-line or ditch, made round a place beſieged, to prevent the ſallies and excurſions of the garriſon.

Counter *Plea* [*Common Law*] a croſs or contrary plea, particularly ſuch as the demandant alledges againſt a tenant in courteſie or dower, who prays the King's aid, *&c.* for his defence, *&c.*

Counter-*Plot*, a plot contrived to overthrow another plot; a ſham-plot, a fetch or wile againſt another.

Counter-*Point* [in *Muſick*] is the old way of compoſing parts by ſetting points or pricks one againſt another to expreſs the ſeveral concords, the length or meaſure of which was according to the words or ſyllables to which they are applied.

To Counter-poise [*contrepeſer*, F.] to weigh one thing againſt another.

Counter-poise [*contrepoids*, F.] an equal ballance, as when one thing is weighed againſt another.

Counterpoise [with *Horſemen*] is the ballance of the body or the liberty of the action and ſeat of a horſeman, acquired by practiſing in the manage, ſo that in all the motions the horſe makes, the horſeman does not incline his body more to one ſide than the other, but continues in the middle of the ſaddle, bearing equally on the ſtirrups, in order to give the horſe the ſeaſonable and proper aids.

Counter-*Poiſon*, an antidote to ſtop or prevent the effects of poiſon.

Counter-*Roll* [in *Law*] a counter-part of the copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inqueſts, *&c.*

Counter-*round* [*Military* Term] a certain number of officers, going to viſit the rounds or the ſentinels.



Counter *ſalient* [in *Heraldry*] is when two beaſts are borne in a coat of arms in a poſture leaping from each other directly the contrary way.

Counterscarp [in *Fortification*] is properly that outward ſide or ſlope of the moat which is next the campaign, and faces the body of the place; alſo the *covert way* with its *glacis* or ſlope and parapet.

Counter-*Scuffle*, a falling out of friends one with another; alſo a ſcuffle among priſoners in the counter.

Counter *Security* [in *Law*] ſecurity given to a party, who has entered into bonds or other obligations for another.

To Counter-*ſign*, to ſign an order of a ſuperior in quality of a ſecretary.

Counter *Sophiſter*, a diſputant in an univerſity who maintains an argument againſt another ſophiſter.

Counter *Swallow-tail* [in *Fortification*] is an outwork in the form of a ſingle tenail, wider at the gorge than at the head.

Counter *Tally*, one of the two tallies or pieces of wood whereon any thing is ſcored.

Counter *Tenor* [in *Muſick*] one of the parts ſo called as oppoſite to the *tenor*.

Counter *Tripping* [in *Heraldry*] is when two ſtags or other beaſts are repreſented in a coat of arms *tripping*, *i. e.* in a light walking poſture, and the head of one is to the tail of another.

To Cou'ntervail [of *contra* and *valere*, L.] to be of an equal value to another thing; alſo to be a ſufficient recompence for.

To Counter-*work* [*Fortif.*] to raiſe works in order to oppoſe and ruin the works of the enemy.

Cou'ntess [*conteſſe*, F.] the wife of a count or earl.

Cou'nting-*houſe*, an appartment or cloſet where merchants enter down and keep their accounts.

Cou'ntless, *numberleſs*, *innumerable*.

Cou'ntry [*contrée*, F. of *conterrata*, L. one land adjoining to another] an empire, kingdom or province; it is generally underſtood in diſtinction to a city.

Country-*man* [of *contrée*, F. and *man*] one of the ſame country.

Cou'nty [*comitatus*, L. *compté*, F.] one of the parts or circuits into which the whole kingdom is divided, for the better government of it, and the more eaſy adminiſtration of juſtice.

County [in a *Legal ſenſe*] the county court.

County *Court*, a court held every month by the ſheriff or his deputy; alſo another called a *Turn* that is held twice a year.

Counties *Corporate*, are either cities or ancient boroughs, upon which the kings of *England* have beſtowed great liberties or privileges.

Counties *Palatine*, are in *England* 4 in number, *viz. Cheſter*, *Durham*, *Lancaſter* and *Ely*, the juriſdiction of which was anciently very great, but now their power is very much abridged.

Cou'ped } [in *Heraldry*] is that honourable partition
Couper's } which we call *Party per feſſe*, or a line drawn acroſs the eſcutcheon from ſide to ſide at right angles; by ſome ſuppoſed to denote a belt; by others a cut receiv'd in battle acroſs the ſhield, F.

Coupe [in *Heraldry*] from the *French coupe* cut, ſignifies the head or any limb of an animal cut off from the trunk, ſmooth, diſtinguiſhing it from that which is called *eraſed*, that is, forcibly torn off, and therefore is ragged and uneven, as in the figure.



COUPED, alſo denotes croſſes, bars, bends, chevrons, &c. as do not touch the ſides of the eſcutcheon, but are as it were cut off from them.

COUPE' [in *Dancing*] a motion wherein one leg is a little bent, and ſuſpended from the ground, and the other makes a motion forwards.

COUPLE *Cloſe* [in *Heraldry*] contains the fourth part of the *Chevron*, and is not borne but by pairs, except there be a *Chevron* between them.

To COU'PLE [*copulare*, L. *coupler*, F.] to join together; alſo to copulate as in the act of generation.

A COUPLE [*couple*, F.] two things of the ſame kind ſet together; alſo a ſort of band to tie dogs with.

COU'PLET, a diviſion of an hymn, ode, ſong, &c. wherein an equal number or an equal meaſure of verſes are found in each part.

COU'RAGE, valour, ſtoutneſs, mettle, boldneſs, *F.*

COURA'GEOUS [*courageux*, F.] full of courage, ſtout, bold, reſolute.

COURA'GEOUSNESS [of *courageux*, F.] courage, boldneſs.



COURANT [in *Heraldry*] runnning, as a buck courant ſignifies a buck in a running poſture, as in the figure annexed; and the like of any other animal.

COURA'NT, a ſort of dance; alſo a title of a newspaper.

COURANT, a term uſed to expreſs the preſent time, as *the year* 1730 *is the courant year, the* 20*th courant is the* 20*th day of the month now running.*

Price COURANT *of any merchandiſe*, is the known and common price given for it.

COURANT *Coin*, common and paſſable money

COURA'P, the *Indian* itch; a diſeaſe ſomething like a tetter or ring-worm.

COURI'ER, a meſſenger who rides poſt to bring or carry expreſſes.

COURONE' [in *Heraldry*] crowned, *F.*

A COURSE [*curſus*, L.] running, race, order, turn, cuſtom, way, means.

COURSE [probably of **groſs**] thick, rough, homely; clowniſh, rude, ſorry, mean.

COURSE [in *Navigation*] is a ſhip's way, *i. e.* that point of the compaſs, or coaſt of the horizon on which the ſhip is to be ſteered from place to place.

COURSE, a ſervice of meat to be ſet on the table at one time.

COURSE [with *Husbandmen*] every fleece, turn or parcel of hay laid on a cart at once.

COURSE [with *Architects*] a continued range of bricks or ſtones of the ſame height throughout the length of the work.

COURSE *of Plinths* [in *Maſonry*] is the continuity of a plinth of ſtone, &c. in the face of a building.

Civil COURSE, the collection of the *Roman* laws compiled by order of *Juſtinian*.

Canonical COURSE, the collection of the *Canon* law made by *Gratianus*.

COURSE, is often uſed for the time ordinarily ſpent in learning a ſcience, as a courſe of Studies, Anatomy, Philoſophy, &c.

COURSES [with *Sailors*] the main-ſail and fore-ſail.

To go under a pair of COURSES [*Sea* Phraſe] is when a ſhip ſails under the main-ſail and fore-ſail, without lacing on any bonnets or tops.

COURSES [of *Women*] their terms or flowers.

COURSER, a running or hunting horſe.

COURSER [in the *Schools*] a diſputant.

A COURSER [with *Racers*] a horſe for running or for ſervice.

COU'RSEY [in a *Galley*] a ſpace or paſſage about a foot and a half broad, on both ſides of which ſlaves are placed.

COURT [*corte*, F. probably of *cors*, L. and that of χόρτος, *Gr.*] a yard belonging to a houſe or houſes.

COURT, the palace of a king, &c.

COURT, the prince with his retinue of courtiers, or the attendance that is paid to a prince or great man.

COURT [*curia*, L.] a hall or place where juſtice is adminiſter'd; alſo the judges themſelves who ſit there.

COURT [of *Admiralty*] a court firſt eſtabliſhed by King *Edward* III. for the deciſion of cauſes relating to ſea affairs.

COURT *Baron*, the court of a lord of a manour (which in ancient times were ſtiled *Barons*) which he holds within his own precincts, in which admittances and grants of land are made to copy-holders and ſurrenders are accepted, &c.

COURT *of Chivalry*, called alſo the *Marſhal's court*, a court which is the fountain of marſhal law, where the lord high conſtable of *England* and the earl marſhal ſit as judges.

COURTS *Chriſtian*, ſpiritual courts in which matters relating to Chriſtianity are more eſpecially managed, and ſuch as cannot well be determined without good skill in divinity: and therefore the judges are divines, archbiſhops, biſhops, archdeacons, &c.

COURT *of Delegates*, a court where delegates or commiſſioners are appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit in the court of *Chancery* or elſewhere, upon an appeal made to him. This is granted in three caſes; *firſt*, when a ſentence is given by the archbiſhop or his official in an eccleſiaſtical cauſe; *ſecondly*, when a ſentence is given in an eccleſiaſtical cauſe in places exempt; *thirdly*, when ſentence is given in the admiralty court, in ſuits civil or marine, by order of the civil law.

COURT *of Peculiars*, a ſpiritual court held in pariſhes free from the juriſdiction of the biſhops, which peculiarly belong to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in whoſe province there are 57 ſuch peculiars.

COURT *of Requeſts*, a court of equity of the ſame nature with the court of *Chancery*, but inferior to it, being principally inſtituted for the help of ſuch petitioners as in conſcionable caſes deal with the king by ſupplication. But this court was ſuppreſſed by *Stat* 16 and 17 of *Charles* I.

COURT *Bouillon* [in *Cookery*] a particular method of boiling fiſh in wine, verjuice and vinegar, and ſeaſoned with all ſorts of ſpice.

COURT *Days*, days when the courts of judicature are open and pleas held.

COURT *Lands*, are ſuch lands as the lord of the manour keeps in his own hands for the uſe of his family and for hoſpitality.

COURT *Roll*, a roll that contains an account of the number and nature of the ſeveral lands which depend on the juriſdiction of the lord of the manour, with the names of the tenants or copy-holders, that are admitted to any parcel of lands, &c.

To COURT [*courtiſer*, F.] to make love to, to woo; alſo to deſire earneſtly, to importune, to ſue, to ſtand for.

COURTAU'D, a ſhort, thick-ſet man, a durgeon, a ſhort-aſs, *F.*

COURTAUD [with *Horſemen*] a crop or cropped horſe; a bob-tail.

COURTAUD [with *Muſicians*] a ſhort baſſoon.

COURTAUD [with *Gunners*] a ſhort kind of ordnance uſed at ſea.

COU'RTEOUS [*courtois*, F.] civil, affable, gentle, kind.

COU'RTEOUSNESS [*courtoiſie*, F.] courteous behaviour.

COU'RTESAN } a lady or gentlewoman belonging to
COU'RTEZAN } the *French* court, alſo a profeſſed ſtrumpet or whore, *F.*

COU'RTESY [*courtoiſie*, F.] civility, kindneſs, a good turn; alſo a curteſy or reverence done by a woman.

COU'RTESY *of England* [in *Law*] a tenure by which a man who marries an heireſs, who is poſſeſſed of lands in fee-ſimple, or fee-tail general, &c. and have a child by her which comes alive into the world; although the mother and the child both die immediately, yet if he were in poſſeſſion, he ſhall hold the land during his life, under the title of *tenant per legem Angliæ*, this is called in *Scotland*, *curialitas Scotiæ*, where, as well as in *England*, it is allowed, and in no country beſides.

COU'RTAIN } [in *Fortification*] the front of the wall or
COUR'TIN } rampart lying between 2 baſtions.

COU'RTLASS, a ſtanger, a ſort of ſhort ſword, that has but one edge.

COURTHEUTLAU'GHE [*Old Law*] one who knowingly cheriſhes, entertains or hides any perſon that is out-law'd.

COU'RTLY [*q. d. Court like*] airy, gallant, ſpruce.

COU'RTLINESS [of *cour*, F. *curia*, L. a *Court*] court-like behaviour.

COU'RTSHIP, courteſy, civility; fine amorous ſpeech or carriage.

To COUSEN [*couſiner*, F.] to defraud, to cheat.

COU'SIN [*conſanguineus*, L.] a kinſman or kinſwoman by blood or marriage, *F.*

COUSSINET [with *Architects*] a cuſhion, is the ſtone which crowns a piedroit or pier, or that lies immediately over the capital of the impoſt, and under the ſweep; alſo the ornament in the *Ionic* capital between the *Abacus* and *Echinus* or quarter-round, ſerving to form the *Volutes*.

Cou'sin, a title of honour which the king beſtows on peers and nobles, foreign princes of the blood, &c.

Paternal Cousins, are ſuch as iſſued from relations on the father's ſide.

Maternal Cousins, thoſe on the mother's ſide.

Cousu [in *Heraldry*] is the ſame as *Rempli*, and ſignifies a piece of another colour or metal placed on the ordinary, as it were ſewed on. This is generally of colour upon colour, or metal upon metal, contrary to the general rule of heraldry; and therefore this word is uſed, according to the ſignification of the *French* word, to diſtinguiſh, that the piece is not properly upon the field, but in the nature of a thing ſewed on, F.

Cou'vert [in *Heraldry*] denotes ſomething like a piece of hanging, or a pavilion falling over the top of a chief or other ordinary, ſo as not to hide, but only to be a covering to it.

Covy *of Partridges* [*couvée*, F.] a flock of theſe fowls.

A Cow [cu, *Sax.* ko, *Dan.*] a beaſt well known.

To Cow *one*, to put one out of heart, or keep one in awe.

Cow *Blakes*, cow dung dried for fuel.

Cow *Wheat*, a weed that grows among corn.

Cow-quare [of *cowl*, *Eſſex*, a tub] a ſort of brewing-veſſel; a cooler, *O.*

A Cow'ard [*couard*, F. or, as ſome will, of cow and ard, *Teut.* nature] of the nature of a cow, cow-hearted one who has no courage.

Coward [in *Heraldry*] is repreſented in an eſcutcheon by a lion, with his tail doubled or turned in between his legs, and is called a lion coward.

Cow'ardliness [of Cow and ard, nature, *Teut.* or *Couardiſe*, F.] want of courage.

Cowa'rdous, cowardly.

Cow *Herd* [cy-hepd, *Sax.*] a keeper, or one who looks after kine.

Cowl, [*cuculla*, L.] a hood, ſuch as monks wear.

Cowne'er [*of a Ship*] the hollow or arched part of its ſtern.

To Cowr, to ſquat down; alſo to kneel.

Cow'ring [with *Falconers*] the quivering of young hawks, who ſhake their wings in ſign of obedience to the old one.

Cow'slip [cuſlippe, *Sax.*] a flower.

Co'xæ *Os* [with *Anat.*] the hip-bone, *L.*

Cox-comb, a conceited fool, a ſilly fellow.

Cox-bones } a vulgar and odd unintelligible oath.
Cox-noons }

Coxendicis ilium [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſame as *Coxæ os*, ſo called, becauſe it contains the gut *Ilium*, L.

Cox-co'mical [probably of the *Comb* or *Creſt* of a *Cock*] conceited.

Coxe'ndix [with *Anatomiſts*] is the ſame with *Coxa* and *Os Iſchium*, and is the third and lower of the nameleſs bones called *Oſſa innominata*, and has a large cavity or hollow called *Acetabulum Coxendicis*, that receives the head of the thigh bone: The circumference of this hollow being tipped with a griſtle called its *ſupercilium*, L.

Coy [prob. of *Quoi*, F. why] one who pretends to much modeſty, ſhy.

Coyness [not improbably of *quoi*, F. why] ſhyneſs, ſeeming modeſty.

To Co'zen, [*couſiner*, F.] to bubble, cheat or chouſe.

Co'zenage, cozening or cheating.

Crab [cpabba, *Sax.* krabbe, *Dan.*] a ſea ſhell-fiſh; alſo a wild apple.

A Crab *Fiſh* [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was uſed by the *Egyptians*, to ſignify holy myſteries that were brought to light, becauſe it lives in holes under the rocks; and alſo it was the ſymbol of an unconſtant perſon, becauſe it does not always go in the ſame manner, but ſometimes forwards, and ſometimes backwards.

To be Crab, to be croſs-grained, ſour or ſurly.

Crab [with *Shipwrights*] an engine with 3 claws for launching of ſhips, or heaving them into the dock.

Cra'bat [ſome derive it from one *Crabat* a *Croatian* who firſt wore it] a ſort of neck-cloth.

Cra'bbed [of crabbe, *Dan.*] ſour or unripe as fruit; rough, ſurly.

Cra'bbedness [probably of cpabba, *Sax.* a wild apple] ſourneſs either of taſte or countenance; alſo difficultneſs.

Cra'bbing [with *Falconers*] is when hawks ſtand too near and fight one another.

Crab's *Eyes*, a ſtone in a crab-fiſh, reſembling an eye.

To Crack [*craquer*, F. kraecken, *Dut.*] to make a noiſe; to crack as wood does for dryneſs.

A Crack [*crac*, *F.* krack, *Dut.*] a craſhing noiſe; alſo a whore.

Cra'cker, a ſquib, a kind of fire-work.

Crack-brai'ned [of *craquer*, F. to crack, and *Brain*] diſordered in the head.

To Cra'ckle [of *craquer*, F. of kraecken, *Dut.*] to make a crackling noiſe.

Crackt *boiling of Sugar* [with *Confectioners*] a boiling of ſugar to ſuch a degree, that if you dip the tip of your finger into cold water, and thruſt it into the boiling ſugar, and then immediately into the water again, rubbing the ſugar off with the other fingers, it will break, making a crackling noiſe.

Cra'cknels [*craquelins*, F.] a ſort of cakes baked hard, ſo as to crackle under the teeth.

Cra'dle [crud, *C. Brit.* cpaſel, *Sax.*] a conveniency for a bed for a young child; alſo that place in a croſs-bow where the bullet lies.

Cradle [of a *Lobſter*] the belly.

Cra'dle [*Scythe* with *Husbandmen*] a ſcythe with a wooden frame fixt to it for mowing corn, and the better laying it in order.

Cradle [with *Surgeons*] a wooden contrivance or device to lay a broken leg in after it has been ſet, to prevent its being preſſed by the bed clothes.

Cradle [with *Shipwrights*] a frame of timber raiſed all along each ſide of a ſhip, by the bilge, for the greater eaſe in launching her.

Craft [cpæfc, *Sax.* krefft, *C. Brit.*] craftineſs, cunning, ſubtilty, a wile, a trick.

Craft [with *Fiſhermen*] all ſorts of lines, hooks, nets, &c. for fiſhing.

Small Craft, ſmall ſhips uſed in the fiſhing trade, &c. alſo boys, catches, ſmacks, lighters, &c.

Handy Craft, any mechanical art or trade.

Crafts *Maſter*, one who is ſkilful in any handy-craft or working trade.

Cra'ftiness [krefft, *Brit.* cpæfc, *Sax.*] cunningneſs.

Crag [kraeghe, *Dut.* the throat] the neck, the nape of the neck.

Crag [craig, *C. Brit.*] the top of a rock.

Cra'gged } rough, uneven, broken.
Cra'ggy }

Craiera [*Old R.*] a veſſel of burden, a hoy or ſmack.

Cra'ggedness } [probably of kraig, *Brit.* the top
Cra'gginess } of a rock] fulneſs of crags.

To Cram [cpamman, *Sax.*] to ſtuff, to thruſt cloſe.

Crama } [with *Phyſicians*] a mixture of any thing,
Chrama } whether medicines or elements.
Croma }

Cra'mbe [κραμβη, *Gr.*] a kind of colewort.

Cra'mbo [among *School-Boys*] a term uſed, when in rhiming he is to forfeit, who repeats a word that was ſaid before.

Cramp [krampe, *Dan.*] a diſtemper cauſed by a violent wreſting or ſtretching of the nerves, muſcles, &c.

Cramp [with *Falconers*] a diſeaſe happening to hawks in their ſoarage, it lies in their wings, and proceeds from cold.

Cramp [of krampe, *Dan.* the cramp] puzzling.

Cra'mmed [of cpamman, *Sax.*] ſtuffed.

Cra'mbling *Rocket* [with *Gardeners*] a ſort of herb.

Cramponee' [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs *Cramponnée* ſo called, has a cramp at each end, or ſquare piece coming from it; that from the arm in chief towards the ſiniſter angle, that from the arm on that ſide downwards, that from the arm in baſe towards the dexter ſide, and that from the dexter arm upwards, as in the eſcutcheon.



Cramp-*Fiſh*, the ſame as torpedo.

Cra'mpern } irons which faſten ſtones in a building;
Cramp-*Irons* } alſo grappling-irons, to grapple or lay hold of an enemy's ſhip.

Cra'mp-irons [with *Printers*] irons nailed to the carriage of the preſs to run in and out.

Crampoo'ns [*crompons*, F.] pieces of iron hooked at the end for the drawing or putting up of timber, ſtones, &c.

Cra'nage, liberty to uſe a crane, for the drawing up wares at a creek or wharf, alſo money taken and paid for it.

Crane [kran, *Teut.* cpæn, *Sax.*] a fowl with a long neck, bill and legs, alſo a machine for drawing up heavy weights; alſo a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

A Crane [in *Hieroglyphicks*] repreſents democracy. It

is ſaid of them, that when any of their company fall upon him, as the mob are apt to do in nations, &c. for they will ſtrive to injure him that has the unhappineſs to have an ill report. It is ſaid, that when cranes fly together, they repreſent the *Greek* Δ; and from this their form of flight in company, *Palamedes* took the letter Δ.

CRANE [in *America*] a fowl of an hideous form, having a bag under the neck, which will contain 2 gallons of water.

CRANE's-*Bill*, an herb; alſo pincers uſed by ſurgeons.

CRANE-*Lines* [in a *Ship*] are lines which go from the upper end of the ſprit-ſail, top maſt, to the middle of the fore-ſtays.

CRA'NIUM [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſkull comprehending all the bones of the head, which, as it were a helmet, defends it from external injuries, the upper part of it is double, and is by ſome called *calva* and *calvaria*, L.

CRANK, luſty, briſk, jolly.

A CRANK [prob. of cranc, *Sax.*] the draw-beam of a well.

A CRANK [in *Mechanicks*] a machine reſembling an elbow, excepting that it is in a ſquare form, projecting out of an axis or ſpindle, which by its rotation ſerves to raiſe or lower the piſtons of engines for raiſing water.

CRANK-*Sided* [*Sea* Term] a ſhip is ſaid to be crank-ſided, when ſhe cannot bear her ſails, or can bear but a ſmall ſail, for fear of being over-ſet.

CRANK *by the Ground* [*Sea* Term] uſed of a ſhip when her floor is ſo narrow that ſhe cannot be brought by the ground without danger of being overthrown, or at leaſt go wringing her ſides.

CRA'NKNESS, briſkneſs, livelineſs.

To CRA'NKLE [*q. d.* to *wrinkle*] to go in and out, or winding about.

CRA'NNOCK } an ancient meaſure of corn.
CRE'NNOCK }

CRA'NNY [of *crena*, L. *cren*, Fr.] a chink or little crack, a crevice.

CRAPAU'DINE [in *Horſes*] an ulcer on the coronet; alſo a tread upon the coronet.

CRAPE, a ſort of thin worſted ſtuff.

CRA'PULA, a ſurfeit by over-eating or drinking; crop-ſickneſs, drunkenneſs.

CRA'PULENCE [*crapula*, L.] ſurfeiting by over-eating.

CRA'PULENT [*crapulentus*, L.] oppreſſed, ſurfeited, crop-ſick.

CRA'PULOUS [*crapuloſus*, L.] given to gluttony, over-eating, &c.

To CRASH [prob. of *ecraſſer*, F.] to break with the teeth with a noiſe, as in eating green fruit.

CRASH, a great noiſe; alſo a quarrel, a ſcuffle.

CRA'SIS [κρᾶσις, *Gr.*] a mixture, eſpecially of wine and water.

CRASIS [with *Grammarians*] a contraction of 2 ſyllables into one, the ſame as *Synæreſis*, as *vehment* for *vehement*.

CRASIS [with *Phyſicians*] a proper conſtitution, temperature or mixture of humours in an animal body, ſuch as conſtitutes a ſtate of health.

CRASIS [in *Pharmacy*] a convenient mixture of qualities, either *ſimple* or *compound*; *ſimple* when one quality exceeds the reſt, as *hot*, *cold*, *moiſt*, *dry*, &c.

CRASS [*craſſus*, L.] flat, groſs, thick.

A CRASSAME'NTUM [with ſome *Anatomiſts*] the cruor or blood, or that part which upon ſtanding to cool and ſeparate, forms the *coagulum*, in oppoſition to the *ſerum* in which it ſwims.

CRA'SSITY } [*craſſitas*, L.] fatneſs, thickneſs, groſs-
CRA'SSITUDE } neſs, L.

CRASSUS, *a*, *um* [with *Botanick Writers*] thick.

CRA'SSULA *major* [*Botany*] the herb lib-long, or orpine, or love-long, L.

CRA'SSULA *minor* [*Botany*] the herb prick-madam, worm-graſs or ſtone-crop, L.

CRASTINA'TION, a deferring or delaying, &c. L.

CRATÆ'GONON [κρατάιγονον, *Gr.*] the herb arſe-ſmart, culerage or wild cow-wheat.

CRATÆO'NUM [*Botany*] the herb ſtitch-wort.

CRATCH [*crates*, L. *creſche*, F.] a rack for hay or ſtraw.

CRATCHES } [with *Farriers*] a ſtinking ſore in the
SCRATCHES } heels of horſes.

CRA'TER, a cup or bowl, a goblet; alſo a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 11 ſtars.

CRATER [in *Falconry*] the line on which hawks are faſtened, when reclaimed.

CRATE'RITES [of κρατῆρες, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone between the chryſolite and the amber.

CRATI'CULA [with *Chymiſts*] an iron inſtrument uſed in making fires to keep up the coals.

CRA'VAT [ſaid to be ſo called by the *Croats* or *Croatians*, a ſort of troops in the *German* army] a ſort of neckcloth firſt worn by the *Croats*.

To CRAVE [cpapian, *Sax.*] to deſire earneſtly, to beſeech, to demand.

CRA'VEN } a coward. In old time, ſuch as were over-
CRA'VENT } come in ſingle combat, cried *Cravant* when they yielded, and thence the word became a term of diſgrace; alſo a trial by a battle upon a writ of right.

CRA'VINGNESS, an earneſt or eager deſire after.

CRAW [krop, *Dan.*] the crop of a bird.

To CRAWL, to creep along ſlowly.

CRAY, a diſeaſe in hawks much like the pantaſs, that hinders their muting.

CRAY *Fiſh*, or *Crevice*, a ſmall river fiſh.

CRA'ZINESS [prob. of κρᾶσις, *Gr.*] weakneſs, indiſpoſition of body or mind.

CRAY'ER, a ſmall ſort of ſea veſſel.

CRAY'ON, a ſmall pencil of any ſort of colouring ſtuff made up into paſte and dried, to be uſed for drawing and painting in dry colours, either upon paper or parchment.

CRAZE *Mill* } [in *Tin Works*] a mill to grind the tin
CRAZING *Mill* } that is too great after trambling.

CRA'ZY [of κρᾶσις, *Gr.*] diſtempered, ſickly, weak.

CRE'ABLE [*creabilis*, L.] that may be created.

CREAM [*cremor*, L. *creme*, F.] the thicker and more ſubſtantial part of milk; alſo the prime and beſt part of a thing.

CREAM *of Tartar*, a preparation made of the lees of wine.

CREAM *Water*, water having a kind of oil upon it, or fat ſcum, which being boiled is uſed in ſeveral medicaments.

To CREAM, to ſkim off cream.

CREAMY [of *cremor*, L.] having or full of cream.

CREANCE, confidence, truſt, credit, belief, F.

CREANCE [in *Falconry*] a fine ſmall long line faſtened to a hawk's leaſh, when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREA'NSOUR, a *Creditor*, one who truſts another, either with money or wares, *O. L.*

CRE'AT [with *Horſemen*] an uſher to a riding-maſter, or a gentleman educated in an academy of *horſemanſhip*, with intent to qualify himſelf for teaching the art of riding the horſe.

To CREA'TE [*creatum*, L.] to make out of nothing; to form, frame or faſhion, alſo to ordain or appoint; alſo to procure or cauſe.

CREA'TE } [*creatus*, L.] created, made, framed,
CREA'TED } formed.

CREA'TED, a created thing is one which has its dependence upon another, as all finite beings have.

CREA'TION, is the production of ſomething out of nothing, or out of matter that is indiſpoſed or unqualified, by the influence of an almighty power.

CREA'TOR, he that creates, as God is the creator of all things, *L.*

CREA'TURE [*creatura*, L.] a created being; alſo one who owes his riſe and fortune to the favour of a great man; alſo one at the direction or under the influence of another.

CRE'BER, *a*, *um* [with *Botanick Writers*] ſet thick upon the ſtalk.

CRE'BRITUDE [*crebritudo*, L.] frequency, oftenneſs.

CRE'BROUS [*creber*, L.] frequent.

To CREA'TURIZE, to make or render one his creature.

CREA'UNCE [*creance*, F.] faith, credit, confidence.

CRE'DENCE [*credentia*, L.] belief.

CREDE'NTIALS, letters of credit or recommendation; eſpecially for the authorizing or giving power to an ambaſſador, plenipotentiary, &c.

CREDIBI'LITY } [*credibilité*, F.] probableneſs, like-
CRE'DIBLENESS } lihood, alſo reputableneſs.

CRE'DIBLE [*credibilis*, L.] that which is to be believed; worthy of credit, that which although it is not apparent to ſenſe, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently from its cauſe, or reverſly by its effect, yet has the atteſtation of truth.

CRE'DIT [*creditum*, L.] belief, eſteem, reputation; alſo truſt; alſo authority, intereſt, power.

To CREDIT [*creditum*, ſup. of *credere*, L.] to give credit or truſt to; to grace, to ſet off.

CRE'DITABLE [*creyable*, F.] true; alſo reputable.

CRE'DITABLENESS [of *credit*, F.] reputableneſs, *L.*

CRE'DIT [in *Traffick*] a mutual loan of merchandizes, &c. on the reputation of the honeſty and ſolvability of the perſon negociating; alſo the courſe which papers or bills, &c. of commerce have in negociating the actions of a company,

as of the *Bank*, *South-Sea*, &c. which is ſaid to riſe when they are received and ſold at prices above *par*, or the ſtandard of their firſt appointment.

CREDIT [in *Ant. Writers*] a right which lords had over their vaſſals, to oblige them to lend money for a certain time.

Letters of CREDIT [in *Commerce*] are letters given by a merchant, &c. to ſuch perſons as he can truſt to take money of his correſpondent.

CRE'DITOR, one who is of fair credit; which brings credit or reputation, who gives credit; one who lends or truſts another with money, goods, &c.

CRE'DULOUS [*credulus*, L.] eaſy, light or raſh of belief.

CREDU'LITY } [*credulitas*, L.] aptneſs, eaſineſs or
CRE'DULOUSNESS } readineſs to believe.

CREED [of *credo*, L.] a ſhort or ſummary account of the chief articles of the chriſtian faith, ſo called from the firſt beginning in *Latin*, *Credo in Deum*, i.e. *I believe in God.*

CREEK [cꝛeecca, *Sax. crique*, F.] a little bay, a nook in a harbour, where any thing is landed.

A CREEK } [in the *Neck*] a ſmall pain there, occaſioned
A CRICK } by cold.

To CREEK [prob. of ſchꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, *Dan.*] to make a noiſe as a door does, when its hinges are ruſty.

To CREEP [cꝛoppan, *C. Brit.* cꝛeopan, *Sax.*] to crawl upon all fours; alſo to come ſofily, or privately

CREE'PER, any animal that creeps; alſo an andiron.

CREE'PER [with *Gardeners*] a tree whoſe branches trail on the ground.

CREE'PERS, a ſort of galoſhes or low pattens, or rather between pattens or clogs, with bits of iron inſtead of rings for women.

CREMA'STER [κρεμαστὴρ, a hook of κρεμάω, *Gr.* to hold up] a muſcle otherwiſe called *ſuſpenſor teſticuli*, both the names being taken from the uſe of it, which is too much, and ſerves to draw them up and raiſe them in *coitu*.

CREMA'TION, a burning, *L.*

CREME'NTUM *comitatus* [*Law* Term] the improvement of the king's rents, above the *vicontiel* rents; for which improvements the ſheriff anſwered by *crementum comitatus.*

CREMESI'NUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botanick Writers*] of a crimſon colour.

CRE'NA, a notch or dent, *L.*

CRE'NATED or *notched Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] is that which is cut about the edges into ſeveral obtuſe ſegments, as in the oak-leaves.

CRE'NCLES } [in a *Ship*] ſmall ropes ſpliced or let in-
CRE'NGLES } to the bolt ropes of the ſails that belong to the main and fore-maſts, they are faſtened to the bowling bridles, and are to hold by, when the bonnet ſail is taken off.

CRE'MNOS [κρήμνος, *Gr.* a precipice or ſhelving place] it is uſed by *Anatomiſts* for the lip of the *pudendum muliebre*; alſo the lip of an ulcer.



CRENELLE' [in *Heraldry*] or *embattled* in *Engliſh*, from the *French* word *Cren*, ſignifying a notch or interval, ſignifies when any honourable ordinary is drawn like the battlements on a wall to defend men from the enemies ſhot; that is, the Wall riſing at ſmall intervals, ſo as to cover them, and lower at thoſe intervals; and the uſe of it is taken from ſuch walls, either for having been the firſt at mounting them, or the chiefeſt in defending them; as in the figure.

CREA'NCE [with *Farriers*] an ulcer in the fore-part of the foot of an horſe, about an inch above the cronet.

CRE'PATURE [in *Pharmacy*] the boiling of barley or any other thing till it cracks.

CREPHAGE'NETUS [κρυφὸς or κρυφογένετος, *Gr.* ſecretly born] was a god of *Thebes* in *Phrygia*, whom they accounted immortal. *Herodotus* relates, that the *Thebans* were the only people in all *Egypt* that refuſed to admit the extravagant ſuperſtitions of other cities, and that they would never give divine honour to mortal gods. It is probable, that this ſingularity might proceed from ſome impreſſions the *Iſraelites* had left among them. For the city of *Thebes* was next neighbour to the land of *Goſhen.*

CREPI'NES [in *Cookery*] fringes; a ſort of farce or ſtuffed meat wrapped up in a veal-caul, *F.*

To CRE'PITATE [*crepitatum*, L.] to make a noiſe often, to crack.

CRE'PITUS, *a Fart*, L. alſo a certain deity worſhipped by the *Egyptians* under an obſcene figure, which is to be ſeen in ſome curious collections of antiquity.

CRE'PITUS *Lupi*, [*Botany*] a kind of *fungus*, commonly called puff-ball.

CREPITA'TION, a cracking, *L.*

CREPU'SCLE [*crepuſculum*, L.] the twilight in the evening after the ſetting of the ſun, or in the morning before its riſing

CREPU'SCULOUS, pertaining to the twilight.

CRE'SCENT [*creſcens*, L.] increaſing or growing.

CRESCENT [with *Farriers*] a horſe is ſaid to have creſcents, when the point of the coffin-bone, which is moſt advanced, falls down and preſſes the ſole outwards.



CRE'SCENT [in *Heraldry*] is the half moon, with the horns turned upwards. It is uſed either as an honourable bearing, or as the difference to diſtinguiſh between elder and younger families; this being generally aſſigned to the ſecond ſon, and to thoſe that deſcend from him. See *the Figure.*

CRE'SSAN, a kind of pear called the *Bergamot creſſan.*

CREST [with *Floriſts*] the upper part of a labiated flower.

CREST-MA'RINE [with *Botaniſts*] the herb rock-ſamphire.

CRE'SET, an herb.

CRESSET *Light*, a large lanthorn fixed to a pole; alſo a burning beacon.

CREST } [*criſta*, L. *creſte*, F.] the tuft on the head of
CRIST } a bird.

CREST [with *Carvers*] a carved work to adorn the head or top of any thing not unlike our modern corniſh.

CREST [with *Heralds*] a device repreſenting a living creature, plant or other artificial thing, ſet over a coat of arms on the wreath in the uppermoſt part of the eſcutcheon.

CREST *fallen* [with *Farriers*] a term uſed of a horſe, when the upper part of the neck on which the mane grows, does not ſtand upright, but hangs either on the one ſide or the other.

CREST *Fallen* [ſpoken of *Men*] ſignifies diſpirited, put out of heart, caſt down, &c.

CREST *Tile*, a ridge tile.

CRE'STED [*criſtatus*, L.] having a creſt.

CRE'SWELL, the broad edge or verge of the ſole of a ſhoo, round about.

CRETA'CEOUS [*cretaceus*, L.] of or belonging to chalk.

CRETATED [*cretatus*, L.] chalked

CRE'TICISM } [ſo called from the inhabitants of *Crete*,
CRE'TISM } who were famous for lying] a forging of lies, falſeneſs, perfidiouſneſs.

CRETO'SE [*cretoſus*, L.] full of chalk, chalky.

CRETO'SITY [*cretoſitas*, L.] chalkineſs.

CRE'VET } a melting pot uſed by goldſmiths.
CRU'SET }

CRE'VICE [*crevaſſe*, F.] a chink or cleft; alſo a crayfiſh.

CREW'EL, two threaded worſted.

CREW'ET } [prob. of *cruche*, F. an earthern pot] a
CRUET } phial or narrow-mouth'd glaſs, to hold oil or vinegar.

CREUX [in *Sculpture*] a hollow cavity, out of which ſomething has been ſcooped or digged.

CRIANCE } [with *Falconers*] a line of fine ſtrong even
CRIATS } pack-thread faſtened to the leaſh of a hawk when ſhe is firſt lured, *F.*

CRIB [cꝛibbe, *Sax.* kribbe, *Dan.*] a cratch or manger for cattle.

CRI'BBAGE, a game at cards.

CRI'BBLE [of *cribellum*, L.] a corn-ſieve, *F.*

CRIBRA'TION, the ſifting of powder through a fine ſieve, *L.*

CRIBRUM *Os* [*Anat.*] a bone of the noſe reſembling a ſieve, *L.*

CRIBRUM *Benedictum* [with *Anat.*] i. e. *the bleſſed ſieve*; a membrane or certain thick ſkin full of ſmall holes like a ſieve, which (as the ancients had a notion) was in the reins, and through which they fancied the *ſerum* was ſtrained into the ureter; leaving the good blood behind for the nouriſhment of the reins.

CRICK, a ſort of cramp or pain in the neck.

CRI'CKET [of krechet, *Du.* to chirp] a little inſect haunting ovens, chimneys, &c. alſo a low ſtool for a child; alſo a play with bats and ball.

CRICOARYTTÆNOI'DES [of κρίκος a ring, ἀρύω to drink, or ἀρυτὶς a ſort of cup to drink out of, and εἶδος form] certain muſcles which ariſe from the cartilage called *cricoides*, and are inſerted into the *Arytænoides*, which while they draw ſideways and outwardly, the *Rimula* of the *Larynx* is widened.

CRI-

CRICOI'DES [of κρίκος, *Gr.* a ring] the griſtle of the larynx or top of the wind-pipe, which is in the form of a ring.

CRI'COTHYROIDES [of κρίκος, θυρεὸς an helmet, and εἶδος ſhape, *Gr.*] a pair of muſcles which take their riſe from the fore part of the *cricoides*, and end in that which is called *ſcutiformis*.

CRIME [*crimen*, L.] a fault, a foul deed, an offence, a ſin, *L.*

CRI'MINAL [*criminalis*, L.] of or belonging to, or guilty of a crime.

A CRIMINAL, [*Un criminel*, Fr.] an offender.

CRI'MINALNESS [of *criminel*, F. *criminalis*, L.] guiltineſs of a crime.

CRIMINA'TION, a blaming or accuſing, *L.*

CRI'MINATORY [*criminatorius*, L.] full of accuſations or crimes.

CRIMINO'SITY [*criminoſitas*, L.] reproach, ill report.

CRIMINO'SE [*criminoſus*, L.] ready to blame or accuſe.

CRIMNOI'DES, CRIMNODES } [with *Phyſicians*] urine with thick ſediments at the bottom like bran.

CRI'MPLING [prob. *q. crippling*] as to go crimpling, *i.e.* as if the feet were tender.

CRIMP, a dealer in coals.

CRI'MSON [*cramoiſin*, F.] of a fine deep red colour.

CRINANTHEMUM [κρίνανθεμον, *Gr.*] the wild lily.

CRI'NATED [*crinatus*, L.] having long locks.

CRI'NATED *Roots* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as ſhoot into the ground in many ſmall fibres or hairs.

CRI'NED [in *Heraldry*] having hairs.

CRI'NELS, CRI'NETS } [with *Falconers*] ſmall black feathers in a hawk, like hair about the fere.

CRINI'GEROUS [*criniger*, L.] wearing hair or long locks.

CRINO'SE [*crinoſus*, L.] having much or long hair.

CRINO'SITY [*crinoſitas*, L.] hairineſs.

To CRINGE [perhaps of *krechen*, *Du.* to creep] to make low bows or congees; to ſhew great ſubmiſſion.

CRI'NIS, hair, *L.*

CRINI'TA *ſtella*, a comet or blazing ſtar, *L.*

To CRI'NKLE [*kronckelen*, *Du.*] to go in and out, to run into folds and wrinkles.

CRINO'NES [of *crinis*, L. *hair*] a ſort of worms ſometimes found under the ſkin in children, reſembling ſhort thick hairs or briſtles.

CRIPPLE [*crupl*, *C. Brit.* *kreple*, *Du.*] a perſon that is lame, the uſe of ſome limb being wanting or defective.

CRI'PPLINGS [with *Architects*] ſhort ſpars or piles of wood againſt the ſide of an houſe.

CRI'SIMA [κρίσιμα, *Gr.*] ſigns by which perſons may judge with reſpect to a diſeaſe.

CRI'SIS [κρίσις, *Gr.*] judgment, ſentence or verdict, judgment in diſcerning any thing.

CRISIS [with *Phyſicians*] a judgment paſs'd on a diſtemper; alſo the conflict between nature and the diſeaſe, or the ſudden change of it tending either to a recovery or death.

Perfect CRISIS, is that which intirely frees the patient from the diſtemper, and is either ſalutary or deadly.

Imperfect CRISIS, is that which does not clearly determine the tendency of the diſeaſe, but leaves room for another *Criſis*, and this is twofold, either for the better or the worſe.

Imperfect CRISIS *for the better* [with *Phyſicians*] is a criſis which does not quite take away the diſeaſe, but enables the patient to bear it better.

Imperfect CRISIS *for the worſe* [with *Phyſicians*] is when the diſeaſe becomes more violent and dangerous.

CRI'SOM, CHRI'SOM } [of χρίσμα, *Gr.*] an unction anciently uſed in chriſtening children] an infant who dies before baptiſm.

To CRISP [*criſpare*, L.] to frizzle or curl.

CRISP [*criſpatus*, L.] friable, dry'd by frying, *&c.* till it is frizzled or apt to crumble.

St. CRI'SPIN's *Lance* [of *Criſpin* the famous patron of the ſhoomakers] an awl.

CRI'SPED [*criſpatus*, L.] curled; alſo made friable or briſtle.

CRI'SPNESS, brittleneſs, aptneſs to crumble or break.

CRISPI'NA [with *Botaniſts*] the raſpis tree, *L.*

CRISPISU'LCANT [*criſpiſulcans*, L.] coming down wrinkled; ſpoken of lightening.

CRI'SPITUDE [*criſpitudo*, L.] curledneſs.

CRISTA [*Anatomy*] a crooked, twiſted, ſpiral eminence in the middle of the ſpine of the omoplate.

CRI'STA *galli* [*Anatomy*] a ſmall proceſs in the middle of the *os ethmoides* advancing within the cavity of the *cranium*, L.

CRI'STATED [*criſtatus*, L.] having a creſt or comb.

CRI'STÆ [with *Phyſicians*] excreſcences of fleſh growing about the fundament, the roots of which are often chapt and cleft.

CRITE'RIUM, CRITE'RION } [κριτήριον, *Gr.*] a judgment made of the truth or falſity of a propoſition, or about the nature or qualities of any effect.

CRI'THE [with *Phyſicians*] a little oblong puſh or ſwelling growing to the eye-brows where the hairs are, ſo called from its reſembling a barley corn.

CRI'THMUM, CRI'THMUS } [κρίθμον, *Gr.*] ſea-fennel or ſamphire.

CRI'THOMANCY [of κριθὴ barley, and μαντεία, *Gr.* divination] a kind of divination performed by conſidering the dough or matter of the cakes offered in ſacrifice, and the meal ſtrewed over the victims that were to be killed.

CRI'TICAL [*criticus*, of κριτικὸς, *Gr.*] of a nice judgment; that judges or gives ſigns to judge by; alſo cenſorious or apt to find fault with.

CRI'TICAL *Days* [with *Phyſicians*] are thoſe days whereon there happens a ſudden change of the diſeaſe, or on which it comes to its criſis.

CRITICAL *Signs* [with *Phyſicians*] are ſigns taken from a criſis, either towards a recovery or death.

CRI'TICALLY [*en critiquant*, F. *critico more*, L.] like a critick; alſo in the very nick of time.

CRITICALNESS, CRI'TICISM } nice judgment, critical diſcourſe or reflection, or the art of judging and cenſuring mens actions, words or writings.

To CRITICI'ZE *upon* [*critiquer*, F.] to play the critick, to examine nicely; to judge and cenſure a man's actions, words or writings; alſo to find fault with.

A CRI'TICK [*criticus*, of κριτικὸς, *Gr.*] one ſkilled in criticiſm, a profound ſcholar, a nice cenſurer.

CRITICISM [*critica*, L. κριτικὴ, *Gr.*] the art of criticizing; a skill conſiſting in a nice and curious examination of authors.

CRO'ATS [becauſe originally they were from *Croatia*] a regiment of horſe in *France*.

CRO'CARDS, a ſort of money which with pollards, ſtaldings, *&c.* were anciently current in *England*.

CRO'CEOUS [*croceus*, L. κρόκος, *Gr.*] of or like ſaffron.

CROCEUS, *a*, *um*, [with *Botanick Writers*] of a ſaffron colour, *L.*

CROCITA'TION, the croaking or kawing of crows, *&c.* L.

CRO'CHES [with *Hunters*] the little burs that grow about the top of a deer's or hart's-horn.

CRO'CI [in *Botany*] the apices or ſmall knobs on the tops of horns.

CROCI'A [*old Rec.*] the croſier or paſtoral ſtaff, which biſhops, and abbots had the privilege to bear, as the common enſigns of their religious office, and were commonly inveſted in their prelacies by the delivery of it.

CROCIA'RIUS, the officer who bears the croſier ſtaff before a biſhop.

To CROCK, to black one with ſoot.

A CROCK, [cpocca, *Sax.*] a coarſe earthen pot.

CRO'CIUM, CRO'CIÆ } the collation or diſpoſal of biſhopricks and abbies by the giving of a ſtaff.

CRO'CODILE [κροκόδειλος, *Gr.*] a ravenous beaſt ſhap'd like a lizard, being an amphibious creature, living both on land and in the water, very frequent in the river *Nile* and elſe where, which grows to a prodigious ſize, ſometimes to the length of 20 or 30 foot.

CROCODILE [of κροκοδείλος, of κρόκον ſaffron, and δείλη fearing] the *Egyptians* worſhipped God under the form of a crocodile, becauſe it is a creature which is ſaid to be the only one without a tongue; and ſo they imagined it hieroglyphically to repreſent God, beholding all things both in heaven and earth with a profound ſilence.

CROCODILE, *bearing on the head the feather of an* Ibis [*hieroglyphically*] repreſented a ſlothful man; becauſe the bird *Ibis* is ſaid to have a ſecret power on the crocodile, ſo that if the body of this ſerpent be ſtroaked with it, tho' it be in its nature cruel and rapacious, it loſeth its former diſpoſitions and becomes extreme ſlothful and idle for a time.

CROCODILI'TES [with *Rhetor.*] a captious and ſophiſtical kind of argumentation, ſo ordered as to ſeduce the unwary, and draw them ſpeciouſly into a ſnare.

CROCOMA'GMA [of κρόκος and μάγμα, *Gr.*] a phyſical compoſition, the chief ingredient of which was ſaffron; alſo dregs of the oil of ſaffron and other ſpices, anciently made up into balls.

CROCODILI'NE [*crocodilinus*, L. of κροκόδειλος, *Gr.*] like a crocodile; alſo ſophiſtical.

CROCOME'RION [κροκομήριον, *Gr.*] the herb great ſanicle or lion's paw, *L.*

CRO'CUS, saffron, *L.*

CROCUS [with *Chymists*] a powder of a saffron colour.

CROCUS *Martis* [with *Chymists*] saffron of steel, a medicine so called from its reddish or saffron colour.

CROCUS *Martis Aperiens* [*Chymistry*] i. e. opening saffron of *Mars*, which is made by washing iron-plates, and then exposing them to the dew till they rust, then scraping off the rust.

CROCUS *Martis* [in *Chymical* Writers] is expressed by these characters. ♁ ♂

CROCUS *of Copper* [in *Chymical* Writers] is express'd by this character. ♁∈

CROCUS *Metallorum* [*Chymistry*] a kind of impure and dark glass of antimony, of a liver-colour, called also liver of antimony.

CRO'E } [**krom**, *Du.*] an iron-bar or lever; also a
CRO'ME } notch in the side-boards or staves of a cask, where the head-pieces come in.

CROFT [cnoyt, *Sax.*] a little close.

CROFT, a slip of ground adjoining to an house, which is called toft; so formerly they used this saying of a very poor man, *he had ne toft ne croft*, i. e. *he had neither house nor land.*

CROISADE, a name given to a Christian expedition against *Infidels*, for conquering the *Holy Land*, because those that engaged in the expedition wore a cross on their bosoms, and bore a cross in their standards. There were at several times 8 croisades, the first was begun at the solicitation of the patriarch of *Jerusalem*, in the year 1095; the 2d in 1144. under *Lewis* VII. the 3d in 1188. by *Henry* II; of *England*, and *Philip Augustus* of *France*; the 4th in 1195. by pope *Celestin* III. and the emperor *Henry* VI; the 5th and 6th was published in 1198. and 1213. by pope *Innocent* III; the 7th was undertaken by St. *Louis* about the year 1245; and the last was in the year 1268.

CRO'ISIERS, a religious order, or a congregation of regular canons.

CRO'ISIER } [of *Croix*, F.] a shepherd's-crook, a
CRO'IZIER } symbol of pastoral authority; being a staff of gold or silver, crooked at the top, carried before bishops and abbots, and held in the hand when they give benedictions.

CROISSANTE [in *Heraldry*] as *la croix croissante*, F. is a cross crescented, *i. e.* having a crescent or half-moon fixt at either end.

CROI'SES [*croisez*, F.] pilgrims; also knights of the order of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, so called from the badge of the cross, also of pilgrims who were bound for the holy land, or who had been there, they wore the cross on their upper garments.

To CROKE [*croasser*, F. *crocare*, Ital.] to make a noise like a frog or raven; or as the guts do with wind.

CRONEL } is the iron at the end of a tilting spear,
CRONET } having a socket for the end of the staff
CORONET } to go into, and terminating in three points.

CRONE [cnone, *Sax.*] an old ewe or female.

CRO'NET, the hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CRO'NY [prob. of *congerrone*, L. a merry companion, or of χρόνος, *Gr.* time, *q. d.* a good old friend] an intimate companion or contemporary disciple.

To CROO } to make a noise like a dove or pi-
To CROO'KEL } geon.

A CROOK [*croc*, F. *an Hook*] a shepherd's hook or staff.

CROO'KED [**kroget**, *Dan.*] not straight, some derive it of *krok*, the turning up the hair in curls] bowed, bent, turning in and out.

CROO'KEDNESS [of **krock**, a curl of the hair] bendingness.

CROO'TES [in *Lead Mines*] a substance found about the oar.

CROP [cnoppay, *Sax.*] the gathering of corn or hay, or the old stock that the ground affords; also the handle of a coachman's whip.

To CROP, [prob. of cnoppan, *Sax.*] to cut or pinch off, to gather.

CROP [croppa, *C. Brit.* a **krop**, *Du.*] a bird's-craw.

CRO'PPA [probably of cnoppar, *Sax. Old Law*] a crop of corn, or the product in harvest.

CROP SICK, sick at the stomach.

CRO'QUETS [in *Cookery*] certain compounds made of delicious stuffed meat, some of the bigness of an egg serving for a side-dish; others the size of a walnut for garnishing.

CRO'SIER [of *crosse*, F.] a bishop's staff made in the form of a shepherd's crook, to intimate that they are spiritual shepherds.

CROSIERS [with *Astronomers*] 4 stars in the form of a cross, which shew the antarctick pole to those who sail in the southern hemisphere.

CRO'SLET [*croiselet*, F.] a little cross.

CROSLET, a frontlet or head-cloth.

CROSLET [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Crosslet*, is a cross crossed again at a small distance from each of the ends, as in the figure.



CROSS [*crux*, L. *croix*, F.] a gibbet on which the ancients used to hang their slaves and malefactors, who were either tied thereto with ropes or nailed with nails, who having their bones broken to dispatch them the sooner, always died upon it.

A CROSS [with *Heralds*] is an ordinary composed of 4 lines, two of which are perpendicular, and the other two transverse, that meet by couples in 4 right angles, and contains one fifth of the shield, as in the figure. Crosses are of various sorts.



CROSS *Avellane*, a cross, the ends of which shoot forth like the husk of a filberd.

CROSS *fitched* } a cross pointed at the bottom.
CROSS *fitchee* }

CROSS *Fleury*, a cross with a flower *de lis* at each end.

CROSS *Fourchet*, a forked cross.

CROSS *Milrine*, a cross, the ends of which are clomped and turned again like a milrine, which carries the millstone.

CROSS-*voided*, is when a line is drawn parallel to the out-lines of a cross, and then the field is supposed to appear through.

CROSS-*bar-shot* [with *Gunners*] a round shot, having a long iron spike cast with it, as if it were let quite through the middle.

CROSS *Beam* } [in *Architecture*] one beam laid across
CROSS *Piece* } another.

CROSS *Beam* [in a *Ship*] a large piece of timber, which goes across two other pieces, called *Bites*, to which the cable is fastened, when the ship rides at anchor.

A CROSS-BITE, a disappointment.

A CROSS *Caper*, a kind of leap, with crossing the legs; also an unlucky accident or misfortune.

To make a CROSS *in Corvets* } [with *Horsemen*] is to
To make a CROSS *in Balotades* } make a sort of leap or air with one breath forwards and backwards, as in the figure of a cross.

CROSS-*grained*, that goes against the grain, peevish, stubborn, humoursome.

CROSS-*Jack yard* [in a *Ship*] a small yard, slung at the end of the misen mast, under the top.

CROSS *Matches*, cross-marriages, as when a brother and sister intermarry with two persons who have the same relation one to the other; also when a widower and widow having children, unite themselves and their children by matrimony.

CROSS *Purposes*, contrary devices or designs; also a kind of sport.

CROSS *Staff*, a mathematical instrument used by mariners for taking the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSS *Trees* [in a *Ship*] four pieces of timber, bolted and let one into another, at the head of the masts; so that they serve to keep and bear the top masts up.

CROSS *Trip* [with *Wrestlers*] is when the legs are crossed one within another.

CROSS *Wort*, a plant whose leaves and flowers both grow in the shape of crosses.

CROSS-TREE *yard* [in a *Ship*] is a yard standing square just under the mizzen-top, and is fastened below to fit the mizzen-top-sail.

CROTA'PHICK *Artery* [of κροταφίτας the muscles of the temples, of κρόταφος the temples] a name given to the tendon of the muscle *Crotaphites*.

CRO'TAPHITES [in *Anatomy*] a muscle of the lower jaw, whose fibres spring.

CROTA'PHIUM [with *Physicians*] a pain in that part of the head.

CROTCH, the forked part of a tree.

CRO'TCHET [*crotchet*, F. of *croc* an hook] a note in musick which is half a minim.

CRO'TCHET, a fancy, a whimsey.

CRO'CHET [with *Printers*] an inclosure for words in this form [ ]

CRO'TELS } [with *Hunters*] the ordure or dung of
CRO'TEVING } a hare.

CROUCH [*crochu*, F.] crooked; alſo acroſs

CROUCH *Maſs* } [among the *Roman Catholicks*] a
CROU'CH *Maſs-day* } feſtival obſerved in honour of the holy croſs.

To CROUCH [*croucher*, F.] to bow down, to ſquat or lie down.

CROU'CHED *Friers*. See *Crutched Friers*.

CROU'CHING [of *crocher*, F.] bowing down, ſtooping.

CROUPA'DES [with *Horſemen*] are leaps of a horſe that are higher than corvets, which keep the fore and hind quarters of an horſe in an equal height, ſo that he truſſes his hind legs under his belly, without yerking or ſhewing his ſhoos.

CROUPE' [of a *Horſe*] is the extremity of the reins above the hips.

To gain the CROUPE [in *Horſemanſhip*] is one horſeman's making a demi-tour upon another, in order to take him upon the croupe.

Without ſlipping the CROUPE [in *Horſemanſhip*] a term which ſignifies *without traverſing*, without letting the croupe go out of the volte or the tread of the gallop.

CROU'PER [in a *Gaming-houſe*] one who watches the card and gathers money for the bank.

CROUTA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing a loin of mutton, F.

A CROW [cnaꝑe, *Sax*.] a bird well known.

A CROW [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſents a ſoothſayer, becauſe it is dedicated to *Apollo* the God of ſoothſaying and propheſy. When crows are put together, they ſignify'd diſcord and war.

Two CROWS [*Hieroglyphically*] being put together, ſignified diſcord and war, and were generally accounted unhappy birds, and the foretellers of misfortunes. This bird was dedicated to *Apollo*, the God of prophecy and ſoothſaying, and ſo it was the ſymbol of a ſoothſayer, and as ſome ſay in later times of an impoſtor; becauſe thoſe that pretend to foretel future events by ſuch means, muſt play the impoſtor.

A CROW, an iron inſtrument for moving of heavy things.

To CROW [cnaꝑan, *Sax*.] to cry as a dunghill-cock; alſo to brag, to vapour.

CROW *Net*, a net for the catching wild fowl in winter.

CROWS *Bill* [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument for drawing bullets, broken bones, &c. out of the body.

CROWS *Feet* [in a *Ship*] ſmall ropes divided by the holes of a little block or pulley, call'd the *Dead Man's Eye*, into 6, 10 or more parts.

CROWS *Feet* [in *Military Affairs*] irons with four points of three or four inches long, ſo that which way ſoever they fall, one point will be uppermoſt.

CROWD [cruth, *C. Br.*] a throng, a preſs; alſo an old name for a fiddle.

CROWLING [in *Cattle*] the crying or rumbling noiſe, and fretting of the guts.

CROWN [*corona*, L. *couronne*, F.] a ſort of cap of ſtate or ornament made of gold and adorned with jewels, worn on the heads of kings and ſoveraign princes.

CROWN, a coin or piece of money, the *Engliſh* worth 5 *s.* the *French* crown 4 *s.* 6 *d.* their gold crowns 8 *s.* 6 *d.*

To CROWN [*coronare*, L. *couronner*, F.] to ſet a crown on the head; alſo to reward; alſo to make perfect, to finiſh honourably.

CROWN *Glaſs*, the fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

CROWN *Imperial*, the moſt beautiful and largeſt kind of Daffodil flower.

CROWN [in a *Figurative ſenſe*] ſignifies kingdom, empire or dominion.

CROWN POST [with *Architects*] a poſt which in ſome buildings ſtands upright in the middle between two principal rafters.

CROWN *Scab* [in *Horſes*] a mealy, white ſcurf, growing on the legs.

CROWN *Thiſtle* [with *Botaniſts*] a plant called Frier's Crown-thiſtle.

CROWN *Works* [in *Fortification*] an outwork conſiſting of a ſpacious gorge and two wings, advanced towards the field, to gain ſome hill or riſing ground, theſe fall on the counterſcarp near the faces of the baſtion.

CROWN WHEEL [in a *Watch*] is the upper part next the ballance, which by its motion drives it, the ſame which in royal pendulums is called the ſwing wheel.

Radiated } CROWN } one which had 12 points.
Pointed }

Pearled }
Flowered } CROWNS } crowns with pearls or leaves
Parſley, &c. } of ſmallage, &c.

CROWN [with *Geometricians*] a plane included between two parallel or excentrick perimeters of circles that are unequal, generated by the motion of ſome part of a right line round a centre, the moving part not being contiguous to the centre.

CROWN'D [in *Horſemanſhip*] a horſe is ſaid to be crown'd, when he is ſo hurt or wounded in the knee by a fall or any other accident, that the hair ſheds and falls off without growing again.

CROWNED *Horn-work*, a horn-work with a crown-work before it.

CROWNED *Top* [with *Hunters*] the firſt head of a deer, the crotchets or buds being raiſed in form of a crown.

CROW'NING [with *Architects*] any thing that terminates or finiſhes a decoration.

CROWNS *of Colours* [with *Meteorologiſts*] certain coloured rings which appear like *Halo's*, but of the colours of the rainbow, and at a leſs diſtance than the common *Halo's* about the bodies of the ſun and moon.

CROY [in the *Scotch Law*] the ſatisfaction that is to be paid by a judge who does not adminiſter juſtice as he ought, to the neareſt of kin to the man that was killed.

To CROYN [with *Hunters*] to cry as fallow-deer do at rutting time.

CRU'CIAL, in the form of a croſs.

CRUCIA'TA *Glabra*, [*Bot.*] ſmooth Croſs-wort, *L.*

CRUCIA'TA *Hirſuta*, rough or hairy Croſs-wort, *L.*

To CRU'CIATE [*cruciatum*, L.] to torment.

CRUCIA'TUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the thigh lying under the *vaſti*, L.

CRU'CIBLE, a veſſel made of earth, and ſo tempered and baked as to endure the greateſt fire for melting oars, metals, minerals, &c.

CRUCIBLE [in *Chymiſtry*] is expreſs'd by theſe characters. ✢ ☐ ▽

CRUCI'FEROUS [*crucifer*, L.] bearing a croſs, *L.*

CRU'CIFERS, the ſame as *Crutched Friers*.

CRU'CIFIX [*q. cruci affixus*, *i. e.* affixed to the croſs] a figure repreſenting our Saviour on the croſs.

CRUCIFI'XION, the act or ſuffering of crucifying or being crucified.

To CRU'CIFY [*crucifigere*, L. *crucifier*, F.] to faſten, bind or nail to a croſs; alſo to mortify luſts, &c.

CRUCI'GEROUS [*cruciger*, L.] bearing a croſs.

CRUDE [*crudus*, L.] raw, indigeſted, that has not had the degree of coction, *i. e.* heat requiſite to prepare it for eating or for ſome other purpoſe.

CRUDE *Humours* [in *Phyſick*] are ſuch humours as want that preparation and elaboration which they ordinarily receive from digeſtion.

CRUDE'LITY [*crudelitas*, L.] cruelty.

CRU'DENESS } [*crudité*, F. *cruditas*, L.] rawneſs.
CRU'DITY }

CRUDITY [with *Phyſicians*] is when the blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right conſiſtence; or it may be defined to be that eſtate of a diſeaſe, in which the morbifick matter is of ſuch bulk, figure, coheſion, mobility or inactivity, which create or increaſe the diſeaſe.

CRUDITY [in the *Stomach*] is an ill digeſtion, when the aliment or meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into chyle.

CRU'EL [*crudelis*, L.] fierce, hard-hearted, barbarous; grievous, hard, painful, F.

CRU'ELNESS } [*crudelitas*, L. *cruauté*, F.] barbarouſ-
CRU'ELTY } neſs, fierceneſs, hard-heartedneſs, ill uſage, rigour, unmerciful temper.

CRUENTA'TED [*cruentatus*, L.] embrued, or beſprinkled, or bedawbed with blood.

CRU'ENTOUS [*cruentus*, L.] bloody, ſtained, &c. with blood.

To CRUI'SE [of **kruis**, *Du.* a croſs, *i. e.* to croſs to and fro] to ſail up and down the ſeas for a defence to merchants ſhips.

CRUI'SER, a ſhip of war appointed to ſail to and fro as before.

CRUM [cpuma, *Sax.*] a ſmall particle of, or the ſoft part of bread.

To CRUM } [accpumian, *Sax.* **krupmelen**, *Du.*] to
To CRU'MBLE } break ſmall by rubbing.

CRU'MBLINGNESS [of accpumian, *Sax.*] aptneſs to crumble.

CRU'MMY [of cpuma, *Sax.*] ſoft as bread; alſo full of crumbs.

CRUMP [**crwmm**, *C Br.* cpump, *Sax.*] crooked or crook-back'd

To CRU'MPLE [cpompeh᷑, *Sax.* **krumpen**, *Du.*] to put a garment out of the folds or plaits; to ruffle or towze.

CRU'MPLED [of cpump, *Sax.*] full of crumples or creaſes.

To CRUNK, to cry like a crane.

CRU'OR [*cruor*, L.] blood dropping out of a wound, gore.

CRU'PPER [*croupiere*, F.] the buttocks of a horſe, the rump; alſo a roll of leather under the tail of a horſe.

CRU'PPER *Buckles*, large ſquare buckles fitted to the ſaddle tree behind to faſten the crupper.

CRU'RA [with *Anatomiſts*] the two heads or beginnings of the marrowy ſubſtance of the brain, *L.*

CRU'RA *Medullæ oblongatæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] the internal ſubſtance of the two ſides of the *cerebrum*, gathered together as it were into two bundles, *L.*

CRU'RA *Clitoridis* [in *Anatomy*] a membranous partition that runs down between the *Corpora nervoſa* of it, from the glands to its divarication at the *Os pubis*, dividing the *Clitoris* into two parts.

CRU'RAL [*cruralis*, L.] of or pertaining to the leg.

CRU'RAL *Artery* [with *Anatomiſts*] is a continuation of the *Iliack artery*, which paſſes out of the lower belly, and enters into the thighs, where it loſes its former name, and is called *Crural's*.

CRU'RAL *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] a vein whoſe trunk receives the greater and ſmaller *Iſchia*, the *Muſcula*, the *Popliteæ* and the *Saphæna*, and goes up to the groin and ends in the *Iliaca*.

CRURÆUS [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle of the leg, ſituate on the bone of the thigh, is continued from between the greater and leſs *Trochanter* forwards to its loweſt part, and is inſerted to a prominence at the upper and fore-part of the bone *Tibia*, L.

CRUS, or *magnus pes* [in *Anatomy*] all that part of the body reaching from the buttocks to the toes, which is divided into the thigh, leg and foot, *L.*

CRUSE [*cruche*, F. kruus, *Du.*] a phial for oil or vinegar.

To CRUSH [probably of *cruciare*, L. or *eſcraſer*, F.] to break, to ſqueeze; to oppreſs, to ruin.

CRUST [*cruſta*, L.] the outward part of bread or ſhelly part of any thing.

CRUST CLUNG [in *Husbandry*] ſpoken of ground, that is cruſted over and ſticks ſo hard together that nothing will grow on it, called alſo ſoil-bound.

CRU'STA *Lactea* [in *Surgery*] a ſcurf or cruſty ſcab that ſpreads over the head, face and other parts of an infant at the time of its firſt ſucking, *L.*

CRU'STA *Vermicularis*, [with *Anatomiſts*] the velvet covering or ſkin of the guts, *L.*

CRU'STA *Villoſa* [with *Anatomiſts*] the fourth tunic or coat of the ſtomach, *L.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS *Shell fiſhes*, are fiſhes covered with ſhells, which are made up of ſeveral pieces and joints, ſuch as lobſters, crabs, cray-fiſh, *&c.*

CRUSTACEOUS *Shells*, are generally ſofter than teſtaceous ones, which are intirely of one piece, and are much harder, thicker and ſtronger than cruſtaceous ones, as ſcallops, oyſters, cockles, *&c.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS [*cruſta*, L. a ſhell, *crouteux*, F.] hardneſs, like, or being covered with a ſhell, as ſhell fiſh.

CRUSTI'FICK [*cruſtificus*, L.] that bringeth a cruſt or skin.

CRU'STINESS [of *crouteux*, F. *cruſtoſus*, L.] hardneſs of bread; alſo pettiſhneſs of temper.

CRU'STULA [with *Surgeons*] a ſmall ſcab or ſcar of a ſore; alſo a blood ſhot in the eye occaſioned by a blow, wound, *&c.* being a falling of blood into the *Tunica conjunctiva*.

CRU'TCHED *Friers* [*freres croiſez*, F.] friers who wear the figu of the croſs on their garments.

CRU'TCHES [probably of **kruche**, *Teut.* cPicce, *Sax.*] wooden ſupporters for lame perſons.

CRUSA'DO } a *Portugueſe* coin in value four ſhillings
CRUZA'TES } ſterling.

CRUZADO, a croiſade, an expedition to the holy land.

To CRY [*crier*, F.] to weep; alſo to make proclamation.

CRYMO'DES [with *Phyſicians*] a cold ſhivering fever, but frequently accompanied with an inflammation of the inner parts.

CRYP O'RCHIS [of κρύπτω to hide, and ὄρχις the teſticle] a diſeaſe when the teſticles are hid in the belly.

CRY'PTÆ, grotto's, caves or hollow places under ground; vaults ſet apart for the burial of particular families: the graves of the martyrs were more eſpecially called *cryptæ*, where the primitive Chriſtians uſed to meet or the performing divine ſervice; alſo a church under ground like that of St. *Faith*'s under St. *Paul*'s.

CRY'PTICAL } [*crypticus*, L. of κρυπτικὸς, *Gr.*] hidden,
CRY'PTICK } ſecret, hid under ground.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY [of κρυπτὸς ſecret, and γράφω to write] the art of ſecret writing, as by characters or cyphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY [of κρυπτὸς and λόγος, *Gr.*] a ſpeaking or diſcourſing in ſecret; a whiſpering privately.

CRYPTOPO'RTICUS [of κρύπτω, *Gr.* to hide, and *porticus*, L. porch, *&c.*] a ſecret walk or vault under ground or in ſome low place; a gallery cloſed on all parts to be cool in ſummer; a grot, a cloiſter, *L.*

CRY'STAL [κρυσταλλος, *Gr.*] a very bright and tranſparent ſtone that looks like ice, or the cleareſt ſort of glaſs.

CRYSTAL [with *Chymiſts*] that part of a *lixivium* or lie, that is made of any metal or mineral, which remains congealed after ſome part of the moiſture is evaporated.

CRY'STAL [in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſſed by this character, ♆.

CRYSTAL *mineral*, is ſalt petre prepared with ſulphur, the ſalt petre being put in a crucible and ſet in a furnace, and when it is in fuſion a ſmall quantity of flower of ſulphur is added at ſeveral times, the quantity of two drams of ſulphur to eight ounces of ſalt petre.

CRYSTALLI'NE or *icy humour* [with *Oculiſts*] a white ſhining humour of the eye, which is thicker than the reſt, and is the firſt inſtrument of ſight.

CRYSTALLI'NE [κρυσταλλινος, *Gr.*] of, like or pertaining to cryſtal.

CRYSTALLINE *Heavens* [in *Aſtronomy*] two ſpheres ſuppoſed by the ancient Aſtronomers, who followed the *Ptolemaick* ſyſtem, one of which ſerved them to explain the ſlow motion of the fixed ſtars, cauſing them (as they imagined) to move one degree eaſtwards in 70 years; and the other helped to ſolve a motion, which they termed the motion of *trepidation* or *libration*, by which they ſuppoſed the ſphere to ſwag from pole to pole.

CRYSTALLOI'DES [with *Oculiſts*] the cryſtalline coat of the eye.

CRYSTA'LLOMANCY [of κρυσταλλος and μαντεία, *Gr.*] a ſort of divination or foretelling future events by means of a mirrour or looking glaſs.

CRY'STALS *of Copper* [with *Chymiſts*] is a ſolution of copper in ſpirit of nitre, evaporated and cryſtallized to gain the ſalt; thoſe cryſtals are uſed as cauſticks, but will diſſolve if expoſed to the air.

CRY'STALS *of Venus* [with *Chymiſts*] common verdegreaſe diſſolved in diſtilled vinegar, and ſet in a cool place to cryſtallize.

CRY'STALS *of Allum*, is allum purified and reduced into cryſtals in the ſame manner as tartar; the cryſtals are quadrangular and brilliant like diamonds.

CRYSTALS *of Tartar*, is tartar purified and diſſolved, and again coagulated in form of cryſtals. To do this, they boil the tartar in water, skim it and ſtrain it, and when it is cool, little white, ſhining cryſtals are formed at the edges, and alſo a pellicle or cream ſwimming at the top.

CRYSTALS *of Tartar chalybeated*, is when the tartar is impregnated with the moſt diſſoluble parts of iron.

CRYSTALS *of Tartar emetick*, is when it is charged with the ſulphureous parts of antimony to make it vomitive.

CRYSTALS *of Mars*, is iron reduced into ſalts by an acid liquor.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] an operation, whereby the ſalts of metals or other mix'd bodies, diſſolv'd in any liquor, and made to ſhoot into pretty little figured lumps or pieces, called cryſtals from their being tranſparent and clear like cryſtals.

To CRY'STALLIZE [*cryſtalliſer*, F.] to reduce to or to grow into ſuch cryſtals.

CRYSTA'LLI [in *Medicine*] puſtles diſperſed all over the body, white and of the bigneſs of a lupine.

CUB [according to *Minſheu* comes from *cubare*, L. to lie down] a bear's whelp; alſo a fox or martern of the firſt year.

CUBA'TION, a lying down, a reſting or repoſing, *L.*

CU'BATORY [*cubatorium*, L.] a dormiter or dormitory.

CU'BATURE [with *Geometricians*] is the finding exactly the ſolid content of any body propoſed in ſolid inches, feet, yards, *&c.*



CUBE, is a figure comprehended under ſix equal ſides, each being a geometrical ſquare, the ſame as a die, as in the figure.

CU'BBRIDGE *Head* [in a *Ship*] a partition made of boards, *&c.* acroſs the fore-caſtle and half deck of the ſhip, the one being called *the cubbridge-head before*, and the other *the cubbridge-head behind.*

CUBE [with *Algebraiſts*] the third power in a ſeries or rank of geometrical proportionals continued, as *a* is the root, *a a* the ſquare, *a a a* the cube.

CUBE [with *Arithmeticians*] *the cubick number*, a number which ariſes from the multiplication of any number, firſt by itſelf, and then by the product; ſo 125 is a cubick number produced by 5, firſt multiplied by 5, and then by 25 the product.

CUBE *Root* [in *Geometry*] is the ſide of a cube number; ſo 3 is the root or ſide of the cube 27, and 5 is the ſide or root of 25.

CUBE *Square* [in *Geometry*] is the biquadrate or 4th power, which is produced by the root or ſide being thrice multiplied into it ſelf; thus taking 3 for the ſide, 9 is the ſquare, 27 the cube-ſquare or biquadrate

CU'BEBS, are an aromatick fruit, brought from the *Weſt Indies.*

CU'BIC } [κυβικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to or ha-
CU'BICAL } ving the figure of a cube.

CU'BICAL *Artery* [with *Anatomiſts*] a branch of the axillary artery.

CUBICAL *Foot*, a meaſure of ſolid bodies which are a foot every way.

CUBIC *Equations* [with *Algebraiſts*] are ſuch where the higheſt power of the unknown body is a cube.

CUBICAL *Parabolois*, a parabola of the higher kind, as $a^2 x = y^3$ *&c.*

CU'BICALNESS [of *cubique*, F. *cubicus*, L.] like a cube.

CUBI'CULAR [*cubicularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a bedchamber.

CU'BIFORM [*cubiformis*, L.] of the form or ſhape of a cube.

CUBED CUBE [with *Mathematicians*] is the 6th power of any number or quantity, ſo 729 is a cubed cube raiſed from the root 3 times 5 multiplied into it ſelf.

CU'BIT [*cubitus*, L.] the length of the arm from the elbow to the middle finger; or, according to others, the middle part between the ſhoulders and the wriſt.

CUBIT [among the *Ancients*] was of 3 kinds, *viz.* the *great* cubit, which was 9 foot long; the *middle* cubit 2 foot long; the *little* cubit a foot and half long.

The CUBIT [with *Anatomiſts*] is a long hard bone, having a hollow in the middle which lies in the inſide of the arm, and reaches from the elbow to the wriſt; others make it conſiſt of two bones, the one called *ulna* or *radius.*

CUBITÆ'US *externus* [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle ariſing from the outward knob of the *os humeri*, and is inſerted to the upper and outward part of the *os metacarpi* of the little finger; its uſe is to extend the wriſt.

CUBITÆUS *internus* [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle ſpringing from the inward knob of the ſhoulder-bone, whence it paſſes along the *ulna* and comes to its implantation in the fourth bone of the *carpus*, and the *os metacarpi* of the little finger. It helps to bend the wriſt.

CU'BED CUBE } [with *Mathematicians*] the 6th power
CU'BO CUBE } of any number or quantity; thus 64 is a cubed cube, raiſed from the root 2, multiplied 5 times into itſelf.

CU'BUS CUBI, the 9th power, or a number multiplied 8 times into itſelf.

CUBOI'DES [with *Anatomiſts*] the 7th bone of the *tarſus* of the foot; which is joined behind to the *os calcis*; before, to the outer bones of the *metatarſus*; and on the inſide, to the *os cuneiforme.*

CUCHE'RUS [*Old Law Records*] a coucher, ſetter or ſetting dog.

CU'CKING *Stool* [probably *q. d.* a choaking ſtool; becauſe ſcolds being thus puniſhed are almoſt choaked; the *Saxons* called it ȝcealfinȝ ſtole, *Sax.* and Dr. *T. H.* derives it from *coquine*, F. a beggar-woman, becauſe ſturdy beggar-women were duck'd in it] a ſort of chair hung on a poſt or tree over a water, it was let down and drawn up by a rope and pulley, a puniſhment formerly inflicted on ſcolding women, and bakers and brewers who tranſgreſs'd the law, who being faſtened in this chair are duck'd or immerged *in ſtercore*, *i. e.* in ſome muddy or ſtinking pond.

CU'CKOLD [*cocu*, F.] one whoſe wife's lewd pranks are vulgarly ſaid to graft horns on his head.

CU'CKOO } [Sacc, *Sax.* cog, *C. Br.* *coucou*, F. *cuculus*,
CU'CKOW } L. probably of κόκκυξ, *Gr.*] a bird well known.

CU'CKOO *Pintle*, an herb.

CU'CKOO *Flower*, the plant Ladies ſmock.

CUCK-QUEAN, a wench or whore.

CUCU'LLATE *Flower* [with *Botaniſts*] one that reſembles the figure of an helmet or monk's-hood, and is alſo called a *Galeate* or *Galericulate* flower.

CUCULA'RIS, alſo called *Trapezius* [with *Anatomiſts*] is a muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade or *ſcapula*, which ariſes from the *os capitis*, the *ligamentum colli*, and the top of the ſpine of the laſt *vertebra* of the neck; and alſo from the eight upper ones of the cheſt, and is inſerted to the *clavicula* and the *ſpina ſcapulæ*; it is called *cucullaris* of *cucullus* a monk's-hood or cowl, becauſe this together with its fellow bears a reſemblance to it, covering the back, *L.*

CUCU'LLATED [*cucullatus*, L.] hooded.

CU'CULUS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Night-ſhade, *L.*

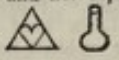
CU'CUMER } [*cucumer*, L.] a well known fruit.
CU'CUMBER }

CUCU'PHA [with *Anatomiſts*] a cover for the head made of ſweet-ſcented cephalick ſpices reduced to powder and ſewed between two pieces of ſilk or quilted in a cap, good againſt diſeaſes of the head.

CUCU'RBITA, a gourd, *L.*

CUCU'RBITA } a cupping-glaſs or hollow veſſel made
CUCURBI'TULA } of tin, *&c.* uſed commonly in bagnio's, they apply it to the body either with or without ſcarification, to divert or drive the blood into ſome other part; or if it be corrupt, to evacuate it or let it out.

CUCURBITA *cæca* } a cupping veſſel uſed without
CUCURBITA *ventoſa* } ſcarification, and is commonly applied or ſet on to the moſt fleſhy parts, where there is no danger of hurting the large veſſels and nerves, *L.*

CUCU'RBIT [in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſſed by theſe characters. 

CUCURBITE [with *Chymiſts*] a veſſel of glaſs, *&c.* for diſtillations and rectifications, uſually by them called a body, in this form. 

CUCURBITA'CEOUS *Plants*, ſuch as reſemble a gourd.

CUCURBITI'NE [*cucurbitinus*, L.] of or like gourds.

CUCURBITI'NI *lumbrici*, certain broad worms reſembling gourd ſeeds in ſhape, which breed in the entrails of human kind.

CUCUY'OS, a fly in *America*, which ſhines in the night ſo brightly that travellers are ſaid to be able to travel, read or write by its light.

CUD [cuð, *Sax.*] the inner part of the throat of beaſts, or the food which is there repoſited after grazing, and chew'd over again by cows, *&c.*

CUD-WEED } [with *Botaniſts*] a plant whoſe leaves are
CUD-WORT } made uſe of inſtead of cotton, and thence it is called cotton-weed.

CUD *loſt*, a diſtemper or infirmity in both great and ſmall cattle.

To chew the CUD [ceopan and cuð, *Sax.*] to chew again as a cow does; alſo to muſe upon, to think upon or reflect.

CU'DDEN } a changeling, a nizey, or filly fellow.
CU'DDY }

CUDDY [in a *Ship of war of the firſt rate*] a place which lies between the captain's and lieutenants cabins under the poop, which is divided into partitions for the maſter's and ſecretary's office.

CUDE-CLOTH, a face-cloth for a young child, which in ancient times was uſed at baptiſm, and was the prieſt's fee.

CU'DGEL [probably of cudſe, *Dn.* a knotted ſtick] a ſtick to fight with.

To CU'DGEL, to beat or bang with a ſtick.

CUE, an *item* given to actors on the ſtage, what or when they are to ſpeak; alſo a mood or humour, as *in a merry cue.*

CUE'RPO, as to *walk in Cuerpo*, is to go without a cloak and all the formalities of a complete dreſs.

CUI *ante divortium* [*i. e.* to whom before divorce] a writ impowering a divorced woman to recover her lands from him to whom they were alienated by her husband during marriage; becauſe ſhe could not gainſay it, *L.*

CUI *in vita* [*i. e.* to whom in his life time] a writ of entry which a widow has againſt him to whom her husband did alienate or make over lands, *&c.* in his life time; which muſt contain this clauſe, *that during his life time ſhe could not withſtand it*, L.

CUI'NAGE, the making up of pigs, &c. for carriage.

CUIRA'SS, an armour of ſteel or iron plates, &c. beaten thin, which covers the body from the neck to the waiſt, both behind and before.

CUIRASSI'ERS, are cavalry or horſemen armed with back, breaſt and head-piece; as moſt of the *Germans* are.

CUI'SSES [*cuiſſart*, F.] a ſort of armour for the thighs.

CUL DE LAMP [*Architecture*] ſeveral decorations in maſonry, &c. in vaults and cielings to finiſh the bottom of works, and ſomewhat wreathed in the manner of a teſtudo, F.

CUL DE FOUR [*Maſonry*] a ſort of low ſpherical vault like an oven, F.

CUL DE FOUR *of a Niche* [*Maſonry*] the arched roof of a niche on a plan that is circular.

CU'LAGE [*Old Rec.*] the laying up a ſhip in the dock to be repaired.

CULDE'S, a ſect of religious people, anciently in *Scone* in *Scotland*, &c. ſo called *à colendo Deum*, i. e. from their worſhipping God.

CU'LINARY [*culinarius*, L.] of or pertaining to a kitchen.

CULINARY *Fire* [according to *Boerhave*] a portion of pure elementary or ſolar fire, attracted by oily or ſulphureous parts of the fuel, with ſuch velocity that it moves the ſame, agitates and whirls them violently about, and by degrees breaks and attenuates them, renders them volatile, and diſperſes them into air.

To CULL [*colligere*, L. *cueillir*, F] to pick and chuſe, to pick out.

CU'LLENDER, ſee *colander*.

CU'LLIAGE } a cuſtom of the lords lying the firſt night
CU'LLAGE } with their vaſſal's brides.

CU'LLER, the worſt or refuſe ſort of ſheep which are left of a flock, after the beſt have been picked out.

CU'LLIONS, the ſtones or teſticles.

CU'LLIONS [*Botany*] are called alſo ſtone roots or the round roots of plants, whether ſingle, double or triple.

CU'LLION *Head* [in *Fortification*] the ſame as a baſtion, a ſconce or block-houſe.

CU'LLIS [with *Cooks*] a ſtrained liquor made of any ſort of dreſſed meat or other things pounded in a mortar, and preſſed through an hair ſieve; uſually poured into hot pies, meſſes, &c. before they are ſerved up at table.

CU'LLOT, a cuſhion for riding poſt.

CU'LLY [prob. of *Coglione*, Ital. a teſticle, becauſe fools are ſaid to be generally well hung] a fool, a ſoft headed fellow, one who may be eaſily led by the noſe or put upon; alſo a lecher whom a whore, courteſan or jilt calls her cully.

To CULLY *one*, to make a fool of, impoſe upon or jilt him.

CU'LMEN, the top, peak or height of any thing.

CULMEN *Cœli* [in *Aſtrology*] the higheſt point of heaven that a ſtar can riſe to in any latitude; and uſually by them underſtood of the tenth houſe.

CULMI'FEROUS *Plants* [in *Botany*] ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed hollow ſtalk, which is wrapt about at each joint, with a ſingle, long, narrow and ſharp-pointed leaf, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks; as wheat, barley, &c. and moſt kinds of graſs.

CULMINANT [*culminans*, L.] riſing to the top or height, culmination.

CULMINA'TION, an aſcending or coming to the top.

To CU'LMINATE [of *culmen*, L.] to riſe to the top or utmoſt height.

To CULMINATE [in *Aſtronomy*] ſignifies to come to the meridian; thus the ſun or a ſtar is ſaid to *culminate*, when it is in the higheſt point in the heavens, that it poſſible can be, *i. e.* when it is upon the meridian.

CU'LMUS [with *Botaniſts*] properly the ſtem or ſtalk of corn or graſs, diſtinguiſhed from that of all other plants, which is termed *caulis*, *l.*

CU'LPABLE [*culpabilis*, L.] guilty, faulty, blameworthy.

CU'LPABLENESS } [*culpabilitas*, L.] blame-worthi-
CULPABI'LITY } neſs, guiltineſs, faultineſs.

CULPA'TION, a blaming, a finding fault, *L.*

CU'LPRIT [it is ſuppoſed to be compounded of 2 words, *i. e. cul* and *prit*, viz. *cul* of *culpabilis*, L. blameable or guilty, and *prit* or *preſt*, F. *i. e.* ready, and is the reply of a proper officer on the behalf of the king, affirming the party *to be guilty*, after he hath pleaded *not guilty*, is ready to prove the party guilty; others derive it of *culpa*, a fault, and *prehenſus* taken] *i. e.* a criminal or malefactor, a formal word uſed by the clerk of the arraigns in tryals to a perſon indicted for a criminal matter, when he has regiſter'd the priſoner's plea, and proceeds to demand of him (*culprit*) *how wilt thou be tried.*

CU'LPON *that Trout* [*a Term in carving Meat*] *i. e.* cut it up.

CULRA'CH } [in the practick of *Scotland*] one left as a
CORLA'CH } pledge for the appearance of a man from one court to another.

CULRA'GE, the herb arſe-ſmart.

CULTCH, the bottom of the ſea where oiſters ſpawn.

To CU'LTIVATE [*cultiver*, F. of *cultus*, L.] to till or husband the ground; to improve or manage.

CULTIVA'TION, the act of tillage or improvement, *L.*

CU'LTURE [*cultura*, L.] husbandry, tillage, improvement, good education.

CU'LVERIN [*coulevrine*, F. of *coluber*, L. a ſnake] a piece of ordnance of ſeveral ſizes.

CU'LVERIN *of the leaſt ſize* [with *Gunners*] a piece of ordnance of 5 inches diameter at the bore, weight about 4000 pound, carries a ball of 4 inches 3 quarters diameter, and 14 pound weight, and requires a charge of 10 pound weight, and requires a charge of 10 pound of powder.

CU'LVERIN *Ordinary* [with *Gunners*] is a larger gun of about 45000 pound weight, is 5 inches 1 quarter diameter at the bore, carries a ball of 17 pound 5 ounces weight, and 5 inches diameter, and requires a charge of 11 pound 6 ounces of powder.

CULVERIN *Extraordinary* [with *Gunners*] a large piece of ordnance in length about 13 foot, weighing 4800 pound, the diameter at the bore being 5 inches and a half, carries a ſhot of 5 inches 1 quarter diameter, and 20 pound weight, and requires a charge of 12 pounds and a half of powder.

CU'LVER-TAILING [with *Shipwrights*] is the faſtening or letting one timber into another, ſo that they cannot ſlip out, as the carlings into the beams of a ſhip.

CU'LVENAGE, faint-heartedneſs; turning tail to run away.

CU'LVER [culuppe, *Sax*] a dove or pigeon.

CU'LVERTAILING [with *Carpenters*] a particular way of faſtening boards, by letting one piece into another.

CU'LVERTAGE [in the *Norman Law*] the eſcheat or forfeiture of the lands of a vaſſal to the lord of the fee.

CULVERTAGE, a being branded for cowardice.

To CU'MBER [kummern, *Teut. ingombrare*, Ital.] to incumber, to ſtop, to crowd, to trouble, the meaſuring of heights and diſtances by piecemeal, *i. e.* by ſuch inſtruments as give the heights and diſtances by parts, and not all at one operation.

CUMBROUS, cumberſom, *Milton.*

CU'MBERSOME } troubleſome, inconvenient, unweil-
CU'MBEROUS } dy.

CU'MBERSOMNESS [prob. of *cumulus*, L. an heap or kummern, *Teut.*] unweildineſs.

CU'MBLE, full heaped meaſure.

CU'MMIN [κύμινον, *Gr.*] an herb like fennel, but leſs; the ſeed of which is good in colicks, &c.

To CU'MULATE [*cumulatum*, L.] to heap up.

CUMULA'TION, a heaping up, *L.*

CUMULO'SE [*cumuloſus*, L.] full of heaps.

To CUN [*Sea* Term] is to direct the perſon at helm how to ſteer.

CUNCTA'TION, a delaying or prolonging of time, *L.*

CUNCTI'POTENT [*cunctipotens*, L.] all powerful.

CUNCTITE'NENT [*cunctitenens*, L.] holding or poſſeſſing all things.

CU'NEAL [*cunealis*, L.] in the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED [*cuneatus*, L.] made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFO'RMIA *oſſa* [in *Anatomy*] certain bones of the tarſus of the foot, which are counted the fourth, fifth and ſixth, which take their name for their ſhape, as being large above, and narrow below, reſembling wedges.

CUNEIFO'RME *Os* [with *Anatomiſts*] a wedge like bone in the head, ſituated in the bottom or baſis of the brain, ſo called from its ſhape reſembling a wedge, *L.*

CUNE'TTE [in *Fortification*] a deep trench about 3 or 4 fathom wide, ſunk along the middle of a dry moat, to lade out the water, or to render the paſſage more difficult to the enemy.

CU'NEUS, a wedge, one of the 6 principles in mechanicks, *L.*

CUNEUS [in *Act. Deeds*] a mint or place where money is coined.

CUNICULO'SE } [*cuniculoſus*, L.] full of coneys or
CUNI'CULOUS } coney-burroughs.

CUNILA [*Bot.*] ſavoury, marjoram with the ſmall leaf, and penny-royal with the broad leaf, *L.*

CUNILA'GO [*Botany*] the herb flea-bane or moth-mullain, or a kind of ſavoury or origanum, *L.*

CU'NNER, a kind of fiſh.

CU'NNING } [*Sea* Term] directing, as the cunning of
CO'NDING } a ſhip is the directing the perſon at helm how to ſteer her.

CU'NNING [cunnin3, *Sax.*] ingenuity, skilfulneſs, ſubtilty, craftineſs.

CU'NNINGNESS [cunnin3ne33e, *Sax.*] craftineſs, *&c.*

CUNNING *Man*, a name given to an aſtrologer or fortune-teller.

CUNNUS [of κύω, *Gr.* to bring forth] the *pudendum muliebre.*

CUNT [*cunnus*, L. cpiꝺ, *Sax.* kutte, Belg. *con*, F.] *pudendum muliebre*, L.

CU'NTRY *Cuntry* [*Old Law*] a ſort of trial which ſeems to be the ſame with that of our common jury or trial by the country.

CUP [κυπὴ, *Gr. cupa*, L. cwppan, *C. Brit.* coppe, *Sax.*] a veſſel to drink out of.

CU'PID [*cupido*, L.] the fabulous god of love; painters, *&c.* repreſent him like a boy naked, and having wings carrying a quiver on his ſhoulder, and holding a torch in one hand, and a bow with darts in the other, to give deſperate wounds to the hearts of lovers; but with a veil caſt over his eyes to intimate that love is blind.

CUPI'DITY [*cupiditas*, L.] concupiſcence, inordinate deſire, ſenſuality, luſt.

CU'POLA [prob. of *cupo*, Ital.] an arched tower of a building in the form of a bowl turned upſide down.

CUPS [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe ſhort huſks wherein flowers grow; ſome being pointed into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 leaves.

To CUP, to apply a cupping-glaſs to ſome part of the body.

CUP SHOT } one who is in his cups, overcharged
CUP SHO'TTEN } with liquor, drunken.

CU'PEL } [in *Chymiſtry*] a furnace made of aſhes and
CO'PEL } burnt bones, for trying and purifying
CU'PPEL } gold and ſilver.

CUPPING *Glaſs*, a ſort of glaſs-phial applied to the fleſhy parts of the body, to draw forth corrupt blood and windy matter.

CU'PULO [*Architecture*] an arched room or turret, ſtanding on the very top of a dome or great building, in form either of a circle or polygon; otherwiſe called a lanthorn.

CU'RABLE [*curabilis*, L.] that may be cured.

CU'RABLENESS [of *curare*, L. to heal, and *neſs*] capableneſs of cure.

CU'RACY } [of *cura*, L. care] the office of a
CU'RATESHIP } curate.

CU'RATE [*curator*, L.] properly a parſon or vicar of a pariſh, who has the charge of the ſouls of his pariſhioners; but is now more generally uſed for a deputy or ſubſtitute, one who officiates in the place of the incumbent.

CURA'TION [in *Medicine*] a right method of finding out by ſymptoms remedies proper for any diſeaſe.

CU'RATIVE *Indication* [with *Phyſicians*] a ſign that has relation to the diſeaſe that is to be cured.

CURA'TOR [*Civil Law*] a perſon regularly appointed to take care of another, *L.*

CU'RATURE [*curatura*, L.] care in ordering or managing any thing.

A CURB [of a *Bridle*] is a chain of iron made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in holes called the eyes, and running over the horſe's beard.

To give a leap upon the CURB [with *Horſemen*] is to ſhorten the curb, by laying one of the mails or S like joints of the chain over the reſt.

A CURB [with *Farriers*] is a hard and callous tumour running on the inſide of a horſe's-hoof, *i. e.* on that part of the hoof that is oppoſite to the leg of the ſame ſide.

To CURB [*courber*, F.] to give a check to, to reſtrain or keep under.

CU'RCUMA, the Indian-root called Turmerick

To CU'RDLE [prob. *q. d.* to crowdle, *i. e.* to crowd cloſe together] to turn to curds.

To CURE [of *curare*, L.] to heal.

CURE [*cura*, L.] the healing of a diſtemper or wound; alſo a benefice or ſpiritual living with the charge of ſouls.

CU'RFEW [*couvre-feu*, Fr. *i. e.* covered fire] a law made by King *William* the *Conqueror*, that all people ſhould put out their fire and lights at the ringing of the 8 a clock bell; whence ſtill in ſeveral places, where a bell is uſually rung towards bed-time, they ſay it rings the *cur-few*, the 8 a clock bell.

CU'RIA, a court of judicature; ſometimes it was formerly taken for the company of tenants who did their ſuit and ſervice at the court of their lord.

CURIA *aviſare vult* [*Law Phraſe*] uſed to expreſs a deliberation that the court intends to take upon a point or points of a cauſe before they proceed to paſs judgment, *F.* and *L.*

CU'RIA *claudenda*, a writ that lies againſt him, who ſhould fence and incloſe ground, but refuſes or defers to do it, *L.*

CURIA *Canonicorum*, the court-lodge or manour-houſe in a lordſhip, pertaining to ſome religious order, *L.*

CURIA *Domini*, the houſe, hall or court of the lord, where all the tenants are bound to give their attendance if need require, every 3 weeks, but more eſpecially on *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas-day*; a court anciently held at *Cariſbrook*-caſtle, in the iſle of *Wight*, L.

CURIA *Perſonæ*, the parſonage or parſon's manſion-houſe, *L.*

CURIÆ *Generales* [in *Common Law*] thoſe general and ſolemn courts, which was held by the lord of the manour twice a year, viz. on the *Annunciation* of the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Michael*'s day

CURIA *Adventus*, the duty of coming to pay ſuit and ſervice to ſuch a lord, *L.*

CURIO'SITY } [*curioſitas*, L.] over much care; a
CU'RIOUSNESS } paſſion or deſire of ſeeing or knowing; alſo delicateneſs or niceneſs; a rarity or curious thing.

CU'RIOUS [*curioſus*, L.] deſirous to ſee and know every thing; inquiſitive prying; alſo rare, excellent; alſo neat or fine; delicate or nice, exact, wary.

CURR [with *Falconers*] a remedy which they give their hawks in form of little balls or pellets of hemp, cotton or feathers, to imbibe and dry up their phlegm.

A CURL [prob. of *gyrulus*, L.] a twirle or ringlet of hair.

To CURL [prob. of cyrlian, *Sax.* or *gyrulare*, L. or *cuirlare*, Ital.] to twirl or turn up.

CURLEW', a water-fowl, of a gray colour with red and black ſpots.

CU'RLINGS [with *Hunters*] the ſmall ſpotted curls with which the bur of a deer's head is powdered.

CURMU'DGEON, a covetous hunks, a niggard, a pitiful, cloſe-fiſted fellow.

CU'RNOCK, a meaſure of half a quarter or 4 buſhels of corn.

A CURR [prob. of korre, *Du.* or kirren, *Teut.* to grin] a mongrel dog.

CU'RRENT } *Money* [of *currens*, L. and *courant*, F.
CU'RRANT } running] good money that paſſes in commerce from one to another.

CURRA'NTO } a running *French* dance; alſo a muſical
COURA'NT } air, conſiſting of triple time, called *imperfect of the more.*

CU'RRANTS [q. *Corinths* from *Corinth*, the place whence they firſt came] a ſort of dried fruit uſed in puddings, *&c.*

CU'RRENCY [of *currens*, L.] currentneſs, courſe.

CU'RRENT [*currens*, L.] a running ſtream or flux of water in any certain direction.

CU'RRENTNESS [of *currens*, L.] currency, having a free courſe.

CU'RRENTS [with *Navigators*] are impetuous motions of the waters, which in certain latitudes run and ſet on particular points of the compaſs: and uſually their force is conformable to the courſe of the moon, ſo as to be more rapid or ſtrong when ſhe is at the change or full, and weaker when ſhe is in the wane.

CU'RRIER [*coriarius*, L. *courrier*, F.] a dreſſer, liquorer and colourer of tanned leather, to make it pliable, *&c.*

CU'RRISH [of kirren, *Teut.* to grin] cur-like, doggiſh, churliſh, ſurly, ill-natured.

CU'RRISHNESS [probably of *Cur*, a mongril-dog] doggiſhneſs, ſnarling.

To CU'RRY [of *corium*, a hide or *coriarius*, L. a dreſſer of hides] to dreſs leather.

To CURRY [prob. of *curare*, L. to take care of] to rub down, comb and dreſs a horſe, *&c.*

To CURRY *Favour* [prob. of *quæro*, L. or *querir*, F. to ſeek] to make ſuit to one to get into, or inſinuate one's ſelf into one's favour.

CU'RRY *Comb*, an iron-tool for dreſſing of horſes.

A CURSE [cuꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] an ill wiſh; alſo a puniſhment.

To CURSE [cuꝛꝛian, *Sax.*] to wiſh ill to, to imprecate.

CU'RSEDNESS [of cuꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] the being deſerving of a curſe, vileneſs, *&c.*

CUR'SOR, a courier, an expreſs, a meſſenger of haſte, *L.*

CU'RSITOR } [in the court of *Chancery*] an officer who
CU'RSITER } makes out original writs for that county or ſhire that is allotted to him.

CU'RSOR, a little braſs ruler, repreſenting the horizon; or a ruler or label, *L.*

CU'RSORY [*curſorius*, L. running] ſlight, haſty, running over negligently.

CURSORILY, ſlightly, careleſly.

CURSO'RINESS [of *curſorius*, L.] haſtineſs, running over ſlightly.

CURST, [of cunye, *Sax.*] fierce, ſhrewd; alſo curſed.

CU'RSTNESS, fierceneſs, a dogged, crabbed, ſurly humour or behaviour.

To CU'RTAIL [of *curtus*, L. ſhort tail, or **kertelen**, *Du.* to cut ſhort] to dock or cut off a horſe's-tail.

CU'RTAIL, a drab or naſty ſlut.

Double CURTAIL, a muſical inſtrument that plays the baſs.

CU'RTAIN [*cortina*, L. *courtine*, F.] a hanging about a bed or window, *&c.*

CURTAIN [in *Fortification*] the front of a wall or fortified place, between 2 baſtions.

CURTA'NA } the ſword of king *Edward* the confeſſor
CURTEY'N } having no point (as an emblem of *Mercy*) which is uſually carried before the kings or queens of *England* at their coronation.

CURTATE *Diſtance* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION, a ſhortening, *L.*

CURTATION *of a Planet* [*Aſtronomy*] is a ſmall part of a line cut off from its diſtance from the ſun.

CU'RTESY *of England*. See *Courteſy*.

CU'RTI-CONE [in *Geometry*] a cone whoſe top is cut off by a plane parallel to its baſis.

CU'RTILAGE [in *Law*] a piece of garden plat or ground, *&c.* or yard pertaining to or lying near an houſe.

CU'RTILES *Terræ* [with *Feudiſts*] court lands, or lands properly pertaining to the court or houſe of the lord of a manour.

CU'RTLASS [q. d. *curtled* or *curt axe*] a ſhort ſword, a kind of a hanger.

CU'RVATED [*curvatus*, L.] bended.

CURVA'TION, a bending, *L.*

CU'RVATURE [*curvatura*, L.] bowing or bending, crookedneſs.

A CURVE [*curva linea*, L.] a crooked line.

CURVILI'NEAL *Figures* [*Geometry*] are thoſe that are bounded by curved or crooked lines: as circles, ovals, conick ſections, ſpherical triangles, *&c.* divided like a line of ſines, and ſliding in a groove or notch along another label or ruler; expreſſing the horizon; alſo a point ſcrewed on the beam compaſs, for the ſtriking of circles either greater or leſſer.

CURVE *Lines* [*Geometry*] crooked lines, as the periphery of a circle, *&c.*

Rectification of a CURVE, is the finding of a right line equal to a curve.

Quadrature of a CURVE, is the finding out of the area or ſpace included by a curve; or the aſſigning of a quadrangle equal to a curvilineal ſpace.

Regular CURVES [*Geometry*] are ſuch curves as the perimeters of the conick ſections, which are always bent or curved after the ſame regular geometrical manner.

Irregular CURVES [*Geom.*] are ſuch curves as have a point of inflection, and which being continued do turn themſelves a contrary way, as the *conchoid* and ſolid *parabola*.

Family of CURVES, an aſſemblage or collection of ſeveral curves of different kinds, all which are defined by the ſame equation of an indeterminate degree; but differently according to the diverſity of their kind.

CURVET [in the *Manage*] a certain motion, gate or prancing of a managed horſe.

CURVILI'NEAL } [of *curvus* and *linea*, L.] crooked
CURVILI'NEAR } lined, or pertaining to curves.

CU'RVITY [*curvitas*, L.] crookedneſs.

CURU'LE *Chair*, a ſort of chair, ſedan or chariot, in which the *Roman adiles curules* were carried.

CU'RY *favel* [prob. q. *curare favorem*, L.] flattery.

CUSCU'TA } [*Botany*] the herb dodder or withwind, *L.*
CASSU'TA }

CU'SHIONET [*couſſinet*, F.] a little cuſhion.

CU'SHION [*couſſin*, F. **kuſſen**, *Dut.* and *Teut.*] a ſort of bolſter or pillow, to ſit or lean on.

CU'SKIN, a ſort of ivory cup.

CUSP [*cuſpis*, L.] the point of a ſpear, *&c.*

CUSP [with *Aſtrologers*] the firſt of the 12 houſes in a figure or ſcheme of the heavens.

CU'SPATED [with *Botaniſts*] is when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

To CU'SPIDATE [*cuſpidatum*, L.] to ſharpen at the point, to bring to a point.

CU'SPIDATED *Hyberbola* [with *Math.*] a kind of *Hyperbola*, whoſe 2 parts concur and terminate in the angle of contact.

CU'STARD [prob. *q. d. Guſtard* of *guſtando*, L. *i. e.* taſting] a food made of eggs, milk, *&c.*

CUSTO'DE *admittendo* } writs that lie for the admit-
CUSTODE *amovendo* } ting or removing of guardians.

CUSTODES *libertatis Angliæ authoritate parliamenti*, was the ſtile wherein the writs and other judicial proceedings did run during the time from the beheading king *Charles* I. till *Cromwel* took upon him to be protector, *L.*

CU'STODY [*cuſtodia*, L.] ward or keeping, ſafe hold or priſon.

CU'STOM [*coûtume*, F.] habit, way or faſhion; uſage or uſe; alſo the practice of a tradeſman's ſhop.

CUSTOM [in *Traffick*] a certain duty paid by the ſubject to the king or ſtate, upon the bringing in or carrying out of commodities, for protecting them in their trade, *&c.*

CUSTOM, was firſt paid in *England* in the reign of king *Henry* VI. when the parliament ſettled a duty in the year 1425. of 12 *d.* in the pound upon all merchandizes imported or exported, this cuſtom was ſettled but for 3 years, and in the act was a proviſo, that the king ſhould not make a grant to any perſon, nor that it ſhould be any preſident for the like to be done; but yet all the kings ſince his time have had it for life.

CUSTOM [in *Law* either *common* or *civil*] is accounted part of the law or right not written, which being eſtabliſhed by long uſe and the conſent of anceſtors, has been and is daily practiſed, for the proof of which the continuance of an 100 years is at leaſt requiſite, and is of 2 ſorts.

General CU'STOM [in *Law*] is a cuſtom, which is allowed throughout the whole kingdom of *England*.

Particular CUSTOM [in *Law*] is that which belongs to this or that particular county, as *gravel-kind* to *Kent*; or ſuch as that of a lordſhip, city, or town.

CU'STOM [with *Tradeſmen*] the practice or buſineſs of a ſhop.

CU'STOMS *and Services*, the name of a writ of right; ſee before, *conſuetudinibus & ſervitiis*.

CU'STOMABLE, which is according to cuſtom, or liable to pay cuſtom.

CU'STOMABLENESS } [of *coutume*, F.] cuſtomarineſs,
CU'STOMARINESS } liableneſs to pay cuſtom.

CU'STOMARY, accuſtomed, common, uſual, ordinary.

CUSTOMARY *Tenants* [in *Law*] are ſuch as hold by the cuſtom of the manour; as when a tenant dies and his hold becomes void, the next of kin is admitted upon payment of the cuſtomary fine of 2 *s. per* acre.

CU'STOMER, one who buys any thing of another; alſo a cuſtom-houſe officer.

CU'STOS, a keeper, a guardian, *L.*

CUSTOS *Brevium*, the principal clerk belonging to the court of *Common Pleas*, whoſe office is to keep and receive all the writs, and to file up every return by it ſelf, and to receive all the records of the *Poſtea's*, called *Niſi Prius*, at the end of every term, *L.*

CU'STOS *oculi* [in *Surgery*] an inſtrument to preſerve the eye from being hurt in ſome operations, *L.*

CUSTOS *Rotulorum*, an officer who has the keeping of the records of the ſeſſions of peace; he is always a juſtice of peace and of *Quorum* in the county where his office is, *&c.* L.

CUSTOS *Placitorum Coronæ* [*Old Rec.*] ſeems to be the ſame with *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, L.

CUSTOS *ſpiritualium*, one who exerciſes ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction during the vacancy of a biſhop's ſee, *L.*

CUSTOS *temporalium*, one to whoſe cuſtody a vacant ſee was committed by the king, who as a ſteward was to give an account of the goods and profits into the *Eſcheater*, and he into the *Exchequer*, L.

CUSTOMA'RIUS [*Old Rec.*] an inferior tenant in ſocage or villenage, who by cuſtom is obliged to pay ſuch and ſuch ſervice of work for his lord.

To CUT [prob. of *couteau*, F. *culter*, L. a knife] to divide or part with a knife, axe, ſaw, *&c.*

To CUT *a Feather* [*Sea* Term] is when a well bowed ſhip ſo ſwiftly preſſes the water, that it foams before her, and in a dark night ſparkles like fire.

To CUT *the Sail* [*Sea* Term] is to unfurl it, and let it fall down.

CUT *Water*, that ſharpneſs of a ſhip that is under the beak-head; ſo called, becauſe it cuts and divides the water before it comes to the bow.

CU'TLETS [*cotelettes*, F. ſmall ribs] ſhort ribs of a neck of veal or mutton

To CUT *the Round* } [in *Horſemanſhip*] is to change the
To CUT *the Volte* } hand, when a horſe works upon volts of one tread; ſo that dividing the volt in two, he turns and parts upon a right line to recommence another volt.

CUTA'NEOUS [*cutaneus*, L.] belonging to the skin.

CU'TTER [of *couteau* a knife, or *couper*, Fr.] one who cuts.

CUT-THROAT, a murderer, a villain.

CUT *and* LONG-TAIL, all together univerſally.

A CUT *Throat-place*, a place where travellers are exacted upon at inns, taverns, *&c.*

CUTE [*acutus*, L.] ſharp, quick-witted; alſo new wine unworked.

CU'TICLE [*cuticula*, L.] the outward thin skin that covers the whole body; the ſcarf skin, which is full of innumerable pores for the paſſage of vapours, ſweat, *&c.*

CUTIS [in *Anatomy*] the inner skin, which lies under the cuticle or ſcarf skin, is thickiſh, alſo full of pores. It conſiſts of ſeveral filaments of the veins, arteries, nerves and fibres interwoven one with another, and full of glandules, lymphducts, *&c.*

CU'TLER [*coutellier*, F.] a maker and ſeller of knives, ſciſſars, ſwords and various other hard wares

CU'TTER *of Tallies* [in the *Exchequer*] an officer, that provides wood for the tallies, and leaving cut notches upon them for the ſum payable, caſts them into the court to be written upon.

CU'TTING *the Neck*, a cuſtom among reapers, in cutting the laſt handful of ſtanding corn, which when they have done, they give a ſhout, and go to merry-making, it being the finiſhing of ſuch a farmer's harveſt.

CUTTING [with *Painters*] is the laying one ſtrong lively colour on another without any ſhade or ſoftening.

CUTTING [with *Horſemen*] is when the feet of a horſe interfere; or when he beats off the ſkin of the paſtern joint of one foot with another.

CU'TTINGS [with *Gardeners*] branches or ſprigs of trees and plants cut to ſet again.

CU'TTLE *Fiſh*, a ſea fiſh, which throwing out a black juice like ink, lies hid in the water in that obſcurity, and ſo eſcapes the fiſher.

CUTTS, a ſort of flat-bottomed boats, formerly uſed for the tranſportation of horſes.

CUVE'TTE [in *Fortification*] a trench ſunk in the middle of a great dry ditch.

CUY'NAGE, the making up of tin in order to the carriage of it.

CUZ, a name or title among *Printers*, given to one who ſubmits to the performance of ſome jocular ceremonies; after which, and a drinking bout, he is intituled to ſome peculiar privileges in the chapel or printing-houſe.

CYAMUS [κύαμος, *Gr.*] the bean, a ſort of pulſe.

CYANUS [κύανος, *Gr.*] a kind of jaſper-ſtone, of an azure colour.

CYANUS [with *Botaniſts*] a flower called blue-bottle.

CYATHI'SCUS [of κύαθος, *Gr.* a cup] an inſtrument to pour any thing into a wound.

CY'BELE [according to the *Pagan Theology*] was the wife of *Saturn*. She was alſo called *Dyndimene*, *Berecynthia* and the grand-mother; not only becauſe ſhe was the mother of the gods, but becauſe ſhe was the goddeſs of the earth. And for that reaſon the *Latins* called her *Ops*, and the *Greeks Rhea*, ſhe was alſo called *Veſta*. She is ſometimes taken for fire, and ſometimes for the earth.

She was alſo called *Syria Dea*, becauſe ſhe was born in *Syria*.

She was repreſented with towers on her head, ſitting in a chariot drawn by lions, and a great number of trees and animals round about her. Her ſolemn feſtivals were called *Megaleſia*, and were held every fourth month. Her prieſts were called *Gallantes* or *Galli*, and the chief of 'em *Archigallus*, becauſe they were choſen out of *Gallo Gracia*, a province of *Aſia Minor*, joining to *Phrygia*; they were alſo called *Corybantes*, and in their celebration of her rites acted the part of *madmen* with their drums, trumpets, and ſuch other inſtruments, ſingings, howlings, cutting themſelves deſperately, and all that they met.

Thoſe *Gauls* that had planted themſelves in *Phrygia*, in theſe *Megaleſia* raiſed themſelves to ſuch a pitch of fury by the forementioned inſtruments, *&c.* that they became really mad, and in wantonneſs often wounded one another with ſwords and other weapons, and at the concluſion waſhed their bodies and wounds in ſome river dedicated to this goddeſs.

Cybele was the daughter of *Meneo*, a king of *Phrygia*; and upon ſome diſtaſte that her father had taken againſt her mother, was thrown into a wood to be devoured by the wild beaſts. But being happily found by a ſhepherd, he brought her home, and bred her up as his own.

She was extraordinary beautiful, and as ſhe grew to years of underſtanding, became very famous for her ſkill in muſick, and curing the diſeaſes of infants; ſo that the king acknowledged her for his daughter, and granted her a train according to her quality.

She afterwards fell in love with a young man named *Atys*; but he not obtaining liberty to marry her, ſhe was got with child by him, for which *Atys* was condemned to die, which cauſed her to run mad for grief, and leaving her father's court, ſhe ran up and down the country with a pipe and drum in her hand.

After her death the *Phrygians* being afflicted with ſcarcity of corn and divers diſeaſes, upon conſulting the oracle, they were adviſed to worſhip *Cybele* as a goddeſs, in order to get themſelves extricated out of thoſe calamities.

The *Romans* had no great knowledge of this goddeſs till *Hannibal* with his army was in the bowels of *Italy* and the ſenate of *Rome* being terrified with ſeveral prodigious accidents that happened at that time, they ſent to conſult the books of the *Sybils*, and being informed that the *Carthaginians* might be expelled *Italy*, if the *Mater Idæa* came to *Rome*, they ſent embaſſadors to *Attalus* king of *Phrygia*, to entreat him to ſend them the ſtone ſtatue of this goddeſs, which was in the town *Peſſinunte*. It being brought to *Rome*, all the dames in the city went out to meet and welcome it as far as the mouth of the river *Tiber*: and the next year they erected a temple for her.

The pine tree and the box were conſecrated to this goddeſs.

CYCLA'MEN [κυκλάμινος, *Gr.*] ſow-bread, a plant.

CYCLE [*cyclus*, L. of κύκλος, *Gr.* *i. e.* a circle or round] a name *Aſtronomers* give to a certain revolution or rolling about of certain numbers, which go on ſucceſſively without interruption, from the firſt to the laſt, and then return again to the firſt; theſe are three.

The Solar CYCLE [in *Aſtronomy*] the cycle of the ſun, is a revolution of 28 years for finding out the dominical or ſunday letters; which when expired, they all return in the ſame order as before.

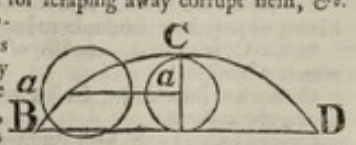
Lunar CYCLE [*i. e. cycle of the Moon*] called alſo the *Golden Number*, is a period or revolution of 19 years, invented to make the lunar year agree with the ſolar; after the expiration of which, all the lunations return to the former place in the calendar; that is, the new moons happen in the ſame months, and on the ſame days of the month.

CYCLE *of Indiction* [*Chronology*] a revolution of three *Luſtrums* or 15 years, after which thoſe who uſed it, began it again: the emperor *Conſtantine the Great* eſtabliſhed this cycle inſtead of the *Olympiads*, *A. C.* 312.

CYCLI'SCUS [of κυκλίσκος, *Gr.*] a little circle or round ball, *L.*

CYCLISCUS [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument made in form of a half moon for ſcraping away corrupt fleſh, *&c.*

CYCLOI'D [in *Geometry*] is a curve as B C D deſcribed by the point *a* in the periphery of a circle, while the circle rolls along a right line; as B D from the point B where the curve begins, to the point D where it ends: this is alſo called a trochloid.



CYCLOI'DAL *ſpace* [with *Geometricians*] is the ſpace contained between the curve or crooked line, and the ſubtenſe of the figure.

CYCLO'METRY [of κύκλος and μέτρον, meaſure, *Gr.*] the art of meaſuring cycles.

CYCLOPE'AN [of *Cyclops*] pertaining to the *Cyclops*.

CYCLOPÆDI'A [κυκλοπαιδία of κύκλος and παιδία, diſcipline, inſtitution] the circle or compaſs of arts and ſciences.

CYCLOPHORI'A *ſanguinis* [with *Phyſicians*] the circulation of the blood, *L.*

CYCLO'PION [of κυκλόω to ſurround, and ὤψ the eye] the white of the eye.

CYCLOPS [κύκλωψ, *q. d.* having a round eye, *Gr.*] the firſt inhabitants of *Sicily*, men of a gigantick ſize, as appeared by bones found in ſeveral tombs, they were very ſavage, and frequented chiefly the neighbourhood of mount

Ætna,

Ætna, whence the poets took occaſion to repreſent them as *Vulcan*'s workmen, whom he employ'd to make thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*.

Cy'clus [κύκλος, Gr.] a circle or round; a cycle, as of the ſun, moon, &c. L.

Cyclus *Paſchalis*, a cycle to find out the feſtival of *Eaſter*, L.

Cydo'nia *Mala*, quinces, *L.*

Cydo'nium, quiddany, conſerve or marmalade of quinces, *L.*

Cy'gnet [of *cygnus*, L.] a young ſwan.

Cy'gnus, a ſwan. The Poets tell us, that *Jupiter* lov'd *Nemeſis* under that form (for ſhe turn'd herſelf into all forms that ſhe might preſerve her virginity) and laſt of all into the form of a ſwan. Whereupon *Jupiter* took upon him the form of this bird, and flew to *Rhamnus* in *Attica*, and there trod *Nemeſis*. She laid an egg, from whence *Helena* was produced, as the Poet relates. Moreover *Jupiter* becauſe he did not put off the form of the ſwan, but flew back to Heaven under that form, made the form of a ſwan among the ſtars, that he had aſſumed when he flew.

Cy'linder [*cylindrus*, L. κύλινδρος, of κυλίνδω, Gr. to roll, a rolling-ſtone.

Cylinder [with *Geometricians*] a ſolid body formed by the Revolution or turning of a rectangled Parallelogram about one of its ſides, ſo that it is extended in length equally round, and its extremities or ends are equal circles.

Cylinder [with *Surgeons*, &c.] a roll of plaiſter.

Charged Cylinder [in *Gunnery*] is the chamber of a piece of Ordnance, which receives the charge of powder and ſhot.

Cylinder *Concave*, is all the hollow length of a piece of ordnance.

Cylinder *Vacant* [in *Gunnery*] is that part of the hollow of a piece of ordnance which remains empty, when the gun is charged; or that part of it which is between the middle or mouth, and the trunnion.

Cyli'ndrical [*cylindraceus*, L. of κυλινδροειδής, Gr.] pertaining to, or in form of a cylinder.

Cyli'ndricalness [of *cylindre*, F. *cylindrus*, L. of κύλινδρος, Gr.] the being of a cylindrical form.

Cylindroi'd [of κυλινδροειδής, Gr.] a ſolid body approaching the figure of a cylinder, having the baſes elliptical, parallel and equal.

Cyli'ndrus [with *Phyſicians*] a plaiſter made oblong, which ſome phyſicians call *Magdaleo*.

Cy'llum [of κυλόω, *Gr.*] to make lame, a laxation of the leg.

Cy'llosis } [with *Surgeons*] a leg put out of joynt;
Cy'llum } alſo one lame and crooked, *F.*

Cy'ma [κῦμα, Gr.] a ſurge or wave.

Cyma [with *Botaniſts*] the top of a plant, *L.*

Cyma'tium [κυμάτιον, Gr.] a little wave.

Cymatium [with *Architects*] a member or moulding of the cornice, whoſe profile is waved, *i. e.* concave at the top, and convex at the bottom.

Doric Cymatium [*Archit.*] is a cavetto, or a cavity leſs than a ſemicircle, having its projecture ſubduple its height.

Lesbian Cymatium, is a concave, convex member, having its projecture ſubduple its height.

Tuſcan Cymatium, conſiſts of an ovolo or quarter-round.

Cy'mbal [κύμβαλον, Gr.] a muſical inſtrument uſed among the ancients.

Cymbala'ria, the herb Penny-royal, *L.*

Cy'mbalist [κυμβαλιστής, Gr.] a player on a cymbal.

Cy'mbiforme *Os* [of *cymba*, L. a boat] the ſame as *Os Naviculare*, *i. e.* the third bone in each foot, in that part of it which immediately ſucceeds the leg, *L.*

Cy'minum [κύμινον, Gr.] the herb Cummin.

Cymrae'can *Language*, the *Welſh* or *Old Britiſh* tongue.

Cyna'nche [κυνάγχη, of κύων a dog, and ἄγχω pain, *Gr.*] a ſquinance or quinſey, an inflammation of the inner muſcles of the throat, attended with a difficulty of breathing and a continual fever; a diſeaſe that dogs are frequently troubled with.

Cyna'nthemis [of κύων and ἄνθος, Gr. a flower] May-weed or Stinking chamomile.

Cynanthropi'a [κυνανθρωπία, of κύων a dog, and ἄνθρωπος a man, *Gr.*] madneſs, or a kind of frenzy cauſed by the venomous bite of a mad dog, wolf, &c. ſo that the patient ſhuns the light, and every thing that is bright, is very fearful of water, and trembles at the remembrance or ſight of it.

Cyna'ra [κυνάρα, Gr.] the artichoke, a plant, *L.*

Cy'nchramus [κύγχραμος, Gr.] a bird ſomething larger than a creſted lark, and accounted a great delicacy in *Italy*, *L.*

Cynege'ticks [κυνηγετικὰ, of κύων a dog, and ἄγω to lead, *Gr.*] books which treat of hunting.

Cy'nical [κυνικὸς, Gr.] dogged, churliſh, moroſe.

Cy'nicalness [of *cynique*, F. *cynicus*, L. of κύνος, Gr. a dog] churliſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

Cy'nicks [κύνες, *Gr.* dogs, ſo called on account of their churliſhneſs] a ſect of philoſophers that contemned all things, eſpecially grandeur and riches, and all arts and ſciences, except *Ethicks* or *Morality*.

Cy'nicus spasmus [with *Phyſicians*] the dog-cramp; is a convulſion of the muſcles of the mouth, which draws the face ſo awry, that it reſembles the grinning of a dog.

Cynobo'tane [of κύνος and βοτάνη, Gr.] the herb ſtinking May-weed.

Cynoce'phale [of κύνος and κεφαλὴ the head, *Gr.*] an herb bearing a flower reſembling a dog's head

Cynoce'phalis } [κυνοκέφαλος, Gr.] a kind of ape
Cynoce'phalus } with an head like a dog; the dog-headed baboon or monkey, *L.*

Cynoce'phalus [κυνοκέφαλος, Gr.] the dog-headed ape or monkey

A Cynoce'phalus [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancient *Egyptians* uſed to repreſent the moon, and ſignify'd the different motions of that planet by the different poſtures of that animal. To ſignify the riſing and increaſe of the moon, they painted it ſtanding upright upon its hindermoſt feet, and to ſhew the decreaſe of it, it was repreſented lying upon its back as dead: And Naturaliſts have made this Obſervation, that apes do ſympathize with the moon, and on this account ſome of them were nouriſhed by the learned *Egyptians*, in order to diſcover more eaſily and fully the myſteries relating to the moon at the time of its conjunction with and oppoſition to the ſun.

A Cynocephalus riding upon a fiſh in a River, did Hieroglyphically repreſent a Prieſt, or a man whoſe office obliged him to attendance on the ſervice of the gods. The *Egyptian* prieſts abſtain'd from eating all kinds of fiſh, and thence ſome are of opinion that this Hieroglyphick intimated abſtinence, which is therefore recommended to prieſts, &c. but others rather that the river is a ſymbol of the unconſtant world; the fiſhes, of the paſſions of the ſoul and pleaſures of the body, which ought to be oppos'd and overcome by thoſe who would offer acceptable ſacrifice to Almighty God, and be worthy of that divine office of the prieſthood.

Cynode'ctos [κυνόδηκτος, Gr.] a perſon bit by a mad dog, *Dioſcor.*

Cynocra'mbe, the herb Dog's Mercury, *L.* of *Gr.*

Cynode'ntes [of κύων a dog, and ὀδὼς, *Gr.* a tooth] dog's teeth.

Cyno'des *Orexis* [with *Phyſicians*] a dog like appetite or extreme hunger, attended with a vomiting or a looſeneſs.

Cynode'smus [of κύων the virile member, and δέω to bind, *Gr.*] the band or ligament which ties the prepuce of the yard to the glands or not.

Cyno'glossus [κυνόγλωσσον, Gr.] the herb Hounds-tongue, *L.*

Cynomo'rion [κυνομόριον, Gr.] Choke-weed.

Cynore'xia [κυνορεξία, Gr.] a greedy unſatiable appetite like a dog.

Cyno'rrhodon [κυνόῤῥοδος, Gr.] the wild roſe, or ſweet-briar roſe.

Cyno'sbatos [κυνόσβατον, Gr.] Eglantine or ſweet-briar; alſo the caper-buſh.

Cyno'sura [κυνόσουρα, of κύων a dog, and οὐρὰ, *Gr.* the tail] a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars near the north pole; alſo called *Urſa minor*, *i. e.* the leſſer bear, or the polar ſtar in the tail of it.

Cy'on [*cion*, F.] a graft, ſprig or ſucker of a tree, ſpringing from an old one.

Cypari'ssæ [κυπαρίσσαι, Gr.] certain fiery meteors or vapours that appear in the air at night.

Cyparissi'as [κυπαρισσίας, Gr.] the largeſt kind of ſpurge.

Cypa'rissus [κυπάρισσος, Gr.] the cypreſs-tree, *L.*

Cy'perus [κύπειρος, Gr.] Galingal.

Cy'pher or *Nought* (o) which being ſet before a figure ſignifies nothing (unleſs in decimals, where it augments, being put before in the ſame proportion, as when put after integers) but after a figure it increaſes it by tens, and ſo on *ad infinitum*.

Cy'phoma [κύφωμα, Gr.] a crookedneſs of the back.

CY'PHOMA } [of κύπτω, *Gr.* to incline or lean] a bend-
CY'PHOSIS } ing backwards of the *Vertebra's*, or turning joints of the back; a being hunch-back'd.

CY'PHONISM, a ſort of torture or puniſhment uſed by the ancients, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ſmearing the body over with hony, and expoſing the perſon bound to flies, waſps, &c.

CY'PRESS [*cupreſſus*, L κυπαρίσσος, Gr.] a tree which the ancients accounting an emblem of death, uſed to adorn their ſepulchres with it.

CYPRESS [ſo called from the iſlands of *Cyprus*, from whence they were firſt brought] a ſort of ſtuff, partly ſilk, and partly hair, with which formerly hoods and other veſtments for women were made.

CY'PRUS [with *Botaniſts*] a ſhrub or buſh much like privet with the flowers of which the inhabitants of the iſle of *Cyprus* uſed to make ſweet oil; alſo the drug called Camphire, *L.*

CYRENI'ACI [from *Ariſtippus* of *Cyrene*] a ſect of philoſophers who held that man was born for pleaſures, and that virtue was only ſo far laudable as it conduced thereto.

CY'RICKSCRAT [*Old Sax. Cuſtom*] a tribute or duty anciently paid to the church.

CY'RTOMA } [κύρτωσις, Gr.] a tumor in any part of
CY'RTOSIS } the body.

CY'SSAROS [κύσαρος, of κύσος, *Gr.* the breech] the gut called *Rectum*, the lowermoſt of all; alſo the fundament.

CYSTEPA'TICK *Artery* [with *Anatomiſts*] a branch of the *Celiack Artery* which paſſes to the liver and gall, ſo call'd of κύσος, *Gr.* the bladder.

CYSTEPA'TICUS *ductus* [with *Anat.*] is that duct which is implanted in the *Hepatick duct*, and the gall-bladder, *Gr.*

CY'STICA [with *Phyſicians*] medicines good for diſeaſes in the bladder.

CY'STICÆ *Gemelli* [with *Anat.*] are two very ſmall branches of the *Cœliac Artery*, thro' the gall-bladder.

CY'STICK *Vein* [with *Anat.*] a branch of the *Vena Porta* that goes up to the gall-bladder.

CY'STICK [κύστις, Gr.] a bladder, eſpecially that out of which the urine and gall comes.

CY'STIS [with *Surgeons*] a bag or skin which contains the matter of an impoſthume.

CY'STICKS [κυστικὰ, of κύστις, Gr.] medicines againſt diſtempers of the bladder.

CY'STIS [κύστις, Gr.] a bladder.

CYSTO'TOMY [of κύστις, *Gr.* the bladder, and τομὴ, *Gr.* a cutting] the operation of cutting for the ſtone.

CYZICE'NES [of the iſland *Cyzico*] magnificent banqueting houſes among the *Greeks*, always expoſed to the north, and commonly opening upon gardens.

CZAR [an abbreviation of *Ceſar*] the title of the emperor of *Muſcovy* and *Ruſſia*.

D

D *Roman*, *D d* Italick, 𝔇 𝔡 *Engliſh*, D Δ δ *Greek*, ד *Hebrew*, are the fourth letters of their reſpective alphabets.

D, is pronounced in moſt or all *Engliſh* words except *Wedneſday*.

D in *Latin* numbers ſignifies 500, and a daſh over it as $\overline{D}$, 5000.

D, is often in titles of books, ſet after the name of an author, as D. T. *Doctor Theologiæ*, *i. e.* Doctor of Divinity, M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Phyſick, L.

D. D [in *Inſcriptions*] frequently ſtands for *Dedicavit*, *i. e.* he has dedicated to God, or for *Dono Dedit*, *i. e.* he preſented, L.

D. D. D. [in *Inſcriptions*] ſtands often for *Dignum Deo Donum dedit*, *i. e.* he offered an acceptable preſent to God, L.

D. D. D. Q. [in *Inſcriptions*] ſtands for *Dat*, *dicat*, *dedicatque*, *i. e.* he gives, ſets apart, and dedicates, L.

D. D. Q. S. [in *Inſcriptions*] ſtands for *Diis Deabuſque Sacrum*, *i. e.* conſecrated to the gods and goddeſſes, L.

D. D. N. N. [in *Inſcriptions*] ſtands for *Domini Noſtri*, *i. e.* of our Lord, L.

D A [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *for* or *by*.

D C [in *Muſick Books*] an abbreviation of *Da Capo*, Ital. *i. e.* at the head or beginning. This is commonly met with at the end of *Rondeaus* or ſuch airs or tunes as end with the firſt part, and intimates that the ſong or air is to be begun again, and ended with the firſt part.

DAB, a ſea-fiſh.

DAB, a ſlap on the face; box on the ear, &c. alſo a dirty clout.

To DAB [prob. of *dauber*, F.] to ſlap or ſtrike.

DAB CHICK, a ſort of water-fowl.

DA'BITIS [with *Logicians*] one of the moods of Syllogiſms.

To DA'BBLE [prob. of Dabberen, Du.] to ſplaſh, to ſtir about in water, dirt, &c.

DA'BBLER [of Dabberen, Du.] one that ſplaſhes or ſtirs water about; alſo one ſlightly furniſhed with an art, &c. as a *Dabbler in Politicks*, &c.

DABU'ZE, a weapon, a ſort of mace borne before the Grand Seignior.

DACE, a ſmall river-fiſh.

DACRYOI'DES δακρυοειδὲς, of δάκρυον a tear, and εἶδος ſhape, *Gr.*] a kind of weeping ulcer.

DACRYOPOE'US [of δάκρυον and ποιέω to make, *Gr.*] things which by their acrimony excite tears, as onions, &c.

DA'CTYLE [δάκτυλος, Gr.] a dactyl; a foot or meaſure in a *Latin* verſe conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort, as (Scribĕrĕ).

DACTY'LION [δακτύλιον, Gr.] the herb Scammony, *L.*

DACTY'LOGY [of δάκτυλος a finger, and λόγος ſpeech, *Gr.*] a diſcourſing by ſigns made with the fingers.

DACTY'LIOMANCY [of δακτύλιος a ring, and μαντεία, *Gr.* divination] they hold a ring ſuſpended by a fine thread over a round table on the edge of which was made divers marks with the twenty four letters of the alphabet. The ring in its vibration ſtopping at certain letters, they joining theſe together, compoſed the anſwer of what they ſought for. But the operation was preceded by a great many ſuperſtitious ceremonies.

DACTYLO'NOMY [of δάκτυλος a finger and νόμος law, *Gr.*] the art of numbering on the fingers; the rule is this; the left thumb is reckoned 1, the index 2, and ſo on to the right thumb which is the 10th, and denoted by the cypher 0.

DAD } [tad, *C. Br.* *Dadda*, Ital.] a name by which
DA'DDA } young children call their fathers.

DA'DDOCK [q. *Dead Oak*] the heart or body of a tree that is thoroughly rotten.

DA'DO [with *Architects*] is uſed by ſome writers for the die, which is the part in the middle of the pedeſtal of a column, between its baſe and cornice, and is of a cubick form.

DA'DUCHI [of δὰς an unctuous and reſinous wood of which the ancients made torches, and ἴχω to hold or have] torch-bearers; prieſts of *Cybele*, who ran about the temple with lighted torches in their hands.

DÆ'DALUS [Δαίδαλος, *i. e.* artificial, of τὸ δαιδάλλειν to do artificially, or of δαίω to know] an *Athenian* artificer, the ſon of *Micion*, ſaid to have lived A. M. 2874, about the time that *Gideon* judged *Iſrael*. To him is attributed the invention of the ſaw and ax, the plummet, augre, glue, and cement; and he is ſaid to have made ſtatues with machinery that the eyes would move as tho' living. Being accuſed for the death of *Perdix*, his nephew, he fled into *Crete*, and there made a labyrinth for *Minos*, into which *Minos* put him and his ſon *Icarus*, as the Poets ſay, for making a cow of wood, into which *Paſiphae* being put, was lain with by a bull; ſee *Paſiphae*. The grounds of which fable is, *Dædalus* was privy to the adultery of *Paſiphae* the wife of *Minos* with his ſervant *Taurus*. They tell us likewiſe, that being priſoner in the labyrinth, he deſired to have feathers and wax, in order to make a curious preſent for the king; but with them made wings for himſelf and his ſon *Icarus*, and flew away out of priſon, and got away by ſhip from *Crete* to *Sardinia*, and from thence to *Cuma*, where he built a temple for *Apollo*; but his ſon *Icarus* ſoared ſo high, that the beams of the ſun melted the wax, and ſo he fell into the *Icarian* Sea. The moral of which is, that he eſcaped with ſome diſcontented perſons from *Crete* in ſhips, and *Minos* purſuing them hard, *Icarus*'s ſhip was ſplit upon a rock, but *Dædalus* overſailed the king, and arrived ſafe in *Sicily*, ſailing ſwifter becauſe he had then invented ſail-cloths, whereas none before him knew any ſpeedier way of ſailing than by the help of oars.

The Poets tell us, that *Dædalus* made walking ſtatues; but the truth of the fable is, the carvers and ſtatuaries of that time made their ſtatues with their feet in a ſtanding poſture; but *Dedalus* made his ſtatues with one of the feet extended and before the other, as in a walking poſture.

DÆDA'LEAN [*Dædaleus*, L. of Δαίδαλος, of δαιδάλλω, I do artificially, *Gr.*] cunning, witty, artificial, ingenious.

DÆ'MON [Δαίμων, either of δαίζεσθαι to administer; because supposed to attend on, and to minister to men; or, as others say, of δαίειν, i. e. καίειν, because of an æthereal substance; or of δαῆναι to know, *Gr.*] a devil, a spirit either good or bad; some *Heathen* writers use it to signify God; but *Christian* writers generally use it to signify the devil or an evil spirit.

A DÆMO'NIACK [*daemoniacus*, L. of δαιμονιακὸς, *Gr.*] one possessed with a devil, furious, mad.

DÆ'MONES [according to some *Physical Writers*] are such distempers for which no natural cause can be assigned; and are supposed to proceed from the influence and possession of the devil.

DA'FFODIL [Ἀσφόδελος, *Gr.*] a flower commonly called a daffy-down-dilly.

DAG, dew upon the grass.

To DAG *sheep*, to cut off the skirts of the fleece.

DAG-LOCKS [of ᵹag, *Sax.*] the wool so cut off.

DA'GGER, a weapon or short sword.

DAGGER *Fish*, a sort of sea-fish.

To DA'GGLE [ᵹeagan, *Sax.*] to dawb the skirts of one's clothes with dirt.

DAG-SWAIN, a rough coarse mantle.

DA'GON [דָּגוֹן of דָּג, *Heb.* a fish] an idol of the *Philistines* that upwards was of a human shape, but downwards resembled that of a fish, having scales and a finny tail turning upwards. Some imagine it to have been the image of *Neptune* or a *Triton*.

DAGUS [of *Dais* a cloth wherewith the tables of kings were anciently cover'd] the chief or upper table in a Monastery.

DAI'DALA [of δαίδαλα, *Gr.*] certain statues, made as follows: the *Plateans*, &c. having assembled in a grove, exposed pieces of sodden flesh to the open air, and carefully observing whether the crows that preyed upon them directed their flight, hewed down all those trees, and formed them into statues.

DAI'DALA, a festival of the *Grecians*, wherein a statue adorned in woman's apparel was accompanied by a woman in habit of a bride-maid, followed by a long train of *Boetians* to the top of mount *Cithoron*, upon which was a wooden altar erected, furnished with a great store of combustible matter, they offered on it a bull to *Jupiter*, and an heifer to *Juno*, with wine and incense, and all the *Daidala's* were thrown into it and consumed together.

The original of this custom was this, *Jupiter* and *Juno* having had a quarrel, she parted from him into *Euboea*, whence *Jupiter* by all his arts and persuasions not being able to engage her to return to him, he dressed up a statue in woman's apparel, and placing it in a chariot, gave it out that it was *Platea*, to whom he was contracted in order to marriage. *Juno* hearing this, posted in all haste to meet the chariot, and being well pleased at the contrivance, became reconciled to her husband.

DAIL [with *Sailors*] a trough in which the water runs from the pumps over the decks.

To DAIN } [*Deigner*, Fr.] to vouchsafe, to condes-
To DEIGN } cend.

DAI'LY [ᵹæglice, *Sax.*] every day, day by day.

DAI'NTINESS [of *Dain*, Obs. F.] delicacy, niceness in eating, &c.

DAI'NTIES [of *Dain*, O. Fr.] delicacies, niceties.

DAI'NTY, delicate, costly, fine, nice, curious.

DAIRR [of *Dayeria* of *day*, or ᵹæg, *Sax.* which at first signified the daily yield of milch-cows, or profit made of them, or others of *derriere*, F. behind *q.* a house backwards] a place where milk and milk meats are made and kept.

DAI'SY, a flower well known.

DAIZ, a canopy, *Fr.*

DA'KIR, a number of ten hides, as *a last* is of 20.

DA'KER *Hen*, a fowl.

DAL [in *Musick Books*] for or by, *Ital*

DALE [ᵹal, *Dan.*] a little valley; a bottom between 2 hills.

DALI PRA'TI [*Old Law*] certain bulk, or narrow slips of pasture ground, left between the furrows in ploughed lands.

DA'LLIANCE, toying, wantonness.

To DA'LLY [perhaps of ᵹollen, *Du.* to play the fool] to toy, to play with amorously, to be full of wanton tricks; also to delay, to trifle.

DALMA'TIAN *Cap*, a tulip.

DALMA'TICK [of *Dalmatia* in *Greece* where first used] a kind of vestment having large open sleeves, worn by priests.

DAM [perhaps of *Dame*, F. *a Mistress*] a female of beasts, which has had young.

DAM [Dam, *Du.*] a flood-gate or stoppage in a river.

To DAM [ᵹemman, *Sax.* dammen, *Du.*] to stop or shut up, to pen in.

DAMAGE [*Dommage*, F. of *Damnum*, L.] any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate.

DAMAGES [in *Common Law*] the hindrances that the plaintiff or demandant hath suffered by means of the wrong done to him by the defendant.

To DAMAGE [*dommager*, F.] to do hurt, to prejudice.

DAMAGE *clear* [*Law* Term] a duty formerly paid to the prothonotaries and other clerks, being a third, sixth or tenth part of the damage recovered, upon a trial in any court of justice; but this was disannulled the 17th of *Charles* II.

DAMAGE *Feasant* [*q. d.* doing hurt or mischief] a term used when the beasts of a stranger get into another man's ground and feed there, spoiling grass or corn, in which case the owner of the ground may distrain or impound them, as well in the night as in the day.

DA'MASK [*damascquine*, F of *Damascus*] fine silk, linen, &c. in flowers or figures.

To DAMASK [*damascquiner*, F.] to work silk, linen, &c. in flowers or figures; also to draw draughts on paper.

To DA'MASK *potable Liquors*, is to warm them a little, to take off the sharpness of the cold, to make them mantle.

DAMASKEE'NING [so called of *Damascus* in *Syria*] the art of adorning steel, iron, &c. by making incisions in them, and filling them up with wire of gold or silver, as in sword-blades, locks of pistols, &c.

DAMASK *Rose*, a sweet-scented flower.

DAME, a lady, among country people, mistress, goody, *F.*

DAME *Simone* [*Cookery*] a particular way of farcing cabbage lettice.

DAMES *Violet*, a plant.

DAMISE'LLA, [*Demoiselle*, F.] a little damsel; a lady of pleasure, a mistress.

To DAMN [*damnare*, L. *damner*] to condemn or adjudge to hell torments; to curse, to cry down; also to hiss off the stage.

DA'MNABLE [*damnabilis*, L.] tending to damnation, destructive wicked, mischievous.

DAMNABI'LITY [*damnabilitas*, L.] damnableness, capableness of condemnation.

DAMNA'TA *Terra* [*Chymistry*] the same as the *caput mortuum*; being only the mass of earth, or gross substance that remains in the retort, &c. after all the other principles have been forced out by fire.

DAMNA'TION, the punishment of the damned, a sentencing to everlasting pains in hell, *L*

DA'MNATORY [*damnatorius*, L.] condemning, or that is condemned.

DAMNI'FICK [*damnificus*, L.] that bringeth damage or hurt, endamaging.

To DA'MNIFY [*damnificare*, L.] to do damage to; to hurt or prejudice.

DAMNO'SITY [*damnositas*, L.] hurtfulness.

DAMNO'SE [*damnosus*, L.] hurtful, harmful.

DA'MAGEABLE [*dammageable*, F.] prejudicial, hurtful.

DA'MNABLENESS [*damnable*, F. *damnabilis*, L.] damning impiety, horribleness.

DA'MPISH [of ᵹamp, *Dan.*] something damp or moist or wet.

DA'MPISHNESS } moistness, wetness.
DA'MPNESS }

DAMP [ᵹamp, *Dan.*] moisture, wetness; also a vapour that frequently arises in mines under ground, and sometimes choaks the workmen, unless they get away quickly.

To DAMP [ᵹamper, *Dan.*] to make damp or moist; also to put a damp upon or dishearten; also to allay, to chill.

DAMPS [in *Mines*] are noxious exhalations, which sometimes suffocate those that work in them, and are otherwise prejudicial, they are distinguished into 4 sorts

1. *The Peas-Bloom* DAMP [at the mines at the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*] this damp is supposed to proceed from the multitude of the red trefoil flowers, called hony-suckles, with which the lime-stone meadows there do abound. It takes its name from the likeness to the smell of peas-blossoms. It is said always to come in the summer-time, but is not mortal.

2. *The fulminating* DAMPS, these are found frequently in coal-mines, but very seldom, if at all, in lead-mines. If the vapour of these sort of damps is touched by the flame of a candle, it immediately catches fire, and has all the effects of lightening or fired gun-powder.

3. *The Common* DAMPS, affect perſons with ſhortneſs of breath and difficulty of breathing; but are ſeldom injurious any farther, if the perſons affected with it do not ſwoon, which if they do, though they are not quite ſuffocated, are yet tormented with very violent convulſions on their recovery. The coming of theſe ſort of damps are known by the flame of the candles becoming round, and growing leſſer and leſſer till it go quite out. The method of curing thoſe that ſwoon, is by laying them on their bellies with their mouth to a hole dug in the ground, and if that does not recover them, they fill them full of ale, and if that fails, they look upon their caſe deſperate.

4. *The Globe* DAMP, this by miners is ſuppoſed to gather from the ſtream of their bodies and the candles, which aſcending up into the higheſt part of the vault, does there condenſe, and in time a film grows over it, which corrupts and becomes peſtilential. It appears of a round form about the bigneſs of a foot-ball, hanging in the higheſt part of the roof, of ſuch paſſages of the mine, as branch out from the main grove. It is covered with a skin about the thickneſs of a cobweb. If this skin be broken by a ſplinter or any other accident, the damp preſently flies out and ſuffocates all that are near it, the workmen have a way of breaking it at a diſtance by the help of a ſtick and a long rope, which being done, they afterwards purify the place with fire.

DA'MSEL [*Demoiſelle*, F.] a young maiden.

DAMSEL, a ſort of utenſil put into beds to warm the feet of old men.

DA'MSIN } [*Damaiſine*, F. *q.* of *Damaſcus*] a ſort of
DA'MSON } ſmall plum like a damask-prune.

To DANCE [*Dancer*, F.] to move the body in meaſure and time, according to the tune or air that is play'd or ſung.



DANCE'TTE [in *Heraldry*] a term uſed, when the out-line of any bordure or ordinary is notched in and out very largely, and is the ſame as indented; only that is deeper and wider. There is alſo a bend called a double *dancette*, as he bears *azure, a bend, double dancette.* See the eſcutcheon.

DA'NCHE [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as indented.

DANDELI'ON [q. *dens leonis*, L. *i. e. Lion's-tooth*] an herb well known.

DA'NDERAT [ſome derive it of ᵹanᵹen to play the fool, and ꝑaet, *Du.* a trifle; others of *dandiner*, F. to play the fool; others again of *dandle* Engliſh and *preſt*, F. ready, fit; *q. d.* one fit to be dandled as a *Baby*] a dwarf, little fellow or woman; alſo a ſmall coin, made by king *Hen.* VII.

To DA'NDLE [*dandiner*, F.] to fondle or make much of.

DA'NDRIFF } [of ᵹan a ſcab, and ᵹꝛoꝛ, *Sax.* dirty]
DA'NDRUFF } a ſcurf that ſticks to the skin of the head.

DANE GELD } a tax impoſed on our *Saxon* anceſtors
DANE GELT } by king *Etheldred*, of 1 *s.* and afterwards of 2 *s.* on every hide of land in the realm, for clearing the ſeas of *Daniſh* pirates, which very much annoyed our coaſts, this was given to the *Danes* on the terms of peace and departure, who received at firſt 10000 *l.* then 16000 *l.* then 24000 *l.* then 34000 *l.* and at laſt 48000 *l.* *Henry* I. and king *Stephen* releaſed them finally from paying this tax.

DANE-LAGE [Dane-leaᵹ, *Sax.*] the laws that were in force in *England*, during the time of the *Daniſh* government, which took place chiefly in 15 counties, *York, Derby, Nottingham, Middleſex, Norfolk, Cambridge* and *Huntington, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Northampton, Hartford, Eſſex, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire* and *Huntingdon.*

DANE *Wort*, the plant, otherwiſe called Wall-wort or Dwarf-elder.

DA'NGER, hazard, jeopardy, *F*

DANGER } a payment of money anciently made
DANGERIUM } by the foreſt-tenants to their lords, that they might have leave to plow and ſow in the time of pannage or maſt-feeding, it is otherwiſe called *lief* or *lef-ſilver.*

DA'NGEROUS [*dangereux*, F.] full of danger, hazardous.

DA'NGEROUSNESS [of *dangereux*, F.] hazardouſneſs.

To DANGLE [*q.* to hangle of hang, *Eng.*] to hang and ſwing to and fro.

DA'NGLING [*q. d.* down and hanging] hanging down, pendulous.

DANK [probably of ᵹunken, *Teut.*] ſomewhat moiſt or wet.

DA'NKISH, a little moiſt or wet.

DA'NKISHNESS, moiſtneſs.

DAPA'TICAL [*dapaticus*, L.] ſumptuous.

DAPHNEPHORI'A [Δαφνηφορία, *Gr.*] a feſtival obſerved every 9 years by the *Bœotians*, on account of a victory obtain'd by the aid of *Apollo*: the manner of the feſtival was thus, a beautiful boy having a crown of gold on his head, *&c.* ſumptuouſly apparelled, carried an olive bough adorned with garlands of laurel and various ſorts of flowers, on the top of which was a globe of braſs, from which hung other leſſer globes; about the middle was a purple crown, and a ſmaller globe and other ornaments. The upper globe was an emblem of the ſun, by whom they meant *Apollo*; the leſſer globe under it, the moon; the leſſer globes, the ſtars; and 365 crowns in number repreſented the days in a year. This boy was followed by a choir of virgins with branches in their hands to *Apollo*'s temple, where they ſung hymns to the god.

DAPHNO'PHAGI [of Δαφνίτις the laurel, and φαγεῖν, *Gr.* to eat] certain prophets or diviners in ancient times, that pretended to be inſpired after the eating of bay-leaves.

DA'PHNITIS [Δαφνίτις, *Gr.*] the laurel of *Alexandria* or tongue laurel.

DAPHNOI'DES [Δαφνοειδὲς, *Gr.*] the herb Loril or Lauril; alſo the herb periwinkle.

DA'PIFER, a ſteward at a feaſt; alſo the head bailiff of a manour, *&c.*

DAPIFER *Regis* [*Old Law Lat.*] the ſteward of the king's houſhold.

DA'PING, a method of angling upon the top of the water.

DA'PPER, low of ſtature, clever, neat, ſpruce, light, *Dutch*

DA'PPLE [probably of ᵹapffer, *Teut.* an apple, *q.* full of divers ſpots like a pippin] a colour peculiarly applied to horſes, as a dappled gray is a light gray ſhaded with a deeper.

DA'PPLED *bay Horſe*, is a bay-horſe that has marks of a dark bay.

DAPPLED *black Horſe*, is a black horſe that in his black skin or hair has ſpots or marks, which are yet blacker and more ſhining than the reſt of the skin.

DAR }
DART } a fiſh found in the river *Severn.*

DARA'PTI [in *Logick*] an artificial word expreſſing the firſt mood of the third figure, where the two firſt propoſitions are univerſal affirmatives and the laſt a particular negative.

To DARE [ᵹeaꝛꝛan, ᵹýꝛꝛan, *Sax.*] to hazard or venture; alſo to challenge or provoke.

DA'RICK, an ancient coin in value 2 *s.*

DARING *Glaſs* [with *Fowlers*] a device for catching larks.

DA'RINGNESS [ᵹeaꝛꝛcippe of ᵹeaꝛꝛan, *Sax.*] adventurouſneſs, boldneſs.

DARK [ᵹeoꝛc, *Sax.* which *Mer. Caſ.* derives of ἀδερκὴς, *Gr.*] without light, obſcure, myſterious.

DARK *Tent*, a portable *camera obſcura*, made not unlike to a desk, and fitted with optick glaſſes, to take proſpects of landskips, buildings, fortifications, *&c.*

DA'RKNESS [ᵹeoꝛcneꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] want of light, obſcurity, hiddenneſs.

DA'RKLING, obſcuring, making dark, *Milton.*

DA'RKSOMNESS, obſcureneſs, darkiſhneſs.

DA'RLING [*i.e.* dearling of ᵹeꝛlinᵹ, *Sax.*] a favourite.

To DARN [probably of ᵹýꝛnan, *Sax.* to hide] to ſew croſs-wiſe in imitation of what is woven.

DA'RNEL, the weed called Cockle.

DA'RNIX, a ſort of ſtuff.

DARREIN [of *dernier*, F. laſt] a *Law Term.*

DARREIN *Continuance* [*Law Term*] is when after the continuance of the plea, the defendant pleads new matter.

DARREIN *Preſentment* [*Law Term*] a writ againſt a ſtranger who prefers to a church, the advowſon of which belongs to another.

DA'RSIS [Δάρσις, *Gr.* of δέρω to excoriate] a rubbing off or fretting of the skin.

DART [ᵹaꝛt, *B. Brit.*] an arrow.

To DART [probably of *darder*, F.] to caſt or throw a dart; alſo burſt out like a flaſh of lightening.

DA'RTON } [Δαρτὸς, of δέρω, *Gr.* a skin] the ſecond
DA'RTUS } or inner of the common coats, which immediately cover the teſticles. This ariſes from the *membra carnoſa*, and adheres to the *tunica vaginalis* by many membranous fibres.

To

To DASH [some derive it of daſh, *Dan.* a blow or ſtroke, others of דָּשָׁה, *Heb.* he hath threſhed] to ſtrike with the hand; alſo to make a ſtroke or line with a pen.

To DASH [ſome derive it as before, others of *gaſquer*, F. to beſpatter with dirt] to wet by daſhing.

To DASH [ſome derive it of ðæp, *Sax.* able to ſay nothing for himſelf; others from duꝛſelen, *Du.* to be greatly afraid] to put out of countenance, to terrify.

DA'STARD [of ðæꝛ, *Sax.* abaſhed, and aeꝛð nature] a coward or faint-hearted fellow.

DA'STARDLY, cowardly, faint-heartedly.

DA'STARDY, cowardlineſs.

DASY'MMA [*Δασύμμα* of *Δάσυς* rough, *Gr.*] ſuperficial inequality of the inward part of the eye-lids accompanied with a redneſs.

DA'TA [with *Mathematicians*] *things given*, a term implying certain things or quantities ſuppoſed to be given or known in order from them to find out other things or quantities which are unknown or ſought for.

DA'TARY [of the *Chancery* of *Rome*] a chief officer thro' whoſe hands moſt benefices paſs.

DATE [*datum*, L. given] that part of a writing which expreſſes the day of the month and year, when any writing, coin, *&c.* was made.

To DATE [*dater*, L. *dater*, F.] to ſet a date to a writing, *&c.*

DA'TED [*daté*, F. *datus*, L. given or ſent] having the day of the month and year, *&c.*

DATES [*dactyli*, L.] the fruit of the date-tree, F.

DA'TIVE *Caſe* [with *Grammarians*] the third of the ſix caſes, uſed in actions of giving and reſtoring.

DA'TIVE *Tutelage* [*Civil Law*] a tutelage of a minor appointed by a magiſtrate.

DATIVE [*Old Law*] that may be given or diſpoſed of at pleaſure.

A la DAUBE' [*Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing a leg of veal, F.

DAU'GHTER [ðohtoꝛ, *Sax.* ðaater, *Dan.*] a female child.

St. DAVID'*s Day*, the firſt day of *March*, obſerved by the *Welſh* in honour of St. *David*, anciently biſhop of *Menevy* in *Wales*, who obtained a ſignal victory over the *Saxons*, they then wearing leeks in their hats as a mark of diſtinction and colours, obſerved in memory of that victory.

DAVID'*s-ſtaff* [with *Navigators*] an inſtrument conſiſting of two triangles joined together, each having its baſe arch'd, and containing a quadrant of 90 degrees between them in the circle of their baſes.

DAVIDISTS [ſo called of one *David Gorge*, a glaſier or painter of *Ghent*] an heretical ſect about the year 1525, who were his adherents. He declared that he himſelf was the true *Meſſiah*, and that he was ſent to earth to fill heaven, which was quite empty for want of people. He rejected marriage, denied the reſurrection, and laugh'd at ſelf-denial, and held divers other errors.

DAVIS'*s Quadrant* [with *Navigators*] an inſtrument to take the height of the ſun at noon, ſtanding with their backs towards it, to avoid its glaring in their eyes.

DA'VIT [in a *Ship*] a ſhort piece of timber, having a notch at one end, in which by a ſtrap is hung a pulley to hale up the flook of an anchor, and faſten it to the bow of a ſhip; alſo another belonging to a boat, to which the *buoy* rope is brought in order to weigh the anchor.

To DAUNT [perhaps of *domitare*, L. to make tame] to frighten, to put out of heart.

DAU'NTED [*domi*, F. *domitus*, L. tamed] diſheartened.

DAU'NTLESS, undaunted.

DAU'NTLESNESS, a being without fear or diſcouragement.

DAU'PHIN, the next heir to the crown of *France*, which is ſuppoſ'd to have proceeded from the name, the *Dauphins* of *Viennois*, who were ſoveraigns of the province of *Dauphine* in *France*, having taken the *Dolphin* for their arms; the laſt of thoſe princes having no iſſue, gave his dominions to the crown of *France*, upon condition that the heir of the crown ſhould be called *Dauphin*, and ever bear a dolphin for his arms.

DAW, a bird called a jack-daw.

To DAWB [*dauber*, F.] to foul, to beſmear; alſo to bribe, to flatter.

To DAWN [perhaps of ðæȝran, *Sax.*] to begin to grow light as the day does.

DAW'NING, the beginning of the day.

DAY [ðæȝ, *Sax.*] 24 hours; alſo the light part of them.

DAY, as to the beginning of the day, we in *England* begin the natural day at 12 a clock at night, which cuſtom we ſeem to have borrowed from the *Egyptians*, or *Romans*, who began it at that time. The *Jews* begin their religious natural day at ſun-ſet, and thus do the *Italians*, *Bohemians* and *Polanders*. The *Jews*, *Chaldeans* and *Babylonians* began their day at ſun-riſing, and ſo do the *Perſians*; but the *Arabians* from noon.

Natural DAY, is the ſpace of 24 hours taken up by the ſun in going round the earth, or by the earth in going round the ſun.

Artificial DAY, is the ſpace of time from the riſing to the ſetting of the ſun, in oppoſition to night, which is the ſpace of time that the ſun is under the horizon.

Civil DAY, differs from the *natural* only in its beginning, which is various according to the cuſtom of nations. The *Jews* and *Athenians* begin their day at ſun-ſetting, and the *Italians* begin their firſt hour at ſun-ſet, the *Babylonians* at ſun-riſing, the *Umbri* at noon, and the *Egyptians* at midnight.

DAY *Civil* or *Political*, is divided into the following parts; 1. After midnight. 2. The cock's crow. 3. The ſpace between the firſt cock's crow and break of day. 4. The dawn of the morning. 5. Morning. 6. Noon or mid-day. 7. The afternoon. 8. Sun-ſet. 9. Twilight. 10. The evening. 11. Candle-time. 12. Bed-time. 13. The dead of the night.

DAY [in *Law*] ſignifies ſometimes the day of appearance in court, and ſometimes the return of writs.

DAY-NET [with *Fowlers*] a net for taking larks, buntings, martins, hobbies, or any other birds that play in the air, and will ſtoop, either to ſtale, prey, glaſs, *&c.*

To be diſmiſſed without DAY [*Law* Term] is to be abſolutely diſcharged the court.

To have a DAY *by the Roll* [*Law* Term] to have a day of appearance aſſigned.

DAYS-MAN, a labourer that works by the day; alſo an arbitrator, mediator, umpire or judge.

DAY *Werg of Land* [among the *Ancients*] as much land as could be plough'd up in one day's work; or, as it is ſtill called by the farmers, *one journey*.

DAYS [in *Bank*] are days ſet apart by ſtatute or order of the court, when writs are to be returned, or when the party ſhall appear upon the writ ſerved.

A DAYS *Journey* [in *Scripture*] is accounted 33 miles, 172 paces and 4 feet.

A *Sabbath* DAY'*s Journey* [in *Scripture*] is 600 paces.

DAZE, a ſort of glittering ſtones found in the tin or lead mines.

A DA'ZED *Look*, an affrighted look.

DAZED *Palled*, as *dazed bread*, *i. e.* dough baked.

DAZED *Meat*, palled by roaſting at a ſlack fire.

To DA'ZZLE [probably of duſſelen, *Du.*] to offend the ſight with too much light.

DEA'CINATED [*deacinatus*, L.] cleanſed from the kernels.

DEA'CON [*Diaconus*, L. of *Διάκω* of *Διακονέω*, *Gr.* to miniſter or ſerve] a miniſter or ſervant in the church, whoſe office is to aſſiſt the prieſt in divine ſervice, and the diſtribution of the holy ſacrament; to inſtruct youth in the catechiſm.

DEA'CONSHIP [of *diaconus*, L. and *ſhip*, an *Engliſh* termination for office] the office or dignity of a deacon.

DEA'CONESSES [in the *Primitive Church*] women of probity, gravity and piety, who were choſen to aſſiſt thoſe of their own ſex in religious concerns.

DEAD [ðeað, *Sax.*] without life; alſo flat, as liquors.

DEAD *mens eyes* [in a *Ship*] ſmall blocks or pulleys, having many holes, but no ſhivers, on which the launcers run.

DEAD *Neap* [with *Mariners*] a low tide.

DEAD *Nettle*, the herb Archangel.

To DEA'DEN [of ðeað, *Sax.*] to take away from the force of a weight, blow, *&c.*

DEAD *water* [with *Mariners*] is the eddy water that is next behind the ſtern of the ſhip, which is ſo termed, becauſe it does not paſs away ſo ſwiftly, as that water does that runs by her ſides; ſo that when a ſhip has a great eddy following her ſtern, they ſay, ſhe makes much dead water.

DEAD *Pledge*, a mortgage, or pawning things for ever, if the money borrowed be not paid at the time agreed on.

DEAD *Reckoning* [with *Navigators*] is that eſtimation, judgment or reckoning that they make where the ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, by rectifying all with allowance for drift, lee-way, *&c.* according to the ſhip's trim.

DEAD *rising* [with *Sailors*] that part of the ſhip that lies aft, between her keel and her floor-timber.

DEAD *ropes* [of a *Ship*] thoſe ropes which do not run in any blocks or pulleys.

DEAD *tops* [in *Husbandry*] a diſeaſe in trees.

DEAD *Water* [*Sea* Term] the eddy water juſt behind the ſtern of the ſhip, ſo called becauſe it does not paſs away ſo ſwiftly as the water by the ſides of it does.

DEA'DLY [of ðeaðlic, *Sax.*] cauſing death.

DEADLY *Feud* [in *Law*] is an unappeaſable hatred, which proceeds ſo far as to ſeek revenge, even by the death of the adverſary.

DEADS [in the *Tin mines*] ſuch parcels of common earth as lie above the ſhelves, which uſually contain the ſhoad.

DEAF [ðeaf, *Sax.*] not having the ſenſe of hearing.

To DEA'FEN [ðeafnian, *Sax.*] to make deaf.

DEA'FISH, ſomething hard of hearing.

DEA'FNESS [ðeafneſſe, *Sax.*] hardneſs or want of the ſenſe of hearing.

DEAFFO'RESTED [in *Law Books*] the being diſcharged from being foreſt, or freed and exempted from foreſt laws.

To DEAL [ðælan, *Sax.*] to trade; alſo to divide or portion out.

DEA'LING [ðæling, *Sax.*] trading; alſo diſtributing.

To DEA'LBATE [*dealbatum*, L.] to whiten, to make white.

DEALBA'TION, a whitening or making white, L.

DEA'LER [of ðælan, *Sax.* to divide] a trader, buyer or ſeller.

A DEA'MBULATORY [*deambulatorium*, L.] a gallery or place to walk in.

DEA'MBULATORY [*deambulatorius*, L.] changeable or moveable.

DEAME'NA [with the *Romans*] a goddeſs ſuppoſed to preſide over menſtruous women.

DEAN [*decanus*, L. δέκαν, Gr.] a dignified clergyman, who is next under the biſhop and chief of the chapter in a cathedral or collegiate church; as dean of *York*, of *Lincoln*, of *St. Paul's*, of *Weſtminſter*.

DEAN *and* CHAPTER, a ſpiritual body corporate, conſiſting of many able perſons, as the dean and his prebendaries.

Rural DEAN, a curate appointed by the biſhop and archdeacon to have juriſdiction over other miniſters and pariſhes adjoining to his own.

DEA'NRY [ðiaconſtic, *Sax.*] the juriſdiction of a dean.

DEA'NSHIP [*diaconatus*, L.] the office or dignity of a dean.

DEAN's *Apple*, a fruit much eſteemed in *Devonſhire*.

DEAN's *Pear*, the *Michael Pear*.

DEAR [of dýran, *Sax.* to account dear to himſelf] valuable, precious.

DEAR [ðeor, *Sax.*] coſting a great price; alſo indeared.

DEA'RNESS [of ðeorneſſe, *Sax.*] coſtlineſs, &c.

DEARTH [of ðeorð, *Sax.*] great ſcarcity of food.

DEARTICULA'TION. ſee *Diarthroſis*.

To DEA'RTUATE [*deartuatum*, L.] to diſjoint, quarter or cut in pieces; to diſmember.

DEATH [ðeað, *Sax.*] a privation of life, which is conſidered in the ſeparation of the ſoul from the body.

DEATH [with *Phyſicians*] is defined a total ſtoppage of the circulation of the blood, and the ceſſation of the animal and vital functions, which follow thereupon, as *reſpiration*, *ſenſation*, &c.

DEATH WATCH, a ſmall inſect noted for making a ticking noiſe like the beats of a watch, which the common people take to be the preſage of death.

DEATHLESS [ðeaðleaſ, *Sax.*] immortal.

DEATHLESNESS [ðeaðleaſneſſe, *Sax.*] immortality.

To DEAU'RATE [*deauratum*, L.] to gild or lay over with gold.

DEAURA'TION [with *Apothecaries*] the gilding of pills to prevent ill taſtes.

DEBACCHA'TION, a raging or madneſs, *L.*

To DEBA'R [probably of *debarrer*, F.] to ſhut out, to keep from, to hinder.

DEBA'RBED [*debarbatus*, L.] having his beard cut or pulled off.

To DEBA'RK [of *debarquer*, F.] to diſembark.

DEBA'RRED [of *debarré*, F.] hindered or kept from.

To DEBA'SE [*debaiſer*, F.] to bring down, to humble; alſo to diſparage; alſo to make coin of a metal mix'd with a baſer or too much alloy.

DEBA'SEMENT [*abaiſſement*, F.] a being brought low.

DEBA'TABLE [of *debate*, F.] that may be diſputed.

DEBA'TE [*debate*, F.] diſpute; alſo quarrel, ſtrife.

To DEBATE [*débâtre*, F.] to diſpute, to argue deliberately on a matter.

DEBA'TEFUL, contentious, &c.

DEBAU'CH [*debauché*, F.] riotouſneſs, banquetting, drunkenneſs.

To DEBAU'CH [*debaucher*, F.] to corrupt a perſon's manners; alſo to mar or ſpoil; alſo to ſeduce and vitiate a woman.

DEBAU'CHERY [*debauche*, F.] diſorder, incontinency, revelling, drunkenneſs, licentiouſneſs.

DEBAU'CHED [*debauché*, F.] lewd, incontinent.

A DEBAUCHE'E [*un debauché*, F.] a riotous perſon.

DEBELLA'TION, an overcoming or bringing under by war, L.

DE BENE ESSE [*Law* Phraſe] as to take a thing *de bene eſſe*, *i. e.* take it or allow of it for the preſent, till the affair ſhall come to be more fully debated and examined, and then to ſtand or fall according to the merit of the thing in its own nature.

DEBE'NTURE, a bill drawn upon the publick, or a kind of writing in the nature of a bond, to charge the common wealth to ſecure the ſoldier, ſeaman, creditor or his aſſigns, the ſum due, upon auditing the accounts of his arrears.

DEBE'NTURE [in the *Exchequer* and *King's houſe*] a writing given to the ſervants for the payment of their wages, &c.

DEBENTURE [in *Traffick*] is the allowance of cuſtom paid inward, which a merchant draws back upon the exportation of the goods which were before imported.

DE'BET [*he oweth*] a term uſed of that which remains unpaid, after an account has been ſtated.

DEBET *and* SOLET, a writ of right, as if a man ſue for any thing, which is now denied, and hath been enjoyed by himſelf and his anceſtors before him, *L.*

DEBI'LE [*debilis*, L.] weak, feeble.

To DEBI'LITATE [*debilitatum*, L.] to weaken.

Eſſential DEBI'LITIES *of a Planet* [with *Aſtrologers*] is when a planet is in its detriment, fall or peregrine.

Accidental DEBILITIES *of a Planet* [with *Aſtrologers*] is when a planet is in the 6th, 8th or 12th houſes; or combuſt, &c. ſo that by each of theſe circumſtances it is ſaid to be more or leſs afflicted, and *to have ſo many, or ſo few debilities*.

DEBI'LITUDE [*debilitudo*, L.] debility, weakneſs.

DEBI'LITY [*debilitas*, L.] feebleneſs, infirmity, weakneſs.

DEBI'LITY [with *Phyſicians*] a weakneſs that proceeds from ſwooning, fainting, hunger, or ſome other indiſpoſition; or it is a relaxation of the ſolids, which induces weakneſs and fainting.

DE'BITO, a writ where a man owes another a ſum of money for goods ſold, *L.*

DEBOI'ST [probably of *debauché*, F.] debauched, lewd, riotous.

DEBOI'STNESS, debauchedneſs, &c.

DEBONNAI'R [*debonnaire*, F.] courteous, affable, good-natured, of a ſprightly air.

DEBONNAI'RITY } [*debonnaireté*, F.] good humour,
DEBONNAI'RNESS } courteouſneſs, affability, &c.

DEBOSHE'E [*un* or *une debauché*, F.] a debauched, diſſolute perſon, a lewd wretch, a looſe liver.

DEBRUI'SED [in *Heraldry*] imports the grievous reſtraint of any animal, who is debarred of its natural freedom by any of the ordinaries being laid over it.

DEBT [*dette*, F. of *debitum*, L.] that which is due from one man to another.

DEBT [in *Law*] is a writ that lies upon default of payment of a ſum of money due.

DE'BTOR [*debitor*, L.] one who is indebted to another.

DEBULLI'TION, a bubbling or boiling over, L.

DECACU'MINATED [*decacuminatus*, L.] having the tops lopped off.

DECADE [δεκάς, *Gr*] the number of ten, as the *Decades* of *Livy*, *i. e.* the ten books of his hiſtory, *L.*

DECA'DENCY [*decadence*, F. *decidentia*, of *decidere*, L. to fall down] a falling down, decay, ruin.

DE'CAGON [δεκάγωνος, of δέκα ten, and γωνία, *Gr.* a corner.]

DE'CAGON [with *Geometricians*] a figure of ten ſides or polygons, forming ten angles.

Regular DE'CAGON [in *Fortification*] a fortified town that has ten ſides and as many angles, or ten baſtions; the angles of which are all equal one to another.

DE'CALOGUE [δεκάλογος, of δέκα ten, and λόγος a word] the ten commandments.

DECA'MERON [δεκάμερον, of δέκα and μέρος a part] a volume of writing divided into ten books.

To DECA'MP [*decamper*, F.] to go from, to break up the camp; to march off from an encampment.

DECA'MPMENT [*decampement*, F.] a marching from or breaking up a camp.

DE'CANATE } [in *Aſtrology*] is ten degrees attributed
DECU'RY } to ſome planet, in which, when it is, it is ſaid to have one dignity.

To DECA'NT [*decantare*, L.] to pour liquor off from the lees or dregs.

DECANTA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the pouring the clear part of any liquor by gentle inclination, ſo that it may be without any ſediment or dregs.

DECA'NTER, a flint bottle to hold wine, beer, &c. to be poured out into a drinking-glaſs.

DECA'PILLATED [*decapillatus*, L.] having the hair pulled or fallen off.

To DECA'PITATE [*decapitatum*, L.] to take off the head.

DECAPITE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies that the beaſt has the head cut off ſmooth, and is different from erazed, which is when the head is as it were torn off, leaving the neck ragged, F.

To DECA'PULATE [*decapulatum*, L.] to empty or pour out of one thing into another.

DECA'STICK [of δέκα ten, and στίχος a verſe] an epigram or ſtanza conſiſting of ten verſes.

DECA'STYLE [*decaſtylus*, L. of δεκάστυλος, Gr.] that has ten pillars.

DECATO'RTHOMA [with *Phyſicians*] a medicine made of ten ingredients.

DECA'Y [*decadence*, F.] waſting, ruinous ſtate.

To DECAY [*decadere*, Ital. of *decidere*, L.] to fail, to fall to ruin, to grow worſe, to wither.

To DECEA'SE [*decedere*, L.] to die a natural death.

A DECEASE [*deceſſus*, L.] a natural death.

DECEA'SED [*deceàé*, F. *deceſſus*, L.] dead.

DECE'DENT [*decedens*, L.] departing, going away.

DECEI'T [*deceptio*, L.] a deceit, a ſubtle, wily ſhift.

DECEI'TFUL [of *decipere*, L. and *full*] not according to appearance.

DECEI'TFULNESS [of *deceptio*, L.] falſe dealing, deceiving, &c.

DECEI'VABLE [*deceptilis*, L.] eaſy to be, or that may be deceived.

DECEI'VABLENESS [of *deceptilis*, L.] deceitful quality.

To DECEI'VE [*decipere*, L. *decevoir*, F.] to beguile, to impoſe upon, to cheat or cozen.

DECEI'VED [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to be deceived upon a demivolt of one or two treads; when working, as for inſtance, to the right, and not having yet furniſhed above half the demivolt, he's preſs'd one time or motion forwards with the inner leg, and then is put to a repriſe upon the left, in the ſame cadence.

DECE'MBER [of *decem*, L. ten] ſo called becauſe it is the tenth month from *March*, when the *Romans* began their year.

DECE'MBER [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a man with a horrid aſpect, clad in a ſhagged rug; with three or four night-caps upon his head, and over them a *Turkiſh* turbant; his noſe red, and beard hung with icicles; at his back a bundle of holly and ivy, holding in furred mittins a goat.

DECE'MPEDAL [*decempedalis*, L.] ten feet long.

DECEM TALES [*Law* Term] a ſupply of ten men impannelled upon a jury, in the room of others, who did not appear, or who were challenged as not indifferent perſons, L.

DECE'MVIRAL *Laws*, the laws of the 12 tables.

DECE'MVIRATE, the office of the *Decemviri*.

DECE'MVIRI [among the *Romans*] ten magiſtrates elected to govern the common-wealth, inſtead of conſuls; theſe had an abſolute power; but abuſing it, they were baniſhed, and their eſtates confiſcated, L.

DECE'NNIAL [*decennalis*, L.] belonging to, or that laſts ten years.

DECENNA'LIA *Feſta*, feſtivals which the *Roman* emperors held every tenth year of their reign, with ſacrifices, games, largeſſes to the people, &c.

DECENNOVA'LIS *circulus*. See *Cycle*.

DE'CENT [*decens*, L.] becoming, beſeeming, F.

DE'CENTNESS } [*decence*, F. *decentia*, L.] comeli-
DE'CENCY } neſs, ſeemlineſs.

DECE'PTIBLE [*deceptilis*, L.] eaſy to be deceived.

DECE'PTION, beguiling, deceiving, deceit, fraud, L.

DECEPTIO'NE, a writ lying againſt a man, who deceitfully does any thing in the name of another, for one who receives damage or hurt thereby.

DECE'PTIVE [*deceptivus*, L.] deceiving, deceitful.

DECE'PTORY [*deceptorius*, L.] deceitful.

DECE'PTURE [*deceptura*, L.] fraud, deceit.

DECE'RPT [*decerptus*, L.] cropped off.

DECE'RPTIBLE [of *decerpere*, L.] that may be cropped off.

DECE'RPTION, a plucking or cropping off, L.

DECERTA'TION, a contending or ſtriving for, L.

DECE'SSION [*deceſſio*, L.] a departing or going away.

To DECI'DE [*decidere*, L.] to conclude an affair or buſineſs, to bring it to iſſue; to agree or make up a difference.

DE'CIDENCE [*decidentia*, L.] a falling down, off, or away; alſo a tendency to any diſtemper.

DECI'DUOUS [*deciduus*, L.] apt or ready to fall; a term uſed of flowers and ſeeds in plants.

DECI'DUOUSNESS [of *deciduus*, L.] aptneſs to fall.

DECIES *tantum* [in *Law*] *i. e.* ten times as much. A writ lying againſt a juror (who has been bribed to give his verdict) for the recovery of ten times as much as he took.

DECI'LE [with *Aſtronomers*] a new aſpect invented by *Kepler*, when two planets are diſtant 36 degrees.

DE'CIMAL [of *decima*, L. tenths] of or conſiſting of ten or tenth parts.

DECIMAL *Arithmetick*, an art treating of fractions, whoſe denominators are in a decuple, continued geometrical progreſſion, as 10, 100, 1000, &c.

DECIMAL *Fraction*, is a fraction which has for its denominator 1 with a cypher, or cyphers annexed, as

$$\frac{1\,2\,3\,4}{1\,0\,0\,0\,0} \qquad \frac{3\,4\,5\,6}{1\,0\,0\,0\,0}$$

DECIMAL *Chain* [for *Surveying*] a chain divided decimally, or into an hundred equal Parts, marks being put at every ten, for meaſuring of lands.

DECIMAL *Scales*, flat rules or ſcales divided decimally.

DECIMA'TION [among the *Romans*] a taking every tenth ſoldier by lot, and puniſhing him with death, &c. for an example to the reſt; alſo a gathering of tithes.

DECIMATION [in the time of the civil wars in *England*] the ſequeſtring the tenth part of a man's eſtimation.

DE'CIMIS *Solvendis*, &c. a writ that lay againſt thoſe who had farmed the priors altens lands of the king, for the rector of the pariſh to recover tithes by them.

DECE'NNIERS } thoſe who had the juriſdiction over
DE'CINERS } ten friburghs, for keeping the king's peace.

To DECI'PHER [*dechiffrer*, F.] to find out the meaning of a letter, &c. written in cyphers or private characters; alſo to penetrate into the bottom of a difficult affair.

DECIRCINA'TION [of *decircinare*, L.] a drawing a circle with a pair of compaſſes.

DECI'SION, a determining or deciding an Affair in debate, F. of *L.*

DECI'SIVE } [*deciſive*, F.] deciding, determining;
DECI'SORY } fit or able to determine a controverſy or any thing in debate.

DECI'SIVENESS [of *deciſif*, F.] deciſive property.

DECKS [in a *Ship*] are either firſt, ſecond or third, beginning from the loweſt upwards.

Half DECK [in a *great Ship*] a deck which reaches from the main maſt to the ſtern.

Quarter DECK, reaches from the ſteerage aloft to the maſter's round-houſe.

Spare DECK [in a *Ship*] is the uppermoſt deck of all that lies between the main maſt and the miſſen; and is alſo called the *Orlope*.

To raiſe a DECK [*Sea Term*] is to put it up higher.

To ſink a DECK [*Sea Term*] is to lay it lower.

A Cambering DECK [in a *Ship*] a deck riſing higher in the middle than at each end.

A Fluſh DECK, *fore and aft*, a deck that lies upon a right line without any fall.

To DECK [decken, Du.] to adorn, trim, or ſet off.

To DECLAI'M [*declamare*, L.] to make publick ſpeeches as an orator; to inveigh againſt.

DECLAMA'TION, a feigned diſcourſe or ſpeech made in publick, and in the tone and manner of an orator. *Declamation* among the *Greeks* was become the art of ſpeaking indifferently upon all ſubjects, and all ſides of a queſtion;

a ma-

a making a thing appear juſt that was unjuſt, and triumphing over the beſt and ſoundeſt reaſons, *L.*

DECLA'MATORY [*declamatorius*, L.] pertaining to a declamation.

DECLARA'TION, a declaring, ſetting forth or ſhewing; alſo a publick order or proclamation, *F.* of *L.*

DECLARA'TION [in *Law*] is a ſhewing in writing the complaint or grief of the plaintiff againſt the defendant.

DECLA'RATIVE } [*declarativus*, L.] ſerving or tend-
DECLA'RATORY } ing to declare, *L.*

DECLA'RABLE [*declarabilis*, L.] that may be declared.

To DECLA'RE [*declarare*, L.] to manifeſt, publiſh, or ſhew; to make plain or known; alſo to denounce or proclaim; alſo to open one's mind or thoughts, to tell.

DECLE'NSION [*declinatio*, L. *declinaiſon*, F.] the varying of nouns according to Grammar.

DECLENSION [of a *Diſeaſe*] is when the diſtemper being come to its height, ſenſibly abates.

DECLENSION [in *Manners*] a growing looſer in manners, a corruption of morals.

DECLINA'TION, a bowing down; a decaying; a declining, *L.*

North or *South* DECLINATION *of any Star or Part of Heaven* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the diſtance of the ſtar, *&c.* from the Equator, accordingly as it declines Northwards or Southwards.

True or *Real* DECLINATION *of a Planet* [with *Aſtron.*] is the diſtance of its true place from the Equator.

DECLINATION *apparent* [*Aſtronomy*] is the diſtance of the apparent place of a planet from the Equator.

DECLINATION [of the *Sun*] is the diſtance of the parallel to the Equator, which the ſun runs any day from the Equator, and on a globe this diſtance is marked on the meridian.

DECLINATION *of the Mariners Compaſs*, is the variation of it from the true meridian of any place.

DECLINATION *of a Wall or Plane* [in *Dialling*] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the true vertical circle, if it be accounted from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*; or elſe between the meridian of the plane if it be accounted from *North* to *South*.

DECLINA'TOR, a mathematical inſtrument for taking the declination of the ſtars.

DECLI'NATORY, a box fill'd with a compaſs and needle for taking the declination of walls, *&c.* for placing of ſun dials.

To DECLI'NE [*declinare*, L. *decliner*, F.] to bow down, to avoid or ſhun, to refuſe, to decay or abate.

DECLI'NING [*declinans*, L.] leaning or bowing downwards, or moving from.

DECLI'NING *Dial*, one whoſe plane does not fall directly under any of the four cardinal points of the heaven.

DECLI'VIS *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a large muſcle of the belly, which takes its riſe from the lower edge of the 6th, 7th, and 8th ribs, *&c.* and deſcends obliquely from the *ſerratus inferior poſticus*, and is inſerted into the *Linea alba*, and the *Os Pubis*, or *Share Bone*, L.

DECLI'VITY [*declivitas*, L.] ſteepneſs downwards.

DECLI'VOUS [*declivis*, L.] ſteep downwards.

DECO'CT [*decoctum*, L.] to ſeeth or boil well.

DECO'CTIBLE [*decoctibilis*, L.] eaſy to be ſodden.

DECO'CTION, a boiling or ſeething, alſo a medicinal liquor or diet-drink made of herbs, roots, *&c.* boiled.

DECO'CTIVE [*decoctivus*, L.] eaſily ſodden.

DECO'CTURE [*decoctura*, L.] a decoction, a broth or liquor wherein things have been boiled.

DECOLLA'TION, a cutting off the head, a beheading, *L.*

DECOLORA'TION, a ſtaining or marring the colour, *L.*

DECOMPO'SITE } [*decompoſitum*, L. *un decompoſé*, F.]
DECO'MPOUND } a word compoſed of more than two words, as Indiſpoſition.

DECOMPO'SITE [in *Pharmacy*] is when a phyſical compoſition is increaſed or augmented in the number of ingredients.

DECOMPOSI'TION [with *Apothecaries*] is the reduction of a body into the parts or principles that it is compoſed or conſiſts of.

DECO'RAMENT [*decoramentum*, L.] an ornament, an adorning.

DE'CORATED [*deceratus*, L. *decoré*, F.] beautified, adorned.

DECORA'TION, an adorning, ornament or imbelliſhment, *F.* of *L.*

DECORA'TIONS [with *Architects*] ornaments in churches or other publick edifices, or thoſe things that inrich a building, triumphant arch, *&c.*

DE'COROUS } [*decoroſus*, L.] fair and lovely, beauti-
DECORO'SE } ful, graceful, comely.

DECORTICA'TION, the pulling off the outward bark of trees; alſo the pulling or unhuſking of roots, *&c.* L.

DECO'RUM, that decency, good order, good grace, which it becomes every man to obſerve in all his actions.

DECORUM [in *Architecture*] is the ſuiting and proportioning all the parts of a building, ſo as will beſt become the ſituation and deſign, *i. e.* different proſpects are to be choſen for ſeveral parts of a building, according to the nature of the place, *&c.* and there muſt be different diſpoſitions and proportions for a palace to that of a church.

DECOUPLE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies uncoupled, *i. e.* parted or ſevered, as a *Chevron decouple*, is a chevron that wants ſo much of it toward the point, that the two ends ſtand at a diſtance one from another, being parted and uncoupled, *F.*

DECO'URS } [in *Heraldry*] ſee *Decrement.*
DECRE'SSANT }

To DECOY' [prob. of Hoy, *Dut.*] to allure, entice or draw in.

A DECOY, a place made fit for catching of wild fowl; alſo a lure, allurement or wheedle.

A DECOY DUCK, a duck which flies abroad, and decoys others into the place where they become a prey.

To DECREA'SE [*decreſcere*, L.] to grow leſs, to decay.

A DECREA'SE [*decrementum*, L. *decroiſſement*, F.] a growing leſs; alſo the wane of the moon.

To DECREE [*decretum*, Sup of *decernere* L.] to appoint or ordain; alſo to determine or reſolve.

A DECREE [*decretum*, L. *decret*, F.] an order or ſtatute, a purpoſe or reſolution.

DECREE'S } a volume of the Canon Law, collected
DECRE'TALS } by *Gratian*, a monk of the order of St. *Benedict*.

DE'CREMENT [*decrementum*, L.] decreaſe or waſte.

DE'CREMENT [in *Blazonry*] is uſed to ſignify the wane of the moon, from the full to the new, and then faces to the left ſide of the eſcutcheon.

DE'CREMENT [in the *Univerſities*] fees paid by the ſcholars for damaging or ſpoiling any thing uſed by them.

DECRE'PID [*decrepitus*, L. *decrepit*, F.] worn out with age, ſo as to walk ſtooping, *&c.*

To DECRE'PITATE [of *de* and *crepitatum*, L.] to reduce to powder, to make a crackling noiſe.

DECREPITA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the crackling noiſe which ariſes from ſalt being thrown into an enlarged earthen pot, when it has been heated red hot over the fire.

DECRE'SCENT [*decreſcens*, L.] decreaſing, growing leſs, wearing away.

DECRE'SSANT } [in *Heraldry*] the wane or decreaſe
DE'CREMENT } of the moon.

DECRE'TAL [*decretalis*, L.] of or pertaining to decrees.

DECRETAL, a reſcript or letter of a pope, whereby ſome point or queſtion in the eccleſiaſtical law, is ſolved or determined, *F.*

DECRE'TALS, the ſecond of the three volumes of the canon law; which contains the decretal epiſtles of popes, from *Alexander* III. to *Gregory* IX; alſo a ſtile given to the letters of popes.

DECRE'TORY [*decretorius*, L.] ſerving to decree, or abſolutely to decide.

A DE'CRETORY [*decretorium*, L.] a definitive ſentence.

DECRUSTA'TION, an uncruſting or taking away the uppermoſt cruſt of any thing, *L.*

To DECRY' [*decrier*, *F.*] to cry down, to ſpeak ill of.

DECU'MBITURE [of *decumbere*, L. to lie down] a lying down, a being ſeized with a diſeaſe, ſo as to be forced to take to the bed.

DECUMBITURE [with *Aſtrologers*] a ſcheme of the heavens erected for the moment the diſeaſe invades, or confines a perſon to his bed-chamber, *&c.* by which figure they pretend to find out the nature of the diſeaſe, the parts afflicted, the prognoſticks of recovery or death.

DECUMBITURE [with *Phyſicians*] is when a diſeaſe has ſeized a man ſo violently that he is conſtrained to take his bed.

DECUPELA'TION, a decanting or pouring off the cleat part of any liquor, by inclination or ſtooping the veſſel to one ſide, ſo that the liquor may not have any dregs or ſettlement.

DECU'PLE [*decuplex*, L.] ten-fold.

DECU'RIO [among the *Romans*] the chief or commander of a *decury*, both in the army and in the college, or aſſembly of the people, *L.*

DECURIO *Municipalis*, a ſenator in the *Roman* colonies.

DECU'RSION, a running down, a courſe, *L.*

DECURTA'TION, the cutting or making ſhort, L.

DE'CURY [*decuria*, L.] ten perſons under one commander or chief.

DECUSSA'TION, a cutting a-croſs, or in the form of a letter X or ſtar-wiſe.

DECUSSA'TION [in *Opticks*] the croſſing of any two lines, rays, *&c.* when they meet in a point, and then proceed apart from one another.

DECUSSO'RIUM [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument with which the skin call'd *Dura Mater* being preſs'd upwards is joined to the skull, ſo that the corrupt matter gathered between the ſcull and the *Dura Mater* may be let out by a hole made with a trepan, L.

DEDALE'AN [of *Dedalus*, L.] perplexed, intricate; alſo artificial.

DEDBA'NNA [ꝺæꝺbanna, of ꝺæꝺ an act, and banna, *Sax.* murder] an actual committing of murder or manſlaughter.

DEDE'CORATED [*dedecoratus*, L.] diſhonoured, diſgraced.

DEDECORA'TION, a diſgracing, *&c.* L.

DEDECORO'SE [*dedecoroſus*, L.] full of ſhame and diſhoneſty.

DEDE'COROUS [*dedecorus*, L.] uncomely, unſeemly, diſhoneſt.

DE'DI [*i. e.* I have given] a warranty in law to the feoffee and his heirs.

To DE'DICATE [*dedicatum*, L.] to conſecrate, devote, or ſet apart for holy uſe; alſo to addreſs a book to ſome perſon of worth or merit.

DEDICA'TION, the act of dedicating, L.

DEDICATION *Day*, the feſtival of the dedication of a church, anciently obſerved in every pariſh with ſolemnity and good cheer; moſt of the ancient annual fairs were kept on that day, and firſt aroſe from the concourſe of people on the forementioned occaſions.

DEDICA'TORY [*dedicatorius*, L.] of or pertaining to a dedication.

DEDIGNA'TION, a diſdaining or contemning, L.

DE'DIMUS *Poteſtatem* [*i. e.* we have given power] a writ by which commiſſion is given to a private man for ſpeeding of ſome act before a judge or in court, which is uſually granted when the party concerned is ſo weak that he cannot travel, and is the ſame the civilians call *delegatio*, L.

DE DEONERANDO *pro rata portione*, a writ lying where a man has been diſtrained for rent, which ought to have been paid by others proportionably.

DEDI'TION, a ſurrendring or delivering up a place beſieged, *L.*

DEDITI'TIOUS [*deditivius*, L.] yielding or delivering himſelf up into the power of another.

To DEDU'CE [*deducere*, L.] to draw or lead away one thing from another, to infer.

DEDU'CIBLE [*deducibilis*, L.] that may be deduced or inferred from.

DEDU'CIBLENESS [of *deducibilis*, L.] capableneſs of being deduced.

To DEDU'CT [*deductum*, Sup.] to ſubtract or take away from, to leſſen.

DEDU'CTILE [*deductilis*, L.] eaſy to be deducted.

DEDU'CTION, a deducting; alſo a concluſion, conſequence or inference, *L.*

DEED [ꝺæꝺ, *Sax.*] an action or thing.

DEEDS [in *Com. Law*] writings which contain the effect of a contract or agreement made between man and man.

DEED *Indented* [in *Law*] an *indenture*, a writing cut into dents or notches on the top or ſide, which conſiſts of two or more parts; and in which it is expreſſed that the parties concerned have interchangeably or ſeverally ſet their hands and ſeals to every part of it.

DEED *Poll* } is a ſingle, plain deed unindented, ſhew-
Polled DEED } ing that only one of the parties has put his hand and ſeal to it, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

To DEEM [ꝺeman, *Sax.*] to judge, to think, to ſuppoſe.

DEE'MSTERS } a ſort of judges in the *Iſle of Man*,
DE'MSTERS } elected from among the inhabitants, who decide all controverſies, without any proceſs, writing or charge.

DEEP [ꝺeop, *Sax.*] that has depth; alſo high, great; alſo cunning, ſecret, difficult.

DEEP *Sea Lead*, the lead which is hung at a deep ſea line to ſink it down; at the bottom of which is a coat of white tallow, to bring up gravel-ſhells, ſand, *&c.* to know the difference of the ground.

DEEP *Sea Line* [with *Sailors*] a ſmall line, with which they ſound, to find ground in deep waters, that they may know the coaſt they approach without the ſight of land.

DEE'PNESS [ꝺeopneſſe, *Sax.*] depth.

A DEER [ꝺeor, *Sax.*] a wild beaſt of the chace.

DEER-*Fold*, a fold or park for deer.

DEER-*Hays*, machines for catching deer.

DE'ESIS [*δίησις*, *Gr.*] a beſeeching or entreating.

DEESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure frequently uſed in oratory or poetry, on occaſion either of earneſt intreaty or calling to witneſs; as *Lydia, dic, per omnes te Deos oro.*

DE ESSE'NDO *quietum de tolonia*, *&c.* a writ lying for thoſe that are by privilege freed from the payment of toll.

DE EXPENSIS *Militum*, a writ that requires the ſheriffs to levy ſo much *per diem* for the expences of the knight of the ſhire, during the time he ſerves in parliament, *L.*

DE EXPENSIS *Civium*, *&c.* a writ to levy two ſhillings a day for every citizen and burgeſs, *L.*

To DEFA'CE [*defacer*, F.] to marr or ſpoil; to blot out.

DE FACTO, actually, really, in very deed, L.

DEFAI'T [in *Heraldry*] a beaſt whoſe head is cut off ſmooth, *F.*

DEFA'LLIANCE, a defect or failing, F.

DEFALCATION [in *Gardening*] a pruning or cutting of vines or other trees, *L.*

DEFALCA'TION, a deduction or abating in accounts.

To DEFA'LK [*defalcare*, L.] to cut off, to debate or deduct.

DEFA'MATORY [*deffamatoire*, F.] ſlanderous, abuſive.

To DEFA'ME [*defamare*, L.] to backbite or ſpeak evil of, to ſlander, to diſcredit.

DEFA'TIGABLE [*defatigabilis*, L.] that may be tired or made weary.

DEFA'TIGABLENESS [of *defatigabilis*, L.] aptneſs to be tired.

To DEFA'TIGATE [*defatigatum*, L.] to weary, to tire.

DEFATIGA'TION, fatigue, wearineſs, L.

DEFAU'LT [*defaute*, F.] defect, want, a flaw, an imperfection.

To DEFAULT [*defaute*, of *faute*, F.] to render a perſon liable to ſome forfeit, fine, amercement or puniſhment, by omitting to do ſomething enjoyn'd, or committing ſomething forbid.

DEFAULT [in *Common Law*] an offence in omitting to do what ought to be done.

DEFEA'SANCE } [in *Law*] is a condition which relates
DEFEI'SANCE } to a deed, as an obligation, recognizance or ſtatute, which when it has been performed by the obligator or recogniſer, the act is diſabled and made void, as if it had never been done.

There is this difference between a *proviſo* or a *condition* in deed, and a *defeaſance*, that the former is annexed or inſerted in the deed or grant; but a defeaſance is commonly a deed by itſelf.

To DEFEA'T [*defaire*, F.] to beat, to rout an army; alſo to diſappoint a perſon.

A DEFEAT [*defaite*, F.] an entire overthrow or ſlaughter of ſoldiers.

DEFECA'TION [*defæcatio*, L.] a purging from dregs, a refining.

To DE'FECATE [*defæcatum*, L.] to clear from dregs.

DEFE'CT [*defectus*, L.] blemiſh, failing, imperfection, want.

DEFE'CTION, a failing; alſo a revolving or falling off from either the ſtate or church.

DEFE'CTIVE [*defectivus*, L.] full of defects, faults, imperfect.

DEFE'CTIVENESS [of *defectivus*, L. *defectuoſité*, F.] faultineſs, imperfection.

DEFE'CTIVE *Nouns* [with *Grammar*,] are ſuch as want either a number, a particular caſe, or are indeclinable.

DEFECTIVE *Verb* [with *Grammar*.] a verb which has not all its tenſes.

DEFE'NCE [*defenſio*, L.] guard or protection, ſupport or prop; a maintaining, upholding, juſtifying, F.

DEFENCE [in *Milit. Affairs*] oppoſition, reſiſtance.

Line of DEFENCE *Fichant* [in *Fortif.*] is a right line drawn from the point or vertex of the baſtion to the concourſe of the oppoſite flank with the Courtine.

Line of DEFENCE *Raſant* [in *Fortif.*] is the face of the baſtion continued to the Courtine.

DEFENCE [in *Law*] that reply which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration

is produced, and then to proceed either in his plea or to *imparle*.

DEFE'NCE, protection, countenance, vindication, *F.*

DEFE'NCELESS, not having any defence.

DEFE'NCES [in *Heraldry*] are the weapons of any beast, as the horns of a stag, the paws of a lion, the tusks of a wild boar, *&c.*

DEFENCES [in *Fortification*] are all those works of what sort soever, which cover and defend the opposite posts, as *Flanks*, *Parapets*, &c.

To be in a posture of DEFENCE, is to be provided and in readiness to oppose an enemy.

To DEFE'ND [*defendere*, L.] to stand in defence of, to protect or support, to uphold or bear out, to assert or maintain; also to justify.

To DEFEND [*Ant. Stat.*] to prohibit or forbid.

DEFE'NDABLE [of *defendere*, L. *defendre*, F.] that may be defended.

DEFE'NDANT [*Com. Law* [is he that is sued in an action personal; as *tenant* is one who is sued in an action real.

DEFENDE'MUS [*Law* Word] used in feoffments, which bindeth the dower and his heirs to defend the douce, if any one goes about to lay any servitude on the thing given, other than is contained in the donation.

Se DEFENDE'NDO [*i. e.* in defending himself] a term used when one kills another *in his own defence*, which justifies the fact.

DEFE'NDER *of the Faith*, a title given by pope *Leo* X. to our K. *Henry* VIII. on account of his writing against *Martin Luther*.

DEFE'NDERE *Se* [*Doomsday Book*] to be taxed for a certain quantity of land, *L.*

DEFE'NDERE *Se per Corpus*, &c. [*Old Law*] to offer combat or duel, as an appeal or trial at law.

DEFE'NDERS, in ancient times, dignitaries in church and state to take care of the preservation of the publick weal, to protect the poor and helpless, and maintain the interest and causes of the church.

DEFE'NSA, a park or place fenced in for deer.

DEFE'NSIBLE, that may be defended.

DEFE'NSIBLENESS [of *defensus*, L.] capableness of being defended

DEFE'NSITIVES [with *Surgeons*] bandages, plasters, or the like, used in curing of wounds, to moderate the violence of the pain, impression of the external air, *&c.*

DEFE'NSIVÆ, the lords or earls of the marshes, the defenders or wards of the country.

DEFE'NSIVE } [*defensif*, F.] that which serves to
DEFE'NSITIVE } defend, proper for defence.

DEFE'NSIVES } [with *Physicians*, &c.] medicines
DEFE'NSATIVES } outwardly applied to prevent an inflammation.

IN DEFE'NSO [*Old Law* Term] any meadow ground laid in for hay; or any part of a wood, where cattle were not suffered to run, but were enclosed and fenced up, to secure the growth of the underwood.

DEFE'NSUM [*Old Law*] any enclosure or fenced ground.

To DEFE'R [*deferre*, L.] to delay or put off.

DE'FERENCE, submission, respect, regard; also condescension, compliance.

DE'FERENT [with *Astronomers*] an imaginary orb or circle in the *Ptolemaick* system, which is supposed as it were to carry about the body of the planet. It is the same with *Eccentrick*.

DE'FFERENTS [with *Anatomists*] those vessels of the body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

DEFERVE'SCENCE [of *defervescentia*, L.] a growing cool, an abating.

DEFFAI'T [in *Blazonry*] is used to signify the head of a beast cut off smooth, the same as *Decapite*, which see, *F.*

DEFI'ANCE [*desi* of *defier*, F.] a challenge.

DEFI'CIENCY } [of *deficientia*, L.] defect, co-
DEFI'CIENTNESS } ming short, want, failing.

DEFI'CIENT [*deficiens*, L.] failing, wanting.

DEFICIENT *Hyperbola*, a curve of that denomination, having only one asymptote and two hyperbolical legs, running out infinitely towards the sides of the asymptote, but the contrary ways

DEFI'CIENT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are numbers, all whose parts added together, amount to less than the integer, whose parts they are, as 8, whose parts 1, 2 and 4 make but 7, and so the parts of 16 make but 15, *&c.*

To DEFI'LE [of *de* and *ylan*, *Sax.*] to pollute or corrupt; also to dawb or stain, to deflower or ravish.

To DEFI'LE [*defiler*, F.] to file off, to march file by file.

DEFI'LE } [in *Military Affairs*] a straight, narrow
DEFILEE } lane or passage, through which a company of horse or foot can pass only in file, by making a small front.

To DEFILE, is to reduce an army to a small front, to march thro' a narrow place.

DEFI'LEMENT, a defiling or polluting; also pollution.

To DEFI'NE [*definire*, L.] to declare or explain, to determine or decide; also to appoint.

DE'FINITE [*definitus*, L.] certain, limited or bounded.

DE'FINITENESS [of *definitus*, L. *defini*, F.] certainty, limitedness.

DEFINI'TION, a short and plain description of a thing, with its nature and principal properties; also a decision or determination of an affair; or it is an exact description, explaining a thing by spiritual attributes.

Three things are necessary to make a definition good.

1. It must be universal, *i. e.* it must contain the whole thing desired.

2. It must be proper, it must agree with the thing defined.

3. It must be clearer than the thing defined, *i. e.* it ought to render the idea of it more plain and distinct, and make us (as much as can be) to understand the nature of it, and be serviceable to us to give a reason of its principal properties.

DEFINI'TION [with *Logicians*] an unfolding the essence or being of a thing, by its kind and difference.

DEFINITION [with *Mathemat.*] is an explanation of the terms or words used for explaining the thing treated of.

DEFI'NITIVE [*definitivus*, L.] that serves to define or decide; also decisive, positive, expres.

DEFI'NITIVENESS [of *definitif*, F. *definitivus*, L.] decisiveness, *&c.*

To DEFLA'GRATE [*deflagratum*, L.] to inkindle and burn off in a crucible, a mixture of salt or some mineral body with a sulphureous one, in order to purify the salt, or to make a *Regulus* of a mineral.

DEFLAGRA'TION, a burning or consuming with fire.

DEFLE'CTION, a bending or bowing down; also a turning aside or out of the way, *L.*

DEFLECTION [in *Navigation*] the tending of a ship from her true course, by reason of currents, *&c.* which divert or turn her out of the right way.

DEFLE'XURE [*deflexura*, L.] a bending down, a turning aside or out of the way.

DEFLE'CTION [*of the Rays of Light*] a bending downwards, a turning aside, a property different both from *Reflection* and *Refraction*, the same which is called *Inflection* by Sir *Isaac Newton*.

DEFLORA'TION } ravishing; the taking away a wo-
DEFLO'WERING } man's virginity; also taking away the beauty or lustre of a thing.

To DEFLO'WER [*deflorare*, L.] to ravish, *&c.*

DE'FLUOUS [*defluus*, L.] flowing down, falling, shedding.

DEFLU'VIUM, a flowing down; a falling off as hair, a moulting, *L.*

DEFLUVIUM [among *Botanists*] a disease in trees, whereby they lose their bark. This distemper proceeds from a sharp humour that dissolves the glue, by means of which the bark is fastened to the wood; and sometimes it is occasioned by too great drought, *L.*

DEFLU'XION [with *Physicians*] a flowing down of humours to any inferior part of the body.

DEFO'RCEMENT [in *Law*] a withhol-ding lands or tenements by force from the right owner.

DEFO'RCEUR } [*Law* Term] one who overcomes and
DEFO'RCIANT } casts another out of possession by
DEFO'RSOUR } force, in which respect it differs from a disseisor, who does it without force.

To DEFO'RM [*deformare*, L.] to spoil the form of, to disfigure, to deface.

DEFORMA'TION, a defacing, spoiling the form of, *&c.* L.

DEFO'RMITY } [*deformitas*, L.] uglines, ill-fa-
DEFO'RMEDNESS } vouredness; a displeasing or painful idea, which is excited in the mind on account of some object that wants that uniformity which constitutes beauty.

To DEFRAU'D [*defraudare*, L.] to rob or deprive by a wile or trick, to cozen or cheat; also to deceive or beguile.

To DEFRAY' [*defrayer*, F.] to discharge expences, to bear the charges.

DEFRAY'MENT [of *defrayer*, F.] the payment of expences.

DEFRICA'TION, a rubbing, *L.*

DE'FUNCT [*defunctus*, L.] deceased, dead.

DEFY' [*defier*, F.] to out-brave, to challenge.

DEGE'NERACY [*degeneratio*, L.] a being in a degenerate ſtate and condition.

To DEGE'NERATE [*degeneratum*, L.] to fall from a more noble to a baſer kind; to grow worſe, to corrupt.

DEGE'NERATED [ſpoken of *Plants*] grown wild.

DEGE'NERATENESS [*degeneratio*, L.] degeneracy, a being grown wild, out of kind, *&c.*

DEGENERA'TION, the act of failing or declining from a more perfect or valuable kind or condition to a leſs; to deviate from the virtue of anceſtors.

DE'GENEROUS [*degener*, L.] degenerated, baſe, vile.

DEGLU'TINATED [*deglutinatus*, L.] unglued.

DEGLUTI'TION, a ſwallowing down; that action in living creatures, by which that which is chew'd in the mouth, or any liquor, deſcends into the ſtomach by the motion and contraction of the fibres of the gullet.

DE'GMOS [of Δάκνω, *Gr.* to bite] that gnawing at the upper orifice of the ſtomach, generally called the heart-burn.

To DEGRA'DE [*degrader*, F. of *de* and *gradus*, L.] to put a perſon from his dignity, to deprive him of his office or title.

DEGRADA'TION, a degrading, the act of depriving or ſtripping a perſon for ever of a dignity or degree of honour, *&c.*

DEGRADA'TION [among *Painters*] is the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects in a landskip, ſo that they appear there as they would do to an eye placed at a diſtance from them.



DEGRA'DED [in *Heraldry*, of *gradus*, L. a ſtep] as a croſs degraded is one that has ſteps at each end, as in the figure.

To DE'GRAVATE [*degravatum*, L.] to make heavy, to burden.

DEGREE' [*degré*, F.] ſtep; alſo any ſtate or condition, that is as it were aſcending and deſcending.

DEGREE [with *Aſtron.*] is the 360th part of the circumference of any circle; a degree is divided into 60 parts called *Minutes*, and each *Minute* into 60 parts called *Seconds*, and ſo into *Thirds*, &c. The ſpace of one degree in the heavens is accounted to anſwer to 60 miles on earth.

DEGREE [in *Fortif.*] is a ſmall part of an arch of a circle (the circle containing 360 degrees) which ſerves for the meaſuring the content of the angle, ſo an angle is ſaid to be of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 or 60 degrees, *&c.*

DEGREE [with *Phyſicians*, &c.] is the intenſeneſs or remiſneſs of any quality hot or cold, in any plant, drug, mineral, or mixt body.

Parodick DEGREE [in *Algebra*] is the index or exponent of any power; ſo in numbers, 1 is the parodick degree, or exponent of the root or ſide; 2. of the ſquare, 3. of the cube, *&c.*

DEGREES *of Fire* [with *Chymiſts*] are accounted four. The firſt is the moſt gentle heat of all, made only by two or three coals; the 2d a degree of heat juſt to warm the veſſel ſenſibly, made by four or five coals, and ſo that a man may endure his hand upon it for ſome time; the 3d is when there is heat ſufficient to make a veſſel containing five or ſix quarts of water boil; the 4th degree is as great a heat as can poſſibly be made in a furnace: But all theſe degrees of heat admit of ſome variations, according to the particular circumſtances of the operations, furnace, veſſels, quantity of matter to be heated, *&c.*

DEGUSTA'TION, a taſting, a touching with the lips.

DEHO'RS, the outſide of a thing, *F.*

DEHORS [in *Fortif.*] all ſorts of ſeparate out-works, as crown-works, half moons, horn-works, ravelins, made for the ſecurity of a place.

To DEHO'RT [*dehortari*, L.] to diſſuade, to adviſe to the contrary.

DEHORTA'TION, a diſſuaſion, *L.*

DEI'CIDES [*i. e.* God-killers, of *Deus* and *cædes*, L.] a title given to the *Jews* upon account of their killing our Saviour, *L.*

DEIFICA'TION, a making a God of a perſon.

To DE'IFY } [*deifier*, F. of *Deus*, L. a god, and *fa-*
To DE'IFIE } *cere*, to make, L.] to make a god of one.

To DEJE'CT [*dejectum*, Sup. *L.*] to caſt down, to afflict, to ſink the ſpirits.

DEJE'CTEDNESS } [*dejectio*, L.] a caſting down, a
DEJE'CTION } lowneſs of ſpirits.

DEJECTION [with *Aſtrol.*] ſaid of the planets, when in their detriment, *i. e.* when they have loſt their force or influence by reaſon of being in oppoſition to ſome other, which check and contract them.

DEJECTION [with *Phyſicians*] the art of ejecting or evacuating the excrements by means of the periſtaltick motion of the guts.

DEJERA'TION, a taking a ſolemn oath, *L.*

DEI JUDICIUM [*i. e.* the judgment of God, ſo called, becauſe it was accounted an appeal to God for the juſtice of a cauſe; and that the deciſion was according to the appointment of divine promiſe] the old *Saxon* manner of trial by *Ordeal.*

To DEIGN [*daigner*, F.] to vouchſafe kindly, to grant graciouſly or mercifully.

DEINCLI'NERS [in *Dialling*] ſuch dials as both decline and incline, or recline at the ſame time.

To DEI'NTEGRATE [*deintegratum*, L.] to ſpoil, to take from the whole, to diminiſh.

DEI'PAROUS [*deiparus*, L. of *deus* a God, and *pario*, to bring forth, *L.*] that beareth or bringeth forth a god.

DEIPNOSO'PHISTS [of Δεῖπνον a ſupper, and σοφιστὴς a ſophiſter, *Gr.*] a company of wiſe men or philoſophers who uſed to hold diſcourſes at eating.

DEIS [in ſome *Engliſh Monaſteries*] a name anciently given to the upper table.

DE'ISM [*deiſme*, F. of *Deus* God, *L.*] the belief of deiſts.

DEI'STICAL [of *deiſte*, F. of *deus*, L.] of deiſm or deiſts.

DEI'STICALNESS [of *deiſte*, F. *deus*, L.] deiſtical principles.

DE'ISTS [of *Deus*, L. God] a ſect among the chriſtians of moſt or all denominations, who believe there is one God, a providence, the immortality of the ſoul, virtue and vice, rewards and puniſhments; but reject revelation, and believe no more than what natural light diſcovers to them, and believe no other article of the chriſtian religion or any other.

DE'ITIES [*deitas*, L. Θεότης, *Gr.*] of theſe the *Greeks* had a great number, and alſo the *Romans* of gods, goddeſſes, and demi-gods, even to the number of ſeveral thouſands having a deity for every thing. This multiplicity of deities was for the ſatisfaction of the ignorant people, who could not comprehend how one and the ſame deity could be diffuſed through all the parts of the univerſe; and therefore many gods were deviſed. The chief of theſe were *Jupiter* the god of thunder, *Juno* of riches, *Venus* of beauty, *Mars* of war, *Minerva* of wiſdom, *Apollo* of phyſick, *Mercury* of eloquence, *Neptune* of the ſea, *Saturn* of time, *Bacchus* of wine, *Diana* of hunting, *Veſta* of earth, *Victoria* of victory, *Cupid* of love, *Nemes* of revenge, the *Furies* of puniſhment, the *Parcæ* of deſtiny, *Fortuna* of fortune, the *Indigetes*, the *Virtues*, to whom were erected temples, as *Peace*, *Concord*, &c. the *Semones* or half men, *&c.* and each god had his particular ſacrifice; as the bull to one, the ram to another, *&c.* to each of theſe was aſſigned his particular bird; as the eagle to *Jupiter*, the raven to *Apollo*, &c.

They had alſo their particular trees, *Jupiter* had the oak, and *Apollo* the laurel, *&c.*

They had alſo proper creatures to draw their chariots; as *Jupiter*, *Sol*, &c. horſes, *Juno* peacocks, *&c.*

They had alſo their particular arms; as *Jupiter* had a thunder-bolt, *Mars* a ſword, *Saturn* a ſcythe, *Minerva* her lance, *Mercury* his caduceus, *Bacchus* his thyrſus, *Hercules* his club, and *Vulcan* his tongs.

DEIVIRI'LE [among *School Divines*] is a term uſed to ſignify ſomething both divine and human, of *Deus* God, and *Virilis* pertaining to man.

DEJUGA'TION, an unyoaking, *L.*

DELACERA'TION, a tearing in pieces, *L.*

DELACRYMA'TION, falling down of the humours, the wateriſhneſs of the eyes, or a weeping much, *L.*

DELACTA'TION, a weaning from the breaſt, *L.*

DELA'PSED [*delapſus*, L.] ſliding or ſlidden down, *L.*

DELA'PSION, a ſliding, ſlipping or falling down.

DELA'PSION [with *Phyſicians*] a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, guts, *&c.*

DELA'SSIBLE [*delaſſibilis*, L.] that may be tired.

DELASSA'TION, a tiring or wearying, *L.*

DELA'TION, a private accuſation, *L.*

DELA'TOR, an informer or accuſer, *L.*

To DELAY' [*delayer*, F.] to defer or put off from day to day, or time to time.

A DELAY [*delai*, F.] a put off, a ſtop or ſtay.

DELA'YED *Wine*, wine mingled with water.

DELE'CTABLE [*delectabilis*, L.] delightful, pleaſant.

DELE'CTABLENESS, delightfulneſs, pleaſantneſs.

DELECTA'NEOUS [*delectaneus*, L.] delightſome, pleaſant.

DELECTA'TION, delight or pleaſure, F. of *L.*

To DE'LEGATE [*delegare*, L.] to depute or appoint by extraordinary commiſſion, certain judges to hear and determine a particular cauſe.

DE'LEGATE [*delegatus*, L.] one appointed, as a *Judge Delegate*, or one that is commiſſioned to execute judgment in the place of an eccleſiaſtical or civil judge.

DE'LEGATES, are commiſſioners of appeal, appointed by the king under the great ſeal in caſes of appeals from the eccleſiaſtical court.

DELEGA'TION, an appointment of delegates or commiſſioners to take cognizance of particular cauſes.

DELEGATION [*Civil Law*] is when a debtor appoints one who is a debtor to him, to anſwer a creditor in his place.

To DE'LE } To DELE'TE } [of *delere*, L.] to blot out.

DELETE'RIOUS *Medicines*, are ſuch as are of a poiſonous quality.

DELE'TERY [*deleterius*, L.] deadly, deſtructive.

DELE'TION, a blotting out; alſo a deſtroying, *L.*

DELETE'RIUM, [prob. of ϐλάπτω, *Gr.* to hurt] any thing that is of a deadly poiſonous or miſchievous quality.

DELF [of delꝑan, *Sax.* to delve or dig] a mine or quarry.



DELF [in *Heraldry*] a ſquare born in the middle of an eſcutcheon, ſuppoſed to repreſent a ſquare ſod or turf; an abatement of honour belonging to one that has revoked his challenge or eaten his words. See the eſcutcheon.

DELF *of Coals*, coals lying in veins before they are digged up.

DELI'ACAL *Problem*, a famous problem among the ancient mathematicians about doubling the cube.

DELIBATED [*delibatus*, L.] taſted.

DELI'BERATIVE [*deliberativus*, L.] belonging to deliberation.

DELI'BERATIVE *Rhetorick*, is that which is employed in proving a thing, or convincing an aſſembly of it, in order to induce them to put it in execution.

To DELI'BERATE [*deliberatum*, L.] to weigh in mind, to ponder upon; alſo to conſult, to debate.

DELIBERA'TION } DELI'BERATENESS } a conſulting, *&c.* *L.*

DELIBRA'TION, a pilling or taking off the bark, *L.*

DE'LICACY } DE'LICATENESS } [*delicia*, *delicateſſe*, F.] daintineſs, niceneſs, tenderneſs.

DE'LICATE [*delicatus*, L.] dainty, neat, nice, tender.

DE'LICATUDE [*delicatudo*, L.] delicioufneſs.

DELICIOUSNESS [of *delicioſus*, L.] ſweetneſs in taſte, *&c.*

DELICIO'SITY [*delicioſitas*, L.] delicioufneſs.

DELICIO'SE } DELI'CIOUS } [*delicioſus*, L.] very delicious or ſweet.

DELI'GHT [*delictum*, L.] an offence.

DELIGA'TION, a ſwathing, a bandage of any kind, *L.*

DELIGATION [in *Surgery*] that part of the art that concerns binding up of wounds, ulcers, broken bones, *&c.*

To DELI'GHT [*delectare*, L.] to afford delight; alſo to take pleaſure in.

DELIGHT [*delectatio*, L. *deleite*, Span. *delice*, F.] delectation, pleaſure, joy.

DELI'GHTFULNESS } DELI'GHTSOMNESS } [of *deliciæ*, L. *delice*, F. and ſulneſſe, *Sax.*] very pleaſant.

DELI'NEATED [*delineatus*, L.] drawn as with the outlines, pourtray'd, repreſented by draught or picture.

DELINEA'TION, the making of a rude draught, F. of L.

DELI'NIMENT [*delinimentum*, L.] a mitigating or aſſwaging.

DELI'NQUENCY [*delinquentia*, L.] a failing in one's duty, an offending, faultineſs.

DELI'NQUENT [*delinquens*, L.] a criminal, an offender.

DELIQUA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the preparing of things melted upon the fire.

DELI'QUIUM, a draining or pouring out; alſo defect, loſs, want; ſwooning away, *L.*

DELI'QUIUM [with *Chymiſts*] a diſtillation by the force of fire, or a diſſolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moiſt cellars, into a lixivious humour. Thus ſalt of tartar being ſet in a cellar, or ſome cool place, and open, till it run into a kind of water, is by Chymiſts called *Oil of Tartar per deliquium.*

DELIQUIUM *animi*, a fainting away or ſwooning, *L.*

DELI'RAMENT [*deliramentum*, L.] a dotage or doting.

DELI'RIOUS [of *delirium*, L. *delire*, Fr.] doting or being light-headed.

DELI'RIUM, a depraved action, as well in regard to the imagination and thoughts, as to the memory.

DELIRIUM [with *Phyſicians*] the frantick or idle talk of perſons in a fever, being a failure in the imagination and judgment cauſed by a tumultuary and diſorderly motion of the animal ſpirits.

To DELI'VER [*deliverer*, F.] to give or give out, or put into one's hands; to ſet free or at liberty; to ſave or reſcue; to releaſe, to rid of; alſo to lay a woman in child-birth.

DELI'VERANCE [*deliverance*, F.] a ſetting free; a releaſe, the delivering up or ſurrendering of a thing.

To wage DELIVERANCE [*Law* Phraſe] is to give the ſecurity that a thing ſhall be delivered up.

DELI'VERER [of *deliverer*, F. *liberator*, L.] one who frees from.

DELI'VERY [*delivre*, F.] a delivering or giving; the laying of a woman in child-birth; alſo the utterance in ſpeaking.

Clerk of the DELI'VERIES, an officer who draws up orders for the delivering ſtores or proviſions.

DELITIGA'TION, a ſtriving, a chiding, a contending, *L.*

DELPHI'NIUM [δελφίνιον, *Gr.*] the herb lark-ſpur, L.

DE'LPHIN [in *Aſtronomy*] a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of ten ſtars.

DELTOIDES [of Δ the *Greek* δέλτα, and εἶδος ſhape] a triangular muſcle ariſing from the *clavicula*, from the upper proceſs of the ſhoulder-blade; as alſo from the proceſs of the ſame called *ſpiniforme*, and is faſten'd to the middle of the ſhoulder-bone, which it lifts directly upwards, *&c.*

DELTOTO'N [δελτοτὸν, *Gr.*] a conſtellation or cluſter of ſix ſtars, in form reſembling the letter Δ, called otherwiſe *Triangulus ſeptentrionalis.*

To DELU'DE [*deludere*, L.] to mock, to beguile, to play the fool with, to chouſe, cheat, deceive or beguile.

To DELVE [ꝺelꝑan, *Sax.*] to dig.

A DELVE *of Coals*, *i. e.* a certain quantity of coals digged in the mine or pit.

DE'LUGE [*diluvium*, L.] an inundation or overflowing of the earth either in part or the whole by water.

DE'LUGED, drowned, as *deluged in tears.*

DELUMBA'TION, a beating, a breaking of the loins, *L.*

DELU'SION, impoſture, deceit, cheat, *L.*

DELU'SIVE } DELU'SORY } [of *deluſor*, L.] apt to delude, to deceive or beguile.

DE'MAGOGUE [δημαγωγὸς, of δῆμος the body, and ἀγωγὸς, *Gr.*] a leader of the people, a ring-leader of the rabble, the head of a faction; alſo a popular and factious orator.

DEMAI'N } DEMEAN } DEMESN } that land which a man holds originally of himſelf, which the *Civilians* call *Dominicum*, and is oppoſed to *Feudum* or fee, which ſignifies land held of a ſuperior lord. Indeed (the land of the crown only excepted) there is no land that is not held of ſome ſuperior; becauſe all, either mediately or immediately, do depend on the crown; ſo that when a man, in pleading, would intimate that his land is his own, he pleads *that he was ſeized or poſſeſſed thereof in his demain as of fee*; and by this he means, that tho' his land be to him and his heirs for ever; yet it is not true demain, but depends upon a ſuperior lord.

Ancient DEMAIN [in *Civil Law*] a tenure, by which crown lands were held in the time of *William the Conqueror*, and alſo ſome time before.

To DEMA'ND [*demander*, F.] to aſk, to require, to lay claim to.

DEMAND [*demande*, F.] an aſking any thing of another with a ſort of authority; a claim.

DEMAND [in *Law*] a claim or calling upon a perſon for any thing due.

DEMANDA'TION, a commiſſion or committing unto, *L.*

DEMA'NDANT [in *Law*] the proſecutor in a real action; ſo termed becauſe he demands lands, *&c.* and is the ſame as a *plaintiff* in a perſonal action.

To DEMEAN *one's ſelf* [*ſe demener*, F.] to carry or behave himſelf; to act well or ill.

DEMEA'NOUR

D E

DEMEA'NOUR, [of *ſe demener*, F.] carriage, behaviour.

DEMEMBREE [in *Heraldry*] is when an animal is diſmembered, *i. e.* his limbs torn off from his body.

DEMENTA'TION, a making mad, *L.*

DEMEMBRE' [in *Blazonry*] is uſed to ſignify that the limbs are cut off from the body, *F.*

DEME'RIT [of *demeretor*, L.] ill deſerving.

To DEMERIT [*demeriter*, F.] to do a thing worthy of blame or puniſhment.

DEME'RSED [*demerſus*, L.] plunged, drowned.

DEMERSION [with *Chymiſts*] the putting any medicine into a diſſolving liquor, *L.*

DEMI [*demi*, F. *dimidium*, L.] a half; a word uſed in compoſition.

DEMI *Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] a baſtion that has only one face and one flank.

DEMI } [at *Magdalen* college in *Oxford*] a half-
DEME } fellow.

DEMI-*air*. See *Demi volt*.

DEMI *Cannon*, a ſort of piece of ordnance or great gun.

DEMI *Canon of the leaſt ſize* [with *Gunners*] a great gun, carrying a ball of 6 inches diameter, and 30 pound weight, requires a charge of 24 pound of powder, and will carry a ball point blank 156 places. This gun weighs 5400 pounds; is in length from 10 to 11 feet, and the diameter at the bore is 6 inches one fourth.

DEMI *Cannon Ordinary* [with *Gunners*] carries a ball 6 inches 1-6th diameter, and 32 pound weight; requires a charge of 17 pound and half of powder, weighs 5600 pound; is in length 12 foot; the diameter at the bore, 6 inches and a half, and carries a ball 162 paces.

DEMI *Cannon extraordinary* [with *Gunners*] carries a ball of 6 inches 5-8ths diameter, and 36 pounds weight; requires a charge of 18 pound of powder; weighs 6000 pound; is in length 13 foot; the diameter at the bore is 6 inches 3-4ths, and carries a ball upon a point blank 180 paces.

DEMI-CHASE *Boote*, a ſort of riding boots for ſummer.

DEMI-CROSS [with *Navigators*] an inſtrument to take the height of the ſun or ſtars.

DEMI-CULVERINE [of *demi* and *coulevrine*, F.] a piece of ordnance of ſeveral ſorts.

DEMI-CULVERINE *Ordinary* [with *Gunners*] is in weight 2700 pound, is 10 foot long; diameter at the bore 4 inches and half; requires a charge of 7 pound, 4 ounces of powder; the ball is 4 inches 1-4th diameter, and in weight 10 pound 11 ounces; and ſhoots upon a point blank 175 paces.

DEMI-CULVERINE *of the leaſt ſize*, is a piece of ordnance, in weight 3000 pound; in length, from 9 to 10 foot, the diameter at the bore 4 inches 1-4th; requires a charge of 6 pound 1-4th powder; carries a ball of 9 pound weight, and 4 inches 1-4th diameter, will ſhoot upon a point blank 174 paces.

DEMI-CULVERINE *Extraordinary*, a piece of ordnance of 3000 pound weight, is 10 foot 1-3d long, 4 3-4ths diameter at the bore, requires a charge of 8 pound and a half of powder, and a ball of 4 inches and a half diameter, and 12 pound 11 ounces weight, and will ſhoot upon a point blank, 178 paces.

DEMI-*Diſtance of Polygons* [in *Fortif.*] is the diſtance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-GANTLET [with *Surgeons*] a bandage uſed in ſetting diſjointed fingers.

DEMI-DITONE [with *Muſ.*] the ſame as *Tierce Minor*.

DEMI *Gods* [among the *Heathens*] thoſe heroes that were of a human nature, and by them accounted among the gods, as *Hercules*, &c.

DEMI-GORGE [in *Fortif.*] is half the gorge or entrance into the baſtion, but not taken from angle to angle where the baſtion joins the courtin, but from the angle at the flank to the center of the baſtion, or the angle that the courtins would make, if they were thus lengthened to meet in the baſtion.

DEMI *Haque*, a ſort of gun. See *Haque*.

DEMI *Lune*, a half-moon, *F.*

DEMI *Sang* [*Law* Term] of the half blood; as when a man has iſſue by his wife, either a ſon or daughter, and upon the death of his wife he marries another, and has alſo a ſon or daughter by her; theſe ſons or daughters are commonly called *half-brothers*, or *half ſiſters*, or of the *half-blood*, F.

DEMIGRA'TION, a removing or ſhifting of quarters or dwellings, *L.*

DEMI *Quaver* [in *Muſick*] the half of a ſemi-quaver.

DEMI-*Semi-Quaver* [in *Muſick*] the leaſt note, 2 of which make a ſemi-quaver, 4 a quaver, 8 a crotchet.

DEMI-*Sextile* [with *Aſtronomers*] one of the new aſpects, when 2 planets or ſtars are diſtant 30 degrees from one another.

DEMI'SE [*Law* Term] a letting or making over of lands or tenements, &c. by leaſe or will; alſo the death of a king.

To DEMI'SE [prob. of *demittere*, L.] to farm or let.

DEMI'SSION, a letting or caſting down, an abatement, *F.* of *L.*

DE'MIVOLT [in the *Manage*] one of the 7 artificial motions of a horſe, when his fore-parts are more raiſed than in the *terra a terra*; but the motion of his legs is not ſo quick as in the *terra a terra*.

DEMIU'RGICAL [*demiurgicus*, δημιουργικὸς of δῆμος the publick, and ἔργον work, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to a creator.

DEMO'CRACY [*Democratia*, L. of δημοκρατία of δῆμος the people, and κρατέω to exerciſe power over, *Gr.*] a form of government where the ſupreme or legiſlative power is lodged in the common people, or perſons choſen out from them.

DEMOCRA'TICAL [*democraticus*, L. of *Gr.*] pertaining to a democracy.

DEMOCRI'TICK [of *Democritus* the philoſopher, who laughed at all the world] of, or like *Democritus*.

To DEMO'LISH [*demoliri*, L.] to pull or throw down any thing built; to ruin or raze buildings.

DEMOLI'TION, a throwing, pulling down, &c. L.

DE'MON [δαίμων, *Gr.*] a ſpirit good or evil, the devil.

DEMO'NIACK [of *demoniacus*, L. of δαιμονιακὸς of δαίμων, *Gr.* a ſpirit good or evil] a perſon poſſeſſed with a ſpirit or devil.

DEMONO'CRACY [of δαίμων, and κρατία power, *Gr.*] the government of devils.

DEMONO'LOGY [of δαίμων, and λόγος a word or ſpeech] a treatiſe of devils or evil ſpirits.

DEMO'NSTRABLE [*demonſtrabilis*, L.] that may be demonſtrated.

DEMO'NSTRABLENESS, plainneſs or eaſineſs to be demonſtrated, capableneſs of demonſtration.

To DEMO'NSTRATE [*demonſtrare*, L.] to ſhew plainly, to prove evidently or unanſwerably.

DEMONSTRA'TION, a ſhewing or making plain, a clear proof, F. of *L.*

DEMONSTRATION [with *Philoſophers*] a ſyllogiſm in form, containing a clear and invincible truth of a propoſition.

DEMONSTRA'TION [with *Logicians*] an argument ſo convincing, that the concluſion muſt neceſſarily be infallible.

DEMONSTRATIONS [with *Algebraiſts*] are evident undoubted proofs, in order for the manifeſtation of ſuch theorems and canons as are analytically found out.

DEMONSTRATION, is one which proceeding by affirmative and evident propoſitions, dependent on each other, ends in the thing to be demonſtrated.

A Negative DEMONSTRATION, is one whereby a thing is ſhewn to be ſuch from ſome abſurdity that would follow, if it were otherwiſe.

A DEMONSTRATION *a Priore*, one whereby an effect is proved from a cauſe; or a concluſion by ſomething previous, either a cauſe or an antecedent.

A DEMONSTRATION *a poſteriore*, is one whereby either a cauſe is proved from an effect, or a concluſion by ſomething poſterior, either an effect or a conſequent.

A Geometrical DEMONSTRATION, one framed from reaſoning, drawn from the elements of *Euclid*.

A Mechanical DEMONSTRATION, is one whoſe reaſonings are drawn from rules of mechanicks.

DEMONSTRATION [with *Mathematicks*] a chain of arguments depending one upon another, and originally founded on firſt and ſelf-evident principles, or plain propoſitions raiſed and proved from them; ſo that in the concluſion, it ends in the invincible proof of the thing to be demonſtrated.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE [*demonſtrativus*, L.] that proves beyond contradiction.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE [with *Rhetoricians*] one of the *genera* or kinds of eloquence, uſed in the compoſing panegyricks, invectives, &c.

DEMO'NSTRATIVENESS, aptneſs for demonſtration.

DEMO'NSTRATORY [*demonſtratorius*, L.] belonging to demonſtration.

To DEMU'LGE [*demulgere*, L.] to assuage.

DEMU'RE [prob. of *des mœurs*, F. over-mannerly or demuth, *Teut.* gravity] affectedly grave, reserved or bashful.

DEMU'RENESS, reservedness, affected gravity.

To DEMU'RR [*demeurer*, F. of *demorari*, L.] to put in doubts or objections in a suit; to delay or put off a further hearing. In *Chancery*, a defendant demurs to a plaintiff's bill, by affirming that it is defective in such or such a point, and demands the judgment of the court upon it, if he shall be obliged to make any farther or other answer to it.

DEMU'RRER [*Law* Term] a pause upon a point of difficulty in an action, which requires some time to be taken for the court or judges to take the matter into farther consideration.

DEMU'RRAGE [in *Commerce*] is an allowance made by the merchants, to the master of a ship, for staying longer in the port than the time at first appointed for his departure.



DEMY [in *Blazonry*] is used to signify one half as demy-lion. See *the Figure.*

DEN [den, *Sax.*] a nave; or a lodging place for wild beasts.

DEN [in *Old Records*] a low place, and is added to the names of several towns and villages in the same sense, as *Tenderden* in *Kent*, &c.

DEN *and* STROUD [*Old Law* Term] liberty for ships to run aground or come on shore.

DENA TERRÆ [in *Doomsday-Book*] a hollow place between two hills, L.

DENARIATA TERRÆ [*Old Records*] the fourth part of an acre of land, L.

DENARII DE CHARITATE, *Whitsun*-farthings, an ancient customary oblation to the cathedral about *Whitsuntide*, when the priest of the parish, and many of the parishioners went to visit mother-church.

DENARIUS, a *Roman* silver coin, marked with the letter X, it being in value 10 *Asses*, or about 7 pence half-penny *English*, L.

DENARIUS DEI [i. e. *God's Penny*] earnest money; so termed, because in ancient times, the money that was laid down to bind any bargain or agreement, was given to God, *i. e.* either to the church or poor, L.

DENARIUS *Tertius Comitatus* [*Law* Term] a third part of the profits, which arise from the country courts, which were paid to the earl of the country; the other two parts being reserved for the king, L.

DENARIUS *Sancti Petri*, *Rome*-scot or *Peter*-pence, which see, L.

DENA'RRABLE [*denarrabilis*, L.] that may be related.

DENARRA'TION, a narration, L.

DE'NARY [*denarius*, L.] of or pertaining to ten.

DENA'TES the same as *Fenates*, which see.

DENBE'RA, a place for the running of hogs, a low valley for the pannage or feeding of swine, *Old Rec.*

DENCHE'D } [in *Heraldry*] a term applied to the or-
DE'NCHED } dinaries in a shield when they are edged with teeth or indented.

DENDRI'TES [of δένδρον, *Gr.*] a sort of whitish or ash-coloured stones, which are seen on trees, shrubs, &c.

DENDRO'CISSON [δενδρόκισσος, *Gr.*] a sort of ivy that grows without tree or wall; tree or standard ivy, L.

DENDROIDES [δενδροειδὴς, *Gr.*] a kind of spurge full of branches; tree-spurge, L.

DENDRO'LOGY [of δένδρον a tree, and λέγω, *Gr.* to say or treat] a treatise or discourse of trees.

DENDROLIBA'NUS, the herb rose-mary, *Gr.* of L.

DENDROMALACHE [δενδρομαλάχη, *Gr.*] the herb tree-mallows, L.

DE'NDRON [δένδρον, *Gr.*] a tree.

DENDROPHORI'A [δενδροφορία, *Gr.*] a ceremony performed in the sacrifices of *Bacchus*, *Cybele*, &c. of carrying trees through a city.

DENEB [with *Astronomers*] a star called otherwise *Cauda lucida*, or the lion's-tail.

DENEGA'TION, a denial, or denying, L.

DENELAGE, the laws which the *Danes* enacted while they had the dominion here in *England*.

DENI'AL [*deni*, F.] a denying or refusing.

DENI'ER, a *French* brass coin, in value 3 tenths of a farthing *English*.

To DE'NIGRATE [*denigratum*, L.] made black.

DENIGRA'TURE [*denigratura*, L.] a making black.

DE'NISON } [of **Denaſwr** or **Denſſpd**, *C. Br.* as-
DE'NIZEN } cording *M. Davis*, but of *denaiſon*, F. a donation according to *Minſheu*] a foreigner enfranchised by the king's charter, and made capable of bearing any office, purchasing and enjoying all privileges except inheriting lands by descent.

To DENO'MINATE [*denominatum*, L.] to give a name to.

DENOMINA'TION, a naming or giving a name; also the name it self, F. of L.

DENO'MINATIVES [with *Logicians*] are terms which take their original and name from others.

DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction* [in *Arithmetick*] is that part of the fraction that stands below the line of separation which always signifies into how many parts the integer is divided, as $\frac{5}{10}$

DENOMINATOR [*of any Proportion*] is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent of such a ratio by its consequent.

DENOMINA'TRIX, she that denominates or names, L.

DENOTA'TION, a marking or noting, L.

To DENO'TE [*denotare*] to shew by a mark, to signify.

To DENOU'NCE [*denunciatum*, L. *denoncer*, F.] to proclaim publickly, and commonly used of threatnings.

DENS CANINUS [with *Botanists*] the herb dog's-tooth; so called, because the leaves of its flowers resemble a dog's tooth, L.

DENS LEONIS [with *Botanists*] the herb dandelion, or lion's-tooth, L.

DENSE [*densus*, L.] thick, opposed in philosophy to the term *thin*.

DENSA'TION, a making thick.

DE'NSITY } [*densitas*, L.] a quality belonging to
DE'NSENESS } compact bodies; thickness, a property of bodies whereby they contain such a quantity of matter under such a bulk.

DENT [of *dens*, L. a tooth] a notch in or about the edges of a thing.

DENT [in *Heraldry*] a *bordure dent*, is when the out-line of it is notched in and out.

DENTA'GRA [of *dens*, L. a tooth, and ἄγρα a capture or seizure] the tooth-ache.

DE'NTAL, a small shell-fish.

DENTA'RPAGA [of *dens*, L. a tooth, and ἁρπάζω, *Gr.*] a surgeon's instrument for drawing teeth.

DENTA'TED [*dentatus*, L.] having teeth

DENTI'CULATED [*denticulatus*, L.] having teeth, or jagged.

DENTA'TUS, *a, um*, } [in *Botanick Writers*] sig-
DENTICULA'TUS, *a, um.* } nifies indented in the edges with small teeth, L.

DE'NTED [of *dentatus*, L.] having notches like teeth.

DENTED *Verge* [with *Botanists*] leaves of plants notched about the edges.

DE'NTES *sapientiæ* [*i. e.* the teeth of wisdom, so called because persons are come to years of discretion at the time of their growth] 2 double teeth behind the rest, which spring up about the 20th year or upwards, having lain hid in their sockets.

DE'NTICLES } [with *Architects*] a member of the Ionic
DE'NTILS } Cornice, square, and cut out at convenient distances, which gives it the form of a set of teeth.

DENTI'LOQUIST [*dentiloquus*, L.] one that speaketh through the teeth.

DENTI'LOQUY [*dentiloquium*, L.] a speaking through the teeth.

DENTISCA'LPIUM, an instrument for cleaning the teeth.

DENTI'TION, the time when children breed their teeth, which is about the seventh month, L.

DE'NTIFICE [*dentificium*, L.] a medicine for the scouring, cleansing and whitening of teeth.

DENTI'TION, a breeding of the teeth, L.

DENUDA'TED [*denudatus*, L.] made naked or bare.

DENUDA'TION a making bare or naked, L.

DENUMER'ATION, a present paying down of money.

DENU'NTIATED [*denunciatus*, L.] denounced.

DENUNCIA'TION, a denouncing or giving warning, a proclaiming, L.

To DENY' [*denegare*, L. *denier*, F.] not to grant or admit of, to refuse, to gainsay or disown.

To DEOBSTRUC'T [with *Physicians*] is to remove obstructions or stoppages; to open the pores of the body.

DEO'BSTRUENTS [*deobſtruentia*, L.] ſuch medicines as are good to open obſtructions.

DE'ODAND [*deodandum*, *qu. Dandum Deo*, i. e. to be devoted to God] a thing as it were forfeited to God, to attone for the violent death of a man by miſadventure; as if a man were killed by the accidental fall of a tree, or run over by a cart-wheel; then the tree or cart-wheel, or cart and horſes is to be ſold, and the money to be given to the poor.

DEONERA'NDO *pro rata portione*, a writ that lies for one that is diſtrained for a rent that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him, *L.*

To DEO'PPILATE [of *de* and *oppilare*, L.] to open obſtructions.

DEO'PPILATIVE } [of *de* and *oppilatum*, L.] ſerving
DEO'PPILATORY } to remove obſtructions or ſtoppages.

DEO'PPILATIVES [in *Pharmacy*] medicines which ſoften, reſolve and remove obſtructions.

DEOSCULA'TION an eager kiſſing, L.

To DEPAI'NT [*depingere* L. *depeindre* Fr.] to make the repreſentation, paſſage or thing with a pen.

To DEPAINT [in a *figurative Senſe*] to ſet forth the noble actions or vices of any Perſon in words.

To DEPA'RT [*departir* F.] to go away from a place.

A DEPA'RT [with *Chymiſts*] an operation, ſo named becauſe the particles of Silver are made to depart from gold or ſome other metal, when they were before melted together in the ſame maſs, and could not be ſeparated any other way.

DEPART *from the Plea* [*Law* Term] is when a man
DEPA'RTURE } pleads in bar of an action, and a reply being made to his plea in the rejoinder, he ſhews another matter contrary to his firſt plea.

DEPA'RTERS [of *Gold*, &c.] artiſts who purify and ſeparate thoſe metals from the coarſer ſort.

DEPARTURE *in deſpight of the Court* [*Law Phraſe*] is when the defendant appears to the action which has been brought againſt him, and makes default afterwards.

DEPA'SCENT [*depaſcens*, L.] feeding greedily.

To DEPAU'PERATE [*depauperatum*, L.] to impoveriſh or make poor.

DEPAUPERA'TION, a making poor, *L.*

DEPECULA'TION, a robbing the prince or common-wealth; an imbezzling the publick treaſure, *L.*

DEPECULA'TOR, one that robs the common-wealth; or imbezzles the publick treaſure, *L.*

To DEPE'ND [*dependere*, L.] to hang on; to rely upon; to proceed from.

DEPE'NDENCE } [of *dependens*, L.] a reſting, ſtay-
DEPE'NDENCY } ing or relying upon; alſo ſubjection, inferiority or relation to.

A DEPE'NDANT [*dependens*, L.] one who depends on or is ſuſtained by another.

DEPE'NDENT [*dependens*, L.] depending.

To DEPHLE'GMATE [in *Chymiſtry*] is to clear any thing from phlegm or water: as a ſpirit is ſaid to be well dephlegmated, when it is made pure by being rectified and diſtilled over again, and either wholly, or as much as may be cleared of all water and phlegm.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, the ſeparating the phlegm or ſuperfluous water from a ſpirit by repeated diſtillations.

DEPILA'TION, a pulling off the hair, *F.* of *L.*

DEPILATORY, a medicine to cauſe the hair to come off.

DEPLANTA'TION, a taking up of plants, *L.*

DEPLO'RABLE [*deplorabilis*, L.] to be deplored or lamented.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, lamentableneſs.

DEPLORA'TION, a lamenting or bewailing, *L.*

To DEPLO'RE [*deplorare*, L.] to lament or bewail one's misfortunes.

DEPLU'MATED [*deplumatus*, L.] having the feathers taken off.

DEPLUMA'TION, a plucking off feathers, *L.*

DEPLUMATION [with *Surgeons*] a ſwelling of the eye-lids when the hairs fall off from the eye-brows, *L.*

DEPLU'MED [*deplumé*, F.] deplumated.

To DEPLUME [*deplumare*, L.] to pluck off the feathers, to unfeather

DEPO'NENT [*deponens*, L.] a perſon who gives information upon oath before a magiſtrate.

DEPONENT *Verb* [with *Grammarians*] a verb which has a poſitive form, but an active ſignification.

To DEPO'PULATE [*depopulatum*, L.] to unpeopl to ſpoil or lay a country, *&c.* waſte.

DEPOPULA'TION, an unpeopling, a laying a country waſte, *&c.*

DEPOPULATO'RES *agrorum* [*Law* Term] great offenders, ſo ſtiled becauſe they unpeopled and laid waſte whole towns, *L.*

DEPO'RT, deportment, behaviour. *Milton.*

To DEPO'RT [*deportare*, L.] to carry away; alſo to demean or behave one's ſelf.

DEPORTA'TION, a conveying or carrying away, *L.*

DEPORTATION [among the *Romans*] a ſort of baniſhment, by which ſome iſland or other was aſſigned for the baniſhed perſon to abide in, with a prohibition not to ſtir out upon pain of death, *L.*

DEPOSI'TION, a depoſing from, or depriving of ſome dignity.

DEPO'RTMENT [*deportement*, F.] carriage, behaviour.

To DEPO'SE [*depoſitum*, L. *depoſer*, F.] to give teſtimony about any matter; alſo to put down, to dethrone a ſoveraign prince.

DEPO'SITARY [*depoſitarius*, L.] the truſtee or perſon into whoſe hands a pledge or thing is lodged

DEPOST [*depoſitum*, L.] the thing put into the hands of another to keep.

DEPO'SIT [*depoſitum*, L. *depot*, F.] a pledge.

DEPOSI'TIO [with *Grammarians*] the ending of the dimenſions of a *Latin* or *Greek* verſe; ſo as to find out, whether it be perfect, redundant or deficient, *L.*

To DEPO'SITE [*depoſitum*, L.] to lay down or truſt a thing, with any one; alſo to lay in a place.

DEPOSI'TION, that which is laid down, *L.*

DEPOSITION [in *Law*] a teſtimony given in a court or before a magiſtrate in writing, of what a man has ſeen or heard.

DEPO'SITUM, a pledge left in the hands of another, or in a place; alſo a wager, *L.*

Simple DEPOSITUM [in *Law*] is either *neceſſary* or *voluntary*; neceſſary as in caſe of *Fire*, *Shipwreck*, &c.

Voluntary DEPOSITUM, that which is committed by choice.

Judiciary DEPOSITUM, is when a thing, the right of which is conteſted between 2 or more perſons, is depoſited in the hands of a third perſon, by the decree of the judge.

DEPRAVA'TION, a depraving, marring, corrupting, a ſpoiling or making bad, *L.*

To DEPRA'VE [*depravare*, L.] to corrupt, marr or ſpoil.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, a radicated or rooted habit of naughtineſs.

DE'PRECABLE [*deprecabilis*, L.] that may be intreated.

To DE'PRECATE [*deprecari*, L.] to pray againſt any diſtreſs or calamity.

DEPRECA'TION, a praying againſt, as when perſons endeavour by prayer to divert the judgments of God, or ſome calamities that threaten them, *L.*

DEPRECATION [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the orator invokes the aid of ſome perſon or thing; or prays for ſome evil or puniſhment to befall him, who ſpeaks falſely, either himſelf or his adverſary.

DEPRECA'TIVE, ſerving to deprecate.

To DEPRE'CIATE [*depreciatum*, L.] to run down the price of, to undervalue.

DEPRECIATED [*depreciatus*, L.] cried down in price, under valued.

DEPREDA'TION, [*depredatio*, L.] a preying upon, a robbing or ſpoiling.

To DEPREHE'ND [*deprehendere*, L.] to catch or ſeize unawares.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, that may be caught; alſo that may be conceived or underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, capableneſs of being caught or underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSION, a catching or taking at unawares.

To DEPRE'SS [*depreſſum*, L.] to depreſs or weigh down; to abaſe, bring down, or humble.

To DEPRESS *the Pole* [with *Aſtron.*] a perſon is ſaid to depreſs the pole ſo many degrees as he ſails or travels from either pole towards the equinoctial.

DEPRE'SSION, a preſſing or forcing down, an humbling, *L.*

DEPRESSION *of an Equation* [with *Algebraiſts*] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms, by diviſion.

DEPRESSION *of a Planet* [with *Aſtrologers*] is when a planet is in a ſign which is oppoſite to that of its exaltation.

DEPRESSION *of a ſtar below the Horizon* [with *Aſtron.*] is the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon below, and is meaſured by the ark of the *vertical* circle or *azimuth*, paſſing through the ſtar, intercepted between the ſtar and the horizon.

DEPRE'SSOR, one who preſſes or keeps down, L.

DEPRESSOR *Auricularum* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the ear in beaſts, which ſerves to depreſs or let fall the ear, call'd alſo *deprimens*, *&c.* L.

DEPRESSOR *Labii Inferioris* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle lying between the *depreſſores labiorum communes*, and poſſeſſing that part of the jaw, call'd the chin, and is inſerted into the nether lip, and in preſſing it down, it turns it outwards.

DEPRESSOR *Labiorum* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from the inferior edge of the jaw-bone ſide-ways, and then aſcends directly to the corner of the lips; this and its partner acting with the *Quadrati*, expreſs a ſorrowful countenance, in drawing down the corners of the mouth and cheeks, L.

DEPRESSOR *Oculi* [*Anat.*] a pair of muſcles ſpringing from each corner of the eye, and anſwered by another of the like figure and ſtructure in the lower eye-lid, L.

DEPRESSO'RES *Naſi* [with *Anat.*] a pair of muſcles that ariſe from the *Os maxillare*, and are inſerted into the extremities of the *Ale*, which they pull downwards.

DE'PRIMENS [with *Anat.*] one of the ſtrait muſcles, which moves the globe or ball of the eye, which ſerves to pull it downwards; it is alſo called *Humilis*, L.

DEPRE'TIATED [*depretiatus*, L.] leſſened in the price, undervalued, vilify'd.

DEPRETIA'TION, an undervaluing, a leſſening the eſteem or value, *&c.* L.

To DEPRI'VE [*deprivare*, L.] to bereave or rob of a thing.

DEPRIVA'TION, a bereaving or taking away; as when any perſon is deprived of any thing, or depoſed from his preferment, L.

DEPRIVA'TION [in the *Canon Law*] the act of diveſting or taking away a ſpiritual promotion or dignity.

DEPRIVA'TION *a beneficio*, is when for ſome great crime a miniſter is wholly and for ever deprived of his benefice or living.

DEPRIVATION *ab officio*, is when a miniſter is for ever deprived of his orders, L.

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Battalion* [in the *Military Art*] is the number of men there is in the file; that of the battalion being generally ſix, and that of the ſquadron three.

To DEPU'CELATE [*depuceler*, F.] to deflower, to bereave of virginity.

DEPU'LSION, a driving, thruſting or beating away, L.

DEPU'LSORY [*depulſorius*, L.] putting away, averting.

To DE'PURATE [*depuratum*, L.] to purify, to ſeparate the pure from the impure part of any thing.

DEPURA'TION [with *Surgeons*] the cleanſing of any body from its excrementitious dregs, filth, or more groſs parts, L.

DEPU'RED, purified, defecated, cleared from dregs.

DEPUTA'TION, an appointing with a ſpecial commiſſion; alſo the inſtrument, commiſſion or warrant that ſome officers of the cuſtoms, *&c.* act by.

To DEPU'TE [in a *Body Politick*] is to ſend ſome of the members to a prince or ſtate, either to pay homage, to make remonſtrance, to be preſent at debates, *&c.*

To DEPU'TE [*deputare*, L.] to appoint, to act in the ſtead of another.

DE'PUTY, a lieutenant or perſon appointed to govern or act in the place of another.

DE'PUTY [in the ſenſe of the *Law*] one who executes any office, *&c.* in the right of another man; for whoſe miſdemeanour or forfeiture, the perſon for whom he acts ſhall loſe his office.

To DERAI'GN [*Old Law*, of *derationare*, Lat. Barbar.] to prove or juſtify.

DERAI'GNMENT [in *Law*] a deraigning or proving.

DERAIGNMENT [with *Civilians*] a diſcharge of a profeſſion; a term ſometimes apply'd to ſuch religious perſons, who forſook their orders.

DE'RAS [*Δέρας*, Gr.] the skin.

DERE'IGNE } [in *Law*] the proof of a thing that a
DEREI'NE } perſon denies to be done by himſelf.

DERELI'CT [*derelictus*, L.] utterly forſaken, left deſtitute.

DERELI'CT *Lands*, ſuch lands as are forſaken by the ſea.

DERELI'CTION, an utter leaving or forſaking; alſo being left or forſaken utterly, L.

DERELI'CTS [in *Civil Law*] ſuch goods as are wilfully thrown away or relinquiſhed by the owner.

To DERI'DE [*deridere*, L.] to laugh a perſon to ſcorn, to mock, to flout or fleer at.

DERI'SION, deriding, laughing or mocking, L.

DERI'SORY [*deriſorius*, L.] ridiculous; alſo to be laughed at.

DERIVA'TION [of *de* and *rivus*, a river or ſtream, L.] properly a draining of water or turning its courſe.

DERIVATION [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure which joins words together, which are derived one from another, as *diſcreet*, *diſcretion*.

DERIVATION [with *Grammar.*] is the tracing a word from its original, L.

DERIVATION [with *Phyſicians*] is the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERI'VATIVE [*derivativus*, L.] deriving, drawing or taking from another.

To DERI'VE [*derivare*, L.] to draw or fetch from another, or from the original.

DE'RMA [*Δέρμα*, Gr.] the skin of an animal covering the whole body, immediately under the cuticle or ſcarf-skin.

DERMATO'DES [of *Δέρμα* the skin, *Gr.*] an epithet given to the exterior membrane that inveſts the brain, skin-like.

To DE'ROGATE [*derogatum*, L.] to leſſen, to take off from the worth of a thing or perſon; to diſparage; alſo to ſwerve from.

DEROGA'TION, a detracting from the worth of, *&c.*

DERO'GATIVE [*derogativus*, L.] derogatory, detracting from the worth of.

DERO'GATORINESS, tendency to derogate.

DERO'GATORY [*derogatorius*, L.] the ſame as *Derogative*.

DERVI'CES } [דרוש, a beggar, *Heb.*] among the
DERVI'SES } *Turks* a ſort of monks who profeſs extreme poverty, and lead a very auſtere life. The *Derviſes*, called alſo *Mevelavites*, of one *Mevelava* their founder, affect a great deal of modeſty, humility, patience and charity; they always go bare-legg'd and open-breaſted, and the better to inure themſelves to patience, frequently burn themſelves with a red hot iron. They have meetings on *Tueſdays* and *Fridays*, at which the ſuperior of their houſe is preſent; at which meetings one of them plays all the while on a flute (which inſtrument they highly eſteem as conſecrated by *Jacob* and the Old Teſtament ſhepherds that ſung the praiſes of God upon it) the reſt dance, turning their bodies round with an incredible ſwiftneſs, having inured themſelves to this exerciſe from their youth: this they do in memory of their patriarch *Mevelava*, who, they ſay, turned round continually for the ſpace of four days, without any food or refreſhment, after which he fell into an extaſy, and received wonderful revelations for the eſtabliſhment of their order. The greateſt part of theſe *Derviſes* are *Chaldeans*, who apply themſelves to legerdemain poſtures, *&c.* to amuſe the people; others practiſe ſorcery and magick, and all of them drink wine, brandy, and other ſtrong liquors, contrary to the principles of *Mahomet*; and this they do to make them gay, as their order requires.

DERUNCIA'TION, a cutting off buſhes or trees, or any thing that incumbers the ground, L.

DESARCINA'TION, a taking of baggage, an unloading, L.

To DESCA'NT [in *Muſick*] is to run a diviſion or variety, with the inſtrument or voice.

To DESCANT [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] is to paraphraſe ingenuouſly on any pleaſing ſubject; alſo to render a thing more plain by enlarging the diſcourſe.

DESCANT [in *Muſick*] the art of compoſing in ſeveral parts.

Plain DESCANT, is the ground or foundation of muſical compoſitions, conſiſting entirely in the orderly placing of many concords.

Figurate DESCANT } is that part in the air of muſick,
Florid DESCANT } wherein ſome diſcords are intermixt with the concords, and may well be termed the ornamental and rhetorical part of muſick, in regard that here are introduced all the varieties of points, ſyncopes, diverſities of meaſures, and whatſoever elſe is capable of adorning the compoſition.

DESCANT *Double*, is when the parts are ſo contriv'd

that

that the treble may be made the baſs, and *e contra*, the baſs the treble.

DESCANT [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] a continued diſcourſe or comment, or large paraphraſe on any ſubject.

To DESCE'ND [*deſcendere*, L.] to go, come, ſtep, or be carried down; to draw or derive one's original from, or come of a family; alſo to condeſcend or ſtoop to.

DESCE'NDANTS [of *deſcendens*, L.] offspring, poſterity, progeny, *F.*

DESCE'NDABLE, which may deſcend or be deſcended, or gone down.

DESCE'NDING [*deſcendens*, L.] falling or moving from below downwards.

DESCENDING *Latitude* [*Aſtron.*] is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator.

DESCE'NSION, a deſcending or going down, L.

DESCENSION [with *Chymiſts*] the falling downwards of the eſſential juice, diſſolved from the diſtilled matter.

DESCENSION *of a Sign* [with *Aſtron.*] is an arch of the equator, which ſets with ſuch a ſign or part of the zodiack, or any planet therein, being either direct or oblique.

DESCE'NSION *Oblique* [with *Aſtronomers*] is a part of the equator which deſcends or ſets with the ſun or ſtar, or any point of the heavens in an oblique ſphere.

DESCENSION *Right* [*Aſtron.*] is an arch of the equator which deſcends with the ſign or ſtar that is in it, below the horizon of a right ſphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL *Difference* [*Aſtron.*] is the difference between the right and oblique aſcenſion of the ſame ſtar.

DESCENSO'RIUM [with *Chymiſts*] is a furnace to diſtil with *per deſcenſum*, *i. e.* by cauſing the vapours to deſcend or fall downwards.

DESCE'NT [*deſcenſus*, L. *deſcente*, F.] the coming or going down of any thing from above; alſo the ſteep ſide of a hill; alſo a birth or extraction.

Lineal DESCENT, is that which is convey'd down in a right line from the grandfather to the father, and from the father to the ſon, from the ſon to the grandſon.

Collateral DESCENT, is that which ſprings out of the ſide of the line or blood, as from a man to his brother, nephew, *&c.*

DESCENT [in *Mechanicks*] is the motion or tendency of a body towards the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely.

DESCENT *into a Moat or Ditch* [in *Fortif.*] is a deep digging into the earth of the cover'd way, in the form of a trench; the top of which is covered with planks or wattles bound cloſe together, and well loaded with earth, to ſecure the ſoldiers againſt fire, in their paſſage into the moat or ditch.

DESCENT [in *Blazonry*] is a term uſed to ſignify coming down; as a *lion in deſcent*, is a lion coming down, *i. e.* with his heels up towards one of the baſe points, as tho' he were leaping down from ſome high place.

To make a DESCENT *upon a Country*, is to land on it with invading forces.

DESCE'NTS [in *Fortif.*] the hole, vaults, and hollow places which are made by undermining the ground.

To DESCRI'BE [in *Geometry*] is to draw a line, to form a circle, ellipſis or parabola, *&c.* with rule and compaſſes.

To DESCRIBE [*deſcribere*, L.] to write out or ſet down in writing.

To DESCRIBE [in *Language*] is to explain.

To DESCRIBE [in *Drawing*, *Painting*, &c.] is to draw the form of a thing, to repreſent.

A DESCRI'BENT [with *Geometricians*] a term uſed to expreſs ſome line or ſurface, which by its motion expreſſes a plain or ſolid figure.

DESCRI'PTION, as to its outward appearance, reſembles a definition, it is a ſuperficial, inaccurate definition of a thing, giving a ſort of knowledge thereof, from ſome accidents and circumſtances peculiar to it, which determine it enough to give an idea, which may diſtinguiſh it from other things, but without explaining its nature or eſſence.

To DESCRY' [of *diſcretum*, Sup. of *diſcernere*, L.] to ſpy out or diſcern afar off.

To DE'SECRATE [*deſecrari*, L.] to unhallow, to prophane.

DESECRA'TION, an unhallowing, a prophaning.

To DESE'RT [*deſertum*, Sup. of *deſerere*, L. *deſerter*, F.] to forſake, to leave alone; alſo to run away from his colours.

DE'SERT [prob. of *deſervire*, L. or *deſervir*, F.] merit or worth.

A DESE'RT [*deſerte*, F.] the laſt courſe of a feaſt, a confectionary or courſe of ſweet-meats.

A DE'SERT } [*deſertum*, L.] a wilderneſs, a large wild
A DE'SART } part of a country, a ſolitary lonely place.

DESE'RTER [*deſerteur*, F.] a ſoldier who runs away from his colours, or goes over to the enemy; alſo one who forſakes his prince, his religion, *&c.*

DESE'RTION, a deſerting, running from the colours, *&c.* F. of L.

DESE'RTLESS, without merit, undeſerving.

To DESE'RVE [*deſervire*, L.] to be worthy of either reward or puniſhment.

DESHACHE' [in *Blazonry*] is a term uſed by *French* heralds, to ſignify that the beaſt has limbs ſeparated from his body, in ſuch manner that they remain upon the eſcutcheon, with only a ſmall ſeparation from their natural places, *F.*

To DESI'CCATE [*deſiccatum*, L.] to dry up.

DESICCA'TION, a drying up, L.

DESI'CCATIVE *Medicines*, thoſe that are of a drying quality.

A DESI'CCATIVE [with *Phyſicians*] a drying plaſter or ointment.

DESIDERA'TA, things wanted, required or ſought for, L.

To DESI'DE [*deſidere*, L.] to ſink or fall down.

DESI'DIOSE } [*deſidioſus*, L.] idle, ſlothful, lazy,
DESI'DIOUS } ſluggiſh.

DESI'GN, *reſpecting Arts and Sciences*, denotes the thought, plan, geometrical repreſentation, *&c.*

DESIGN [*deſignatio*, L.] intention or intent; mind, purpoſe, reſolution, enterprize or attempt; contrivance, project.

DESIGN [in *Painting*] the firſt draught or sketch of a picture or in general, is the thought that the artiſt had about any great piece; whether the *contours* or out-lines be only drawn, or whether the piece has the ſhadows of the colours; ſo that if there appears much skill or judgment, it is common to ſay, the *Deſign* is great and noble.

DESIGN [in *Painting*] is alſo uſed to ſignify the juſt meaſures, the proportions and outward forms, which thoſe objects ought to have, which are drawn in imitation of nature, and may be called a *juſt imitation* of nature.

DESIGNA'TION, an appointment, deſignment, nomination; alſo the marking the abutments and boundings of an eſtate.

DESI'GNMENT, deſigning, intendment.

DESI'PIENCE [*deſipientia*, L.] indiſcretion, fooliſhneſs.

DESI'PIENCE [with *Phyſicians*] the dotage or raving of a ſick perſon.

DESI'PIENT [*deſipiens*, L.] fooliſh, doating.

DESI'RABLE [*deſirable*, F.] that is to be deſired or wiſhed for.

DESI'RABLENESS, worthy to be deſired.

DESI'RE [*deſir*, F. *deſiderium*, L.] uneaſineſs of mind on account of the abſence of any thing, the preſent enjoyment of which would afford pleaſure and delight; longing, wiſhing; alſo entreaty or requeſt.

To DESIRE [*deſiderare*, L. *deſirer*, F.] to covet, wiſh or long for; alſo to entreat or pray.

DESI'ROUS [*deſireux*, F.] paſſionately deſiring or wiſhing for.

DESI'ROUSNESS, earneſt deſire.

To DESI'ST [*deſiſtere*, L.] to ceaſe or leave off, to give over.

DE'SMOS [of *δέω*, *Gr.* to bind] any bandage.

DE'SOLATE [*deſolatus*, L.] left alone, forlorn; alſo afflicted, grieved; alſo ſolitary, uninhabited, ruined, laid waſte.

DE'SOLATENESS, ſolitarineſs, uncomfortableneſs, a lying waſte.

DESOLA'TION, a making deſolate, *&c.*

DE'SOLATENESS } a making deſolate, a laying waſte,
DESOLA'TION } a deſtroying whole countries with fire and ſword; utter ruin and deſtruction, L.

DESO'LATORY [*deſolatorius*, L.] belonging to deſolation; comfortleſs.

DE SON TORT *de meme* [*Law* Phraſe] are words of form in an action of treſpaſs, uſed by way of reply to the plea of the defendant; as when the defendant pleads he did what he was charg'd with by his maſter's order, and the plaintiff replies, he did it of his own proper motion, *F.*

DESPAI'R [*deſperatio*, L. *deſeſpoir*, F.] the reflection of the mind upon the unattainableneſs of ſome good, which is the cauſe of different effects in the minds of men, ſometimes

times causing pain or uneasiness, and sometimes unconcernedness.

To DESPAIR [*desperare*, L. *desperer*, F.] to be past hopes, to have no hope, to give over for lost or as unattainable.

DESPAI'RINGNESS [*desperatio*, L.] a being without hopes.

DE'SPERATE [*desperatus*, L.] mad, rash, furious, *&c.* also that is despaired of.

DE'SPERATENESS [of *desperare*, L.] hopelessness; also daringness, furiousness.

DESPERA'TION, a despairing or falling into despair, *L.*

DESPE'CTION, a looking downwards, *L.*

DE'SPICABLE [*despicabilis*, L.] despisable, contemptible, also base, sorry, vile, mean.

DE'SPICABLENESS, contemptibleness, *&c.*

DESPI'CIENT [*despiciens*, L.] looking down upon.

DESPI'CIENCE [*despicientia*, L.] a despising or contemning.

DESPI'SABLE [*despicabilis*, L.] the same as *Despicable.*

DESPI'SABLENESS [of *despicere*, L. to look down upon] deservingness to be despised.

To DESPI'SE [*despicere*, L.] to look upon with disdain, to slight, to set at nought, to make no account of.

DESPI'TE [*despit*, F.] hatred, malice, scorn, grudge, spite.

To DESPOI'L [*despoliare*, L.] to rob or bereave of, to strip one of his goods.

DESPOLIA'TION, a robbing or spoiling, L.

To DESPO'ND [*despondere*, L.] to despair, to lose courage, to be out of heart.

DESPO'NDENCE } a failing of courage, a being quite
DESPO'NDENCY } disheartened.

DESPO'NDENT [*despondens*, L.] desponding, despairing.

DESPO'NSATED [*desponsatus*, L.] affianced, espoused, betrothed.

DESPONSA'TION, a betrothing or giving in marriage.

DE'SPOTE [*despota*, L. of δεσπότης, Gr.] a great title anciently given by the *Grecians* to a lord or governour of a country: the title is still used in the *Turkish* empire, for a prince or governour, as the despote of *Valachia.*

DESPO'TICAL } [δεσποτικὸς, of δεσπότης a lord, *Gr.*]
DESPO'TICK } arbitrary, absolute, supreme.

A DESPO'TICAL *Government*, a government when the prince having gain'd an absolute power over his people, is no longer guided or controll'd by the laws of his country, but governs solely by his will and pleasure.

DESPO'TICALNESS, arbitrariness.

DE'SPOTISM, despotick government.

DESPOU'ILLE [in *Blazonry*] is used to signify the whole case or skin of a beast, with the head, feet, tail, and all appurtenances; so as being filled up, it looks like the whole creature, F.

To DE'SPUMATE [*despumatum*, L.] to scum or clarify liquor.

DESPUMA'TION [of *de* privative, and *spuma*, L. froth] a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMATION [in *Pharmacy*] the clearing and cleansing any liquor by letting it boil, so as to take off the scum.

DESQUA'MATED [*desquamatus*, L.] scaled, having the scales taken off.

DESQUAMA'TION, a scaling of fish, *L.*

DESQUAMATION [with *Surgeons*] a scaling of foul bones, *L.*

DESSE'RT [*desserté*, F.] the last course at table; a service of fruits and sweet-meats.

DESTILLA'TION, an extraction of the most unctuous which are rarified into vapour or smoke, as it were by fire.

To DE'STIN } [*destinare*, L.] to design, appoint,
To DE'STINATE } or order.

DE'STINATED } [*destinatus*, L. *destiné*, F.] appoint-
DE'STINATE } ed, determined, ordained, condemned to.

DE'STINY [*destin*, F. *destinatio*, L.] according to the *Stoicks*, the disposal of things ordained by divine providence, or the enchainment of second causes, ordained by providence, which carries with it the necessity of the event; also fate; death either natural or violent.

DESTINY [with *Pagan Philosophers*] was a secret or invisible power or virtue, which with incomprehensible wisdom conducts, what to mankind appears irregular and fortuitous, this comes much to the same, that with us is called *God.*

The DE'STINIES [according to the *Poets*] 3 deities, *Clotho*, who, as they feign, holds the distaff; *Lachesis*, which draws out the thread of man's life, and *Atropos*, who cuts it off at death.

DE'STINY *Readers*, fortune-tellers, astrologers, gypsies.

DE'STITUTE [*destitutus*, L. whence *destitué*, F.] left, forsaken, deprived, bereft of, forlorn.

DE'STITUTENESS, a being forsaken or left without.

DESTITU'TION, a leaving or forsaking, an utter abandoning; also a being left, forsaken, *&c.* L.

DESTRI'CTION, a binding, *L.*

DESTRI'GMENT [*destrigmentum*, L.] that which is scraped or pulled off any thing.

To DESTRO'Y [*destruere*, L. whence *destruire*, F.] to throw down, overthrow or raze; also to marr or spoil; also to lay waste or ruin; also to deface; also to kill.

DESTRU'CTION, destroying, overthrow, ruin, waste, marring; also death, *L.*

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY, a capableness of being destroyed.

DESTRU'CTIVE [of *destructus*, L.] apt to destroy, marr, spoil, ruin, overthrow; mischievous, hurtful; also deadly.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, destroying nature, *&c.*

DESUDA'TION, a profuse and moderate sweating, *L.*

DESU'DATORY [*desudatorium*, L.] an hot house or bagnio.

DESU'ETUDE [*desuetudo* of *desuesco*, L.] a desisting from any use or custom; lack of custom, disuse.

DESUE'TE [*desuetus*, L.] out of use.

DESULTO'RES } persons of agility of body, who used
DESULTO'RII } to leap from one horse to another at the horse races in the *Circensian* games.

DESU'LTORINESS, the skipping from one thing to another.

DESU'LTORY [*desultorius*, L.] leaping or skipping from one thing to another; fickle-minded, wavering, unstable, inconstant, mutable.

DESU'LTURE [*desultura*, L.] a vaulting from one horse to another.

DESU'MPTION, a chusing or taking from or out of, *L.*

To DETA'CH [*detacher*, F.] to send away a party of soldiers upon some expedition

DETACHIA'RE [*Law Word*] to seize or take into custody a man's goods or person.

DETA'CHMENT [in *Law*] a sort of writ.

DETACHMENT [in *Military Affairs*] a party of soldiers drawn out upon a particular expedition, or from a greater to strengthen a lesser party.

DETACHED *Pieces* [in *Fortification*] are demi-lunes, horn-works or crown-works, and even bastions, when separated, and at a distance from the body of the place.

DETAI'L, the particulars or particular circumstances of an affair, F.

To DETAI'N [*detinere*, L.] to keep or with-hold; to hinder, stop or let.

To DETE'CT [*detectum*, Sup. of *detegere*, L.] to discloſe, to discover or lay open.

DETE'CTION, a discovering or laying open, *L.*

DETE'NTION, a detaining or keeping from; a confinement, imprisonment, *&c.*

DETE'NT *Wheel* [of *a Clock*] is that which is also called the *Hoop*, having a hoop almost round it, in which is a vacancy, at which the clock locks.

DETE'NTS *of a Clock*, are those stops, which being lifted up or let fall down, do lock or unlock the clock in striking.

To DETE'R [*deterrer*, L.] to affright or discourage one from a thing; to take him off from it, by the terrour of threats.

To DETE'RGE [*detergere*, L.] to wipe or rub off.

DETE'RGENT [*detergens*, L.] wiping off, cleansing, scowring.

DETERIORA'TION, a making worse, *L.*

DETERGENTS [in *Physick*] such medicines, which mundify, cleanse and carry off viscid and glutinous humours that adhere to the body.

DETE'RMINABLENESS, capableness of being determined or decided.

To DETE'RMINE [*determinare* of *de* and *terminus*, properly to set or appoint bounds] to judge or decide a matter in controversy or question; to put an end to a matter; to incline, to dispose, to resolve, purpose or design.

DETE'RMINABLE [of *determinare*, L.] that may be determined, decided or judged.

DETE'RMINATE [*determinatus*, L.] that is determined, limited or defined; also positive.

DETERMINATENESS, definiteneſs, poſitiveneſs.

DETERMINA'TION, determining, deciſion, reſolution, appointment, *F.* of *L.*

DETERMINA'TION, a final reſolution, upon doing or not doing any action; alſo an appointment, a deciſion of, *F.* of *L.*

DETERMINATION [in *Phyſicks*] the diſpoſition or tendency of a body towards one way.

DETERMINATION [with *Philoſophers*] the action by which a cauſe is limited or reſtrained to act, or not to act, this or that, or in this or that manner.

To DETE'RMINE [*determinare*, L.] properly to ſet or appoint bounds; to judge or decide, to put an end to, to incline or diſpoſe, to deſign, reſolve or purpoſe.

DETE'RMINED } *Problem* [with *Geometricians*] is
DETE'RMINATE } that which has but one, or at leaſt a determinate number of ſolutions, in contradiſtinction to an indeterminate problem which admits of infinite ſolutions.

DETERRA'TION [of *de* from, and *terra*, L. the earth] a removal of earth, *&c.* from mountains or higher grounds down into vallies or lower grounds; this by philoſophers is underſtood of ſuch earth, *&c.* as is waſhed down from mountains, *&c.* gradually by rains.

DETE'RSIVE [*deterſif*, F. of *deterſus*, L.] of a ſcouring or cleanſing quality.

DETE'RSION, a cleanſing, wiping or rubbing off, *L.*

DETE'RSIVE *Medicines*, are medicines ſuch as cleanſe the body from ſluggiſh and viſcous humours.

DETE'RSIVENESS, cleanſing quality.

To DETE'ST [*deteſtare*, L.] to abhor or loath.

DETE'STABLENESS, deſervingneſs to be abhorred.

DETESTA'TION, a deteſting, abhorrence, *F.* of *L.*

DETE'STABLE [*deteſtabilis*, L.] to be abhorred or loathed; alſo vile, wretched.

To DETHRO'NE [*detroner*, Fr.] to depoſe a ſoverign prince, or drive him from his throne.

DE'TINET [*Law* Term] *i. e.* he detains againſt a perſon, who owes either annuity or a quantity of corn, *&c.* to another, and refuſes to pay it.

DETI'NUE, a writ which lies againſt a perſon who refuſes to deliver back goods or chattels, which have been delivered to him to keep.

Action of DETI'NUE [in *Law*] is when a man is ſued to deliver up his truſt.

DETONA'TION [of *detonare*, L.] a mighty thundering.

DETONATION [with *Chymiſts*] a ſort of thundering noiſe that is frequently made by a mixture being inkindled in a crucible or other veſſel, ſo that the volatile parts of it ruſh forth with great ſwiftneſs and violence; the ſame as *Fulmination.*

DETO'RTED [*detorſus*, L.] turned awry, or away, writhen.

DETO'RSION, a turning or bending awry or aſide, *L.*

To DETRA'CT [*detractum*, L.] to take from, to abate or leſſen; alſo to ſlander or ſpeak ill of.

DETRA'CTION, properly a drawing from; alſo a ſlandering or backbiting, *L.*

DETRAC'TIVE, apt to detract.

DETRA'CTIVENESS, detracting quality or humour.

DETRANCHEE [in *Blazonry*] is uſed to ſignify a line bend-wiſe, that comes not from the very angle, but either from ſome part of the upper edge, and falling from thence diagonally or athwart, or in the ſame manner from part of the ſide; but always from the right-ſide, *F.*

DETRECTA'TION, a ſhifting off, a drawing back, *L.*

DE'TRIMENT [*detrimentum*, L.] damage, hurt, loſs, *F.*

DETRIMENT [with *Aſtrologers*] is the greateſt of the eſſential debilities or weakneſſes of a planet, *viz.* the ſign directly oppoſite to that which is its houſe, as the detriment of the ſun is *Aquarius*, becauſe it is oppoſite to *Leo.*

DETRIMENT [in *Lincoln's-Inn*] a duty of 1 *s* 6 *d.* paid each term, by every member of the ſociety to the houſe, for defraying its charges, and repairing loſſes.

DETRIME'NTAL, hurtful, that brings damage, hurt or prejudice.

DETRIME'NTALNESS, prejudicialneſs.

DETRIMENTO'SE } [*detrimentoſus*, L.] cauſing da-
DETRIME'NTOUS } mage or loſs; hurtful.

DETRI'TION, the wearing or rubbing off particles from any thing, *L.*

DETRU'NCATED [*detruncatus*, L.] cut or chopped off; beheaded.

DETRU'SION, a thruſting down, *L.*

DETRU'SOR *Urinæ* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle lying under that which is derived from the *Peritonæum.* Its fleſhy fibres do embrace the whole bladder, as if it were a hand, and preſs it in the diſcharging of the urine. It is by ſome accounted the firſt proper membrane of the bladder.

DETURBA'TION, a caſting or throwing down from on high; alſo a troubling or diſturbing, *L.*

DETURPA'TION, a making filthy, a polluting, *L.*

DEVADIA'TUS [in *Doomſday-book*] one who has no ſureties or pledges.

DEVASTA'TION, a laying waſte, *L.*

DEVASTAVE'RUNT *bona teſtatoris*, L. a writ lying againſt executors for paying of debts and legacies without ſpecialties or bonds, to the prejudice of the creditors, who have ſpecialties or bonds before the debts upon the ſaid bonds become due.

DEUCA'LION, the ſon of *Prometheus*, who married *Pyrrha*, the daughter of *Epimetheus*: The poets tell us that while he reigned in *Theſſaly*, there happened an univerſal flood that drowned all the world, but only he and his wife who got into a ſhip, and were carried to the top of mount *Parnaſſus*, and ſtay'd there till the dry land appeared; and when the flood was gone, he conſulted the oracle of *Themis*, how mankind might be repaired, and was anſwered, if he caſt his great mother's bones behind his back, whereupon he took ſtones, the bones of his great mother the earth, and threw them over his ſhoulders, and they became men, and *Pyrrha*, ſhe caſt ſtones over her ſhoulders backwards, and they became women. The truth is, this deluge came only in *Greece* and *Italy*, but the poets feigned all things to have happened after *Deucalion*'s flood, as they did after the inundation in the days of *Noah.* And as to their being ſaved on mount *Parnaſſus*, they only climbed to the top of it, and were there ſafe above the waters, and after the flood taught the people more civility than they had before; this deluge happened A. N. 2440, and 784 years after that in *Noah*'s time.

DEVE'LOPED [*developé*, Fr.] unwrapped, unfolded, opened.

DEVENE'RUNT, a writ to the eſcheator of the king, when any one of the tenants of the king, who holds in *capite* dies, commanding him to enquire what lands or tenements came to him,

DEVE'RGENCE [*devergentia*, L.] a devexity or declivity, by which any thing tends or declines downward.

To DEVE'ST [*deveſtire*, L.] properly to unclothe, to ſtrip, diſpoſſeſs or deprive of.

To DEVEST [in *Law*] ſignifies to turn out of poſſeſſion.

DEVE'XION, devexity, bendingneſs or ſhelvingneſs, *L.*

DEVE'X [*devexus*, L.] hollow like a valley; bowed down, bending.

DEVE'XNESS } [*devexitas*, L.] bendingneſs, ſhelving-
DEVE'XITY } neſs downwards.

To DEVIATE [*deviatum*, L.] to go from, or out of the way, to ſwerve.

To DE'VIATE [with *Grammarians*] is when a word varies from the ſenſe of its primitive or original.

DEVIA'TION, a going out of the way, a ſwerving.

DEVISE } [of *dividere*, L. becauſe it divides or di-
DEVICE } ſtinguiſhes perſons, *&c.*] is either a repreſentation, an emblem or an hieroglyphick, expreſſing ſomething that is to be kept in mind, ſuch as the *Egyptians* uſed inſtead of writing, which of late have a motto added to them, to explain the ſignification, which otherwiſe would be dark or unintelligible; as king *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, had for his device, the ſun in his glory, with this motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, intimating, that he was able to cope with many enemies.

DEVICE } in a reſtrained ſenſe, is underſtood to ſignify
DEVISE } an emblem or a repreſentation of ſome natural body, with a motto or ſentence applied in a figurative ſenſe, to the advantage of ſome perſon.

DE'VIL [Diafol, *C. Br.* Deopl, *Sax.* duyvel, *Dut. Diabolus*, L. *Diable*, F. *Diablo*, Span. *Diavolo*, Ital.] the enemy of mankind, a fallen angel.

DEVIL *on the Neck*, a kind of rack or torturing engine, anciently in uſe among the *Papiſts*, to extort a confeſſion from *Proteſtants* or *Lollards.* This Machine was made of a ſeveral irons which applied to the neck and legs wrung or wrenched them together in ſo violent a manner, that the more the perſon ſtirred, the ſtraiter he was preſſed by them, and in the ſpace of 3 or 4 hours his back and body would be broken in pieces.

Sea DEVIL, a monſtrous creature on the coaſt of *America*, having black horns like a ram, a terrible aſpect, a bunch on the head, reſembling a hedge-hog, tuſhes like a boar, and a forked tail; and the fleſh of a poiſonous quality.

DEVIL's *Bit*, a plant that has ſeveral roots that are black, notched, as it were gnaw'd, from whence it took its name; as if the devil envying the virtues of it, did gnaw them, *&c.*

DEVIL's *Milk*, an herb, a ſort of ſpurge.

DE'VILISH, of or pertaining to the devil, like or of the nature of the devil, wicked.

DE'VILISHNESS, deviliſh nature.

DE'VILSHIP, the devil's dignity.

DE'VIOUS [*devius*, L.] going out of the way, ſwerving from.

DE'VIOUSNESS [of *devius*, L.] ſwervingneſs, aptneſs to go out of the way.

DEVI'RGINATED [*devirginatus*, L.] deflowered.

DEVI'SCERATED [*deviſceratus*, L.] imbowelled.

To DEVI'SE [*Law* Term] to give or make over lands, tenements or goods, *&c.* by one's laſt will or teſtament in writing.

To DEVI'SE [prob. of *deviſer*, F.] to invent, to imagine or fancy; to feign or forge; to contrive or plot; to faſhion or frame; to deliberate or conſult.

A DEVISE [in *Law*] is whatſoever is deviſed or bequeathed by will, a legacy.

DEVI'SE } [in *Heraldry*] any figure, cypher, character,
DE'VICE } rebus, motto ſentence, *&c.* which by alluſion to the name of a perſon or family denotes its nobility or quality.

DEVISEE' [in *Law*] the perſon to whom any thing is deviſed or bequeathed by will.

DEVI'SOR, he who bequeaths lands or goods to another by will.

DEVI'TABLE [*devitabilis*, L.] eaſy to be ſhunned or avoided.

DEVITA'TION, an eſcape, ſhunning, eſchewing or avoiding, *L.*

To DEVI'TIATE [*devitiatum*, L.] to corrupt or marr; to deflower.

DEVOCA'TION, a calling down, *L.*

DEVOCA'TIONE, *Parliamenti*, a writ for recalling a parliament, *L.*

DEVOI'D [of *de* and *vuide*, F.] empty of

DEVOI'R, duty, parts, that which every one ought to do, according to juſtice, reaſon and civility, F.

DEVOI'RS [of *Calais*] the cuſtoms anciently due to the king for merchandize, brought or carried out from *Calais*, when our ſtaple was there.

To DEVO'KE [*devocare*, L.] to call down.

To DEVO'LVE [*devolvere*, L.] to roll or tumble down; to fall or come from one to another as an eſtate does; alſo to lay a truſt or charge upon one.

To DE'VOLATE [*devolatum*, L.] to fly away or down.

DEVOLU'TARY [*devolutaire*, F.] one that claims a benefice that has become void.

DEVOLU'TION, a rolling or tumbling down; alſo a paſſing from one to another, as an eſtate, *&c.* does.

DE'VONSHIRING *of Land* [in *Huſbandry*] is the improving it by ſpreading on it the aſhes of burnt turfs.

DEVORA'TION, a devouring or conſuming, *L.*

DEVORATO'RIOUS [*devoratorius*, L.] devouring or conſuming.

DEVOTEE' } [*devot*, F.] a religious perſon, a bigot,
DEVOTO' } a ſuperſtitious perſon.

To DEVO'TE [*devotum*, Sup. of *devovere*, L.] to vow or give up by vow, to ſet apart to holy uſe, to conſecrate to God.

DEVO'TION, religious zeal, godlineſs, alſo vowed ſervice, diſpoſal, command, F. of *L.*

DEVO'TED [*devotus*, L.] ſet apart for holy uſe; attached, ſtrongly inclined to.

DEVOTO'RIOUS [*devotorius*, L.] pertaining to a vow.

DEVO'TIONIST, one much given to devotion.

To DEVOU'R [*devorare*, L.] to eat or ſwallow down greedily; alſo to conſume, ſpend or waſte; *metaphorically* to read over haſtily, to ſtudy eagerly.

DEVOU'RING [in *Blazonry*] is a term uſed of all fiſhes which are born in a coat feeding; and the reaſon is, they ſwallow all whole without chewing; and it is requiſite alſo to tell whereon they feed.

DEVOU'RINGNESS [of *devoratio*, L.] devouring nature, *&c.*

DEVOU'T [*devot*, F.] full of devotion, godly.

DEVOU'TNESS, fulneſs of devotion.

DEUTE'RION [of Δεύτερ⊙, *Gr.* the ſecond] the ſecundine or after-birth.

DEUTERO'GAMY [Δευτερογαμία of Δεύτερ⊙ ſecond, and γαμὸς, *Gr.* marriage] a ſecond marriage.

DEU'TERONOMY [Δευτερονόμιον of Δεύτερ⊙, and νόμος, Law, *Gr.*] *i. e.* the *ſecond Law*, the 4th book of *Moſes*, ſo called, becauſe the law is therein repeated.

DEUTEROCANO'NICAL [of Δεύτερος and κανονικὸς, *Gr.*] a name that ſchool divines give to certain books of the ſacred ſcripture that were added after the reſt, as the book of *Eſther*, *&c.*

DEUTEROPA'THY [Δευτεροπαθία of Δεύτερος, and πάθος, *Gr.* paſſion, *&c.*] a diſeaſe that proceeds from another diſeaſe.

DEVUIDER [in *Riding Academies*] is a term that is applied to a horſe, that working upon vaults, makes his ſhoulders go too faſt for the croup to follow; ſo that inſtead of going upon 2 treads, as he ought, he endeavours to go only upon one.

To DEW } [Þeapian, *Sax.*] to ſprinkle, moiſten or
To BEDEW' } wet with dew.

DEW [Þeaþe, *Sax.*] is certain vapours, which have by heat been lifted up or exalted in the day time, and which when the ſun deſcends below our horizon, leaving the air cold, are thereby condenſed, and fall down in ſmall inſenſible drops, upon the leaves of plants, where many of them joining together, they become ſenſible.

DEW *of Vitriol* [in *Chymiſtry*] a kind of phlegm or water drawn from the mineral ſalt by diſtillation in *Balneo Mariæ*, or with a gentle heat.

DEW-BORN, a diſtemper in cattle.

DEW-CLAWS [*Hunting* Term] the bones or little claws behind the foot.

DEW-LAP [Þeop-læppe, *Sax.*] the looſe skin that hangs down under the throat of an ox, cow, *&c.*

DEWX [Δυὰς, *Gr.*] the number 2 at cards or dice.

DE'WY, having dew on it, wet with dew.

DE'XTANS [with the *Romans*] ten ounces or ten parts of any intire thing that is divided into twelve.

DEXTER, right, on the right hand or right ſide, *L.*

DEXTER *Aſpect* [with *Aſtrologers*] an aſpect contrary to the natural order and ſucceſſion of the ſigns, as *Mars* in *Gemini*, and *Saturn* in the ſame degree of *Aries*, where *Mars* is ſaid to behold *Saturn* in a dexter aſpect.

DEXTRA, the right hand, L.

DEXTER *Baſe* [in *Heraldry*] is the right ſide of the baſe, as letter G in the figure.



DEXTER *Chief* [in *Heraldry*] is the angle on the right hand of the chief, as letter A in the figure.



DEXTER *Epiploick Vein* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſecond branch of the *ſplenica*, which paſſes to the *Epiploon*, and the gut *colon*.

DEXTER *Point* [with *Heralds*] the right ſide point in an eſcutcheon.

DEXTE'RITY [*dexteritas*, L.] right-handedneſs; aptneſs, readineſs; alſo induſtry, skill, addreſs.

DE'XTEROUS } [*dexter*, L.] handy, ready at; alſo
DE'XTROUS } ſkilful, cunning.

DEXTRA'RIUS [*Old Records*] a light horſe or horſe for the great ſaddle.

DEXTROCHERE } [by *Heralds*] a term applied to the
DESTROCHERE } right arm painted on a ſhield.

DEY, the title of the ſupreme governour of *Tunis* in *Barbary*.

DI'A [Διὰ, *Gr.*] a propoſition that ſignifies *with*, *through*, *in*, *of* or *between*, and is frequently joined to the names of phyſical compoſitions, with that of the principal ingredient in them.

DIABE'TES [Διαβήτης, *Gr.*] a diſeaſe when a perſon cannot hold his water.

DIABE'TICAL, troubled with or pertaining to a Diabetes.

DIABO'LICAL [*diabolicus*, L.] pertaining to the devil, deviliſh, very wicked.

DIABO'LICALNESS [of *diabolicus*, L. *diabolique*, F. of Διάβολ⊙ of Διαβάλλω, *Gr.* to deſtroy] deviliſh nature.

DIABO'TANUM [of διὰ and βοτάνη] a plaiſter made of herbs.

DIABRO'SIS [Διαβρώσις, Gr.] a ſolution of the *continuum* by corroſion of the parts.

DIACALAMI'NTHES, a compound medicine, whoſe principal ingredient is Calaminth, L.

DIACALCI'TROS [in *Surgery*] a plaſter applied after the amputation of a cancer.

DIACA'PPARIS, a medicine, whoſe principal ingredient is capers, L.

DIACAPRE'GIAS, a medicine made of goats dung, L.

DIACA'RTHAMUM, a medicine ſo called, one of whoſe principal ingredients is Carthamum, L.

DIACA'RYON, a medicine made of the juice of green walnuts and honey, L.

DIACA'SSIA, a medicine made of Caſſia, L.

DIACASTO'RIUM, a medicine made of Caſtor, L.

DIACATHO'LICON [of διὰ and καθολικὸς, Gr. univerſal] an univerſal medicine.

DIACATO'THIA [in the *Civil Law*] a tenure or holding of lands by fee-farm.

DIACE'NTROS [of διὰ and κέντρον, Gr.] the ſhorteſt diameter of the elliptical orbit of a planet.

DIACHO'RESIS [διαχώρησις, Gr.] the act or faculty of avoiding excrements.

DIA'CHYLUM, a kind of plaſter made of the mucilages or pappy juice of certain fruits, ſeeds or roots.

DIACHY'LON, a kind of muſt or ſweet wine.

DIACINE'MA [of διακινέω, *Gr.* to move from] is the receding of a bone a little from its place.

DIACINNAMO'MUM, a medicine made of Cinnamon.

DIACITO'NIUM, a medicine made of Citonia.

DIA'CLASIS [of διακλάω, to break off, *Gr.*] a fracture.

DIACLY'SMA, a rinſing, waſhing or ſcowring, or any medicament uſed for that purpoſe, *L.* of *Gr.*

DIACO'DIUM [of διὰ and κωδία, *Gr.* the top of a plant] a ſyrup made of the tops of poppies.

DIACO'NICON [of διάκονος, Gr.] the ſacriſty, the place in or near ancient churches, where the veſtments and church plate were repoſited.

DIACO'PE [*diacopus*, L. of διάκοπος, Gr.] a cutting or dividing aſunder.

DIACOPE [with *Surgeons*] a deep wound; eſpecially one made in the ſcull with a large inſtrument.

DIACOPE [with *Rhetoricians*] the ſame as *Diaſtole*.

DIACOPRÆ'GIA, a medicine made of goats dung, *L.*

DIACORA'LLION, a medicine made chiefly of Coral.

DIACO'RUM, a medicine made of acorns, L.

DIACO'STUM, a medicine made of Coſtus, L.

DIACOU'STICKS, a ſcience that explains the properties of refracted ſound, as it paſſes through different mediums.

DIA'CRISIS [διάκρισις, Gr.] a ſeparating, ſevering or dividing.

DIACRISIS [with *Phyſicians*] a judging of, and diſtinguiſhing diſeaſes, with their reſpective ſymptoms, L.

DIACRO'CUMA, a medicine made chiefly of ſaffron, *L.*

DIACRO'MMYON [of διὰ and κρόμμυον, Gr.] a medicine made of onions.

DIACU'MINUM, a compoſition made of cummin, L.

DIACYDO'NITES [of διὰ τῶν κυδωνίων, Gr.] ſuch medicines in which quinces are an ingredient.

DIACYDO'NIUM [διὰ τῶν κυδωνίων, Gr.] a confection made of the pulp of quinces and ſugar, commonly called marmalade, L.

DIADAMASCE'NUM, a compoſition of damaſcens, L.

DI'ADEM [διάδημα, Gr.] a kind of linen-wreath or fillet for the head, anciently worn by emperors and kings inſtead of a crown.

DIADE'MATED [*diadematus*, L.] wearing a diadem, crown or turbant.

DIADO'CHE [with *Phyſicians*] the ſucceſſion or progreſs of a diſeaſe to its change called Criſis, L.

DIA'DOCHUS [διάδοχος, Gr.] a precious ſtone like a beril.

DIA'DOSIS [διάδοσις, Gr.] a delivering by hand, tradition, diſtribution.

DIA'DOSIS [with *Phyſicians*] a diſtribution of nouriſhment through all parts of the body.

DIÆ'RESIS [διαίρεσις of διαιρέω, *Gr.* to divide] a dividing or diviſion; a poetical figure, when one figure is divided into two, as *evoluiſſe* for *evolviſſe*.

DIÆ'RESIS [in *Printing*] is a vowel mark'd with two tittles or points, as on ë, ï or ü, to ſignify that it is ſounded by it ſelf, and not joined to another ſo as to make a diphthong; as *aëra* by the points over the ë is diſtinguiſhed from *æra*.

DIÆRESIS [with *Surgeons*] is a method of dividing and ſeparating thoſe parts, which, by their being united, retard or hinder the cure of diſeaſes; as the continuity of the fleſh or skin in impoſthumes, which muſt be opened to let out the corrupt matter.

DIÆRESIS [with *Anatomiſts*] is a conſuming or eating out the veſſels, ſo that ſome certain paſſages are made by ſome ſharp fretting matter, which naturally ſhould not have been; alſo when ſome real ones are widen'd more than ordinary, ſo that the humours run out which ought to be contained in the veſſels.

DIÆRE'TICA [with *Phyſicians*] eating corroding medicines, L.

DIÆTA [διαῖτα of διατάω, *Gr.* to make uſe of a certain order of food] diet, food, a particular way or manner of life, L.

DIÆ'TA [with *Phyſicians*] reſpecting *healthy perſons*, a method of living moderately; reſpecting *ſick perſons*, a remedy conſiſting in the right uſe of things neceſſary for life.

DIÆTE'TICK [*dieteticus*, L. of διαιτητικὸς, *Gr.* Dietetick] that part of phyſick that cures diſeaſes by a moderate and regular diet.

DIAGALA'NGA, a medicine made of galangal.

DIAGLAU'CION [διὰ γλαυκίου, *Gr.*] a medicine for the eyes made of the herb *Glaucium*, L.

DIAGLY'PHICE [διαγλυφικὴ, *Gr.*] the art of cutting or making hollow or concave figures in metal.

DIAGNO'SIS [of διαγινώσκω, *Gr.* to know] a diſcerning or knowing one from another, a judging of, L.

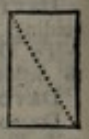
DIAGNO'SIS [with *Phyſicians*] a knowledge or judgment of the apparent ſigns of a diſtemper, or a skill by which the preſent condition of a diſtemper is perceived, and this is three-fold, viz. a right judgment of the part affected; 2. of the diſeaſe it ſelf; 3. of its cauſe.

DIAGNO'STICK [of διαγινώσκω, *Gr.* to know] belonging to the skill called *Diagnoſis*, a thoroughly knowing or diſcerning.

DIAGNO'STIC *Signs* [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe ſigns of a diſeaſe which are apparent.

DIAGNO'STIC *Signs* [in *Botany*] are particular ſigns, whereby one plant may be known or diſtinguiſhed from another.

DIA'GONAL } [with *Geometricians*] a
DIA'GONAL *Line* } line drawn acroſs any figure from angle to angle; ſometimes called the diameter diagonal; and ſometimes it ſignifies a particular parallelogram, or long ſquare that has one common angle and diagonal line, with the principal parallelogram.



DIA'GONAL *Scale*, and the *plain Scale*, ſerve to repreſent any numbers and meaſures whatever, the parts of which are equal to one another; thus gunners make uſe of a ſcale or take the dimenſion of a piece of ordnance. Engravers have a ſcale or rule to make a draught of a fortification on paper, *&c.*

DI'AGRAM [*diagramma*, L. [of διαγράμμα, *Gr.*] a ſentence, a decree; alſo a ſhort draught of a thing.

DIAGRAM [in *Geometry*] a ſcheme or figure made with lines or circles, for the laying down, explanation or demonſtration of any propoſition or figure or properties belonging thereto.

DIAGRAM [in *Muſick*] a proportion of meaſures, diſtinguiſhed by certain notes.

DI'AGRAPH [*diagraphe*, L. of διαγραφὴ, *Gr.*] deſcription.

DIAGRAPHICE [διαγραφικὴ, *Gr.*] the art of painting or carving on box, L.

DIAGRA'PHICAL, of or belonging to the skill of painting, graving, carving, *&c.*

DIAGRA'PHICK *Art*. See *Diagraphice*.

DIAGRY'DIUM [διαγρύδιον, *Gr.*] a gum diſtilling out of the herb.

DIAGRYDIUM *Scammony*, or, the plant or root of ſcammony prepared by boiling it in a hollowed quince, or with the juice of quince, or lemon, or pale roſes.

DIAHEXA'PLA } a medicine which takes its name
DIAHEXA'PLE } from the ſix ingredients, roots of round Birthwort, Gentian, Juniper-berries, Myrrh, and Ivory Shavings

DIAHY'SSOPUM, a medicine made of hyſſop.

DI'AIRIS, a medicine made of the plant Iris, L.

DIAL [of *dialis*, L. of the day] an inſtrument for ſhewing the hour of the day; and are of ſeveral ſorts and forms.

DIAL PLANES, are plain boards, plates or ſurfaces on which hour-lines are drawn in any latitude, and are diſtinguiſhed according to the reſpect they bear to the Horizon of the Place where they are made, and are according to their poſition or ſituation, parallel, perpendicular or oblique.

Parallel DIALS, are ſuch as lie level with the horizon, and are thence called horizontal dials.

Perpen-

Perpendicular DIALS, or *Erect Dials*, are such as stand erect to the horizon, as all are which are set against an upright wall or building.

Erect DIALS *Direct*, are such as face any one of the four cardinal points, east, west, north or south.

Erect Declining DIALS, are such whose planes lie open to any two of the cardinal points, to the south-east or north-east, &c.

Inclining DIALS, are such as lean forwards towards the horizon.

Reclining DIALS, are such as lean back towards the horizon.

Primary DIALS, are either *horizontal* dials or *vertical* dials.

Moon DIALS, such as shew the hour of the night by the means of the light or shadow of the moon projected thereon by an index.

Mural DIALS, such as are placed against walls.

Equinoctial DIAL, is one described on the equinoctial plane, or a plane representing that of the equinoctial.

Horizontal DIAL, is one described on the horizontal plane, or a plane parallel to the horizon.

Vertical DIAL, is one drawn on the plane of a vertical circle.

Polar DIAL, is one described on a plane passing through the poles of the world and the east and west points of the horizon.

DI'ALECT [*dialectica*, L. of διαλεκτικὴ of διαλέγεσθαι, *Gr.* to discourse] is a propriety or manner of speech, pronunciation, &c. in any language peculiar to each several province or country, formed by the corruption of the general or national language, as the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Æolic*, *Doric*, and the common language of the *Greeks*; so the *Bolonnese*, *Bergamas* and *Tuscan*, are dialects of the *Italick*.

DIALE'CTICA } [διαλεκτικὴ, of διαλέγεσθαι to reason,
DIALE'CTICK } *Gr.*] dialecticks, or the art of logick, which teaches the true method of arguing or reasoning.

DIALE'CTICAL } [διαλεκτικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining
DIALE'CTICK } to Logick.

DIALE'CTICAL *Arguments*, are such arguments as are but barely probable; but do not convince or determine the mind to either side of the question.

DIALE'MMA [with *Physicians*] a space between two fevers, L.

DIALE'PSIS [διαλῆψις, *Gr.*] a space between, an interception, a prevention; also a debating or reasoning; a resolution or purpose.

DIALE'PSIS [with *Surgeons*] that middle space in wounds and ulcers that is left open for a cure.

DIALEU'CON [διαλεύκων, *Gr.*] a kind of saffron, that is white through the middle.

DIA'LEXIS [διάλεξις, *Gr.*] a disputation.

DIA'LLAGE [διαλλαγὴ, *Gr.*] a rhetorical figure when many arguments are produced but to no effect.

DI'ALLEL *Lines* [with *Geometricians*] such as run across or cut one another.

DI'ALLING, the art of drawing lines truly on any given plane, so as thereby to shew the hour of the day, when the sun shines.

DI'ALLING *Globe*, an instrument contriv'd for drawing all sorts of dials, and to give a clear demonstration of the art.

DIALLING *Sphere*, an instrument for the demonstration of spherical triangles, and also to give a true idea of the ratio of drawing of dials on all manner of planes.

DIALLING [with *Miners*] is the using a compass and long line to know which way the load or vein of oar inclines, or where to sink an air-shaft.

DIALLING *Line* } graduated lines placed on rulers,
DIALLING *Scales* } &c. to expedite the making of sun-dials.

DIALA'CCA, a medicine made of Lacca, or Gum-lac.

DIALOGI'SMUS [διαλογισμὸς, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, when a man reasons and discourses with himself, as it were with another, both putting the questions and giving the answers.

DIALO'GO [in *Musf. Books*] signifies a piece of musick for two or more voices or instruments, which answer one to the other.

DI'ALOGUE [*dialogus*, L. of διάλογος, Gr.] a conference or discourse between two or more parties; or a discourse in writing between two or more parties wherein they are represented as talking together.

DIALTHE'A [διαλθαία, Gr.] an unguent, the chief ingredient of which is *Althæa*, L.

DIA'LYSIS [διάλυσις, *Gr.*] a figure in Rhetorick when two points placed by *Grammarians* over two vowels in one word, which would otherwise make a diphthong; but are by this character (¨) pointed into two.

DIA'LYTON [διάλυτον, Gr.] a figure in Rhetorick when several words are put together without a conjunction copulative.

DIAMARGARI'TON [of διὰ and μαργαρίτης, Gr. a pearl] a restorative powder the chief ingredient in which is pearl, and is of two sorts, hot and cold

DIAMASTIGO'SIS [διαμαστίγωσις, of μαστιγὼν, i. e. whipping, *Gr.*] a solemnity in honour of *Diana*, as follows. Certain boys were carried to the altar of the goddess, and there severely whipp'd, and lest the officer should out of compassion remit any thing of the rigour of it, the priestess of *Diana* stood by all the time, holding in her hand the image of the goddess, which was of itself very light; but (as they relate) if the boys were spared, grew so weighty, that the priestess was scarce able to support it; and lest the boys should faint under the correction, or do any thing unworthy of the *Laconian* education, their parents were present to exhort them to undergo it patiently, and with great constancy; and so great was the bravery and resolution of the boys, that tho' they were lash'd till the blood gushed out, and sometimes to death, yet a cry or groan was seldom or never heard to proceed from any of them. Those that dy'd under the ceremony were buried with garlands on their heads, in token of joy or victory, and had the honour of a publick funeral.

DIAME'RDES [of διὰ and *merda*, dung or ordure] a confection of pilgrim's salve; also a shitten fellow.

DIA'METER [of διάμετρος, Gr.] a right line passing through the centre of a circle, and terminating on each side at the circumference thereof, and so dividing the circle into two equal parts.

DIA'METER [of a *Conick Section*] is a right line drawn through the middle of the figure, and cutting all the ordinates into two equal parts.

DIAMETER *of Gravity* [*Mechanicks*] is that right line in which the centre of gravity is placed.

DIAMETER [of an *Hyperbola*] is any right line which passes through the middle of the transverse axis, which is the centre of the figure, and is always a middle proportional between the *latus rectum* and the *latus transversum*.

DIAMETER [of the *Parabola*] is a line drawn parallel to the axis, and which may be supposed to meet at any infinite distance, or in the centre of the figure.

DIAMETER *of a Column* [in *Architecture*] is that taken just above the bases.

DIAMETER *of the Swelling* [in *Architecture*] is that taken at the height of one third from the base.

DIA'METER *of the Diminution* [*Architect.*] is that taken from the top of the shafts.

DIAME'TRICAL, pertaining to, or of the nature, or in the form of a diameter.

DIAME'TRICALLY [*diametriquement*, F. of διάμετρος, *Gr.*] directly; as

DIAMETRICALLY *opposite*, directly over against; as when two things are opposed one to the other right across, or directly contrary.

DI'AMOND [*adamas*, L. of ἄδαμας, Gr. *diamant*, F.] the hardest, most sparkling, and most valuable of all precious stones. The goodness of a diamond consists in three things. 1. Its lustre or water. 2. Its weight or bigness. 3. Its hardness. The *Great Mogul* of *India* has a diamond that weighs 269 3-4ths carats, valued at 11 millions, 723 thousand, 278 pounds, 14 shillings and 9 pence.

DI'AMOND [in *Heraldry*] the black colour in the coats of noblemen.

Facet DIAMOND, is one cut in faces both at top and bottom, and whose table or principal place at top is flat.

Rose DIAMOND, is one that is quite flat underneath; but whose upper part is cut in divers little faces, usually triangles, the uppermost of which terminates in a point.

A rough DIAMOND, is one just as it comes out of the mines that has not yet been cut.

A Table DIAMOND, is one which has a large square face at the top, encompassed with 4 lesser.

DIAMOND [with *Printers*] the name of a small sort of letter or character.

Temple DIAMONDS [so called of the *temple* in *Paris* in *France*, where they are made] are a sort of factitious diamonds, of no great value, but us'd much in the habits of the actors upon the stage.

DIAMO'RON, a confection made of mulberries.

Simple DIAMO'RUM [of διὰ and *morum*, L. a mulberry] a medicinal compoſition made of mulberry-juice and ſugar.

Compound DIAMORUM [in *Pharmacy*] is made of mulberry-juice, ſapa, verjuice, myrrh and ſaffron.

DIAMO'SCHUM, a medicinal powder, whoſe chief ingredient is musk.

DIAMOTO'SIS [of διὰ and μύτον ſcraped lint, *Gr.*] the filling an ulcer with lint.

DIA'NA, or the *Moon*, was repreſented with three heads, the one of a dog, the ſecond of a horſe, and the third of a man, to ſhew the different effects of the moon, in heaven, on earth, and in hell, or in the boſom of the earth.

Diana had three names, as *Luna* the moon in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Proſerpina* in hell; as *Diana* ſhe was accounted the goddeſs of woods and mountains, and of huntſmen, and therefore was painted armed with bows and arrows, attended with ſixty maids or nymphs; ſhe was accounted alſo the goddeſs of child-bearing, virginity and dancing. She was alſo painted with yellow hair, a graſs-green mantle trimmed with ſilver, buskins of ſilver, with a golden bow and quiver of painted colours, with a creſcent or new moon on her head. She is ſometimes drawn hunting a ſtag, and at other times ſitting croſs-legg'd, denoting her virginity; ſometimes with her bow and arrows in a quiver of painted colours, in a ſilver chariot, drawn by two white ſtags, and ſometimes by two horſes, one black the other white. On her ſhoulders were two wings, to expreſs her ſwiftneſs, and in her hands were a lion and a leopard. The ancient *Britains* ador'd *Diana*, who is ſaid to have had a temple in the place where St *Paul*'s church now ſtands. She had various temples; but that at *Epheſus* was accounted one of the wonders of the world, it was 200 years in building, being 425 foot long, and 220 broad, ſupported with 127 pillars of marble 70 foot high, 27 of which were curiouſly engraven, and all the reſt were of poliſhed marble.

DIANA's-*Tree* [with *Chymiſts*] call'd alſo the philoſophical tree; a very curious phænomenon, produced by a compoſition of ſilver, mercury, and ſpirit of nitre, which are cryſtalliz'd into the form of a tree, with branches, leaves, fruit, &c.

DIANA'TICK *Argumentation* [with *Logicians*] a particular method of reaſoning, which carries on a diſcourſe from one thing to another.

DIANI'SUM, a medicine made of anniſeeds, *L.*

DIANOE'A [Διανοία, Gr.] a figure in rhetorick, importing a ſerious conſideration of the matter in hand.

DIA'NTHUS, a compoſition of *Anthos*.

DIANU'CUM [*Pharmacy*] a kind of *Rob*, made of the juice of green walnuts and ſugar boiled to the conſiſtence of honey.

DIAOLIBA'NUM, a medicine made of *Olibanum*.

DIAPA'LMA, a kind of ſalve, *L.*

DIAPAPA'VER, a medicine made of poppies, *L.*

DIAPA'SMA [Διαπάσμα, of Διαπάσσω, Gr.] a pomander or perfume, a compoſition of powders, with which the ancients us'd to dry their bodies from ſweat at their coming out of the baths; alſo a compoſition made of dry powders to be ſprinkled upon cloaths to perfume them, or upon wounds or ulcers, &c.

DIAPA'SON [of διὰ and πασῶν, *i. e.* all, *Gr.*] a chord in muſick including all tones, and is the ſame with what is commonly called an octave or eighth; becauſe there is but ſeven tone notes, and then the eighth is the ſame again with the firſt. It is the moſt perfect concord, and the terms of it are as two to one.

DIAPASONDIAEX [with *Muſicians*] a ſort of compound concord, either as 10 to 3, or as 16 to 5.

DIAPASONDIAPE'NTE, a compounded conſonance in the triple ratio, or as 3 to 9.

DIAPASONDIATR'SSARON, a compounded concord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3.

DIAPASONDITONE, a concord, the terms of which are in the proportion of 5 to 2.

DIAPA'SONSEMIDITO'NE, a concord, the terms of which are in proportion of 12 to 5.

DIAPE'DESIS [Διαπήδησις, Gr.] a leaping over, *L.*

DIAPEDESIS [with *Anatom.*] a breaking of the blood veſſels; a ſweating or burſting out of the blood thro' the veins, which is cauſed by their thinneſs.

DIAPE'NSIA, the herb Sanicle, *L.*

DIAPE'NTE [διὰ πέντε, *i. e.* of five, *Gr.*] a phyſical compoſition made up of five ingredients, *viz.* myrrh, gentian, birthwort, ſhavings of ivory and bay-berries; alſo the liquor called Punch.

DIAPENTE [in *Muſick*] the ſecond of the concords; the terms of which are as 3 to 2, otherwiſe called a perfect fifth, and makes up an octave with the *Diateſſaron*.

DI'APER [of *diaprer*, F. to interweave with flowers] a ſort of linen cloth wrought with flowers and other figures.

DI'APER'D [in *Heraldry*] as a *bordure diaper'd*, is one that is fretted all over with ſuch things as bordures uſed to be charged, appearing between the frets. See *Diapre*.

DI'APERING [in *Painting*] is when the piece after it is quite finiſh'd, is over-run with branches or other work.

DI'APRE } [in *Heraldry*] a dividing of a field
DI'APER } into planes or compartments after the manner of fret-work, and filling them with figures of various forms, as in the figure annexed.



DIAPHANE'ITY } [*diaphaneté*, F. of Διαφάνεια, Gr.]
DIAPHA'NOUSNESS } the property of a diaphanous body, *i. e.* one that is tranſparent like glaſs; the humours of the eye; the *Tunica Cornea*, &c. The pores of diaphanous bodies are ſo ranged and diſpoſed, that the beams of light can paſs thro' them freely every way.

DIAPHOE'NICON, an electuary, whoſe chief ingredient is Dates, *L.*

DIAPHONI'A [Διαφωνία, Gr.] a harſh ſound in muſick; a ſound that makes a diſcord.

DIAPHO'NICKS [of Διαφωνία, Gr.] a ſcience that explains the properties of refracted ſounds, as they paſs thro' different mediums.

DIAPHA'NOUS, tranſparent like glaſs, or that may be ſeen thro'.

DIAPHONI'A [Διαφορία, Gr.] difference, diverſity.

DIAPHONIA [with *Rhetor.* a figure, when a word repeated is uſed in a ſignification different from what it was at firſt.

DIA'PHORA [Διαφορά, Gr.] difference, diverſity, ſtriſe, contention, *L.*

DIAPHO'RESIS [Διαφόρησις, Gr.] a ſending forth all manner of humours thro' the pores of the body.

DIAPHORE'TICK [Διαφορητικὸς, Gr.] diſcuſſive, that diſſolves or purges by ſweat, &c.

DIAPHORE'TICALNESS, property to cauſe ſweat.

DIAPHORE'TICKS, medicines proper to cauſe ſuch evacuations.

DIAPHRA'GM [*diaphragma*, L. of Διαφράγμα, of Διαφράττω to incloſe, *Gr.*] a fence or hedge ſet between.

DIAPHRA'GM [with *Anat.*] the midriff; a large double muſcle paſſing acroſs the body, and ſeparating the cheſt or middle cavity from the belly or lower one.

DIAPHRAGMA'TICK *Artery* [*Anatom.*] one that iſſues from the trunk of the *Aorta*, and goes from thence to the *Diaphragma*.

DIAPHRATTO'NTES [*Anatomy*] certain membranes, the ſame as the *Pleura*, which cover the inſide of the *Thorax*.

DIAPLA'SIS [Διαπλάσις, of Διαπλάσσω to put together, *Gr.*] the forming, framing, or faſhioning, *L.*

DIAPLA'SMA [Διαπλάσμα, of Διαπλάσσω to ſmear over, *Gr.*] an ointment or fomentation.

DIAPLA'STICKS, medicines proper for a limb out of joynt.

DIAPNO'E [Διαπνοὴ, of διὰ and πνέω to breathe, *Gr.*] a ſending forth all manner of humours thro' the pores of the body.

DIAPOMPHO'LYGOS [of διὰ and πομφόλυξ, Gr.] the recrement of braſs] an unguent of which that is an ingredient.

DIAPORE'SIS [Διαπόρησις, Gr.] a doubting or being at a ſtand about a thing.

DIAPORESIS [with *Rhetoric.*] is a figure when the ſubjects to be handled being of equal worth, the orator ſeems to be in doubt which he ſhould begin with.

DIAPRU'NUM, an electuary made of damask prunes, &c.

DIAPYE'TICKS, medicines promoting the ſuppuration of ſwellings, and cauſing them to run with matter, or ripening and breaking ſores, &c.

DIAPSALMA [Διάψαλμα, Gr.] a pauſe or change of note in ſinging.

DIAPHTHO'RA [Διαφθορὰ, Gr.] a corruption of any part.

DIARRHO'DON [in *Pharmacy*] a name given to ſeveral compoſitions wherein red roſes are an ingredient.

DIARRHO'EA [Διαῤῥοία, Gr.] a gentle lax or looſeneſs in the belly without inflammation or ulceration of the entrails.

DIARRHOE'TICK, having a lask or looſeneſs in the belly, without an inflammation.

DIA'RTHROSIS [Διάρθρωσις, Gr.] a kind of looſe jointing of bones, which ſerve for ſenſible motions.

DI'ARY

DI'ARY [*diarium*, L.] an account enter'd in a book in writing what paſſes every day; a journal or day-book.

DIARY [of *dies*, L.] of or pertaining to a day.

DIASATY'RION, an electuary whereof the chief ingredient is Satyrion or Rag-wort.

DIASCO'RDIUM, an electuary of which the chief ingredient is the herb *Scordium*.

DIASEBESTEN [in *Pharmacy*] an electuary wherein *Sebeſtes* are the baſis.

DIASE'NNA, a compoſition made of ſenna.

DIASPOLE'TICUM, a medicine made of cummin.

DIASTE'M [in *Ancient Muſick*] a name given to a ſimple interval, in contradiſtinction to a compound interval, which they call a *Syſtem*.

DIA'STOLE [διαστολὴ, Gr.] a diſtinction, a dividing, ſeparating, or pulling aſunder; alſo a widening or ſtretching out.

DIASTOLE [*Anatomy*] *Dilatation* or *Diſtenſion*, a term uſed to expreſs that motion of the heart and arteries, whereby thoſe parts dilate and diſtend themſelves, the contrary of which is *Syſtole*.

DIASTOLE [with *Grammarians*] a figure, whereby a word that is naturally ſhort is made long.

DIASTOLE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure when between two words, ſome other word, and ſometimes two words, are put between two words of the ſame kind; as, *Dii mea vota, dii audiere Lyce*, Horace. *Duc age, duc ad nos*, &c. This figure is by the *Latins* called *Separatio*.

DIASTRE'MMA [of διαστρέφω, *Gr.* to turn aſide] a diſtortion or laxation.

DIA'STYLE [in *Architecture*] a building where the pillars ſtand at the diſtance of three of their diameters.

DIA'SYRMOS [διασυρμὸς, Gr.] a drawing or pulling aſunder; alſo a reproaching or taunting; a handſome and ſmart manner of jeering.

A DIASY'RTICK [*diaſyrticum*, L.] a biting or reproachful taunt upon the equivocation of a word.

DIATA'SIS [of διατείνω, *Gr.* to ſtretch out] a diſtenſion of any ſort, particularly of a limb, in caſe of fracture.

DIATERE'TICA [διατηρητικὴ, Gr.] the art of preſerving health.

DIATE'RESIS [of διατήρησις, a good conſtitution of the bones, when they are apt to move eaſily and ſtrongly, ſuch as is in the arms, hands, &c.

DIATE'SSARON [of διὰ and τέτταρων, *Gr.* four] a muſical word intimating that an interval is compoſed of a greater and a leſſer tone, the ratio of which is as 4 to 3.

DIATESSARON, any compoſition that conſiſts of four ingredients.

DIATHA'MERON, a compoſition of Dates.

DIA'THESIS [διάθεσις, Gr.] diſpoſition or conſtitution.

DIATHESIS [with *Phyſicians*] the natural or preternatural diſpoſition of the body, that inclines us to the performance of all natural actions.

DIATHY'RUM [διάθυρον, Gr.] a skreen or fence of boards, &c. to keep out the wind; an incloſure before a door, as in churches, &c.

DIA'TONI [διάτονοι, Gr.] corner-ſtones, band or prepend ſtones, *L.*

DIATO'NICK [of διὰ and τόνος, Gr.] as

DIATONICK *Muſick*, one of the three methods of ſinging uſed by the ancients, and the moſt natural of them, in reſpect that it makes eaſy intervals, by which it is rendered more plain and eaſy than the other two which are *chromatick* and *enharmonick*.

DIATO'NUS *Hypaton*, the muſical note called *D ſol re*.

DIATONUS *Meſon*, the note call'd *G ſol re ut*.

DIATO'NICUM } a kind of ſong proceeding by different
DIATO'NUM } tones and ſemi-tones, either in aſcending or deſcending, more natural and leſs forced than other ſorts of muſick, *Plain Song*.

DIATRA'GACANTH, a compoſition in which gum tragacanth is the chief ingredient.

DIA'TRIBA } [διατριβὴ, Gr.] a continued diſcourſe or
DIA'TRIBE } diſputation; alſo the place where diſputations, &c. are held.

DIA TRI'BUS [of διὰ and *tribus*, *L.* three] a compoſition made up of three ſorts of *Saunders*.

DIATRI'TOS } three days faſting, abſtinence for three
DIATRI'TON } days, *L.* of *Gr.*

DIATU'RBITH, an electuary of Turbith.

DIATY'POSIS [διατύπωσις, Gr.] an information or inſtruction; alſo a deſcription, L.

DIATYPOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, by which a thing is ſo lively deſcribed, that it ſeems to be ſet as it were before our eyes.

DIAXY'LALOES, a medicine made of the wood of aloes, L.

DIAZI'NZIBER, a medicine made of ginger.

DIAZEU'TICK *Tone* [in the *Ancient Greek Muſick*] that which disjoined two fourths on each ſide of it, and which being joyned to either make a fifth.

DIA'ZOMA [διάζωμα, Gr.] a girdle; alſo the ſame as the Diaphragma.

DI'BBLE [with *Gardiners*] a a tool for ſetting of herbs.

DI'CA, a proceſs or action at law, L.

DICA [*Old Rec.*] a tally for accounts.

DICA'CITY } [*dicacitas*, L.] talkativeneſs; alſo
DICA'CIOUSNESS } buffoonery, drollery.

DICÆOLOGY [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, whereby the juſtice of a cauſe is ſet forth in as few words as may be.

DICHOPHYA [of δίχα double, and φύω, *Gr.* to grow] a fault in the hairs when they ſplit.

DICHORÆ'US [διχόρεος, Gr. *i. e.* compounded of two choreus's] a foot in verſe, either *Greek* or *Latin*, which conſiſts of four ſyllables, of which the firſt and third are long, and the ſecond and fourth ſhort, as *Comprobare*.

To DICHO'TOMIZE [διχοτομῶν, Gr.] to cut or divide into two parts.

DICHO'TOMUS [in *Botanick* Writers] is uſed of ſuch plants, whoſe ſtalk divides into two parts, as *Valerincille*, Corn-ſallet, &c.

DICHO'TOMY [with *Rhetoricians*] a dividing a ſpeech or diſcourſe into two parts, *Gr.*

DICHO'TOMIST [of διχοτομία, Gr.] one who divides a thing into two parts.

DI'CKENS [prob. a contraction of *Devilkins*, *i.e.* little devils] a ſort of an oath, as *Odz Dickens*.

DI'CKER *of Leather*, a quantity containing ten hides.

DICÆOLOGY [διαιολογία, Gr.] a pleading one's cauſe, and advocating for.

DICOTY'LEDON [with *Botaniſts*] a term uſed of plants, which ſpring with two ſeed leaves oppoſite to each other, as the generality of plants have.

DI'CRA *Ferri* [in *Doomſday Book*] a quantity of iron, conſiſting of ten bars.

DI'CROTUS [δίκροτος, Gr.] a pulſe that beats twice.

DICTA'MEN [of *dictare*, L.] a preſcript or rule; but moſt properly a leſſon or ſhort diſcourſe which a ſchoolmaſter dictates to his ſcholars, L.

DICTA'MNUM } δίκταμνον, Gr. } dittander-dittany,
DICTA'MNUS } δίκταμνος, Gr. } or garden-ginger, an herb of ſingular virtue for expelling poiſon.

To DI'CTATE [*dictatum*, L.] to tell another what to write, to indite, to teach or ſhew; alſo to inſpire with.

DI'CTATES [*dictata*, L.] precepts, inſtructions, rules.

DICTA'TION, a pronouncing or dictating of any thing to another man to be written by him.

DICTA'TOR, one who tells another what to ſpeak or write.

DICTATOR [among the *Ancient Romans*] a ſovereign commander, from whom no appeal was allow'd; who was never choſen but when the common-wealth was in ſome eminent danger or trouble; had the command both of war and peace, and the power of life and death. His command was to laſt but half a year; but the ſenate had power to continue it, otherwiſe he was obliged to ſurrender up his office upon pain of treaſon.

DICTA'TORSHIP [*dictatura*, L.] the office and dignity of a dictator.

DICTA'TORY [*dictatorius*, L.] pertaining to a dictator, or dictating.

DICTA'TRIX, a ſhe-dictator or indicator, &c. L.

DI'CTIOSE [*dictioſus*, L.] full of words.

DI'CTIONARY [*dictionarium*, L.] a collection of all the words in a language, or of the terms of art in any ſcience explained and commonly digeſted in an alphabetical order.

To DI'CTITATE [*dictitatum*, L.] to ſpeak often.

DICTYOI'DES [of δίκτυον a net, and εἶδος ſhape, *Gr.*] a muſcle, &c. in form reſembling a net.

DIDA'CTICK } of διδακτικὸς, Gr.] ſerving to teach
DIDA'CTICAL } or explain the nature of things; doctrinal, inſtructive.

DIDA'CTICALLY [of *didactique*, F. *didacticus*, L. of διδακτικὸς of διδάσκω, *Gr.* to teach] inſtructively.

DIDASCA'LICK [διδασκαλικὸς, *Gr.*] pertaining to a maſter or teacher.

DI'DAPPER [duck-dapper, *Du.*] the name of a bird.

DI'DYMOI [δίδυμοι, Gr.] twins or any thing that is double; in *Anatomy*, the teſticles.

DIE [with *Architects*] the middle of a pedeſtal, *viz.* that part that lies between the baſes and the corniſh.

DIEM *clausit extremum*, a writ lying for one who holds lands of the King, either by knights service or soccage, and dies under or at full age: this writ is directed to the escheator of the county, to enquire of what estate he was possess'd, who is the next heir, and of what value the land is.

DIE'NNIAL [*diennis*, L.] of or pertaining to 2 years.

DE DIE IN DIEM, from day to day, *L.*

DIES, a day, L.

DIES *comitales* [among the *Romans*] days of meeting the people, marked in the almanack or calendar with the letter C.

DIES *comperendini* [among the *Romans*] days of adjournment, being in number 20, which were granted by the prætor or judge to the parties, after a hearing on both sides, either to inform more fully, or to clear themselves.

DIES *datus* [in *Law*] a respite given by the court to the defendant, *L.*

DIES *fasti* [among the *Romans*] pleading days, during which the prætor might hold a court, and administer justice, *L.*

DIES *festi* [among the *Romans*] holy days, upon which the people were either employed in offering sacrifices, or else following their diversions.

DIES *intercisi* } [among the *Romans*] part of which
DIES *enterocisi* } was spent in the performance of sacred rites, and the other part in the administration of justice, and were marked in their calendar with the letters E. N.

DIES *Justi* [among the *Romans*] 30 days, commonly granted to enemies, after the proclamation of war against them; before the expiration of which time, they did not enter their territories, or proceed to any act of hostility.

DIES *Nefasti* [among the *Romans*] days counted unlucky, on which they heard no law-matters, nor called any assemblies of the people.

DIES *Præliares* [among the *Romans*] certain days, during which it was permitted to engage an enemy, *L.*

DIES *non præliares* } [among the *Romans*] unlucky or un-
DIES *atri* } fortunate days, on which they avoided fighting a battle, on account of some loss they had suffered on those days, *L.*

DIES *Senatorii* [among the *Romans*] days on which the senate assembled about the affairs of the common-wealth.

DIES *Stati* [*Law* Term] the last days of adjournment in law-suits, *L.*

DIES *Juridici* [in *Law*] legal days, are all days in bank, continuance, essoin days and others, which are given to the parties in court during the term, *L.*

DIES *non juridici* [in *Law*] illegal days; such on which no pleas are held in any court of justice, *viz.* all sundays, and certain particular days in the terms, as *Ascension* day in *Easter*-term; that of *John* the *Baptist* in *Trinity* term; those of *All-Saints* and *All-Souls* in *Michaelmas*-term; the *Purification* of the Virgin *Mary* in *Hilary*-term.

DI'ES *Marchia* [*i. e.* the day of the *Marches*] the day of meeting or congress between the *English* and *Scotch*; formerly appointed to be held annually on the borders or marches, for adjusting all differences, and preserving the articles of peace.

DIESIS [in *Printing*] this mark (‡) called also a double dagger.

DI'ESIS Δίεσις, *Gr.*] a transmission or sending over, *L.*

DIESIS [in *Musick*] is the division of a tone below a semi-tone, or an interval, consisting of a lower or imperfect semi-tone, *i. e.* the placing of semi-tones where there ought to be tones; or the placing of a tone where there ought to be only a semi-tone.

DIESIS *enharmonical* [in *Musick*] the difference between the greater and the lesser semi-tone. *Diesises* are the least sensible divisions of a tone, and are marked on the score in the form of St. *Andrew's*-cross.

DIESPITER [as some think of *diei pater*, L. *i. e.* the father of the day; or as others of Διὸς the Gen. of Ζεὺς or Δεὺς, *i. e.* father *Jupiter*] a name given to *Jupiter*.

DI'ET [*dieta*, L. of Δίαιτα, *Gr.*] food, nourishment, a particular way of living.

DIET, a general meeting of the estates of *Germany*.

To DIET *one*, to keep a person to a peculiar, regular or strict diet.

DIE'TA [*Old Rec.*] a days work.

DIETA *rationabilis*, a reasonable days journey, *L.*

DIE'TARY, treating of or pertaining to a regular prescribed diet.

DIETE'TICK } pertaining to a regular or prescribed
DIETE'TICAL } diet.

DIEU ET MON DROIT [*i. e.* God and my right] the motto of the arms of *England*, this king *Edward* I. took to signify that he held not his kingdom of any mortal in vassalage, *F.*

DIEU *son Act* [*Law* Phrase] *i. e.* the act of God, it being a maxim in law, that the act of God shall not be a prejudice to any man; as for instance, if a house be thrown down by a tempest, the lessee shall be free from an action of waste, and shall also have the liberty to take timber to build it again.

DIEZE'UGMENON [Διαζευγμενον, *Gr.*] a figure in *Rhetorick*, in which several clauses of a sentence have relation to one verb, as *whose low condition, mean fortune, filthy nature is obnoxious to reason.*

DIEZEUGMENON *Nete* [*Musick*] the note called *E-la-mi.*

DIEZEUGMENON *Paranete* [in *Musick*] the note called *d'la-sol-re.*

DIFFA'MABLE [*diffamabilis*, L.] that is capable or may be defamed or slandered.

DIFFAMA'TION, a taking away a person's good name.

DIFFA'MATORY, slanderous.

To DIFFA'ME [*diffamare*, L.] to slander, to scandalize.

DIFFARREA'TION, the parting of a cake; a solemnity used among the ancient *Romans*, at the divorcement of a man and his wife, *L.*

To DI'FFER [*differre*, L.] to vary, to be unlike, to disagree.

DI'FFERENCE [*differentia*, L.] a diversity, a variation; also a controversy, variance, a quarrel, *F.*

DIFFERENCE [with *Logicians*] is an essential attribute, which belongs to any *species*, which is not found in the *Genus*, and is the universal idea of that species. As for example, *body* and *spirit*, or *soul* in human nature, are two species of substance, which in their ideas do contain something more than is in that substance; for in a body is found impenetrability and extension, in a soul or spirit the power of cogitation, of thinking and reasoning; and thence the difference of a body is impenetrable extention, and the difference of a spirit is cogitation.

DIFFERENCE [with *Mathematicians*] is the remainder, when one number or quantity has been subtracted from another.

DIFFERENCE *of Longitude of two places on the Earth* [*Geography*] is an arch of the equator, comprehended between the meridians of those places.

DIFFERENCE *of the Sun*, &c. [*Astronomy*] is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the sun or planet.

DI'FFERENCES [in *Heraldry*] are certain additaments to coats of armour, whereby something is added or altered to distinguish the younger families from the elder; or to shew how far they remove from the principal house. These differences are 9, *viz.* the *Label*, the *Crescent*, the *Mullet*, the *Martlet*, the *Annulet*, the *Flower-de-lis*, the *Rose*, the *Eight-foil*, and the *Cross-moline*; all which see in their places.

Ancient DI'FFERENCES [in *Coat Armour*] were bordures of all kinds.

Modern DI'FFERENCES [in *Coat Armour*] are the *crescent*, *file* or *label*, *mullet*, *martlet*, &c.

To DI'FFERENCE [*differencier*, F.] to make a difference between, to distinguish.

DIFFERE'NTIAL, of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity.

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Quantity* [in the *higher Geometry*] an infinitely small quantity, or particle of a quantity so small as to be incommensurable thereto, or less than any assignable one.

DIFFERENTIAL *calculus* [*Geo.*] a method of differencing quantities, that is, of finding a differential or that infinitely small quantity, which taken an infinite number of times is equal to a given quantity.

DIFFERENTIAL [in the doctrine of *Logarithms*] the doctrine of tangents.

DIFFERENTIO-DIFFERENTIAL *calculus*, is a method of differencing differential quantities, as the sign of a differential is the letter *d*, that of a differential of dx, is ddx, and the differential of ddx, $dddx$ or d^3x, d^4x, &c

A DIFFERENTIAL [of the first power or degree] is that of an ordinary quantity, as dx.

A DIFFERENTIAL [of the second power] is an infinitesimal of a differential quantity of the first degree, as ddx or $dxdx$, or dx^2, &c.

A DIFFERENTIAL [of the third power, &c.] is an infinitesimal of a differential quantity of the second power, as $dddx$, or dx^3, &c.

DI'FFERENTNESS [of *differentia*, L.] difference.

DI'FFICULT [*difficile*, Fr. of *difficilis*, L.] uneaſy, troubleſome, crabbed, hard to be performed, underſtood or pleaſed.

DI'FFICULTY } [*difficulté*, Fr. of *difficultas*, L.]
DI'FFICULTNESS } hardneſs to be performed, trouble, a difficult caſe, point or queſtion.

To DIFFI'DE [*diffidere*, L.] to miſtruſt, to doubt, to deſpair.

DI'FFIDENT [*diffidens*, L.] diſtruſtful, ſuſpicious, jealous, fearful.

DI'FFIDENCE } [of *diffidentia*, L.] diſtruſt, ſuſpi-
DI'FFIDENTNESS } cioufneſs.

To DIFFI'ND [*diffindere*, L.] to cut or cleave aſunder.

DIFFI'SSION, a cleaving aſunder.

DIFFLA'TION, a blowing or puffing away.

DIFFLATION [in *Chymiſtry*] is when ſpirits raiſed by heat are blown by a ſort of bellows in the oppoſite *Camera* or arch of the furnace, and there found congealed.

DI'FFLUENCE } [*diffluentia*, L.] a flowing abroad, or
DIFFLU'ENCY } divers ways.

DIFFLU'ENT [*diffluens*, L.] looſe and ready to fall aſunder.

DIFFLU'OUS [*diffluus*, L.] flowing forth, abroad or ſeveral ways.

DIFFLU'VIUM, a falling off, a flowing down, *L.*

DIFFLUVIUM [in *Botany*] a diſtemper in trees whereby they looſe their bark, *L.*

DI'FFORM [*difformis*, L.] a word uſed in oppoſition to *uniform*, and ſignifies that there is no manner of regularity in the form or appearance of a thing.

DIFFO'RM *Flowers* [with *Floriſts*] ſuch flowers as are not of the ſame figure all round, or have their fore and back parts, as alſo their right and left parts unlike.

DIFFU'GOUS [*diffugus*, L.] that flieth divers ways.

To DIFFU'ND [*diffundere*, L.] to pour out, to ſcatter abroad; alſo to diffuſe or ſpread abroad.

DIFFU'SEDNESS [of *diffuſus*, L.] the being poured forth.

DIFFU'SILE [*diffuſilis*, L.] ſpreading.

To DIFFU'SE [*diffuſum*, L.] to ſpread here and there.

DIFFUSE [*diffuſus*, L.] diffuſive.

DIFFU'SION, a pouring out; a ſpreading abroad, *L.*

DIFFU'SION [with *Philoſophers*] is the diſperſing the ſubtile effluvia's of bodies into a kind of atmoſphere quite round them; as for example, the magnetical particles are diffuſed every where round about the earth in parts adjacent to it. And the light is diffuſed by the rays of the ſun, iſſuing all round from that wonderful body of fire.

DIFFU'SIVE [*diffuſus*, L.] apt to ſpread or extend.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, extenſiveneſs, aptneſs to ſpread here and there.

To DIG [prob. of ᵹician, *Sax.* to make a trench about] to break or open the ground with a ſpade, pick-ax, *&c.*

To DIG *a Badger* [with *Hunters*] to raiſe or diſcharge him.

DI'GAMMA [Δίγαμμα, *Gr.*] the letter *F*, ſo called by Grammarians, becauſe it ſeems to repreſent a double Γ or *Greek* gamma.

DI'GAMY [Διγαμία, *Gr.*] a being married twice.

DIGA'STRICK [Διγαστρικὸς of δὶς and γαστὴρ, *Gr.* the belly] that has a double belly.

DIGA'STRICUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle ſo called from its double belly; it ariſes from the proceſs called *mammiformis*, and is inſerted at the inferior part of the lower jaw.

DIGE'RENTIA [with *Phyſicians*] digeſtives, medicines which digeſt or ripen, L.

To DIGE'ST [with *Chymiſts*] is to ſet a ſoaking over a gentle fire, *L.*

To DIGE'ST [*digerere*, F. of *digeſtum*, L.] to diſſolve in the ſtomach; alſo to diſpoſe or put together; alſo to examine, ſcan or ſift a buſineſs, L.

To DIGE'ST [with *Surgeons*] to bring to maturity, to ripen.

DIGESTA'TION, a digeſting, ordering or diſpoſing, *L.*

DIGE'STIBLE [*digeſtibilis*, L.] capable of being digeſted.

DIGE'STIBLENESS, eaſineſs to be digeſted.

DIGE'STIVENESS [of *digeſtivus*, *L.*] digeſtive faculty.

DIGE'STION [with *Chymiſts*] is the infuſing or ſteeping a mixt body in ſome proper *Menſtruum*, or liquor that is fit to diſſolve it: So that as near as poſſible, it may have the ſame effect as a natural heat.

Animal DIGESTION, is the decoction of the aliment or food, *&c.* in the ſtomach, or the diſſolution of it, by which it is turned into chyle.

DIGE'STIVE [*digeſtivus*, L.] helping to digeſt or concoct; alſo ripening.

DIGE'STIVES [in *Phyſick*] are ſuch medicines as cauſe digeſtion, by ſtrengthening and increaſing the tone of the ſtomach.

External DIGESTIVES [in *Surgery*] are medicaments that diſſolve ſwellings, or breed laudable matter in a wound.

DIGE'STS [*digeſta*, L.] a collection of the *Roman* laws, digeſted under proper titles by the order of the emperor *Juſtinian*.

To DIGHT [ᵹihtan, *Sax.*] to deck, ſet off or adorn.

DI'GIT [*digitus*, L.] the quantity of an inch in meaſure, or properly 3 fourths of an inch; or 4 grains of barley laid breadth-wiſe.

DIGIT [in *Arithmetick*] a character which denotes a figure, as I for one, V for five, X for 10, *&c.*

DIGIT [with *Aſtronomers*] is the 12th part of the diameter of the ſun or moon, and is uſed to denote the quantity of an eclipſe.

DI'GITAL [*digitalis*, L.] pertaining to a finger.

DIGITA'TION, a pointing with the finger; alſo the form of the fingers of both hands joined together, or the manner of their joining.

DIGITA'TUM *folium* [in *Botany*] a term uſed concerning the leaf of a plant, which is either compoſed of many ſingle leaves ſet together upon one foot ſtalk, as in the *cinqfoil*, &c. or elſe where there are many deep gaſhes or cuts in the leaf, as in thoſe of ſtrawberries, *&c.* L.

DIGITA'TUS, *a*, *um* [with *Botaniſts*] fingered, *&c.* See *digitatum*.

DI'GITS [in *Arithmetick*] are any whole number under ten, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called digits, L.

DIGLADIA'TION, a ſword-playing, or fighting with ſwords, L.

DIGLYPH [*Architecture*] a kind of imperfect triglyph, conſole or the like, with only 2 channels or engravings.

To DI'GNIFY [of *dignus* worthy, and *fio*, L.] to be made] to advance to a dignity, eſpecially to ſome eccleſiaſtical one.

DI'GNIFIEDNESS [of *dignus* worthy, and *fio*, L. to make] dignity.

DI'GNITARY [*dignitarius*, Lat. Barb.] an eccleſiaſtical officer, who hath not the care of ſouls, as a *Dean*, *Prebend*, &c.

DI'GNITY [*dignitas*, L.] advancement, honour, reputation, ſome conſiderable preferment, office or employment in church or ſtate.

Eccleſiaſtical DIGNITY [by the *Canoniſts*] is defined to be adminiſtration joined with ſome power and juriſdiction.

DI'GNITIES [in *Aſtrology*] are the advantages a planet has upon the account of its being in a particular place of the Zodiack, or ſuch a ſtation with other planets.

DIIPO'LIA [Διιπολία of Διὶ *Jupiter*, and πολεῖ, protector of the city, *Gr.*] an *Athenian* feſtival, on which it was cuſtomary to place ſacrifice-cakes on a brazen table, and to drive a number of oxen round them, of which if any eat of the cakes he was ſlaughtered; and thence ſometimes the feaſt was called Βοφόνια, *i. e.* ox-ſlaughter. The original of this cuſtom was, that on one of *Jupiter*'s feſtivals, a hungry ox happened to eat one of the conſecrated cakes, whereupon the prieſt killed the prophane beaſt. On the days of this feſtival, it was accounted a capital crime to kill an ox, and therefore the prieſt that killed the ox, was forced to ſave himſelf by a timely flight, and the *Athenians* in his ſtead, took the bloody axe and arraigned it, and (as *Pauſanias* relates) brought it in not guilty; but *Ælian* ſays, that both prieſt and people who were preſent at the ſolemnity, were accuſed as being acceſſory to the fact; but were acquitted, and the axe condemned.

To DIGRE'SS [*digreſſum*, ſup. of *digredere*, L.] to go from, *&c.*

DIGRE'SSION, a ſtraying or wandering out of the way; a going from the matter in hand; alſo that part of a treatiſe or diſcourſe which does not relate to its main deſign.

DIHE'LIOS [with *Aſtron.*] is that *ordinate* in an *Ellipſis* which paſſes through that focus, in which the ſun is ſuppoſed to be placed.

DIJA'MBUS [of δὶς and Ἴαμβος, *Gr.*] a foot in verſe that conſiſts of four ſyllables; the firſt and third ſhort, the ſecond and laſt long, as *amànitas*.

DIKE GRAVE [*q. dike*, *i. e. ditch-grave*] an officer whoſe buſineſs is to take care of ditches and banks.

To DIJU'DICATE [*dijudicatum*, L.] to judge between two parties; alſo to diſcern or diſtinguiſh.

DIJUDICA'TION, a judging between or deciding a difference between two parties.

DIKE [ᵭic, *Sax.*] a ditch or furrow.

DIKE REEVE [in *Lincolnſhire*] an officer who takes care of the dikes and ditches.

DILACERA'TION, a tearing and rending aſunder, L.

DILANIA'TION, a butchering, a cutting or tearing in pieces, L.

To DILA'PIDATE [*dilapidare*, L.] to rid or clear a place of ſtones; alſo to pull or throw down a building.

DILAPIDA'TION [in *Law*] a waſteful deſtroying, a letting a building run to decay or ruin for want of repairs, L.

DILA'TABLE, that may be widened.

DILA'TABLENESS, capableneſs of being widened.

DILATA'TION, a making wide, an inlarging in breadth, F. of *L.*

DILATA'TION [in *Anatomy*] is when any paſſages or veſſels of the body are diſtended or ſtretched out too much; as veins which ſwell with melancholy corrupt blood in the temples, legs, *&c.*

DILATA'TION [with *Philoſophers*] a motion of the parts of a body, whereby it expands or opens itſelf to a greater ſpace.

DILATATO'RIUM [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament, L.

To DILA'TE [*dilatare*, L.] to widen or grow wide, to ſtretch; alſo to rarify or grow thin as the air does; alſo to enlarge upon a ſubject.

DILATO'RES *alarum naſi* [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muſcles common to the *ala naſi* and upper lip, which pull up the *ala* and dilate the noſtrils.

DILA'TER } [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument hollow
DILA'TORY } on the inſide to extract a barbed iron, *&c.* of a wound; and for other uſes.

DILATORY [*dilatorius*, L.] making delays, full of ſhifts and put-offs, tedious.

DI'LATORINESS, a delaying or a faculty of being long or tedious in doing any thing.

DI'LDO [a contraction of *diletto*, Ital. *q. d.* a woman's delight; or of the *Engliſh Dally*, *q. d.* a thing to play withal] *Penis ſuccedaneus*, called by the *Italians Paſſatempo*.

DILE'CTION, affection, love, *L.*

DILE'MMA [Διλήμμα, *Gr.*] an argument in Logick conſiſting of two or four propoſitions, ſo diſpoſed that deny which you will of them you will be preſs'd, and grant which you will of them the concluſion will involve you in difficulties not eaſily to be got over.

DI'LIGENCE } [*diligentia*, L.] great care, care-
DI'LIGENTNESS } fulneſs.

DI'LIGENT [*diligens*, L.] careful, watchful, laborious, pains-taking.

DILL, an herb like fennel.

DI'LLIGROUT, a ſort of pottage, anciently made for the king's table on a coronation-day.

DI'LLING [as tho' of *Dallying*] a child born when the parents are old.

DI'LOGY [Διλογία, *Gr.*] a figure uſed by Rhetoricians, wherein a doubtful word ſignifies two things.

DILU'CID [*dilucidus*, L.] clear, light, manifeſt, evident.

To DILU'CIDATE [*dilucidatum*, L.] to make manifeſt, clear or plain.

DILU'CIDATENESS, clearneſs, plainneſs.

DILUCIDA'TION, a making clear, plain or manifeſt.

DI'LVING [with *Tinners*] is the ſhaking the tin ore in a canvaſs ſieve in a tub of water, ſo that the filth goes over the rim of the ſieve, leaving the tin behind.

DILUE'NTS [*diluentia*, L.] medicines proper for thinning the blood.

DILUE'NTIA [with *Phyſicians*] medicines, *&c.* good to dilute and thin the blood, *L.*

To DILU'TE [*dilutum*, Sup. of *diluere*, L.] to make a fluid thin, by the addition of a thinner to it; alſo to allay, temper or mingle with water; as to *dilute wine* is to mingle it with water.

To DILUTE [with *Chymiſts*] is to diſſolve the parts of a dry body in a moiſt or liquid one.

DILU'TE [in *Botanick Writers*] faintly, *dilutius*, more faintly, *L.*

DILU'TED [*dilutus*, L.] tempered with water, made thin, *&c.*

DILU'TION, tempering, diſſolving, L.

DILU'VIAN [*diluvianus*, L.] pertaining to the flood.

DIM [ᵭim, *Sax.*] obſcure, darkiſh.

To make DIM [ᵭimmian, *Sax.*] to render darkiſh or obſcure.

DIME'NSION, the juſt meaſure or compaſs of a thing, *L.*

DIME'NSION [by *Algebraiſts*] is applied to the powers of any root in an equation, which are called the dimenſions of that root, as in a biquadratick equation, the higheſt power has 4 dimenſions, or its index is 4.

DIMENSION [in *Geometry*] ſignifies either *length* and *breadth*, as of a plane ſuperficies; or *length*, *breadth* and *thickneſs*, as in a ſolid; thus a line has one dimenſion, *i. e. length*; a ſurface two, *viz. length* and *breadth*; a ſolid has 3, *length*, *breadth* and *thickneſs*.

DIME'NSIONLESS, having no bounds or meaſures, unmeaſurableneſs.

DIME'TÆ, the name of the ancient inhabitants of *Caermarthenſhire*, *Pembrokeſhire*, *Cardiganſhire*.

DIME'TIENT [*dimetiens*, L.] the ſame as diameter.

DIMICA'TION, a fighting or skirmiſhing, L.

DIMIDI'ETAS [*Old Lat. Rec.*] the moiety or one half of a thing.

To DIMI'NISH [*diminuere*, L.] to leſſen, to impair, to abate; to grow leſs; alſo to decreaſe; to fall or ſink in value.

DIMI'NISHED *Interval* [in *Muſick*] a deficient interval, or one which is ſhort of its juſt quantity by a leſſer ſemitone.

DIMINU'TION, a diminiſhing, a leſſening; an abatement, a decreaſe, L.

DIMINU'TION [in *Heraldry*] a defaming or blemiſhing ſome particular point of the eſcutcheon, by the laying on of ſome ſtain or colour.

DIMINUTION [with *Architects*] a contraction of the upper part of a column, whereby its diameter is made leſs than that of the lower part.

DIMINU'TIONS [with *Heralds*] a *Latin* term for what we commonly call differences and the *French briſures*.

DIMINUTION [with *Muſicians*] is when there are a number of words which are to make tones, and ſeveral quick motions in the ſpace of a cadence; ſeveral quavers and ſemiquavers correſponding to a crotchet or minim.

DIMINUTION [with *Rhetoricians*] is the augmenting and exaggerating what they are about to ſay, by an expreſſion that ſeems to weaken and diminiſh it.

DIMI'NUTIVE [*diminutivus*, L.] diminiſhing; little, ſmall.

A DIMINUTIVE [with *Grammarians*] a word formed from ſome other to ſoften or diminiſh the force or effect of it; or to ſignify a thing that is little in its kind, as of *liber* a book, *libellus* a little book.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS, littleneſs.

DIMI'SSORY [*dimiſſorius*, L.] ſent, as *dimiſſory letters*, are letters ſent from one biſhop to another in favour of ſome perſon who ſtands candidate for holy orders in another dioceſe.

DI'MNESS [of ᵭimneꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] a defect in the ſight, *&c.*

DI'MITY, a fine ſort of fuſtian cloth.

DI'MPLE [probably of *dint* or *dent*, whence a *dentle*] a little dent in the bottom of the chin or middle of the cheeks.

A DIN [probably of ᵭyn, *Sax.* a noiſe, and that of *tinnitus*, L.] a loud noiſe.

To make a DIN [probably of ᵭynan, *Sax.* to ſound, and that of *tinnio*, L. to tingle] to make a loud noiſe.

DI'NARCHY [Διναρχία, of Δὶς and ἀρχὴ, *Gr.* dominion] a government by two perſons.

To DINE [*diner*, F.] to eat at noon-time.

DI'NGLE, a narrow valley between two hills.

DI'NICKS [Δινικὰ, Gr.] medicines good againſt dizzineſs, vertigoes, or ſwimmings in the head.

DI'NNER [*diner*, F.] a meal at noon.

DINT [ᵭint, *Sax.* a ſtroke or blow] an impreſſion or mark; alſo force.

DI'NUS [with *Phyſicians*] a giddineſs or ſwimming in the head, L.

DINUMERA'TION, an accounting or numbering.

DIOCE'SAN [*dioceſain*, F.] a biſhop, to whom the care of a dioceſs is committed; alſo a perſon who inhabits within the bounds of a dioceſs.

DIOCE'SAN *Synod*, an aſſembly of the clergy of a dioceſs.

DI'OCESS [*dioceſe*, F.] the circuit, extent or bounds of a biſhop's ſpiritual juriſdiction, of theſe we have in *England* 22, and in *Wales* 4, and in *Scotland*

DIONY'SIA [Διονύσια, *Gr.* of Διόνυσος, *Bacchus*] feſtivals in honour of *Bacchus*, in ſome of which it was cuſto-

mary for the worſhippers in garments and actions to imitate the poetical fictions concerning *Bacchus*. They dreſs'd themſelves in fawn's skins, fine linen, and mitres; carried thyrſi, pipes, flutes, drums and rattles; and crowned them with garlands of trees ſacred to *Bacchus*, as ivy, vine, &c. Some imitated *Silenus*, *Pan*, and the ſatyrs, expoſing themſelves in comical dreſſes, and uſed antick motions; ſome rode upon aſſes, others drove goats to the ſlaughter. And thus both ſexes ran about hills, deſerts, and other places, wagging their heads, dancing in ridiculous poſtures, filling the air with hideous noiſes and yelling, perſonating diſtracted perſons, and calling out upon *Bacchus*.

On one of theſe ſolemnities, ſome carried ſacred veſſels; after which a number of honourable virgins followed, carrying golden baskets filled with all manner of fruit; which was the myſterious part of the ſolemnity.

DIONY'SIAS [*Διονύσιας*, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone having red ſpots, accounted efficacious for preventing drunkenneſs.

DIONYSIONY'MPHAS [of *Διονύσια* and *νυμφὴ*, Gr.] a certain herb ſuppos'd to reſiſt drunkenneſs.

DIO'PTRA [*Διόπτρα*, *Gr.*] the index or ruler of an Aſtrolabe, or ſuch kind of inſtrument, or a quadrant to take the diſtance and height of a place, by looking through little holes in it.

DIO'PTRA [of *διόπτομαι*, *Gr.*] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, with which the inſide of a womb may be inlarged, for the taking out of a dead child, or the viewing any ulcers that are in it; called alſo *ſpeculum matricis* and *dilatorium*.

DIO'PTRICAL [*Διοπτρικὸς*, Gr.] pertaining to dioptricks.

DIO'PTRICKS } [*Διοπτρικὴ* of *διόπτομαι*, Gr.] the
DIO'PTICKS } doctrine of refracted viſion, or that part of opticks which treats of refracted rays, and their union with one another, according as they are received by glaſſes, of this or that figure.

DIO'RTHOSIS [*Διόρθωσις*, Gr.] a correcting or amending, *L.*

DIORTHOSIS [in *Surgery*] an operation whereby crooked and diſtorted members are made even or ſtrait, and reſtored to their due ſhape.

DIO'SPYROS, the herb Stone-crop, *L.* of *Gr.*

DIO'TA [*Chymiſtry*] a circulating or double veſſel.

To DIP [*Dippan*, *Sax.* *Dyppe*, *Dan.*] to put into water; alſo to look at adventure and caſually into a book.

DIPE'TALOUS *Flower* [with *Botaniſts*] is that which has two flower leaves, as Inchanters Night-ſhade.

DI'PHTHONG [*diphthongus*, L. of *δίφθογγος*, Gr.] two vowels ſounded together, as *æ*, *ai*, *œ*, *ei*.

DIAPLASIA'SMUS [*Διπλασιασμὸς*, Gr.] a doubling. *Phyſical Writers* underſtand it of a doubling of diſeaſes.

DIPLASIASMUS [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muſcles in the arm which ſerve to turn it about, *L.*

DIPLE, a mark in the margin of a book, ſhewing where a fault or double is to be corrected.

DIPLOE' [*Διπλόη*, Gr.] the lower thin plate or ſhell of the ſcull; alſo a cluſter of ſmall veſſels that nouriſh the ſcull bones.

DIPLO'MA [*Δίπλωμα*, of *διπλόω* to double, *Gr.*] a royal charter or princes letters patents; alſo an inſtrument given by ſome colleges and ſocieties on commencement of any degrees; alſo a licence for a clergyman to exerciſe the miniſterial function, or alſo to a phyſician, &c. to practiſe his art.

DI'PPING *Needle*, a device or contrivance, ſhewing a particular property of the magnetick needle.

DI'PSACUS [with *Phyſicians*] the ſame as *Diabetes*.

DI'PSAS, a ſerpent ſo named [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to ſignify an unſatiable deſire and greedineſs after any thing; becauſe 'tis related, that its bite cauſeth ſuch a thirſt, that nothing is able to allay it.

DI'PTERON [*Δίπτερον*, of *δὶς* and *πτέρον* a wing, *Gr.*] a building which has a double wing or iſle.

DI'PTOTES [of *δίπτωτος*, Gr.] words which in grammar have two caſes.

DIPHRY'GES [in *Pharmacy*] the ſcoria, ſediment, or calx of melted copper, gathered in the furnace when the metal is run out.

DI'PTYCHS [*Δίπτυχα*, certain tables in which the *Greek* church inrolled the names of perſons, both dead and alive; the dead on one ſide, and the living on the other; a regiſter out of which the names of famous men were rehearſed at the altar.

DIPYRE'NOS [with *Botaniſts*] which has two ſeeds or kernels, as *liguſtrum*, privet.

DIPY'RENON, of *δὶς* double, and *πυρὴν* a kernel, *Gr.*] a double-headed probe, with a knob at each end, reſembling the kernel of a nut.

DI'RÆ [according to the *Poets*] the furies of hell, having fiery eyes, a fierce countenance, their head dreſs'd with ſnakes, holding in their hands iron chains, ſcourges and burning torches, to puniſh the guilty.

DIRADIA'TION, a ſpreading forth beams of light, *L.*

DIRADIATION [in *Medicine*] an invigoration of the muſcles by the animal ſpirits.

DIRE } [*dirus*, L.] curſed, damnable, fierce, cru-
DI'REFUL } el, hideous, deadly.

DI'REFULNESS [of *dirus*, L. and *fulneſſe*, *Sax.*] dreadfulneſs.

DI'RENESS [of *dirus*, and *neſſe*, *Sax.*] dreadfulneſs.

DIRE'CT [*directus*, L.] ſtraight, right, *F.*

DIRECT [with *Aſtronomers*, &c.] a planet is ſaid to be direct, when by its proper motion it goes forwards in the zodiack, according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns, as from ten degrees of *Taurus* to twenty, and thence into *Gemini*.

DIRECT *Ray* [in *Opticks*] is that ray which is carried from a point of the viſible object directly to the eye, thro' one and the ſame medium.

DIRECT *Sphere*, is the ſame as *Right Sphere*.

To DIRECT [*directum*, Sup. of *dirigere*, L.] to rule, guide, govern, or manage; alſo to level or aim at, to bend, to turn, to ſteer; alſo to ſhew or give inſtructions.

DIRE'CTION, a directing or overſeeing; alſo management, inſtruction or order, *F.* of *L.*

DIRECTION [with *Aſtrologers*] is a real motion performed by that of the ſphere, which is called the *primum mobile*, whereby the ſun, moon, or any ſtar, or part of heaven, which was a man's ſignificator at his birth, or is ſaid to effect any thing concerning him, is carried to another part of heaven, ſignifying alſo ſomething referring thereto, and as it were expecting the ſame to compleat an effect.

Angle of DIRECTION [*Mechanicks*] is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conſpiring powers.

DIRECTION *Line* [in *Mechanicks*] a line paſſing from the centre of the earth thro' the centre of gravity of a body, and the ſupport or *fulcrum* that bears or ſupports the body.

Number of DIRECTION [with *Chronologers*] is the number 35, which contains the term of years between the higheſt and loweſt falling of any moveable feaſts.

DIRECTION [of the *Loadſtone*] is that property whereby the magnet always pretends one of its ſides towards one of the poles of the world, and the oppoſite ſide to the other pole.

DIRECTION *Word* [with *Printers*] the word which begins the next page, which is ſet at the bottom of every preceding page.

Magnetical DIRECTION, the tendency or turning of the earth, and all magnetical bodies, to certain points.

DIRE'CTOR, a guider, overſeer or manager, *L.*

DIRE'CTNESS [of *directus*, L.] ſtraitneſs of way.

DIRECTOR [with *Surgeons*] a hollow inſtrument uſed to guide the inciſion knife.

DIRE'CTORY, ſerving to direct or guide.

DIRECTORY, a form of publick prayer, &c. ſet forth by an aſſembly of divines, and uſed by order of the long parliament inſtead of the *Common-Prayer* book of the church of *England*; this, after a continuance of only two years, was voted down *Anno* 1644.

DIRE'PTION, a robbing, ſpoiling or ranſacking of places or perſons for riches, *L.*

DI'RGE } [prob. of *Dirige nos*, *Domine*, the *Latin*-be-
DI'RIGE } ginning of a pſalm, as Dr. *Heylin* thinks; but of *ὄδυρμα*, *Gr.* a lamentation, according to *Caſaubon*] certain prayers, or a ſervice for the dead, uſed by *Roman Catholicks*.

DIRGE [prob. of *Dyrgen*, *Teut.* to command or praiſe] a ſong of lamentation ſung at funerals.

DI'RIGENT [with *Geometricians*] a term expreſſing the line of motion, along which the *deſcribent* line or ſurface is carried in the *geneſis* of any plane or ſolid figure.

DI'RITY [*diritas*, L.] direneſs, terribleneſs.

DIRU'PTION, a burſting aſunder, *L.*

DIS [*δὶς*, Gr.] an inſeparable propoſition in compoſition of *Engliſh* words, and for the moſt part denotes a negation or privation of the noun or verb ſimply taken; as *Diſability*, *to diſable*.

To DISA'BLE [of *dis* negat. and *able*, of *habilis*, L.] to render unable.

DISABI'LITY [of *dis* and *habilitas*, L.] a being unable, uncapable or unfit.

DISABILITY [in *Law*] is where a man is disabled, *i. e.* rendered uncapable to inherit, or take the benefit which otherwise he might do, and this may happen four ways, viz. by the act of the *Ancestor*, by the act of the *Party*, by the act of *Law*, and by the act of *God*.

DISABILITY *by the act of the Ancestor*, is if a man be attainted of treason or felony, by this attainder his blood is corrupted, and thereby himself and his children are disabled to inherit.

DISABILITY *by the act of the party himself*, as if one man make a feoffment to another, who then is sole, upon condition that he shall infeoff a third before M, and when such feoffment is made, the feoffee takes a wife, he has by that disabled himself to perform the condition, and therefore the feoffee may enter and out him.

DISABILITY *by act of Law*, is properly when a man by the sole act of law is disabled; thus is an alien born; and therefore if a man born out of the king's ligeance will sue an action, the tenant or defendant may say he was born in such a country out of the king's ligeance, and demand judgment, if he be answer'd; for the law is our birth-right, to which an alien is a stranger, and therefore disabled from taking any benefit thereby.

DISABILITY *by the act of God*, as when the party is *non compos mentis*, or *non sanæ memoriæ*, which disables him that in all cases where he gives or passes any estate out of him, after his death it may be disannulled and voided.

To DISABU'SE [*desabuser*, F. prob. of *dis* and *abusum*, L.] to undeceive.

To DISACCO'RD [*desaccorder*, F.] to disagree.

DISADVA'NTAGE [of *des* and *avantage*, F.] prejudice, loss, damage, hinderance.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS [*des avantageux*, F.] which turns to disadvantage, prejudicial.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, prejudicialness, *&c.*

DISAFFE'CTED [of *dis* and *affectus*, L.] bearing no good will to; dissatisfied with.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, disaffection.

To DISAGREE' [*desagreer*, F.] not to agree, to fall out, to be at variance or strife.

DISAGREE'ABLE [*desagreable*, F.] that does not please or is offensive; unsuitable, unpleasant.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, disagreeable quality.

DISAGREE'MENT [*desagrement*, F.] a difference, a not agreeing with.

To DISALLO'W [of *des* and *allouer*, F.] not to allow of, to discountenance or dislike.

DISSALLO'WABLENESS, the not being allowable.

To DISA'LT [*Old Law* Term] to disable.

To DISANNU'L [of *des* and *annuller*, F.] to annul absolutely; to repeal; to abolish or make void.

To DISAPPEA'R [of *dis* and *apparere*, L.] to appear no longer, to vanish away, to go out of sight.

To DISAPPOI'NT [of *des* and *appointer*, F.] to deceive, to fail or break one's word; to overthrow or spoil a design.

DISAPPOI'NTMENT, a disappointing or failing; a being disappointed; a cross accident, trouble or mischance.

To DISAPPRO'VE [*des-approuver*, F.] not to approve, to disallow of, to dislike; also to condemn, to blame or find fault with.

DI'SARD [**dwaes aerd**, *C. Br.* an ideot, or of **dizi**, *Sax.* vertiginous, amazed, or of *disard*, F. a pratler] an ideot or silly fellow.

To DISA'RM [*desarmer*, F.] to take away arms from one.

To DISARM [with *Horsemen*] as to disarm the lips of a horse, is to keep them subject, and out from above the bars, when they are so large as to cover the bars, and prevent the pressure or *Appui* of the mouth, by bearing up the bit, and so hindering the horse from feeling the effects of it upon the bars.

DISA'RMED [with *Hunters*] spoken of a deer when the horns are fallen.

DISARRAY'ED [of *des* and *arroyé*, F.] put into confusion or disorder.

DISA'STER [*desastre*, F. of *astrum*, L. a star, *q. d.* a malignant star] ill luck, great misfortune, especially such as proceeds from the malignant influence of the stars.

DISA'STROUS, unfortunate, unlucky, prejudicial, fatal.

DISA'STROUSNESS [of *desastre*, F.] unluckiness, unfortunateness.

To DISAVO'W [*des-avouer*, F.] to disown, to deny.

To DISBA'ND [*disbander*, F.] to put out of the band or company; to turn out of service.

To DISBELIE'VE [of *dis* and ȝeleoȝan, *Sax.*] not to believe or give credit to, to distrust or doubt of.

DISBELIE'F [of *dis* and ȝeleaȝa, *Sax.*] mistrust, doubt.

DISBOSCA'TIO [*Old Law*] a turning wood-land to plough'd ground or pasture.

To DISBRA'NCH [of *des* and *brancher*, F.] to cut off branches.

DISBU'DDING *of Trees* [with *Gardeners*] is the taking away the branches or sprigs that are newly put forth, that are ill-placed, *&c.*

To DISBU'RTHEN [of *dis* and byȝ̃en, *Sax.*] to take off the burden, to unload or ease.

DISBU'RTHENING *Fruit-Trees*, is the taking off the too great number of leaves and fruit, that those which remain may grow the larger.

To DISBU'RSE [*debourser*, F. *q. d.* to unpurse] to spend or lay out mony.

DISBU'RSEMENT, a disbursing or laying out.

DISCA'LCEATED [*discalceatus*, L.] unshod, wearing no shoos.

DISCA'LENDRED [of *dis* and *calendarium*, L.] put out of the calendar.

DISCARCA'TIO [*Old Law*] the unloading of a ship.

To DISCA'RD [*descartar*, Span.] to lay out cards at play; also to turn or discharge from service.

DISCE'NT. See *Descent*.

DISCEPTA'TION, a disputing, debating or arguing, *L.*

To DISCE'RN [*discernere*, L.] to put a difference between; to distinguish, to perceive.

DISCE'RNIBLE, that may be discerned or perceived.

DISCE'RNIBLENESS, visibleness.

DISCE'RNING, an act of the mind, whereby it distinguishes between ideas.

DISCE'RNMENT [*discernement*, F.] the discerning faculty, discretion, judgment.

DISCE'RPIBLE [of *discerpere*, L.] that may be torn in pieces or separated.

DISCE'RPIBLENESS, capableness or aptness to be pulled in pieces.

DISCE'RPTION, a rending or tearing in pieces, *L.*

DISCE'SSION, a departing or going away, *L.*

To DISCHA'RGE [*decharger*, F.] to ease, free or release; to dismiss from service; to clear or acquit; also to pay or make payment of money; also to disburthen or empty itself as a river does into the sea.

A DISCHA'RGE, a release, an acquittance for money paid; a dismissing or sending away; also a driving out or purging of humours; also a volley of shot.

To DISCI'ND [*discindere*, L.] to cut off, or into pieces.

DISCI'PLE [*discipulus*, L.] a learner or scholar, *F.*

DISCIPLI'NABLE [*disciplinabilis*, L.] capableness of discipline or instruction, teachable.

DISCIPLI'NANTS, a religious order or sect who scourge themselves.

DISCIPLINA'RIANS, a sort of sectaries who pretend to a stricter discipline than that of the establish'd church.

To DI'SCIPLINE [*disciplinari*, L.] to bring under a discipline, to instruct, to rule or order; also to correct, scourge or whip.

DI'SCIPLINE [*disciplina*, L.] instruction, learning, education, strict order, management; also correction or scourging, especially such as is used in monasteries, *Fr.*

To DISCLAI'M [of *dis* and *clamer*, F. prob. of *clamare*, L.] to quit claim to; to refuse utterly, to renounce or disown the having any concern or interest in a thing.

DISCLAI'MER [in *Law*] a plea containing an expr ss denial, renouncing or disclaiming a thing alledg'd; so a tenant denying that he holds of such a lord, is said to disclaim; also if a man in his plea denies himself to be of the kindred of another, he is said *to disclaim his blood*.

To DISCLO'SE [*discludere*, L. or of *dis* and *clorre*, F.] to discover, reveal or open; also to put forth as a hen does her chickens.

To DISCLOSE [with *Gardeners*] to bud, blow, or put out leaves.

DISCLO'SED [with *Falconers*] a term commonly apply'd to hawks that are newly hatch'd, and as it were put forth from the shells.

DISCOIDES [of δίσκος a quoit, and εἶδος shape, *Gr.*] an epithet given to the chrystalline humour of the eye.

DISCOIDES [with *Botanists*] a term used when the middle part of the flower is compounded of small hollow flowers, and the whole formed into a sort of flattish knob, a little rising in the middle, like a discus or quoit of the ancients. Of these some have downy seed, as *Star-wort*, *Groundsel*, *Helychrysum*, &c.

To Dis-

To DISCO'LOUR [*diſcolorare*, L.] to alter or ſpoil the colour of a thing; to tarniſh.

To DISCO'MFIT [of *diſconfit*, Fr.] to defeat intirely, to rout or overthrow in battle.

DISCO'MFITURE [*diſconfiture*, F.] rout, intire defeat, overthrow, ſlaughter..

To DISCO'MFORT [of *dis* and *comfortari*, L.] to afford no comfort, to afflict or caſt down, to diſhearten.

To DISCOMME'ND [of *dis* and *commendare*, L.] to diſpraiſe, to blame.

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS [of *dis*, neg. and *commendabilis*, L.] undeſervingneſs.

DISCOMMENDA'TION, blame, diſpraiſe, diſgrace, ſhame.

To DISCOMMO'DE [of *dis* and *commodare*, L.] to incommode.

DISCOMMO'DITY [of *dis* and *commoditas*, L.] an inconveniency.

To DISCOMPO'SE [of *dis* and *compoſitum*, L.] to diſorder, to diſquiet, to trouble, to put out of humour.

DISCOMPO'SEDNESS [of *decompoſé*, F. of *dis* neg. and *compoſitus*, L.] diſquiet of mind.

DISCOMPO'SURE [of *dis* and *compoſitura*, L.] confuſion, diſorder, trouble of mind.

To DISCONCE'RT [*deconcerter*, F.] to diſturb, to diſorder, to put out of countenance, to break the meaſures.

DISCO'NSOLATE [of *dis* and *conſolatus*, L.] deprived of conſolation, comfortleſs, melancholy.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS [of *dis* and *conſolatio*, L.] being without conſolation.

DISCONTE'NT [of *dis* and *contentus*, L.] not being content, ſorrow, trouble of mind.

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS [of *dis* and *contentatio*, L.] diſcontentedneſs of mind, unſatisfiedneſs.

DISCONTE'NTMENT [of *dis* and *contentement*, F.] diſcontentedneſs.

DISCONTI'NUANCE [of *dis* and *continuatio*, L.] an interruption or breaking off.

DISCONTINUANCE [of a *Plea* or *Proceſs* in *Law*] is when the opportunity of proſecution is loſt and not recoverable, but by beginning the ſuit afreſh.

DISCONTINUA'TION [of *Poſſeſſion*] is when a man may not enter upon his own land and tenement alienated, whatſoever is his right, but muſt bring this writ, and ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by law.

To DISCONTI'NUE [*diſcontinuer*, F.] to leave or break off for a time.

To be DISCONTI'NUED [*Law* Term] is to be finally diſmiſs'd the court.

DISCONTI'NUEDNESS [of *dis* and *continuatio*, L.] an interruption or breaking off.

DISCONTINU'ITY, a diſcontinuance.

DISCONTI'NUOUS [of *dis* and *continuus*, L.] not continued, parted or left off in the middle or elſewhere.

To DISCO'RD [*diſcordare*, L.] to diſagree.

DI'SCORD [*diſcordia*, L.] diſagreement, variance, ſtrife.

DISCO'RDANT [*diſcordans*, L.] diſagreeing.

DISCO'RDANCY, DISCO'RDANTNESS } diſagreeableneſs, jarring.

DI'SCORDS [in *Muſick*] are certain intervals of ſounds, which being heard at the ſame time offend the ear; yet when orderly intermix'd with concords, make the beſt of muſick.

To DISCO'VER [*decouvrir*, F.] to reveal, to make manifeſt or known, to lay open, to find out, to eſpy.

DISCO'VERABLE [of *decouvrir*, F.] that may be diſcovered.

DISCO'VERY [*decouverte*, F.] diſcovering, finding out, laying open, *&c.*

To DISCOU'NT [of *dis* and *computare*, L. or *conter*, F.] to deduct, abate or ſet off from an account or reckoning.

DISCOUNT [of *dis* and *conte*, F.] abatement.

DISCOUNT [in *Traffick*] is the ſetting off or abatement of what the intereſt comes to at the time when the money becomes due on conſideration of preſent payment.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE [*decontenancer*, F.] to put out of countenance, to give a check or put a ſtop to.

To DISCOU'RAGE [*decourager*, F.] to bring down one's courage, to diſhearten, to put out of conceit.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT [*decouragement*, F.] a diſcouraging or putting out of heart.

A DISCOU'RSE [*diſcurſus*, L. *diſcours*, F.] ſpeech, talk, converſation, reaſoning.

DISCOURSE [with *Logicians*] that rational action of the mind, by which we form any new judgment from others before made, or whereby we can infer or conclude one thing from another.

To DISCOURSE [*diſcourir*, F.] to talk with, to reaſon or argue.

DISCOU'RTEOUS [*diſcourtois*, F.] unkind, uncivil.

DISCOURSIVE, diſcurſive, *Milton.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSY, DISCOU'RTEOUSNESS } uncivility, unkindneſs.

DISCOI'DAL [of *diſcus*, L.] in the form of a disk.

DISCOUS *Flower* [with *Floriſts*] is a compound flower, having a disk of florets.

A naked DISCOUS *Flower* [with *Floriſts*] is that which has a disk without any rays, as in Tanſy, *&c.*

A Radiate DISCOUS *Flower* [with *Floriſts*] is that which has its disk encompaſſed with a ray, as is in the Sunflower.

To DISCRE'DIT [*decrediter*, F.] to make one loſe his credit, to diſgrace.

DISCREDIT [of *dis* and *credit*, F.] diſgrace, reproach, diſrepute.

DISCREE'T [prob. of *diſcretus*, L. Barb. *diſcret*, F.] wiſe, ſober, conſiderate, wary.

DISCREE'TNESS [*diſcretio*, L.] diſcretion.

DI'SCREPANCE [*diſcrepantia*, L.] diſagreement.

DI'SCREPANT [*diſcrepans*, L.] diſagreeing, varying, or different in form.

DISCRE'TE [*diſcretus*, L.] parted, ſevered.

DISCRETE *Proportions* [in *Arithmetick*] is when the *ratio* or reaſon between two pairs of numbers is the ſame, but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four numbers; thus if the numbers 6, 8, :: 3, 4. be conſidered, the ratio between the firſt pair 6 and 8, is the ſame as that between 3 and 4, and therefore theſe numbers are proportional; but it is only diſcretely or diſjunctly, for 6 is not to 8 as 8 is to 3, *i. e.* the proportion is broken off between 8 and 3, and is not continued all along, as in theſe following which are continued proportionals, *viz.* 3, 6, 12, 24.

DISCRETE *Quantity*, is ſuch as is not continued and joined together as *Number*, whoſe parts being diſtinct cannot be united into one *continuum*; for in a *continuum* there are no actual determinate parts before diviſion, but they are potentially infinite.

DISCRE'TION, judgment, diſcreet management, wiſdom, warineſs; alſo pleaſure or will.

To live at DISCRETION [*Military* Phraſe] is to have free quarters, to take what they find without paying for it.

To ſurrender at DISCRETION [*Milit.* Terms] is to yield or ſurrender to an enemy without terms or conditions.

DISCRE'TIVE [of *diſcretus*, L.] ſerving to ſeparate, as a *Diſcretive Conjunction.*

DISCRETIVE *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are thoſe where various judgments are made and denoted by the particles, *But*, *Notwithſtanding*, or words of the like nature, either expreſs'd or underſtood; thus *fortune may deprive me of my wealth*, but *not of my virtue*, &c.

DISCRE'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing with care, moderately, and with judgment and diſcretion.

DISCRETO'RIUM [*Anat.*] the diaphragm.

DISCRI'MEN, diverſity, difference; danger or hazard, debate or doubt.

To DISCRI'MINATE [*diſcriminatum*, L.] to put a difference between, to diſtinguiſh.

DISCRI'MINATENESS, diſtinguiſhingneſs, diſtinctneſs.

DISCRIMINA'TION, the act of diſtinguiſhing, L.

DISCRIMINA'TION [in *Rhetoricians*] the ſame as *Paradiaſtole.*

DISCRI'MINOUS [*diſcriminoſus*, L.] full of jeopardy or hazard.

DISCU'RSION, a running to and fro, *L.*

DISCU'RSIVE, DISCU'RSORY } [*diſcurſorius*, L.] given to ramble up and down.

DI'SCUS, a platter, *L.* alſo a quoit to play with.

DISCUS [with the *Ancients*] a round ſhield conſecrated to the memory of ſome famous hero, and ſuſpended in the temple of ſome deity, as a trophy of ſome great action.

DISCUS [in *Botany*] the middle, plain and flat part of ſome flowers, ſuch as the marigold, chamomil, *&c.*

DISCUS, DISK [with *Aſtronomers*] the round face of the ſun or moon, which being really ſpherical or in the ſhape of a ball; nevertheleſs by reaſon of its great diſtance from the earth, appears to us plain or like a diſh.

DISCUS, DESCUS [*Old Records*] a desk or reading ſhelf in a church.

To Discuss [*discussum*, sup. of *discutere*, L.] to examine, to scan, to sift; also to strike off those difficulties wherewith a matter is perplexed.

Discu'ssion [*q. d.* a shaking off the difficulties with which it was embarrassed] a strict examination or enquiry; the clear treating or handling of any particular problem or point; a clearing of it up.

Discussion [with *Surgeons*] a dispersion of the matter in any tumour or swelling, *i. e.* a discharge of some thin matter gathered together in any part by insensible evaporation.

Discu'ssive [of *discussus*, L.] that can discuss or disperse humours.

Discu'ssiveness, dissolving or dispersing quality.

Discu'tient *Medicines*, such as dissolve impacted humours.

To Disdai'n [of *dis* and *daigner*, F.] to despise, scorn, or set light by.

Disdai'n [*dedain*, F.] scorn proceeding from aversion or pride.

Disdai'nful [of *dedain* and ɣull, *Sax.*] scornful, *&c.*

Disdai'nfulness, scornfulness.

Disdiapa'son [*Mus.*] a double eighth or fifteenth.

Disdiapason *Diapente*, a concord in a sextuple ratio of 1 to 6.

Disdiapason *Diatessaron*, a compound concord in the proportion of 16 to 3.

Disdiapason *Ditone*, a compound consonance in the proportion of 10 to 2.

Disdiapason *Semi-ditone*, a compound concord in the proportion of 24 to 5.

A Disea'se [*desaise*, F.] distemper, sickness; that state of a living body, wherein it is prevented of the exercise of any of its functions, whether vital, natural or animal.

Disea'sedness [of *des-aisé*, F. and nɣɣe, *Sax.*] the having a disease.

To Disemba'rk [*desembarquer*, F.] to go off from on board of ship; also to land goods out of the ship.

To Disembo'gue [*se desemboucher*, O. F. of *des* and *bouche*, F. a mouth] to roll or discharge itself into the sea, as a large river does; also a ship is said *to disembogue*, when it passeth out of the streight mouth of some gulph into the sea.

To Disenga'ge [of *dis* and *engager*, F.] to set free from an engagement; to fetch, get or take off.

Disenga'gedness, a freedom from engagements or obligations; also a free and easy temper of mind.

To Disenfra'nchise [*desinfrancher*, F.] the contrary of enfranchize, to exclude out of the number of free denizens or citizens.

Disespou'sed [of *dis* and *espousé*, F.] discharged from espousals, divorced.

To Disester'm [of *dis* and *æstimare*, L.] to have no esteem or regard for, to slight.

Disfa'vour [of *dis* neg. and *favor*, L.] a being out of favour, discourtesy, an ill turn, disfigurement.

To Disfi'gure [*desfigurer*, F.] to spoil the figure or shape of, to make ugly or deformed.

To Disfi'gure *a Peacock* [*Carving* Term] *i. e.* to cut it up.

A Disfi'gurement, a having the form or shape marred, a blemish.

To Disfo'rest [of *dis* and *forêt*, F.] to displant or cut down the trees of a forest.

To Disfu'rnish [of *dis* and *fournir*, F.] to unfurnish.

To Disga'rnish [of *dis* and *garnir*, F.] to take away the garniture.

To Disgarnish *a fortification* [*Military* Phrase] is to take away great part of its garrison and ammunition.

To Disgo'rge [*desgorger*, F.] to throw up by vomiting; also to empty itself into the sea, as a river does.

To Disgo'rge [with *Farriers*] is to discuss or disperse an inflammation or swelling.

To Disgra'ce [*disgracier*, F.] to turn out of favour, to put to shame.

Disgra'ce, disfavour, dishonour, reproach, F.

Disgra'ceful, bringing disgrace, scandalous, reproachful.

Disgra'cefulness [of *disgrace*, F. and ɣulneɣɣe, *Sax.*] reproach, dishonourableness.

Disgra'ding [in *Law*] the deposing a clergyman from holy orders; also a lord, knight, *&c.* from his titles of honour.

A Disgui'se [of *dis* and *guise*, F.] a counterfeit habit, a pretence, colour or cloak.

To Disguise [*deguiser*, F.] to put into another guise, dress or fashion; also to dissemble or cloak.

To Disgust [*disgustare*, Ital.] to distaste or dislike; to displease or be averse to.

Disgust [of *dis* and *gustus*, L. taste] a distaste or dislike.

Disgu'stful [of *dégout*, F. and *full*] unrelishable, causing displeasure.

Dishabi'lle } [*deshabillé*, F.] an undress or home-
Dishabi'lly } dress.

Dish-meat, spoon-meat.

Dish [ꝺiſc or ꝺyxa, *Sax.* of *discus*, L.] a kitchen utensil.

To Dishea'rten [of *dis* and heoɼꝺ, *Sax.*] to put out of heart, to discourage.

Disheri'son [*O. Law* term] a disinheriting.

Dishe'ritor, one who puts another out of his inheritance.

Dishev'lled [*dishevellé*, F.] as with dishevelled hair, *i. e.* having the hair hanging loose or dangling about the shoulders.

Disho'nest [*deshonnête*, O. F. or of *dis* neg. and *honestus*, L.] void of honesty, knavish; also unchaste, lewd.

Disho'nesty [*deshonnête*, O. F. or of *dis* neg. and *honestas*, L.] unfair dealing, knavery; also debauchery, lewdness.

To Disho'nour [*deshonorer*, F.] to render infamous, to disparage, to disgrace.

Disho'nour [*deshonneur*, F.] disgrace, infamy.

Disho'nourable [*deshonorable*, Fr.] disparaging, disgraceful.

Disho'nourableness, dishonourable quality.

To Disincha'nt [of *dis* and *enchanter*, F. or *incantare*, L.] to set free from inchantment.

Disinco'rporate [of *dis* and *incorporare*, L.] to disunite or separate from being one body or corporation.

To Disenga'ge [of *des* and *engager*, F.] to revoke an engagement.

Disingenu'ity } [of *dis* and *ingenuitas*, L.]
Disinge'nuousness } want of ingenuity, dissimulation, unsincerity.

Disinge'nuous [of *dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] unsincere, false-hearted, unfair.

Disinha'bited [of *dis* and *inhabitatus*, L.] void or empty of inhabitants, desolate.

To Disinhe'rit [of *des* and *inheriter*, F.] to deprive of, or put one out of inheritance.

To Disinta'ngle, to disengage or free from an intanglement.

Disintere'ssed } [*desintéressé*, F.] void or free from
Disintere'sted } self-interest, impartial, unbyassed.

Disinteressedness, a being free from self-interestedness.

To Disinte'rr [of *dis* and *enterrer*, F.] to take a dead body out of the grave.

To Disinthro'ne [of *dis* and *enthroniser*, F.] to put out of or depose from the throne.

To Disinvi'te [of *dis* and *invitare*, L.] to recall an invitation, to forbid a person to come who was before invited

To Disjoi'n [*dejoindre*, F. *disjungere*, L.] to separate, part asunder or loosen.

To Disjoi'nt [of *des* and *joint*, F.] to put out of joint; to divide or separate joints.

Disju'nction, the act of disjoining, separation or division, *L.*

Disju'nctive [*disjunctivus*, L.] separating.

Disju'nctive *Propositions* [with *Logicians*] are those wherein the particle *or* is found; as *men are guided either by interest* or *fear.*

Disk [with *Floriſts*] is a body of florets collected together, and forming as it were a plain surface.

Disli'ke [of *dis* and *like*] distaste, displeasure, *&c.*

Disloca'tion, the putting out of place or joint, as a bone out of its right place.

To Di'slocate [of *dis* and *locare*, L.] to put out of place or joint.

To Dislo'dge, [*desloger*, F.] to put or turn out of lodging, house, post, *&c.*

To Dislodge [with *Hunters*] is to raise or rouze beasts of the game from their lodging or harbour.

Disloy'al [*desloyal*, F.] unfaithful to a soveraign prince or to an husband; treacherous, traiterous.

Disloy'alness } [*deloyauté*, F.] an act committed a-
Disloy'alty } gainst fidelity and law; unfaithfulness, perfidiousness; commonly used with respect to one's soveraign prince; false dealing, villany.

DI'SMAL [prob. *q.* of *dies malus*, L. an unlucky day or prob of *Dim*, *Sax.* dark, ſpoken in reference to hell, which is called utter darkneſs] terrible, dreadful, hideous, lamentable.

DISMA'LITY } hideouſneſs, terribleneſs, *&c.*
DISMALNESS }

DISMA'NTLED [*demanteleé*, F.] having the walls pulled down.

To DISMAN'TLE [*demanteler*, F. to take off a mantle, *&c.*] to beat or pull down the walls or fortification of a city, town, *&c.*

To DISMAY' [*S'eſmayer*, F. or of *deſmayar*, Span.] to aſtoniſh, terrify, or put into a fright.

DISMAY, terror, amazement, aſtoniſhment, fright.

To DISME'MBER [of *dis* and *membrum*, L. *demembrer*, F.] to cut off the members or limbs; to disjoint, to divide or cantle out.

To DISMEMBER *a Hern* [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

DISORIE'NTATED [of *dis*, neg. and *Orient* the *Eaſt*] turned from the *Eaſt*.

DISME'MBRING *Knife*, a ſurgeon's inſtrument for cutting off limbs.

DI'SMES [*decima*, L. *Tenths*] tithes or the tenth part of fruits, cattle, *&c.* allotted to miniſters; alſo the tenths of ſpiritual livings, yearly given to the prince; alſo a tribute levied of the temporality.

To DISMI'SS [*dimiſſum*, Sup. of *dimittere*, L.] to ſend or put away, to diſcharge.

To DISMISS a *Cauſe* [*in the Court of* Chancery] is to put it quite out of the court, without any further hearing.

DISMI'SSION, a ſending away, *L.*

To DISMOU'NT [*deſmonter*, Fr.] to unhorſe; as *to diſmount the Cavalry*; alſo to alight from on horſe back; to take away or remove.

To DISMOUNT *a piece of Ordinance* [in *Gunnery*] is to take or throw it down from the carriage; alſo to break or render it unfit for ſervice.

DISOBE'DIENCE [*dis*, and *obedientia*, L. *deſobeiſance*, F.] undutifulneſs, frowardneſs.

DISOBE'DIENT [*diſobediens*, L.] undutiful, froward, ſtubborn.

To DISOBEY' [of *dis*, and *obedire*, L. *deſobeir*, F.] to withdraw one's obedience to act contrary to order.

To DISOBLI'GE [*deſobliger*, F.] to do an ill office to, to diſpleaſe or affront.

DISOBLIGA'TION [*diſobligatio*, L.] a diſobliging, diſpleaſure, offence.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS [*Action deſobligeante*, F.] diſpleaſing behaviour, *&c.*

To DISO'RDER [of *deſordre*, F.] to put out of order, to confound; to vex, to diſcompoſe.

DISO'RDER [*deſordre*, Fr.] confuſion, trouble or diſcompoſure of mind; alſo riot, lewdneſs, exceſs.

DISO'RDERLY [*avec deſordre*, Fr.] without order.

To DISO'WN [of *dis* and *own*] not to acknowledge for or not to own, to deny.

To DISPA'ND [*diſpandere*, L.] to ſpread abroad, to ſtretch out.

DISPA'NSION, a ſpreading abroad, *&c.* L.

To DISPA'RAGE [*diſparager*, F.] to decry or ſpeak ill of; to ſet at nought or ſlight.

DISPA'RAGEMENT, an undervaluing, a ſpeaking ill of, *&c.*

DISPARAGEMENT [in *Law*] the matching or diſpoſing of an heir or heireſs in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency.

DI'SPARATES [*diſparata*, L.] with *Logicians* a ſort of oppoſites, that are together unlike one another, as a man and a ſtone, *&c.*

DISPARI'LITY } [*diſparilitas*, *diſparitas*, L.] inequality,
DISPA'RITY } unlikeneſs, difference.

To DISPA'RK [of *dis neg.* and *Park*] to take away the pales or incloſure of a park.

DISPA'RPLED } [*Heraldry*] looſely ſcattered, or ſhooting it ſelf into ſeveral parts.
DISPE'RPLED }

DISPA'RT [with *Gunners*] is the thickneſs of the metal at the mouth and breech of a piece of ordinance.

To DISPA'RT *a Cannon* [*Gunnery*] is to ſet a mark at or near the muzzle-ring of it, to be of an equal height or level with the top of the baſe ring, that a ſight line taken upon the top of the baſe ring againſt the touch-hole, will be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder, or hollow length of the piece, for the gunner to take aim by it, at the mark he is to ſhoot.

DISPA'RTED [*diſpartitus*, L.] divided into 2 or more parts.

DISPA'TCH [*depêché*, F.] the quick doing of a thing; riddance.

To DISPA'TCH [*deſpêcher*, F.] to haſten, to ſpend or rid off; alſo to ſend away in haſte; alſo to kill with ſpeed or quickly.

DISPA'TCHES, letters ſent abroad concerning publick affairs.

DISPA'SSIONATE [of *dis* and *paſſionné*, L.] free from paſſion, *Milton.*

DISPA'TCHFUL, quick, making diſpatch.

DISPAU'PERED [of *dis* and *pauperatus*, L.] put out of a capacity of ſuing in *forma pauperis*, i. e. without paying fees.

To DISPE'L [*diſpellere*, L.] to drive away.

To DISPE'ND [*diſpendere*, L.] to ſpend or lay out money.

DISPE'NDIOUS [*diſpendioſus*, L.] ſumptuous, coſtly.

DISPE'NSABLE [of *diſpenſare*, L.] capable of, or that may be diſpenſed with.

DISPE'NSARY [*diſpenſaire*, Fr. *diſpenſarium*, L.] a treatiſe of medicines, alſo a place where they are made or kept.

DISPENSA'TION, the charge of laying out money for another, diſtribution, management, *&c.*

DISPENSATION [in *Law*] a ſuffering or permitting a man to do a thing contrary to law; alſo a licence or permiſſion; alſo an indulgence from the pope.

DISPENSATION by *non obſtante*. If any ſtatute tends to reſtrain ſome *Prerogative* incident to the perſon of the king, as to the right of pardoning, *&c.* which are inſeparable from the king; by a clauſe of *non obſtante*, he may diſpenſe with it, was diſannulled by Stat. 1 *W. & M.*

DISPENSATION [in *Pharmacy*] is when the ſimples of a compoſition are ſet or placed in order, leſt any of the ingredients ſhould be forgotten.

DISPENSATION [of a *Law*] is that which ſuſpends the obligation of a law it ſelf, and is diſtinct from the equity of it, and from the inequitable conſtruction of it; for equity is only the correction of a law, that is too general or univerſal.

DISPENSATION [with *Divines*] is the giving the *Levitical* Law to the *Jews*, the Goſpel to the *Gentiles*, and God's ſending his Son for the redemption of mankind, *&c.*

DISPE'NSARY } [*diſpenſatorium*, L.] a book which
DISPE'NSATORY } gives direction to apothecaries in the ordering every ingredient as to the quantity and manner of making up their compoſitions.

To DISPE'NSE [*diſpenſare*, L.] to diſtribute or diſpoſe of, to adminiſter, to beſtow, to manage.

To DISPE'NSE *with*, to exempt or exerciſe from; to free from the obligation of a law.

To DISPEO'PLE [*depopulari*, L. *depeupler*, F.] to unpeople or deſtroy the people of a country.

DISPE'RMOS [with *Botaniſts*] is a term uſed of plants, which bear two ſeeds after each flower, as *Rubia*, *Madder*, *Paſtina*, a *Parſnip*, &c.

To DISPE'RSE [*diſperſum*, L. *diſperſer*, F.] to ſpread abroad, to ſcatter.

DISPE'RSEDNESS [*diſperſio*, L.] diſperſion, being in a diſperſed ſtate.

DISPE'RSION, a ſcattering into ſeveral parts, F. of *L.*

DISPE'RSION [in *Dioptricks*] *the point of diſperſion*, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge, when their refraction renders them divergent.

DISPHENDONO'MENA } [of *Διαφενδονάομαι*] a puDIASPHENDONOMENA } niſhment anciently in uſe among the *Perſians*, in which they drew down the tops of 2 trees together, and bound the offender to each of them by the legs, the trees being unbound, by their force violently tore the offender in pieces.

DESPI'CIENCE [*deſpicientia*, L.] good conſideration.

To DISPI'RIT [of *dis* privative and *ſpirit*] to bring down one's ſpirit, to cow down, to diſcourage.

DISPI'TOUS [of *dis* and *ſpite*] full of ſpite, angry.

To DISPLA'CE [*diſplacer*, Fr.] to put out of place, to remove.

To DISPLA'NT [*deplantare*, L. *deplanter*, F.] to pluck or dig up that which was planted.

DISPLA'NTING *Scoop*, an inſtrument to take up plants with earth about them.

To DISPLAY' [*deployer*, F.] to ſpread wide, to unfold, to ſet forth to advantage; to make a ſhew of, to declare or explain at large.

A DISPLAY, [*deploye*, F.] an unfolding, an opening wide; alſo a particular explication.



DISPLAY'ED [in *Blazonry*] is a term used of birds, and respects the position of their bodies, as an eagle display'd, is an eagle displanded or spread out as in the figure.

DISPLEA'SANT [*deplaisant*, F.] unpleasant, displeasing.

To DISPLEA'SE [*deplaire*, Fr. of *dis* and *placere*, L.] not to please, to offend, trouble or vex; to be unacceptable or disagreeable to.

DISPLEA'SEDNESS } [*Deplaisir*, Fr.] affront, discour-
DISPLEA'SURE } tesy, shrewd turn; discontent, dissatisfaction, anger.

To DISPLO'DE [*displodere*, L.] to discharge with a loud noise, as a gun.

DISPLO'SION, a breaking or bursting asunder with a great noise or sound; also the letting off a gun.

To DISPOI'L [*dispoliare*, L.] to rob, rifle or spoil.

DISPOLIA'TION, a robbing, rifling or dispoiling, *L.*

DISPONDÆ'US [in *Grammar*] the foot of a *Latin* verse consisting of 4 syllables, and those all long, as *concludentes*; it being a composition of 2 spondees.

To DISPO'RT *one's self* [prob. of *diportare*, Ital.] to divert one's self with mirth or play.

DI'SPORT [*disporto*, Ital.] divertisement, pastime.

DISPO'RTING, sporting, diverting, playing, *Milton.*

DISPO'SAL } the power of disposing, command,
DISPO'SE } management.

To DISPO'SE [*disponere*, L. *disposer*, Fr.] to order or set in order, to prepare, to fit or make ready.

DISPO'SEDNESS [*disposition*, F. of L.] disposition.

DISPOSI'TION, the act of disposing, order, situation, state; inclination or aptness; habit or temper of mind or body, F. of *L.*

DISPOSITION [in *Ethicks*] is an imperfect habit, where the person operates; but with some difficulty, as in learners.

DISPOSITION [in *Architecture*] is the just placing of all the several parts of an edifice, according to their proper order.

DISPOSITION [in *Rhetorick*] is the distribution of things or arguments invented or found out in their proper order.

DISPO'SITOR, a disposer or setter in order, *L.*

DISPOSITOR [with *Astrologers*] that planet, which is lord of the sign where another planet happens to be; which it is therefore said to dispose of.

To DISPOSSE'SS [of *dis* privative and *possessum*, L.] to turn out, put out or deprive of possession.

DISPOSSE'SSION [of *depossèder*, Fr. *dis* and *possidere*, L.] a being put out of possession.

DISPO'SURE, a disposing, a disposal.

DISPRAI'SE [prob. of *dis*, neg. and *praise*] blame, censure, reproach.

To DISPRAISE [of *dis* and *priser*, Fr.] to disparage, to find fault with, to blame.

DISPRO'FIT [of *dis*, neg. and *profit*, F.] damage, loss, prejudice.

To DISPROFIT, [of *dis* and *profiter*, F.] to prejudice, endamage, *&c.*

DISPRO'FITABLE [of *dis* and *profitable*, F.] unprofitable.

DISPROO'F, a disproving.

DISPROPO'RTION [of *dis* and *proportio*, L.] a not answering or holding proportion with; inequality.

To DISPROPO'RTION [*disproportionner*, Fr.] to render or make unequal.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE } [of *dis*, and *proportionatus*,
DISPROPORTIONAL } L. and *proportionel*, Fr.]
DISPROPO'RTIONATE } bearing no proportion to, unequal.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS } [of *disproportionné*, F.
DISPROPO'RTIONALNESS } and *ness*, Eng.] the
DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS } being not proportionable.

To DISPRO'VE [of *dis*, and *prouver*, F.] to prove the contrary.

DISPU'TABLE [*disputabilis*, L. *disputable*, F.] that which may be disputed, liable to dispute.

DISPU'TABLENESS, liableness to be disputed.

DI'SPUTANT [*disputans*, L.] a disputer, one who holds a disputation.

DISPUTA'TION, disputing, arguing or reasoning, *L.*

DISPUTA'TIOUS, prone to dispute.

DISPU'TATIVE, apt to dispute.

To DISPU'TE [*disputare*, L.] to hold a disputation; to debate, discourse or treat of, to reason; sometimes to quarrel or wrangle.

To DISPUTE *a matter with another*, is to strive or contend for it, to quarrel about it; to fight for it.

A DISPU'TE [*disputatio*, L.] debate, discourse, contest, quarrel or wrangling.

DISQUAMMATION, a taking off the scales of fishes, *L.*

To DISQUI'ET [of *dis*, and *quietare*, L.] to disturb one's quiet or rest, to render uneasy, to trouble, to perplex.

DISQUIET [of *des* or *dis*, and *quiet*, Fr.] unquietness, trouble, perplexity.

DISQUI'ETNESS, unquietness.

DISQUISI'TION, a diligent search or inquiry into a thing, or the examination of a matter; a particular enquiry into the nature, kind and circumstances of any problem, question or topick.

DISRA'NKED [of *dis* and *rang*, Fr.] put out of the ranks, disordered.

DISRATIONA'RE } [*Old Law*] to justify or stand by
DIRATIONA'RE } the denial of a fact; to clear one's self of a crime; to traverse an indictment.

To DISREGA'RD [of *des* and *regarder*, F.] to have no regard to or for, to slight, not to mind.

DISREGARD [of *des* and *regard*, F.] a slighting, neglecting, a taking no notice of.

DISREGA'RDFUL, negligent, heedless, careless.

To DISRE'LISH [of *des* and *relecher*, F. to lick again] not to relish well, to disapprove or dislike.

DISRE'PUTABLE [of *dis* and *reputatio*, L.] not reputable.

DISREPUTA'TION } [of *dis* and *reputatio*, L.] ill
DISREPU'TE } name or fame, discredit.

To DISRESPE'CT [of *dis*, neg. and *respectare*, L.] to shew no respect, to be unkind or uncivil to.

DISRESPE'CT [*dis* and *respectus*, L. respect] want of respect or kindness, slight.

DISRESPE'CTFUL [of *dis*, *respect* and *full*] not shewing respect.

DISRESPE'CTFULNESS, propensity, *&c.* to shew disrespect.

To DISRO'BE [*dérober*, F. or of *dis* and *robe* F.] to pull off a robe, to strip one of his garments.

DISSATISFA'CTION [of *dis* and *satisfactio*, L.] discontent, disgust, displeasure.

DISSATISFA'CTORY [*dis* and *satisfactoire*, Fr.] that gives no satisfaction, offensive, displeasing.

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS, unsatisfyingness, *&c.*

To DISSA'TISFY [of *dis* and *satisfacere*, L. or *satisfaire*, F.] to displease, to discontent.

To DISSE'CT [*dissectum*, L. *disséquer*, F.] to cut open a dead body, to anatomize.

DISSE'CTION, a cutting asunder or in pieces, F of *L.*

DISSECTION [with *Anatomists*] the cutting up or anatomizing the bodies of animals.

DISSE'CTUS, *a*, *um* [with *Botanists*] jagged.

To DISSEI'SE [of *dis* and *saisir*, F.] in *Law* signifies to dispossess, to turn out of possession.

DISSEISEE', he who is put out of possession of his lands or tenements.

DISSEI'SIN [in *Law*] an unlawful dispossessing a person of his lands and tenements or other immoveable or incorporeal right.

DISSEI'SIN *upon disseisin* [*Law* Term] is where a disseisor is put out of his possession by another.

DISSEI'SOR, he who puts another out of possession.

DISSEI'SORESS, a woman who puts another person out of possession.

DISSE'MBLABLE, unlike, bearing no resemblance to.

To DISSE'MBLE [*dissimulare*, L.] to pretend or feign; to conceal or cloak; to disguise or counterfeit.

To DISSE'MINATE [*disseminatum*, L.] to sow, to scatter or spread abroad.

DISSEMINA'TION, a sowing or scattering here and there; a spreading abroad, *L.*

DISSE'NSION, disagreement, strife, quarrelling, *L.*

DISSE'NT [*dissensus*, L.] contrariety of opinion.

To DISSENT [*dissentire*, L.] to disagree or differ in opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS [*dissentaneus*, L.] disagreeing, contrary.

DISSENTANEOUS [with *Logicians*] those things are said so to be which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clearly when taken separately.

DISSENTA'NEOUSNESS, disagreeableness.

DISSE'NTER [of *dissentiens*, L. disagreeing] one of an opinion different or contrary to another; commonly apply'd to those *Nonconformists* who dissent from the church of *England*.

DISSE'PIMENT [with *Botanists*] a middle partition, whereby

whereby the cavity of the fruit is divided into ſorts of cells or boxes.

Disse'ptum [with *Anatom.*] the diaphragm, *L.*

Disserta'tion, a diſcourſe, debate or treatiſe upon any ſubject.

To Disse'rve [*diſſervir*, F. of *dis* and *ſervire*, L.] to do one a prejudice.

Disse'rvice [of *dis* neg. and *ſervice*, F. of *ſervitium*, L.] an ill office or turn, prejudice, injury.

Disse'rviceableness, unſerviceableneſs, prejudice, injuriouſneſs, *&c.*

Disse'vered [of *dis* and *ſeparatus*, L. or of *ſeverer*, F. to wean] ſeparated, divided, parted in twain.

Dissheve'lled [*decheveié*, F.] having the hair hanging looſe about the ſhoulders.

Di'ssidence [*diſſidentia*, L.] a diſagreeing or falling out; diſagreement, diſcord.

Dissigni'ficative [of *dis*, neg. and *ſignificativus*, L.] ſerving to ſignify ſomething different from.

Dissi'lience [*diſſilientia*, L.] a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another; a leaping aſunder.

Dissi'lient [*diſſiliens*, L.] leaping aſunder.

Dissi'milar [*diſſimilaris*, L.] unlike, that is of a different kind or nature.

Dissimilar *Parts* [with *Anatomiſts*] are ſuch as may be divided into various parts of different ſtructure, or parts differing from one another as to their nature; as the hand is diviſible into veins, muſcles, bones, *&c.* whoſe diviſions are neither of the ſame nature nor denomination.

Dissimilar *Leaves* [in *Botany*] are the two firſt leaves of any plant at its firſt ſhooting out of the ground, ſo named becauſe they are uſually in form different from the common leaves of the plant when grown.

Dissimi'litude [*diſſimilitudo*, L.] unlikelineſs.

Dissi'mulable [*diſſimulabilis*, L.] that may be diſſembled.

Dissimula'tion, a diſſembling, diſguiſing or counterfeiting; a concealing what a man has in his heart, by making a ſhew of one thing, and being another.

Dissimulation [*Hieroglyphically*] was painted like a lady, wearing a vizard of two faces, in a long robe of a changeable colour, and in her right hand a magpye.

Dissi'mulance [*diſſimulantia*, L.] diſſembling.

Di'ssipable [*diſſipabilis*, L.] that may be diſſipated, ſcattered or diſperſed.

To Di'ssipate [*diſſipare*, L.] to diſperſe or ſcatter, to drive away, to remove, to diſſolve; alſo to conſume, waſte or ſpend.

Dissipa'tion, a conſuming, ſcattering, *&c.* F. of L.

Dissipation [with *Phyſicians*] an inſenſible loſs or conſumption of the minute parts of a body.

Dissocia'tion, a ſeparating of company, L.

Di'ssoluble [*diſſolubilis*, L.] that is capable or may be diſſolved.

To Disso'lve [*diſſolvere*, L.] to looſen, to unbind; alſo to melt, to pierce thro' a ſolid body and divide its parts.

To Dissolve [*Chymically*] is to reduce ſome hard ſubſtance into a liquid form, by ſome liquor for that purpoſe.

A Disso'lvent [*diſſolvens*, L.] a medicine to diſſolve humours.

A Dissolvent [with *Chymiſts*] any liquor that is proper for diſſolving a mix'd body, commonly termed a *Menſtruum*.

Di'ssolute [*diſſolutus*, L.] looſe, wanton, given to pleaſure, debauched.

Di'ssoluteness, looſeneſs of manners, debauchery, lewdneſs, *&c.*

Dissolu'tio [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame as the figure *Dialyton*, L.

Dissolu'tion, a diſſolving or ſeparation of parts; alſo an aboliſhing or breaking off, *L.*

Dissolution [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling and diſſolving of electuaries or powders in a decoction, or in ſimple water.

Dissolution [in *Phyſicks*] a diſcontinuation or analyſis of the ſtructure of a mix'd body; whereby what was one and contiguous is divided into little parts, either homogeneous or heterogeneous.

Dissolution [in *Chymiſtry*] the reduction of a compact, hard or ſolid body into a fluid ſtate, by the action of ſome fluid *Menſtruum* or *Diſſolvent*.

Di'ssonance [*diſſonantia*, L.] diſagreement, diſcord or difference in opinion.

Dissonance [in *Muſick*] a diſagreeable interval between two ſounds, which being continued together offend the ear; a diſcord in tunes or voices.

Di'ssonant [*diſſonans*, L.] untunable, jarring, diſagreeing.

Dissona'nte [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies all diſagreeable intervals.

To Dissua'de } [*diſſuadere*, L.] to adviſe to the
To Disswa'de } contrary, to divert or put one off from a deſign, *&c.*

Dissua'sion, a perſuading one to the contrary of a reſolution taken, *L.*

A Dissua'sive, an argument or diſcourſe tending to diſſuade.

Dissuasive [*diſſuaſif*, F. of L.] apt or proper to diſſuade.

Dissua'siveness [of *diſſuaſif*, F.] diſſuaſive quality, efficacy, *&c.*

Di'staff [ꝺiſ'ꝺæꝼ, *Sax.*] an inſtrument or tool uſed in ſpinning.

To Distai'n [*deſtaindre*, F.] to ſtain, to defile or pollute.

Di'stance [*diſtantia*, L.] the ſpace between one thing and another, either in point of time, place or quality.

Distance [in *Navigation*] is the number of degrees, leagues, *&c.* that a ſhip has ſailed from any propoſed point; or the ſpace in degrees, leagues, *&c.* between any two places.

Distance [of *Baſtions*] is the ſide of the exterior or outward polygon of a fortified place.

Distance *of Polygons* [in *Fortification*] is the line made from the flank and its prolongation to the exterior polygon.

Point of Distance [in *Proſpective*] is a right line drawn from the eye to the principal point.

Curtate Distance [*Aſtronomy*] is the diſtance of the planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.

Distance *of the Eye* [in *Proſpective*] is a line drawn from the foot of the line of altitude of the eye, to the point where a line drawn at right angles to it will interſect the object.

Di'stanced, ſet at convenient diſtance; left behind in a race, *&c.* out-ſtript.

Di'stant [*diſtans*, L.] being far aſunder, differing.

Di'stantness, diſtance, a being diſtant from.

To Dista'ste [of *dis* and *taſte*] to diſpleaſe, to cauſe diſlike.

Dista'steful [of *dis*, *taſte* and *full*] diſagreeable to the taſte, *&c.*

Dista'stefulness, diſagreableneſs to the taſte.

Diste'mper [of *dis* and *temperies*, L.] indiſpoſition of body, ſickneſs, diſeaſe.

To Distemper [*diſtemperare*, L.] to render diſeaſed; alſo to put out of temper or humour.

Distemper [with *Painters*] a picture is ſaid to be done in diſtemper, when the colours are not mix'd either with oil or water; but with ſize, whites of eggs, or ſuch like glutinous matter.

Distemper, a redneſs, *Milton.*

Diste'mperedness [of *dis*, *temperies*, L. and *neſs*] a being diſeaſed.

Distemperatu're [*diſtemperamen*, L.] a being out of order or temper.

To Diste'nd [*diſtendere*, L.] to ſtretch or ſtuff out.

Diste'ntion, a ſtretching or ſtuffing out, *L.*

Distention [with *Phyſicians*] is when any parts of the body are puffed up, looſened or widened.

To Diste'rminate [*diſtermināre*, L.] to bound one place from another; to divide, ſeparate or part.

To Distro'ne [*detroner*, F.] to dethrone.

Di'stich [*diſtichon*, *L.* of *δίστιχον*, of *δὶς* twice, and *στίχος*, a verſe, *Gr.*] a couple of verſes in poetry, making a compleat ſenſe.

Distichi'a } [*δισιχία*, *Gr.*] a double row of hairs
Distichiasis } upon the eye-lids.

To Disti'l [*diſtillare*, L.] to drop or fall down drop by drop.

To Distil [with *Chymiſts*] is to draw off ſome of the principles of a mixt body, as the water, oil, ſpirit, ſalt or earth, into proper veſſels, by the means of fire.

To Distil *per aſcenſum*, is when the matter to be diſtilled is placed above the fire, or the fire is under the veſſel that contains the matter.

To Distil *per deſcenſum*, is when matter to be diſtilled is below the fire, or when the fire is placed over the veſſel that contains the matter, ſo that the moiſt parts being made thin, and the vapour which riſes from them not being able

able to fly away upwards, it ſinks down, and diſtils at the bottom of the veſſel.

DISTI'LLABLE, that may be diſtilled.

DISTILLA'TION, a diſtilling or dropping down; alſo a falling down or flowing of humours from the brain, *L.*

DISTILLATION [*Chymiſtry*] a drawing out of the humid or moiſt ſpirituous, oleaginous or ſaline mixt bodies by virtue of heat, which parts are firſt reſolved into a vapour, and then condenſed again by cold.

DISTILLA'TIONS [in *Natural Philoſophy*] thoſe wateriſh vapours drawn up by the ſun into the air, which fall down to the earth again, when the ſun is ſet.

DISTI'NCT [*diſtinctus*, L.] different, ſeparate from another; alſo clear, plain.

DISTINCT *Baſe* [in *Opticks*] is that preciſe diſtance from the pole of a convex-glaſs, which objects, beheld through it, appear *diſtinct*, and well defined; and is the ſame as *focus*.

DISTINCT *Notion* or *Idea* [according to Mr. *Leibnitz*] is when a perſon can enumerate marks and characters enough, whereby to recollect a thing.

DISTI'NCTNESS [of *diſtinctus*, L. and *neſs*] the being diſtinct.

DISTI'NCTION, a noting the difference of things, an aſſigning or putting a difference between one thing and another; a ſeparation, a diſtinguiſhing or marking by points, alſo the difference it ſelf, *F.* of *L.*

DISTI'NCTIVE, ſerving to diſtinguiſh.

To DISTI'NGUISH [*diſtinguere*, L.] to diſcern, to note or mark; to put a difference between, to divide or part.

To DISTI'NGUISH *one's ſelf*, to raiſe himſelf above the common level by valour, prudence, wit, *&c.* to make one's ſelf eminent.

DISTI'NGUISHABLE, capable of being diſtinguiſhed.

DISTI'NGUISHABLENESS, capableneſs of being diſtinguiſhed.

To DISTO'RT [*diſtortum*, *Sup.* of *diſtorquere*, L.] to wreſt aſide, to pull awry.

DISTO'RSION } a pulling awry, a wreſting or wring-
DISTORTION } ing ſeveral ways, *L.*

DISTORTION [with *Surgeons*] is when the parts of an animal Body are ill plac'd, or ill figured.

To DISTRA'CT [*diſtractum* L.] properly to pull or draw aſunder; alſo to perplex, interrupt or trouble; alſo to make a perſon diſtracted or mad.

DISTRA'CTIBLE [in *Surgery*] capable of diſtraction.

DISTRA'CTEDNESS [*diſtraction*, F. of L.] diſtraction.

DISTRA'CTION [in *Surgery*] the act of pulling a fibre, membrance, *&c.* beyond its natural extent, and what is ſo pulled or extended is ſaid to be diſtracted.

DISTRACTION, frenzy, madneſs, perplexity, *L.*

To DISTRAI'N [*deſtraindre*, F.] to ſeize upon a perſon's goods for rent, pariſh duties, *&c.*

DISTRAI'NT, ſuch a ſeizure.

DISTRE'SS [*Diſtreſſe*, F.] the act of diſtraining goods.

DISTRESS [in *Law*] a compulſion in certain real actions, *&c.* and to pay rent or pariſh duties.

DISTRESS [prob. of *diſtrictus*, of *diſtringere*, L.] a great ſtraight, adverſity or preſſing calamity.

Real DISTRESS, is made on immoveable goods.

Perſonal DISTRESS, is upon moveable goods.

Finite DISTRESS, is that limited by law.

Infinite DISTRESS, is without limitation.

Grand DISTRESS, is that made on all the goods and chattels of a man within the county.

DISTRE'SSEDNESS [probably of *dis* twice, and *ſtringere*, L. to bind cloſe, *&c.*] being in Diſtreſs.

To DISTRI'BUTE [*diſtributum*, L. *diſtribuer*, Fr.] to divide, part or ſhare, to beſtow or deal among perſons; alſo to diſpoſe or ſet in order.

To DISTRIBUTE [in *Printing*] is to take a form aſunder, to ſeparate the letters and to diſpoſe them in the caſes again, each in its proper cell.

DI'STRIBU'TIO [with *Logicians*] a reſolving the whole into parts, *L.*

DISTRIBU'TIO [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when its peculiar property is applied to every thing; as robbery to the hands; wantonneſs to the eyes, *&c.* L.

DISTRIBU'TION a dividing or ſharing amongſt many.

DISTRIBUTION *of the Chyle* in an animal Body, is when that juice after a due working in the ſtomach and guts, ſoaks into and thro' the glandulous coat of the inteſtines, paſſes thro' the lacteal veins and its proper channel, and at laſt falls into the ſubclavian vein, that it may circulate with the blood and receive its colour.

DISTRIBUTION [with *Architects*] is dividing and diſpenſing the ſeveral parts and pieces, which compoſe the plan of the building.

Manual DISTRIBU'TIONS } certain ſmall ſums of mo-
Quotidian DISTRIBUTIONS } ney appointed by the donors, *&c.* to be diſtributed to ſuch of the canons of a chapter as are actually preſent and aſſiſting at certain obits and offices.

DISTRI'BUTIVE [*diſtributive*, Fr.] ſerving to diſtribute.

DISTRIBUTIVE *Nouns* [with *Grammarians*] are ſuch as betoken reducing into ſeveral orders and diſtinctions, as *ſinguli*, *bini*, *terni*, &c.

DISTRIBUTIVE *Juſtice*, is that whereby we give to every perſon what belongs to him; alſo that juſtice adminiſtered by a judge, *&c.* who in executing his office may be ſaid to give every man his due.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY [of *diſtributive*, L.] by way of diſtribution.

DISTRICHI'ASIS [*Διστριχίασις*, *Gr.*] a double row of hair on the eye-lids.

DISTRICT [*diſtrictus* L.] a particular territory or extent of juriſdiction.

DI'STRICT [in *Law*] that circuit in which a man may be forced to make his appearance.

DISTRICTIO'NES [*Old Writers*] diſtraints or diſtreſſes, *i. e.* goods ſeiz'd and ſtopt till payment and full ſatisfaction be made.

DISTRI'NGAS, a writ directed to the ſheriff or any other officer commanding him to diſtrain one for a debt to the king, or for his appearance at a day.

To DISTRU'ST [of *dis*, neg. and *Þreopan*, *Sax.* to ſuggeſt] to ſuſpect, to be jealous of.

DISTRUST [of *dis* neg. and *truſt*, of *Þreope*, *Sax.* true, faithful] ſuſpicion, jealouſy, miſgiving.

DISTRU'STFULNESS, aptneſs to be diſtruſtful.

To DISTU'RB [*diſturbare* L.] to interrupt, to hinder or let; to croſs, trouble or vex, to diſorder or put into confuſion.

DISTU'RBANCE [*diſturbatio*, L.] trouble, vexation; diſorder, tumult, uproar.

To DISVE'LOP [*developer*, F.] to open, unwrap or unfold.

DISVE'LOPED [in *Blazonry*] is a term uſed to ſignify diſplay'd; and ſo with heralds, thoſe colours that in an army are called flying colours or diſplay'd, are ſaid to be diſvelloped.

To DISUNITE [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to diſunite, that drags his haunches, that gallops falſe.

To DISUNITE [of *dis* and *unire*, L.] to divide or ſet at variance, to ſeparate or disjoin.

DISU'NION [of *dis* and *unio*, L.] diviſion, diſagreement, odds.

DISU'SAGE } [of *dis* and *uſage*, F. and *uſus*, L.] a diſ-
DISU'SE } uſing, a being out of uſe.

To DISU'SE [of *dis* neg. and *uſer*, F.] to forbear the uſe of, to leave off, to break one's ſelf of a uſe or cuſtom.

A DISSY'LLABLE [*diſſyllabus* L. of *Greek*] a word conſiſting of two ſyllables, as *goodneſs*.

A DITCH [*Þice*, *Sax.* *Dijk*, *Du.*] a trench about a field, *&c.*

To DITCH [*Þician*, *Sax.*] to dig a ditch or trench, *&c.* alſo to cleanſe it.

DITHYRA'MBICK pertaining to ſuch *compoſures*.

DITHY'RAMBUS [*Διθύραμβος*, *Gr.*] a ſort of hymn anciently ſung in honour of *Bacchus*, the god of wine; a jovial ſong full of tranſport and poetical fury.

DI'TION, dominion, government, *L.*

DITO'NE [*Δίτονος*, *Gr.*] a double tone in muſick or the greater third.

DI'TRIGLYPH [*Architect.*] the ſpace between two triglyphs.

DI'TTANDER } the herb pepper-wort.
DI'TTANY }

DI'TTO the aforeſaid or the ſame, *Ital.*

DITTO'LOGY [*Διτολογία*, Gr.] a double reading, as in ſeveral ſcriptural texts.

DI'TTY [probably of *dictum*, L. ſaid] a ſong, the words of which are ſet to muſick.

DI'VAL [in *Heraldry*] a term uſed by thoſe who blazon by herbs and flowers (inſtead of colours and metals) for Nightſhade.

DIVA'LIA, a feaſt held by the *Romans* in honour of the goddeſs *Angerona*. On this feſtival the pontifices performed ſacrifices in the temple of *Volupia* or the goddeſs of joy and pleaſure, the ſame as *Angerona*, and which was ſuppoſed to drive away all ſorrows and chagrins of life.

DI'VAN, a great council or court of juſtice among the *Turks* and *Perſians*; alſo a hall in the private houſes of the Orientals.

DIVAPORA'TION, an evaporating or exhaling, *L.*

DIVAPORATION [with *Chymiſts*] a driving out of vapours by fire.

DIVARICA'TION, a ſpreading or ſtriding wide, L.

To DIVE [probably of *tippan*, *Sax.*] to duck or go under water; alſo to enquire or pry narrowly into a matter.

DI'VER, one who dives under water; alſo a waterfowl called a didapper.

DIVERBERA'TION, a ſtriking or beating through, L.

DIVE'RGENT [*divergens*, L.] going farther and farther aſunder; thus any two lines forming an angle, if they be continued will be divergent, *i. e.* will go farther and farther aſunder.

DIVERGENT *Rays* [in *Opticks*] are ſuch as ariſing from a radiant point, or in their paſſage having undergone a refraction or reflection do continually recede farther from each other.

DI'VERS [*diverſus*, L.] ſundry, ſeveral, many.

DIVERS / DIVE'RSE [*diverſi*, L.] unlike in circumſtances, various, different, contrary.

To DIVE'RSIFY [*diverſifier*, F.] to make diverſe, to vary, to alter.

DIVERSI'LOQUENT [*diverſiloquens*, L.] ſpeaking diverſly or differently.

DIVE'RSION, a turning aſide; alſo a recreation or paſtime.

DIVERSION [with *Phyſicians*] the turning of the courſe or flux of humours from one part to another by ſuch applications as are proper.

DIVERSION [in the *Art of War*] is when an enemy is attacked in any one place where he is weak and unprovided, with deſign to make him call his forces from another place where he was going to make an irruption.

DIVE'RSITY [*diverſitas*, L.] variety, a being diverſe or different, unlikeneſs.

To DIVE'RT [*divertere*, L. to turn aſide] to take off from a thing; alſo to delight or make chearful; alſo to miſapply or imbezzle.

DIVE'RTING, pleaſant, delightful, agreeable.

DIVE'RTINGNESS [*qualité divertiſſante*, F.] diverting quality.

To DIVE'RTISE, to afford diverſion, to recreate.

DIVE'RTISEMENT [*divertiſſement*, F.] diverſion, paſtime, ſport, pleaſure.

DIVE'ST [of *di* priv. and *veſtire*, L. to clothe] to ſtrip off, to unclothe a perſon, to deprive or take away dignity, office, *&c.*

DIVI'DABLE, diviſible, capable of being divided.

To DIVI'DE [*dividere*, L.] to ſever, part or put aſunder; to diſunite, to ſet at variance or at odds; to diſtribute, to ſhare.

DI'VIDEND [*dividendum*, L.] a number in Arithmetick given to be divided by another.

DIVIDEND [in the *Univerſity*] a ſhare of the yearly ſalary, equally and juſtly divided among the fellows of a college.

DIVIDEND [of a *Company*] an equal ſhare of the joint ſtock.

DIVIDEND [in *Law Proceedings*] a dividing of fees and perquiſites between officers, ariſing by writs, *&c.*

DIVIDE'NDA [*Old Law Rec.*] an indenture, and thence *Dividend* in the *Exchequer* ſeems to be one part of an indenture.

DIVI'DERS, a pair of fine mathematical compaſſes, confined by a ſkrew to be more ſteady in ſmall operations.

DIVI'DUALS [in *Arithmetick*] numbers in the rule called Diviſion, containing part of the dividend, diſtinguiſh'd by points, of which the queſtion muſt be asked how often the diviſor is contained in them.

DIVIDU'ITY [*dividuitas*, L.] a diviſion or dividend.

DIVINA'TION, a divining, a preſaging or foretelling things to come, *F.* of *L.*

DIVI'NE [*divinus*, L.] of or pertaining to God, *&c.* heavenly, *F.*

A DIVINE, a clergyman or miniſter of the goſpel.

To DIVINE [*divinare*, L.] to foretel, to ſoothſay, to guſs

A DIVINER [*divinator*, L.] a conjurer, a ſoothſayer.

DIVI'NELY [*divinement*, F. *divinitus*, L.] after a divine manner.

DIVI'NENESS [of *divinitas*, L. *divinité*, F.] divine quality.

DIVINI'POTENT [*divinipotens*, L.] powerful in divine things.

DIVI'NITY [*divinitas*, L.] the divine nature, the Godhead; alſo that ſcience, the object of which is God and the revelation he has made to man.

DIVI'SA [*ancient Deeds*] a deviſe or bequeathment of goods by laſt will and teſtament; alſo a device, ſentence or decree.

DIVISI [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies divided into two parts, *Ital.*

DIVISE, the bounds, borders, limits of diviſion between countries, pariſhes, *&c.*

DIVISIBI'LITY / DIVISIBLENESS [*diviſibilité*, F. of *L.*] a being diviſible or capable of being divided into ſeveral parts, either actually or mentally; a paſſive power or property in quantity whereby it becomes ſeparable.

DIVI'SIBLE [*diviſibilis*, L.] that may be divided.

DIVI'SION, a ſevering of any thing into its parts; ſeparation; alſo variance, diſcord, diſagreement, a going into parties, L.

DIVI'SION [in *Arithmetick*] is that rule by which we diſcover how often one number is contained in another; or it ſhews how to divide a number propoſed into as many equal parts as you pleaſe.

DIVISION [in *Geom.*] changes the *ſpecies* or kind of a quantity, as a ſurface divided by a line gives a line, a ſolid by a line produces a ſurface.

DIVI'SION [in *Muſ.*] is the dividing a tune into many ſmall notes, as *quavers*, *ſemiquavers*, *&c.*

To run a DIVI'SION [in *Muſ.*] is to play on an inſtrument, or ſing after the manner before mentioned.

DIVISION [in *Algebra* or *Species*] is the reducing the dividend or the diviſor into the form of a fraction, which fraction is the quotient; thus if a were to be divided by b, it muſt be placed thus $\frac{a}{b}$, and that fraction is the quotient.

Phyſical DIVISION, is a ſeparation of the parts of quantity; ſo that what was before one continued body, is ſevered into many parts.

DIVISION [with *Printers*] is a ſhort line ſet between two words, as a *horſe-mill*, &c.

DIVISION [in the *Art of War*] a certain body of men in a company of horſe or foot, led by a particular officer.

DIVISION [in *Marit. Affairs*] the third part of a naval army or fleet, or of one of the ſquadrons thereof under a general officer.

DIVI'SOR [in *Arithmetick*] is the number that divides, and ſhews into how many equal parts the dividend muſt be divided.

Common DIVISOR. See *Common*.

Juſt DIVISOR [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] ſuch number or quantity as will divide a given number or quantity, ſo as to leave no remainder; ſo if the number 6 be given, 1, 2, and 3 will be the juſt diviſors of it.

DIVISIO'SITY [*divitioſitas*, L.] a being very rich.

DIVI'SURE [*diviſura*, L.] a diviſion, or dividing.

DIVO'RCE [*divortium*, of *divertere*, L. a turning away] is a ſeparation of two perſons, who have been actually married together, one from the other, not only with reſpect to bed and board, but alſo all other conditions pertaining to the band of wedlock.

A Bill of DIVORCE, a writing, which, according to the *Levitical* law, a woman that was divorced was to receive of her husband upon that occaſion.

DIVO'RCEMENT, the act of divorcing.

DIVO'TO [in *Muſ. Books*] denotes a grave, ſerious way or manner of playing or ſinging, proper to inſpire devotion, *Ital.*

DIU'RESIS [of διὰ and οὖρον, of οὖρω, *Gr.* urine] a ſeparation of the urine by the reins, or a voiding of it thro' the bladder, *&c.*

DIURE'TICALNESS, diuretick quality.

DIURE'TICAL / DIURE'TICK [*diureticus*, L. of διουρητικὸς, Gr] pertaining to, or that provokes urine.

DIURE'TICKS [διουρητικὰ, Gr.] medicines which by parting, diſſolving and fuſing the blood, do precipitate or carry down the *Serum* by the reins into the bladder.

DIU'RNA [*diurnus*, L.] of or pertaining to the day, daily.

DIU'RNALNESS [of *diurnalis*, L.] the happening daily.

DIU'RNAL *Arch* [*Aſtron.*] is the arch or number of degrees

grees described either by the sun, moon or stars, between their rising and setting.

Diurnal *Circle*, is an immoveable circle, in which any star or point in the surface of the mundane sphere moves by a diurnal motion.

Diurnal [with *Astrol.*] those planets or signs are said to be diurnal, which contain more active qualities than they do passive ones; and on the contrary, those are called *Nocturnal* ones, that abound with passive qualities.

Diurnal *Motion of a Planet* [*Astron.*] is so many degrees and minutes, *&c.* as any planet moves by its motion in 24 hours.

Diurnal *Motion of the Earth* [*Astron.*] is the motion of the earth, whereby it turns round about its own axis, which causes the interchangeable succession of day and night.

A Diurnal [*diurnum*, L.] a book for writing down the things done every day; a journal, a day-book, *F.*

Diurna'lis [in *Law*] as much land as can be plough'd in a day with one ox.

Diutu'rnity [*diuturnitas*, L.] lastingness or long continuance.

To Divu'lge [*divulgare*, L.] to publish, to set or spread abroad.

Divu'lsion, a pulling away or asunder, *L.*

Di'vus } names attributed by the *Romans* to men and
Di'va } women, who had been deified or placed in the number of the gods.

A Di'zzard [prob. of *vizi*, *Sax.* a fool] a silly, stupid fellow.

Di'zziness, a giddiness or swimming in the head.

Di'zzy, giddy.

D-la-sol-re [in the *Scale of Musick*] the fifth note in each of the three septenaries or combinations of seven in the Gamut, only *re* is wanting in the uppermost, and *la* in the lowermost.

D. L. S. [with *Confectioners*] an abbreviation of the words, Double-refin'd Loaf Sugar.

Do'bler *or* Dou'bler, a great dish or platter, *O.*

Do'ced } a musical instrument commonly called a
Dou'ced } Dulcimer.

Do'chmius } [δόχμιος, *Gr.*] a foot in verse or prose,
Docmi'us } *Greek* or *Latin*, which consists of five syllables, one short and two long, or a short and a long, as ămscŏs, tĕnēs.

Do'cible } [*docibilis*, L. *docile*, F.] teachable, apt to
Do'cile } learn.

Do'cibleness } [*docibilitas*, L. *docilité*, F.] teachable-
Docibi'lity } ness.

Dock } [in *Law*] a means or expedient for cutting
Do'cking } off an estate tail, in lands or tenements; that the owner may be able to sell, give, or bequeath them.

Dock [*Docca*, *Sax.*] a plant; also the tail of an horse.

Dock [*Hunting* Term] the fleshy part of the chine of a boar, between the middle and the buttock.

Dock [of δοκὰς of δέχεσθαι, *Gr.* to receive] as some imagine, a place for the taking in of shipping to be repaired or to lay them up.

Dry Dock, is a pit, a great pond or creek, by the side of an harbour, made convenient to work in with floodgates, to keep it dry while a ship is built or repaired, but are opened to let in the water to float and launch her.

Wet Dock, a place in the *Cuse*, out of the way of the tide, into which a ship may be hauled in, and so dock herself, or sink herself a place to lie in.

Dock *Oxylapathum* [with *Botanists*] the Sharp-pointed dock.

To Dock *a Horse*, is to cut off his tail.

To Dock *herself* [spoken of a *Ship*] is to make or sink herself a place, to lie down in an oozy ground.

Dock-*Cresses*, an herb.

Do'cked, as *strong-docked* [spoken of a *Horse*] that has strong reins and hanches.

Do'cket [with *Tradesmen*] a bill ty'd to goods, with direction to the person and place they are to be sent to.

Docket [in *Law*] a small piece of parchment or paper, containing the head of a large writing, also a subscription at the foot of letters patent by the clerk of the docket.

Docti'loquous [*doctiloquus*, L.] speaking learnedly.

Do'ctor, a teacher; also one who has taken the highest degree at an university, in any art or science, L.

Do'ctoral, of or pertaining to a doctor.

Do'ctorate [*doctoratus*, L. Barb.] a doctorship.

Do'ctorship [of *doctor*, L. and *ſcip*, or ſcip, *Sax.*] the office or dignity of a doctor.

Doctors *Commons*, is so called, because the doctors of the *Civil Law* live there in the manner of a college, commoning together.

Do'ctress [*doctrix*, L.] a woman doctor or practitioner in physick.

Do'ctrinal [*doctrinalis*, L.] relating to a point of doctrine, instructive.

Do'ctrine [*doctrina*, L.] learning, knowledge, maxims, tenets.

Do'cument [in *Law*] a proof given of any fact asserted; but chiefly with regard to ancient matters.

Do'cument [*documentum*, L.] an instruction or lesson; also an admonition or warning; also an example or instance.

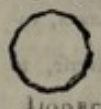
Docume'ntal, of or pertaining to instruction, *&c.*

To Do'cumentize [*documentari*, L.] to instruct or teach; also to admonish.

Do'cus [δοκὸς, Gr.] a kind of fiery meteor resembling a beam.

Do'dder, a weed which winds itself about other herbs.

Dodecada'ctylum [of δώδεκα and δάκτυλος, Gr.] the first of the small guts.



Dode'cagon [of δώδεκα and γωνία, *Gr.* a corner] in *Geometry*, a figure with twelve sides and as many angles, as in the figure.

Dodecagon [in *Fortif.*] a place fortified with twelve bastions.

Dodecahe'dron [δωδεκάεδρον, Gr.] a geometrical solid, bounded by twelve equal and equilateral *Pentagons*. It is one of the five Platonick regular bodies.

Dodecapha'rmacum [of δώδεκα twelve, and φάρμακον an ingredient, *Gr.*] a medicinal composition consisting of twelve ingredients.

Dodecate'mory [of δώδεκα and μοῖρα, *Gr.* a division] the twelfth part of a circle, the twelve signs of the zodiack, so called, because every one of them is a twelfth part of the zodiack.

To Dodge [prob. of dog, because he runs this way and that in hunting, unless you will have it of dodsch, *Du.* wavering] to run from side to side or place to place, to avoid one; also to prevaricate, to play shifting tricks.

Do'dkin [duitkin, *Du.*] a small coin in value about a farthing.

Do'do, the monk-swan of St. *Maurice*'s island; a bird having a great head, covered with a skin resembling a monk's cowl.

Doe [*Da*, *Sax.*] a female deer, rabbet, *&c.*

To Doff, to put off, as *to doff and don* one's cloaths, *W. Country.*

A Dog [dock, *Teut.* *Doc*, *Sax.* dogge, *Du.*] an animal well known; also an andiron.

Dog days, certain days called in *Latin*, *Dies Caniculares*, because the dog-star, called *Canis*, then rises and sets with the sun. They are certain days in the months of *July* and *August*, commonly from the twenty fourth of the first to the twenty eighth of the latter, which are usually very hot, the forementioned star increasing the heat.

A Dog *with a Diadem on his Head* [*Hieroglyphically*] represented a law-giver and a diligent prince; because the nature of a dog teacheth us watchfulness, diligence and care in our employments, obedience and love to our superiors, and faithfulness to our trust. A man with a dog's head, is the representation of an impudent fellow.

A Dog [*Hieroglyphically*] with the *Egyptians*, having his tail lifted up, signify'd victory and courage; and on the contrary, holding the tail between his legs, signify'd flight and fear.

A Dog *held in a Slip*, is the emblem of a soldier; the slip denoting the oath and obligation soldiers are under to obey.

Dogs, are the most tame, familiar, loving and grateful to their masters of all irrational creatures, and have all the good qualities that belong to a servant, as fidelity, affection, and obedience; and therefore the ancient *Romans* represented their *Lares* or houshold-gods by dogs.

To Dog *one*, is to follow him close at his heels (as a dog does his master) in order to know where he is going.

Dog draw [in *Forest-Law*] a term used when a man is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound, which he leads in his hand, it is one of the 4 circumstances for which a man may be arrested as an offender against vert or venison.

Do'ggrd [of *Dog*] sullen, surly, crabbed.

Do'ggedness, churlishness, crabbed temper.

Do'ggish, crabbed, currish, surly, *&c.*

DOGE, the chief magiſtrate of the republicks of *Venice* or *Genoa*.

DO'GGER, a ſhip in burthen about eighty tons, having a well in the middle to bring fiſh alive to the ſhore.

DOGGER-*Fiſh*, fiſh brought in ſuch veſſels.

DOGGER-*Men*, fiſhermen who belong to dogger-ſhips.

DO'GGREL *Rhyme*, pitiful poetry, ſong, paultry verſes.

DO'GMA [δόγμα, Gr.] a decree, a received opinion, a maxim or tenet.

DOGMA'TICAL } [δογματικὸς, Gr.] originally ſignified
DOGMA'TICK } inſtructive, ſcientifick, or ſomething relating to an opinion or ſcience; now commonly uſed for poſitive, wedded to, or impoſing his own opinions.

DOGMA'TICA *Medicina*, the rational method of practiſing phyſick, ſuch as *Hippocrates* and *Galen* uſed. And thence all thoſe phyſicians who upon the principles of ſchool-philoſophy reject all medicinal virtues, which they think not reducible to manifeſt qualities, are called *dogmatical phyſicians*, L.

DOGMA'TICALNESS [of δογματίζειν, Gr.] peremptorineſs, poſitiveneſs.

DOGMA'TICALLY, poſitively, affirmatively.

DOGMA'TICI, thoſe phyſicians that confirm their experience by reaſon.

DOGMA'TICK [*Philoſophy*] is a philoſophy which being grounded upon ſolid principles, aſſures a thing poſitively, and is oppoſed to ſceptick philoſophy.

A DO'GMATIST [δογματιστὴς, Gr.] a perſon who is opinionative, or bigotted to his own opinions; alſo an author of any new ſect or opinion.

To DO'GMATIZE [*dogmatizare*, L. δογματίζειν, Gr.] to ſpeak peremptorily or poſitively; alſo to give inſtructions or precepts; alſo to teach new opinions.

DO'GMES [of δόγμα, Gr.] opinions.

DOG's *Bane*, *Stones*, *Graſs*, *Mercury*, *Tooth* and *Violet*, ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

Knights of the DOG *and* COCK, a *French* order of knighthood founded by K. *Philip* I, upon the occaſion of the duke of *Montmorency*'s coming to court with a collar full of flags heads, and having the image of a dog, as the emblem of *Fidelity*, hanging at it.

DOI [in *Muſick Books*] two, *Ital.*

DOIT } [of duit and tuit, *Du.*] a ſmall *Dutch*
DOI'TKIN } coin, in value leſs than our farthing.

DO'LCE [in *Muſ. Books*] ſoft and ſweet, *Ital.*

Con DOLCE *Maniera* [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing in a ſoft, ſweet, pleaſant, and agreeable manner, *Ital.*

DOLCEME'NTO, the ſame as *Dolce*.

DOLE [dal, dola, *Sax.*] a part or pittance, a diſtribution, a gift of a nobleman to the people.

To DOLE [dælan, *Sax.*] to deal out, to diſtribute to ſeveral perſons.

DOLES } balks or ſlips of paſture left between the furDOOLS } rows of plough'd lands.

DOLE-*fiſh*, a fiſh which the fiſhermen in the north ſeas uſually receive for their allowance.

DOLE-*meadow*, one in which divers perſons have a ſhare.

DO'LEFULNESS } [of *doloroſus*, L.] ſorrowfulneſs,
DO'LOROUSNESS } mournfulneſs, grief.

DOLE-BOTE [dolg-boze, *Sax.*] a recompence for a wound or ſcar.

DO'LIMAN, a long ſetanne worn by the *Turks*, hanging down to the feet, with narrow ſleeves buttoned at the wriſt.

DO'LLAR, a *Dutch* coin in value about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* the *Zeland* dollar 3 *s.* the ſpecie dollar 5 *s.*

DOLICHU'RUS *Verſus*, a long-tailed verſe, that has a foot or ſyllable too much, *L.*

DO'LOUR [*dolor*, L.] pain, grief, ſorrow, affliction, torment, anguiſh.

DO'LOROUS [*doloroſus*, L.] grievous, painful, ſad.

DOLO'SITY [*doloſitas*, L.] hidden malice.

DO'LPHIN [*delphinus*, L. of δελφὶν, Gr. *dauphin*, F.] a ſea-fiſh with a round arch'd back, whoſe fleſh is like that of an ox.

The DOLPHIN [*Hieroglyphically*] has been uſed to ſignify a king or emperor of the ſea, becauſe they ſay this fiſh is kind to men, ſwift in ſwimming, and grateful to benefactors.

The DOLPHIN [in *Aſtronomy*] is ſaid to be placed among the ſtars for this cauſe; *Neptune* had a mind to have *Amphitrite* for his wife; ſhe for modeſty fled to *Atlas*, being deſirous to preſerve her virginity, and, as others had done, hid herſelf. *Neptune* ſent a great many to her thither to court her for him, and among others, *Delphinus*; and he loitering about the *Atlantick* iſlands, happened to meet with her, and by his perſuaſions brought her to *Neptune*, who having received her, granted the greateſt honours in the ſea to *Delphinus* [the *Dolphin*] and devoted him to himſelf, and placed his effigies among the ſtars; and they that have a mind to oblige *Neptune*, repreſent him in effigy holding a dolphin in his hand, as a teſtimony of his gratitude and benevolence.

DO'LPHIN } [*delphinus*, L. δελφὶν, Gr.] a title given
DAU'PHIN } to the king of *France*'s eldeſt ſon, whoſe coat of arms is ſet out with *Dolphins* and *Flowers de Lis*.

DO'LPHINS [with *Gunners*] handles made in the form of dolphins to pieces of ordnance.

DOLPHINS [with *Gardeners*] ſmall black inſects that infeſt beans, &c.

A DOLT [prob. of dell, *Teut.* imprudent] a blockhead, a ſtupid fellow.

DO'LTISH, dull, heavy, ſtupid.

DO'LTISHNESS, ſottiſhneſs, ſtupidity.

DO'MABLE [*domabilis*, L.] tameable, that may be tamed.

DO'MABLENESS, tameableneſs.

DOMAI'N, the inheritance, eſtate, habitation or poſſeſſion of any one.

DOMA'TION, a taming, *L.*

DO'MBOC [tombec, *Sax.*] a ſtatute of the *Engliſh Saxons*, containing the laws of the preceding kings.

DOME [of *domus*, L. an houſe] a vaulted roof or tower of a church, a cupola.

DOME [with *Chymiſts*] an arched cover for a reverberatory furnace.

DOME's *Man* } a judge appointed to hear and deterDOOM's *Man* } mine law-ſuits; alſo a prieſt or confeſſor who hears confeſſions.

DOMESTI'CITY [*domeſticité*, F.] the being a ſervant, ſervile condition.

DOME'STICK [*domeſticus*, L.] of or pertaining to a houſhold, or to one's own country, in oppoſition to what is foreign.

DOMESTICK *Navigation*, is coaſting or ſailing along the ſhore, in which the lead and compaſs are the chief inſtruments.

DOME'STICKNESS [of *domeſticus*, L. *domeſtique*, F.] domeſtick quality, or pertaining to the houſe or home.

DO'MICIL [*domicilium*, L.] a dwelling-houſe, habitation or abode.

DOMIFICA'TION } [with *Aſtrologers*] the dividing or
DO'MIFYING } diſtributing the heavens into 12 houſes, in order to erect an horoſcope.

DOMIGE'RIUM, damage, danger.

DO'MINA, a title given to honourable women who anciently held a barony in their own right; *Ant. Writ. Domina*, a lady, a miſtreſs, *L.*

DOMINA'TIONS, one of the nine orders of angels.

DOMI'NATIVE, of or pertaining to rule or government.

To DOMINEE'R [*dominari*, L. *dominer*, F.] to govern, to bear rule or ſway, to be lord and maſter, to lord it over, to inſult, to vapour.

DOMINEE'RING, lordly behaviour or ſpeech.

DO'MINI [*i. e.* of the lord] as *Anno Domini*, in the year of our lord.

DOMI'NICA *in Ramis Palmarum*, Palm-ſunday, ſo called from the palm-branches and green boughs formerly diſtributed on that day in commemoration of our lord's riding to *Jeruſalem*.

DOMI'NICAL [i. e. *dies*] the lord's day or ſunday.

DOMI'NICAL *Letter*, one of the firſt ſeven letters of the alphabet with which the ſundays throughout the whole year are marked in the almanack, and after the term of twenty years the ſame letters come in uſe again.

DOMI'NICANS, an order of friers founded by one *Dominick* a *Spaniard*.

DOMI'NICUM, the ſacrament of the lord's ſupper, *L.*

DOMINICUM, or *Terræ Dominicalis* [in *Law*] *demain* or *demeſne*, are lands not rented to tenants, but held in demeſn, or in the lord's uſe and occupation.

DOMINICUM *Antiquum Regis* [in *Law*] the king's antient demeſn; or royal manours not diſpoſed of to barons or knights, to be held by any feudatory or military ſervice, but reſerved to the crown.

DOMI'NION [*dominium*, L.] government, authority, rule, juriſdiction; the extent of a kingdom or ſtate.

DO'MINO, a ſort of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church.

DO'MINUS, this word prefix'd to a man's name, in old time, uſually denoted him a clergyman, and ſometimes a gentleman or lord of a manour, *L.*

DOMITE'LLUS, a title anciently given to the natural ſons of the king of *France*.

Do'miture [*domitura*, L.] a taming.

Do'mo *Reparanda*, a writ lying for one againſt his neighbour, who fears ſome damage may come to his own houſe by the fall of his neighbour's, which is going to decay.

Domus *Converſorum*, the ancient name of the houſe where the Rolls are kept in *Chancery-lane*, L.

Don, a lord or maſter, *Spaniſh*.

Don } in the ancient *Brit.* ſignified a river.
Daun }

Don, den } in ancient *Britiſh* alſo ſignified a caſtle.
Din, don }

Do'nable [*donabilis*, L.] that may be given.

A Do'nary [*donarium*, L.] a thing which is given to ſacred uſe.

Dona'tion, a grant, a beſtowment, a deed of gift, *F.* of *L.*

Do'natists [ſo called of *Donatus*, a biſhop of *Carthage*, *A. C.* 258] a ſect of hereticks of two ſorts, *Circumcellions* and *Rogatiſts*; they held that the true church was in *Africa*, that the *Son* in the Trinity was leſs than the *Father*, and the *Holy Ghoſt* leſs than the *Son*.

A Do'native [*donativum*, L.] a benevolence or largeſs beſtow'd upon the ſoldiers by the *Roman* emperors; it is now uſed for a dole, gift or preſent made by a prince or nobleman.

A Donative [in *Law*] is a benefice given to a clerk by the patron, without preſentation by the biſhop, or inſtitution or induction by his order.

Do'native [*donativus*, L.] of or pertaining to a donation or gift.

Do'ndon, a fat old woman.

Donee' [*Law* Term] the perſon to whom lands or tenements are given.

Do'ngeon } a tower or platform in the middle of
Do'njon } a caſtle; alſo a turret or cloſet raiſed on the top and middle of a houſe.

Do'njon [in *Fortification*] a large tower or redoubt of a fortreſs, into which the garriſon may retreat in caſe of neceſſity, in order to capitulate upon the better terms.

Doni'ferous [*donifer*, L.] bringing gifts.

Do'nor, a giver or beſtower, *L.*

Donor [in *Law*] one who gives lands, *&c.* to another.

Doom } [ᵭom, *Sax.*] judgment, ſentence.
Dome }

Dooms-*Day*, the day of general judgment in a future ſtate.

Dooms-day-book [ᵭom-boc, *Sax. i.e.* the judgment or ſentence-book] an ancient record or book of the ſurvey of *England* made in the time of *William* the conqueror, which is ſtill preſerv'd in the exchequer, and is fair and legible; it was made upon a ſurvey or inquiſition of the ſeveral counties, hundreds, tithings, *&c.* It conſiſts of two volumes, a greater or leſs. The larger contains all the counties of *England*, except *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmoreland*, *Durham*, and part of *Lancaſhire*, which were never ſurvey'd, and alſo what are contained in the leſſer, which are the counties of *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*.

It is a regiſter deſign'd for giving ſentence as to the tenure of eſtates, and to decide the queſtion, Whether lands be ancient demeſn, or not?

There were ſeveral other books of the ſame name, which our anceſtors had, as that regiſter of the diſtricts of lands, *&c.* made by order of king *Alfred*, when he divided his kingdom into counties, hundreds and tithings, which was repoſited in the church of *Wincheſter*, and is called the *Wincheſter Book*, upon the model of which *William* the conqueror formed his.

Doo'r [ᵭopa or ᵭuꝛe, *Sax.* dor, *Dan.*] the entrance into an houſe.

Dor, the drone-bee.

Dor [in *Weſtminſter-School*] leave to ſleep a while.

Dorre', a ſea-fiſh, called alſo St. *Peter's* fiſh.

Do'rrs, a kind of inſects called black-clocks.

Do'rick *dialect*, one of the 5 dialects of the *Greek* tongue uſed by the *Dorians*.

Do'rick *Mood* [in *Muſick*] a kind of grave and ſolid muſick, conſiſting of ſlow, ſpondaick time.

Doria's *Wound's wort*, an herb ſo named from one captain *Doria*, who uſed it in curing his wounded ſoldiers, or as others ſay, of *Dorus*, king of *Achaia*, who firſt built a temple of this order, and dedicated to *Juno*. This order, after its invention, was reduced to the proportion and beauty of a man; and hence as the length of the foot of a man, may be judged to be ⅙th part of his height, they made the *Dorick* column including the capital, 6 diameters high, and afterwards augmented it to 7, and at length to 8. Its frize is inriched with triglyphs, drops and metopes, its capital has no volutes, but admits of cymatium. The moderns uſe this order in ſtrong buildings, as in the gates of cities and citadels, the outſides of churches and other maſſy works, where delicacy of ornament would not be ſuitable.

Do'rmant [*dormiens*, L.] ſleeping.

Dormant *Tree* [with *Carpenters*] a beam that lies acroſs an houſe, and is by ſome called a *Summer*.

Dormant *Writing*, a deed having a blank to put in the name of any perſon.

Do'rmant [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies ſleeping; thus a lion, or any other beaſt lying along in a ſleeping poſture, with the head reſting on the fore-paws, is ſaid to be dormant, and is diſtinguiſhed from *Couchant*, which though the beaſt lies along, yet holds up his head. See the figure.



To lie Dormant, not to be in uſe.

Do'rman } *Window* [*Architecture*] a window made in
Do'rmer } the roof of an houſe.

Do'rmitory [*dormitorium*, L.] a *darter*; a ſleeping-place or bed-chamber, eſpecially in a monaſtery.

Do'rmouse [q. *dormiens mus*, i. e. a ſleeping or ſleepy mouſe] a field mouſe, or a kind of wild rat, that is nouriſhed in a tree, and ſleeps all the winter.

Do'rnick } [of *Deornick* or *Tournay* in *Flanders*,
Do'rnix } where firſt made] a ſort of ſtuff uſed for curtains, hangings and carpets.

Dorr, a kind of beetle that lives on trees.

Do'rser } [*doſſier*, Fr. of *dorſum*, L. the back] a
Do'sser } pannier or great basket to carry things on horſeback.

Dorsa'le [with *Phyſicians*] a term uſed of thoſe diſeaſes, the ſeat of which is ſuppoſed to be in the back.

Dorsi *Longiſſimus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle ariſing from the ſpine of the *Os Ilium*, and the upper part of the *Sacrum*, as alſo from all the ſpines of the *Vertebræ* of the loins, and in its aſcent is inſerted to the tranſverſe proceſſes of the ſame *Vertebræ*.

Dorsi'parous } of *dorſum*, and *pario* and *fero*, L. to
Dorsi'ferous } bring forth on the back, alſo to bear on the back] are ſuch plants as are of the capillary kind without ſtalks, which bear their ſeeds on the backſide of their leaves; called by ſome *Epiphylloſpermæ* and *Hypophylleſpermæ*.

Do'rter } [of *dormitorium*, L.] the common room,
Dortoi'r } where all the friers of a convent ſleep
Do'rture } at nights.

Dose [δόσις *Gr.*] the ſet quantity of a potion or other medicine given or preſcribed by a phyſician to be taken at one time by the patient.

Do'sel } a ſort of woollen cloth made in *Devonſhire*.
Do'rsel }

Doso'logy [of δόσις and λόγος, *Gr*] a diſcourſe or treatiſe concerning the doſe or quantity of herbs or drugs which ought to be taken at one time.

Do'sil, a ſort of tent for wounds.

Do'ssa'le } [with *ancient Writers*] hangings or ta-
Do'rsale } peſtry.

Do'sser [*dorſarius*, L.] ſee *Dorſer*.

Do'tage [of *doting* and *age*] a doting, a being dull or ſtupid, the time when perſons dote, by reaſon of age.

Do'tal [*dotalis*, L.] belonging to a dowry.

Do'tard [of doten, *Du.* and aerd nature] a perſon who dotes.

Dota'tion, an endowing, *L.*

To Dote [prob. of doten, *Du.*] to grow dull, ſtupid or ſenſeleſs.

To Dote *upon*, to be very fond of.

Dou'bler, See *dobler*.

Dote *aſſignando*, a writ directed to the eſcheator, and lying for the widow of the king's tenant in chief, who makes oath in *Chancery* that ſhe will not marry without the king's leave, *L.*

Dote *unde nihil habet*, a writ of dower lying for a widow againſt a tenant, who bought land of her husband in his life-time, of which he was poſſeſſed only in fee-ſimple or fee-tail, and of which ſhe is dowable, or in ſuch ſort as the iſſue of them both might have.

Do'thien [with *Surgeons*] a felon, whitlow or boil, an hard ſubſtance as big as a pigeon's egg, attended with a grievous pain, and proceeding from thick blood.

Do'ting *Tree* [with *Husbandmen*] an old tree almoſt worn out with age

Do'tingness [of Doten, *Du.*] folly, childiſhneſs by reaſon of age.

Do'tkin } [**duitkin**, *Dutch*] a ſmall *Dutch* coin, the
Do'dkin } 8th part of a ſtiver.

Do'tterel [in *Lincolnſhire*] a ſilly bird, who imitates the fowler till he is caught.

Dou'ble [*double*, F. of *duplex*, L.] twofold, twice as much, or twice the value; alſo deceitful, diſſembling.

A Double [with *Printers*] a miſtake or overſight of the compoſitor, in ſetting the ſame words twice over.

Double [in *Law*] the duplicates of letters patents.

Double *Pellitory*, a ſort of herb.

Double *Founted*, having two ſprings.

Double *Plea*, a plea in which the defendant alledges for himſelf two ſeveral matters againſt the plaintiff, in bar of the action, either of which is ſufficient for that purpoſe.

Double *Quarrel* [in *Law*] is ſo termed becauſe it is moſt commonly made both againſt the judge, and the party, at whoſe petition juſtice is delay'd, is a complaint made to the archbiſhop of the province againſt an inferior ordinary, for delaying juſtice in ſome eccleſiaſtical cauſe, as to give ſentence to inſtitute a clerk preſented, *&c.*

Double *Veſſel* [with *Chymiſts*] is when the neck of one *Matraſs*, is put and well luted into the neck of another.

To Double [*doubler*, F. of *duplicare*, L.] to make or render double; alſo to fold up.

To Double [*Hunting* Term] is ſaid of a hare when ſhe winds about to deceive hounds.

To Double *the Reins* [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid ſo to do, when he leaps ſeveral times together to throw his rider.

Doubles, the ſame as letters patents.

Dou'blings [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the doublings or linings of robes or mantles of ſtate, or of the mantlings of atchievements.



Do'uble *Fitchée* [in *Heraldry*] as a *croſs double Fitchée*, is when the extremities are pointed at each angle, *i. e.* each extremity having two points, in diſtinction from the *Croſs Fitchée*, which is ſharpened away only at one point. See the Figure.

Double *Horizontal Dial*, a dial having a double ſtile, one to ſhew the hour on the outward circle, and the other to ſhew the ſame in the ſtereographick projection, drawn on the ſame plate.

Dou'bler. See *Doubeler*.

Dou'blet [*doubletto*, Ital.] an old faſhion'd garment for men; much the ſame as a waiſtcoat, *F.*

Doublet [with *Lapidaries*] a falſe jewel or ſtone, being two pieces joined together.

Dou'blets [at *Dice*] are throws of the ſame ſort, as 2 *Aces*, 2 *Deuces*, 2 *Trays*, &c.

Doublets [with *Antiquaries*] two medals of the ſame ſort; alſo 2 books, *&c.* of the ſame ſort.

Dou'bling [in *Military Affairs*] is the putting 2 files of ſoldiers into one.

Dou'blings [with *Hunters*] the windings and turnings of a hare to avoid the dogs.

To Doubt [*douter*, F. of *dubitare*, L.] to be at an uncertainty, not to know on which ſide to determine any matter.

Dou'bting, is the act of with-holding a full aſſent from any propoſition, on ſuſpicion that we are not fully apprized of the merits thereof; or from our not being able peremptorily to decide between the reaſons for and againſt it.

Doub'tful [*douteux*, F.] dubious.

Dou'btfulness [of *doute*, F. *full* and *neſs*] dubiouſneſs.

Dou'btless [*ſans doute*, F.] without doubt.

Dou'cet, a ſort of cuſtard.

Dou'cets } [with *Hunters*] the teſticles or ſtones of a
Doulcets } deer or ſtag.

Douci'ne [in *Architecture*] an ornament of the higheſt part of a cornice or a moulding cut in form of a wave, half concave, and half convex, *F.*

Dove, is an emblem of ſimplicity, innocence, purity, goodneſs, peace, and divine love.

Dove [ꝺuꝿa, *Sax.*] a female pigeon.

Dove's foot, an herb.

Dove's *Tail Joint* [in *Joinery*] a certain joint made by dove-tailing.

Dove *Tailing* [in *Joinery*] a method of faſtening boards or timber together, by letting one piece into another indentedly, with a joint in the form of a dove-tail.

Dough [ꝺah, of ꝺeaȝan, to knead, *Sax.*] bread unbaked.

Dou'ghty [of ꝺohtiȝ, valiant, or ꝺuȝuꝺ, *Sax.* valour] valiant, ſtout, undaunted.

To Douk, to duck or immerge under water.

Dou'illet, *ſoft, tender, nice*, whence [in *Cookery*] to dreſs a pig, *au pere douillet*, F.

Douset, a ſort of apple.

To Dow [*Law* Term] to endow.

Do'wable [in *Law*] having a right to be, or capable of being endow'd.

Do'wager [*douairiere*, of *douaire*, F. a dowry] a widow endow'd, or who enjoys her dower; a title chiefly applied to the widows of kings, princes and noblemen.

A Dow'dy, a ſwarthy groſs woman.

Dow'er } [*douaire*, F. in *Common Law*] ſignifies two
Dow'ry } things, viz. 1. that portion which a wife brings to her husband; 2. that which ſhe has of her huſband after marriage is ended, if ſhe out-lives him.

Dowry *Bill* [among the *Jews*] the bridegroom at the time of marriage gave his wife a dowry bill

Dow'las, a ſort of linnen cloth for ſhirts, *&c.*

Down [ꝺune, *Sax.*] downwards.

Down [ꝺun, *Dan.*] the fineſt, ſofteſt part of the feathers of a gooſe, *&c.*

Down, a ſoft woolly ſubſtance growing on the tops of thiſtles, *&c.*

Downs [of ꝺuno, *Sax.* an hill] hilly plains, or hills conſiſting of ſands, an elevation of ſtone or ſand, which the ſea gathers and forms along its banks.

Do'wnward [ꝺune-ꝺeaꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] towards the lower part.

Downy [of ꝺun] full of, or of the nature of down.

To Dowse [douten, *Du.*] to give one a ſlap on the face.

To Doxo'logize [of Δόξος *Glory*, and λέγειν, *to ſay*, Gr.] to ſay the hymn called *Gloria Patri*, &c.

Doxo'logy [*doxologia*, L. *doxologie*, Fr. of δοξολογία of Δόξα *Glory*, and λέγειν, *to ſay*, Gr.] a verſe or ſhort hymn of praiſe appointed anciently in the church to be ſaid after the prayers and pſalms in divine ſervice, as the *Gloria Patri*, &c. Alſo the concluſion of the *Lord's-Prayer*, viz. *For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and Glory*, &c. The *Gloria Patri* is ſaid to have been compoſed by the firſt council of *Nice*, in acknowledgment of the *Trinity*, in oppoſition to the hereſies of thoſe times, and that St. *Jerom* added, *As it was in the Beginning*, &c.

Do'xy [prob. of **docken**, *Du.*] to yield, willing, a ſhe-beggar, a trull.

To Doze [prob. of ꝺpæ, *Sax.* a block-head, or **duyſelen**, *Du.* to be vertiginous] to ſleep unſoundly, to be ſleepy, or inclining to ſleep.

Do'zel } [of *douſil* or *douſil*, Fr. a *faucet*] a tent with-
Do'ssel } out a head, to be put into a wound.

A Do'zen [*douzaine*, F.] twelve.

Drab [of ꝺꝛabbe, *Sax.* coarſe, *or* drap, F.] a ſort of thick ſtrong cloth.

Drab [ꝺꝛabbe, *Sax.* common, or the refuſe of any thing] a dirty ſlut, a whore.

Drab [with *Mariners*] a ſmall top-ſail.

Dra'ba [δράβη, *Gr.*] the herb Yellow-creſs.

A Dra'bler [in a *Ship*] a ſmall ſail ſet on the bonnet, as the bonnet is on the courſe, and only uſed when the courſe and bonnet are not deep enough to clothe the maſt.

Drachm [δραχμὴ, *Gr.* with *Phyſicians*] the 8th part of an ounce, containing 3 ſcruples, or 60 grains.

Drachma [δραχμη, *Gr.*] a coin among the *Grecians*, in value about 7*d.* 3 *gr.* our money; alſo a weight containing 2*d.* weight, 6 or 9 24ths *gr.*

Dra'chmon } [דרחמון, *Heb.*] an *hebrew* coin, in va-
Dra'con } lue about 15 *s. Engliſh.*

Dra'co, a dragon, *L.*

Dra'co *regius*, a ſtandard, having the picture of a dragon upon it, anciently borne by our kings, *L.*

Draco's *Laws*, certain ſevere laws made by *Draco*, a governour of the *Athenians*; whence a ſevere puniſhment for a ſlight offence is termed *Draco*'s law.

Draco *Volans* [in *Meteorology*] a meteor appearing in the form of a flying dragon, *L.*

Draconites [δρακοντὶς, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone, ſaid to be taken out of the brain of a dragon.

Draconitas [δρακοντίας, *Gr.*] the dragon's ſtone.

Draco'ntia } [ꝺꝛaconꝺia, *Sax.*] dragon-wort.
Draco'nitum }

Draco'ntick *Month* [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſpace of time in which the moon going from her aſcending node called *caput draconis*, i. e. the dragon's-head, returns to the ſame.

DRACU'NCULUS *Hortenſis* [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Dragon-wort or Tarragon, *L.*

DRACUNCULUS [with *Surgeons*] a kind of ulcer which eats even through a nerve itſelf, *L.*

DRAFF [**draf**, *Du.* Lees, ᵹpabbe, *Sax.*] waſh for hogs.

DRAG [with *Hunters*] the tail of a fox.

A DRAG [ᵹpaᵹ, *Sax.*] a ſort of hook.

To DRAG [ᵹpaᵹan, *Sax.*] to draw, hale or trail along on the ground, *&c.*

DRAG-*Net* [ᵹpæᵹ-neᵵ, *Sax.*] a draw or ſweep fiſhing-net.

DRA'GANT-*Gum* [corrupted of *Tragacantha*] Gum-dragon vulgarly.

DRA'GOMAN [תורגמן, *Chaldee*] an interpreter in the eaſtern countries, whoſe office is to facilitate commerce between the *Orientals* and *Occidentals*.

DRAGS, wood or timber ſo joined together, that as they ſwim they can bear a burden or load of ſome ſorts of ware down a river.

DRAGGS [*Sea* Term] whatſoever hangs over a ſhip, or hinders her ſailing.

To DRA'GGLE [of ᵹpaᵹan, *Sax.*] to drag, draw, or trail in the dirt.

DRA'GIUM [*Old Rec.*] drag, a coarſer ſort of bread-corn.

DRA'GMA [Δραγμα, Gr.] a handful, a gripe.

DRA'GMIS [Δραγμις, Gr.] as much as can be taken up with two fingers.

DRA'GON [ᵹpaca, *Sax.*] a kind of ſerpent that with age grows to a monſtrous bigneſs.

DRAGON-*Wort*, the herb Serpentary or Viper's Bugloſs.

DRAGONNE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the lower part of the beaſt to be a dragon, as a *Lion Dragonné* ſignifies the upper half of a lion, and the other half going off like the hinder part of a dragon

DRAGON's *Beams* [with *Architects*] two ſtrong braces which ſtand under a breaſt ſummer, and meet in an angle on the ſhoulder of the king's piece.

DRAGON's *Blood* [ᵹpacan-bloᵹ, *Sax.*] the gum or roſin of the tree called *Draco arbor*.

DRAGON's *Head* [with *Aſtronomers*] a node or point in which the orbit of the moon interſects the orbit of the ſun and the ecliptick, as ſhe is aſcending from the ſouth to the north.

DRAGON's *Tail* [with *Aſtronomers*] a point in the ecliptick oppoſite to the dragon's head, which interſects the moon in deſcending from north to ſouth.

DRAGON's *Stone*, a precious ſtone.

DRA'GON's *Head* [in *Heraldry*] is the tawny colour in the eſcutcheons of ſovereign princes.

DRAGON's *Tail* [in *Heraldry*] is the murrey colour in the eſcutcheons of ſovereign princes.

Knights of the Order of the DRAGON, an order of knighthood founded by *Sigiſmund* emperor of *Germany*, *an.* 1417. upon the condemnation of *John Hus* and *Jerome* of *Prague*.

DRAGOO'N [probably of *dragon*, becauſe at firſt they were as deſtructive to the enemy as dragons] a ſoldier who fights ſometimes on horſeback and ſometimes on foot.

DRAIN [*q. train* of *trainer*, F. to draw] a water-courſe, gutter or ſink.

To DRAIN [of *trainer*, F.] to draw off waters by furrows, ditches, *&c.*

DRAI'NABLE, that may be drained.

DRAKE [of *draco*, L.] a ſort of gun; alſo a male-duck.

DRAM } [Δραχμὴ, Gr.] an apothecary's weight,
DRACHM } the 8th part of an ounce, in *Avoirdupoiſe* weight one 16th.

DRA'MA [Δραμα, Gr.] a play, either comedy or tragedy.

DRAMA'TICK [Δραματικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to acts, eſpecially to thoſe of a ſtage play.

DRAMA'TICALLY, after the manner of ſtage-plays.

DRAMA'TICK *Poem*, a poem or compoſure deſign'd to be acted on the ſtage.

Active DRAMATICK *Poetry*, is when the perſons are every where adorned and brought upon the theatre to ſpeak and act their own part.

DRA'NA [*Old Deeds*] a drain or water-courſe.

DRAP } [*drap*, F.] cloth, woollen cloth.
DRAB }

DRAP DE BERRY, a ſort of frize or thick cloth firſt made in the county of *Berry* in *France*.

DRA'PER [*drapier*, F.] a ſeller of cloth, as a *Woollen-Draper*, a *Linnen-Draper*.

DRA'PERY [*draperie*, F.] the cloth trade.

DRAPERY [in *Painting*, *Sculpture*, &c.] a work in which the clothing of any human figure is repreſented.

DRA'STICK [of Δραστικὸς, *Gr.* active, briſk] a purge that operates quickly and briſkly.

DRAUGHT [ᵹpohᵵ, *Sax.*] the reſemblance of a thing drawn with a pencil, pen, *&c.* the copy of a writing.

DRAUGHT [of ᵹpaᵹan, *Sax.*] pertaining to drawing, as draught-horſes.

DRAUGHT [in *Navigation*] the quantity of water which a ſhip draws when ſhe is afloat, or the number of feet and inches under the water, when laden.

DRAUGHT [in *Milit. Affairs*] a detachment of ſoldiers.

DRAUGHT [ᵹpoᵹe, *Sax.*] a houſe of office, boghouſe, neceſſary houſe.

DRAUGHT, a potion, or what a perſon drinks at once.

DRAUGHT [in *Trade*] an allowance in weighing commodities.

DRAUGHTS, a game called Tables; alſo harneſs for drawing-horſes.

DRAUGHT-*Hooks* [with *Gunners*] large iron hooks fixed on the cheeks of a cannon-carriage on each ſide.

To DRAUL } to ſpeak ſlowly or dreamingly.
To DRAWL }

To DRAW [*Sea* Term] a ſhip is ſaid to draw much water, according to the number of feet ſhe ſinks into it, as he draws 12 or 15 foot of water.

DRAW-BRIDGE, a bridge made to be drawn up or let down, uſually before the gate of a town or caſtle.

DRAW-BACK [in *Traffick*] a rebate or diſcount allowed the merchant on exportation of goods which paid duty inwards.

DRAW *Gear*, an harneſs or furniture for draught-horſes for cart, waggon, *&c.*

DRAW *Latches* [*Old Stat.*] night-thieves, Robert's men.

DRAW *Net*, a net for catching the larger ſort of fowl.

DRAW'ING [with *Painters*] the repreſentation or ſhape of any body, ſubſtance, drawn with a pencil.

DRAWING [*Hunting* Term] is the beating the buſhes, *&c.* after a fox.

DRAWING *amiſs* [with *Hunters*] is when hounds hit the ſcent of their chace contrary, *i. e.* up the wind inſtead of down.

DRAWING *on the ſlot* [*Hunting* Term] is when the hounds touch the ſcent and draw on till they hit on the ſame ſcent.

DRAWING *Table*, an inſtrument with a frame to hold a ſheet of royal paper for drawing draughts of fortifications, *&c.*

To DRAWL *out one's words*, to ſpeak leiſurely and lazily.

DREAD [ᵹpæᵹ, *Sax.*] great fear.

DREA'DFUL [ᵹpæᵹful, *Sax.*] cauſing dread.

DREA'DFULNESS, a quality, *&c.* to be dreaded.

DREAM [traum, Teut. droom, Du. but *Caſaubon* derives it of Δρεμω, *Gr.* or of ᵹpeam, *Sax.* melody or joy] the acting of the imagination in ſleep

To DREAM [drommer, *Dan.* droomen, *Du.*] an action better known than deſcribed.

DREA'MER [of drommer, *Dan.*] one who dreams.

DREA'MINGNESS, ſlothfulneſs, acting as if in a dream.

To DREDGE *Meat*, to ſcatter flower on it while it is roaſting.

DRE'DGERS, fiſhermen who dredge or fiſh for oiſters.

DREAR [ᵹpẏpiᵹ, *Sax.*] dreary.

DREE'RINESS [ᵹpẏpiᵹneᵹᵹe, *Sax.*] diſmalneſs.

DRER'RY [of ᵹpẏpman, *Sax.* to make ſorrowful] ſolitary, diſmal.

DREGS [ᵹpeᵹᵵen, *Sax.* or dreck, *Du.*] dreſs, filth, lees.

DRE'GGY [of ᵹpeᵹᵵen, *Sax.*] full of dregs.

DRE'GGINESS [ᵹpeᵹᵵeneᵹᵹe, *Sax.*] full of dregs.

DREIT DROIT [*F. Law* Term] a double right, *i. e.* of poſſeſſion and dominion.

DRE'NAGE, the tenure by which the *Drenches* held their lands.

To DRENCH [ᵹpæncan, *Sax.* to drink] to give a phyſical potion to a horſe.

A DRENCH, ſuch a phyſical potion.

DRE'NCHES } [prob. of ᵹpæn, *Sax.* a drone] a ſort
DRE'NGES } of ancient tenants in chief, ſuch as having been diſpoſſeſs'd of their eſtates at the conqueſt, had them reſtor'd again, becauſe they did not oppoſe *William* the Conqueror, either by their perſons or counſels; the free tenants of a manour.

DRENGA'GE [in *Law*] the tenure by which *Drenges* held their lands.

To DRESS [prob. of ᵵᵵoſſo, *C. Br.* to adorn or deck, or of *dreſſer*, *F.* to direct or ſhape, or of *betreſcher*, *F.* to adorn] to cloath; alſo to cook meat, *&c.*

To DRI'BBLE

To DRI'BBLE, to ſlabber or let one's ſpittle fall out of the mouth.

DRI'BBLETS, ſmall portions, ſmall ſums of money of a large debt paid at times.

DRIFT [prob. of **drift**, *Du.* the impulſe of the mind] aim, ſcope, purpoſe.

DRIFT [in *Sea Language*] any thing that floats upon the water, as drifts of ice, weeds, &c.

To go a DRIFT, a boat is ſaid ſo to do, when it is carried by the ſtream, and has no body in it to row or ſteer it.

DRIFT-*Sail*, a ſail which is only uſed under water, and veered or let out right a head by ſheet-ropes, to keep the head of the ſhip right upon the ſea in a ſtorm, or when ſhe drives too faſt in a current.

DRIFT *Way* [of a *Ship*] is the ſame as *Lee way*.

DRIFT [of the *Foreſt*] is an exact view or examination of what cattle are in the foreſt, to know whether it be overcharged or not, and whoſe the beaſts are.

To DRILL [**dyllian**, *Sax.*] to bore holes with a drill

A DRILL [**dyll**, *Sax.*] a tool for drilling or boring; alſo an overgrown ape.

To DRILL *one on*, to draw on or entice; alſo to protract the time.

DRINK [**drinc**, *Sax.*] any thing potable.

To DRINK [**drincan**, or **drencan**, *Sax.*] to ſup liquor.

DRI'NKHAM } [**drinclean**, *Sax.*] a certain quantity of
DRI'NKLEAN } drink provided by tenants for the lord and his ſteward, called *Scot Ale*.

DRIP [with *Architects*] the moſt advanc'd part of a cornice, the eaves.

To DRIP [**dripper**, *Dan.* **dropan** or **dryppan**, *Sax.*] to drop ſlowly.

DRI'PPING, a ſlow dropping; alſo the fat which drops from meat while it is roaſting.

DRI'PPING } [with *Falconers*] is when a hawk mutes di-
DRO'PPING } rectly downwards in ſeveral drops.

DRI'PS [with *Builders*] a ſort of ſteps on flat roofs to walk upon, the roof is not quite flat, but a little raiſed in the middle, and thoſe ſteps or drips lie each a little inclining to the horizon, a way of building much uſed in *Italy*.

To DRIVE [**drifan**, *Sax.*] to put on, impel, or force.

To DRIVE [*Sea* Term] a ſhip is ſaid to drive when an anchor let fall will not hold her faſt.

To DRI'VEL [prob. of **triefen**, *Teut.*] to let the ſpittle fall or run down the chin.

DRI'VER [of **drifan**, *Sax.*] one that drives.

To DRI'ZZLE [prob. of **trieten**, *Teut.*] to fall in ſmall drops like the rain.

DRI'ZZLY, raining in very ſmall drops.

DRO'FDENNE [**drofdenne**, *Sax.*] a thicket of wood in a valley, a grove or woody place where cattle were kept.

DRO'FLAND } [of **drifan**, *Sax.* to drive, and land,
DRY'FLAND } *q. d.* droveland, *Sax.*] a quit-rent or yearly payment anciently made to the king or to their landlords, by ſome tenants for driving their cattle thorough the manour to the fairs and markets.

A DROLL, a drudge or ſlave.

DROIT, right, juſtice, equity, F.

A DROLL [*drole*, F.] a good merry fellow; a boon companion; a buffoon; alſo a farce or mock play.

To DROLL [of *drole*, F.] to play the droll, to be waggiſh, to joke or jeſt.

DRO'LLERY [*drolerie*, F.] a merry and facetious way of ſpeaking or writing, full of merry and waggiſh wit.

DRO'MEDARY [*dromedarius*, L.] a ſort of camel having two bunches on the back, ſaid to be very ſwift, and able to travel more than 100 miles a day, and to go three days without drink.

DRO'MO [δρόμων, Gr.] a caravel or ſwift bark that ſcowers the ſeas.

DROMO'NES } [*Old Writers*] high or tall ſhips; alſo
DRO'MO'S } men of war.

DRONE [**dræn** and **dran**, *Sax.*] a ſort of ſlothful bee or waſp without a ſting; alſo a ſlothful perſon.

DRONE, a muſical inſtrument, called alſo a baſſoon.

To DROOP [prob of **droebigh**, *Du.* ſorrowful] to hang down the head, to languiſh.

A DROP [**dropa**, *Sax.*] the ſmalleſt common quantity of any liquid.

To DROP [**droppan**, *Sax.*] to fall by drops.

DROP [with *Architects*] is an ornament in the *Doric* entablature, repreſenting drops or little bells, immediately under the triglyphs.

DROP-WORT, an herb.

DRO'PACISM [*dropaciſmus*, L. of δρωπακίς, Gr.] a medicine for the colick, &c.

DRO'PSICAL [ὑδρωπικὸς, Gr.] ſubject to, or troubled with the dropſy.

DRO'PSICALNESS [of *hydropicus*, L. *hydropique*, F. of ὑδρωπικὸς, Gr.] having a dropſy.

DRO'PSY [ὑδρώπιον, Gr.] the ſettlement of a watry humour, either throughout the whole body or in ſome part of it, as the ſtomach, legs, &c.

DROSO'MELI [δρόσομελι, Gr.] Honey-dew or Manna.

DROSS [**dros**, *Sax.*] the ſcum of metals.

DRO'SSINESS [of **dros**, *Sax.*] fulneſs of droſs.

DRO'SSY [**droſig**, *Sax.*] full of, or pertaining to droſs.

DRO'VA [*Old Rec.*] a common way or road for driving of cattle.

A DROVE [**drag**, *Sax.*] a herd of cattle.

DRO'VER, one who drives cattle for hire or ſale.

DROUGHT [**druguð**, *Sax.*] exceſſive thirſt or drineſs of the earth, air, &c. or the thirſt of animal bodies.

DROU'GHTINESS [of **druguðig** and **neſſe**] thirſtineſs.

DROU'GHTY [of **drugoð**, *Sax.*] thirſty.

To DROUSE, to be drouſy or ſleepy.

DROUTH [**druguð**, *Sax.*] thirſt, *Milton*.

DRO'WSY [prob. of **droozen**, *Du.* to ſlumber always] ſleepy, ſluggiſh.

DRO'WSINESS, ſleepineſs, &c.

To DROWN [prob. of **drunden**, *Teut.* below or under, according to *Skinner*] to plunge or overwhelm.

A DRO'WNING, plunging or ſinking over head and ears in water.

DRU [in *Doomſday-Book*] a thicket of wood.

To DRUB [*q. d.* to *Dub*, *i. e.* to beat upon a drum, or **druben**, *Teut.*] to cudgel or bang ſoundly.

DRU'BBING [in *Barbary*, &c.] a beating with a bull's pizzle or cane on the bum, belly, or ſoles of the feet.

A DRUDGE, one who does all mean ſervices; that labours very hard.

To DRUDGE [prob. of **dreccan**, *Sax.* to vex or oppreſs, or of **tragan**, *Teut.* **dragen**, *Du.* but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of τρυγητὸς, *Gr.* a vintage, *q. d.* to labour hard as thoſe in a vineyard] to toil or moil; alſo to fiſh for oyſters.

A DRU'DGER, one who fiſhes for oyſters.

DRU'DGERY, dirty laborious work, ſlavery.

DRU'GGERMAN } [δραγόμαν, *Gr.* prob. of תרגמן,
DRA'GOMAN } *Chald.*] an interpreter made uſe of in the eaſtern countries.

DRU'GGET, a ſort of woollen ſtuff.

DRU'GGIST } [**droogheſt**, *Du.*] one who deals in, and
DRU'GSTER } ſells drugs.

DRUGS [*drogues*, F.] all kinds of ſimples for the uſe of phyſick, painting, &c. alſo pitiful, ſorry commodities that ſtick a hand with the tradeſman; old ſhop-keepers.

DRU'IDS [**derhuiden**, *Brit. i. e.* very wiſe men; or of Δρυάδες, of δρῦς, *Gr.* an oak] certain *Magi*, or prieſts in *France*, that built in the city of *Orleans* a college in the year 1140. Theſe were of old one of the two eſtates of *France*, to whom was committed the care of providing ſacrifices, of preſcribing laws for their worſhip, of the deciding the controverſies amongſt the people, concerning the bounds of their grounds, and ſuch like.

They had alſo the tutoring of young children, who commonly remained under their tuition for 20 years. They taught them many verſes which they cauſed them to learn by heart, without the aſſiſtance of any writing; and thoſe who had not been inſtructed by theſe *Druids*, were not eſteem'd ſufficiently qualify'd to manage the affairs of ſtate. At the end of the year, their cuſtom was to go with great reverence, and gather branches and leaves of oak and miſſletoe, to make a preſent to *Jupiter*, inviting all people to this ceremony by theſe words, which they cauſed to be proclaimed, *Come to the oak branches the new year.*

They had oaks in great eſtimation, and all that grew on them, eſpecially Miſſletoe, which they worſhipped as a thing ſent unto them from heaven. The manner of their ſacrifices is related as follows. They cauſed meat to be prepared under an oak where Miſſletoe grew, and two white bulls to be brought out, having their horns bound, *i. e.* firſt ſet to the plough; then the prieſt arrayed in white, climbed up a tree, and having a bill of gold in his hand, threſhed off the Miſſletoe; then offered the ſacrifice, praying that the gift might be proſperous to the receivers; ſuppoſing the beaſt that was barren, if it drank of the Miſſletoe, would be very fruitful, and that it was a remedy againſt all poiſon.

In their general aſſemblies they are ſaid to have practiſed that which *Pliny* relates of the ſtorks, which uſually tear in pieces the laſt that comes to their meeting, to oblige the reſt to be more diligent. They are reported to

have been very cruel, and ordinarily murdered men upon the altars of their gods; and alſo in their ſchools, for it is related of one of their doctors named *Herophilus*, that he taught anatomy over the bodies of living men at times, to the number of 700.

It is ſuppoſed the *French* borrowed this ſuperſtition from *Britain*; and *Tacitus* ſays, that they were firſt in *Britain*.

Suetonius ſays, their worſhip was prohibited by *Auguſtus*, and the profeſſion quite aboliſhed under *Claudius Ceſar*.

To DRUM [**trommelen**, *Du.*] to beat upon a drum.

A DRUM [**tromme**, *Dan.*] a warlike muſical inſtrument.

DRUM *of the Ear* [*Anat.*] a membrane of the cavity of the ear.

DRUM-*Major*, the chief drummer of a regiment.

D. R. W. [with *Perfumers*, &c.] Damask Roſe-Water.

DRUNK [ᵹpuncen, *Sax.*] fuddled, intoxicated with drink.

DRU'NKENNESS [of ᵹpuncenꝺꝛyꝛe, *Sax.*] exceſſive drinking.

DRU'NKARD [ᵹpincoꝛe, of ᵹpincan and aerꝺ, nature, or of ᵹpuncen-ᵹeoꝛn, *Sax.*] a drinker to exceſs.

To DRU'NKEN [ᵹpuncnian, *Sax.*] to drink to exceſs.

DRU'NKENNESS, conſidered phyſically, is a preternatural compreſſion of the brain, and a diſcompoſure of its fibres, occaſioned by the fumes or ſpirituous parts of liquors.

DRY [ᵹpiᵹᵹe, *Sax.*] having no juice or moiſture; alſo empty, flat.

DRY [ſpoken of *Wine*] a wine that by reaſon of age is pretty well dephlegmated, or has loſt much of its wateriſh quality.

DRY *Exchange*, uſury, a name given it to mollify it, when ſomething is pretended to be exchanged on both ſides, but nothing really paſſes but on one ſide.

DRY [ᵹpiᵹᵹe, *Sax.*] reſerved; alſo ſtingy.

DRY *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] are ſuch whoſe pores contained between their conſirmed parts, are not filled with any viſible liquor.

To DRY [ᵹpiᵹan, *Sax.*] to make dry.

DRY *Rent* [in *Law*] a rent reſerved without clauſe of diſtreſs.

To DRY *Shave*, to cheat, to gull, to chouſe notoriouſly.

DRY *Stitch* [with *Surgeons*] is when the lips of a wound are drawn together, by means of a piece of linen cloth with ſtrong glew ſtuck on each ſide.

DRY'ADES [Δρυάδες, of δρῦς an oak or any tree, *Gr.*] were nymphs of the woods, which the ancients imagined to inhabit the woods and groves, and to hide themſelves under the bark of the oak; they were uſually painted of a brown or tawny complexion, hair thick like moſs, and their garments of a dark green.

DRY'NESS [of ᵹpiᵹᵹeneſſe, *Sax.* or of **droogh**, *Du.*] want of moiſture.

DRYO'PTERIS [Δρυόπτερις, Gr.] the herb Oſmund-royal, Oak-fern or Petty-fern.

DU'AL [*dualis*, L.] of or belonging to two, as the dual number.

DUAL [with *Gram.*] when the number ſignifies two perſons or things, and no more.

DUA'LITY [of *dualitas*, L.] a being two.

DUA'RIUM } [in *Ancient Deeds*] the jointure of a wife
DOA'RIUM } ſettled on her at marriage, to be enjoy'd by her after her husband's deceaſe.

DU'ARCHY [Δυαρχία, of δύο and ἀρχή, Gr.] a form of government where two govern conjointly.

To DUB *a Knight* [prob. of ᵹubban, *Sax.* to gird] to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

DU'BBING *of Cocks* [with *Cock-Fighters*] the cutting off their combs and wattles.

DU'BITABLE [*dubitabilis*, L.] doubtful.

DU'BIOSE }
DU'BIOUS } [*dubius*, L.] doubtful, uncertain.

DU'BIOUSNESS [of *dubius*, L.] doubtfulneſs.

DU'CAL [*ducalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a duke.



DUCAL *Coronet*, has only flowers raiſed above the circle, which none of an inferior rank can have, nor may they mix flowers with the croſſes, which only belongs to the prince. See the Fig.

DUCA'PE, a ſort of ſilk uſed for womens garments.

DU'CAT } [prob. ſo called becauſe coined in the terri-
DU'CKET } tories of a duke] a foreign coin both of gold and ſilver, different in value, according to the places where they are current, ordinarily 4 *s.* 6 *d.* when ſilver, and 9 *s.* 8 *d.* when gold.

DUCATOO'N } a foreign coin, much the ſame as the
DUCKATOO'N } ducat, of different values, as that of *Holland* worth 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* 3 5ths ſterling, and that of *Lucca* in *Italy*, 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

A DUCE [*un deux*, F. of *duo*, L.] the number 2 of cards or dice.

DUCK *take you* [as ſome think from ᵹueꝯ, *Sax.* a ſpectre] the devil or an evil ſpirit take you.

DU'CES *Tecum*, a writ commanding one to appear in chancery, and to bring ſome evidence with him, or ſome other matter which that court would view.

A DUCK [of **ducken**, *Du.* to dive] a water fowl.

To DUCK [of **ducken**, Teut. &c. or of ᵹeᵹuꝯian, *Sax.*] to dive or put under water; alſo to ſtoop, to bow.

DU'CHESS [*ducheſſe*, F.] a duke's wife.

DU'CHY [*duché*, F.] a dukedom.

DU'CKER [with *Cock-fighters*] a cock that in fighting runs about the pit almoſt at every ſtroke he ſtrikes.

DU'CKING *at the Main Yard* [with *Sailors*] is when at ſea a malefactor having a rope faſtened under his arms, about his waſte, and under his breech, is hoiſed up to the end of the yard, and let fall from thence violently two or three times into the ſea.

Dry DUCKING, is a puniſhment by hanging the offender by a cord a few yards above the ſurface of the water, and puniſhing the puniſhment by the diſcharge of a canon.

DUCK'*s-Meat*, a ſort of herb that grows on ponds and ſtanding waters.

DUCK *Up* [*Sea* Phraſe] a word which the ſteerſman or he at the helm uſes when his ſight is hindered by any ſail, ſo that he cannot ſee to ſail by a land-mark, &c. then he cries, Duck up the clew lines of ſuch a ſail.

DUCT [*ductus*, L.] a canal, a tube, &c.

DUCTABI'LITY [*ductabilitas*, L.] eaſineſs of belief.

DU'CTILENESS [of *ductilis*, L.] ductility, eaſineſs to be drawn out in length.

DU'CTILE [*ductilis*, L.] that may eaſily be drawn out into wires, or hammered out into thin plates.

DUCTI'LITY [in *Phyſicks*] a property of certain bodies which renders them capable of being beaten, drawn or ſtretch'd out without breaking, as in wire of metals.

DU'CTUS, a guiding, leading or drawing; alſo a conduit-pipe for conveying water, *L.*

DUCTUS *Adipoſi* [with *Anat*] are little veſcules in the *Omentum*, which either receive the fat ſeparated from the *Adipoſi loculi*, or cells, or elſe bring it to them, L.

DUCTUS *Alimentalis* [*Anat*] the gullet, ſtomach and bowels, all which make up but one continued canal or duct, L.

DUCTUS *Aquoſa* [*Anat.*] the channels of the veins that carry the humour called *Lympha*, L.

DUCTUS *Bilarius* [*Anatomy*] a canal, which with the *Ductus Cyſticus*, makes the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*, which paſſes obliquely to the lower end of the gut *Duodenum*, or beginning of the *Jejunum*, L.

DUCTUS *Chyliferus*, the ſame as *Ductus Thoracicus*.

DUCTUS *Communis Choledochus* [*Anat.*] a large canal formed by the union of the *Ductus Cyſticus* and *Hepaticus*, L.

DUCTUS *Cyſticus* [*Anat.*] a canal about the bigneſs of a gooſe-quill, that goes from the neck of the gall-bladder, to that part where the *Porus Bilarius* joins it, L.

DUCTUS *Lachrymales* [*Anat.*] the excretory veſſels of the *Glandulæ Lachrymales*, ſerving for the effuſion of tears, L.

DUCTUS *Pancreaticus* [*Anat.*] a little canal ariſing from the *Pancreas*, running along the middle of it, and is inſerted to the gut *Duodenum*, ſerving to diſcharge the *Pancreatick* juice into the inteſtines, L.

DUCTUS *Roriferus*, the ſame as *Ductus Thoracicus*, L.

DUCTUS *Salivares* [*Anat.*] the excretory tubes of the ſalival glands, proceeding from the *Maxillary Glandules*, and paſſing as far as the jaws and ſides of the tongue, ſerving to diſcharge the ſecreted ſaliva into the mouth, L.

DUCTUS *Thoracicus* [*Anat.*] a veſſel ariſing about the kidney on the left ſide, and aſcending along the cheſt near the great artery, ends at the ſubclavian vein on the left ſide, ſerving to convey the juices called *Chyle* and *Lympha* from the lower parts to the heart, L.

DUCTUS *Umbilicalis* [*Anat.*] the naval paſſage pertaining to a child in the womb, L.

DUCTUS *Urinarius* [*Anat.*] the urinary paſſage, L.

DUCTUS *Wirſungianus*, the *ductus pancreaticus*, ſo called becauſe firſt found out by *Wirſungius*.

DU'DGEON, ſtomachfulneſs, grudge, diſdain.

To take in DU'DGEON [ſome ſuppoſe it to be taken from *Dudgeon*, a dagger, thence to reſent a thing ſo ill as to draw the dagger or others from ᵹolᵹ, *Sax.* a wound] to take in ill part, to be diſpleaſed at.

DU'DMAN, a mal-kin, a ſcare crow, a hobgoblin, ſpright.

DUE

DUEL [*duellum*, L.] a ſingle combat between 2 perſons at a certain place and hour appointed, according to a challenge.

DUEL [in *Law*] a fight between 2 men for the trial of the truth, the truth of which was commonly adjudged to be on the ſide of the conqueror.

DUE [*deu* of *devoir*, F.] to be owing or unpaid.

DU'ELLER } [*duelliſte*, Fr.] a perſon who fights a
DU'ELLIST } duel.

DUELLA, the third part of an ounce, containing 8 ſcruples or 2 drams and 2 ſcruples.

DUELLISTS [according to Mr. *Boyle*] the 2 principles of thoſe chymical philoſophers, who pretend to explicate all the phænomena in nature, from the doctrine of *alkali* and *acid*.

DU'ENESS [of due] a being due.

DUE'TTI } [in *Muſick Books*] little ſongs or airs in 2
DUE'TTO } parts.

A DUG [prob. of דד, *Heb.* a pap or teat; but others derive it of ðupȝht, *Du.* a faucet, becauſe the milk is ſuck'd out of it as liquor out of a faucet] the teat of a cow or other beaſt.

DUG *Tree*, a kind of ſhrub.

DUKES [*duces*, L. of *ducendo*, leading] are ſo called of being leaders of armies, and generals to kings and emperors, and anciently enjoyed the title no longer than they had the command: But in proceſs of time great eſtates were annexed to the titles, and ſo the dignity became hereditary. But this was earlier in other nations than in *England*. And the firſt duke created in *England* was *Edward*, called the *Black Prince*, who was eldeſt ſon to king *Edw.* III. and was created duke of *Cornwal*, which gives the title of prince of *Wales*.

DUKE-DUKE, a grandee of the houſe of *Sylva*, who has that title on account of his having ſeveral duke-doms.

DU'KEDOM [*ducatus*, L.] the dominion and territories of a duke.

DULCAMA'RA [of *dulcis* ſweet, and *amarus*, L. bitter] the herb windy night-ſhade.

DULCA'RNON, a certain propoſition found out by *Pythagoras*, upon which account he offered an ox in ſacrifice to the Gods, and called it *Dulcarnon*. Whence the word has been taken by *Chaucer* and others for any hard, knotty queſtion or point.

To be at DULCARNON, to be non-pluſſed, to be at one's wits end.

DU'LCET *ſweet*, Milton.

DULCIFICA'TION, a making ſweet, *L.*

DULCI'FLUOUS [*dulciſluus*, L.] flowing ſweetly.

To DU'LCIFY [with *Chymiſts*] is to waſh the ſalt off from any mixt body, which was calcined with it.

DULCI'LOQUY [of *dulcis* ſweet, and *loquium*, L. diſcourſe] a ſoft and ſweet manner of ſpeaking.

DU'LCIMER [*dolcimella*, Ital.] a muſical inſtrument.

DU'LCINISTS [ſo called from one *Dulcin* their ring-leader] a ſect of *Hereticks*, who held that the father having reigned from the beginning of the world till the coming of Chriſt, then the reign of the ſon began and laſted till the year 1300, and then began the reign of the Holy Ghoſt.

DULCI'NO, a ſmall baſſoon, *Ital.*

DU'LCIS, *e*, [in *Botanick Writers*] ſweet to the taſte.

DU'LCITY [*dulcitas*, L.] ſweetneſs.

DU'LCITUDE [*dulcitudo*, L.] ſweetneſs.

DULCORA'TION, a making ſweet, *L.*

DU'LEDGE, a wooden peg, which joins the ends of the 6 fellows, which form the round of a wheel of a gun-carriage.

DULL [ðwl, *C. Br.* a block-head, ðole, *Sax.* dull, *Du.*] heavy, ſluggiſh, ſtupid.

DU'LNESS [of ðwl, *Brit.* a block-head, ðole, *Sax.*] heavineſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

DULO'CRACY [δȣλοκρατία of δȣ̃λος a ſervant and κράτος power, *Gr.*] a government in which ſervants and ſlaves have ſo much liberty and privilege, that they domineer.

DU'MAL [*dumalis*, L.] pertaining to briars, *&c.*

DUM *fuit infrà ætatem*, a writ of one, who before he came to his full age, made an inſeoffment or donation of his lands in fee, or for term of life or entail, to recover them again, from him to whom he conveyed them.

DUM *non fuit compos mentis*, a writ lying againſt the alienee or leſſee, for one who not being of ſound mind, did alien or make over any lands or tenements in fee-ſimple, fee-tail, or for term of life or years, *L.*

DUMB [ðumb, *Sax.*] not having the uſe of ſpeech; alſo ſilent.

DU'MBNESS [ðumbnyſſe, *Sax.*] a want of the uſe of ſpeech.

DU'METORUM [with *Botanick Writers*] of the thickets, or which grow among buſhes, *L.*

DUMO'SE [*dumoſus*, L.] full of briars, *&c.*

DUMO'SITY [*dumoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of briars, *&c.*

DUMP [prob. *q. d. dumb*] a ſudden aſtoniſhment, a melancholy fit.

DUMPS, a melancholy fit.

DUN } [ðuna, *Sax.*] a mountain or high open place; ſo
DON } that the names of thoſe towns which end in *dun* or *don*, were either built on hills or open places, as *Aſhdon*, &c.

DUN [ðun, *Sax.*] a colour ſomething reſembling a brown.

To DUN [prob. of ðynan, *Sax.* to make a great noiſe] to demand a debt clamorouſly and preſſingly; to importune frequently.

A DUNCE [ſome derive it of *dumb*, Eng. others of *attonitus*, L. aſtoniſhed] a ſtupid dull perſon to apprehend any thing.

DUNMOW, there was an ancient cuſtom in the priory, that if any perſon from any part of *England* would come thither, and humbly kneel at the church-door before the convent, and ſolemnly take the enſuing oath, he might demand a flitch or gammon of bacon, which ſhould be freely given him.

You ſhall ſwear by the cuſtom of our confeſſion
That you never made any nuptial tranſgreſſion,
Since you were married man and wife,
By houſhold brawls or a contentious ſtrife;
Or otherwiſe, in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or ſince the pariſh clerk ſaid amen,
Wiſhed your ſelves unmarried again;
Or in a twelvemonth and a day
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true and in deſire,
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to theſe conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely ſwear;
A gammon of bacon you ſhall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our cuſtom at *Dunmow* well known,
Though the ſport be ours, the bacon's your own.

DU'NSICAL, block-headed, dull, ſtupid.

DUN *Neck*, a certain bird.

DUNA [ðune, *Sax.*] a bank of earth, caſt up on the ſide of a ditch, *Ant. Deeds*.

DUNG [dung, *Teut.* ðincg, *Sax.*] ordure, ſoil, filth.

To DUNG [dungen, *Teut.* ðingan, *Sax.*] to manure or inrich land with dung.

DUNG *meers*, pits in which dung, ſoil, weeds, *&c.* are thrown together, to lie and rot for a time, for manuring land.

DU'NGEON [ſome derive it of *Dung*, *Engl.* becauſe of its naſtineſs, *Donjon*, Fr. a dark ſtrong fenced place] the moſt cloſe, dark and loathſome place of a priſon; a condemned hold, where malefactors are put from the time of their receiving ſentence, to that of execution.

DU'NIO [*Old Writers*] a double, a ſort of baſe coin, leſs than a farthing.

DU'NNY, deafiſh, ſomewhat hard of hearing.

DU'NNINESS, hardneſs of hearing.

DU'NUM } [in *Domeſday-Book*] a down or hilly
DU'NA } place.

DU'NSETS [*Old Rec.*] thoſe who dwell on hills or mountains.

DU'O [in *Muſick Books*] a ſong or compoſition to be performed in 2 parts only; the one ſung, and the other plaid on an inſtrument; or by 2 voices alone.

DUODECE'NNIAL [of *duodecennis*, L.] of twelve years ſpace or time.

DUODE'CIMO [*i. e.* in the 12th of *Duodecimus*, L.] as a book in *duodecimo*, is one in which a ſheet makes 12 leaves.

DUODE'NA [*Old Rec.*] a jury of 12 men.

DUODENA *Arteria & Vena* [*Anat.*] a branch of an artery which the *Duodenum* receives from the *cœliac*, to which anſwers a vein of the ſame name returning the blood to the *Aorta*, L.

DUODE'NUM [with *Anatomiſts*] the firſt of the *inteſtina tenuia*, or thin guts, in length about 12 fingers breadth, which is continued to the *Pylorus* and ends at the firſt of the windings under the *Colon*.

A DUPE, a cully, a fool, a ninny, F.

To DUPE *one* [of *duper*, F.] to bubble, to cheat, to gull, to impoſe upon, to put upon, &c.

DU'PLICATE [*duplicatum*, L.] any copy or tranſcript of a writing; alſo a ſecond letter patent granted by a lord chancellor of the ſame contents with the former.

DUPLICATE *Proportion* } [in *Arithmetick*] ought to be
DUPLICATE *Ratio* } well diſtinguiſhed from double. In a ſeries of geometrical proportions, the firſt term to the third, is ſaid to be in a duplicate ratio of the firſt to the ſecond; or as its ſquare is to the ſquare of the ſecond: thus in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is duplicate of that; 2 to 4; or as the ſquare of 2 to the ſquare of 4: wherefore *duplicate ratio* is the proportion of ſquares, as *triplicate* is of cubes; and the ratio of 2 to 8 is ſaid to be compounded of that 2 to 4, and of 4 to 8.

DUPLICA'TIO [in the *Civil Law*] a term anſwering to rejoinder in the common, *L.*

DUPLICA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] the multiplying by 2.

DUPLICATION, a doubling, the folding of any thing back on it ſelf.

DUPLICATION [in *Law*] an allegation brought in to weaken the pleader's reply.

DUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame as *Anadiploſis*.

DUPLICATION *of the cube*, is when the ſide of a cube is found, which ſhall be double to a cube given.

DU'PLICATURE [*duplicatura*, L.] a doubling.

DUPLICATURE [with *Anatomiſts*] a doubling or folding of the membranes or other like parts.

DUPLI'CITY [*duplicité*, F.] doubleneſs.

DU'RABLENESS, laſtingneſs.

DU'RABLE [*durabilis*, L.] which is of long continuance, laſting.

DURA *Mater*, *q. d.* the hard mother, *L.*

DURA *Mater* [in *Anatomy*] a ſtrong thick membrane which lies or covers all the inner cavity of the *Cranium*, and includes the whole brain, being it ſelf lined on its inner or concave ſide, with the *Pia Mater* or *Meninx Tenuis*.

DU'RANCE [of *durus*, L. hard, or *durare*, L.] impriſonment, confinement.

DURA'TION, an idea that we get by attending to the fleeting, and perpetually periſhing parts of ſucceſſion, *L.*

DURATION [in *Philoſophy*] is twofold, imaginary or real.

Imaginary DURATION, is that which is only framed by the working of fancy, when there is not any ſuch thing in nature, as when the *Romaniſts* imagine that the continuance of ſome in purgatory is long, and that of others ſhort.

Real DURATION, is alſo diſtinguiſhed into extrinſical permanent, &c.

Extrinſical DURATION, is the making a compariſon between duration and ſomething elſe, making that thing to be the meaſure of it. So time is divided into years, months and days, this is called duration, though improperly.

Permanent DURATION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is ſuch, the parts of whoſe eſſence are not in flux, as eternity.

Succeſſive DURATION, is a duration, the parts of whoſe eſſence are in a continual flux, as time.

DURATION *of an Eclipſe* [*Aſtronomy*] is the time the ſun or moon remains eclipſed or darkned in any part.

DU'RDEN [*Ant. Deeds*] a copſe or thicket of a wood, in a valley.

DURE'SS [prob. of *durities*, hardneſs or hardſhip, *L.*] hardſhip, confinement, impriſonment, ſeverity.

DURESS } [in *Law*] a plea made by way of exception,
DURESSE } for one who being caſt into priſon at the ſuit of the plaintiff, or who is otherwiſe hardly uſed by either threats, beating, &c. is forced to ſeal a bond to him during his reſtraint; the law holding all ſuch eſpecially to be avoided, and *dureſſe* being pleaded, ſhall defeat the action.

DU'RGEN [prob. of ᵹeonᵹ, *Sax.*] a dwarf, a thick and ſhort perſon.

DURIOR, *us* [in *Botanick Writers*] harder. *Duriori*, with a harder. *Durioribus*, with harder, *L.*

DURI'SSIMUS, *a*, *um*, hardeſt. *Duriſſimo*, *a*, with hardeſt. *Duriſſimis*, with hardeſt.

DURUS, *a*, *um* [with *Botanick Writers*] hard.

DURST [ðýꝛꝛtiᵹ, of ðýꝛan, *Sax.*] did dare.

DURSLEY [*Old Records*] blows without wounding or bloodſhed, dry blows.

DUSK, darkiſh.

DU'SKISH } [probably of ðýꝛᵹe, *Sax.*] ſomewhat
DUSKY } dark, obſcure, inclining to darkneſs, as time between day and night.

DUST [ðuſt, *Sax.*] earth by dryneſs reduced to a powder.

DU'STINESS [ðuſtineſſe, *Sax.*] the condition of a thing covered or ſoiled with or conſiſting of duſt.

DU'STY [ðuſtiᵹ, *Sax.*] covered or ſowled with duſt, &c.

DUSTY FOOT [*Old Law* Term] a foreign trader or pedlar, who has no ſettled habitation.

DUTCH, the *Dutch* are thus ſatyrized.

1. They rob God of his honour.
2. The king of his due.
3. The fiſh of their quarters.
4. And burn up the earth before the day of judgment.

The ground of theſe are,

1. Becauſe they tolerate all religions.
2. Becauſe they revolted from the king of *Spain*, when he was about to ſet up an inquiſition among them.
3. Becauſe they have taken in part of the ſea in making their towns, by ſtrong banks, piles, &c.
4. Becauſe they burn much turf, peet, &c.

DU'TCHESS [*ducheſſe*, F.] the wife of a duke.

DU'TCHY [*ducatus*, L. *duché*, F.] the territory of a duke: In *England* it ſignifies a ſeigniory or lordſhip eſtabliſhed by the king under that title, with honours, privileges, &c.

DU'TCHY *Court* [of the county palatine of *Lancaſter*] a court wherein all matters relating to the dutchy are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court.

DU'TEOUS, dutiful, *Milton.*

DU'TY [*deu*, F. of *devoir*, F. or of *debitum officium* of *debere*, L.] any thing that one ought or is obliged to do.

DU'TY [in *Traffick*] money paid to the king for the cuſtom of goods imported or exported, as tunnage, poundage, &c. alſo a publick tax.

DUTY [in *Military Affairs*] the exerciſe of thoſe funſtions that belong to a ſoldier, eſpecially when they are not going to engage an enemy.

DUU'MVIRATE [*duumviratus*, L.] the office of the *Duumviri* or two men in equal authority; *Roman* magiſtrates, L.

DUUMVIRI *Sacrorum* [among the *Romans*] two magiſtrates inſtituted by *Tarquinius Superbus*. They were a ſort of prieſts appointed to take care of and conſult ſome books he found, that he thought were written by the ſibyl of *Cumæ*, L.

DUUMVIRI *Municipales* [among the *Romans*] were the ſame magiſtrates in free towns, that the conſuls were in *Rome*; who were ſworn to ſerve the city faithfully, and were allowed to wear the robe called *Prætexta*, L.

DUUMVIRI *Navales* [among the *Romans*] were the magiſtrates appointed to take care of their fleet; to fit out ſhips and pay the ſailors, L.

DUUMVIRI *Capitales* [among the *Romans*] were the judges in criminal cauſes; but it was lawful to appeal from them to the people, L.

DWALE, the herb Sleeping or Deadly Nightſhade.

DWARF [ðpeonh, or ðpeonᵹ, *Sax.*] a perſon of a very low ſtature.

DWARF *Trees* [with *Gardeners*] certain trees ſo called by reaſon of the lowneſs of their ſtature, which produce good table fruit.

To DWELL [probably of ðpelian, *Sax.* **duelger**, *Dan.*] to abide] to abide in, to inhabit.

DWI'NED [of ðpinan, *Sax.*] conſumed. *O.*

To DWI'NDLE [of ðpinan, *Sax.*] to decreaſe, to decay, to waſte.

DYE [in *Architecture*] is the middle of the pedeſtal, or that part which lies between the baſe and the comice, frequently made in the form of a cube or dye; alſo a cube of ſtone placed under the feet of a ſtatue, and under its pedeſtal to raiſe it and ſhew it the more.

To DYE [ᵹeaᵹan, *Sax.* to tinge] to give things a colour by tincture.

To DYE [ðýðan; Dr. *T. H.* derives it of *de vie*, F. *q.* out of life; *Minſheu* from ἰάλλω, *Gr.* to terrify, whence death is called the king of terrors; but *Mer. Caſ.* of ἰύω or ἰύνω, *Gr.* to interr] to depart this life, to give up the ghoſt.

DY'ERS WEED, an herb us'd in dying yellow.

DY'NASTY [δυναστεία, *Gr.*] a ſupreme government or authority; alſo a catalogue or liſt of the names of ſeveral kings who have reigned ſucceſſively in a particular kingdom.

DYNASTIES, ſuperiors, the ancient *Romans* made two orders of Gods. The firſt were *Dii majorum gentium*, which they called the Gods of the firſt order. The ſecond were the *Dii minorum gentium*, or Demi-gods. The

Dii majorum gentium were 12 in number, and to them application was made only on extraordinary occaſions: and the *Dii minorum gentium* were invoked in the affairs of ſmaller moment.

DYNA'STIES [with *ancient Egyptians*] were a race of demi-gods, heroes or kings, who governed ſucceſſively in *Egypt* from *Menes* the firſt, that had the name of *Pharaoh*, which name was continued to his ſucceſſors and ended in the 30th dynaſty under *Nectanebo*, who was vanquiſhed by *Artaxerxes Ochus* king of *Perſia*, *A. M.* 3704. and driven into *Ethiopia*.

DY'RGE } [as ſome ſay, of dyrken, *Teut.* to praiſe] a
DI'RGE } mournful ditty or ſong over the dead, a laudatory ſong.

DYSÆSTHESI'A [*Δυσαισθησία*, of *δὺς* difficult and *αἴσθησις*, *Gr.* ſenſe] a defect or difficulty in ſenſation, or the faculty of perceiving things by the ſenſes.

DYSCINESI'A [*Δυσκινησία*, of *δὺς* and *κίνησις*, *Gr.* motion] an inability or difficulty in moving.

DY'SCRASY [*Δυσκρασία*, of *δὺς* and *κρᾶσις*, *Fr.* conſtitution] an unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, or an intemperature when ſome humour or quality abounds in the body.

DYSÉCOY'A [*Δυσακοία*, of *δὺς* and *ἀκοὴ*, *Gr.* hearing] hardneſs or dulneſs of hearing.

DYSE'NTERY [*Δυσεντερία*, of *δὺς* and *ἔντερον* a bowel and *ῥέω*, *Gr.* to flow] the blood-flux, a looſeneſs with gripings in the belly, voiding bloody, corrupt matter; and even skinny pieces of the bowels, often accompanied with a continual fever and drought.

DYSEPULO'TICA [*Δυσηπελότικα* of *δὺς* and *ἠπελοτικὸς*, *Gr.* cicatrizing] great incurable ulcers.

DY'SIS [*Δύσις* of *δύω*, *Gr.* to ſet] the ſeventh houſe in an Aſtrological ſcheme of the heavens.

DY'SNOMY [*Δυσνομία*, of *δὺς* and *νόμος*, *Gr.* a law] an ill ordering or conſtituting of laws.

DYSO'DES [*Δυσωδία*, of *δὺς* and *ὀσμὴ*, *Gr.* odour] ſending forth an ill or unſavoury ſmell; ſtinking.

DYSOREXI'A [*Δυσορεξία*, of *δὺς* and *ὄρεξις*, *Gr.* the appetite] a decay or want of appetite, proceeding from an ill diſpoſition or diminiſhed action of the ſtomach.

DYSPATHI'A [*Δυσπαθία*, of *δὺς* and *πάθος*, *Gr.* paſſion, temper] an impatient temper; alſo a languiſhing under ſome trouble of mind or grievous diſeaſe.

DYSPEPSI'A [*Δυσπεψία*, of *δὺς* and *πέψις* of *πέπτω* to concoct, *Gr.*] a difficulty of digeſtion or fermentation in the ſtomach or guts.

DY'SPHONY [*Δυσφωνία*, of *δὺς* and *φωνὴ*, *Gr.* a voice] a difficulty in ſpeaking occaſioned by an ill diſpoſition of the organs.

DYSPHORI'A [*Δυσφορία*, of *δὺς* and *φέρω*, *Gr.* to bear] an impatience in bearing or ſuffering afflictions.

DYSPNOE'A [*Δυσπνοία*, of *δὺς* and *πνοὴ* of *πνέω*, *Gr.* to breathe] difficulty of breathing, hardneſs or ſtraitneſs of breath; purſineſs.

DYSTHERA'PEUTA [*Δυσθεράπευτα*, of *δὺς* and *θεραπεύω*, *Gr.* to heal] diſeaſes hard to be cured.

DYSTHYMI'A [*Δυσθυμία*, of *δὺς* and *θυμὸς*, *Gr.* the mind] an indiſpoſition in the mind.

DYSTOCHI'A [*Δυσοχία*, of *δὺς* and *τοκὸς*, *Gr.*] a difficulty of bringing forth or a preternatural birth.

DYSTRICHI'ASIS [of *δὺς* and *τριχίασις*, Gr.] a continual defluxion of tears from the pricking of hairs in the eye-lids which grow under the natural hairs.

DYSURI'A [*Δυσουρία*, of *δὺς* and *οὖρον* the urine and *ῥέω* to flow] a difficulty of making water attended with a ſcalding heat.

DY'PTYCHA } [*Δίπτυχα*, Gr.] a ſort of publick regiſter
DI'PTUCHA } among the ancients of the names of magiſtrates among the *heathens*, and of biſhops and defunct, *&c.* among the *Chriſtians*.

E

E *Roman*; *E Italick*; *E Engliſh*; *E Saxon*; *E Greek*, are the fifth letters in order of their reſpective alphabets.

E called e final, ſerves to lengthen the foregoing vowel, and diſtinguiſh ſeveral *Engliſh* words, as *fire*, *fir*, *ſire*, *ſir*, &c. but in foreign words it makes a ſyllable, as *epitome*, &c.

E is frequently ſet for *eſt*, L. as *i. e.* for *id eſt*, that is.

E *numerically* ſignifies 250.

EA } at the end of names, either of perſons or pla-
EAR } ces, is either from the *Saxon* ig an iſland, as *Ramſey*, &c. or from Ea, *Sax.* water, or from leag, *Sax* a field.

EACH [elc, *Sax.*] every one.

EAD [a contradiction of Eadig, *Sax.* happy] at the beginning of many names, is now contracted to *Ed*, as *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Edwin*, &c.

EADE'LMAN } [Æbelman, *Sax.*] a nobleman.
ADE'LMAN }

EA'DEM, the ſame, of the feminine gender, as *ſemper eadem*, always the ſame, *L.*

EAGER [ear, *C. Br.* eagor, *Sax. acer*, L. *aigre*, F.] ſharp, ſour, tart; alſo earneſt, vehement, ſharp ſet.

The EA'GER, the current, tide, or ſwift courſe of a river.

EA'GERNESS [Eagornyſſe, *Sax.*] tartneſs, ſharpneſs in taſte; alſo earneſtneſs, vehemence, being ſharp ſet, *&c.*

EA'GLE [*aigle*, F. of *aquila*, L.] is ſaid to be the moſt ſwift, moſt ſtrong, moſt laborious, moſt generous, moſt bold, and more able to endure the moſt ſharp cold than any other bird; and for theſe reaſons, both the ancients and moderns have made it the emblem of *Majeſty*.

And being accounted one of the moſt noble bearings in armory, is not to be given by kings of arms to any, but thoſe who far exceed others in bravery, generoſity, and other good qualities.

An EAGLE *diſplay'd* [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies an eagle with two heads, and the Imperial Eagle has been ſo repreſented ever ſince the *Roman* empire was divided into the eaſtern and weſtern.

An EAGLE *Expanded* [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* with its wings and tail ſpread abroad, commonly called a ſpread eagle, is ſo repreſented, becauſe that is the natural poſture of the bird, when it faces the ſun to recover its vigour.

An EAGLE *diſplay'd*, denotes her induſtrious exerciſe, and [*Hieroglyphically*] ſignifies a man of action, who is always employ'd in ſome important affair.

The EAGLE is a noble bird, and [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented a brave diſpoſition that contemned the difficulties of the world, and the diſgraces of fortune, and alſo an underſtanding employ'd in the ſearch of ſublime myſteries.

An EAGLE [*Hieroglyphically*] alſo repreſented proſperity, majeſty, and liberality. *Munſter* ſays, that the eagle freely gives of its prey to the birds that come round about it, when it has caught any thing, *L.*

EAGLE'*s Stone*, a ſtone ſaid to be found in an eagle's neſt.

EAGLET [*aiglette*, F.] a young or ſmall eagle.

EAK } [Æak, *Sax.*] eternity, for ever.
EKE }

EA'LDERMAN [ealdorman, *Sax.*] the ſame among the *Saxons* as earl was with the *Danes*.

EALHO'RDA [alhorda, *Sax.*] the privilege of aſſizing and ſelling beer.

To EAN [eacnian, *Sax.*] to bring forth young, ſpoken of an ewe or female ſheep.

EAR [eap, *Sax.* ore, *Dan.*] the inſtrument or organ of an animal body, alſo the handle of ſeveral ſorts of veſſels for liquors, *&c.* alſo an ear or blade of corn.

To EAR, to ſhoot out ears, ſpoken of corn.

EAR *Brisk* [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] is when he carries his ears pointed forward.

To EAR } [of earian, *Sax.* probably of *arare*, L.] to
To ARE } till, plough, or fallow the ground.

EA'RABLE } [*arabilis*, L.] fit to be ploughed,
A'RABLE } *&c.*

EA'RING [in a *Ship*] is that part of the bolt-rope which is left open in the form of a ring at the four corners of the ſail.

EARING *Time*, the time of harveſt.

EARING [of Earnian, *Sax.*] a gathering of ears of corn.

EARL [Eorl, corla, *Dan.* of Eor honour, and Æbel noble, *Sax.*] a title of nobility between a marquis and a viſcount, and is a title more ancient with us than thoſe either of dukes or marqueſſes, and the firſt earl created in *England*, was *Hugh de Puſaz*, earl of *Northumberland*, by K. *Richard* I.

EARL'*s Coronet*, has no flowers raiſed above the circle like that of a duke or marquis, but only points riſing, and a pearl on each of them; ſee the figure.



EA'RLDOM [Eorlbom, *Sax.*] the dignity and juriſdiction of an earl.

EARLY [of æp, *Sax.* before] ſoon, betimes.

EA'RLINESS [of æp, *Sax.* before now] ſooneſs in time.

To EARN [ɛ̃ajnian, *Sax.*] to get or obtain by labour, as hire.

EA'RNEST, money advanc'd to compleat or aſſure a verbal bargain, and bind the parties to the performance thereof.

EARNEST [ɛ̃ojnejꝛ, *Sax.*] eager, vehement, induſtrious, diligent; alſo important, weighty.

EA'RNESTNESS [ɛ̃ojnejꝛnejꝛe, *Sax.*] vehement or ſtrong deſire or endeavour.

EA'RNING, rennet to turn milk into cheeſe-curds.

EARST, formerly, *Milton.*

EARTH [ɛ̃ojꝛ̃, *Sax.* Terre, *Fr.* Terra, *Lat.* ארץ, *Gr.* ץרא, *Heb.*] the opinion of the ancients concerning the figure of the earth, was very different from what is now believed; ſome held it to be a large hollow veſſel; others that it was an immenſe plain, ſupported with pillars like a table. And theſe opinions were ſo ſtiffly maintain'd by ſome of the fathers (particularly *Lactantius* and *Auguſtin*) and ſo firmly believed, even for more than 600 years after Chriſt, that pope *Gregory* excommunicated and depoſed *Vigilius*, biſhop of *Strasburg*, for aſſerting the *Antipodes*. And many of the philoſophers believ'd it to be a cone or high mountain, by which they accounted for the diſappearance of the ſun at night. But the moderns have diſcovered the body of the earth and water to be a globe, which may be prov'd by theſe plain and undeniable arguments.

1. It plainly appears that the earth is globular from the clipſes of the moon; for the ſhadow of the earth being always round, the earth that is the body that intercepts the beams of the ſun, and is the undiſputed cauſe of ſuch eclipſe, muſt of neceſſity be of a round form.

2. The nearer any perſon approaches to either of the poles, the ſtars neareſt to the pole are the more elevated from the horizon towards the zenith; and on the contrary, the farther a perſon moves from the poles, the ſame ſtars ſeem to withdraw from him till they quite diſappear. Again, they riſe and ſet ſooner to one that travels to the *Eaſt*, than they do to one that travels to the *Weſt*; inſomuch that if a perſon ſhould ſpend a whole year in going round the earth to the *Eaſt*, he would gain a day; whereas on the contrary in journeying the ſame weſtward, he would loſe a day. And this is actually ſeen between the *Portugueſe* in *Macao* an iſland of the ſouth of *China*, and the *Spaniards* in the *Philippine* iſlands; the ſunday of the *Portugueſe* being the ſaturday of the *Spaniards*; occaſioned by the one's ſailing thither eaſtward, and the other weſtward; for the *Portugueſe* ſailing from *Europe* to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and thence to *Macao*; and the *Spaniards* paſſing weſtward from *Europe* to *America*, and thence to the *Philippine* iſlands, between them both, they have travelled round the earth.

3. That the world is round, is demonſtrated by the voyages that have been made quite round it; for if a ſhip ſetting out from *England* and ſailing continually weſtward, ſhall at laſt come to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and ſo home to *England* again, it is a plain demonſtration it is a globe and not a flat, a cube, a cone, or ony other form. And theſe navigations have of late years been frequently made, which puts the matter out of all doubt.

EARTH [with *Chymiſts*] is the laſt of the five chymical principles, or that part of bodies that moſt anſwers to what they call *Caput mort* or *mortuum* that remains behind in the furnace, and is neither capable of being raiſed by diſtillation, nor diſſolved by ſolution.

New EARTH [with *Gardeners*] that which never ſerved to the nouriſhment of any plant lying three foot deep, or as far as there is any real earth; or elſe earth which has been of a long time built upon, tho' it had borne before; or earth of a ſandy, loamy nature, where cattle have been fed for a long time.

Fallow EARTH [of eojꝛ̃ and ƒealꝺ, *Sax.* a field] earth left unplough'd to recover and gain heart.

To EARTH [ɛ̃ojꝛ̃iȝan, *Sax.*] to go into a hole as a badger or fox doth.

EARTH-*Nut* [eojꝛ̃-hnuꝛ, *Sax.*] a certain root both in ſhape and taſte like a nut.

EA'RTHEN [of ɛ̃ojꝛ̃en, *Sax.*] made of earth.

EA'RTHLINESS [of ɛ̃ojꝛ̃ȝelicnejꝛe, *Sax.*] earthly quality.

EARTHLY *minded* [of ɛ̃ojꝛ̃ and ȝemynꝺe, *Sax.*] the mind, minding earthly things.

EA'RTHING [with *Gardeners*] is the covering the roots of trees, plants, &c. with earth.

EARTHING [with *Hunters*] is the lodging of a badger.

EA'RTHQUAKE [of ɛ̃ojꝛ̃ earth, and cƿacian, *Sax.* to quake] a violent ſhock or conculſion of the earth, or ſome parts of it, cauſed by fire or hot vapours pent up in the bowels or hollow parts of it, which force a paſſage, and frequently produce dreadful effects, as the deſtruction of whole cities, the ſwallowing up, or overturning mountains, &c.

Naturaliſts, ſome of them, aſcribe *Earthquakes* to water, others to fire, and all of them with ſome reaſon. Nay,

1. The earth itſelf may be the cauſe of its own ſhaking, when the roots or baſis of ſome large maſs being diſſolved or worn away by a fluid underneath, it ſinks into the ſame, and by its weight cauſes a tremour, produces a noiſe, and frequently an inundation of water.

2. The ſubterraneous *waters* may occaſion *earthquakes* by their cutting out new courſes, &c. or the water being heated or rarify'd by the ſubterraneous fires, may emit fumes, blaſts, &c. and may cauſe great concuſſions.

3. The *air* may be the cauſe of *earthquakes*; for the *air* being a collection of fumes and vapours raiſed from the earth and water, if it be pent up in too narrow *viſcera* of the earth, either the ſubterraneous heat, or its own native one rarifying and expanding it, the force wherewith it endeavours to eſcape, may cauſe a ſhaking of the earth.

4. *Fire* is a principal cauſe of *earthquakes*; both as it produces the ſubterraneous air or vapours before-mentioned; and as this *aura*, air or ſpirit, from the different matter and compoſition of which, ſulphur, bitumen, and other inflammable matters do ariſe, takes fire, by either ſome other fire it meets withal, or from its colliſion againſt hard bodies, or by its being intermixed with other fluids; by which means burſting out into a larger compaſs, the ſpace becomes too narow for it, and ſo preſſing againſt it on all ſides, it cauſes a ſhaking of the contiguous parts, till having made itſelf a paſſage, it ſpreads itſelf in a *volcano*.

There being much ſulphur and bitumen, and ſuch like combuſtible matter in many places of the bowels of the earth, it is no hard matter to imagine how it ſhould inkindle, which tho' it may be done ſeveral ways, I ſhall inſtance but in one. Since the earth contains ſuch different matters in it, it may be eaſily imagined that there are caverns in ſome places, which are filled with no other matter but groſs airs, and ſulphureous or bituminous vapours, and it may ſo happen that a flint ſhall drop from the arch of the cavern to another flint below, and ſtrike fire out of it, which ſhall either enflame the vapour, or the ſulphureous and bituminous matter thereabouts, which when they have once taken fire, keep it in very long, and communicate it to other bodies of a like nature, and when theſe get vent, they burſt out in very violent eruptions, as has been ſeen in *Ætna*, *Veſuvius*, and other places.

But when it ſo happens that in vaſt caverns the vapours and thicker matter take fire all at once, the air in ſuch a motion cannot rarify and diſperſe, but it muſt give a ſudden conculſion to the upper part of the caverns, and make all the ground above it to tremble, and cauſe an earthquake; and the deeper the mine lies, and the larger the quantity of matter is, which takes fire at one time, the more violent and extenſive is the earthquake.

But if the cavern happens to be near the ſurface of the earth, there are many times eruptions of fire that conſume the bowels of it, ſo that the ground ſinks in; and where the opening is wide enough, trees and horſes are ſwallow'd up in it, as it happened in *Jamaica* in the year 1692.

And this is not bare conjecture, but is confirmed by experience, for the great eruptions of the famous burning mountains are always attended with an earthquake in the neighbourhood, as they in *Naples* and the places thereabouts, have experienced.

EA'RTHY [eajꝛ̃iȝ, *Sax.*] conſiſting or made of earth, of the nature of earth.

EARTHY *Triplicity* [with *Aſtrol.*] the ſigns *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn*.

EA'RTHLY [eajꝛ̃lic, *Sax.*] of or pertaining to the earth.

EA'RWIG [eajƿiȝȝa, *Sax.*] an inſect.

EASE [*aiſe*, F. ɛ̃aꝺ eaſy, *Sax.* of *otium*, L. Menag.] reſt, freedom from pain, &c. labour of body or trouble of mind.

To EASE [of *aiſe*, F.] to give or cauſe eaſe or reſt; alſo to ſlacken or let looſe.

To EASE *the Helm* [*Sea* Phraſe] is to let the ſhip beat to fall to the leeward.

To EASE *a Ship*, is to ſlacken the ſhrowds when they are too ſtiff.

EASE *the Bow-line* } [*Sea* Terms] ſignify let them be
EASE *the Sheet* } more ſlack.

EA'SEL [with *Painters*] a wooden frame on which they place their cloth to be painted.

EASEL PIECES [with *Painters*] are ſuch ſmall pieces either portraits or landskips, as are painted on the painter's eaſel (which is a frame on which the ſtrained canvaſs is placed) ſo called in diſtinction from thoſe larger pictures that are drawn on the walls or cielings of rooms, *&c.*

EASEMENT [of *aiſe*, F.] an eaſing; alſo a refreſhment.

EASEMENT [in *Law*] a ſervice which one neighbour has of another by charter or preſcription, without profit, as a ſink, a paſſage thro' his ground or the like.

EASEMENT [*aiſement*, F.] a privy or houſe of office.

EA'SINESS [of *aiſe*, F. eaſe, and the term *neſs*] facility; alſo ſoft or mild quality or temper.

EAST [eaſt, *Sax.*] that quarter of the earth where the ſun riſes.

EA'STER [Eaſter, of Eaſtre or Oſtre, *Sax.* a god worſhipped by the *Saxons*, and in honour of whom ſacrifices were offered about that time of the year] among chriſtians it is a ſolemn feſtival appointed to be obſerved in commemoration of the death and ſufferings of our Lord and Saviour Chriſt.

EASTER *Offerings*, money paid to the pariſh prieſt at *Eaſter*.

EA'STERLINGS, people who liv'd eaſterly of *England*, eſpecially merchants of the *Hans* towns of *Germany*, whence *Eaſterling* money, that which we commonly call *Sterling* or current money, from a certain coin K. *Richard* I. cauſed to be ſtamped in thoſe parts, and which was in great eſteem for its purity.

EA'SY [of *aiſe*, F.] at eaſe, contented; alſo ready, mild, *&c.*

To EAT [of eatan, æten, *Sax.*] to feed.

An EAT-BEE, a ſmall inſect that feeds on bees.

EA'TABLE [of eatan, *Sax.* to eat, and *able*] that may be eaten.

EAVES [*eaux*, F. or of ea, *Sax.* water] the edges of the tiling of an houſe.

EAVES [with *Architects*] a flat, ſquare member of a cornice.

EAVES *Dropper*, one who clandeſtinely liſtens under the eaves, at the windows, doors, *&c.* of a houſe, to hear the private affairs of a family, in order to cauſe animoſities among neighbours; a tale-bearer, a pick-thank.

EAVES *Catch* [in *Architecture*] a thick, feather-edg'd board, nailed round the edge of a houſe, for the lowermoſt tiles, ſlates, *&c.* to reſt upon.

EBB [ebba, *Sax.* ebbe, *Dan.*] the going out of the tide, which is diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral degrees, as *quarter Ebb*, *half Ebb*, *three quarters Ebb*, and *low* or *dead water*.

EBB [in a *figurative Senſe*] is uſed to ſignify the loweſt pitch of fortune or condition in the world.

To EBB [ebber, *Dan.*] to flow back as the ſea does.

EBDOMA'RIUS [of ἑβδομας, Gr.] a week's man, an officer in cathedral churches, appointed to oversee the performance of divine ſervice for his week.

E'BEN-*Tree*, an *Indian* tree that has neither leaves nor fruit.

E'BENUS [הבנים, *Heb.*] the eben-tree, an *Indian* and *Æthiopian* tree that bears neither leaves nor fruit; the wood of which (call'd Ebony) is as black as jet, and very hard, and ſo heavy, that the leaſt ſlip of it will ſink in water.

EBEREMO'TH } [ebene-moꝑ, *Sax.*] downright
EBEREMU'RDER } murder.

EBI'ONITES [ſo called of one *Ebion* their ring-leader] hereticks who deny'd the divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the goſpels, but that of St. *Mark*.

EBI'SCUS, the herb Marſh-mallows.

E'BONIST [*ebeniſte*, F.] a worker in Ebony wood.

E'BONY [*Ebene*, F. of *Hebenum*, L. of הבנים, *Heb.*] a ſort of black wood of the Ebony-tree.

EBRI'ETY [*ebrietas*, L.] drunkenneſs.

EBRIO'SITY [*ebrioſitas*, L.] drunkenneſs.

To EBU'LLIATE [*ebulliare*, L.] to bubble out.

EBU'LLIENCY, an ebullition, a boiling or bubbling up.

EBULLI'TION, any inward violent motion of the parts of a fluid, cauſed by the ſtruggling of particles of different qualities, F. of *L.*

EBULLI'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the great ſtruggling or effervescence, which ariſes from the mixture of an acid and alkalizate liquor.

E'BULUM } [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Wall-wort, Dane-
E'BULUS } wort or Dwarf-elder, *L.*

E'BUR, ivory, *L.*

EBU'RNEAN [*eburneus*, L.] of ivory.

EBRI'LLADE [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a check of a bridle, which is given to the horſe by a jerk of one rein, when he refuſes to turn, F.

ECARTELE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies quarterly, F.

ECAVESSA'DE [with *Horſemen*] ſignifies a jerk of the caveſſon, F.

E'CBASIS [ἔκβασις, Gr.] a going out, an event.

ECBASIS [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, called *Digreſſion*.

ECBOLI'A } [of ἐκβάλλω to caſt out, *Gr.*] medicines
ECBOLI'NA } that facilitate delivery to women in
ECBOLA'DES } hard labour; alſo thoſe that cauſe abortion, *L.*

ECCATHA'RTICKS [ἐκκαθαρτικὰ, of ἐκκαθαίρω to purge out, *Gr.*] purging medicines.

ECCACHI'SMA, a bath of hot water, in which the patient ſits.

ECCE'NTRICK } [ἐκκεντρικὸς, Gr.] that has not the
ECCE'NTRICAL } ſame centre.

ECCENTRICK *Circles* [with *Aſtronomers*] are ſuch circles that have not the ſame centre, of which kind ſeveral orbits were invented by the ancients to ſolve the appearances of the heavenly bodies.

ECCENTRICK *Equation* [in the *Old Aſtronomy*] is the ſame with the *Proſthaphæreſis*, and is equal to the difference of the ſun's or planet's real or apparent places, counted on an arch of the ecliptick.

ECCENTRI'CITY [of ἐκ and κέντρον, Gr.] the diſtance of the centres of eccentrick circles from one another.

ECCENTRI'CITY [in the *Ptolemaick Aſtronomy*] is that part of the *Linea apſidum*, which lies between the centre of the earth, and the eccentrick, *i. e.* that circle which the ſun is ſuppoſed to move in about our earth, and which hath not the earth exactly for its centre.

ECCENTRICITY *Simple* or *Single* [in the *New Elliptical Aſtronomy*] is the diſtance between the centre of the *Ellipſis* and the *Focus*, or between the ſun and the centre of the eccentrick.

ECCENTRICITY *Double*, is the diſtance betweeen the *Foci* or naval points in the *Ellipſis*, and is equal to twice the ſingle electricity.

ECCENTRICK *Equation* [in the *Old Aſtronomy*] is an angle made by a line drawn from the centre of the earth, and another drawn from the centre of the *Eccentrick*, to the body or place of any planet.

ECCENTRICK *Place of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is that very point of the orbit where the circle of inclination coming from the place of a planet in his orbit, falls with right angles.

E'CCHO, ſee *Echo*.

ECCHY'MOMA [ἐκχύμωμα, Gr.] a chymical extract.

ECCHY'MOMA } [ἐκχύμωσις, of ἐκ and χυμοὶ juices,
ECCHY'MOSIS } *Gr.*] an appearance of marks or ſpots in the skin, proceeding from extravaſated blood.

ECCLE'SIA [ἐκκλησία, Gr.] a church or aſſembly of people met together to worſhip God; alſo the place ſet apart for that uſe.

ECCLE'SIÆ *ſculptura* [in ſome *Old Records*] ſignified a ſculpture or image of a church made of metal, and kept as ſacred as a relique, *L.*

ECCLE'SIARCH [*Eccleſiarcha*, L. Ἐκκλησιαρχὴς, *Gr.*] the ruler or head of a church.

ECCLESIA'STICAL [Ἐκκλησιαστὴς, Gr. *i. e.* the preacher] the title of one of the books in holy ſcripture, written by *Solomon*.

ECCLESIA'STICAL [*Eccleſiaſticus*, L. ἐκκλησιαστικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the church.

ECCLESIA'STICALLY [*Eccleſiaſtiquement*, F.] according to the manner of the church.

An ECCLESIA'STICK, a church-man, or clergy-man.

ECCLESIA'STICUS, an apocryphal ſcripture, written by *Jeſus* the ſon of *Sirach*.

E'CCO [in *Muſick Books*] the repetition of ſome part of a ſong or tune in a very low or ſoft manner, in imitation of a real or natural eccho.

ECCOPE' [ἐκκοπὴ of ἐκκόπτω, to cut off, *Gr.*] a cutting off.

ECCOPE [with *Surgeons*] a cutting off any member or part of the body.

ECCOPRO'TICKS [*eccoprotica*, L. ἐκκοπρωτικὰ; *Gr.*] medicines of a lenitive or aſſwaging quality.

ECCRIMOCRI'TICKS [*Eccrimocritica*, L.] ſigns for making

making a judgment of diſtempers, from particular excretions or diſcharges of humours.

E'CRISIS ["Εκρισις, Gr.] a ſecretion of the excrements in an animal body.

E'CDICUS ["Εκδικος, Gr.] an attorney or proctor of a corporation; a recorder, *Civil Law.*

ECHAPE' [with *Horſemen*] a horſe gotten between a ſtallion and a mare of a different breed, and different countries, F.

ECHARPE' [in *Gunnery*] as to *batter en echarpe*, ſignifies to batter obliquely or ſideways, F.

ECHI'DNION [with *Botaniſts*] the herb vipers-graſs, *L.*

To E'CHE, to encreaſe, add or help out.

ECHI'NATE *Seeds* [with *Botaniſts*] are ſuch ſeeds of plants as are prickly and rough.

ECHINA'TUS [with *Botaniſts*] prickly, as when the ſeed veſſel is ſet round with prickles, like a hedge-hog, as the ſeeds of a ſort of medica are, which are therefore by ſeeds-men called hedge-hogs.

ECHINA'TUM [with *Botaniſts*] prickly trefoil, that is, the trefoil with prickly ſeed, *L.*

ECHINOMELOCA'CIAS [with *Botaniſts*] the *Indian* plant called *Melocarducus*, L.

ECHINOPHTHALMI'A [of 'Εχίνος a ſea hedge-hog, and ὀφθαλμία a diſeaſe in the eyes] an imperfection of the eyes, when the eye-lids are ſet with hairs, as the *Echinus* is with prickles.

ECHI'NUS, an hedge-hog or urchin, L.

ECHINUS [in *Botany*] the prickly head or cover of the ſeed, on the top of any plant, ſo called of its likeneſs to a hedge-hog.

ECHI'NUS [in *Architecture*] a member or ornament taking its name from the roughneſs of its carving, reſembling the prickly rind of a cheſnut] firſt placed on the top of the *Ionick* capital; but now uſed in cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian* and *Compoſit* Orders, conſiſting of anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs, carved. The ſame that the *Engliſh* call quarter round, the *French* ove, and the *Italians* ovolo.

E'CHION } [with *Botaniſts*] the plant called viper's
ECHIUM } bugloſs, viper's-herb or wild borage, *L.*

ECHIQUETTE' [in *Heraldry*] checky, which ſee, *L.*

E'CHITES [of Ἔχις, a viper, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone, of a darkiſh green colour, ſomewhat reſembling a viper; alſo an herb, a kind of clivers.

ECHO ['Ηχώ, *Gr.* i. e. the reſounding of the voice.]

ECHO [with *Architects*] is applied to certain kinds of vaults and arches moſt commonly of elliptical or parabolical figures, uſed to redouble ſounds, and produce *artificial echoes.*

Single ECHO, is that which returns the voice but once.

Tonical ECHO, an echo which will not return the voice, but when modulated into ſome peculiar muſical note.

Polyſyllabical ECHO, an echo that returns many ſyllables, words and ſentences.

ECHO, a nymph (according to the poets) who was never ſeen by any eye, whom *Pan* the god of ſhepherds fell in love with, and who (as *Ovid* feigns) pined away with grief, by reaſon that *Narciſſus*, with whom ſhe was deeply in love, contemned her; and was afterwards turned into a flower, retaining nothing, except only her voice.

Manifold ECHO } an *Echo* which returns ſyllables
Tautological ECHO } and words, the ſame oftentimes repeated.

E'CHO [in *Poetry*] a kind of compoſition wherein the laſt words or ſyllables of each verſe contain ſome meaning, which being repeated apart, anſwers to ſome queſtion or other matter contained in the verſe, as in *Legendo Cicerone* ——*one ivit, Aſt.*

ECHO'ICUS *Verſus*, a verſe which returns the laſt ſyllable like an echo, as *grata malis lis*, L.

ECHO'METRE [of 'Ηχώ ſound, and μέτρον, meaſure] a ſcale or rule divided on it, which ſerves to meaſure the duration or length of ſounds, and to find their intervals and ratio's.

ECHUS [in *Muſick Books*] the ſame as *echo.*

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT, a making clear, an explanation or unfolding, F.

ECLE'GMA } [ἐκλείγμα of ἐκ and λείχω, *Gr.* to lick]
ECLI'GMA } a tincture or lohock, a kind of medicine to be licked or ſucked in; being a liquid compoſition, thicker than a ſyrup, but thinner than an electuary, *L.*

ECLI'PSE [*Eclipſis*, L. ἔκλειψις of ἐκλείπειν, Gr. to fail] a failing of light in the ſun or moon, *F.*

Central ECLI'PSE *of the Moon* [with *Aſtronomers*] is when not only the intire body of the moon is covered by the ſhadow; but alſo the center of the moon paſſes through the centre of that circle, which is made by a plane cutting the cone of the earth's ſhadow at right angles, with the axis, or with that line, which joins the centres of the ſun and the earth.

A Partial ECLIPSE, is when either of thoſe noble lights, the ſun or moon, are darkned only in part.

Total ECLIPSE, is when they are eclipſed or darkned wholly; although the eclipſe of the ſun is not properly univerſal, but is varied ſo as to be either greater or leſſer, according to the diverſity of the climate.

Lunar ECLIPSE, is the taking of the ſun's light from the moon, occaſioned by the interpoſition of the body of the earth between the moon and the ſun.

Solar ECLIPSE, is when it happens, that we are depriv'd of light by the interpoſition or coming in of the moon's body between it and our ſight.

To ECLI'PSE [*eclipticare*, L. *eclipſer*, Fr.] to darken, to obſcure.

ECLI'PSIS [with *Phyſicians*] a failing of the ſpirits, a fainting or ſwooning away, a qualm, *L.*

ECLIPSIS [ἔκλειψις, Gr.] a figure in grammar when a word is wanting in a ſentence.

ECLI'PTICK [*Eclipticus*, L. Ἐκλειπτικὸς, of ἐκλείπω, Gr. to leave] a great circle of the ſphere ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the *Zodiack*, and ſo called becauſe the eclipſes of the ſun and moon always happen under it. For the ſun in his yearly courſe never departs from this line, as all the other planets do more or leſs.

The ECLIPTICK [in the *New Aſtronomy*] is that path or way amidſt the fixt ſtars, that the earth appears to deſcribe to an eye, ſuppoſed to be placed in the ſun, as in its yearly motion it runs round the ſun from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, and if this circle be divided into 12 equal parts, they will be the 12 ſigns, each of which is diſtinguiſhed by ſome conſtellation or cluſter of ſtars.

ECLOGA'RIUS, a learned man, who has made abundance of extracts from authors.

E'CLOGUE [*Ecloga*, L. ἐκλογὴ, *Gr. i. e.* a choice piece] a kind of paſtoral compoſition, wherein ſhepherds are introduced converſing together.

E'CLYSIS [ἐκλύσις, Gr.] a looſing, releaſing, diſſolving.

ECLYSIS [with *Phyſicians*] is when the ſtrength of the patient is a little decayed, proceeding from a want of ſufficient warmth and ſpirits in bodies.

ECOUTE' [with *Horſemen*] liſtening, a pace or motion. A horſe is ſaid to be *ecoute*, when he rides well upon the hand and heels, compactly put upon his haunches, and hears and liſtens to the heels or ſpurs, and continues duly balanced, between the heels without throwing to either ſide, F.

ECPHA'SIS ['Εκφάσις, Gr.] a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing.

ECPHO'NEMA ['Εκφώνημα, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, a breaking out of the voice, with ſome interjectional particle.

ECPHO'NESIS ['Εκφώνησις, Gr.] an exclamation.

ECPHONESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure by which the orator expreſſes the vehement tranſport of his own mind, and excites the affections of thoſe to whom he ſpeaks.

ECPHO'RA [with *Architects*] the line or diſtance between the extremity of a member or moulding, and the naked of a column or other part it projects from.

ECPHRA'CTICKS ['Εκφρακτικὰ of 'εκφράσσω, Gr. to open] medicines proper for opening obſtructions and ſtoppages.

E'CPHRAXIS ['Εκφραξις, Gr.] a removing or taking away of obſtructions.

ECPHY'SESIS ['Εκφύσησις, Gr.] a breathing thick, or fetching the breath thick.

ECPHYSE'SIS [with *Surgeons*] any proceſs or knob that is joined with, or adheres to a bone.

ECPHY'SIS ['Εκφυσις of ἐκφύω, to grow out, Gr.] a riſing or ſpringing up; a budding or ſprouting forth.

ECPHYSIS [in *Anatomy*] that part where the guts take riſe from the lower orifice of the ſtomach or pylorus.

ECPI'ESMA ['Εκπίεσμα, Gr.] a juice preſſed out, or the remaining dregs of any thing that is ſqueezed.

ECPIESMA [in *Surgery*] a fracture of the ſcull, wherein the broken parts preſs upon the meninges or ſkin of the brain.

ECPI'ESMUS [ἐκπιεσμὸς, Gr.] a ſtraining, wringing or ſqueezing out, *L.*

ECPIESMUS [with *Oculiſts*] a very great protuberance or bunching out of the eyes.

E'CPLEXIS ['Εκπληξις, Gr.] aſtoniſhment, conſterna-

tion, great fright; a diſtraction of mind proceeding from ſome outward diſturbance.

ECPNEUMA'TOSIS [Ἐκπνευμάτωσις, Gr.] the faculty of breathing out.

ECPNOE [Ἔκπνοη, of ἐκ and πνέω, Gr. to breathe] a difficulty of breathing.

E'CPTOMA [Ἔκπτωμα, Gr.] a being out of joynt as the bones.

E'CPTOSIS [ἔκπτωσις, of ἐκ and πίπτω to fall, *Gr.*] a falling or ſlipping down

ECPY'CTICA [Ἐκπυκτικὰ, Gr.] medicines of a thickening quality.

ECPY'ESMA [Ἐκπύησμα, Gr.] the ſame as *Empyeſma*.

ECRI'THMUS [of ἐξ and ἀριθμὸς, *Gr.* number] a pulſe that obſerves no method or order.

ECSA'RCOMA [Ἐκσάρκωμα, of ἐκ from, and σὰρξ, fleſh, Gr.] the growing of fleſh in any part.

E'CSTACY } [ἔκστασις, Gr.] properly ſignifies the remo-
E'XTACY } val of a thing from the ſtate in which it was to another; a ſwoon or tranſport of mind, *L.*

ECSTA'TICAL } [Ἐκστατικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to
ECSTA'TICK } extaſy.

ECTA'SIS [Ἔκτασις, Gr.] an extenſion or ſtretching out.

ECTASIS [with *Grammarians*] a figure whereby a ſhort ſyllable is extended or made long.

ECTHLI'MMA [Ἐκθλίμμα, Gr.] an ulceration that proceeds from a violent preſſure on the ſurface of the skin

EC'THLIPSIS [Ἔκθλιψις, Gr.] a preſſing, ſqueezing or daſhing out.

ECTHLY'PSII [with *Grammarians*] the cutting off a vowel or conſonant, eſpecially the letter (*m*) in *Latin* or *Greek* verſe, at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, or (*b*) as *dic incido* for *dicum incido*, βάλομι ἰὼ for βάλομαι ἰὼ.

ECTHY'MATA [ἐκθύματα, Gr.] certain pimples or breakings out in the skin; as the ſmall pox, meaſles, *&c.*

ECTHY'MOSIS [ἐκθύμωσις, Gr.] a diſturbance and ſwelling of the blood; alſo ſprightlineſs or chearfulneſs of mind.

ECTILLO'TICA [ἐκτιλλότικα, Gr.] medicines which conſume callous parts and proud fleſh, pull out hairs, *&c.*

ECTOME [ἐκτομὴ, Gr.] the cutting off any thing, limb or part of the body.

ECTRAPELOGA'STROS [ἐκτραχηλογάστρος of ἐκτραχηλῶ monſtrous and γαστὴρ, *Gr.* the belly] one who has a monſtrous prominent belly.

ECTRO'PIUM [ἐκτρόπιον of ἐκτρέπω, *Gr.* to turn down] a diſeaſe of the eyes conſiſting in a ſort of inverſion of the lower eye-lid, that hinders it from covering that part of the eye.

E'CTROSIS [ἔκτρωσις of ἐκτιτρώσκω, *Gr.* to render abortive] an abortion.

E'CTYPE [ἔκτυπον, Gr.] an image or picture made according to the pattern; a copy taken from the original.

ECZE'MATA [ἐκζέματα, Gr.] fiery, red and burning pimples, which are painful, but do not run with matter, *L.*

ECU'RIE, a covert place for the lodging or houſing of horſes, *F.*

ECU'SSON [in *Heraldry*] a little or an inefcutcheon, *L.*

EDA'CIOUSNESS, great eating.

EDA'CIOUS [*edax*, L.] given to eat much, ravenous.

EDA'CITY [*edacitas*, L.] much or greedy eating.

E'DDISH [Ɛ́ðiſc, *Sax.*] the latter paſture or graſs which comes after mowing or reaping.

E'DDY [of eᵭ again, and ea, *Sax.* water] is the running back of the water at any place, contrary to the tide or ſtream, and ſo falling back into the tide or current again; occaſioned by ſome head land, or point jutting out.

EDDY *Tide*, the ſame as eddy; a turning round in a ſtream.

EDDY *Water* [*Sea* Term] is that water that falls back as it were on the rudder of a ſhip under ſail; the dead water.

EDDY *Wind* [*Sea* Term] is a wind check'd by the ſail, by a mountain, reach, or any other thing that makes it recoil or turn back again.

E'DEN [עֵדֶן, *Heb.* the garden of *Eden*, *i. e.* the garden of pleaſure] this terreſtrial paradiſe miniſters perpetual buſineſs to all interpreters of *Geneſis*. *Elias Tisbites* was ſo bold as to ſay the garden of pleaſure was ſtill in being, and that doubtleſs many went thither, and the paſſage lay open, but that being charmed with the beauties and contentments of the place, they never returned. *Pſellus* ſays the *Chaldean* paradiſe was nothing elſe but a choir of virtues, the four rivers ſignifying the four cardinal virtues. Some place it in the air under the circle of the moon, and tell us the four rivers fall down from thence, and runing all under the ocean, riſe up in thoſe places, where they are now found. Some place it in *Meſopotamia*, and others elſewhere, and conceive the four rivers to be *Tigris*, *Euphrates*, *Nilus* and *Ganges*, but neither geographers nor travellers could ever yet find it out.

EDE'NTATED [*edentatus*, L.] made or become toothleſs.

E'DER [Ɛ́ðeꝛ, *Sax*] an hedge.

EDER-BRECHE [Ɛ́ðeꝛ-bꝛeche, *Sax.*] the treſpaſs of hedge-breaking.

EDGE [Ɛ́ᵹ, *Sax. acies*, L.] the ſharp cutting part of any weapon.

To EDGE, to make an edge or border to any thing.

To EDGE *in with a Ship* [*Sea* Term] is ſaid of a chaſe that is making up to it.

E'DGLESS [Ɛ́ᵹlæ̀ſ, *Sax.*] without an edge.

E'DIBLENESS [of *edibilis* and *neſs*] capableneſs of being eaten.

E'DIBLE [*edibilis*, L.] eatable, that may be eaten, good to eat.

E'DICT [*edictum*, L.] a proclamation, a publick ordinance or decree; alſo a letter of command from a prince or ſtate.

EDIFICA'TION, an edifying, building up or improving in faith; alſo inſtruction.

E'DIFICE [*ædificium*, L.] a building or houſe.

To E'DIFY [*edifier*, F. of *ædificare*, L.] to build up in faith, to inſtruct, to improve in godlineſs, good manners, *&c.*

E'DILE [among the *Romans*] an officer appointed to overſee the buildings publick and private.

EDI'TION, a ſetting forth or publiſhing; alſo the printing, publication or putting forth a book.

E'DITOR, the publiſher of a book, *&c.* L.

To E'DUCATE [*educare*, L.] to bring or train up, to inſtruct.

EDUCA'TION, inſtruction, nurture, the bringing up and breeding of children and youth.

EDULCORA'TION, the waſhing of things that are calcined or burnt to powder from their ſalts to make them ſweet, *L.*

EDULCORATION [with *Apothecaries*] the ſweetening medicinal compoſitions with ſugar, honey and ſyrups, *L.*

EEL [Ɛ́l, *Sax.*] a fiſh well known.

EEL *back'd* [ſpoken of *Horſes*] ſuch as have black liſts along their backs.

EEL-FARES } [*Old Stat.*] a fry or brood of eels.
EEL-VARES }

EEL-POUT, a young eel.

E'FFABLE [*effabilis*, L.] that may be expreſſed or uttered.

E'FFABLENESS [*effabilis*, L. and *neſs*] capableneſs of being ſpoken.

To EFFA'CE [*effacer*, F.] to deface, to raze out, to deſtroy.

EFFARE' } [in *Heraldry*] a beaſt reared on its hinder-
EFFRAYE' } legs, as tho' it were frighted or irritated, F.

To EFFE'CT [*effectum*, L. *effecter*, F.] to perform, to bring to paſs, to put in execution.

EFFECT [*effectum*, L.] any thing made, procured or brought to paſs; alſo intent, deſign, performance, ſucceſs; alſo the conſequence, end, iſſue; alſo the chief point of a matter.

EFFE'CT [*Hieroglyphically*] to repreſent an evil effect out of a good cauſe well deſigned, the *Egyptians* uſed to put a bird called *Ibis*, and a baſilisk together; becauſe they were of opinion, that a baſilisk often proceeded from the egg of an *Ibis*. And therefore they were wont to break all thoſe eggs, wherever they found them, leſt they ſhould encreaſe the number of thoſe venomous ſerpents.

EFFE'CTS, the goods of a merchant, tradeſman, *&c.*

EFFECTS *of the Hand* [in *Horſemanſhip*] are the aids or motions of the hand, which ſerve to conduct the horſe, which are 4, *i. e.* four ways of uſing the bridle, *viz.* to puſh a horſe forwards, or give him head, or hold him in, and to turn the hand either to the right or left.

EFFE'CTIONS [with *Geometricians*] ſometimes ſignifies conſtructions or the forming of propoſitions; and ſometimes the problems or practices; which when they may be deduced from or founded on ſome geometrical propoſitions are called the *Geometrical Effections* thereto pertaining.

EFFE'CTIVE [*effectivus*, L.] bringing to effect, real, F.

EFFE'CTIVENESS [of *effectivus*, L. and *ness*] effective quality.

EFFE'CTLESS, of no effect.

EFFE'CTOR, the author, contriver or performer of a thing, L.

EFFE'CTRIX, she that effects or does a thing, *L.*

EFFE'CTUAL [*effectualis*, L.] which necessarily produces its effect; forcible, powerful.

EFFE'CTUALNESS [of *effectualis*, L. and *ness*] efficiency, the being thoroughly accomplished.

To EFFE'CTUATE, to accomplish, to do a thing thoroughly.

EFFE'MINACY } [*effœminatio* of *fœmina*, L. a
EFFE'MINATENESS } woman] a womanish softness, tenderness, niceness, *&c.*

EFFE'MINATE [*effœminatus*, L.] womanlike, tender, delicate, nice.

To EFFEMINATE [*effœminatum*, L.] to make or render womanish or wanton; to soften by voluptuousness.

EFFERA'TION, a making wild, L.

EFFERVE'SCENCE } [*efferveſcentia*, L.] a boiling over,
EFFERVE'SCENCY } a growing very hot; also a sudden transport of anger or rage.

EFFERVESCENCE } [with *Physicians*] an inward mo-
EFFERVESCENCY } tion of particles of different natures and qualities tending to sudden destruction.

EFFERVESCENCE [with *Chymists*] a greater degree of motion and struggling of the small parts of a liquor, than is meant by fermentation, so that it implies a violent fermentation or bubbling up with some degree of heat, and is usually the term for the effect, of pouring an acid liquor upon an alkalizate one.

EFFERVESCENCE [in *Physicks*] is not applied to any ebullitions or motions produced by fire; but only to those that result from the mixture of bodies of different natures, or at least an agitation of parts resembling an ebullition or boiling produced by fire.

EFFERVE'SCENT [*efferveſcens*, L.] growing very hot, boiling over, *&c.*

EFFICA'CIOUS [*efficax*, L.] that can do or prevail much.

EFFICA'CITY } [*efficacitas*, L.] ability, opera-
EFFICA'CIOUSNESS } tion, force, virtue, strength.
E'FFICACY }

EFFI'CIENCE } [*efficientia*, L.] the power or fa-
EFFI'CIENCY } culty to do a thing.
EFFI'CIENTNESS }

EFFI'CIENT [*efficiens*, L.] producing its effect, accomplishing, causing, bringing to pass.

EFFICIENT *Cause* [in *Logick*] is the cause that immediately produces the effect.

Equivocal EFFICIENT *Cause*, as the sun producing a frog, *&c.*

Moral EFFICIENT *Cause* as the adviser is the cause of a war, a murder, *&c.*

Natural EFFICIENT *Cause*, is that which not only acts without precept in opposition to artificial, but also from within and according to its own inclination, in opposition to violent, as fire acts when it warms.

Physical EFFICIENT *Cause*, as a horse which produces a horse.

Spontaneous EFFICIENT *Cause*, as a dog eating.

Universal EFFICIENT *Cause*, which in various circumstances produces various effects, as *God* and the *sun*.

Univocal EFFICIENT *Cause*, which produces an effect like itself, as a horse begets a horse.

EFFI'CIENTS [in *Arithmetick*] the numbers given for an operation of *multiplication* i. e. *multiplicand* and the *multiplier*.

EFFI'CTION, an expressing or representing, a fashioning, L.

To EFFI'GIATE [*effigiare*, L.] to draw one's picture.

EFFIGIA'TION, a fashioning, *L.*

EFFI'GIES, a portrait, figure or representation of a person to the life, *L.*

E'FFIGY, the stamp or impression of a coin representing the prince's head who caused it to be struck.

EFFLAGITA'TION, an earnest desiring, *L.*

EFFLA'TION, a belching or breaking wind, *L.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE } [of *efflorescere*, L.] a blowing
EFFLORE'SCENCY } out as a flower; a springing greatly; with *Physicians*, the increase of a disease.

E'FFLUENCE } [*effluentia*, L.] an efflux, a blow-
EFFLU'ENTNESS } ing or running out.

EFFLU'VIUMS [*effluvia*, L.] are such small particles as are continually flowing out of almost all mixed bodies; the number of which is vastly great, these are called *Corpuscular Effluvia's*, and in many bodies in the extreme subtilty and fineness of them are transcendently remarkable; as being able for a long time together to produce sensible effects; without any apparent or the least considerable diminution of the bulk or weight of the body which sends them forth.

EFFLU'VIUMS [with *Physicians*] are in an especial manner taken for vapours which pass through the pores or invisible holes of the skin, *L.*

EFFLU'X [*effluxus*, L.] the same as effluence.

EFFLU'XION, a flowing out, the same as *effluxus*, and is most commonly applied to women when they bring forth an imperfect birth.

E'FFORT, a strong endeavour, a great straining, a forcible attempt.

EFFRA'CTOR [*Common Law*] a burglar, a house-breaker, who breaks open doors or walls to steal, L.

EFFRO'NTERY [*effronterie*, F. of *effrons*, L.] impudence, brazen-facedness, faucineſs, boldness.

EFFU'LGENCE [*effulgentia*, L.] a shining out.

EFFU'LGENT [*effulgens*, L.] shining out.

EFFU'LGID [*effulgidus*, L.] bright shining, clear.

To EFFU'ND [*effundere*, L.] to pour out.

EFFU'SED [*effuſus*, L.] poured out.

EFFU'SION, a pouring out, spilling or shedding, L.

EFFU'SION [with *Chymists*] the pouring out a liquor by inclination or stooping the vessel on one side, when the matter or settlings by its weight is fallen to the bottom of it.

EFFU'SIO SA'NGUINIS [*i. e.* shedding of blood, a fine or penalty imposed by the ancient *English* laws for bloodshed and murder, which the king granted to many lords of manours, *L.*

EFFUTI'TIOUS [*effutitius*, L.] that which hath no signification, but only serves to fill up room.

EFT [eveꝛ, *Sax.*] a little venomous creature resembling a lizard in shape.

EFTSOONS [eꝛtꝛona, *Sax.*] ever and anon, often, presently.

E. G. abbreviations of the *Latin* words *exempli gratiâ*, i. e. for example.

EGERMINATION, a budding or springing forth, L.

E'GERS [with *Florists*] spring tulips, or those which blow first.

To EGEST [*egeſtum*, L.] to discharge, thrust or throw out.

EGESTION, an evacuation of the excrements or going to stool; also the discharging of meat digested through the *Pylorus* into the rest of the entrails, L.

EGE'STUOUS } [*egeſtuoſus*, L.] very poor and nee-
EGESTUO'SE } dy.

EGESTUO'SITY [*egeſtuoſitas*, L.] extreme poverty.

An EGG [æg *Sax.* eg, *Dan.*] the *fœtus* or production of fowls, insects, *&c.*

Cow's EGG, a kind of *Bezoar*, frequently found in the stomach of a cow.

To EGG *one on* [egger, *Dan.*] to provoke, stir up, set on or spur forwards.

EGI'STMENTS [in *Law*] cattle taken in to graze, or to be fed at so much per week or month.

E'GLANTINE [*aiglantier*, F. a wild rose] sweet briar, a shrub.

EGO'ITY [of *ego*, L. I.] the being or essence of I or my self.

EGRE'GIOUS [*egregius*, L. *i. e.* chosen out of the flock] choice, excellent, rare, singular; also notorious or manifest.

EGRE'GIOUSNESS, choiceness, rareness, remarkableness.

E'GRESS } [*egreſſus* and *egreſſio*, L.] a going forth,
EGRE'SSION } as *to have egress and regress*

EGRE'SSIO [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, when the same sound or words is twice repeated in several or in the same sentence, in an inverted order; as,

Nec ſine ſole ſuo lux, nec ſine luce ſuâ ſol.

E'GRET, a fowl with red legs of the heron kind.

E'GRITUDE [*egritudo*, L.] sickness.

E'GUISCE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Eguiſce*, is a croſs that is like two angles at the ends cut off, so as to terminate in points, yet not like the *Croſs Fitchée*; see *Aiguiſce*.

EGY'PTIAN, a native or inhabitant of *Egypt*; also a gypsy.

EGY'PTIAN *Thorn*, a shrub the same as *Acacia*.

EGY'PTIANS [in *our Statutes*] a counterfeit kind of rogues, and their doxies or whores, being *English* or *Welsh* people, who disguise themselves in odd and uncouth habits

smearing

ſmearing their faces and bodies, and framing to themſelves an unknown canting language, wander up and down the country; and under the pretence of telling fortunes and curing diſeaſes, &c. abuſe the ignorant common people, tricking them of their money, and live by that together, with filching, pilfering, ſtealing, &c.

EI'A [eia, *Sax.*] an iſland, eit or ait.

EJACULA'TION [a caſting forth or darting afar off] a ſhort prayer poured forth from the bottom of the heart, with fervent devotion, L.

EJACULA'TION [in *Phyſick*] the act of emitting the *ſemen*.

EJA'CULATORY [*ejaculatorius*, L.] ejaculative or pertaining to ejaculation.

EJACULATORY *Veſſels* [*Anatomy*] certain veſſels which ſerve to diſcharge the *ſemen* in the act of copulation.

To EJE'CT [*ejectum*, ſup. of *ejicere*, L.] to caſt or throw out.

EJE'CTA [*Old Records*] a woman raviſhed or deflowered; or caſt forth from the virtuous.

EJECTA'TION, a caſting or throwing out, *L.*

EJE'CTION, a caſting or throwing out, L.

EJECTION [in a *Medicinal* Senſe] the ſame as egeſtion or the diſcharging digeſted meat into the entrails.

EJECTIO'NE *cuſtodiæ* [in *Law*] a writ lying properly againſt one that caſts a guardian out from any lands, whilſt the heir is under age, L.

EJECTIONE *firmæ* [in *Law*] a writ which lies for the leſſee for a term of years, who is caſt out before his term is expired, either by the leſſor or a ſtranger, L.

EJECTI'TIOUS [*ejectitius*, L.] caſt out.

EJECTUM [*Old Rec.*] jetſon or wreck of goods thrown out of a ſhip.

EIGHT [eihꝛ, *Sax.*] a little iſland in a river.

EIGHT [eahꝛa, *Sax. huit*, F. *octo*, L. of ὀκτω, Gr.] VIII. 8.

EIGHTEEN [eahꝛatyne, *Sax.*] XVIII. 18.

EIGHTH [eahꝛoþ, *Sax.*] VIIIth. 8th.

EI'GHTY [eaꝛatiȝ, *Sax.*] LXXX. 80.

EIGHTFOIL [in *Heraldry*] graſs bearing 8 leaves.

EI'GNE [Fr. *Law*] the eldeſt or firſt born.

EIGNE'CIA, [Fr. *Law*] eldership.

EI'RENARCHY ['Ειρηναρχία of ἰρήνη peace, and ἀρχὴ dominion] a peaceable government.

EI'SPNOE ['Εισπνοὴ of 'ἰσπνέω, Gr. to breathe in] reſpiration the oppoſite to *expnoe*.

ELAMI' [in *Muſick*] the ſixth aſcending note of each ſeptenary in the ſcale.

EI'THER [æȝþeꝛ, *Sax.*] or, alſo, any one.

EJULA'TION, a yelling, a howling, a wailing, L.

EJULA'TOR, a certain wild beaſt called a crier, which makes a noiſe like the crying of a young child.

EJURA'TION, a renouncing or reſignation, L.

EKE [eac, *Sax.* ok, *Dan.*] alſo, likewiſe, beſides.

To EKE [prob. of æcan, which *Junius* derives of ἄυξειν, Gr.] to make larger, by adding another piece.

ELA [prob. of *Elevo*, L. lift up] the higheſt note in the ſcale of muſick.

To ELA'BORATE [*elaboratum*, L.] to take pains, to work exquiſitely.

ELA'BORATE [*elaboratus*, L.] done with pains and exactneſs; wrought and compoſed perfectly and curiouſly.

ELABORA'TION, the working or performing any thing with pains and exactneſs, L.

ELA'BORATORY [*elaboratorium*, L.] a laboratory, a chymiſt's work-houſe.

ELÆ'A ['ἐλαία, Gr.] the olive, the fruit, L.

ELÆO'MELI ['ἐλαιόμελι, Gr.] a kind of fat gum that drops from olive-trees, L.

ELÆOPHYLLON ['ἐλαιόφυλλον, Gr.] the herb mercury.

ELÆOSA'CCHARUM [of "ἔλαιον, oil, and Σάκχαρον, Gr. ſugar] an oil, whoſe parts are ſeparated by ſugar embodied with ſome drops of diſtilled oil, to render it more eaſy to be ſwallowed, L.

ELA'NGUID [*elanguidus*, L.] faint, weak.

ELAPHABO'LIMUM [with *Botaniſts*] wild or mountain parſley.

ELAPHEBO'LIUM ['ἐλαφηβόλιον, Gr. ſo called from the ſacrifices then offered to the goddeſs *Diana*, ſtiled 'ἐλαφηβόλος, *i. e.* ſtag-ſhooter] a month of the *Grecians* anſwering to our *February*, L.

ELAPHOBO'SCON ['ἐλαφοβόσκον, Gr.] the plant wild parſnip or carrot, L.

ELAPHEBO'LIA [of 'ἐλαφηβόλος, Gr. *i. e.* the huntreſs] feaſts conſecrated to *Diana*, in the month *Elaphebolion* or *February*, wherein a cake made in form of a deer was offered to her. The inſtitution of the feſtival was upon this occaſion. The *Theſſalians* having reduc'd the inhabitants of *Phocis* to the laſt extremity, and the diſdaining to ſubmit to them, *Daiphantus* propoſed that a vaſt pile of combuſtible matter ſhould be erected, upon which they ſhould place their wives, children, and all their riches; and in caſe they were defeated, ſet all on fire together, that nothing might come into the hands of their enemies. The women being ſummoned to a publick aſſembly, this was propos'd to them, at which being met in a full body, they immediately gave their unanimous conſent, applauding *Daiphantus*, and decreeing him a crown for his noble contrivance. They afterwards engaged their enemy with great fury and reſolution, and intirely defeated them.

ELA'PIDATED [*elapidatus*, L.] cleared of ſtones.

To ELA'PSE [*elapſum*, L.] to ſlide away eaſily.

ELAPIDA'TION, a clearing a place from ſtones, *L.*

ELARGI'TION, a free beſtowing, *L.*

ELA'PSION, a ſliding out or away, *L.*

To ELA'QUEATE [*elaqueatum*, L.] to diſintangle, to ſet free from a ſnare.

ELAQUEA'TION, a diſentangling, diſentanglement.

ELASTI'CITY, ELA'STICKNESS [of 'ἐλαστικὸς of ἐλαύνω, Gr.] the elaſticity, the ſpringineſs of bodies, a power to return to its firſt place or condition, as a ſtick that is forcibly bent. This quality is very remarkable in the air, when it is compreſſed, it endeavours with a very great force to recover or reſtore it ſelf to its former ſtate.

ELA'STICK, ELA'STICAL [*elaſticus*, L. 'ἐλαστικὸς, Gr.] that pertains to elaſticity, or that recoils with a kind of ſpring or force.

ELA'STICK *Body*, is one, which being preſſed, yields for a while to the force, yet can afterwards recover its former ſtate by its own natural power.

Perfectly ELA'STICAL, a body is ſaid to be ſo, when with the ſame force as that which preſs'd upon it (though for a while it yielded to the ſtroke) it afterwards recovers its former place. And in this ſenſe, an elaſtick body is diſtinguiſhed from a ſoft body; *i. e.* one that being preſs'd yields to the ſtroke, loſes its former figure, and cannot recover it again.

ELA'STICK *Force* [with *Philoſophers*] is the force of a ſpring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend it ſelf again.

ELA'STICK *Force* [with *Phyſicians*] is underſtood to be the endeavour of elaſtick or ſpringing particles, when compreſs'd or crowded into a little room, to ſpread and roll themſelves out again. And thence they frequently uſe the term to ſignifie ſuch an exploſion of the animal ſpirits, as is frequent in cramps or convulſions.

ELA'TE ['ἐλάτη, Gr.] a kind of fir-tree; alſo a date-tree, *L.*

ELA'TE, ELA'TED [*elatus*, L.] puffed up, tranſported, loſty, proud, haughty.

To ELA'TE [*elatum* of *efferre*, L.] to lift up, to exalt.

ELA'TERISTS, a name which Mr. *Boyle* gives to thoſe perſons, who hold the doctrine of *Elaterium*.

ELATE'RIUM ['Ελατήριον, Gr.] the elaſticity or ſpringy faculty of the air.

ELATERIUM [in *Medicine*] the juice of wild cucumbers made up into a thick conſiſtence; alſo any medicine that purges and looſens the belly.

ELA'TION, a lifting up, haughtineſs, pride, *L.*

ELATI'NE ['ἐλατίνη, Gr.] female fluellin, running buckwheat, an herb, *L.*

ELATI'TES ['ἐλατίτης, Gr.] a kind of blood-ſtone, *L.*

ELATRA'TION, a barking out, *L.*

ELAXA'TION, an unlooſing, *L.*

EL'BOICK [of *Elbow* Elboȝa, *Sax.*] a ſentence or verſe of a rude or ruffling quality, as it were hunching or puſhing with the elbow.

E'LBOW [elboȝa, *Sax.*] a part or joint in the middle of the arm.

ELCESA'ITÆ, a ſect of *Hereticks* in the third century, who rejected all the epiſtles of St. *Paul*, and held that Chriſt had appeared from time to time under divers bodies, that there were 2 Chriſts, the one in heaven, and the other on the earth, and that the holy ſpirit was his ſiſter.

ELADAR, E'LDER [ellaꝛn, *Sax.*] the elder-tree.

ELDERSHIP [ealdoꝛ, *Sax.*] more aged, or further in years.

ELDER *Battalion*, that battalion which was firſt raiſed and

and has the poſt of honour according to its ſtanding.

ELDER *Officers*, thoſe whoſe commiſſions bear the earlieſt date.

ELDERSHIP [of æl̃ep, *Sax.* and ſcip] the dignity of an elder.

ELECAMPA'NE, [*enula campana*, L.] the herb otherwiſe called horſe-heal, good for the lungs.

ELECT [*electus*, L.] choſen, appointed.

ELE'CT [with *Calviniſtical Divines*] the elected ſaints, the faithful, ſuch as are choſen and appointed by God to inherit everlaſting glory.

To ELE'CT [*electum*, ſup. of *eligere*, L.] to chooſe.

ELE'CTION, a choice made of any thing or perſon, whereby it is preferred to ſome other, L.

ELECTION [in *Law*] is when a perſon is left to his own free-will, to take or do either one thing or another which he pleaſes.

ELECTION [in *Theology*] the choice which God of his good pleaſure makes of angels or men for the deſigns of mercy and grace.

ELECTION [in *Pharmacy*] is that part of it, that teaches how to chuſe ſimple medicaments, drugs, *&c.* and to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad.

ELECTIONS [in *Aſtrology*] are certain times or opportunities pitch'd upon, according to aſtrological obſervations, as the moſt fit for the undertaking any particular buſineſs or enterprize.

ELECTION *de Clerk*, a writ granted out of *Chancery*, for the choice of a clerk, appointed to take and draw up ſtatutes merchant.

ELE'CTIVE [*electivus*, L.] that is done by or depends upon election or choice.

ELE'CTOR, a chuſer, *L.*

ELE'CTORS [of the *Empire* of *Germany*] certain princes who have a right to chuſe the emperor, according to the ordinance or decree made for that purpoſe by the emperor *Charles* IV.

ELE'CTORAL, of or pertaining to electors.

ELE'CTORAL *Crown* [in *Heraldry*] the electors of the *Empire* of *Germany* wear a ſcarlet cap turn'd up with ermine, cloſed with a demicircle of gold, all covered with pearls; on the top is a globe with a croſs all of gold.

ELE'CTORATE [*electoratus*] the dignity or territories of an elector in the *Empire* of *Germany*.

ELE'CTORESS [*Electrice*, F.] an elector's wife.

ELE'CTRICA [with *Phyſicians*] drawing medicines, L.

ELE'CTRICK, pertaining to electricity.

ELE'CTRICALNESS [of ἠλέκτρον, Gr. amber] attractive quality.

ELECTRI'CITY [of Ἤλεκτρον, Gr. amber] electric force, is that power or property, whereby amber, jet, ſealing wax, agate and moſt kinds of precious ſtones, attract ſtraws, paper and other light bodies to themſelves.

ELECTRI'FEROUS [*electrifer*, L.] bearing or producing amber.

ELECTUA'RIUM *Theriacum*, a ſort of cordial for weak and conſumptive horſes, L.

ELE'CTUARY [*Electuarium*, L.] a medicinal compoſition made of ſeveral ingredients, with ſyrup or honey, to the conſiſtence of a conſerve.

ELECTUA'RY *of Kermes*, a compoſition made of the grains of kermes, juniper-berries, bay-berries, and other ingredients.

ELEEMOSY'NÆ [*Old Rec.*] poſſeſſions belonging to churches.

ELEEMO'SYNARY [of *eleemoſynarius*, L. of Ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr. alms] of or pertaining to alms; alſo freely given by way of alms.

ELEEMO'SYNARY [*eleemoſynaria*, L.] the place in a monaſtery where the alms were laid up; alſo the office of the almoner.

ELEEMOSYNARIUS, the almoner or officer, who received the eleemoſynary gifts and rents, and diſpoſed of them to charitable and pious uſes, *L.*

E'LEGANTNESS [*elegantia*, L.] elegancy.

E'LEGANCE } [with *Rhetoricians*] is the choice of rich
E'LEGANCY } and happy expreſſions, which alſo ſhew an eaſineſs, which eaſineſs conſiſts in making uſe of natural expreſſions, and avoiding ſuch as ſeem affected, and diſcover the pains the orator was at to find them.

E'LEGANT [*elegans*, L.] eloquent, handſome, neat, fine, ſpruce, gay, curious, delicate.

ELE'GIACK [*elegiacus*, L. of Ἐλεγιακὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to an elegy.

ELEGIACK *Verſe*, a ſort of verſe in *Latin* or *Greek* called pentameter.

ELEGIA'MBICK *Verſe*, a kind of verſe uſed in *Horace*'s poems, called Epodes.

ELEGIO'GRAPHER [*elegiographus*, L. Ἐλεγειογράφος, of ἐλεγεία and γράφω, Gr. to write] a writer of elegies.

ELE'GIT, a writ lying for him, who hath recovered debts or damages in the king's court, againſt one who is not able to ſatisfy. *L.*

E'LEGY [*elegie*, Fr. *elegia*, L. ἐλεγεία, Gr. of ἔλεος commiſeration, and λέγειν to ſay] a kind of poem invented to complain of misfortunes of any kind whatſoever; but eſpecially to mourn the death of friends, or the cruelty of a miſtreſs. In an elegy the paſſions of grief, deſpair, *&c.* ought to predominate; the meaſure ought to be heroick verſe, as the moſt ſolemn. The numbers and ſentiments ſhould be ſoft and ſweet. Point ſhould be intirely diſcarded, as being contrary to paſſion.

ELELISPHA'COS } [ἐλελισφάκος, Gr.] the herb ſage, *L.*
ELELISPHA'CUM }

ELEME'NTARY [*elementarius*, L.] of or pertaining to the elements.

ELEMENTARIES [as ſome *Writers* pretend] a kind of perfect beings which inhabit the elements, and are only known by what they call the philoſophers and ſages, and according to theſe people's notion, the element of fire muſt be inhabited by *Salamanders*, water by *Nymphs* and *Oridians*, earth by *Gnomes* and *Gnomonides*, and the air by *Sylphs* and *Sylphides*.

ELEME'NTARINESS [of *elementarius*, L. *elementaire*, F.] elementary quality.

ELEMENTARY *Principles* [with *Naturaliſts*] are the ſimple particles of a natural or mix'd body, or thoſe very ſmall parts out of which ſuch a body is made up, and into which it may be reſolved.

E'LEMENTS [*elementa*, L.] are various, as follows.

ELEMENTS, are the firſt principles of things, and are reckoned four; Fire, Air, Earth and Water, the ſimpleſt bodies that can be, neither made of one another, or of any thing elſe, but of which all things are made, and into which they are at laſt reſolv'd.

ELEMENT *of Language* [with *Grammarians*] the letters of the alphabet.

ELEMENTS [in *Divinity*] the bread and wine prepared for the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

ELEMENTS, the agreement of the the elements in generation of creatures [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the *Egyptians* by an otter or an oſtrich, becauſe they ſubſiſt in and by two elements.

The four ELEMENTS ſuſpended in the air, were repreſented [*Hieroglyphically*] by *Juno* hang'd up by *Jupiter* in the ſky with weights at her feet.

ELEMENTS, the firſt principles or grounds of any art or ſcience, as *Euclid*'s elements, which contain the principles of geometry.

ELEMENTS [in *Geometry*] a point, line, ſurface, and a ſolid, are termed the firſt elements.

E'LEMI, a pellucid roſin of a whitiſh colour, intermixed with ſome yellowiſh, called *Gum Elemi*, brought from *Ethiopia*, *Arabia Felix*, &c.

ELE'NCHUS [ἔλεγχος, Gr.] a ſophiſtical argument; alſo a confutation; alſo an index in a book.

ELE'NCTICAL [*elencticus*, L. of ἐλεγκτικὸς, of ἐλέγχω, *Gr.* to refute] convictive, that ſerves to convince or confute.

ELEGIBI'LITY } as a *Bull of Eligibility*, a bull granted
E'LIGIBLENESS } by the pope to certain perſons to qualify them to be choſen or inveſted with an office or dignity.

E'LEOT [in *Cyder Countries*] an apple much in eſteem for its excellent uſe.

ELEOSA'CHARUM [of ἔλαιον oil, and *ſaccharum*, L. ſugar] a mixture of oil and ſugar, which is uſed with the diſtilled oils, to make them mix with aqueous fluids for preſent uſe.

E'LEPHANT [*elephas*, L. ἐλέφας, Gr.] the largeſt, ſtrongeſt, and ſaid to be the moſt intelligent of all four-footed beaſts.

An ELEPHANT was [by the *Ancients*] made an emblem of a king, becauſe they were of opinion that he could not bow his knee, and alſo becauſe his long teeth, being accounted his horns, betokened ſovereignty and dominion.

An ELEPHANT [*Hieroglyphically*] by the *Egyptians*, was alſo uſed to denote a wealthy man, who can live of himſelf without being beholden to his neighbours.

Knights of the ELEPHANT, an order of knighthood in *Denmark*.

Knights

Knights DE L'EPI, *i. e.* of the *Ear of Corn*, or of the *Ermine*, an order of knighthood in *Armorica* or *Bretagne* in *France*, eſtabliſh'd by K. *Francis* I.

Knights DE L'ETOILE, or of the *Star*, an order of *French* knighthood; the companions of this order have this motto, *Monſtrant regibus aſtra viam*, *i. e.* the ſtars ſhew the way to kings.

ELEPHA'NTIA } [ἐλεφαντίασις, Gr.] a leproſy
ELEPHANTI'ASIS } which renders the skin rough like that of an elephant, with red ſpots gradually changed into black, and dry parched ſcales and ſcurf.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS *Arabum* [with *Phyſicians*] a ſwelling in the legs and feet, a-kin to the *Varix*, proceeding from phlegmatick and melancholy blood, ſo that the feet reſemble thoſe of an elephant in ſhape and thickneſs.

ELEPHA'NTINE [*elephantinus*, L.] of or pertaining to, or like an elephant.

ELEPHANTI'NI *Libri* [with the *Romans*] the actions of the princes, and the proceedings, acts, &c. of the ſenate, *L.*

To E'LEVATE [*elevatum*, L.] to lift up; to make cheerful or merry, *L.*

ELEVATED [with *Aſtrologers*] a planet is ſaid to be elevated above another planet, when being ſtronger it weakens the influence of the other.

ELEVA'TEDNESS [of *elevatio*, L.] exaltedneſs, a being lift up, &c.

ELEVA'TION [in *Architecture*] a draught or deſcription of the face or principal ſide of a building, called alſo the *Upright* or

ELEVATION, a lifting up, an exalting, *F.* of *L.*

ELEVATION [in *Gunnery*] is the angle which the chace of the piece or axis of the cylinder makes with the plain of the horizon.

ELEVATION [with *Chymiſts*] is the cauſing any matter to riſe in fume or vapours, by means of heat.

ELEVATION [in the *Romiſh Church*] is apply'd to that part of the maſs where the prieſt hoiſts or raiſes the hoſt above his head for the people to adore it.

ELEVATION *of the Pole* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the height or number of degrees, that the pole is raiſed in any latitude, or appears above the horizon.

ELEVATION *of the Pole* [in *Dialling*] is the angle which the upper end of the cock or ſtyle, that caſts the ſhadow on the dial plane, makes with the ſubſtilar line.

ELEVA'TOR, a lifter or raiſer up, *L.*

ELEVA'TORY [in *Anatomy*] thoſe muſcles that ſerve to draw the parts of the body upwards.

ELEVATOR *Labii Inferioris* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle ariſing from the ſecond bone of the under jaw, and with its partner deſcending directly to their implantations in the lower part of the skin of the chin; they draw the lip upwards, *L.*

ELEVATOR *Labii Superioris* [*Anat.*] a muſcle that ariſes from the ſecond bone of the upper jaw, or, as ſome, from the fore-part of the fourth bone, immediately above the *elevator labiorum*, and deſcending obliquely under the skin of the upper lip, with its partner joins in a middle line from the *ſeptum narium* to its end, in the *ſphincter labiorum.*

ELEVATOR *Alæ Naſi* [*Anat.*] a muſcle or pair of muſcles of the noſe, of a pyramidical figure, very narrow, tho' fleſhy at its origination on the fourth bone of the upper jaw; its action is to pull the *Alæ* upwards, and turn it outwards.

ELEVATOR *Labiorum* [*Anat.*] a muſcle which lies between the *Zygomaticus* and the *Elevator labii ſuperioris proprius*, and takes riſe from the fourth bone of the upper jaw, *L.*

ELEVATOR *Oculi* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the eye ariſing near the place where the optick nerve enters the orbit, and is inſerted to the *Tunica Sclerotis* on the upper and fore-part of the bulb of the eye under the *Adnata.*

This muſcle is named *ſuperbus muſculus*, or proud, becauſe it raiſes the eye; it being one of the common marks of a haughty diſpoſition to look high; its oppoſite muſcle is termed *humilis* or humble, *L.*

ELEVA'TOR [*elevatorium*, *L.*] an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons for raiſing the bone of the ſcull when it is ſunk.

An ELEVE' [of *elever*, F. to raiſe] a pupil or ſcholar educated under any one.

ELE'VEN [Endlyfan, of Ene one, end lyfan, *Sax.* to leave, *i. e.* one remaining after the computation of 10] XI, 11.

ELEVEN, the number 11 has this property, that being multiplied by 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, it will always end and begin with like numbers, as 11 multiplied by 2, makes 22, by 4, 44, by 5, 55, by 6, 66, by 7, 77, by 8, 88.

ELEUSI'NIA [ἐλευσίνια, Gr.] the myſteries of the goddeſs *Ceres*, or the religious ceremonies performed in honour of her; ſo named from *Eleuſis* a maritime town of the *Athenians*, in which was a temple of that goddeſs; no men were admitted to theſe myſteries, but only women, who among themſelves took all immodeſt liberties.

ELEUTHE'RIA [ἐλευθέρια, Gr.] certain feſtivals ſolemnized every fifth year in honour of *Jupiter Eleutherius* (*i. e.* the protector of liberty) theſe feſtivals were inſtituted by the *Greeks* after the ſignal defeat of 300000 *Perſians*, under *Mardonius*, *Xerxes*'s general.

ELF [Ælf, or Elfenne, *Sax.*] a fairy, an hobgoblin, a dwarf.

ELF *Arrows*, flint-ſtones ſharpened and jagged like arrow heads, which the ancient *Britains* uſed in war; many of which being found both in *Scotland* and *England*, the people give them the name of elf-arrows, fancying that they dropt from the clouds.

ELICITA'TION, a drawing out or alluring, *L.*

ELI'CITI [in *Ethicks*] ſignify acts immediately produced by the will, and terminated by the ſame power.

To ELI'DE [*elidere*, L.] to ſtrike or daſh out.

ELI'GIBLE [of *eligibilis*, L.] fit or deſerving to be choſen.

ELIGIBI'LITY } [of *eligibilis*, L.] liableneſs to be
ELI'GIBLENESS } choſen, preferableneſs.

ELIGURI'TION, an haſty eating or devouring, *L.*

To E'LIMATE [*elimatum*, L.] to file, to poliſh, to ſmooth.

ELIMINA'TION, a turning out of houſe and home, *L.*

ELINGUA'TION, a cutting out the tongue, *L.*

ELIPTOI'DES [*Mathemat.*] an infinite ellipſis.

ELI'QUAMENT [*eliquamen*, L.] a fat juice ſqueezed out of fleſh or fiſh.

ELI'SION, a ſtriking or daſhing out, *L.*

ELISION [with *Gram.*] a cutting off a vowel after the end of a word in verſe.

ELIXA'TION, a ſeething or boiling, *L.*

ELIXATION [in *Pharmacy*] the boiling or ſeething gently any medicament for a conſiderable time in a proper liquor.

ELI'XIR [*i. e.* Strength] a name given by *Chymiſts* to many infuſions or tinctures of mixed bodies, prepared in ſpirituous *Menſtruums*; by which they mean a very precious liquor, or a quinteſſence, as *Elixir Salutis*, &c.

ELIXIR [with *Alchymiſts*] the powder of projection or philoſopher's ſtone.

Grand ELIXIR, an univerſal medicine that will cure all diſeaſes.

ELK [elc, *Sax. alce*, L. of ἀλκὴ, *Gr.* Strength] a ſtrong, ſwift beaſt, as tall as a horſe, and in ſhape like an hart, bearing two very large horns bending towards the back, and, as the elephant, having no joints in his fore-legs, with which he fights, and not with his horns, they ſleep leaning againſt trees; theſe are found in the foreſts of *Pruſſia*, and elſewhere.

ELK [*Old Records*] a kind of yew to make boughs of.

ELL [eln, *Sax. aulne*, F. *ulna*, L.] a meaſure containing the *Engliſh* ell, 3 foot 9 inches; the *Flemiſh*, 2 foot 5 inches.

ELLEBORI'NE, the herb Neeſewort, Saniele, *L. Plin.*

ELLEBORI'TIS, Centaury the leſs, *L.*

ELLI'PSIS [ἔλλειψις, Gr.] an omiſſion, leaving out or paſſing by, *L.*

ELLIPSIS [with *Grammarians*] a figure where ſome part of a diſcourſe is left out.

ELLIPSIS [in *Geometry*] is a plain figure commonly called an oval, or a crooked line including a ſpace longer on one ſide than the other, and drawn from two center points, each called the *Focus* or Navel, and is one of the ſections of a cone.

ELLIPSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure uſed by a perſon who is in ſo violent a paſſion that he cannot ſpeak all that he would ſay, his tongue being too ſlow to keep pace with his paſſion.

ELLIPTOI'DES [in *Geometry*] an infinite ellipſis, *i. e.* an ellipſis defined by the equation $a\,y^{m} + n = b\,x^{m}$ $(a - x)$ wherein $m > 1$ and $n > 1$.

ELLI'PTICAL *Compaſſes*, a pair of braſs compaſſes for making any ellipſis or oval figure, by drawing the index once round.

ELLIPTICAL *Dial*, a dial of metal with a folding joint, and the gnomon or cocks to fall flat; fitted ſo as to be carried in the pocket.

ELLIPTICAL *Space*, is the area contain'd within the circumference or curve.

ELLIPTICAL *Conoid*, is the ſame with the *Spheroid*.

ELMI'NTHES [ἕλμινθες, Gr.] little worms breeding in the guts, eſpecially that call'd *Rectum*, or lowermoſt or ſtrait gut.

ELM [elm, *Sax.* **elme**, *Dan.*] a kind of tree, or the wood of it.

ELOCU'TION, the chuſing and adapting words and ſentences to the things or ſentiments to be expreſſed, *Cicero*.

ELOCUTION [with *Rhetoricians*] conſiſts in apt expreſſions, and a beautiful order of placing of words, to which may be added an harmonious ear to form a muſical cadence, which has no ſmall effect upon the operations of the mind.

ELO'DES [ἑλώδης, Gr.] a ſort of fever, attended with a violent and perpetual ſweating.

E'LOGE [*elogium*, L. of ἔλογος, Gr.] a teſtimonial to one's praiſe or commendation.

To ELOI'N [*eloigner*, F.] to remove, put or ſend a great way off; as *to be eloined*, is to be at a great diſtance from.

ELONGA'TA [in *Law*] a return of the ſheriff, that cattle are not to be found or are removed ſo far that he cannot make deliverance, &c.

ELONGA'TION, a prolonging or lengthening, *L.*

ELONGATION [with *Surgeons*] a kind of imperfect diſjointing, when the ligament of a joint is ſtretched and extended, but not ſo that the bone goes quite out of its place.

ELONGATION [with *Aſtronomers*, &c.] the removal of a planet to the fartheſt diſtance it can be from the ſun, as it appears to an eye placed in the earth.

To ELO'PE [prob. of *elabor*, L. to ſlip away from] a term uſed of a woman's leaving her husband, and going to and dwelling with an adulterer.

ELO'PEMENT, the act of eloping, the penalty of which is, the woman ſhall loſe her dower or marriage portion, unleſs ſhe ſhall be voluntarily reconciled to her huſband; nor ſhall the husband be obliged to allow her alimony or maintenance.

E'LOQUENCE [*eloquentia*, L.] the art of ſpeaking well; a rhetorical utterance which delivers things proper to perſuade.

E'LOQUENT [*eloquens*, L.] that has a gift or good grace in ſpeaking: well ſpoken, *F.*

An ELOQUENT *Man* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a parrot, becauſe no other bird can better expreſs itſelf.

E'LOQUENTNESS [*eloquentia*, L.] eloquence.

ELSE [elley, *Sax.*] otherwiſe.

To ELU'CIDATE [*elucidare*, L.] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDA'TION, a making clear or plain, *L.*

ELUCUBRA'TION, a writing or ſtudying by candle-light.

To ELU'DE [*eludere*, L.] to ſhift off, to wave, to get clear of.

E'LVERS, a kind of grigs or ſmall eels that at certain times of the year ſwim on the top of the water about *Briſtol*, and are skimmed up in ſmall nets, and are bak'd in cakes, fry'd and ſerved up at table.

ELVES [elfenne, *Sax.*] ſcare-crows or bug-bears to fright children with.

E'LVISH, froward, moroſe; alſo wicked.

ELU'MBATED [*elumbatus*, L.] made lame in his loins.

ELUSCA'TION, bleer-eyedneſs or purblindneſs, *L.*

ELU'SION, a mocking or ſcoffing, *L.*

ELU'SORINESS [of *eluſorius*, L.] aptneſs to elude, ſhuffling quality.

ELU'SORY [*eluſorius*, L.] that ſerves to wave, elude or ſhift off; cheating, deceitful.

ELU'TRIATED [*elutriatus*, L.] poured out of one veſſel into another.

ELU'XATED [*eluxatus*, L.] wrenched, ſprained, put out of joint.

ELY'SIAN, belonging to the *Elyſian* fields.

ELY'SIAN *Fields* [of τὰ Ἠλύσια, Gr. *i. e.* ſolution, *i. e.* the putting off the chains of the body] a certain paradiſe of delightful groves and ſmiling meadows, into which, the heathens held, that the ſouls of good men paſſed after death; but at the end of a certain number of years did return into the world again to live in other bodies, and that the ſouls might not retain any remembrance of theſe *Elyſian* fields, they drank of the river *Lethe* (*i. e.* oblivion) that had the virtue to cauſe them to forget all things paſt.

ELY'SIUM [Ἠλύσιον, Gr. or of ⟨illegible⟩, *Heb.* to rejoice] the paradiſe above-mentioned.

ELYTHROI'DES [of ἐλυτροειδὴς, of ἔλυτρον a ſheath, and εἶδος, *Gr.* form] the ſecond proper coat, which immediately wraps up or covers the teſticles, and is called *Vaginalis*, or the vaginal tunicle.

To EMA'CERATE [*emaceratum*, L.] to waſte or make lean.

EMACERA'TION, a making lean, &c. alſo a ſoaking or ſowſing, *L.*

EMA'CIATED [*emaciatus*, L.] made lean, worn away.

EMACIA'TION, a making or becoming lean, *L.*

EMA'NANT [*emanans*, L.] iſſuing or flowing from.

EMANA'TION, a flowing or iſſuing from, *L.*

EMANATION [in *Theology*] the proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father and Son.

To EMA'NCIPATE [*emancipare*, L.] to ſet at liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION, a ſetting at liberty, *F.* of *L.*

EMANCIPA'TION [in the *Roman Law*] the ſetting of a ſon free from the ſubjection of his father, which was ſo difficult a matter, that (they tell us) before a ſon could be ſet free from ſuch ſubjection, he ſhould be ſold (imaginarily) three times by his natural father to another man, which man the lawyers call *Pater fiduciarius*, *i. e.* a father in truſt, and after this he was to be bought again by the natural father, and on his manumitting of him he became free; and this imaginary ſale was called *Mancipatio*.

To EMA'RGINATE [*emarginatum*, L.] to take away the borders and margin.

EMARGINA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a taking away the ſcurf that lies about the edges of wounds, ſores, &c.

EMA'RGINATED [with *Botaniſts*] cut in or indented after a manner in the form of a heart, or having the margin hollowed inwards.

To EMA'SCULATE [*emaſculare*, L.] to geld; alſo to make effeminate; alſo to weaken or enfeeble.

EMASCULA'TION, a taking away the form of manhood, a gelding, *L.*

EMAUX *de l'Eſcu* [in *Heraldry*] the metal and colour of a ſhield or eſcutcheon, *F.*

To EMBALE, to make up into bales or packs.

To EMBA'LM [*embaumer*, F.] to dreſs a dead body with balm, ſpices, gums and other things, in order to be preſerved a conſiderable time from putrefaction.

EMBARCADE'RE [on the coaſts of *America*] a place that ſerves ſome inland city for a port or place of ſhipping.

To EMBA'RK [*imbarcare*, Ital. *embarquer*, F.] to go on ſhip-board; alſo to enter upon a deſign.

EMBARKA'TION, a going or putting on board a ſhip.

EMBA'RGO, a ſtop or arreſt of ſhips, a reſtraint or prohibition impoſed by a ſovereign on merchant-ſhips, to prevent their going out of port for a time limited, and ſometimes their coming in.

EMBA'RRASMENT [*embarras*, F.] crowd, confuſion, diſorder, incumbrance, perplexity.

To EMBA'RRASS [*embarraſſer*, F.] to peſter or trouble, to encumber, to clog.

To EMBA'SE. See *To Imbaſe*.

E'MBASIS [of ἐμβαίνω, Gr.] a going in, an entrance.

EMBASIS [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] a ſort of bath.

EMBA'SSADOR [*embaſſadeur*, F.] one appointed to act for, and repreſent the perſon of a prince or ſtate in a foreign country.

EMBA'SSADRESS, the wife of an embaſſador.

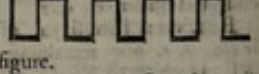
EMBA'SSAGE } [*ambaſſage*, F.] the commiſſion given
EMBA'SSY } by a prince or ſtate to ſome perſon of eminent accompliſhment, to treat with another prince or ſtate, about matters of importance.

EMBA'TER, the hole or look-through to take aim with a croſs-bow.

EMBATEU'TICON *Jus* [*Civil Law*] a kind of law by which people might keep things pawned to them in their own poſſeſſion.

EMBA'TTELLED [of *en* and *bataille*, F.] put or ſet in battle array.

EMBATTELED [in *Heraldry*] is when the out-line of any ordinary reſembles the battlements of a wall, as in this figure.



To EMBE'LLISH [*embellir*, F.] to beautify, adorn or grace, to ſet off or ſet out.

EMBE'LLISHMENT [*embelliſſement*, F.] an adornment, a ſet off or beautifying.

E'MERX

E'MBER [of emmer, *Dan.* a ſpark] a coal of fire, or cinder.

EMBER *Days* [ſo named from an ancient cuſtom of putting aſhes on their heads in token of humiliation on thoſe days] are the *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays* in the Ember weeks.

EMBER *Weeks*, are four ſeaſons in the year, ſet apart more particularly for prayer and faſting, *viz.* the firſt week in *Lent*, the next after *Whitſunday*, the 14th of *September*, and 12th of *December*.

EMBRING *Days*, the ſame as *Ember-days*.

To EMBE'ZZLE [probably of *imbecillis*, L. weak, *q. d.* to weaken] to ſpoil or waſte; alſo to pilfer or purloin.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, a ſpoiling or waſting.

E'MBLEM [ἔμβλημα of ἐμβάλλω, *Gr.* to caſt in] a painted enigma or repreſentation of ſome moral notion by way of device or picture; as an *ant* is an emblem of induſtry, an *aſs* of ſluggiſhneſs, a *ball* of inconſtancy, a *lion* of generoſity, *&c.*

EMBLEMA'TICALNESS [of ἔμβλημα, Gr.] emblematical quality, enigmatical repreſentation.

EMBLEMA'TICAL } [*emblematique*, F.] pertaining to
EMBLEMA'TICK } or partaking of the nature of emblems.

EMBLE'MATIST, a contriver or maker of emblems.

EMBLEMENTS [of *emblaeence de bled*, F.] *i. e.* corn ſprung or put out above ground, ſignifies properly the profits of lands ſown; alſo the products that ariſe naturally from the ground, as graſs, fruit, *&c.*

E'MBOLISM [ἐμβολισμὸς, *Gr.*] the putting in or adding a day to leap year.

EMBOLI'SMIC, intercalary.

EMBOLI'SMICAL *Month* } [with *Aſtronom.*] is when
EMBOLISMA'TICAL } the lunations that happen every ſucceſſive year 11 days ſooner than in the foregoing amount to 30 days, and make a new additional month, to render the common lunar year equal to the ſolar.

E'MBOLUS [with *Natural Philoſophers*] the ſucker of the pump or a ſyringe, which when the ſucker of the pipe of the ſyringe is cloſe ſtopt cannot be drawn up without the greateſt difficulty, and having been forced up by main ſtrength and being let go, will return again with great violence.

To EMBOSS [*imboſcare*, Ital.] to adorn with embоſſed work.

To EMBOSS *a Deer*, [of *imboſcare*, Ital. or *emboſquer*, F. of *bois*, F. a wood] to chace her into a thicket.

EMBO'SSED [with *Architects*] raiſed with bunches or knobs.

EMBO'SSING [in *Architecture*] a kind of ſculpture or engraving, wherein the figure ſticks out from the plain wherein it is engraven, and according as it is more or leſs protuberant, is called by the *Italians Baſſo mezzo*, or *Baſſo relievo*, and by the *Engliſh Baſs relief*.

EMBO'SSING, the art of forming or faſhioning works in *relievo*, whether they be caſt or moulded or cut with the chiſſel.

EMBO'ST [with *Hunters*] a foaming at the mouth, ſpoken of a deer that has been ſo hard chaced that he foams at the mouth.

To EMBOW'EL [of *boyau*, F.] to take out the bowels.

To EMBRA'CE [*imbracciare*, Ital. *embraſſer*, F.] to encompaſs, hug or take in one's arms.

To EMBRACE *a colt* [in *Horſemanſhip*] a horſe is ſaid ſo to do, when in working upon volts he makes a good way every time with his fore-legs.

EMBRACEOU'R } [in *Law*] he who when a matter is
EMBRA'SOUR } in trial between party and party, comes to the bar with one of the parties (having received ſome reward ſo to do) and ſpeaks in the caſe or privately labours the jury, or ſtands there to overlook, awe or put them in fear, the penalty of which is 20*l.* and impriſonment at the juſtice's diſcretion.

EMBRA'SURE [in *Architecture*] the enlargement made of the gap or inſide of a door, wicket, caſement, *&c.* or in the opening of a wall to give more light, *&c.*

EMBRA'SURES [in *Fortification*] are the holes or apertures, or loop holes left open in a parapet, caſemate, *&c.* through which the cannons are pointed, in order to fire into the moat or field.

EMBROCA'TION [of ἐμβροχὴ of ἐμβρέχω, *Gr.* to ſoak in] a ſoaking or ſteeping.

EMBROCATION [in *Pharmacy*] a kind of fomentation in which the warm liquor is let diſtil drop by drop or very ſlowly upon the part of the body to be fomented; alſo an applying of cloaths dipt in oil or any other aſſwaging liquor to the part affected.

EMBROCHE' [ἐμβροχὴ, *Gr.*] a kind of decoction or lotion, wherewith the part affected having been firſt bathed is afterwards bound up within linen clothes dipt in it, *L.*

To EMBROI'DER [of *en* and *broder*, F.] to work embroidery.

EMBROI'DERER [of *en* and *brodeur*, F.] ſuch a worker.

EMBROI'DERY [*broderie*, F.] the working flowers, *&c.* with a needle on cloth, *&c.*

To EMBROI'L [*embrouiller*, F.] to diſturb, confound or ſet together by the ears.

An EMBROIL [*embrouillement*, F.] an embarraſſment, perplexity, trouble.

E'MBRYO [ἔμβρυον of ἐμβρύω, *Gr.* to ſprout out] the *fœtus* or child in the womb, after its members come to be formed; but before it has its perfect ſhape.

EMBRYO [with *Botaniſts*] the moſt tender *fœtus* or bud of a plant, whoſe parts are forcibly diſpos'd to diſplay.

EMBRYO [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancients repreſented by a frog.

EMBRYORES'TES } [of ἔμβρυον and ῥήσσω, Gr. to
EMBRYOTHLA'STES } break] [of ἐμβρυοθλάστης of ἔμβρυον and θλάω, *Gr.* to break] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, with which they break the bones of a dead child, that it may the more eaſily be extracted out of the womb.

EMBRYO'TOMY [ἐμβρυοτομία, of ἔμβρυον and τομὴ, *Gr.* a cutting] an anatomical deſcription of an embryo or young child that is newly formed.

EMBRYU'LCUS [of ἔμβρυον and ἕλκω, *Gr.* to draw] a ſurgeon's inſtrument to extract a child out of the womb.

To EMBU'RSE [*embourſer*, F.] to reſtore or refund money owing.

EMBUSCATUM *Marmor* [*i. e.* boſcage or buſhy marble] a ſort of marble digged out of mount *Sinai* in *Jeruſalem*, of colour white, inclining to yellow, which has this ſurprizing property, that which way ſoever it be cut, it repreſents ſhrubs and buſhes curiouſly wrought by nature and of a blackiſh colour, which, if the ſtone be ſet over the fire, ſoon diſappears.

To EMEDU'LLATE [*emedullare*, L.] to take out the marrow or pith.

To EME'MBRATE [*emembrare*, L.] to geld.

EME'NDABLE [*emendabilis*, L.] that may be mended.

EME'NDALS [in the inner temple] remainders, *i. e.* ſo much in bank of the ſtock of the houſe for the ſupply of extraordinary occaſions.

EMENDA'RE [*Old Law Term*] to make amends for any crime or treſpaſs; and thence a capital crime, which was not to be atoned for by a pecuniary mulct, was ſaid to be inemendable.

EMENDA'TIO [in *Old Records*] ſignified the power of correcting abuſes, according to ſet rules or meaſures, as *emendatio panni*, *emendatio panis & ceruiſiæ*, *&c.* L.

EMENDA'TIO *Panni* [*Law Term*] the power of looking to the aſſize of cloth, that it be of the juſt ell or due meaſure, L.

EMENDA'TIO *panis & ceruiſiæ* [in *Law*] the aſſizing of bread and beer, *&c.* L.

EMENDA'TION, a correcting or amending; alſo amendment, L.

EMENDA'TOR, a corrector or amender, L.

E'MERALD [*eſmeralda*, Span. σμάραγδος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a fine green colour.

EMERALD [in *Heraldry*] an emerald, a precious ſtone of a beautiful green, and therefore ſubſtituted inſtead of *Vert*, by thoſe that blazon the arms of dukes, earls, *&c.*

To EME'RGE [*emergere*, L.] to riſe up out of the water, *&c.* to come out, to appear.

To EMERGE [in *Phyſicks*] is when a natural body in ſpecie lighter than water being violently thruſt down into it, riſes again.

EME'RGENTNESS [of *emergens*, L.] emergency, caſualneſs.

EME'RGENCY [of *emergere*, L.] a thing that happens ſuddenly; an unexpected circumſtance of affairs.

EME'RGENT [*emergens*, L.] riſing up above water; alſo that appears or comes out as as an *emergent*, i. e. a buſineſs of conſequence happening on a ſudden.

EMERGENT [with *Aſtronomers*] is ſaid of a ſtar when it is getting out of the ſun beams, and is ready to become viſible.

E'MERIL } a ſort of metallick ſtone, found in moſt
E'MERY } or all mines of metals, but chiefly thoſe of iron, copper and gold, uſed in burniſhing veſſels and utenſils of metals, alſo a glaziers diamond.

EMERS'D [*emerſus*, L.] riſen up or out of.

EME'RSION, properly an iſſuing or coming out from under water.

EMERSION [in *Aſtronomy*] ſaid of a ſtar which has lain hid for ſome time under the ſun-beams, when it begins to appear again; alſo the coming of the ſun or moon out of an eclipſe.

EMERSION [with *Philoſophers*] the riſing of any ſolid above the ſurface of a fluid ſpecifically lighter than it ſelf, into which it had been violently immerged or thruſt.

EME'TICAL } [*emeticus*, L. ἐμετικὸς, Gr.] that provokes
EME'TICK } or cauſes to vomit.

EMETICK *Tartar*, cream of *Tartar* powdered, and mixt with *crocus metallorum*, according to art.

EME'TICKS [Ἐμετικὰ of ἐμέω, Gr. to vomit] vomiting medicines.

EMICA'TION, a ſhining forth, a ſpringing or riſing up, *L.*

EMI'GRANT [*emigrans*, L.] departing from a place.

To EMI'GRATE [*emigratum*, L.] to go out or depart from a place.

EMIGRA'TION, a departing or going from one place, to live in another, *L.*

E'MINENCE } [*eminentia*, L.] paſſing or ſtanding
E'MINENCY } above others; alſo excellency, high degree or quality; alſo a title uſually given to cardinals.

An EMINENCE, a little hill or riſing ground, an aſcent above the champaign.

An EMINENCE [in *Fortification*] an height that overlooks and commands the place about it.

E'MINENT [*eminens*, L.] high, over-topping, great, renowned.

EMINE'NTIAL *Equation* [in *Algebra*] a term uſed in inveſtigation of the area's of curvilineal figures, ſo called becauſe it is an artificial equation, which contains another equation eminently.

EMINE'NTER [*Academical* Term] is uſed in the ſame ſenſe with *virtualiter*, in contradiſtinction to *formaliter*, i e. when a thing poſſeſſes any thing in a higher manner than a formal poſſeſſion.

E'MINENTLY [*eminenter*, L.] excellently, above all.

E'MINENTNESS [*eminentia*, L.] eminency.

E'MIR of אָמַר, to ſay or command] a title of dignity or quality among the *Saracens* and *Turks*.

EMI'SSION, a ſending out, a caſting out, a hurling or ſhooting forth, *F.* of *L.*

To EMI'T [*emittere*, L.] to ſend forth, to caſt out.

EMME'NAGOGUES [Ἐμμηναγωγὰ of ἐν, μὴν a month, and ἀγὼ, Gr. to lead] medicines which excite the courſes in women.

EMMENALOGIA [of Ἐμμηνία and λόγος, Gr.] a treatiſe of the *emmenicia*.

EMME'NIA [Ἐμμηνία, Gr.] womens monthly courſes.

EMISSA'RY *of a Gland* [*Anatomy*] is the common conduct, canal or *Pelvis*, in which all the little ſecretory canals of a gland do terminate.

E'MISSARY [*emiſſarius*, L. *emiſſaire*, Fr.] a ſcout, ſpy, *&c.*

EMISSARY, a truſty, able, dextrous perſon, ſent underhand to ſound the ſentiments and deſigns of another; to make ſome propoſals to him, or to watch actions and motions, to ſpread reports, to favour a contrary party in order to make advantages of all.

EMI'SSION, the act of throwing or driving a thing out, or ſending forth, particularly a fluid from within outwards.

EMI'SSILE [*emiſſilis*, L.] that may be caſt or ſent out.

EMISSI'TIOUS [*emiſſitius*, L.] caſt out.

E'MMET [æmet, *Sax.*] an ant or piſmire.

E'MMET, an ant or piſmire, by reaſon of its great pains, it takes to lay up its winter-ſtores of proviſion in the ſummer-time, makes it generally taken for the emblem of induſtry.

E'MMOTON [ἐμμοτὸν, Gr.] a liquid medicine to be ſquirted into ulcers.

EMMUSELLE' [in *Heraldry*] muzzled.

EMODULA'TION, a ſinging in meaſure and proportion, *L.*

EMO'LLID [*emollidus*, L.] ſoft, tender.

EMO'LLIENT [*emolliens*, L.] aſſwaging, making ſoft, pliant, looſe.

EMOLLIENTS [*emollientia* L.] ſoftening medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as by a moderate heat and moiſture, diſſolve or looſen thoſe parts which before ſtuck together, *&c.*

EMO'LLIMENT [*emollimentum*, L.] an aſſuaging or ſoftening.

EMOLLI'TION, the ſame as emolliment, L.

EMO'LUMENT [*emolumentum*, L.] properly gain ariſing from the griſt of a corn-mill; alſo profit gotten by labour and coſt.

EMO'TION, a ſtirring or moving forth; alſo diſturbance, diſorder of the mind, L.

EMPA'LEMENT [with *Floriſts*] or flower-cup, is thoſe green leaves, which cover the petals or the utmoſt part of the flower of a plant, which encompaſſes the foliation of the attire: being deſigned to be a guard and band to the flower, where it is weak and tender; and for that reaſon thoſe plants, which have flowers, with a firm and ſtrong baſis, as tulips, *&c.* have no empalement.

To EMPA'NNEL [of *en* and *pannel*] to ſet down the names of the jury-men, in a ſchedule of parchment or roll of paper by the ſheriff, after he has ſummoned them to appear for the performance of the ſervice required of them.

EMPA'RLANCE of [*parler*, F. to ſpeak] a petition or motion made in court for a pauſe or day of reſpite, to conſider what is beſt to be done; or for the defendant to put in his anſwer to the plaintiff's declaration.

E'MPASMS [Ἔμπασμα, Gr.] medicines compoſed of ſweet powders, to take away ſweat and allay inflammations.

EMPA'STING [in *Painting*] the laying on of colour thick and bold.

EMPA'TTEMENT [in *Fortification*] the ſame as *Talus*.

To EMPEA'CH [*empeſcher*, F.] to hinder

E'MPEROR [*imperator*, L. *empereur*, Fr.] an abſolute ſovereign prince, who bears rule over ſeveral large countries.

E'MPERESS, the royal conſort or wife of an emperor.

E'MPETRON [ἔμπετρον, Gr.] the herb ſamphire or ſaxifrage, *L.*

E'MPHASIS [Ἔμφασις, Gr.] a force, ſtreſs or energy, in expreſſion, action, geſture a ſtrong or vigorous pronunciation of a word; earneſtneſs or an expreſs ſignification of one's intention.

E'MPHASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when a tacit ſignification is given to words, or when more is ſignified than expreſſed.

EMPHA'TICAL } [*emphaticus*, L. of ἐμφατικὸς, Gr.]
EMPHA'TICK } ſignificant, forcible, uttered with a grace.

EMPHA'TICAL *Colours*, ſuch colours as appear in the rainbow, *&c.* which, becauſe they are not permanent, naturaliſts do not allow to be true colours.

EMPHA'TICALNESS [of ἐμφατικὸς, Gr.] emphatical quality.

EMPHRA'CTICKS [of ἐμφρακτὸς, Gr.] medicines that by their clammineſs ſtop the pores of the skin.

EMPHRA'GMA [of ἐμφράσσω, Gr.] a wringing or grinding pain in the guts, as that of the wind-colick, L.

EMPHRA'XIS [Ἔμφραξις, Gr.] an obſtruction in any part.

EMPHY'SEMA [ἐμφύσημα, Gr.] a blowing into, or that which is brought in by blowing, a windy ſwelling or bloating of the whole habit, L.

EMPHY'SODES *Febris* [with *Phyſicians*] a vehement heat in fevers, which cauſes puſtules and inflammation in the mouth, L.

EMPHY'STEMA [with *Surgeons*] a kind of ſwelling, wherein wind is contained, with a little skinny phlegm.

EMPHY'TEUSIS [ἐμφύτευσις, Gr.] a planting, grafting or implanting, L.

EMPHY'TEUSIS [*Roman Law*] a renting of land on condition to plant it, *L.* ſee *emphyteuſis*.

EMPHY'TENTA } a tenant that rents land on condi-
EMPHYTENTESS } tion to plant it.

EMPHY'TETA, the tenant that holds ſuch lands, *&c.* before mentioned, ſo called becauſe of his being under an obligation to plant and improve the land.

EMPHYTEUSIS [in the *Civil* Law] a contract made by conſent, but created by the *Roman* Law, and not the law of nations; by which houſes or lands are given to be poſſeſſed for ever, upon condition that the lands ſhall be improved, and that a ſmall yearly rent ſhall be paid to the proprietor.

EMPHYTEUTICK [of ἐμφύτευσις, Gr.] ſet out to farm.

EMPHY'TON *Thermon* [with *Naturaliſts*] the *calor innatus* or innate heat, which they ſuppoſe to be produced in a *Fœtus* in the womb from the *ſemen* of the parents, which afterwards decays and ceaſes by degrees, when reſpiration is begun, and the *Fœtus* ſubſiſts of it ſelf. This heat is by ſome naturaliſts ſtiled an *innate and natural ſpirit*, which they ſuppoſe to conſiſt of 3 parts, *viz.* of a *primogenial moiſture*, an innate ſpirit and heat, L.

E'MPIRE [*imperium*, L.] the dominion or juriſdiction of an emperor; alſo power or authority.

EMPI'RICA *Medicina*, quacking or pretending to the cure of diſeaſes by gueſs, without conſidering the nature of the diſeaſe, or of the medicines made uſe of for its

cure,

cure; but depending intirely on the authority of experienc'd medicines.

EMPI'RICAL, pertaining to an emperick.

EMPI'RICALNESS, quackiſhneſs.

E'MPIRICK [*empiricus*, L. ἐμπειρικὸς of ἐμπειρέω to try practices] a phyſician by bare practice, who applies general medicines at all adventures, a mountebank, a quack-ſalver, a poſt-doctor.

EMPI'RICK [Ἐμπειρική, Gr.] the profeſſion or practice of a quack or empirick.

EMPI'RICISM, quackery, the profeſſion or practice of an empirick.

EMPLAGI'A [ἐμπλαγία, Gr.] a palſey, L.

EMPLA'STICK [*emplaſticus*, L. of Ἐμπλαστικὸς, Gr.] clammy, ſticking, cloſing, healing.

EMPLA'STICKS [ἐμπλαστικὰ, Gr.] medicines which conſtipate and ſhut up the pores of the body, that the ſulphureous vapours cannot paſs out.

EMPLA'STRUM [ἔμπλασμα, Gr.] a plaſter or ſalve, a medicine of a ſtiff glutinous conſiſtence, compoſed of divers ſimple ingredients ſpread on leather, linnen, *&c.* and applied externally.

EMPLATTOMENA. See *Emplaſticks*.

To EMPLE'AD [*implaider*, F.] to plead at the bar, or one againſt another as counſellors do.

E'MPLECTON *opus* [in *Architecture*] a work knit and couched together; properly when the ſtones of a building are ſo laid, that their front and back-part are ſmooth, but their inſide rough or unhewn, that they may take the better hold one of another, L. of Gr.

To EMPLOY' [*employer*, F.] to ſet one at work, or upon ſome buſineſs; alſo to uſe or make uſe of; alſo to beſtow time or pains.

EMPLOY' } [*employ*, Fr.] buſineſs, occupation, *&c.*
EMPLOY'MENT }

EMPNEUMA'TOSIS [ἐμπνευμάτωσις, Gr.] an alternate widening of the cheſt; whereby the external air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the blood by the wind-pipe and lungs, L.

EMPONE'MA [of ἐμπονέω, Gr. to labour] the bettering and inriching a ground by labour, L.

EMPORE'TICAL } [*emporeticus*, L. of ἐμπορετικὸς,
EMPORE'TICK } Gr.] of or pertaining to markets, fairs or merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM [with *Anat.*] the common ſenſory of the brain, L.

E'MPORY [ἐμπόριον, Gr.] a market-town, alſo a place where a general market or fair is kept.

EMPRI'MED [with *Hunters*] a term uſed when a deer has left the herd.

To EMPRI'SON [*empriſonner*, F.] to caſt into priſon.

E'MPRESS, the wife of an emperor.

EMPRI'SE, an enterprize, *Milton*.

EMPROSTHO'TONOS [ἐμπροσθότονος, Gr.] a ſtiffneſs of the back-bone, when it is bent forwards, as *opiſthotonos*, when it is bent backwards.

EMPTIO *venditio* [in *Civil Law*] that contract by conſent only, which we call buying and ſelling, whereby the ſeller is bound to deliver the goods, and the buyer to pay the price for them according to the bargain.

E'MPTION, a buying, L.

EMPROSTHOTONI'A [ἐμπροσθοτονία of ἔμπροσθεν before, and τείνω to ſtretch, Gr.] a convulſion of the neck, which draws the head forwards.

E'MPTINESS [æmtinesſe, *Sax.*] vacuity, being void.

E'MPTIONAL [*emptionalis*, L.] belonging to buying.

EMPTI'TIOUS [*emptitius*, L.] that which may be bought, ſaleable.

E'MPTIVE [*emptivus*, L.] bought or hired.

E'MPTY [æmti, *Sax.*] void, *&c.*

To EMPTY [æmtian, *Sax.* to make void.

EMPYE'MA [Ἐμπύημα of ἐν within, and πύον, Gr. matter] a collecting or gathering together of corrupt matter about the breaſt and lungs or *thorax*; alſo an operation to diſcharge all ſorts of matter with which the midriff is loaded by making a perforation in the breaſt.

EMPYRE'AL } [of ἐμπύριον, Gr.] of or pertaining to
EMPYRE'AN } the higheſt heavens.

EMPYREAL *Subſtance* [in *Philoſophy*] the fiery element above the etherial.

EMPYRE'UM *Cœlum* [of ἐμπυρεῖον, Gr. fiery, ſo called from its fiery brightneſs] the higheſt heaven, or the 11th ſphere above the *primum mobile*, wherein is the throne of God, reſidence of angels, *&c.*

EMPYREU'MA [with *Chymiſts*] that taſte and ſmell of the fire, which after diſtillations, happens to ſome oils, ſpirits and waters from their being drawn off by too great a degree of heat, L. of *Gr.*

EMPYREU'MATA [ἐμπυρεύματα, Gr.] reliques of a fever after the critical time of the diſeaſe; alſo a ſettlement in diſtillations.

EMPYREUMA'TICAL, of or pertaining to an empyreuma.

E'MEROD, a glazier's diamond for cutting glaſs, called alſo emery.

E'MRODS, the ſame as *Hæmorrhoids*, which ſee.

E'MROSE, a flower.

To E'MULATE [*æmulatum*, L.] to vie with one, and ſtrive to match or maſter him; alſo to envy the excellency and worth of another.

EMULA'TION, imitating with a deſire to excell; a noble jealouſy, between perſons of virtue or learning, contending for a ſuperiority therein; alſo contention; alſo envy, L.

EMULA'TOR, one that ſtrives to equal or excel another; alſo one that envies another's excellence.

To EMU'LGE [*emulcere*, L.] to ſtroke gently.

To EMU'LGE [*emulgere*, L.] to milk or preſs forth by ſtroaking.

EMU'LGENT *Arteries* [with *Anatomiſts*] two large arteries, which ariſe from the deſcending trunk of the *Aorta*, and are inſerted to the kidneys, and carry the blood with the humour called *ſerum* to them.

EMU'LGENT *Veins* [with *Anatomiſts*] two veins ariſing from the *vena cava*, and inſerted to the kidneys, which bring back the blood, *&c.* after the *ſerum* is ſeparated from it by the kidneys.

EMU'LSION, a ſort of phyſick-drink made of ſeeds, fruits, *&c.* of the colour and form of milk, an aſſwaging medicine.

E'MULOUS [*æmulus*, L.] ſtriving to excel; alſo envious.

E'MULOUSNESS [*æmulatio*, L.] emulation.

EMUNDA'TION, a cleanſing, L.

EMU'NCTORIES [*emunctoria* of *emungere*, L. to wipe off] certain kernelly places in an animal body, by which the principal parts diſcharge their excrements or ſuperfluities as the glandules, which lie under the ears for the brain, under the arm-pits for the heart, and under the groin for the liver, *&c.*

EMUSCA'TION, a clearing a tree from moſs, L.

To ENA'BLE [of *en* and *habiliter*, F.] to make or render able or capable.

E'NACH [in the practick of *Scotland*] ſatisfaction for any crime or fault.

To ENA'CT [of *en* and *actum*, of *agere*, ſup. L. to do or perform] to eſtabliſh an act; to ordain or decree.

ENÆ'MON [ἴναιμον, Gr.] a medicine for ſtopping blood.

ENÆO'REMA [with *Phyſicians*] a little hanging cloud (as it were) in the middle of urine; eſpecially when the diſeaſe is breaking away.

ENA'LLAGE [Ἐναλλαγὴ of ἐναλλάττω, Gr. to change] a changing.

ENA'LLAGE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure whereby we change and invert the order of the terms in a diſcourſe againſt the common rules of language.

ENA'LLAGE [with *Grammarians*] a change either of a pronoun or a verb, as when a poſſeſſive is put for a relative, *ſuus* for *ejus*, or when one mood or tenſe is put for another.

ENALU'RON [in *Heraldry*] a bordure charged with martlets, or any other kind of birds.

ENA'MEL, a compoſition uſed by goldſmiths, *&c.* to inlay flowers, *&c.*

To ENA'MEL [*emailler*, F.] to vary with little ſpots; to paint with mineral colours, or enamel.

To ENA'MOUR [of *en* and *amor*, L.] to engage the love and affections of a perſon.

ENAMOURED, engaged in love.

ENATA'TION, a ſwimming out, L.

ENAVIGA'TION, a ſailing by or over, L.

ENCAU'STES [ἐγκαυστὴς, Gr.] an enameller, that engraves with fire, L.

To ENCA'MP [of *in* and *camper*, F.] to form a camp.

ENANTI'OSIS } [ἐναντίωσις, Gr. contrariety, of
A'NTENANTI'OSIS } ἀντὶ or ἐναντί] a rhetorical figure, when that is ſpoken by a contrary, which is intended ſhould be underſtood, as it were by affirmation, as there was rage againſt reſolution, pride againſt nobleneſs, *&c.*

ENARGI'A [ἐναργία, Gr.] evidence or clearneſs of expreſſion.

ENARRA'TION, a plain declaration; alſo a recital or rehearſal, *L.*

ENA'RTHROSIS [ἐνάρθρωσις of ἐν and ἀρθρόω, Gr. to joint] a kind of jointing when the cavity or hollow, which receives it is deep, and the head of the bone that is let in, is somewhat long; as in the jointing of the thigh-bone with the *Ischion* or huckle-bone.

ENCÆ'NIA [ἐγκαίνια, Gr.] certain annual festivals, anciently held on the days that cities were built; also the consecration or week days of our churches.

ENCA'NTHIS [ἐγκανθὶς, Gr.] the *Caruncula lacrymalis*, L.

ENCA'NTHUS [in *Surgery*] a tumour of the *Caruncula lacrymalis*, in the great canthus or angle of the eye.

ENCARDI'A [ἐγκαρδία, Gr.] a precious stone, bearing the figure of an heart.

ENCA'RPA [ἔγκαρπα, Gr.] flowers or fruit-work, cut out on the chapiters of pillars.

ENCA'THISMA [ἐγκάθισμα, Gr.] a kind of bath for the belly, the same as *insessus*.

E'NCAUMA [ἔγκαυμα, Gr.] a brand or mark made by burning; also a wheal or push caused by a burn.

ENCAUMA [with *Surgeons*] an ulcer in the eye with a filthy scab, which frequently follows a fever.

ENGAU'STIC [ἐγκαυστικὴ, Gr.] the art of enameling or painting with fire.

ENCA'USTUM [ἔγκαυστον, Gr.] enamel.

ENCE'INTE [in *Fortification*] the whole compass of a place, either lined and composed of bastions, courtins, &c. or otherwise.

ENCELA'DUS [ἐγκέλαδος, Gr. *i. e.* tumultuous] a huge giant, who (as the poets feign) was the largest of those that conspired against *Jupiter*, who struck him down with thunder, and threw mount *Ætna* upon him, where he breathes out flames, and (as they say) by his turning himself or shifting sides causes earthquakes.

ENCE'PHALI [of ἐν in, and κεφαλὴ, Gr. the head] worms generated in the head.

ENCE'PPE [in *Heraldry*] signifies fettered, chained or girt about the middle, as is usual with monkeys, *F.*

ENCE'PHALOS [ἐγκέφαλος, Gr.] whatsoever is contained within the compass of the scull.

To ENCHANT. See *Inchant*.

ENCHARAXIS [ἐγχάραξις of χαράσσω, Gr.] an ingraving or cutting into.

ENCHARAXIS [with *Surgeons*] a scarifying or lancing the flesh.

To ENCHA'SE [*enchasser*, F.] to set any precious stone, &c. in gold, silver or any other metal.

ENCHE'SON [*F. Law* Term] occasion, cause or reason, why any thing is done.

ENCHIRE'SIS [ἐγχείρησις Gr.] the act of undertaking, a setting about any thing, L.

ENCHIRESIS *anatomica*, a readiness or dexterity at dissections, *L.*

ENCHIRI'DION [ἐγχειρίδιον of ἐν and χεὶρ, Gr. the hand] a manual or small volume that may be carried about in one's hand; a pocket-book.

ENCHRISTA [ἔγχριστα, Gr.] thin ointment.

ENCHY'MOMA [ἐγχύμωμα, Gr.] a sudden and quick motion of the blood, as in anger, joy, sorrow, &c. also a flowing of the blood, whereby the outward parts become black and blue; as in the scurvy, blood-shot eyes, &c. L.

E'NCIENTE [in *Fortification*] a wall or rampart, surrounding a place sometimes composed of bastions and curtains either faced or lined with brick or stone, or only made of earth.

E'NCHYTA [ἔγχυτοι, Gr.] an instrument with which liquors are drope into the eyes, nostrils, ears, &c.

To ENCI'RCLE; see to incircle.

ENCLAVE' [with *Heralds*] where one thing is let into another; especially where the juncture is square.

ENCLI'TICKS [with *Grammarians*] conjunctions, so called because they incline or cast back the accent to the syllable before going, as *que*, *ne*, *ve*, *in* Latin, which are joined to the end of other words, as *inclutisque pilæ*, *discive*, *trochive*, *quiescit*, Hor.

To ENCLO'SE [*includere*, L. *enclorre*, F.] to include.

ENCLO'SURE [*clotûre*, F.] a place enclosed or encompassed with a ditch, hedge, &c.

ENCLY'SMA [ἐγκλύσμα, Gr.] a clyster or glister.

ENCOLA'PTICE [ἐγκολαπτικὴ, Gr.] the art of making brass-plates, and cutting in the figures or letters for inscriptions, laws, &c.

ENCOLI'A [of ἐν and κοιλία, Gr. the belly] the intestines and whatsoever is contained in the *Abdomen*.

ENCO'MIUMS [ἐγκώμια, Gr.] speeches or poems in commendation of a person.

ENCO'MIAST [ἐγκωμιαστὴς, Gr.] a maker of encomiums.

ENCO'MIA'STICK } [of or pertaining to encomiums.
ENCOMIA'STICAL }

An ENCOMIA'STICK, a copy of verses in praise of a person.

To ENCO'MPASS [of *en* and *compasser*, F.] to surround or stand about.

ENCOPE' [ἐγκοπὴ, Gr.] an incision, cut or gash.

To ENCO'UNTER [*encontrer*, F.] to meet to engage in fighting.

An ENCOU'NTER [*encontre*, Fr.] a meeting, a fight; also carnal copulation.

To ENCOU'RAGE [*encourager*, F.] to animate, incite or stir up.

ENCOU'RAGEMENT, an incitement, a gift, recompence or reward.

ENCRAIN [with *Horsemen*] a horse wither wrung, or spoiled in the withers, *O. F.*

ENCRA'NIUM [ἐγκρανιον, Gr.] the hinder part of the brain, the same as *cerebellum*, L.

ENCRATITIÆ [of ἐγκράτεια, Gr. continence] a sect so called from their making a profession of continence, and absolutely rejecting marriage.

To ENCREA'SE. See *Increase*.

To ENCRO'ACH [*encrocher*, Fr.] to intrench upon or usurp; also to invade; also to abuse.

ENCRO'ACHMENT, an encroaching, &c.

ENCROACHMENT [in *Law*] is an unlawful gaining upon the rights and possessions of another.

To ENCU'MBER [*encombrer*, F.] to embarrass, to perplex, to trouble.

ENCU'MBRANCE, embarrasment, &c.

ENCY'CLICAL [ἐγκυκλικὸς, Gr.] circular.

ENCYCLOPÆDI'A [*encyclopædia*, L. of ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία of ἐν in, κύκλος a circle, and παιδεία, Gr. learning] a circle or chain of all sciences and arts.

END [end, *Sax.*] the last part of a thing, the conclusion.

To END [endian, *Sax.*] to conclude, to desist or leave off, to finish.

END *for end* [*Sea Phrase*] when a rope runs all out of the pully, or off the block, or what it is wound upon.

E'NDABLE [of end, *Sax.* and *able*] that may be ended.

To ENDA'MMAGE [*endommager*, Fr.] to do damage, to hurt.

To ENDEA'R [*en* and prob. dýpan, *Sax.* to account dear to himself] to engage a person's affections to one.

To ENDEA'VOUR [prob. of *en* and *devoir*, F.] to attempt to do a thing according to one's ability.

An ENDEA'RMENT, a gaining the affections of.

ENDE'CAGON [ἐνδεκάγωνος of ἕνδεκα and γωνία, Gr. a corner] a plain figure, having eleven sides and angles.

E'NDEXIS [ἔνδειξις, Gr.] a shewing or declaring.

ENDEIXIS [with *Physicians*] an indication of diseases, shewing what is to be done.

ENDE'MICAL } *Distempers* [of ἐν and δῆμος, Gr. the
ENDE'MIAL } body] are such as affect a great many in the same country, the cause being peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To ENDEW' [in *Falconry*] is said of a hawk, when she so digests her meat, that she not only discharges her gorge of it; but also cleanses her pannel.

To ENDI'TE [*enditer*, F.] to compose, pen or deliver the matter of a letter or any other writing.

ENDI'TEMENT, is much the same in common law, as *accusatio* is in the civil. See *Indictment*.



ENDORSE' [in *Heraldry*] is an ordinary, containing an eighth part of a pale; some say that it shews, that the same coat has been sometimes 400 coats, and afterwards joined together in one escutcheon, for some mystery of arms, as in the escutcheon he bears *azure en endorse argent*.

To ENDO'RSE [*endosser*, Fr. of *en* and *dorsum*, L. the back] to write on the backside of a bill, &c.

E'NDIVE [*indivia*, L.] an herb.

E'NDLESS [of endeleȝȝe, *Sax.*] without end.

ENDO'CTRINATED [*endoctriné*, F.] instructed.

E'NDMOST, with the end foremost.



ENDO'RSED [in *Heraldry*] is when 2 lions are born in an escutcheon rampant, and turning their backs to each other.

ENDO'RSEMENT [*endossement*, F.] a writing on the backside of a bill.

To ENDOW' [*endouairer*, F.] to bestow a dower or marriage-portion; also to settle rents or revenues for the maintenance of a college, alms-houses, &c. EN-

ENDOW'MENT, a natural gift or quality.

ENDOWMENT [in *Law*] the giving or taking a dower to a woman; alſo the ſetting forth or ſevering of a ſufficient portion for a vicar, when the benefice is appropriated.

ENDOWMENT, *de la plus belle parte*, a law phraſe uſed when a man dying poſſeſſed of ſome lands held in knight's ſervice, and others in ſoccage, the widow has her dower out of the ſoccage lands, as being *la plus belle parte*, i. e. the beſt.

To ENDUE [*endouairer*, F.] to qualify, ſupply or furniſh with.

To ENDU'RE [*endurer*, F. of *durare*, L.] to ſuffer or undergo.

ENDY'MION, a certain ſhepherd, whom (as the poets feign *Diana* or the *Moon* being enamoured with) ſhe caſt into a deep ſleep in mount *Latmus* in *Anatolia*, that ſhe might kiſs him. The moral of this fable ſeems to be, that *Endymion* very much ſtudied the motions of the moon, and and for that end was wont to paſs the nights in retired places in mount *Latmus*, that he might behold her with leſs interruption. To him is attributed the finding out of the courſe of the moon.

ENE'MA [ἔνεμα of ἐνίημι, Gr. to ſend in] a clyſter.

E'NEMY [*ennemi*, F. of *inimicus*, L.] an adverſary, or one who is againſt one.

ENE'NTHIUS } a certain deity of the *Phœnicians*.
ENENTHSEIR }

ENEO'REMA [ἐνέρημα of ἀναιρέω, Gr. to lift up] thoſe contents of the urine which float about in the middle, reſembling a cloud.

ENERGE'TICAL [*energeticus*, L. ἐνεργετικὸς, Gr.] forcible, efficacious, emphatical.

ENERGE'TICAL *Particles* [with *Philoſophers*] i. e. ſuch particles or bodies which are eminently active, and produce manifeſt operations of different natures, according to the various circumſtances or motions of thoſe bodies or particles.

ENERGE'TICALNESS [of ἐνεργετικὸς, Gr.] energy.

ENERGU'MENI *Demoniaci*, men poſſeſſed with unclean ſpirits, Gr. of L.

ENERGUMENUS [with *Divines*] a term uſed to ſignify a perſon poſſeſſed with the devil or an evil ſpirit.

ENERGY [ἐνεργία, Gr.] effectual working, efficacy, force.

ENERGY [with *Phyſicians*] a ſtirring about, or operation of the animal ſpirits.

ENERGY [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure wherein great force of expreſſion is uſed.

To E'NERVATE [*enervatum*, L.] to ſpoil the force of the nerves and ſinews; to make feeble, to take away vigour of body or mind,

E'NERVATEDNESS [of *enervatus*, L.] enfeebleneſs.

ENERVA'TION, a weakening or enfeebling, L.

ENERVATION [with *Surgeons*] a weakneſs about the nerves and tendons.

E'NEYA [in the practick of *Scotland*] the principal part of an inheritance, which deſcends to the eldeſt ſon.

ENFANS *Perdues* [q. d. *loſt children*] the ſoldiers who march at the head of a body of forces, appointed to ſuſtain them, in order to make an attack, begin an aſſault, &c.

To ENFEE'BLE [of *en* and *feeble*, F.] to make weak.

ENFILA'DE, a ribble-row of rooms, doors, &c. alſo a train of diſcourſe.

ENFILADE [*Military Art*] the ſituation of a poſt that can diſcover and ſcour all the length of a ſtrait line; which by that means is rendered almoſt defenceleſs.

ENFI'LE [in *Fortif.*] the curtain or rampart that is to ſweep the whole length of it with the cannon.

To ENFO'RCE [*enforcer*, F.] to conſtrain or force to do a thing.

To ENFRA'NCHISE [of *affranchir*, F.] to make a perſon a free-man or a free denizon; to incorporate him into a ſociety or body politick.

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, ſuch a making free or incorporating.

To ENGA'GE [*engager*, Fr.] to perſuade or draw in; to oblige or bind, to mortgage or pawn; to take upon one's ſelf or paſs one's word, alſo to encounter or fight.

ENGA'GEMENT, a promiſe, obligation or tie; alſo a fight or combat.

ENGASTRIMY'THOS [of ἐν in, γαστὴρ the belly, and μῦθος a word, Gr.] one who emits ſounds like the voice of one ſpeaking out of the ſtomach or belly, without uſing the organs of ſpeech; ſuch as authors relate was the manner of the *Pythian* propheteſs.

To ENGE'NDER [*engendrer*, F.] to beget, to breed; it is moſt commonly applied to animals, not to human nature, which yet are produced by the ordinary methods of generation.

ENGI'NE, any mechanick inſtrument to produce any conſiderable effect which cannot be ſo eaſily and expeditiouſly performed by the bare uſe of mens hands, as raiſing heavy weights, water, quenching fires, &c.

ENGI'NE [in a *Figurative* ſenſe] an artifice, contrivance or deviee, &c.

ENGINEE'R, a perſon well ſkilled in the contrivance, building and repairing of forts, &c. alſo in the method of attacking and defending all ſorts of fortified places.

ENGINEE'RY, the art of an engineer.

ENGI'SOMA [ἔγγισμα of ἐγγίζω to approach, Gr.] a fracture of the ſcull, whereby the bone ſinks to the inner membrane or ſkin of the brain, and preſſes upon it; alſo the name of an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons in operations in ſuch caſes.

E'NGLAND [Engelonꝺ or Engelenlonꝺ, *Sax.*] before called *Britain*, took its name of the *Angels*, *Angli* or *Angeli* (as they were called by *Tacitus*) who were a part of the *Suevi*, a branch of the *Cimbri*; and ſo of the ſame original with the *Saxons*. *Goropius Becanus* derives their name from *Angelew* or *Anglen*, fiſh hooks, becauſe they inhabited near the ſea-ſhore; but this ſeems both forced and trifling. Others, as *Camden*, *Verſtegan*, &c. derive it from *Angulus* an angle, corner or narrow neck of land, their ancient country near *Sleſwick*. Mr. *Sammes* deduces it from ANG or ENG, which in the *Teut.* ſignifies a narrow or ſtreight place, and hereupon concludes that the *Angeli* or *Angli* were ſo called, becauſe they inhabited the ſtreight paſſages in the mountainous parts of *Germany*, and to confirm it, alledges that *Angleven* in *Pomerania* was ſo named from the angles that are ſituated in ſuch narrow paſſes. Others derive the name from *Ingo* or *Engo*, a ſon of *Woden*, the great progenitor of the *Engliſh Saxon* kings. The poſterity of which *Ingo* were called *Inglinear* or *Inglings*, who ſeems to have been made by his father king of that part of the *Suevi*, which afterward from their firſt king called themſelves *Inglifch* or *Inglings*; and it is certain, that the *Byzantine* hiſtorians, *Nicetas* and *Codinus*, call the *Anguli* Ἰγγλινοι, i. e. *Inglini* or *Inglini*.

E'NGLAND, is by ſome thus characterized, viz. a paradiſe to women, a purgatory for men, but a hell for horſes.

ENGLANTE' [in *Heraldry*] bearing acorns, F.

ENGLECE'RIE } [*Old new* Term] the being an *Engliſhman*. and anciently uſed in oppoſition to *Francigena*, which was uſed to ſignify any foreigner.
ENGLICHE'RIE }
ENGLESCY'RE }

E'NGLISH, of or pertaining to *England*

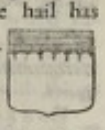
ENGO'NASI } [ἐγγόνασις, Gr. a bowing of the knee]
ENGO'NASIS } a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of about 48 ſtars, ſo called from the figure (repreſented on the celeſtial globe) of *Hercules* bearing upon his right knee, and endeavouring to bruiſe a dragon's head with his left foot.

ENGO'RGED, ſticking in the throat.

ENGO'NIOS [with *Anatomiſts*] the bending of the arm or leg.

To ENGRA'FF } [*en* and *greffer*, F.] to put grafts into
To ENGRA'FT } trees, to inoculate.

ENGRAI'LD } [in *Heraldry*] is derived from *greſle*, F.
ENGRESLE' } hail, and ſignifies that the hail has fallen upon and broken off the edges, leaving them ragged, or with half rounds ſtruck out of them, and differs from indented, which are ſtraight lines, whereas in theſe the breaches are circular. See the eſcutcheon.



To ENGRA'VE [*engraver*, F.] to cut any figure either in metal or wood.

To ENGRO'SS [of *en* and *groſſoyer*, F.] to write the rude draught of a thing fair over.

To ENGROSS [in *Traffick*] is to buy up all, or a great quantity of a commodity, to enhance or raiſe the price of it.

ENGUICHE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the great mouth of an hunting horn, having a rim of a different colour from the horn itſelf, F.

E'NGYSCOPE [*engyſcopium*, L. of ἐγγὺς near, and σκοπέω to behold, Gr.] an inſtrument for the viewing of ſmall bodies the more diſtinct; ſo called, becauſe it brings the eye much nearer to them, ſo as to cauſe them to appear, as having larger parts and dimenſions; the ſame as a microſcope.

To ENHA'NCE } [*enhauſſer*, F.] to advance or raiſe
To ENHA'UNCE } the price.

ENHA'NCEMENT, an advancing or raiſing the price of.
ENHARMO'NICAL } of or pertaining to enharmonick
ENHARMO'NICK } muſick.
ENHARMONIC *Muſick*, a particular manner of tuning the voice, and diſpoſing the intervals with ſuch art, that the melody becomes more moving. The laſt of the three kinds of muſick uſed by the ancients, and abounding in *Dieſes* or *Sharps*. See *Cromatick* and *Diatonick*.
ENHARMO'NICAL *Dieſis* [in *Muſick*] is the difference between the greater and leſſer ſemi-tone.
ENI'GMA [Αἴνιγμα, Gr.] an obſcure allegory, in which the natural ſenſe cannot be immediately perceived; a riddle, *L.*
ENIGMA'TICAL } [*enigmaticus*, L. of αἰνιγματικὸς,
ENIGMA'TICK } Gr.] of or pertaining to *Enigma's*.
ENIGMA'TICALLY [of αἰνιγματικὸς, Gr.] by way of riddle.
ENI'GMATIST [αἰνιγματιστὴς, Gr.] a maker or propoſer of *Enigma's* or riddles.
To ENJOI'N [*enjoindre*, F. *injungere*, L.] to bid, order, charge or command.
To ENJOY' [of *en* and *jouir*, F.] to have the uſe, benefit or profit of, to take pleaſure in.
ENJO'YMENT [*jouiſſance*, F.] enjoying, poſſeſſing, poſſeſſion; alſo joy, pleaſure.
ENI'XUM *Sal* [with *Chymiſts*] that which partakes both of the nature of an *acid* and an *alkali*, as common ſalt, nitre, allum, *&c.* which alſo they otherwiſe call a neutral ſalt.
To ENLA'RGE *a Horſe* [with *Horſemen*] is to make him go large; that is, to embrace more ground than he covered. This is done when a horſe works upon a round, or upon volts, and approaches too near the centre.
ENLA'RGEMENT, a making larger, amplification, *&c.* alſo a being ſet free from impriſonment.
To ENLI'GHTEN [of *en* and lihtan, *Sax.*] to put light into, to give light to, to make clear or evident.
To ENLI'VEN [of *en* and libban, *Sax.*] to put life into, to make lively or brisk.



ENMANCHE' [in *Heraldry*] is derived from *manche*, F. a ſleeve, and is when the chief has lines drawn from the upper edge of the chief on the ſides, to about half the breadth of the chief, ſignifying as if it had ſleeves on it.
E'NMITY [*inimitié*, F. *inimicitia*, L.] hatred, grudge, variance, ſtrife, falling out.
ENNEA'D ['ἐννὰς, Gr.] the number Nine.
ENNEADECATE'RIDES [of ἐννέα and δεκαπέντε, Gr.] a revolution of nineteen years, otherwiſe called the Lunar Cycle or Golden Number, *Aſtron.*
ENNE'AGON [of Ἐννέα nine, and γωνία, *Gr.* an angle] a regular geometrical figure, of equal ſides and nine angles.
ENNEA'TICAL } [of ἐννεαὰς, Gr.] of or pertaining
ENNEA'TICK } to the number nine, as *Enneatical Days*, every ninth day of ſickneſs.
ENNEA'TICAL *Year*, every ninth year of a man's life.
ENNEE'MERIS [ἐννεημερὶς, Gr.] a grammatical figure in *Latin* and *Greek* verſe, which is a *Caſura* after the fourth foot in the ninth ſyllable of the verſe, which odd ſyllable ending the word, helps to make the next foot with the following word, as in this verſe,

Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho.

In which all the four branches of the *Caſura* are found, as *Triememeris*, *Penthememeris*, *Hepthimemeris* and *Eneememeris*.
ENNEA'LOGY [*ennealogia*, L. of ἐννεαλογία, Gr.] a ſpeaking or treating of nine points; alſo an oration or treatiſe divided into nine parts or chapters.
ENNEAPHY'LLON [ἐννεαφύλλον, Gr.] the plant Dog's-tooth violet, *L.*
To ENNO'BLE [*ennoblir*, F.] to make noble, to render more renowned.
ENNO'BLEMENT, a making noble; alſo a being ennobled or made noble.
E'NOCH's *Pillars*, two pillars ſaid to have been erected by *Enoch* the ſon of *Seth*, the one of brick, and the other of ſtone, upon which the whole art of aſtronomy is ſaid to be engraven.
ENODA'TION, an untying a knot; a making any difficulty plain.
ENODA'TION [in *Huſbandry*] the cutting away the knots of trees, *L.*
ENO'RMOUS [*enormis*, L.] out of rule or ſquare, exceeding great, heinous.
ENO'RMOUSNESS [*enormitas*, L.] heinouſneſs.
ENO'RMITY [*enormitas*, L.] heinouſneſs, a high miſdemeanour.
ENO'RTHROSIS [of ἐνόρθρωσις, or rather ἀνάρθρωσις, Gr.] a kind of looſe jointing of the bones.
E'NOVATED [*enovatus*, L.] become or made new.
ENO'UGH [ȝenoh, *Sax.*] ſufficient.
EN PA'SSANT, by the by, ſufficiently.
To ENPLEE'T [*Old Law* Term] to implead.
To ENQUI'RE [*enquerir*, F. of *inquirere*, L.] to aſk, to ſeek after or ſearch diligently.
To ENRA'GE [*enrager*, F.] to put into a rage, to provoke or make mad.
ENRA'GEDNESS, great rage.
ENRI'CHMENT [of *enrichir*, F.] the being made rich.
ENRO'LMENT [of *enroller*, F.] an inrolling, *&c.*
ENS [in a *Philoſophical Senſe*] a being, whatever has any kind of exiſtence.
ENS [in *Metaphyſicks*] is apply'd in its moſt general ſenſe to every thing that the mind any way apprehends; and whereof it affirms or denies, proves or diſproves any thing.
ENS *Rationis* [with *Schoolmen*] an imaginary thing or creature of the brain, which exiſts no where but in the underſtanding or imagination, *L.*
ENS *Primum* [the firſt or chief eſſence according to the *Paracelſians*] the moſt efficacious part of any natural mixt body, either *animal*, *mineral* or *vegetable*, which they pretend to be able to ſeparate from them, and by them to perform wonderful things for the renewing and reſtoring of youth, *L.*
ENS *Veneris* [the being or eſſence of *Venus*, *i. e.* copper] a ſublimation of equal parts of *Cyprus Vitriol*, calcined to a dark colour, and *Sal Armoniack* into a yellow flower, *L.*
ENS [in *Phyſicks*] in a leſs general ſenſe, ſignifies ſomething that exiſts ſome way farther than in being conceiv'd or being capable of being perceived in the mind, which is called *Ens Poſſibile*, or *Ente.*
ENS [in *Pharmacy*, &c.] a term uſed of ſome things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredient they are drawn from in a little room.
ENS, in its proper or reſtrained ſenſe, is that to which there are real attributes belonging, or that which has a reality not only out of the intellect, but in itſelf.
To ENSAI'N } [with *Falconers*] to purge a hawk or
To ENSEA'M } falcon from her glut and greaſe.
ENSA'MPLE, an example or pattern.
ENSE'LED [with *Falconers*] is ſaid of a hawk when a thread is drawn thro' his upper eye-lids, and faſtened under the beak to take away the ſight.
ENSE'MBLE, together, or with one another, *F.*
Tout ENSEMBLE [in *Architecture*] of a building, the whole work and compoſition conſidered together, and not in parts.
ENSHRI'NED [of en and ſcrin, *Sax.* *eſcrin*, F. *ſcrinium*, L. a deſk or coffer] preſerved in a ſhrine or coffer, as a holy or ſacred thing.
ENSIFO'RM [*enſiformis*, L.] in the ſhape of a ſword.
ENSIFO'RMIS *Cartilago* [with *Anatomiſts*] the loweſt part of the *Sternum*, called alſo *Macronata*, *L.*
ENSI'FEROUS [*enſifer*, L.] bearing a ſword.
E'NSIGN [*enſeigne*, F.] an officer in a company of foot-ſoldiers who carries the flag or colours.
ENSIGN [in *Heraldry*] an eſcutcheon on which are painted the trophies of honour of a particular family.
ENSI'GNE [*French Law* Term] bleeding or blood-letting; alſo let-blood.
To ENSTA'L [of en and ȳtȳllan, or ȳtal, *Sax.*] to enter into the number, or create a knight of the garter.
ENSTA'LMENT, ſuch a creation, or the ceremony of it.
To ENSU'E [*enſuyer*, F. *inſequere*, L.] to follow, to come after.
ENTA'BLAMENT } [in *Architecture*] *Vitruvius* and *Vi-*
ENTA'BLATURE } *gnola* call it *Ornament*; it ſignifies the *Architrave*, *Freeze* and *Cornice* together. Others call it *Trabeation*, and it is different in different orders. The words are borrowed from *Tabulatum* in *Latin*, *i. e.* a ceiling, becauſe the freeze is ſuppoſed to be formed by the ends of the *Joiſts*, which bear upon the *Architrave*.
E'NTABLER [in *Horſemanſhip*] a word uſed in the academies, *&c.* apply'd to a horſe whoſe croup goes before his ſhoulders in working upon vaults; for in regular manage one half of the ſhoulders ought to go before the croup.
To ENTAI'L [*entailler*, F.] to make over an eſtate by way of *Entail*.

ENTAIL [*entaille*, F.] a fee-tail or fee entailed, ſcanted or ſhortened, by which means the heir is limited or tied up to certain conditions.

To ENTA'NGLE [ſome derive it of *en* and *tangle*, *Sax.* a twig; becauſe birds are entangled with twigs dawbed with bird-lime; others of *en* and *tendicula*, L. a ſnare] to catch in a ſnare.

ENTE' [in *Heraldry*] grafted or ingrafted, this is, ſays a certain author, the fourth grand quarter of his majeſty K. *George's* royal enſign, which he thus blazons, *Brunſwick* and *Luxenburgh*, impaled with ancient *Saxony* *enté en point*, F.

ENTE *en Rond* [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies indented round, with this difference, that indented is formed of ſtrait lines in and out, but this is made of rounds in and out after the ſame manner.

ENTELECHI'A [ἐντελεχία, of ἐντελὴς and ἔχω, Gr. to have] the human mind or ſoul ſo called by *Ariſtotle*, as being the perfection of nature, and principle of motion. The ancient commentators on *Ariſtotle* interpreted ἐντελεχία by *actus*, L. meaning by that a kind of ſubſtantial form, by which *action* is produced in the body. But the moderns underſtand by ἐντελεχία a ſort of continued and perpetual motion and fit modification of matter, which qualifies the whole to be able to perform ſuch acts as are proper to it.

ENTE'NDEMENT [*entendement*, F.] the true ſenſe and meaning of a word or ſentence; thus a thing that is in doubt ſhall ſometimes be made by intendment.

To E'NTER [*intrare*, L. *entrer*, F.] to go into; alſo to ſet down in writing; to note down in a book of accounts, &c.

To ENTER [in *Carpentry*] is to let the tenon of a piece of timber into the mortiſe of another.

To ENTER *of a Hawk* [*Falconry*] a term uſed when ſhe firſt begins to kill.

To ENTER *a Ship* [*Sea* Term] to board her.

E'NTERA [ἔντερα, Gr.] the bowels or entrails, *L.*

To ENTERCHA'NGE [*enterchanger*, F.] to change mutually or reciprocally.

E'NTERCOURSE [*entrecours*, F.] commerce or freedom of diſcourſe of one perſon to or with another.

ENTERFE'RE. See *Interfere.*

ENTERFE'RING [ſpoken of *Horſes*] an imperfection which cauſes them to go narrow behind with the hinder feet, ſo that they fret one foot againſt another, whence a hard, mattery ſcab ariſes which makes them go lame.

To ENTERLA'CE [*entrelaſſer*, F.] to lace between.

ENTER-MEW'ER [with *Falconers*] a hawk who changes the colour of her wings by degrees.

ENTEROCE'LE [ἐντεροκήλη, of ἔντερον a gut, and κήλη *Gr.* a rupture] a falling of the entrails, eſpecially of the gut called *Ileum*, through the widened proceſſes of the *Peritonæum*, into the groin or *Scrotum*.

ENTEROCE'LICK [*enterocelicus*, L.] troubled with the rupture called *Enterocele*.

To ENTER-LINE [*entreligner*, F.] to write between the lines.

ENTERO'LOGY [ἐντερολογία, of ἔντερον and λέγω, *Gr.* to ſay] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of the entrails.

ENTERO'MPHALOS [ἐντερόμφαλος, of ἔντερον and ὀμφαλὸς, *Gr.* the navel] a rupture, when the entrails burſt out at the navel.

ENTEROEPIPLOCE'LE [ἐντεροεπιπλοκήλη, of ἔντερον, ἐπίπλοον the caul, and κήλη, Gr.] a kind of rupture, when the caul and guts fall down together into the *Scrotum* or cod.

E'NTERO EPIPLO'MPHALOS [of ἔντερον and ὀμφαλὸς, *Gr.* the navel] a kind of *Exemphalos*, the ſame as *Eteromphalos*.

ENTERO *Hydromphalos* [of ἔντερον, ὕδωρ, and ὀμφαλὸς, Gr.] a kind of *Exomphalos*, wherein, beſides a diſplacing and buncling out of the inteſtine, there is a deal of watery humours collected along with it.

To ENTERPEN [with *Falconers*] a term uſed of a hawk, who is ſaid to enterpen, *i. e.* to have his feathers ſnarled or entangled.

To ENTERPLEA'D [*enterplaider*, F.] to diſcuſs a point at *Common Law*, which falls out incidentally, before the principal cauſe can have an end.

ENTERPLEA'DER [in *Civil Law*] is called *Cognitio præjudicialis*.

To E'NTERPRIZE [of *enterprendre*, F. of *inter* and *prehendere*, L.] to undertake, to take in hand, to attempt.

An E'NTERPRIZE [*enterpriſe*, F.] an undertaking, attempt or deſign; and eſpecially in military affairs.

To ENTE'RR [*enterrer*, F.] to inter, to bury.

To ENTERTAI'N [*entretenir*, F.] to lodge, to keep, to maintain; alſo to accept of or receive; alſo to treat of.

ENTERTAI'NING, diverting, pleaſing.

ENTERTAI'NMENT [*entretenement*, F.] an entertaining, receiving, lodging, harbouring, &c. alſo treatment, hearty welcome.

E'NTERVIEW [with *Falconers*] the ſecond year of a hawk's age.

To ENTHA'LAMIZE [*enthalamizare*, L.] to bring a bridegroom and bride to their bed-chamber.

ENTHE'ATED [*entheatus*, L. ἔνθεος, Gr.] inſpired by God.

E'NTHEMA [ἔνθεμα, Gr.] a medicine to ſtop bleeding.

ENTHE'MATA, graſs ſtuck into the clefts of trees.

To ENTHRA'L. See *to Inthral.*

To ENTHRO'NE [*enthroner*, F.] to place on the throne. See *to Inthrone.*

ENTHU'SIASM [*enthuſiaſmus*, L. of ἐνθουσιασμὸς, of ἐνθουσιάζω, *Gr.* to inſpire] a prophetick or poetick rage or fury, which tranſports the mind, raiſes and enflames the imagination, and makes it think and expreſs things extraordinary and ſurpriſing.

ENTHU'SIAST [ἐνθουσιαστὴς, Gr.] one who pretends to be inſpired by the divine Spirit, and to have a true ſight and knowledge of things; one who is tranſported with imaginary revelations.

ENTHUSIA'STICAL } [*enthuſiaſticus*, L. ἐνθουσιαστικὸς,
ENTHUSIA'STICK } Gr.] of or pertaining to enthuſiaſm.

ENTHUSIA'STICALLY [of ἐνθουσιαστικὸς, Gr.] in an enthuſiaſtical manner.

E'NTHYMEM [*enthymema*, L. Ἐνθύμημα, of Ἐνθυμέομαι, *Gr.* to conceive in the mind] a conception or idea of the mind.

ENTHYMEM [with *Rhetoricians*] is when the concluding ſentence conſiſts of contraries.

ENTHYMEM [in *Logick*] an argument conſiſting of only two propoſitions, an Antecedent and a Conſequent, deduced from it.

To ENTI'CE [prob. of *en* and *tihtan*, *Sax.* to overperſuade, or *attirer*, F.] to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

ENTI'CING, alluring, drawing in.

ENTI'CEMENT, an enticing, an allurement, &c.

E'NTIER [with *Horſemen*] a ſort of reſty horſe that refuſes to turn, and is ſo far from following or obſerving the hand, that he reſiſts it, *F.*

E'NTIERTY [*entierté*, F.] (*Law Word*) intireneſs or the whole, as diſtinguiſhed from moiety or half, *F.*

ENTI'RE *Pertingents* [*Heraldry*] are lines which run the longeſt way of the partition of the ſhield, without touching the centre.

ENTIRE *Pertranſient* [*Heraldry*] a line which croſſes the middle of the ſhield or eſcutcheon, and runs diametrically the longeſt way of its poſition.

ENTIRE *Tenancy* [in *Com. Law*] is contra-diſtinguiſhed to ſeveral tenancy; and ſignifies a ſole poſſeſſion in one man, whereas the other denotes a joint or common one in ſeveral.

E'NTITATIVE [*entitativus*, L.] when a thing is taken according to its eſſence, form or being.

ENTITATIVE, implies an abſtraction or retrenchment of all the circumſtances from a thing under conſideration.

E'NTITY [in the *School Philoſophy*] a phyſical *Ens* or being, conſidered according to what it is in its phyſical capacity.

E'NTOYER } [in *Heraldry*] is uſed by ſome to ſignify
E'NTOIRE } a bordure charged intirely with things without life, *F.*

ENTO'RSES, wrenches of the paſterns in horſes, *F.*

E'NTRAILS [*entrailles*, F.] the inward bowels or guts, generally underſtood to include the contents of the three cavities, the head, breaſt and belly.

E'NTRANCE [of *intrare*, L.] entry or going in, admittance; alſo a door, paſſage, &c.

To ENTRA'P [*entraper*, F.] to catch in a trap, to inſnare.

E'NTRANCE [of *intrare*, L.] entry or going in, admittance; alſo a door, paſſage, &c.

E'NTRANS'D, being in a trance.

ENTRA'VES, two entravons joined by an iron chain, 7 or 8 inches long, *F.*

E'NTRAVONS, locks for horſes paſterns, being pieces of leather two fingers broad, turned up and ſtuff'd on the inſide, to prevent hurting the paſtern, *F.*

ENTRE *ad communem legem*, a writ that lies where a tenant for term of his own, or another's life, or a tenant

by courteſy, or in dower, aliens or makes over lands, and dies, then the party in reverſion ſhall have this writ againſt whomſoever is in poſſeſſion.

ENTRE' } [in *Muſick Books*] a particular ſort of
ENTREE' } air.

To ENTREA'T [of *en* and *traiter*, F. of *tractare*, L.] to beg earneſtly or beſeech; to court with fair words; alſo to treat of, or handle a matter.

ENTRE'NCHYTA [of ἔνχυτος a bowel, and ἐγχέω, Gr. to pour in] a clyſter-pipe, called alſo *Siphon* and *Syringa*.

ENTREA'TY, requeſt, ſupplication, *&c.*

E'NTREPAS [with *Horſemen*] a broken pace or going of a horſe, and properly a broken amble, that is neither walk nor trot, but has ſomething of an amble, F.

ENTRESO'LE [in *Architecture*] a kind of little ſtory, contrived occaſionally at the top of the firſt ſtory, for the conveniency of a wardrobe, *&c.* It is alſo called *Mezanzine*.

ENTRING *a Ship* [in a *Fight*] is the boarding or getting into her.

ENTRING *Ladder* [of a *Ship*] a ladder to go in and out of a ſhip.

ENTRING *Rope* [in a *Ship*] a rope tied by the ſide of it to hold by, as a perſon goes up the entring ladder or walls.

ENTRU'SION, a forcible, or violent and unlawful entering into lands or tenements, void of a poſſeſſor by one who has no right to them.

ENTRUSION *de Garde*, a writ lying where an infant within age enters into lands, and holds his lord out.

To ENTRU'ST. See *Intruſt*.

E'NTRY [*entrée*, F.] entering or coming in, a paſſage.

ENTRY [in *Law*] is the taking poſſeſſion of lands.

ENTRY [with *Merchants*] the ſetting down the particulars of trade in the books of accounts.

To make an ENTRY *of Goods* [at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*] is the paſſing the bills through the hands of the proper officers.

ENTRY *ad communem legem*. See *Entre*, &c.

ENTRY, a ſolemn reception or ceremony performed by kings, princes or ambaſſadors, upon their firſt entering a city, or upon their return from ſome ſucceſsful expedition, by way of triumph.

ENTRY *ad terminum qui præteriit*, a writ which lies for a leſſor, in caſe land being to a man for the life of another, and he for whoſe life the lands are leaſed dies, and and the leſſee or tenant holds over his term.

ENTRY *Cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti*, or entry for marriage promiſed, a writ lying where lands or tenements are given to a man, upon condition that he take the donor to wife within a certain time, and he either does not marry her within the time appointed, or eſpouſes another, or otherwiſe diſables himſelf from performing the condition.

ENTRY *in caſu proviſo*, a writ lying for one in reverſion, when a tenant in dower aliens in fee, or for term of life, or for the life of another.

ENTRY *in caſu conſimili*, a writ which he in reverſion ſhall have againſt a tenant for life or in courteſy, who aliens in fee.

ENTRY *ſine aſſenſu capituli*, is a writ lying when an abbat, prior, or ſuch as has a convent or common ſeal, aliens lands or tenements which are the church's right, without the aſſent of the convent or chapter, and dies, *&c.*

ENTRY *per le cui & poſt*, a writ which lies for a man diſſeized or turned out of his freehold, when the diſſeizor aliens and dies in poſſeſſion, and his heir enters.

E'NTRIES [with *Hunters*] places or thickets through which deer are diſcovered lately to have paſſed.

ENTY'POSIS [of ἐντυπόω, *Gr.* to make an impreſſion] the *Acetabulum* or ſocket.

To ENTWI'NE [of *en* and ᵹpinan, *Sax.*] to twiſt or wind round about.

ENTY'POSIS [ἐντύπωσις, Gr.] the jointing of the ſhoulder with the arm.

To ENU'BILATE [*enubilatum*, L.] to make clear.

ENU'BILOUS [*enubilus*, L.] fair, without clouds.

To ENU'CLEATE [*enucleatum*, L.] to take out the kernel.

ENUCLEA'TION, a taking out the kernel, *&c.*

ENUDA'TION, a making naked or plain, laying open, *&c.* L.

ENVE'LOP [in *Fortification*] a work of earth ſometimes in form of a parapet or breaſt-work, and ſometimes like a rampart with a breaſt-work to it, called alſo a *Conſervé*, a *Countergard*, a *Lunette*, a *Sillon*, &c.

To ENVELOP [*envelopper*, F.] to cover, wrap or fold up in any thing; alſo to ſurround them in, to beſet; alſo to muffle up.

To ENVE'NOM [*envenomer*, F.] to infect with poiſon, to corrupt, *&c.*

To ENVI'RON [*environner*, F.] to encompaſs, ſurround or ſtand about.

ENVIRONNE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a figure, a lion or any other thing, encompaſſed about with other things, F.

An ENVI'RONMENT, an encompaſſing round.

E'NVIOUSNESS [of *invidioſus*, or *invidia*, L.] envy, envious nature.

E'NULA, the herb Elecampane, *L.*

E'NULON [ἔνυλον, of ἐν *in*, and ὕλον a gum] the interior part of the gum.

ENU'MERABLE [*enumerabilis*, L.] numerable.

To ENU'MERATE [*enumeratum*, L.] to number or reckon up.

ENUMERA'TION, a numbering, reckoning, or ſumming up.

To ENU'NCIATE [*enunciatum*, L.] to utter or pronounce.

ENU'NCIATIVE [*enunciativus*, L.] that may be ſhewed, uttered or pronounced.

ENUNCIATI'VELY [*enunciative*, L.] declaratively.

E'NVOY [*envoi*, F.] an accompliſh'd perſon, in degree lower than an embaſſador, ſent from one ſovereign prince or ſtate to another, upon ſome publick affairs.

To ENU'RE [of *en* and *uti*, L. to uſe] to accuſtom one's ſelf to.

To ENURE [in *Law*] to take place or effect, to be available or of force.

E'NURNY [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a bordure charged with beaſts, *&c.*

To E'NVY [*invidere*, L.] to grudge or be uneaſy at the good fortune of others.

ENVY [*invidia*, L. *envie*, F.] an uneaſineſs or grief, ariſing from beholding the good qualities or proſperity of others.

ENVY [*Hieroglyphically*] an envious perſon was repreſented by the water-ſerpent *Hydra*, becauſe of its proceeding from corruption and mud; intimating, that perſons that entertain this ungrateful paſſion in their breaſts, are of ſuch a ſordid diſpoſition, that they ſeem to be made up of mud and baſeneſs.

Envy was painted by the ancients in a garment of a diſcoloured green colour, full of eyes.

To ENWO'RTHY [of *en* and ᵹẏᵹᵹe, *Sax.*] to render one's ſelf worthy of, illuſtrious or noble.

To ENWRA'P [of *en* and hpeoꝑian, *Sax.*] to wrap up in.

ENY'STRON [of ἀνύω, *Gr.* to perfect] the laſt or 4th ventricle in animals that chew the cud, which compleats the digeſtion.

EODE'RBRICE [of Eoꝺoꝛ a hedge, and bꝛice, *Sax.* a breaking] a hedge-breaking.

EO'LIAN, of or belonging to *Æolus*.

EOLI'PYLE [of Αἰόλος, of *Æolus* and πύλαι, *Gr.* gates] an inſtrument in hydraulicks, being a round ball of iron or copper, with a tail to it, and a hole to it, which being filled with water, and thus expoſed to the fire, produces a vehement blaſt of wind.

EPACMA'STICA [of ἐπακμαστικὸς, Gr.] a fever which grows continually ſtronger.

E'PACT [ἐπάκτα, Gr. *i. e.* additional ſupply] is a number whereby is noted the exceſs of the *Solar* year above the *Lunar*, whereby the age of the moon every year may be found out; for the *Solar* year conſiſting of 365 days, and the *Lunar* but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the *Solar* year; but thereby in 19 years the moon finiſhes twenty times twelve lunations, gets up one whole *Solar year*; and having finiſhed that circuit, begins again with the ſun, and ſo from 19 to 19 years; for the firſt year afterwards the moon will go before the ſun but 11 days, which is called the *Epact* of that year; the third year 33 days; but 30 being an intire lunation, caſt that away, and three ſhall be the *Epact* of that year, and ſo on.

EPACT *of the Year*, [with *Aſtronomers*] is the age of the moon at the beginning of every year; *i. e.* the time between the firſt minute of the firſt day of *January* and the laſt new moon of the foregoing year.

EPAGO'GE [ἐπαγωγὴ of ἐπάγω, *Gr.* to introduce] an importing or bringing in; alſo an examining of or diſcourſing with one by croſs queſtions or interrogatories, L.

EPAGO'GIUM, the foreſkin of the *Penis*, L.

EPAINE'TICK *Poem* [of ἔπαινος, *Gr.* praiſe] comprehends the *Hymn*, the *Epithalamium*, the *Genethliacon*, or what elſe tends to the praiſe or congratulation of the Divine perſons and perſons eminent upon earth.

EPANA-

EPANADI'PLOSIS ['ἐπαναδίπλωσις of 'ἐπαναδιπλόω, Gr.] a redoubling, L.

EPANADI'PLOSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, when they begin and end a ſentence with the ſame words, as *Kind to his friends, and to his enemies kind.* In *Latin* this figure is called *Incluſio.*

EPANADIPLOSIS [with *Phyſicians*] the frequent redoublings or returns of fevers.

EPANA'LEPSIS ['ἐπανάληψις of 'ἐπαναλαμβάνω, Gr. to repeat] a repetition.

EPANALEPSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, in which the ſame word is repeated for enforcement-ſake, eſpecially after a long parentheſis; as, *it is manifeſt they have erred, it is manifeſt.*

EPANA'PHORA ['ἐπαναφορὰ of 'ἐπαναφέρω, Gr. I refer] *i. e.* a reference.

EPANAPHORA [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, when the ſame word begins ſeveral ſentences or clauſes; as, *hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, hic nemus.*

EPA'NODOS ['ἐπάνοδος, of 'ἐπὶ and ἄνοδος, Gr. aſcent] a return.

EPANODOS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when the ſame ſound or word is twice repeated in ſeveral ſentences, or in the ſame ſentence, as

Neither the Light without its Sun,
Nor yet the Sun without its Light.

EPANO'RTHOSIS ['ἐπανόρθωσις of ἐπανορθόω, Gr. to correct] correction or amendment, a reſtoring to the former ſtate.

EPANORTHOSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] is when a perſon in a paſſion ſeems never to be ſatisfied with what he has ſaid. The warmth of his paſſion puſhing him on ſtill to go farther. Thinking the words he has made uſe of already will not be ſtrong enough, he finds fault with his former expreſſions as too faint and weak, and corrects his diſcourſe by adding others that are more ſtrong, as

O clementia, ſeu patientia mira!

EPAPHÆ'RESIS ['ἐπαφαίρεσις, of 'ἐπὶ over and above, and ἀφαίρεω, Gr. to take away] a cutting or clipping over again, L.

EPAPHÆRESIS [with *Phyſicians*] a repeated blood-letting, or any repeated evacuation.

EPAPHA'LESIS [with *Surgeons*] an irritated or repeated phlebotomy.

E'PARCH ['ἔπαρχος, G.] the preſident of a province.

EPA'RMATA ['ἐπάρματα of 'ἐπαίρω, Gr. to lift up] ſwellings of the glandules, or kernels behind the ears called *Parotides.*

E'PARER [in *Horſemanſhip*] a word uſed in the manage to ſignify the flinging of a horſe, or his yerking and ſtriking out with his hind-legs, F.

EPAU'LE, a ſhoulder, F.

EPAULE [in *Fort.*] is the ſhoulder or baſtion of an angle of the *epaule.*

EPAU'LEMENT, a ſhouldering-piece, F.

EPAU'LEMENT [in *Fortif.*] is a demi-baſtion or ſquare *Orillon*, a maſs of earth, of near a ſquare figure, faced with a wall to cover the cannon of a caſemate.

EPAULMENT, is alſo a ſide-work made either of earth thrown up, of bags or baskets full of earth, or with faggots loaded with earth.

EPAULMENTS [*of Places of Arms*] for the cavalry, at the entering of the trenches, are made of faſcines mixed with earth.

EPAU'XESIS ['ἐπαύξησις, Gr.] an increaſe, a rhetorical figure.

EPE'NTHESIS [in *Grammar*] the putting of a letter or ſyllable in the middle of a word, as *Relligio* for *Religio*, *Induperator* for *Imperator.*

EPEXEGE'SIS ['ἐπεξήγησις, Gr.] a plainer interpretation of that which was mentioned before.

E'PHA ['אֵיפָה, *Heb.*] a meaſure among the *Hebrews* containing dry, 3 pecks, 3 pints, 12 ſolid inches, and 4 decimal parts; and in liquid things, 4 gallons, 4 pints and 15 ſolid inches, wine meaſure.

EPHE'BEUM } [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſpace from the
EPHE'BIUM } hypogaſtrium or lower part of the belly to the privy parts, *L.*

EPHEBI'A } ['ἐφήβεια, Gr.] the age of a ſtripling at the
EPHE'BITY } entrance of the 15th year.

EPHE'DRA ['ἐφέδρα, Gr.] the herb horſe-tail, *L.*

EPHE'LCIS ['ἕφελκις, Gr.] a bloody ſubſtance brought up in ſpitting of blood; alſo a ſhell or cruſt that is brought over ulcers.

EPHELÆ'UM [with *Anatomiſts*] the place from the hypogaſtrium or part of the abdomen to the ſecrets.

EPHELIS ['ἐφηλὶς, Gr.] a ſpot or freckle which proceeds from ſun-burn.

EPHE'MERA [of 'ἐπὶ and ἡμέρα, Gr. a day] a continual fever that laſts but one day.

EPHE'MERES, birds or creatures that live but one day, and therefore hieroglyphically repreſented the ſhortneſs of man's life.

EPHEME'RIDES ['ἐφημερίδες, Gr.] certain regiſters or Aſtronomical tables calculated to ſhew the daily motions of the planets, with their aſpects, places and other circumſtances throughout the year. Aſtrologers generally uſe thoſe journals in drawing horoſcopes and ſchemes of the heavens.

EPHEMERI'DIAN, of or pertaining to an ephemeris.

EPHE'MERINE } [*ephemerius*, L. 'ἐφημέριος, Gr.]
EPHEME'RIAN } belonging to a journal, regiſter or day-book.

EPHE'MERIS ['ἐφήμερις, Gr.] a regiſter or day-book, a journal.

EPHEMERIS [with *Aſtrologers*, &c.] a journal containing obſervations relating to the heavenly bodies, eſpecially ſhewing their places at noon.

EPHE'MERON } ['ἐφήμερον, of 'ἐπὶ and ἡμέρα, Gr.] a
EPHEME'RIUM } kind of plant that dies the ſame day it ſprings, a may-lily, meadow-ſaffron, a liricon-fancy, *L.*

EPHE'MERIST ['ἐφημεριστὴς, Gr.] a maker of ephemerides.

EPHESTI'A ['Εφεστία, Gr.] feſtivals held in the city of *Thebes* in honour of *Tireſias*, who is ſaid to have had a ſucceſſive mixture of man and woman; and therefore at that time they attired one firſt in a maſculine, and then in a feminine habit.

EPHE'TÆ, certain judges at *Athens*, who try'd cauſes of manſlaughter, who were 50 in number, and were to be as many years old.

EPHIA'LTES ['Εφιάλτης, Gr.] a diſeaſe called the night-mare, chiefly affecting perſons aſleep, and lying on their backs, who fancy their wind-pipe and breaſt is oppreſs'd by ſome weight, and imagine that ſome ſpectre or demon ſtops their breath.

EPHI'DROSIS ['ἐφίδρωσις, Gr.] a ſweating or diſcharging of humours through the pores of the skin.

EPHI'PPIUM [of 'ἐφίππιον, Gr.] a ſaddle or other harneſs for a horſe.

EPHI'PPIUM [with *Anatomiſts*] part of the *os ſphenoides* or wedge like bone in which the pituary glandule is placed.

EPHOD ['אֵפוֹד, *Heb.*] a garment worn by the prieſts of the Jews, which were of two ſorts; the firſt was made of gold and twiſted ſilk of purple ſcarlet, and fine linen with broider'd work, &c. this only was worn by the high prieſt, when he officiated; it covered the back and the breaſt, and on the ſhoulders were ſet two onyx-ſtones, in which were engraven the names of the 12 ſons of *Jacob*, the 6 eldeſt on the right, and the 6 youngeſt on the left, that when he went into the *Sanctum Sanctorum* he might be put in remembrance to pray for the 12 tribes. There were others of linen for the inferior prieſts, &c.

EPIA'LA } ['ἐπιάλη, Gr.] a continued fever pro-
EPIA'LUS } ceeding from cold phlegm, wherein heat and cold is felt at the ſame time in every part of the body.

EPIBATE'RION ['ἐπιβατήριον of 'ἐπιβαίνω I return] a ſpeech or a copy of verſes, returning thanks to the gods for a ſafe return from a long journey or voyage, made by ſome perſon of figure at an entertainment made for his friends.

EPI'BOLE ['ἐπιβολή, Gr.] a caſting or putting in.

EPIBOLE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure wherein the repetition of the ſame word at the beginning of ſeveral ſentences has reſpect to the matter; whereas in the figure Epanalepſis it has regard chiefly to the ſtile.

EPICA'RPIUM ['ἐπικάρπιον, Gr. of 'ἐπὶ upon and καρπὸς, Gr. the wriſt] a medicine outwardly applied to the wriſt like a plaſter or pultice, to drive away intermitting fevers.

EPI'CAUMA ['ἐπίκαυμα, Gr.] a foul ſore or cruſty ulcer, that ſometimes happens to the black of the eye.

EPICE'DIUM ['ἐπικήδειον, Gr.] a funeral ſong or copy of verſes in praiſe of the dead.

E'PICENE ['ἐπίκοινος, Gr.] common to both ſexes.

EPICENE *Gender* [in *Grammar*] a gender which contains both ſexes under one termination, whether maſculine or feminine.

EPICRRA'STICKS [ἐπικρᾶστικα, of ἐπὶ and κεράννυμι, Gr.] medicines which by their emplaſtick virtue, &c. take away the force of, and moderate the acrimonious humours, and aſſuage the painful ſenſation of the parts affected.

EPICHI'REMA [ἐπιχείρημα, Gr.] an attempt or endeavour.

EPICHI'REMA [with *Logicians*] an argument for proving or clearing of any matter, eſpecially ſuch an one as conſiſts of many propoſitions, depending one upon another; whereby at laſt ſome particular point is made out.

EPICHI'RESIS [ἐπιχείρησις, Gr.] an attempting, ſetting about, &c. L.

EPICHIRESIS [with *Surgeons*] a dexterity or readineſs in diſſecting animal bodies.

EPICHO'RDIS [of ἐπὶ and χορδὴ, *Gr.* a ſtring or inteſtine] the meſentery.

EPICK [ἐπικὸς of ἔπος, Gr.] a verſe pertaining to or conſiſting of hexameter or heroick verſe.

E'PICK *Poem*, is a diſcourſe invented with art, to form the manners of men by inſtruction, deſigned under the allegories of ſome important action, which is related in verſe, after a probable, diverting and wonderful manner. *Boſſu* thus defines it; and it agrees very well with our idea of an Epick poem. Tho' *Ariſtotle* ſays Epick poetry makes uſe of diſcourſes in verſe and proſe, and *M. Dacier* agrees with him; but we in *England* have all our poetry in verſe at leaſt, if not in Rhime. And we rank diſcourſes in proſe, altho' there may be the texture of a fiction in them, among what we call fables, and allow nothing to be Epick poetry, but what is in verſe. See *Heroick Poem*.

Epick poeſy is not confined to obſerve unities of time and place. *Ariſtotle* ſays it has no ſettled time, and in that it differs from the Dramatick. And as to unity of place, that need not be obſerved, becauſe the poem is read as an hiſtory, which may be left off by the reader at pleaſure.

EPICK *Poet*, one who writes ſuch verſes.

EPICKS, Epick poetry.

EPICO'LICK *Regions* [of ἐπὶ and κοῖλος hollow, whence the word *colon* is derived] that ſpace on both ſides over the gut *colon*.

EPICLI'NTÆ [ἐπικλίντα of ἐπικλίνω, *Gr.* to incline] earthquakes that move ſidelong.

EPICO'PHOSIS [of ἐπὶ and κωφότης, Gr.] deafneſs.

EPI'CRASIS [ἐπίκρασις, Gr.] a mingling together or tempering, L.

EPI'CRASIS [in *Phyſick*] the making a judgment of a diſeaſe.

EPI'CRISIS [ἐπίκρισις, Gr.] approbation, eſtimation, judgment, L.

EPICTE'NION [of ἐπὶ and κτὴς, *Gr.* the pubes] the part upon the pubes.

An E'PICURE, one given to exceſs of gluttony and voluptuouſneſs.

EPICURE'AN [of *Epicurus*] a follower of the ſect of *Epicurus*.

EPICUREAN *Philoſophy*, in this atoms, ſpace and gravity are laid down as the principles of all things. *Epicurus* held that the univerſe conſiſted of atoms or corpuſcles of various forms, magnitudes and weights, which having been diſperſed at random through the *immenſe inane* or ſpace, fortuitouſly concurred into innumerable ſyſtems or worlds which were thus formed, and afterwards from time to time increaſed, and diſſolved again without any certain cauſe or deſign; without the intervention of any deity, or the intendance of any providence.

EPICURE'ANISM } the doctrine or philoſophy of *Epi-*
EPI'CURISM } *curus*; alſo the practice of an epicure or voluptuous perſon; gluttony.

To EPICU'RIZE, to live voluptuouſly.

E'PICYCLE [ἐπίκυκλος, Gr.] a little circle whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater; or it is a ſmall orb which being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its proper motion, and nevertheleſs carries the body of the planet faſtened to it, round about its proper centre by its own peculiar motion.

EPICY'CLOID [in *Geometry*] a curve generated by the revolution of a point of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPICY'EMA [ἐπικύημα, Gr.] the ſame as *Superfetation*, or the conceiving again before the firſt young is brought forth.

EPIDE'MIA [ἐπιδημία, Gr.] a catching or contagious diſeaſe communicable from one to another, as the plague, pox, &c.

EPIDE'MICAL } [*epidemicus*, L. ἐπιδημικὸς, Gr.] com-
EPIDE'MICK } mon among all the people, univerſal.

EPIDE'MICAL *Diſeaſe*, a general or ſpreading diſorder, as a plague proceeding from ſome corruption or malignity in the air, which ſeizes great numbers of people in a little time.

EPIDE'MIUM [of ἐπὶ upon and δῆμος the people] the ſame as *Endemium*, but is frequently uſed in a more extended ſignification, to expreſs an infection which ſpreads it ſelf over ſeveral countries or a large ſpace in a little time.

EPIDE'MICALNESS [ἐπιδημικὸς, Gr.] univerſality of infection, &c.

EPIDE'RMIS [ἐπιδερμὶς, Gr.] the ſcarf-skin of a man's body, L.

EPI'DESIS [ἐπίδεσις, Gr.] the binding of a wound to ſtop blood.

EPIDE'SMUS [with *Surgeons*] a ligature, bandage or ſwathe for a wound or ſore, L.

EPIDI'DYMIS } [ἐπιδίδυμις, Gr.] a body of veſſels,
EPILIDYMI'DÆ } the figure of which reſembles crooked veins, ſwollen with ill blood; the greater globe or bunch of which is faſtened to the back of the teſticles, and the leſſer to the veſſel that carries the *ſemen*, L.

EPIGÆ'UM [ἐπίγαιον, of ἐπὶ and γῆ, *Gr.* the earth] the lower part of a circle in which a planet moves, next to the earth.

EPIGA'STRICK *Artery* [with *Anatomiſts*] a branch of the *Iliack Artery* diſtributing itſelf among the muſcles of the *epigaſtrium*.

EPIGA'STRICK *Veins*, the flank veins.

EPIGA'STRION [ἐπιγάστριον, Gr.] the fore-part of the *abdomen* or lower belly. The upper part of which is called the *hypochondrium*, the middle *umbilicalis*, and the lower *hypogaſtrium*, L.

EPIGE'NEMA [ἐπιγένημα, Gr.] that which is added to any thing over and above.

EPIGENEMA [in a *Phyſical* ſenſe] that which happens to a diſeaſe like a ſymptom.

EPIGLU'TIS [of ἐπὶ above and γλουτὸς, *Gr.* the buttock] the upper part of the buttocks.

EPIGLO'TTIS [ἐπιγλῶττις, of ἐπὶ and γλῶττα, *Gr.* the aperture of the *Larynx*] the fifth cartilage or griſtle of the *Larynx*, the cover of the flap of the windpipe; a thin moveable cartilage in form of a leaf of ivy or little tongue.

EPIGO'NATIS [ἐπιγόνατις, of ἐπὶ and γόνυ the knee, Gr.] the pattle-pan, or whirlbone of the knee.

E'PIGRAM [*epigramma*, *L.* of ἐπίγραμμα of ἐπὶ and γράμμα, Gr.] a ſhort poem or compoſition in verſe, treating of one only thing, and ending in ſome point or lively, ingenious thought.

EPIGRA'MMATIST [ἐπιγραμματιστὴς, Gr.] a maker of epigrams.

EPIGRA'MME [in *French Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing meat.

EPIGRA'PHE [ἐπιγραφὴ, Gr.] an inſcription or title on a ſtatue, &c.

E'PILEPSY [ἐπιλαψία of ἐπιλαμβάνω, to invade or ſeize upon, Gr.] this diſeaſe is a convulſion of the whole body, which hinders or puts a ſtop to all animal actions, and proceeds from a diſorder in the brain.

EPILEPSI'A *Inteſtinalis* [with *Phyſicians*] a convulſion which ariſes from things that fret the bowels, a diſeaſe that frequently happens to children, *L.*

EPILEPSI'A *Puerorum* [with *Phyſicians*] convulſions with which infants are frequently ſeized, *L.*

EPILE'PTICAL } [*Epilepticus*, of ἐπιληπτικὸς, Gr.]
EPILE'PTICK } affected or troubled with an epilepſy.

EPILE'PTICKS [ἐπιληπτικὰ, Gr.] medicines good againſt epilepſies.

EPILOI'MICA [ἐπιλοίμικα, Gr.] medicines good againſt the plague or peſtilence, *L.*

EPILO'GISMA [of *epilogiſmus*, L. of ἐπιλόγισμος, Gr.] a computation or reckoning; alſo the opinion of *Phyſicians*, when conſulted concerning the cure of a diſeaſe.

E'PILOGUE [*epilogus*, L. of ἐπίλογος of ἐπὶ and λόγος, Gr.] in *Dramatick Poetry*, a ſpeech addreſſed to the audience when the play is ended; uſually containing ſome reflections on ſome incidents in the play, and particularly thoſe of the part in the play acted by the actor who ſpeaks it.

EPI'LOGUE [in *Rhetorick*] is the concluſion of an oration or recapitulation, wherein the orator ſums up or recapitulates

pitulates the ſubſtance of his diſcourſe, that it may be kept freſh in the minds of the auditors, who are frequently confuſed in their thoughts by the number and variety of the things they hear.

To Epi'logize ['επιλογίζομαι, Gr.] to recite an epilogue, &c.

Epiloi'mica ['επιλοιμικὰ, of 'επὶ and λοιμὸς, Gr. a peſtilence] medicines good againſt a peſtilence or plague.

Epi'meles ['επίμηλες, Gr.] the medlar, a fruit, *L.*

Epime'nia [*Law Word*] expences or gifts.

Epimeni'dium, a kind of bolus, *L.*

Epimone' ['επιμονὴ, Gr.] continuance, ſtay, perſeverance.

Epimone [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure by which the ſame cauſe is continued and perſiſted in, much in one form of ſpeech; alſo a reputation of the ſame word to move affection, *as thus, thus it pleaſed him*, &c.

Epimy'thium ['επιμύθιον, Gr.] the moral of a fable.

Epini'cion ['επινίκιον, Gr.] a triumphal ſong, or ſong for victory, alſo a feaſt or rejoycing on that account.

Epiny'ctides ['επινύκτιδες, Gr.] pimples that are painful in the night, and ſend forth matter; alſo a ſore in the eye, that renders the ſight dim, and makes the corners of the eye water.

Epiparoxi'mus [of 'επὶ and παροξυσμὸς, Gr. a fit] a term which phyſicians uſe when a patient is ſeized with more fits in a fever than are uſual.

Epipedo'metry [of *epi, pedis*, L. of a foot, and μέτρον, Gr. *Meaſure*] the menſuration of figures that ſtand upon the ſame baſe.

Epiphæno'mena [of 'επὶ and φαινόμενα, Gr.] ſigns in diſeaſes, which appear afterwards.

Epi'phany ['επιφανὴς, of 'επὶ and φαίνω, Gr. to appear] an appearing of a light, a manifeſtation.

Epiphany, a church feſtival celebrated on the 12th day after *Chriſtmas*, or the nativity of our Saviour, in commemoration of his being manifeſted to the *Gentiles*, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar, which conducted the *Magi* to the place where he was.

Epipho'nema ['επιφώνημα of 'επιφωνέω, Gr. to call upon] is an exclamation containing ſome ſentence of more than ordinary ſenſe, which is placed at the end of a diſcourſe. It is like the laſt bow, where 2 perſons have been fighting, and gives the auditory a cloſe and lively reflexion on the ſubject that has been treated on. *Virgil* gives us an example of an *Epiphonema*.

——Tantæne animis cœleſtibus iræ!
What ſo great ir'rath in heavenly Minds!

Epi'phora ['επιφορὰ, Gr.] an attack and onſet.

Epiphora [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure in which a word is repeated at the end of ſeveral ſentences; but it differs from *Epiſtrophe*, in that it has reſpect chiefly to the matter.

Epiphora [with *Logicians*] a concluſion or conſequence drawn from the aſſumption in a ſyllogiſm.

Epiphora [with *Phyſicians*] a violent flowing of humours into any part, eſpecially the watering or dropping of the eyes; occaſioned by a thin rheum, which is commonly called *involuntary weeping*, and continually flows from the corners of the eyes; alſo the fall of water into the cods, as in ſome kind of ruptures.

Epiphyloſphe'rmous *Plants* [in *Botany*] ſuch as bear their ſeed on the back of their leaves; and are the ſame that are called *Capillaries*.

Epi'physis ['επίφυσις of 'επιφύω, Gr. to grow] one bone which grows to another by a ſimple and immediate joining; but with ſome kind of entrance of one bone into the cavity or hollow of another.

Epa'plasma, a pultice, the ſame as *Cataplaſma*, L.

Epi'plexis ['επίπληξις, Gr.] an upbraiding or taunting, chiding or rebuking, reproof, rebuke, *L.*

Epiplexis [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, endeavours to convince.

Epiploce' ['επιπλοκὴ, Gr.] a folding in, a platting or interweaving.

Epiploce' [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure expreſſing a gradual riſing of one clauſe of a ſentence out of another, much after the manner of a climax, as *he having taken his houſe, he brought out his family, and having brought them out, ſlew them.*

Epiploick, of or belonging to the *Epiploon*.

Epiploi's *dextra* [with *Anatomiſts*] a branch of the celiack artery, which runs through the right ſide of the inner or hinder leaf of the *omentum* or caul, and the gut *Colon* that is next to it, *L.*

Epiploi's *ſiniſtra* [*Anat.*] a branch of the celiack artery that is beſtowed on the left ſide of the caul. It ſprings out of the lower end of the *Splenica*, and runs to the hinder leaf of the caul, and the *Colon* joined to it, *L.*

Epiploi's *poſtica* [*Anat.*] a branch of the ſplenick artery, ſpringing out of the lower end of the *ſplenica*, and running to the hinder leaf of the caul.

Epiploocele' ['επιπλοοκήλη of 'επίπλοον the caul, and κήλη, Gr. a tumour] a kind of *Hernia*, tumour or rupture, when the caul falls into the outward ſkin of the *ſcrotum*.

Epiploocomi'stes [of 'επίπλοον and κομίζω, Gr. to carry] a fat, big-bellied man, that has a very great caul.

Epiploo'mphalum [with *Surgeons*] a rupture, when the navel ſtarts by reaſon of a caul that is ſwollen and fallen down, or the entrails bearing too hard upon it, *L.*

Epi'ploon ['επίπλοον, Gr.] the caul, a cover ſpread over the bowels in the ſhape of a net, and abounding with blood-veſſels, whoſe uſe is to cheriſh the ſtomach and guts with its fat.

Epiplosarco'mphalos [of 'επίπλοον, σὰρξ fleſh, and ὄμφαλὸς the navel, Gr.] a ſort of tumour of the exomphalos kind.

Epiporo'ma ['επιπωρώμα of 'επιπωρόω to harden, Gr.] a kind of hard brawn in the joints.

E'pires, the great interpreter of the gods among the *Egyptians*. He was painted with the head of a hawk.

Episarci'dium [of 'επὶ, and σαρκίδιον, Gr. a carbuncle] a kind of dropſy.

Epischi'on ['επισχίον, Gr.] the ſhare bone.

Epi'scopacy [of 'επισκοπὴ of 'επισκοπέω, Gr. to take care of or overlook] church-government by biſhops, or the ſtate or quality of epiſcopal government.

Epi'scopal [*epiſcopalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a biſhop or epiſcopacy.

Episcopa'les *tunicæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] two thin ſkins or membranes in the pulmonary vein, which hinder the blood from flowing back to the heart.

Episcopa'lia [*Old Records*] the ſynodals, pentecoſtals, and other cuſtomary dues, which uſed anciently to be paid by the clergy to the biſhop of their dioceſs.

Episcopa'lians } thoſe of the epiſcopal party, and
Episcopa'rians } are retainers to the church of *England*.

Epi'scopate [*epiſcopatus*, L. of 'επισκοπὴ, Gr.] the office of a biſhop.

Episco'picide [of *epiſcopus* a biſhop, and *cædere*, L. to kill] a killer, or the killing of a biſhop.

Episemasi'a ['επισημασία, Gr.] the very inſtant of time when a diſeaſe firſt ſeizes of a perſon.

Episode [ἐπεισόδιον, Gr.] an entrance or coming in.

E'pisode [with *Poets*, &c.] a ſeparate action or relation tackt to the principal ſubject to furniſh the work with a variety of events, or to give a pleaſing diverſity.

Episo'dical, of or belonging to an epiſode.

Episo'dic, ſaid of a poetical fable when it is ſwelled with unneceſſary incidents; and its epiſodes are not neceſſarily nor properly connected with each other.

Epispa'sticks [ἐπισπαστικὰ of ἐπισπάω, Gr. to attract] medicines which draw bliſters, or attract humours to the part.

Episphæ'ria [ἐπισφαιρία, of ἐπὶ above and σφαῖρα a ſphere, Gr.] certain windings and turnings in the outward ſubſtance of the brain; that the ſanguiferous veſſels may paſs more freely.

Epis'tle [*epiſtola*, L.] a letter.

Epistemonarch [of 'επιστήμη ſcience and ἀρχὴ dominion] a dignitary in the *Greek* church, whoſe office was to watch over the doctrines of the church, in every thing relating to the faith, and to inſpect and ſurvey them as a cenſor.

Epi'stler, one who reads the epiſtles in a cathedral or collegiate church.

Epi'stolar } [*epiſtolaris*, L.] of or pertaining to
Epi'stolary } epiſtles or letters.

Epistomi'a ['επιστομία, Gr.] the utmoſt gapings and meetings of veſſels.

Episto'mium ['επιστόμιον, Gr.] in *Hydraulicks*, a plug or inſtrument, by the application whereof an aperture may be opened and ſhut again at pleaſure.

Epistroph æ'us [of 'επιστροφὴ, of 'επὶ upon, and στρέφω to turn, Gr.] the firſt *Vertebra* of the neck, that turns round upon the axis or ſecond.

Epi'strophe ['επιστροφὴ, Gr.] a turning or alteration, a going back, *L.*

Epistrophe [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, wherein ſeveral ſentences end in the ſame word, as *ambition ſeeks to be next to the beſt, after that to be equal with the beſt, then to be chief and above the beſt.*

EPISTY'LIUM [ἐπιστύλιον, Gr.] that which is now called an *Architrave*, which is the firſt member of the *Entablature*, and is uſually broken into 2 or 3 diviſions termed *Faſciæ*, *i. e.* ſwathes, fillets, bands or liſts.

E'PITAPH [ἐπιτάφιον of ἐπὶ τῷ τάφῳ, *i. e.* upon a tomb or monument] which, ſays a certain author, ſhould remember the name of the deceaſed and his progeny truly; his country and quality briefly; his life and virtues modeſtly, and his end chriſtianly, exhorting rather to examples than vain glory.

EPI'TASIS [ἐπίτασις of ἐπιτάσσω, Gr. to ſtretch out] a ſtretching or ſtraining; vehemence, intenſeneſs; alſo an amplifying or enlarging on a ſubject, *L.*

EPITASIS [in *Comedy*, &c.] the buſieſt part of that or any other play before things are brought to the full ſtate and vigour.

EPITASIS [in *Phyſick*] the increaſe or growth and heightening of a diſeaſe, or a paroxiſm of a diſeaſe, eſpecially of a fever.

EPITHALA'MIUM [ἐπιθαλάμιον, Gr.] a nuptial ſong or poem, which was uſed anciently to be rehearſed at weddings, in commendation of the bridegroom and bride; wiſhing them a fruitful iſſue, and all things conducing to a happy life; with every now and then wanton glances on the pleaſures of the marriage bed.

EPI'THEMA [ἐπίθεμα, Gr.] a medicine applied to the more noble parts of the body; alſo any outward application generally of a liquid form like a fomentation.

EPITHY'ME [ἐπιθυμία, Gr.] a medicinal plant of a very extraordinary nature and figure. Its ſeed is very ſmall, from which ariſe long threads like hairs, which ſoon periſh as well as the root, unleſs they meet with ſome neighbouring plant both to ſuſtain and feed them. It grows indifferently on all kinds of herbs, and writers attribute to them the virtues of the plants they grow on, but thoſe moſt uſed in medicine are ſuch as grow on thyme.

E'PITHET [ἐπίθετον, Gr.] a thing put or added to.

E'PITHETS [with *Grammarians*] are adjectives or words put to ſubſtantives, expreſſing their natures or qualities, as *a generous ſpirit*, *a violent rage*, where the words generous and violent are the epithets expreſſing the qualities of the mind and paſſion.

EPITI'MESIS [Ἐπιτίμησις, Gr.] a rebuke or check; the ſame in *Rhetorick* that is called the *epitaſis*.

EPI'TOME [Ἐπιτομὴ of ἐπιτέμνειν, Gr. to *retrench*] an abridgment or reduction of the principal matters of a large book into a leſſer compaſs.

To EPI'TOMIZE, to make an abridgment, or to reduce into a leſſer compaſs.

EPI'TOMIZER [of ἐπιτομὴ, Gr.] an abridger.

EPI'TRITUS [ἐπίτριτος] a foot of a *Latin* verſe, conſiſting of 4 ſyllables, where the firſt ſyllable is ſhort, and all the reſt long, as *Salutantes*; the 2d is made out of a *Trochæus* and a *Spondæus*, where the firſt ſyllable is long, and the 2d ſhort, and the 2 laſt as long as *concitati*; the 3d is compounded of a *Spondæus* and an *Iambus*, where the 2 firſt ſyllables are long, the 3d ſhort, and the laſt long, as *Communicans*; the 4th conſiſts of a *Spondæus* and a *Trochæus*, where the 3 firſt ſyllables are long, and the laſt ſhort, as *incantare*.

EPITRO'CHASMUS [ἐπιτροχασμὸς, Gr.] a running over things with a great ſwiftneſs, *L.*

EPITRO'CHASMUS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, wherein the orator runs haſtily over ſeveral things, either for brevity-ſake, as *Cæſar* invaded the borders, took the city and purſued *Pompey*; or elſe to amaze thoſe he ſpeaks to; as ſtand ſtill ſirs; what brought you this way? who are you that appear in arms? whither are you marching?

EPI'TROPE [ἐπιτροπὴ of ἐπιτρέπω, Gr. to grant] permiſſion, a committing of an affair to one's management.

EPI'TROPE [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, when the orator grants, what he may freely deny, in order to obtain what he demands. This figure is ſometimes uſed to move an enemy, and ſet before his view, the horror of his cruelty. To this end he is invited to do all the miſchief he can.

EPIZEU'GMENON. See *Diezeugmenon*.

EPIZEU'XIS [ἐπιζεύξις, Gr.] a joining together.

EPLOYE' [in *Heraldry*] diſplay'd, as *Aigle Eployé*, is an eagle diſplay'd, which is not always to have 2 heads. But as in the eſcutcheon. See *Diſplayed* in D.

EPNEUMA'TOSIS [ἐπνευμάτωσις, Gr.] expiration, the act or faculty of breathing out, *L.*

EPO'CH } [ἐποχὴ of ἐπέχω, Gr. to ſuſtain or ſtop]
E'POCHA } a chronological term for a fixt point of time, whence the years are numbred or accounted; or a ſolemn date of time counted from ſome memorable action, as the creation of the world, &c.

Julian EPOCHA, takes its name from the emperor *Julius Cæſar*'s reformation of the *Roman* Calendar; which was done 45 years before the birth of Chriſt, in the year 708. from the building of *Rome*, and in the 731ſt *Olympiad*.

EPOCHA *of Chriſt*, is the common epocha throughout *Europe*, commencing from the nativity of our Saviour *December* 25, or rather according to the vulgar account from his *Circumciſion* the 1ſt of *January*; but in *England* from the incarnation or annunciation of the Virgin *Mary* on the 25th of *March*.

EPOCHA *of the Creation*, according to the computation of the *Jews*, is the year of the *Julian* period, 953, anſwering to the year before Chriſt, 3761, and commences on the 7th of *October*.

Dioclesian EPOCHA, or the *Epocha of Martyrs*, is the year of the *Julian* period 4997, anſwering to the year of Chriſt 283. It is ſo called from the great number of Chriſtians who ſuffered martyrdom under the reign of that emperor.

Arabick EPOCHA } takes its beginning from the flight
Turkiſh EPOCHA } of the impoſtor *Mahomet*, from *Mecca* in *Arabia*, *July* the 16th, *An. Ch.* 622.

Abaſſine EPOCHA, began much about the ſame time as the *Dioclesian* epocha began.

Perſian EPOCHA, called alſo the *Jeſdegerdick Epocha*, took its date from the coronation of *Jeſdegerdis* the laſt *Perſian* king, or, as others ſay, from the *Perſians* being conquered by the *Ottomans* and *Saracens*, *An. Ch.* 632.

E'PODE [Ἐπῳδὸς, of ἐπὶ after and ᾠδὴ, *Gr.* ſongs] one of the numbers of that ſort of Lyrick poetry, of which the odes of *Pindar* conſiſt. The other two being *Strophe* and *Antiſtrophe*, which anſwer each other in every ode, whereas one epode anſwers to another in ſeveral odes.

The epode was ſung by the prieſts ſtanding ſtill before the altar, after all the turns and returns of the *Strophe* and *Antiſtrophe*.

E'POMIS [Ἐπωμὶς, of ἐπὶ and ὦμος, *Gr.* a ſhoulder] an hood, ſuch as univerſity-ſtudents and livery-men wear.

EPOMIS [with *Anat.*] the upper part of the ſhoulder, otherwiſe called *Acromium*.

EPO'MPHALUM [Ἐπόμφαλον, of ἐπὶ and ὀμφαλὸν, *Gr.* a navel] a plaſter or other medicine apply'd to the navel when it ſtarts.

EPOPE'A [in *Poetry*] is ſtrictly the hiſtory, action or fable, which makes the ſubject of an *Epick* poem.

E'PULARY [*epularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a feaſt or banquet.

EPULA'TION, a feaſting or banqueting, *L.*

E'PULIS [Ἔπουλις, of ἐπὶ and οὖλον, *Gr.* a gum] an excreſcence in the gums, ſo large as ſometimes to hinder the opening of the mouth.

EPULO'SITY [*epuloſitas*, L.] great banqueting.

EPULO'SE [*epuloſus*, L.] feaſting often, liberal in feaſts.

EPULO'TICKS [*epulotica*, L. of ἐπουλοτικὰ, of ἐπουλόω, *Gr.* to cicatrize] medicines that ſerve to bring ſores or ulcers to an eſcar, *L.*

EQUABI'LITY [*æquabilitas*, Gr.] equality, evenneſs, ſteadineſs; alſo the exact agreement of ſome things in reſpect to quantity.

E'QUABLE [*æquabilis*, L.] equal, alike, or of the ſame proportion; ſteady.

EQUABLE *Acceleration*, is when the ſwiftneſs of any body in motion increaſes equally in equal time.

EQUABLE *Motion* [in *Philoſophy*] is ſuch a motion as always continues in the ſame degree of velocity or ſwiftneſs.

EQUABLE *Retardation* [in *Philoſ.*] is when the ſwiftneſs of ſeveral bodies is promoted or hindered, and is exactly and uniformly the ſame in all.

E'QUABLENESS [*æquabilitas*, L.] capableneſs of being made equal.

E'QUABLY, equally.

E'QUAL [*æqualis*, L.] like, even, juſt.

An EQUAL [*æqualis*, L.] one who is upon the ſame level with another.

To E'QUAL [*æquare*, L.] to make equal, to anſwer, to be agreeable to.

EQUAL *Angles* [*Geometry*] are thoſe whoſe ſides incline alike to each other, or that are meaſured by ſimilar parts of their circles.

EQUAL *Circles*, are ſuch whoſe diameters are equal.

EQUAL *Figures*, are thoſe whoſe area's are equal, whether the figures be ſimilar or not.

EQUAL *Hyperbola's*, are thoſe whoſe ordinates to their determinate

determinate axes are equal to each other, taken at equal distances from their vertices.

EQUAL *Solids*, are those which comprehend and contain each as much as the other, or whose solidities and capacities are equal.

EQUAL *Arithmetical Ratio's*, are such wherein the difference of the two less terms is equal to the difference of the two greater.

EQUA'LITY } [*æqualitas*, L.] a being equal or like,
E'QUALNESS } a likeness, agreeableness.

Circle of EQUALITY [with *Astron.*] a circle used in the *Ptolemaick* system, to account for the eccentricity of the planets, and reduce them to a *Calculus* with the greater ease; this is called also the *Circle of the Equant*.

Proportion of EQUALITY *evenly ranged*, is such wherein two terms in a rank or series are proportional to as many terms of another rank, compared to each other in the same order, *i. e.* the first of one rank to the first of another, the second to the second, and so on, called in *Latin*, *Proportio ex æquo ordinata*.

Proportion of EQUALITY *evenly disturbed*, is such wherein more than two terms of a rank are proportional to as many terms of another rank, compared to each other in a different, interrupted or disturbed order, *viz.* the first of one rank to the second of another, the second to the third, &c. called in *Latin*, *Proportio ex æquo perturbata*.

EQUA'LITY [*emblematically*] was represented by a lady lighting 2 torches at once.

EQUA'LITY [with *Mathematicians*] the exact agreement of 2 things in respect to quantity.

EQUALITY [with *Algebraists*] is a comparison of 2 quantities which are equal both really and representatively, *i. e.* equal in both effects and letters.

To E'QUALIZE, to make shares equal, to compare.

E'QUALNESS [*æqualitas*, L.] equality.

EQUANI'MITY } [*æquanimitas*, L.] evenness of
EQUA'NIMOUSNESS } mind, contentedness; a calm and quiet temper upon all events of fortune, either good or bad.

EQUA'NIMOUS [*æquanimis*, L.] endowed with equanimity.

E'QUANT [in *Astronomy*] a circle imagined by Astronomers in the plane of the deferent or eccentrick, for the regulating and adjusting certain motions of the planets.

EQUA'PIUM [with *Botanists*] the herb alisander or lovage, L.

EQUA'TION [*æquatio*, L.] a making equal, an equal division.

EQUATION [in *Algebra*] an expression of the same quantity in 2 different but similar, but equal terms or denominations, as 3 *s.* = to 36 *d.*

EQUATION [with *Astronomers*] is taken from the proportion or regulation of time, or the difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjusted.

EQUA'TION or *Optical Prosthaphæresis* [in the *Ptolemaick* theory of the planets] is the angle made by two lines drawn from the centre of the *epicycle* to the centres of the world and of the *eccentrick*.

EQUATION or *Physical Prosthaphæresis*, is the difference between the motions of the centre of the *epicycle* in the *equant* and in the *eccentrick*.

EQUATION or *Total Prosthaphæresis*, is the difference between the planets mean and true motion, or the angle made by the lines of the true and mean motion of the centre.

EQUATION *of Time*, is the difference between the sun's true longitude and his right ascension, or the difference between mean and apparent time.

EQUA'TOR [*æquator*, L.] the *equinoctial line*, and the same that by mariners is called the line by way of excellency, a great movable circle of the sphere equally distant from the two poles of the world, or that divides the heaven or globe of the universe into two equal parts north and south.

EQUE'RRY } [*ecuyer*, F.] an officer who has the care
EQUE'RRY } and management of the horses of a king or prince; also a grand stable for horses furnished with all conveniencies; also the lodgings or apartments of the equerries or grooms.

EQUES, a horseman, a man of arms; a *Roman* knight of a middle order between the commonalty and peerage.

EQUES *Auratus* [*i. e.* a gilded knight] the *Latin* term for an *English* knight, because in ancient times none but knights were allowed to gild their armour and other military furniture.

EQUE'STRIAN [*equestris*, L.] of or pertaining to a horseman or knight.

EQUIA'NGULAR [of *æquus* and *angulus*, L.] that has equal angles or corners.

EQUICRU'RAL [of *æquus* and *crus*, L.] that has equal legs or sides.

EQUI'CULUS } [with *Astronomers*] *i. e.* the little horse,
E'QUUS *minor* } a northern constellation consisting of four stars, L.

EQUIDI'FFERENT [*Arithmetick*] if in a series of three quantities there be the same difference between the first and second as between the second and third, they are said to be continually equidifferent; thus 3, 6, 9 are continually equidifferent.

Discretely EQUIDI'FFERENT, is if in a series of four quantities there is the same difference between the first and second as between the third and fourth; thus 3, 6, 7 and 10 are discretely equidifferent.

EQUIDI'STANT [of *æquus* and *distans*, L.] that is, of an equal distance; equally distant from another thing.

EQUIDI'STANTNESS [of *æquus* and *distantia*, L.] being equidistant.

EQUIFO'RMITY [of *æquus* and *forma*, L.] likeness in form.

EQUILA'TERAL [*æquilaterus*, L.] equal-sided, or whose sides are all equal.

EQUIL'ATERAL *Hyperbola*, one whose *asymptotes* do always intersect each other at right angles in the centre. If the transverse diameter of any *hyperbola* be equal to its *Parameter*, then all the other diameters will also be equal to their *Parameters*.

EQUILI'BRITY [*æquilibritas*, L.] equal weight or poise.

In EQUILI'BRIO [in *Mechanism*] when the two ends of a ballance hang exactly even and level, so that they neither can ascend or descend, they are said to be *in æquilibrio*.

EQUILI'BRIUM [*æquilibrium*, L.] equality of weight and poise, equal ballance.

EQUIMU'LTIPLES [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] are numbers and quantities multiplied by one and the same number and quantity; or such numbers or quantities as contain their *submultiples* an equal number of times; as 12 and 6 are equal *multiples* of their *submultiples* 4 and 2, inasmuch as each of them contains its *submultiple* three times.

EQUINO'CTIAL [*æquinoctialis*, of *æquus* equal and *nox*, L. night, so called because when the sun passes through it, the day and night are of an equal length over all parts of the earth] a great and immoveable circle of the sphere under which the equator moves in its diurnal motion. The equinoctial is commonly confounded with the equator; but there is a difference; the equator being moveable, and the equinoctial immoveable, and the equator being drawn about the convex surface of the sphere, but the equinoctial on the concave surface of the *mundus orbis*.

EQUINOCTIAL *Dial*, is that whose plain lies parallel to the equinoctial.

EQUINOCTIAL *Points* [*Astron.*] are the two points where the *equator* and *ecliptick* intersect each other.

EQUINOCTIAL *Colure*, is that passing through the equinoctial points.

E'QUINOXES [of *æquus* and *nox*, L.] the precise times in which the sun enters the first points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the day and night are of equal length.

The Autumnal Equinox, is on the 12th of *September*.

The Vernal EQUINOX, is on the 10th of *March*.

To EQUI'P [*equipper*, F.] to provide necessaries, to furnish; to set forth, to set or fit out for a voyage, &c.

E'QUIPAGE, the provision of all things necessary for a voyage or journey; as a ship's crew, furniture, attire, attendance, &c.

EQUI'PARABLE [of *æquus* and *comparabilis*, L.] comparable.

EQUI'PARATES [*æquiparata*, L.] things compared or made equal.

EQUIPOI'SE [*equipoids*, F] an equal weight.

EQUI'POLLENCE } [*æquipollentia*, L.] a logical
EQUIPO'LLENTNESS } term used when several propositions signify one and the same thing, tho' it be expressed after different manners, as *not every man is learned, some man is learned*.

EQUIPO'LLENT [*æquipollens*, L.] being of equal force or signification.

EQUIPO'NDERANCY [of *æquipondium*, L.] an equal weighing or poising.

EQUI-

EQUIPO'NDERANT [of *æquè* and *ponderans*, L.] equally ballancing or poiſing.

EQUIPO'NDEROUS [of *æquè* and *ponderoſus*, L.] that is of equal weight.

EQUIPO'NDEROUSNESS [*æquipondium*, L.] the being of equal weight.

EQUIPPE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a knight equipped, *i. e.* armed at all points.

EQUI'PPED [*equippé*, F.] furniſhed, accouter'd, *&c.*

EQUI'RIA, certain games celebrated at *Rome* in the month of *March* with horſe-races, like our juſts and tournaments in honour of *Mars* in *Mars*'s field.

E'QUITABLE, juſt, righteous, reaſonable, F.

E'QUITABLENESS [of *equitable*, F.] righteouſneſs, juſtneſs, reaſonableneſs.

EQUITATU'RA [*Old Lat. Rec.*] a liberty of riding or carrying griſt and meal from a mill on horſe-back.

E'QUITY [*æquitas*, L.] the virtue of treating all men according to the rules of right reaſon and juſtice.

EQUITY *and Juſtice* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a ſwallow, becauſe that bird diſtributes its meat equally to its young ones.

EQUITY [*Hieroglyphically*] is alſo repreſented by a pair of ſcales or ballance.

EQUITY [in a *Law* ſenſe] has a double and contrary meaning, for one enlarges and adds to the letter of the law, extending the words of it to caſes unexpreſſed, yet having the ſame reaſon; whereas the other abridges and takes from it; ſo that the latter is defined to be a correction of the law, generally made in that part wherein it fails.

Court of EQUITY, is the court of *Chancery*, in which the rigour of the common law and the ſeverity of other courts is moderated; and where controverſies are ſuppoſed to be determined according to the exact rules of equity and conſcience.

EQUI'VALENCE [*æquivalentia*, L.] the agreement in nature, quality or circumſtances between ſeveral things propoſed.

EQUI'VALENT [*æquivalens*, L.] of equal worth or value.

EQUI'VOCA *Æquivocantia*, words common to ſeveral things in a very different ſignification, *i. e.* to ſeveral things which have a ſimilar eſſence, correſponding to the ſimilar denomination; as *taurus* a bull, and *taurus* the conſtellation, and mount *Taurus*.

EQUI'VOCAL [*æquivocus*, L.] having a double or doubtful ſignification; or that the ſenſe of which may be taken ſeveral ways.

EQUI'VOCALS [*æquivoca*, L.] equivocal terms (with *Logicians*) are ſuch terms whoſe names are the ſame, but their natures very different.

EQUI'VOCAL *Generation* [with *Philoſophers*] is the production of plants without ſeeds; inſects or animals without parents in the natural way of copulation between male and female, which is now believed never to happen; but that all bodies are produced univocally.

EQUI'VOCAL *Signs* [with *Surgeons*] are certain accidents or ſigns of the fracture of the ſcull, which confirm other ſigns called *Univocal*.

EQUIVOCAL *Word* [with *Grammarians*] a word that comprehends more ſignifications than one, or which ſerves for different notions.

EQUI'VOCALLY [*æquivocè*, L.] dubiouſly, ambiguouſly; alſo with a mental reſervation.

EQUI'VOCALNESS [of *æquivocus*, L.] equivocal quality, or being of the ſame name but different quality.

To EQUI'VOCATE [*æquivoquer*, F.] to ſpeak doubtfully or ambiguouſly; alſo to ſay one thing and mean another.

EQUIVOCA'TION, a double meaning, *L.*

EQUUS *alatus* [in *Aſtronomy*] the fabulous winged horſe, called *Pegaſus*, one of the northern conſtellations, conſiſting of 20 ſtars.

EQUUS [with *Aſtronomers*] a conſtellation, the former part of the horſe as far as the navel, is the only part to be ſeen. *Aratus* writes that he was the ſame that opened the fountain in *Helicon* with his hoof, which is called *Hippocrene*. But ſome will have him to be *Pegaſus*, who flew to the ſtars before the fall of *Bellerophon*. Which ſeems to others to be incredible, becauſe he has no wings; therefore *Euripides* will have him to be *Menalippe*, the daughter of *Chiron*, who was debauched by *Æolus*; and being with child fled into the mountains; and being about to be delivered there, her father came in ſearch after her. She being taken, that ſhe might not be known, pray'd that ſhe might be transformed; upon which ſhe was turned into a mare. And upon the account of her own piety and her father's, *Diana* placed her among the ſtars; and for that reaſon ſhe remains inviſible to the centaur (for he is believ'd to be *Chiron*) the poſterior [lower] parts of the body of this figure, becauſe of the modeſty of the womaniſh ſex, are not ſeen.

EQUUS *coopertus* [*Old Records*] a horſe ſet out with a ſaddle and other furniture, L.

To ERA'DICATE [*eradicatum*, L.] to pluck up by the roots, to deſtroy utterly.

ERADICA'TION, a plucking up by the roots; alſo a deſtroying utterly.

ERA'DICATIVES [in *Medicine*] ſuch medicaments as work powerfully and do as it were root out the diſtemper, they are oppoſed to *Minoratives* which operate but gently.

ERA'NTHEMUM [with *Bot.*] the herb chamomil, L.

ERA'SED [*eraſus*, L.] ſcraped out.

ERASED [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies any thing plucked or torn off from that part, to which it was fixed by nature, as a boar's head eraſed; ſee the eſcutcheon.



ERA'SEMENT, a blotting or daſhing out.

ERA'STIANISM, the principles or doctrine of the

ERA'STIANS [ſo called from one *Eraſtus* a phyſician in *Switzerland*] among other tenets they held that excommunication in a Chriſtian ſtate was lodged in the civil magiſtrate.

ERA'TO ['Ερατὼ of 'ἐράω, *Gr* to love] one of the nine muſes, that had the rule of lovers.

ERE [æɹe, *Sax.*] before that, rather than

EREBUS ['Ερεβος, Gr.] an infernal, poetical deity, ſaid to be father of night and hell.

EREBI'NTHUS [in *Botany*] chich-peas, a ſort of pulſe.

To ERE'CT [*erectum*, ſup. of *erigere*, L.] to raiſe, to ſet up, to build.

To ERE'CT *a Figure* [in *Aſtrology*] is to divide the 12 houſes of the heavens aright, putting down the ſigns, degree, *&c.* in their right place according to the poſition of heavenly bodies, at that moment of time the ſcheme is erected.

ERE'CT *Flowers* [with *Floriſts*] are thoſe that grow upright without hanging the head, as tulips, *&c.*

ERE'CTION, a raiſing or cauſing to ſtand upright, *F. of L.*

ERECTO'RES, lifters up, raiſers, L.

ERECTORES *Clitoridis* [in *Anatomy*] muſcles inſerted into the ſpongious bodies of the *Clitoris*, which they erect in coition.

ERECTORES *Penis* [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muſcles that cauſe the erection of the yard; ariſing from the outward knob of the *Os Iſchium*,

ERE'CTUS, *a, um* [in *Botanick Writers*] upright.

EREMI'TA [of 'ἔρημος, *Gr.* a wilderneſs] an hermit, a dweller in the wilderneſs, L.

EREMI'TICALNESS, the leading the life of an hermit.

EREMI'TICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of 'Ερημιτικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to a deſart or living the life of an hermit.

EREMITO'RIUM [*Old Writings*] an hermitage or deſart place for retirement of hermits.

E'REMITE [*eremita*, L. of 'ερημίτης, Gr.] an hermit.

ERE'PT [*ereptus*, L.] ſnatched away.

EREPTA'TION, a creeping forth, L.

ERE'PTION, a ſnatching or taking away by violence or force, L.

ERE'SSES } Canary-birds above two years old.
ERE'SSIS }

ERE WHI'LE, lately, not long ſince.

E'RGO, therefore, L.

E'RGOT [with *Horſemen*] a ſtub like a piece of ſoft horn, about the ſize of a cheſnut, placed behind and below the paſtern joint of a horſe, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. See *D'ſergot*.

E'RICA [*Bot.*] ſweet-broom, heath or ling, L.

ERICETO'RUM [with *Botaniſts*] of heaths or which grow on heaths, L.

ERIDA'NUS [*Aſt.*] a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 28 ſtars. This ariſes from *Orion*'s left foot. It is called *Eridanus* from *Aratus Eratoſthenes*, but he has produced no reaſons why. Others, and with greater probability, take it to be the *Nile*, which only flows from the ſouth. It is illuſtrated with many ſtars; there is under it a ſtar called *Canobus*, which reaches pretty near to *Argus*'s coach-pole, and indeed no ſtar is lower than this, for which reaſon it is called *Perigæum*.

ERIN-

ERINGE'RON [*Botany*] the herb groundſel.

ERI'NGO, a plant, called alſo Sea-holly.

ERIO'XULON [of ἔριον and ξύλον, *Gr.* wood] a ſort of wool that comes of trees.

ERIPHI'A ['ερεφία, *Gr.*] the herb Holy-wort.

ERI'SMA [in *Architecture*] an arch, buttreſs, ſhore, poſt or prop to ſupport a building that is likely to fall.

ERITHA'LES ['ερυθάλης, *Gr.*] the herb Prick-madam, Sengreen, or Houſe-leek, *L.*

E'RMENSEWL [Ermenſepl, *Sax.*] an idol of the *Germans*, *Saxons* and *Britons*, accounted a favourer of the poor; he was repreſented as a great man, among heaps of flowers; upon his head he ſupported a cock, upon his breaſt a bear, and in his right hand he held a banner diſplay'd.

E'RMINE [probably ſo called of *Armenia* as having been brought from thence] a very rich furr of a weeſel or field-mouſe, worn by princes or perſons of quality.



ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] is white furs with black ſpots, or, as the heralds term it, *argent* and *ſable*, which is made by ſewing bits of the black tails of theſe creatures upon the white skins to add to the beauty. Ermine is uſed for the lining the garments of great perſons.



ERMINE'E' [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs erminee is a croſs compoſed of 4 ermine ſpots placed in the form of a croſs. See the eſcutcheon.



E'RMINES [in *Heraldry*] or rather *Contre-Ermine*, the counter or reverſe of ermine, which is black powdered with white, as in the eſcutcheon.

ERMINI'ES [with *Heralds*] little ermines, or rather a white field powder'd with black, every ſpot having a little red oar on it. But others ſay it ſignifies a yellow field powdered with black.

E'RMINOIS [with *Heralds*] yellow powdered with black.

ERN [of Ærn, *Sax.* a ſolitary place] places names which end in *ern*, ſignify a melancholy ſituation.

ERNES [of ernde, *Teut.* harveſt, or ernden to cut or mow corn] the looſe ſcattered ears of corn that are left on the ground after the binding or cocking it. Hence

To ERN, is to glean.

To ERO'DE [*erodere*, *L.*] to gnaw off or eat out or about.

ERODE'NTIA [with *Surgeons*] medicines that by their ſharp particles gnaw and prey upon the fleſh, *L.*

EROGA'TION, a liberal diſtribution or beſtowing freely, *L.*

EROGE'NNETON [of ἔρως love and γεννάω to beget, *Gr.*] an herb cauſing love.

E'ROS and ANTEROS [among the *Romans*] two Cupids being an emblem of mutual love they being repreſented ſtriving one with another, which ſhould have the branch of a palm-tree that was between them; thereby intimating that contention ſhould be between friends to deſerve the palm or the honour of excelling in love and friendſhip.

ERO'SION, a gnawing, eating away or conſumption, *L.*

ERO'TEMA } ['ερώτησις of 'ερωτάω *Gr.* to interrogate]
ERO'TESIS } an interrogation.

EROTEMA } [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure when by aſk-
EROTESIS } ing queſtions, the matter is aggravated, as were you not there? did you not ſay you had ſo done?

EROTE'MATICK [*erotematicus*, *L.*] demanding, queſtioning.

ERO'TICK [of Ἔρως, *Gr.* Cupid] a term applied to any thing that has relation to love.

To ERR [*errare*, *L.*] to go out of the way, to ſtray; alſo to miſtake.

E'RRABLE [*errabilis*, *L.*] that may err.

E'RRAND [ærnꝺ, *Sax.*] a meſſage.

E'RRANTNESS [of *errans*, *L.*] wandering faculty.

E'RRANT [*errans*, *L.*] wandering or ſtraying out of the way.

ERRANT [in *Law*] is applied to ſuch juſtices or judges who go the circuit; and to bailiffs travelling at large.

Knights ERRANT, a ſort of romantick knights, which according to old romances have wandered about the world in ſearch of adventures, to reſcue ladies from violence, and to perform great feats of arms with unaccountable hazard of their perſons.

ERRA'TA, faults or omiſſions which eſcape correction in printing.

ERRA'TICAL } [*erraticus*, *L.*] wandering or ſtraying
ERRA'TICK } out of the way.

ERRA'TICK *Stars* [*Aſtronomy*] the planets ſo called in diſtinction to the fixed ſtars on account of their having each a peculiar motion.

ERRA'TICALNESS [of *erraticus*, *L.*] wandering faculty.

ERRA'TICUM [*Old Records*] a waif or ſtray, an errant or wandering beaſt.

ERRA'TION, a ſtraying, a wandering out of the way, *L.*

E'RRHINA, medicines that purge the brain and head, by bringing down the ſuperfluous pituit or phlegm lying about the *Meninges* of the brain.

ERRO'NEOUS [*erroneus*, *L.*] ſubject to error, falſe.

ERRO'NEOUSNESS [of *erroneus*, *L.*] error or falſeneſs of error.

ERRO'NES, the Erratick ſtars, *L.*

E'RROR } [*error*, *L.*] miſtake of the mind in giving
E'RROUR } aſſent to a propoſition that is not true, overſight, folly.

ERROUR [in *Law*] a fault in pleading or in the proceſs; whence the remedy brought for remedy of this overſight, is called a

Writ of ERROUR, and is a writ which lies to redreſs a falſe judgment in any court of record.

Clerk of the ERROURS, a clerk whoſe buſineſs is to copy out the tenor of the records of a cauſe upon which a *writ of error* is brought.

ERS, a ſort of pulſe, the bitter-vetch.

ERTHMIO'TUM [*Old Law*] a meeting of the neighbourhood to compromiſe differences.

ERVA'NGINA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Bindweed, *L.*

ERUBE'SCENCE } [*erubeſcentia*, *L.*] a bluſhing for
ERUBE'SCENCY } ſhame; an uneaſineſs of mind by which it is hinder'd from doing ill or fear of loſs of reputation.

ERUBE'SCENT [*erubeſcens*, *L.*] waxing red, bluſhing.

To ERU'CT } [*eructatum*, *L.*] to belch or break
To ERU'CTATE } wind upwards.

ERUCTA'TION, a belching forth, a breaking wind off the ſtomach, *L.*

ERUDI'TION, inſtruction in good literature, learning, ſcholarſhip, *F.* of *L.*

ERUDI'TELY [*eruditè*, *L.*] learnedly.

ERUGA'TION, a taking away of wrinkles, *L.*

ERVI'LIA } [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of the leſſer pulſe
ERVI'LIUM } like vetches or tares, *L.*

To ERU'NCATE [*eruncatum*, *L.*] to pull up weeds.

ERU'PT } [*eruptus*, *L.*] broken or burſt out.
ERU'PTED }

ERU'PTION, an iſſuing or breaking forth with violence, *L.*

ERUPTU'RIENT [*erupturiens*, *L.*] apt or ready to break forth.

ERY'NGIUM ['ερύγιον, *Gr.*] the herb Eringo, Sea-holm or Sea-holly, *L.*

ERY'NNES, were called Ἐρινύες, *i. e.* the ſearchers into thoſe men who have committed the moſt heinous offences. Their names are *Megara*, *Tiſiphone* and *Alecto*. *Megara* is ſo called, as tho' μεγαίρουσαι, *i. e.* having in hatred, τιμωρίαν, *i. e.* avenging, or τιμωρησίαν, *i. e.* puniſhment of men becauſe of the murders; and this ἀλίκτους, without delay and inceſſantly. Theſe Goddeſſes altogether venerable, a notable benevolence to human kind, in cauſing a mutual good-will between man and man. But they are horrible in their aſpect, and chaſtiſe the impious with ſcourges and flaming torches; their hair is wreathed with ſerpents, that they may ſtrike terror to murderers, who ſuffer the puniſhments due to their impious crimes; they are ſtoried to have their reſidence in [*infernum*] hell, becauſe the cauſes of thoſe evils that invade them are in obſcurity: nor can the wicked provide againſt them, ſo as to guard againſt falling into thoſe dangers. *Phurnutius.*

ERYSI'MUM ['Ερύσιμον, Gr.] bank-creſſes, hedge-muſtard.

ERYSI'PELAS ['Ερυσίπελας, of τὸ 'ερύειν 'ſcil τὸ φίλας, becauſe it draws the neighbouring parts to it ſelf; or, as others, of 'ερυθρύπελος, of ἐρυθρος red and φίλος black, from the variety of colours] a ſwelling of a bright yellow colour, inclining to red, uſually attended with a pricking pain, but not beating, and a ſymptomatical fever.

ERYSIPELA'TODES ['Ερυσιπελατώδης, Gr.] a ſwelling like the *Eryſipelas*, but the ſkin being of a darker colour, *L.*

ERYSIPE'LATOUS, of or partaking of the nature of an *Eryſipelas*.

ERYTHA'CE ['Ερυθάκη, *Gr.*] the Honey-ſuckle flower. *L.*

ERYTHRE'MMATA [of 'ερυθρὸς red and ἔρεμμα, Gr.] red ſpots like flea-bites, common in peſtilential fevers.

ERYTHRO'DANUM [ἐρυθρόδανος, Gr.] the plant madder.

ERYTHROI'DES *Membrana* [of 'ερυθρὸς and εἶδος appearance] a red skin of the teſticles, the firſt of the proper coats of the teſticles adjoining to the *Elythroides*.

ERYTHRUS ['Ερυθρὸς, Gr.] the ſhrub called Sumach.

ESBRANCATU'RA [of *esbrancher*, F.] the cutting off of branches or boughs in a foreſt. *Old Records.*

ESCALA'DE, a furious attack made upon a wall or rampart, carried on with ladders to mount up upon; without beſieging the place in form, breaking ground or carrying on of works, F.

ESCALDA'RE [*Old Records*] to ſcald.

ESCA'LOP *Shells* [with *Heralds*] are frequent in coat-armour, and ſome are of opinion that ſhells are a proper bearing for thoſe who have made long voyages at ſea, or have born conſiderable commands there, and obtained victory over enemies.

ESCA'MBIC [with *Merchants*] a licence granted for the making over a bill of exchange to a perſon beyond ſea. *Ital.*

To ESCA'PE [*eſcapar*, Span. *ſcappare* Ital. *eſchapper*, F.] to get away from.

An ESCA'PE, a getting away, a flight.

An ESCA'PE [in *Law*] is when one who is arreſted gets his liberty before he is delivered by order of law; or a violent or privy getting out from ſome legal reſtraint.

ESCA'PIO *quieto* [*Old Records*] is an eſcape of beaſts in a foreſt.

ESCA'PIUM [*Old Records*] what comes by accident, chance, hap.

ESCA'R ['ἐσχάρα, or 'ἐσχάρη, *Gr.* a cruſt, *eſchara*, *L.*]
ESCHA'R a cruſt, ſhell or ſcab brought over an ulcer or raiſed with a ſearing iron.

ESCARO'TICKS [of 'ἐσχαρόω to skin or cruſt over]
ESCHARO'TICKS plaſters, ſearing-irons, actual fire, &c. which bring a ſore to an eſcar or cruſt.

ESCARTELE [in *Heraldry*] quartered.

ESCHANDE'RIA [*Old Lat. Records*] the chandry or office where candles were repoſited and delivered out for family uſe.

ESCHE'AT [*eſchaete*, F.] any lands or profits that fall to a lord within his manour; either by forfeiture or the death of a tenant without heirs.

ESCHEAT, the name of a writ for recovery of eſcheats.

To ESCHEAT [*eſcheoir*, F.] to fall after ſuch a manner to the chief owner.

ESCHEA'T, the place or circuit within which either the king or other lord has eſcheats of his tenants.

An ESCHEA'TOR, an officer who look'd after the king's eſcheats in the county, and certified them into the exchequer.

ESCHE'VIN [in *France* and *Holland*] a magiſtrate in
ECHE'VIN a city to take care of their common concerns, the good order, decoration and conveniency of the city.

To ESCHEW' [*eſchever*, F.] to avoid or ſhun.

ESCHYNO'MENOUS *Plants* [of αἰσχύνομαι, *Gr.* I am aſhamed] ſenſitive plants, ſuch as ſhrink in and contract their leaves upon touching them.

ESCLAIRCI'SMENT [of [*eſclaircir*, F.] the clearing a thing, the rendering it more evident or clear, *F.*

ESCLAME, a light-bellied horſe, *O. F.*

ESCLATTE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a thing forcibly blown away, and therefore a bend or other partition *eſclatte*, repreſents it torn or broken like a piece of a ruinated wall, irregular or not levelled; or elſe it may repreſent a ſhield that has been ſhattered with the ſtroke of a battle-axe or ſome weapon of a like ſort, but not cut with a ſword, *F.*

ESCLOPPE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a ſort of indenture or cut made in upon a bend, ſo that the colours counterchange, by running one into another, in only one point of each, *F.*

ESCO'RT, a convoy or company of armed men attending ſome perſon or thing in a journey or voyage to defend or ſecure it from inſults, *F.*

To ESCO'RT, to convoy, &c.

ESCORTA'TIO *more*, the parting of the turf of mooriſh, ſedgy ground for burning, *L.*

ESCO'SE [*eſcoſus*, L.] full of meat.

E'SCOUADE [*Mil.* Term] the third part of a foot-company, ſo divided for the more convenient mounting of guards, &c. F.

E'SCRIPT [of *e* and *ſcriptum*, L.] a thing written
E'SCRIT out.

E'SCRITOIR. See *Scrutoire.*

ESCROL [with *Heralds*] a long ſlip as it were of parchment or paper, on which there is generally a motto.

E'SCU, a *French* crown of 60 *ſols* or 3 *livres.*

ESCUA'GE, a kind of knight's ſervice called a holding of the ſhield; a tenure of land obliging a tenant to follow his lord to the wars at his own charge.

ESCU'LENT [*eſculentus*, L.] that may be eaten.

ESCULENTS [of *eſculentus*, L. that may be eaten] Plants and roots for food; as carrots, turnips, &c.

ESCU'TCHEON [of *ſcutum*, L. a ſhield, *eſcu*, F.] and we from them taking away the E and putting to it an *Engliſh* termination *eon*, and the letters *ch* by *Epenthesis* make eſcutcheon. The *Latins* derived their *ſcutum* from the *Greek* σκυτὸς leather, becauſe their ſhields commonly were covered with leather. So that eſcutcheon ſignifies as much as ſhield, which tho' they were anciently of ſeveral forms, yet now thoſe in coat-armour are generally repreſented ſquare, only rounded off at bottom as in the figure.



ESCU'TCHEON, heralds give names to ſeveral points or places; thus the point D they call the dexter chief, C is the middle chief, S the ſiniſter chief point, H is called the Honour point, F the Feſs point, N is called the Nombril point, A the dexter Baſe, and O the middle, and P the Baſe point. See the eſcutcheon.



ESCUTCHEON *of Pretence*, ſuch an one on which a man carries the coat of his wife being an heireſs, and having iſſue by her.

E'SCULUS [with *Botaniſts*] the beech or maſt tree, *L.*

ESKRETO'RES [of *eſcher*, F.] robbers or deſtroyers of other mens lands and eſtates, *O. Stat.*

ESKI'PPERSON [*O. Law*] ſhipping or paſſage by ſea.

ESNE'CY [*aiſneſſe*, F.] the right of chuſing firſt in a divided inheritance, which belongs to the eldeſt copartner.

ESOCH ['ἐσωχὴ, of ἴσω within and ἴχω to have] an internal tumour in the *anus.*

ESPALIE'RS [*eſpaliers*, F.] a row of trees, planted in a curious order againſt a frame for fruit-trees; alſo for boundings of walks or borders in plantations, for the ſecurity of orange-trees, &c.

ESPA'RRE'CT, a kind of St Foin-graſs.

ESPEALTA'RE [*Old Lat. Rec.*] to expeditate or law dogs, *i. e.* to cut off the three fore claws of their right foot; or to cut out the ball of the foot, that they may be diſabled from hunting or running hard in the foreſt.

ESPE'CIAL [*ſpecialis*, L. *ſpeciel*, F.] chief, ſingular, particular.

ESPE'CIALLY [*ſpecialement*, F. *ſpecialiter*, L.] in an eſpecial manner.

ESPERVA'RIUS [*Foreſt Law*] a hawk.

ESPI'ED [*eſpié*, F.] diſcovered by the ſight.

ESPI'AL, a watch or guard.

ESPIGURNA'NTIA, the office of ſpigurnel or ſealer of the king's writs.

ESPLANA'DE [in *Fortification*] a part ſerving the counterſcarp or covered way for a parapet; being a declivity or ſlope of earth commencing from the top of the counterſcarp and loſing it ſelf inſenſibly in the level of the campaign. It is now chiefly taken for the void ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of a town.

ESPLE'S [in *Law*] the full profit that the ground yields; as the feeding of paſtures, the hay of meadows, the corn of plough'd lands, &c.

ESPOU'SALS [*ſponſalia*, L. *eſpouſailles*, F.] betrothing, wedding, marriage, the ceremonies uſed upon that occaſion.

To ESPOU'SE [*eſpouſer*, F.] to betroth, to take in marriage; to wed; alſo to adhere to or embrace a cauſe, opinion or party.

ESPRI'NGOLD, a warlike engine, anciently uſed for caſting of great ſtones.

To ESPY' [*eſpier*, F.] to perceive or diſcover, to watch or obſerve.

ESQUIAVINE [with *Horſemen*] a long and ſevere chaſtiſement of a horſe in the manage, *O. F.*

ESQUI'RE [*eſcuyer*, F. *eſcudero*, Span. *armiger*, L. *q. d.* an armour-bearer] ſo that the title Eſquire imports a perſon who carried the arms of ſome great man. Some now reckon ſix ſorts of Eſquires.

1. The eldeſt ſons of viſcounts and lords. 2. The younger ſons of all noblemen. 3. The eſquires of the king's body. 4 The eldeſt ſons of knights. 5. Thoſe to whom the king himſelf gives arms, and makes eſquires by giving them arms (which anciently was done by putting a collar of SS about their neck, and a pair of white ſpurs on their heels.) 6. Thoſe who bear any publick office in the kingdom, as high-ſheriffs, juſtices of the peace, &c.

Esquires *of the king's body*, are certain officers belonging to the court.

Esqui'sse [of *ſchizzo*, Ital. *a ſplaſh*, and ſo an eſquiſſe of a painting only ſignifies ſplaſhes or dabs of colours in painting] a term in painting which ſignifies the firſt ſlight sketch or draught of a picture; the firſt thought of a deſign drawn haſtily with a crayon, or in colours on paper, canvaſs or the like; in order to be finiſhed and painted or engraven afterwards.

To Essa'rt, to extirpate or clear the ground of ſhrubs.

To Essay [*eſſayer*, F.] to make an eſſay, to try, to attempt.

Essay [*eſſai*, F.] a trial or experiment to prove, whether a thing be of requiſite quality or goodneſs.

Essay, Assay, Say } [in *Coinage*, &c.] is a proof or trial made by the cuppel or teſt of the fineneſs or purity of the gold or ſilver to be uſed in coining mony.

Essay *of a Deer* [with *Hunters*] is the breaſt or briſket of a deer.

Essay, a ſhort diſcourſe or treatiſe on ſome ſubject.

Esse [in *School Philoſophy*] is uſed in the ſame ſenſe with *eſſence*, principally for that which is really or actually exiſting.

E'ssence [*eſſentia*, L.] the nature, ſubſtance or being of a thing, that which conſtitutes or determines the nature of a thing; or which is abſolutely neceſſary for its being what it is.

Essence *of a Circle* [with *Geometricians*] the eſſence of a circle is, that the *radii* or *ſemidiameters* of it be all equal; the eſſence of a ſquare is, that it have 4 right angles, and as many equal right-lined ſides.

Essence [in *Metaphyſicks*] ſignifies the ſame as *being*. Some diſtinguiſh between them, in that *being* has the ſame reſpect to *eſſence*, that the *concrete* has to its *abſtract*. But as it is taken by *Metaphyſicians* in its moſt abſtracted nature, it muſt of neceſſity be the ſame as *being*.

Essence [with *Chymiſts*] the pureſt and moſt ſubtile part of a body, a ſpirit drawn out of certain ſubſtances; the balſamick part of any thing ſeparate from the thicker matter.

Essence *of Ambergreaſe*, an extract of the more oily parts of ambergreaſe, muſk and civet in ſpirit of wine.

Esse'ndi *quietum de telonio*, a writ which lies for the citizens and burgeſſes of any city or town that has a charter or preſcription to free them from toll throughout the whole kingdom, if the toll be any where demanded of them, L.

Esse'nes, a ſect among the ancient *Jews*, who ſeparated themſelves from the reſt of the people, and led a kind of monaſtical life.

Esse'ntia, eſſence, L.

Esse'ntia [*Quinta* with *Chymiſts*] quinteſſence, *i. e.* the 5th eſſence, a medicine made of the moſt powerfully working and active particles of its ingredients, L.

Esse'ntial [*eſſentialis*, L.] ſomething that is neceſſary to conſtitute a thing, or that has ſuch a connexion with the nature and reaſon of a thing, that it is found or ſuppoſed where-ever the thing it ſelf is.

Essential *Debilities* of a *Planet* [with *Aſtrologers*] are when the planets are in their detriment, fall or peregrine.

Essential *Properties*, are ſuch as neceſſarily depend on, and are connected with the nature and *eſſence* of any thing, ſo as to be inſeparable from it; in diſtinction from *accidental*.

Esse'ntial *Property* [of every right-lin'd triangle] is to have the ſum of its 3 angles equal to 2 right angles.

Esse'ntially [*eſſentialiter*, L. *eſſentiellement*, Fr.] in an eſſential manner.

Esse'ntialness [*eſſentia*, L. *eſſence*, Fr.] eſſential quality.

Essential *Dignities of a Planet* [*Aſtrology*] are certain real advantages by which they are fortified or ſtrengthened, as when they are in their proper houſes, or in their exaltation.

Essential *Salts of a Plant* [in *Chymiſtry*] are ſuch as will cryſtallize, and are the juices of plants; this juice being gotten by pounding the plant in a mortar, being ſtrained, it is ſet in a cellar, and the ſalt will ſhoot into cryſtals every way.

The Essentials *of Religion*, are the fundamental articles or points of it.

Essential *Oils* [with *Chymiſts*] are ſuch as are really in a plant, and drawn from it by diſtillation in an alembick in water; in contradiſtinction to thoſe made by *Inſolation*.

Essential, eſſence, eſſentiality, eſſentialneſs, *Milton*.

E'ssers [in *Medicine*, &c.] ſmall puſhes or wheals, reddiſh and ſomewhat hard, which ſoon cauſe a violent itching through the whole body, as if it were ſtung with bees, *nettles*, &c.

Essli'sors [*Old Law*] perſons appointed by a court, to whom a writ of *Venire Facias*, is directed to impannel a jury on challenge to a ſheriff and *Coroner*, who return the writ in their own names with a pannel of the jurors names.

Essoi'n [of *eſſoine*] an excuſe for him, that is ſummoned to appear and anſwer to an action real, or to perform ſuit to a court baron; upon ſome juſt cauſe of abſence, as ſickneſs, &c.

To Essoi'n [in *Law*] is to excuſe a perſon thus abſent.

Clerk of the Essoins, an officer in the court of *Common Pleas*, who keeps the eſſoin rolls, delivers them to every officer, and receives them again, when they are written.

Essoin *de malo lecti*, a writ directed to the ſheriff for ſending 4 lawful knights, for viewing one that has eſſoined or excuſed himſelf, *de malo lecti*, *i. e. as being ſick a bed*.

Essoin *de malo villæ* [in *Law*] is when the defendant is in court the firſt day; but going away without pleading falls ſick, and ſends two *Eſſoiners*, who proteſt that he is detained by ſickneſs in ſuch a *Village*, that he cannot come, L.

E'ssorant [in *Heraldry*] a term uſed of a bird, ſtanding on the ground with the wings expanded, as though it had been wet, and were drying it ſelf, F.

To Esta'blish [*ſtabilire*, L. *établir*, F.] to make ſtable, firm or ſure; to ſettle or fix; alſo to ſet, appoint, ordain or make.

Esta'blishment [*ſtabilimentum*, L. *eſtabliſſement*, F.] eſtabliſhing, ſettlement or ſettling.

Establishment *of Dower* [in *Law*] the aſſurance of a dower or portion made to the wife by the husband or his friends about the time of marriage.

Estache [of *eſtacher*, F. to faſten] a bridge or bank of ſtone and timber.

Estandard [*eſtandart*, F.] the ſtanding meaſure of the king or common-wealth, to the ſcantling of which all meaſures throughout the land are to be framed; alſo a banner or enſign.

Esta'te [*ſtatus*, L. *état*, F.] the poſture or condition of things or affairs; alſo degree, rank, or order of men; alſo means, revenues.

Estate [in *Law*] is that title or intereſt a man hath in lands or tenements.

The Three Estates *of the Realm* [of *England*] are the 3 diſtinct orders of the kingdom, viz. King, Lords and Commons.

Estate *Conditional* [in *Law*] is one that has a condition annexed to it; although it be not ſpecified in writing.

To Este'em [*æſtimare*, L. *eſtimer*, F.] to value, to have an eſteem for; alſo to believe, to think, to judge, to look upon; alſo to ſuppoſe, reckon or account.

Esteem [*æſtimatio*, L. *eſtime*, F.] value, reſpect, account, regard, reputation.

Esteem [in *Ethicks*] ſimply ſo called, is the bare good opinion of good men, which flows from the obſervance of the law of nature and our duty; and the *Moraliſts* ſay, that we ought as far as in us lies to endeavour to procure and preſerve it, becauſe the want of it may lay open an occaſion to a 1000 miſchiefs and inconveniences.

E'sterling, the ſame as ſterling.

Este'e' [in *Heraldry*] is uſed by the *French* to ſignify a beaſt, whoſe head has been as it were torn off by force, and conſequently the neck left rough and rugged, in contradiſtinction to *diffait* and *decapité*, where the neck is left ſmooth, as if the head had been cut off.

Esthio'menos [ἐσθίομαι of ἐσθίω, to eat, Gr.] an inflammation which grows and conſumes the parts; a gangrene or diſpoſition to mortification.

E'stimable [*æſtimabilis*, L.] worthy to be eſteemed, valuable.

E'STIMABLENESS [of *æstimabilis*, L. *estimable*, F.] worthiness of value.

E'STIMATED [*æstimatus*, L. *estimé*, Fr.] valued, rated.

ESTIMA'TION [*æstimatio*, L.] the set price or value; esteem, prizing or rating, *F.*

ESTIMA'TION *of the Judgment* [with *Divines*] consists in a due valuation of those excellencies that are in the divine nature, whereby God is accounted the supreme being in *Genere Boni*; from whom all created goodness is derived, and in conformity to whom it is to be measured.

To E'STIMATE [*æstimatum*, L.] to value, prize; also to appraise or set a price upon.

E'STIVAL [*æstivalis*, L.] belonging to summer-time.

E'STIVAL *occident* [with *Astronomers*] the summer-west or north-west; that point of the horizon, where the sun sets, when he is in the tropick of *Cancer* and the days are longest.

ESTIVAL *orient* [with *Astronomers*] the summer-east or north east; that point of the horizon where the sun rises, when it is in the tropick of *Cancer*.

E'STIVAL *Solstice* [with *Astronomers*] the summer-solstice, when the sun entring the tropick of *Cancer* on the 11th of *June*, makes the longest day and shortest night.

ESTOILLE' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Estoilleé* signifies a star with only 4 long rays in form of a cross, and so broad in the centre, and ending in sharp points.

ESTO'PEL } [of *estouper*, F.] an impediment or bar
ESTO'PPEL } of action growing from a man's own act, who hath or otherwise might have had his action.

ESTOUFADE [in *French Cookery*] a particular way of stewing meat.

ESTO'VERS [of *estoffe* or *estouver*, F.] that sustenance which a man, committed for felony, is to have out of his lands or goods, for himself and his family, during imprisonment.

E'STRAC [with *Horsemen*] a horse that is light-bodied, lank-bellied, thin-flanked, and narrow-chested.

ESTRADE, a publick high-way or road, *F.*

*Batteurs d'*ESTRADE [*Milit.* Term] scours of horse sent out to get intelligence of the dispositions of the enemy, and what is like to fall out in the way.

*Battre d'*ESTRADE, to go out upon such an expedition, *F.*

ESTRA'DE, the one half of an alcove or bed-chamber, rais'd with a floor, and richly furnished and adorned for the reception of persons of distinction.

To ESTRA'NGE [*estranger*, F.] to draw away the affections, to take off from, to alienate, to become strange.

ESTRA'NGEL, the Estrangelus character, a particular species or form of *Syriack* letter serving as capitals.

ESTRA'NGEMENT, a drawing away the affections, *&c.*

ESTRA'NGERS [in *Law*] foreigners, persons born beyond sea; also those who are not privies or parties to levying a fine, or making of a deed, *&c.*

ESTRAPA'DE [in *Horsemanship*] is the defence of a horse that will not obey, who, to rid himself of his rider, rises mightily before, and while his fore-hand is yet in the air, furiously yerks out his hind-legs, striking higher than his head was before; and during the counter-time rather goes back than forward, *F.*

ESTRAY' [of *estrayeur*, *O. F.*] any tame beast found within any lordship, and not owned by any man, which being cry'd according to law in the market adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner in a year and a day, it is then the lord's of the soil where found.

ESTREA'T [*extractum*, L. drawn out] is used for the true copy or duplicate of an original writing; as for example, of amercements or penalties, set on the rolls of a court to be levied by a bailiff or other officer, of every man for his offence.

Clerk of the ESTREA'TS, *a* clerk who receives the estreats out of the office of the lord treasurer's remembrancer, and writes them out to be levied for the king.

ESTRECIA'TUS [*Old Law*] straiten'd or block'd up.

E'STREG-BOARDS, boards either of deal, fir, *&c.* brought out of the eastern countries.

ESTRE'PAMENT [*Old Law*] spoil made by a tenant for term of life upon lands or woods, to the damage of the person, who is to have them in reversion; an impoverishing or making of lands barren, by continual ploughing and sowing without due manuring, rest and other husbandry.

ESTRE'PAMENT } a writ to forbid the making such
ESTRE'PEMENT } waste, during a law suit between 2 parties.

To ESTRE'PE [*estropier*, F.] to make spoil in lands and woods.

An E'STUARY [*æstuarium*, L.] any place where the tide comes into a pool, ditch, *&c.* or that is overflowed at high-water.

E'SULA [with *Botanists*] the herb spurge, L.

ESU'RIENT [*esuriens*, L.] hungring, being hungry.

ESURI'NE *Salts* [in *Medicine*] such as are of a fretting or eating quality; which abound in the air of places near the sea-coasts, and where great quantities of coals are burnt.

ETAPE', or publick store-house for goods, a staple-town, *F.*

ETAPE' [*Military Affairs*] an allowance of provisions and forage for soldiers, during the time of their march through a country, to or from winter-quarters, *F.*

ETA'PIER, one who contracts with a country or territory for furnishing troops with provisions and forage in their march through a country.

ETA'TE *Probanda*. See *Ætate probanda*.

E'TCHING, a particular way of engraving with a fine pointed steel or needle on a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, *Aqua Fortis*, being afterward poured on to eat into the streaks that have been so traced in the ground of wax.

ETE'RNAL [*æternus*, L. *eternel*, F.] that is without beginning or end; or that which, though it had a beginning, yet is to last for ever; everlasting, endless.

To ETE'RNIZE } [*æternare*, L. *eterniser*, Fr.] to
To ETE'RNALIZE } make eternal; as to eternalize a person's name by memorable and worthy actions.

ETE'RNITY [*æternitas*, L. *eternité*, F.] an infinite duration without either beginning or end, everlastingness.

ETE'RNALNESS [of *eternité*, Fr. *æternitas*, L.] the being eternal.

ETE'RNITY [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancients represented by a cedar-tree Eternity as a goddess was painted or carved like a fair lady, having 3 heads, signifying time past, present and to come, in her left hand a circle, signifying that she hath neither beginning nor end, and pointing with the fore-finger of her right-hand to heaven.

E'THELING [*noble* or *excellent*] a title peculiar to the prince, or next heir to the crown among the *English Saxons*.

ETHE'REAL [*æthereus*, L.] of or pertaining to the air or æther.

ETHEREAL *Air* [with *Chymists*] a very fine rectified or exalted oil, or rather a spirit which soon catches fire.

ETHE'REALNESS [of *æthereus*, L.] of an ethereal quality.

ETHICKS [*Ethica*, L. ἠθικὰ of ἦθος, Gr.] books that treat of ethicks or moral philosophy, a science which shews those rules and measures of human actions, which lead to true happiness; and that acquaints us with the means to practise them.

ETHMOI'DES [of ἦθμὸς a sieve, and εἶδος, Gr. form] a bone in the inner part of the nose, full of little holes to receive the serous humours that fall from the brain, called *Os cribrosum*, L.

ETHMOIDA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] one of the sutures of the human *Cranium* or scull.

E'THNARCHY [ἐθναρχία, Gr.] principality or rule.

ETHNA'RCHES [ἐθνάρχης, Gr.] a ruler of a nation or people, L.

ETHOLO'GICAL [of ἠθολογία, Gr.] pertaining to discourses and treatises of *Ethicks* or *Morality*.

ETHO'LOGIST [*ethologus*, L. ἠθόλογος, Gr.] a mimick, one who expresses other people's manner by voice or gesture.

ETHO'LOGY [ἠθολογία of ἦθος custom, and λέγω, Gr. to describe] a discourse or treatise of manners.

ETHOLOGY [with *Rhetoricians*] the art of shewing the manners of others.

ETHOPOI'A [ἠθοποιία, Gr.] a figure in *Rhetorick*, in which there is a representation of the manners and passions of men, either to their praise or dispraise, L.

ETIO'LOGY [αἰτιολογία, Gr.] a giving the reason of.

ETO'ILE [in *Fortification*] a small sort of work of 4, 5, 6, or more points, a star redoubt.

ETYMOLO'GICAL [*etymologicus*] L. of ἐτυμολογικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to etymology.

ETYMOLO'GICALLY [of ἐτυμολογικὸς, Gr.] by way of etymology.

ETYMO'LOGIST [of ἐτυμολόγος, Gr.] one skilled in the original, and true meaning of words.

To ETYMO'LOGIZE [*etymologizare*, L.] to search after, or give an account of the original and derivation of words, and also their true meaning.

ETYMO'LOGY [ἐτυμολογία, Gr.] that part of grammar that ſhews the original of words, for the better diſtinguiſhing and eſtabliſhing of their true ſignification.

E'TYMON ['ἔτυμον, Gr.] the original of a word.

EVA'CUANTS [in *Phyſick*] medicines proper to expel or carry off any ill, peccant or redundant humours in the animal body, by the proper way of emunctories.

To EVA'CUATE [*evacuare*, L.] to empty, to leave empty, to diſcharge or void.

EVACUA'TION, an emptying or voiding, *L.*

EVACUATION [in *Medicine*] a diſcharging and evacuating ſuperfluous humours and excrements out of the body.

To EVA'DE [*evadere*, L.] to eſcape, to ſhift off; to avoid the force of an argument.

EVAGA'TION, a roving or wandering out, *L.*

EVAGINA'TION, an unſheathing a ſword, *L.*

EVANE'SCENT [*evaneſcens*, L.] vaniſhing or periſhing.

EVANGE'LIC, EVANGE'LICK, EVANGE'LICAL [*evangelicus*, L. Εὐαγγελικὸς, Gr.] goſpel-like, pertaining to the goſpel.

EVANGE'LICALNESS [of Εὐαγγελικὸς, Gr.] the having an evangelical quality.

EVANGE'LICA [among the *Ancients*] proceſſions and prayers made for glad tidings receiv'd, *L.*

EVA'NGELIST [*evangeliſta*, L. εὐαγγελιστὴς, Gr.] a meſſenger or bringer of good tidings; alſo a penman of a goſpel, as St. *Matthew*, &c.

EVANGE'LIUM [Εὐαγγέλιον, Gr.] a goſpel.

To EVA'NGELIZE [*evangelizare*, L. of εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, of εὖ well and ἀγγέλλω, Gr. to bring good tidings] to preach the goſpel.

EVA'NID [*evanidus*, L.] ſoon decaying, fading, frail,

EVANID *Colours* [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch colours as are not of a very long continuance, as thoſe of clouds before and after ſun-ſet, the rainbow, *&c.* which are called emphatical and fantaſtical colours.

EVA'NIDNESS [of *evanidus*, L.] fading quality.

To EVA'PORATE [*evaporatum*, L.] to diſſolve into vapours, to ſteam out.

To EVAPORATE *to a Pellicle* [with *Chymiſts*] a phraſe uſed to ſignify the conſuming a liquor by gentle heat, till a thin skin is perceived to ſwim on the top of it.

EVAPORA'TION, a breathing or ſteaming forth in vapours, L.

EVAPORATION [with *Phyſicians*] the diſcharging of humours thro' the pores of the body.

EVAPORATION [in *Chymiſtry*] the diſſolving ſome parts of juices, *&c.* till they become of a better conſiſtence; or the diſperſing the ſuperfluous moiſture of any liquid ſubſtance, by means of a gentle fire, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger than before.

EVA'SION, an eſcape or flight; alſo a ſhift or trick, *F.* of *L.*

EVA'SIVE [*evaſivus*, L.] ſhifting; alſo crafty, deceitful.

EVA'SIVENESS [of *evaſivus*, L.] evading quality.

EVA'TES, a branch or diviſion of our old philoſophers the *Druids.*

EU'CHARIST [*euchariſtia*, L. of εὐχαριστία, of εὖ well and χάρις, Gr. grace or thanks] a thankſgiving, and thence the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper is ſo called.

EUCHARI'STICAL [*euchariſticus*, L. of εὐχαριστικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the euchariſt.

EU'CHORA, EU'CROA [of εὖ and χρῶα, Gr.] a good colour and temper of the ſkin.

EU'CHRASY [εὐχρασία, of εὖ and χρᾶσις, *Gr.* temperature] a good temperature and condition or ſtate of the body.

EU'CHYLOS [εὔχυλος, Gr.] one who abounds with good juices or humours.

EU'CHYMY [εὐχυμία, of εὖ and χύμος juice, Gr.] a good temper of blood or other juices and fluids in an animal body.

EU'DÆMON [εὐδαίμων, Gr.] a good genius or ſpirit.

EUDÆ'MON [with *Aſtrologers*] the fourth houſe of a figure of the heavens, ſo called on account of its good and proſperous ſignifications, as attainment of hopes, ſtore of friends, *&c.*

EUDÆ'MONY [*eudæmonia*, L. of εὐδαιμονία, Gr.] happineſs.

EUDIAPNEU'STES [εὐδιαπνευστὴς, of εὖ and διαπνέω, *Gr.* to perſpire] one who ſweats kindly.

EUDO'XIANS [ſo named from *Eudoxus* their ring-leader] they held that the Son was differently affected in his will from the Father, and made of nothing.

EUDO'XIA [*eudoxia*, L. of εὐδοξία, Gr.] good name or fame.

EVE [contracted for *Evening*] the day before a feſtival or holiday

EVE'CK, a beaſt like a wild goat.

EVE and TRUE [in the practice of *Scotland*] ſervants whoſe predeceſſors have been ſervants to any perſon and his predeceſſors.

EVE-CHIER, an inſect, a Chier-worm.

EVE'CTICA, that part of phyſick that teaches how to acquire a good habit of body, *L.*

EVE'CTION *of the Moon* [with *Aſtronomers*] is an inequality in her motion, by which, at or near her quarters ſhe is not in that line, which paſſes through the centre of the earth to the ſun, as ſhe is at her conjunction, oppoſition, or ſyzygies.

EVECTION, a lifting up, a carrying forth; alſo a praiſing and extolling, L.

EUR'MBOLOS [of εὖ well, ἐν in, and βάλλω, *Gr.* to caſt] an expert bone-ſetter.

E'VEN, E'VENING [æfen, *Sax.*] the cloſe of a day, that part after the ſetting of the ſun till twilight or dark.

E'VENTIDE [æfentiþ, *Sax.*] the evening.

E'VENNESS [æfenneſſe, *Sax.*] plainneſs, ſmoothneſs, *&c.*

EVEN *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] a number which may be divided into even or equal numbers, without any fraction, as 6 and 8 into 3 and 4.

EVENLY EVEN *Number* [in *Arithmet.*] a number which is exactly diviſible by an *even* number taken, an *even* number of times, as the number 32, which is diviſible by the number 8 taken 4 times.

EVENLY ODD *Number* [in *Arithm.*] is that which an even number meaſures by an odd one, as 30, which 2 or 6 being even numbers, meaſure by 15 or 5, which are odd numbers.

EVE'NT [*eventus*, L.] adventure, chance, hap, end or ſucceſs.

To EVE'NTILATE [in *Law*] is to eſtimate, prize or value an eſtate or inheritance.

EVE'NTILATED [*eventilatus*, L.] winnowed; alſo throughly examined or ſifted.

EVENTILA'TION, a winnowing or fanning; alſo a ſtrict examination, or canvaſſing or ſifting a buſineſs or queſtion.

EVE'NTUAL [of *eventus*, L.] actually coming to paſs.

EVE'NTUALLY, caſually; by chance.

E'VER [æfre, *Sax.*] without end, at any time, as *if ever.*

To EVE'RBERATE [*everberatum*, L.] to beat.

EVERLA'STING [of æfre and læſtung, *Sax.*] enduring for ever.

EVERLA'STINGNESS, durable nature.

EVE'RSION, an overthrowing, overturning; overthrow, deſtruction, *L.*

EVERSION [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame figure, as *Epanodis*, L.

To EVE'RT [*evertere*, L.] to turn upſide down, to overthrow, *&c.*

EVE'STIGATED [*eveſtigatus*, L.] ſearched out by the footſteps.

EVESTIGA'TION, a ſeeking for, ſearching after, tracing or finding out, *L.*

E'UGENY [εὐγένεια, Gr.] nobleneſs of birth or blood.

EUEXI'A [εὐεξία, Gr.] a good ſound habit of body, *L.*

EUGA'LADON [of εὖ and γάλα, *Gr.* milk] the herb Milk-wort, *L.*

EUGE'OS, EUGE'UM ['εὐγεῖον, of εὖ and γαῖα, *Gr.* the earth] the womb, ſo termed by way of alluſion to fruitful ground, *L.*

EVIBRA'TION, a ſhaking, brandiſhing or darting, *L.*

To EVI'CT [*evincere*, *evictum*, L.] to convince by force of argument, *&c.*

EVI'CTION, thorough conviction or proof, *L.*

E'VIDENCE [*evidentia*, L.] clearneſs, perſpicuity, plainneſs, demonſtration; a quality of things whereby they become viſible or apparent to the eyes, either of the body or the mind. *Evidence* is the eſſential and infallible character or criterion of truth, and is that in effect which with us conſtitutes the truth.

Formal EVIDENCE, is the act of the intellect as conſidered as clear and diſtinct.

Objective EVIDENCE, conſiſts in the clearneſs and perſpicuity of the object; or it is the object itſelf ſo conſtituted, as that it may be clearly and diſtinctly known.

Phyſical EVIDENCE, is ſo far as natural ſenſe and reaſon, pointing out any thing, convinces one thereof.

Metaphyſical EVIDENCE, is when we enter ſo fully and clearly into the eſſence of any thing that nothing can be clearer.

Moral EVIDENCE, a thing is ſaid to be morally evident, ſo far as we have a diſtinct notion and knowledge thereof by unexceptionable witneſſes.

E'VIDENCES [in *Law*] any proof by the teſtimony of men, records or writings, that are ſealed and delivered; alſo a witneſs or proof againſt a malefactor or priſoner at the bar of a court of juſtice.

E'VIDENT [*evidens*, L.] manifeſt, apparent, clear, plain.

E'VIDENTNESS [*evidentia*, L. and *neſs*] plainneſs to be ſeen.

To EVI'GILATE [*evigilatum*, L.] to watch diligently, to ſtudy hard.

E'VIL [Ɛ϶el, *Sax.*] ill, miſchief; alſo a diſtemper called the King's-evil.

EVIL *Deed* [϶el-dæd, *Sax.*] an ill turn, treſpaſs, hurtful, miſchievous act.

Natural EVIL, is the want of ſomething to the *bene eſſe*, or perfection of a thing, or to its anſwering all its purpoſes, ſuch are the defects of the body, blindneſs, lameneſs, *&c.* hunger, diſeaſes, *&c.*

Moral EVIL, a deviation from right reaſon, and conſequently from the will and intendment of God the legiſlator, who gave the rule.

E'VILNESS [Ɛ϶elneϷe, *Sax.*] evil nature or quality.

To EVI'NCE [*evincere*, L.] to overcome, bear down or prove by argument.

To EVINCE [*Civil Law*] is to convict and recover by law.

EVI'RATED [*eviratus*, L.] gelded.

EVIRA'TION, a gelding, unmanning; alſo a making effeminate, *L.*

EVI'SCERATED [*eviſceratus*, L.] embowelled, bowelled, having the bowels taken out.

E'VITABLE [*evitabilis*, L.] that may be avoided or ſhunned.

E'VITABLENESS [of *evitabilis*, L.] poſſibleneſs of being avoided.

EVITA'TION, an avoiding or ſhunning, *L.*

EVITE'RNITY [of *æviternus*, L.] everlaſtingneſs.

EU'LOGY [εὐλογία, of εὖ well, and λέγω I ſay, *Gr.*] an elogy, a praiſing or ſpeaking well of.

EU'LOGIES [in the *Greek Church*] little bits of bread conſecrated, *i. e.* the euchariſt ſent to perſons who were not preſent at the communion.

EUME'NIDES [Εὐμενίδες, Gr.] the daughters of *Acheron* and *Nox* (as the poets feign) *Tiſiphone*, *Megara* and *Alecto*, the furies of hell, who were, by the ancient heathens, accounted the executioners of the vengeance of the gods on wicked men; they had their abode in ſubterraneous places; they are repreſented as armed with flaming torches in their hands, a filthy froth iſſuing out of their mouths, as a ſign of their outrageous nature, with eyes ſparkling like the lightening, and their heads adorned with vipers inſtead of hair.

EU'NOMY [*eunomia*, L. εὐνομία, Gr.] a conſtitution or ordination of good laws.

EUNO'MIANS [of εὖ and νόμος, *Gr.* the law] hereticks in the fourth century, who held that faith alone without good works was acceptable.

EUNOMIORUTY'CHIANS [of εὐνομία, *Gr.* and *Eutychus*] a ſect of hereticks ſaid to be the ſame with the *Eutychians*.

EU'NUCH [of Εὐνοῦχος, of εὐνὴ a bed or couch, and ἔχω, *Gr.* to keep or guard] a chamberlain or great officer in a king or queen's court, which were commonly geit.

To EU'NUCHATE [*eunuchare*, L.] to make a perſon an eunuch; to geld.

EU'NUCHISM, the ſtate or condition of an eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, a calling out or upon, *L.*

EVOCATION [with *Grammarians*] a figure of conſtruction, a reducing of the third perſon to the firſt or ſecond, as *Ego tua delicia iſtuc veniam.*

EVO'DES } [of εὖ well, and ὀδμὴ, *Gr.* odour] a fra-
EVO'SMA } grancy or ſweet ſmell.

EVODES } [with *Phyſicians*] is when the ordure or
EVOSMIA } excrements have a ſweet ſmell.

EVOLA'TICK [*evolaticus*, L.] flying abroad.

EVOLA'TION, a flying abroad, *L.*

To EVO'LVE [*evolvere*, L.] to turn over or unfold.

EVO'LVENT [with *Geometricians*] a curve reſulting from the evolution of a curve, in contradiſtinction to the *Evolute.*

EVOLU'TE, the firſt curve ſuppoſed to be opened or evolved.

EVOLU'TION [*Geometry*] the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it form an *Evolute.*

EVOLU'TION, an unrolling; a rolling or tumbling over, *L.*

EVOLUTION [with *Algebraiſts*] the extraction of roots out of any powers, directly the oppoſite of *Involution.*

EVOLUTION [in *Military Affairs*] is the motion made by a body of troops, when they are obliged to change their form and diſpoſition, in order to preſerve a poſt, or occupy another to attack the enemy with more advantage, *&c.*

EVOMI'TION, a vomiting out or up, *L.*

EU'PATHY [εὐπαθία, of εὖ and πάθος, of πάσχω, *Gr.* to ſuffer] an eaſineſs or patience in bearing of ſufferings or afflictions.

EUPATO'RIUM [ἐυπατόριον, Gr.] the herb Agrimony or Liver-wort, *L.*

EUPE'PSY [εὐπεψία, of εὖ and πέσσω, *Gr.* to concoct] a good and eaſy concoction or digeſtion.

EUPE'TALUS [εὐπέταλος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of four colours, viz. fiery, blue, vermilion and green; alſo a kind of laurel.

EUPHE'MISM [εὐφημισμὸς, of εὖ and φημὶ, *Gr.* to ſay, *&c.*] good name, reputation, an honourable ſetting forth one's praiſe.

EUPHEMISM [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure where a foul, harſh word or ſpeech is changed into another that may give no offence.

EUPHO'NICAL [of εὐφωνία, Gr.] having a graceful ſound.

EUPHO'NIA [εὐφωνία, of εὖ and φωνὴ, *Gr.* the voice] a graceful ſound, a ſmooth running of words.

EUPHO'RBIUM [εὐφόρβιον, Gr.] the *Lybian Ferula*, a tree or ſhrub firſt found by king *Juba*, and ſo called after *Euphorbus* his phyſician, L.

EUPHORI'A [with *Phyſicians*] the good operations of a medicine, when the patient finds himſelf better by it, *L.*

EUPHRAGI'A } [εὐφρασία, Gr.] the herb Eye-
EU'PHRASIS } bright, L.

EUPHROSY'MUM [εὐφροσύνον, Gr.] the herb Borage or Bugloſs, L.

EUPNOE'A [εὐπνοία, of εὖ and πνέω, *Gr.* to breathe] a right and natural faculty of fetching one's breath.

EUPORI'A [εὐπορία, Gr.] a readineſs in preparing medicines; alſo the eaſineſs of their operation.

EUPORI'STA [εὖ well, and πορίζω, *Gr.* to procure] remedies which may be eaſily had.

EUPRE'PIA [εὐπρεπία, Gr.] comelineſs.

EU'RIPUS [of εὖ eaſily, and ῥίπτεσθαι to be precipitated, *Gr.*] the word originally is the name of a certain ſtreight in the ſea between *Bœotia* and the *Negropont*, where the currents are ſo ſtrong, that the ſea is ſaid to ebb and flow ſeven times in a day; but it is now, by *Hydrographers* uſed for any ſtreight where the water is in great motion and agitation.

EURO'PA [Εὐρώπη, Gr. *i. e.* having broad eyes, or of the *Chaldee* אֵרֹפָא, *i. e.* fair face; or of אֵרֹפָא, ſignifying both a bull and a ſhip] the daughter of *Agenor*, king of *Phœnicia*, whom (as the poets feign) *Jupiter* in the ſhape of a bull raviſhed and carried over on his back thro' the ſea to *Crete*; ſome think that the truth of this fiction is, that the ſhip wherein ſhe was carried, was *Tauri formis*, *i. e.* like a bull; others, that the name of the maſter of the ſhip was *Taurus*, and others, that *Taurus* or a bull was the ſign of the ſhip; others, that ſhe was ſtolen away by a company of men, who carried the picture of a bull in their flag.

EU'RITHMY [in *Painting*, *Sculpture*, &c.] a certain majeſty, elegance and eaſineſs appearing in the compoſition of divers members of a body or painting, reſulting from the fine proportion thereof.

EU'RITHMY [with *Architects*] an exact proportion between all parts of a building, as to length, breadth and height of each room in a fabrick.

EURITHMY [with *Phyſicians*] an excellent natural diſpoſition of the pulſe.

EURITHMY [*euritbmia*, L. εὐρυθμία, Gr.] a graceful proportion and geſture of the body.

EURO'CLYDON [εὐροκλύδων, Gr.] a violent and tempeſtuous north-eaſt wind, which uſually happens about the beginning of winter, called by ſome *The ſeaman's plague.*

EU'ROPE [Εὐρώπη, *q. d.* barefaced, of εὐρὺς broad, and ὤψ an eye or countenance] one fourth part of the terreſtrial globe, which is generally peopled by chriſtians.

EURO-

EURO'PEAN, of or pertaining to *Europe*.

EURO'PEANS, inhabitants of *Europe*.

EUSA'RCHOS [εὐσάρκος, of εὖ well, and σάρξ fleſh, *Gr.*] a term uſed by the *Galeniſts*, to ſignify ſuch a proportion of fleſh as is not too lean or too corpulent, but gives due ſymmetry and ſtrength to all the parts.

EUSEBI'A [εὐσεβία, Gr.] godlineſs, devotion, piety.

EUSE'BIANS, a ſect of *Arians*, ſo called on account of the favour ſhewn them by *Euſebius*, biſhop of *Cæſarea*.

EU'SEBES [of εὐσεβία, Gr.] religious, godly; alſo a ſtone on which, on the temple of *Hercules* at *Tyre*, a ſeat was made where Dæmons uſed to appear.

EUSE'MI'A [with *Phyſicians*] a criſis or judgment of a diſeaſe excellently well made.

EU'SPLANCNOS of εὖ and σπλάγχνα, Gr.] one whoſe entrails or bowels are ſound and in good temper.

EUSTA'THIANS, a ſect of Chriſtians in the 4th century who diſapproved of the worſhipping of ſaints.

EUSTO'MACHUS [εὐστόμαχος of εὖ and στόμαχος, Gr.] a good ſtomach.

EU'STYLOS } [with *Architects*] a building, where the
EU'STYLE } intercolumniations or ſpaces between each pillar are juſt 2 diameters and a quarter of the pillar, except thoſe in the middle of the face before and behind, which are 3 diameters diſtant one from the other.

EUTAXI'A [εὐταξία of εὖ and τάξις, Gr. order] a handſome ordering and diſpoſing of things.

EU'TERPE [of εὖ well and τέρπειν, Gr. to delight, becauſe ſhe invented the pipe] the inventreſs of the mathematicks and playing on the pipe. The ancients painted or carved *Euterpe* crowned with a garland of flowers, holding in each hand ſundry wind inſtruments.

EUTHA'NASY [εὐθανασία of εὖ and θάνατος, Gr. death] an eaſy quiet death; an eaſy paſſage out of the world.

EUTROPHI'A [εὐτροφία of εὖ, and τροφὴ, Gr. nouriſhment] a due nouriſhment of the body.

EU'THYMY [*euthymia*, L. of εὐθυμία, Gr.] quietneſs of mind, tranquillity, heart's eaſe.

EUTONOS [εὔτονος of εὖ and τόνος, Gr.] ſtrong and luſty.

EUTRAPE'LIA [εὐτραπελία, Gr.] good behaviour, gentleneſs.

EUTY'CHIANS [ſo called from *Eutychus*] a ſect of hereticks.

EVU'LSION, a plucking, pulling or drawing out of or away, L.

EU'ZIMUS [εὔζιμος, Gr.] the herb rochet.

EVULGA'TION, a publiſhing abroad, L.

EVU'LSED [*evulſus*, L.] plucked or pulled away from.

EU'XINE [εὔξεινος, Gr. hoſpitable] as the *Euxine* Sea, now commonly called the *Black-Sea*.

EWA'GIUM [*Old Lat. Rec.*] toll paid for paſſage by water.

EW'BRICE [of æp marriage, and bpice, *Sax.* breaking] adultery.

An EWE [eopu, *Sax.* of *ovis*, a ſheep] a female ſheep.

The EWE *is Bliſſom*, i. e. ſhe has taken tup or ram.

The EWE *is riding*, i. e. ſhe is tupping.

EWE *Hog*, a female lamb of the firſt year.

E'WER [*aiguiere*, F.] a water-veſſel to pour water into a baſon.

EW'RY, an office in the king's houſhold, where they take care of the linen for the king's own table, lay the cloth, and ſerve up water in ſilver ewers after dinner.

EXA'CERATED [*exceratus*, L.] winnowed, cleanſed from chaff.

EXA'CERBATED [*exacerbatus*, L.] provoked or vexed afreſh.

EXACERBA'TION, a making ſour, or bitter, alſo a provoking, galling or fretting.

EXACERBATION [with *Rhetoricians*] the ſame as *Sarcaſmus*.

EXACERVA'TION, a heaping up together, L.

EXACERVATION [in *Phyſick*] the ſame as *Paroxiſm*.

EXACINA'TION, a taking the kernels out of grapes and other fruit, L.

EXA'CT [*exactus*, L.] preciſe, perfect, punctual at an exact time, *F.*

To EXA'CT [*exiger*, Fr. *exactum* of *exigere*, L.] to ask above the juſt value of a thing; alſo to require rigorouſly.

EXA'CTION, a requiring more than is juſt or reaſonable, *F.* of *L.*

EXACTION [in *Law*] wrong done by an officer, or one pretending to have authority that takes reward or fee for what the law does not allow.

Secular EXACTION, a tax or impoſition anciently paid by ſervile and feudatory tenants.

EXA'CTNESS [of *exactum*, L. a perfect thing, *exactitude*, F.] a care, diligence, carefulneſs, nicety, a punctual obſervation of the ſmalleſt circumſtances.

EXA'CTITUDE, exactneſs, nicety, *F.*

EXACTOR *Regis*, the king's tax-gatherer, L.

EXACTOR, a gatherer of taxes and tolls; one who takes more than is due, *L.*

EXACUA'TION, the making of a thing ſharp or pointed.

EXÆQUA'TION, the making a thing even, L.

EXÆ'RESIS [ἐξαίρεσις of ἐξαιρέω, to take away, Gr.] a taking way or drawing out, L.

EXÆSTUA'TION, a boiling or ſeething, fury or rage, L.

To EXÆSTUATE [*exæſtuatum*, L.] to boil or caſt up waves, *&c.* or as a pot does.

To EXA'GGERATE [*exaggeratum*, L.] to heap up together, to amplify or enlarge in words.

EXAGGERA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the orator enlarges or heightens things, making them appear more than they really are, whether as to goodneſs, badneſs or other qualities.

EXAGGERATION [in *Painting*] a method of repreſenting things, wherein they are charged too much, or marked too ſtrong; whether in reſpect of deſign or colouring.

EXAGITA'TION, a ſtirring up, a diſquieting, a vexing.

EXAGO'NIAL [*exagonius*, L. of ἑξάγωνος, Gr.] of, like, or belonging to an *Exagon*. See *Hexagon*.

To EXA'LT [*exaltare*, L.] to raiſe or lift up; alſo to praiſe highly, to extol.

To EXALT *a mineral* [with *Chymiſts*] is to refine and increaſe its ſtrength.

EXALTA'TION, a raiſing or lifting up; alſo a praiſing.

EXALTATION [with *Aſtrologers*] an eſſential dignity of a planet, the next in virtue to its being in its proper houſe.

EXALTATION [with *Chymiſts*] an operation by which a thing being changed in its natural quality, is raiſed to a higher degree of virtue.

EXA'LTEDNESS, a being exalted, high or lifted up; height of promotion.

EXA'MBLOSIS [with *Surgeons*] an abortion or miſcarriage, *L.* of *Gr.*

EXA'MEN, a trial or proof, particularly of one to be admitted in holy orders, or ſome employment, *F.* of *L.*

EXAMINA'TION, an examining, a trial, L.

To EXA'MINE [*examinare*, L. *examiner*, F.] to ſearch or enquire into; to weigh and conſider; alſo to canvaſs, ſcan or ſift.

EXA'MINERS [in *Chancery*] two officers who examine witneſſes upon oath, which are produced on each ſide in that court.

EXA'MPLE [*exemplum*, L.] a pattern, model or copy; the making good of any rule by a proof; alſo any thing propoſed to be imitated or avoided.

EXAMPLE [with *Logicians*] the concluſion of one ſingular point from another.

EXAMPLE [with *Rhetoricians*] is defined to be an imperfect kind of induction or argumentation, whereby it is proved, that a thing which has happened on ſome other occaſions, will happen again on the preſent one; from the ſimilitude of the caſes.

EXANASTO'MOSIS [of ἐξ and ἀναστόμωσις, Gr.] an opening the mouths of veſſels; as arteries, veins, *&c.*

EXA'NGULOUS } [*exangulus*, L.] without or having no
EXA'NGUOUS } corners.

EXA'NIMAL [*exanimalis*, L.] without life or ſoul, breathleſs.

EXA'NIMATED [*exanimatus*, L.] diſmay'd, diſheartened, deprived of life.

EXANIMA'TION [*actively*] a depriving of life, aſtoniſhing, diſpiriting, diſmaying.

EXANIMA'TION [*paſſively*] a ſwooning or ſuch a ſinking of ſpirits, as is attended with the loſs of ſenſe for a time.

EXANINI'TION, an emptying, L.

EXANTHE'MATA [ἐξανθήματα, Gr.] certain wheals, puſhes or breakings out in the ſkin of the head like thoſe that appear on the body.

EXA'NNUAL *Roll*, a roll in which fines which could not be leived, and deſperate debts, were formerly entered, in order to be read annually to the ſheriff, to ſee what of them might be got in.

EXANTLA'TION [of *antlia*, L. a bucket] an emptying or drawing out as with a bucket, alſo an enquiry and ſifting into a matter, L.

EXARA'TION, a writing or engraving, L.

EXARCH [ἔξαρχος, Gr.] an officer anciently under the *Roman* Emperors, residing at *Conſtantinople*, who managed the affairs of *Italy*.

EXA'RCHATE } the office, dignity or juriſdiction of an
EXA'RCHY } *Exarch*.

EXA'RTHREMA [ἐξάρθρημα, Gr.] a disjointing, as when a bone is put out of its proper place.

EXARTICULA'TION, a disjointing or putting a bone out of joint.

To EXA'SPERATE [*exaſperatum*, L.] to incenſe or provoke, to anger or vex.

EXASPERA'TION an exaſperating, a vexing or provocation, L.

EXAS'PERATEDNESS [of *exaſperatus*, L.] incenſedneſs, the being exaſperated.

EXA'TURATED [*exaturatus*, L.] ſatisfied, filled with food, *&c.*

EXAUCTO'RAMENT [*exauctoramentum*, L.] a diſcharge or diſcharging.

EXAU'CTORATED [*exauctoratus*, L.] diſcharged or put out of office or ſervice.

EXAUCTORA'TION, a diſcharging or putting out of office or ſervice, a caſhiering or diſcarding, L.

EXAUGURA'TION, an unhallowing or making prophane, L.

EXAUSPICA'TION, an unlucky beginning of a thing, L.

EXCÆCA'TION, a blinding or making blind, L.

EXCA'LCEATED [*excalceatus*, L.] having the ſhoos taken off, bare-footed, L.

EXCALFA'CTION, a heating or making very hot, L.

EXCALFA'CTORY [*excalfactorius*, L.] heating, making very hot.

EXCA'MBIUM, an exchange, a place where merchants meet, L.

EXCAMBIA'TOR [*Old Records*] an exchanger of land, perhaps ſuch as is now called a broker, who deals upon the *Exchange* between merchants.

EXCANDE'SCENCE } [*excandeſcentia*, L.] great heat
EXCANDE'SCENCY } or wrath, violent heat of diſtempers.

EXCANTA'TION, an enchanting, L.

EXCA'RNATED [*excarnatus*, L.] become lean, nothing but skin and bone.

EXCARNIFICA'TION, a cutting or pulling the fleſh from the bones, L.

To EXCA'VATE [*excavatus*, L.] to make hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, a making hollow, L.

EXCECA'TION [of *ex* and *excatus*, L.] to make blind.

To EXCEE'D [*excedere*, L.] to go beyond, to ſurpaſs.

EXCEE'DING [*excedens*, L.] that goes beyond or exceeds; alſo extravagant, immoderate.

To EXCE'L [*excellere*, L.] to out-do, to be eminent or ſingular in any reſpect.

E'XCELLENCE } [*excellentia*, L.] eminency, pre-e-
E'XCELLENCY } minence; ſingular advantage; alſo *excellency* is a title of honour given to ambaſſadors, *&c.*

EXCE'LLENT [*excellens*, L.] excelling, notable, ſingular, rare.

EXCE'LLENTNESS [*excellentia*, L.] excellency.

EXCE'LCISMUS [ἐξελκυσμὸς, Gr.] a breaking of bones from the ſurface downwards, L.

EXCE'LSITY [*excelſitas*, L.] altitude, haughtineſs.

EXCE'LSITUDE [*excelſitudo*, L.] highneſs.

EXCE'LSE [*excelſus*, L.] high, lofty, *&c.*

EXCE'NTRICAL } [*excentrique*, Fr. of *ex* and *cen-*
EXCE'NTRICK } *trum*, L.] moving in a different centre.

EXCE'NTRICALNESS } [*excentricité*, Fr. *excentricitas*,
EXCENTRI'CITY } L.] the quality of eccentrick poſition.

To EXCE'PT [*exceptum*, Sup. of *excipere*, L. *excepter*, F.] to take out of the number of others, to put out of the ordinary rule, to object againſt.

EXCE'PTIO [in *Pharmacy*] the imbodying or mixing of dry powders, with ſome ſort of moiſture; as electuaries, *&c.* are, L.

EXCE'PTION, an exempting, a clauſe in ſome point reſtraining a generality, F. of *L.*

EXCEPTION [in *Law*] a bar or ſtop to an action, and is either *dilatory*, *peremptory* or *declinatory*.

To take EXCEPTION *at*, *i. e.* to be diſpleaſed at.

Dilatory EXCEPTION, is one intended to defer or prevent the thing from coming to an iſſue.

Peremptory EXCEPTION, proper and pertinent allegations, founded on ſome preſcription that ſtands for the defendant, as want of age or other quality in the perſon, *&c.*

Declinatory EXCEPTION, whereby the authority of the judge or court is diſallowed.

EXCEPTIONS [in *Grammar*] are certain diſtinctions of words which differ in the manner of their declining from ſome general rule.

EXCE'PTIONABLE, that which may be or is liable to be excepted againſt.

EXCEPTA'TION, an often receiving, L.

EXCE'PTIONABLENESS [of *exceptio*, L. *able* and *neſs*] liableneſs to be excepted againſt.

EXCEPTI'TIOUS [*exceptitius*, L.] that is taken or received.

EXCE'PTIOUS, captious, prone to be offended.

EXCE'PTIVE, ſerving to except; of or belonging to exceptions.

EXCE'PTIVE *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are where the thing is affirmed of the whole ſubject, except ſome one of the inferiors of the ſubject, by adding a particular of exception; as *the covetous man does nothing well but when he dies.*

EXCEPTO'RIOUS [*exceptorius*, L.] that receives or contains.

EXCEREBRATION, a beating out the brains, L.

EXCEREBRO'SE [*excerebroſus*, L.] brain-ſick, wanting brains.

EXCE'REBRATED [*excerebratus*, L.] having his brains beat out; wanting brains, witleſs.

To EXCE'RN [*excernere*, L.] to ſearch or ſift out.

EXCE'RPT [*excerptus*, L.] cropt off; alſo choſen, picked or pulled out.

EXCE'SS [*exceſſus*, L.] that which exceeds or is ſuperfluous in any thing; alſo looſeneſs of manners, intemperance.

EXCE'SSIVE [*exceſſif*, F.] that goes beyond the due bounds of meaſure, immoderate.

EXCE'SSIVENESS [of *exceſſif*, F. and *neſs*] exceedingneſs, the going beyond bounds.

To EXCHA'NGE [*echanger*, Fr. of *excambire*, L.] to barter or truck one thing for another.

EXCHA'NGE [in *Traffick*] commonly ſignifies coin given for coin, *i. e.* the giving a ſum of money in one place for a bill ordering the payment of it in another place.

EXCHANGE [in *Law*] is the exchanging, bartering or trucking one commodity for another; ſo that exchange in the Common Law is much the ſame as *Permutation* in the Civil Law.

King's EXCHANGE, is the place appointed for the exchange of the king's bullion, gold, ſilver or plate for the king's coin, which is now the mint at the tower.

EXCHANGE *Brokers*, men who give information to merchants, *&c.* how the exchange goes, and who are fit perſons to exchange with.

EXCHANGE [in a *Law* ſenſe] is when one man being ſeiz'd or poſſeſs'd of certain land, and another being ſeized of other land, they exchange their lands by deed indented, or otherwiſe, ſo that each of them ſhall have other lands ſo exchanged, in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life: ſuch exchange is good without livery or ſeiſin.

EXCHANGE [in a *Law* ſenſe] is alſo uſed to ſignify the compenſation or ſatisfaction which muſt be made by the warrantor to the warrantee, value for value, if the land warranted be recovered from the warrantee.

EXCHA'NGERS, they who return beyond ſea by bills of exchange, *&c.*

EXCHE'QUER [*l'Echiquier*, F.] the place or office where the king's caſh is kept and paid, properly called *The Receipt of the Exchequer*.

EXCHEQUER *Court*, a court of Record in which all cauſes relating to the crown-revenues are handled; alſo the prerogative-court of the archbiſhop of *York*, where all laſt wills and teſtaments made in that province are to be proved.

Black Book of EXCHEQUER, a book compoſed in the reign of king *Henry* II. *A. D.* 1175, which is in the cuſtody of the two chamberlains of the Exchequer.

This book contains a deſcription of the *Engliſh* court at that time, its officers, ranks, privileges, power, juriſdiction, wages, perquiſites; alſo the revenues of the crown in money, grain and cattle.

By this book it appears that as much bread might be bought for a ſhilling as would ſerve 100 men a whole day; that the price of a fat bullock was but about 12 ſhillings, a ſheep, 4 ſhillings, *&c.*

EXCHE'-

EXCHE'QUERED [of *l'eschequiere*, F.] put into, or cited to answer to an accusation exhibited in the Exchequer-court, *&c.*

To EXCI'DE [*excidere*, L.] to fall or slip out of.

EXCI'NERATED [*excineratus*, L.] having the ashes taken away.

EXCI'SABLE, liable to pay excise.

EXCI'SE, an imposition or charge laid by act of parliament, upon beer, ale, cider, distilled spirits, *&c.*

EXCI'SION [with *Surgeons*] a cutting off any member, or part of the body, *F.* of *L.*

EXCITA'TION, an exciting, stirring up, *&c.* L.

EXCI'TE [*excitare*, L.] to provoke, stir up or egg on; to quicken, to encourage or to abet.

EXCI'TED [*excitatus*, L. *excité*, F.] stirred up, egged on, encouraged, quickened.

EXCI'TEMENT, a stirring up.

To EXCLAI'M [*exclamare*, L.] to cry out, to call aloud.

EXCLAMA'TION [with *Rhet.*] a figure wherein by raising the voice and using an interjection either expressly or understood, an uncommon warmth and passion of mind is express'd; as O heavens! O earth! to you O men I call!

EXCLA'MATORY [*exclamatorius*, L.] pertaining to exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE [*excludere*, L.] to shut out, debar or keep from.

EXCLU'SA } [*Old Lat Rec.*] a sluice for water
EXCLUSA'GIUM } damm'd or pent up.

EXCLU'SION, an excluding, barring or shutting out, L.

EXCLU'SIVE, pertaining to or having the force of excluding.

EXCLU'SIONERS [in the time of king *Charles* II.] a name given to those members of parliament that were for excluding the duke of *York* from the crown.

EXCLU'SIONS [with *Mathematicians*] a method of coming at the solution of problems (in *Numerical* cases) by previously ejecting or excluding out of our consideration such numbers, which are of use in solving the question, and whereby of consequence the process may be regularly and judiciously abbreviated.

EXCLU'SIVE *Propositions* [with *Rhet.*] are such propositions which signify that a predicate does so agree with its subject as that it agrees with that alone, and no other; as *'tis virtue only which makes nobility, nothing else can render a man truly noble.*

EXCLU'SIVELY [*exclusivè*, L.] in a manner exclusive of, or not taking in.

EXCLU'SIVENESS [of *exclusivus*, L.] exclusive quality.

EXCLU'SORY [*exclusorius*, L.] having power to exclude.

To EXCO'GITATE [*excogitatum*, L.] to invent, or find out by thinking.

EXCOGITA'TION, an invention by means of thinking, a device.

To EXCOMMU'NICATE [*excommunicatum*, L.] to put out or exclude from the communion of the church.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION [among the ancient *Pagans*] was an excluding or debarring men from the participation of the sacred mysteries of their worship and a cutting them off from communicating with men of the same religion.

EXCOMMUNICATION [with *Christians* of the church of *England*, &c.] is a sentence pronounced by an ecclesiastical judge against an obstinate offender, debarring him or her from the sacraments, as also sometimes from the communion of the faithful and all civil privileges.

EXCOMMUNICA'TO *capiendo*, a writ directed to the sheriff for the apprehension of one who standeth obstinately excommunicated 40 days; for such an one not having absolution hath or may have his contempt certified into the chancery; whence this writ issues for laying him up without bail or mainprise, until he conforms himself.

EXCOMMUNICA'TO *deliberando*, a writ to the undersheriff for the delivery of the excommunicate person out of prison, upon the certificate of the ordinary of his conformity to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

EXCOMMUNICATO *recipiendo*, a writ whereby persons excommunicated being for their obstinacy committed to prison, and lawfully set at liberty before they have given caution to obey the authority of the church, are commanded to be sought for and laid up again.

To EXCO'RIATE [*excoriare*, L.] to flay off the skin.

EXCORIA'TION [with *Surgeons*] is when the skin is rubbed or torn off; or else eaten and fretted away from any part of the body.

EXCORTICA'TION, a barking, or taking, or pulling off the outward bark of trees, roots, *&c.* L.

To EXCRE'ATE [*excreare*, L.] to strain in spitting, to hawk.

EXCREA'TION, a spitting out with retching or hawking, L.

E'XCREMENT [*excrementum*, L.] dreg, ordure.

EXCREMENTS *of the Body* [*excrementa*, L.] whatsoever is evacuated out of an animal body after digestion, being what in other respects is superfluous and prejudicial thereto, as ordure, urine, spittle, snot, *&c.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS [*excrementitius*, L.] of, pertaining to or of the nature of excrements.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUSNESS [of *excrementitius*, L.] the being full of, or of the nature of excrements.

EXCRE'SCENCE } [*excroissance*, F. of *excrescere*, L.]
EXCRE'SCENCY } that which sticks to or grows upon another thing, as cat's tails upon a nut-tree, *&c.*

EXCRESCENCE } [in *Surgery*] superfluous flesh, *&c.*
EXCRESCENCY } that grows on any part of the body, as a wart, wen, *&c.*

EXCRE'SCENT [*excrescens*, L.] growing out of another.

EXCRE'TION [with *Physicians*] a separating and voiding either excrements or excrementitious humours from the aliments and the mass of blood, L.

EXCRE'TION BONY [with *Farriers*] a disease in horses when a sort of substance grows in the bone of the leg, *&c.*

EXCRE'TORY [in *Anatomy*] certain small ducts or vessels making part of the composition or structure of the glands are called *Excretory Ducts*, &c.

EXCRU'CIABLE [*excruciabilis*, L.] worthy to be tormented.

EXCRU'CIATED [*excruciatus*, L.] tormented or put to pain.

EXCRUCIA'TION, a tormenting or putting to pain, L.

EXCUBA'TION, a keeping watch and ward, L.

EXCULCA'TION, a trampling under foot, L.

EXCU'LPATED [*exculpatus*, L.] carved or engraved.

EXCU'RSION, a digression in speech, or going from the matter in hand, L.

EXCU'RSION, a running out, an invasion or inroad.

EXCU'SABLE [*excusabilis*, L.] that may be excused.

EXCU'SABLENESS [of *excusabilis*, L.] that whereby a thing is excusable, or meritoriousness of being excused.

EXCU'SATORY [*excusatorius*, L.] serving to excuse.

To EXCU'SE [*excusare*, L.] to admit an excuse; also to justify; to bear or dispense with; also to make an excuse.

EXCU'SE [*excusatio*, L.] a reason by which we endeavour to justify some offence or fault committed; a cloak or pretence.

EXCU'SSABLE [*excussabilis*, L.] that may be shaken or thrown off.

EXCU'SSION, a shaking off; also a diligent inquisition or examination, L.

EXCU'TIENT [*excutiens*, L.] shaking off.

E'XEAT [*i. e.* let him go out] a term used in church-discipline for a permission, which a bishop grants to a priest to go out of his diocese, L.

E'XECRABLENESS [of *execrabilis*, L.] a cursedness, impiousness.

E'XECRATED [*execratus*, L.] accursed.

EXECRA'TION, a cursing or banning, a wishing mischief to one; a dreadful oath, imprecation or curse, *F.* of *L.*

To E'XECUTE [*executum*, L. *executer*, F.] to do, effect, or perform; also to put to death by authority.

EXECU'TION, the executing or doing a thing; hanging, beheading or burning of a malefactor, *F.* of *L.*

EXECU'TION [in *Law*] the last performance of an act; as of a fine, a judgment, *&c.*

Final EXECU'TION [in *Law*] is that which makes money of the defendant's goods, and extendeth his lands and delivers them to the plaintiff.

Military EXECUTION, is the pillage or plundering of a country by the enemy's army.

EXECUTIONE *facienda*, a writ commanding the execution of a judgment, L.

EXECUTIONE *facienda in Withernam*, a writ which lies for the taking of his cattle, that had before convey'd another man's cattle out of the county.

EXECU'TIONER, the hang-man or finisher of the law.

EXECU'TIVE } that which may be done or is able
EXECU'TORY } to do, or pertaining to executing.

EXE'CUTOR, one who does or performs any thing, L.

EXECUTOR [in *Law*] a person nominated by a testator to take care to see his will and testament executed,

and his ſubſtance diſpoſed of according to the tenure of the will.

EXECUTOR *de ſon tort* [*Law* phraſe] *i. e.* of or to his own wrong; an executor who takes upon him the office of an executor by intruſion, not being conſtituted thereto by the teſtator, nor authorized by the ordinary to adminiſter.

EXE'GESIS ['Εξήγησις of 'εξηγέομαι, Gr. to explain, *Gr.*] an explication.

EXEGESIS *numeriſa* or *linealis* [in *Algebra*] is the numeral or lineal ſolution or extraction of roots out of adfected equations.

EXEGESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure wherein that which the orator has delivered darkly, he afterwards renders more clear and intelligible in the ſame ſentence, as *Time at the ſame inſtant ſeemed both long and ſhort; long in the protraction of his deſires, and ſhort in the pleaſure of calling to mind.*

EXEGE'TICAL [*exegeticus*, L. 'εξηγητικὸς, Gr.] that ſerves to explain or unfold.

EXEGE'TICALNESS, explanatorineſs.

EXELCI'SMUS [with *Surgeons*] a breaking of bones from the ſurface downwards.

EXE'MPLABLE [*exemplabilis*, L.] that may be imitated.

EXE'MPLAR [*exemplaire*, F.] a perſon or thing containing an example to follow or eſchew a ſamplar, L.

EXE'MPLARINESS [*exemplarius*, L. *exemplaire*, F.] fitneſs or worthineſs to be an example.

EXE'MPLARY, which ſerves for a pattern to follow.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, a demonſtrating a thing by an example; alſo a copy of an original writing, L.

EXEMPLIFICATION [of *Letters Patents*] a duplicate or copy of them, drawn from the inrolled originals, and ſealed with the great ſeal of *England*.

EXE'MPLIFIED [*exemplificatus*, L.] cleared, proved or confirmed by an example or inſtance; alſo copied out from a deed or writing.

To EXE'MPLIFY [of *exemplum* and *facere*, L.] to prove or confirm by an example; alſo to copy out a deed or writing.

To EXE'MPT [*exemptum*, L. *exemter*, F.] to free or diſcharge from.

EXE'MPT, EXE'MPTED [*exemptus*, L.] free from, privileged.

An EXEMPT, a life-guard man free from duty, F.

An EXEMPT [in *France*] an officer in the guards, who commands in the abſence of the captain and lieutenant.

EXE'MPTION, immunity, a being freed from, F. of *L.*

EXE'MPTION [in *Law*] a privilege to be free from appearance or ſervice.

To EXE'NTERATE [*exenterare*, L.] to take out the bowels.

EXENTERA'TION, an embowelling, L.

EXE'QUIAL [*exequialis*, L.] pertaining to exequies.

E'XEQUIES [*exequiæ*, L.] funeral rites or ſolemnities.

EXE'RCENT [*exercens*, L.] that exerciſes or practiſes.

To E'XERCISE [*exercere*, L.] to inure or train up to; to employ or uſe, to practiſe; to bear an office.

E'XERCISE [*exercitium*, L.] application to any particular ſtudy, profeſſion or calling; labour, pains, practice; the function or performance of an office; alſo the motion or ſtirring of the body.

To EXERCISE [*exercere*, L.] to harraſs or tire.

EXERCISE [in *Military Affairs*] is the practice of all the motions, actions and management of arms, by which a ſoldier is inſtructed in the different poſtures he is to be in under arms, and the different motions he is to make to oppoſe an enemy.

E'XERCISES [*exercitia*, L.] the task of a ſcholar at ſchool, or of a young ſtudent at the univerſity.

EXERCITA'TION, an ingenious diſcourſe upon any ſubject; alſo a critical comment.

EXERCITA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] exerciſe, a vehement and voluntary motion of the body for the ſake of health, F. of *L.*

EXERCASI'A [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, when one thing is often repeated in different terms, as *the object of thoughts, the entertainment of his diſcourſe, and the contentment of his heart.*

EXE'RGASY [*exergaſia*, L. ἐξεργασία, Gr.] poliſhing.

EXE'RGUE, EXE'RGUM [of ἐξ and ἔργον, *Gr.* the work] a term among *Medalliſts* uſed to ſignify the little ſpace around or without the work or figures of a medal, for an inſcription, cypher, device, date, &c. to be placed there.

To EXE'RT [of *exerere*, L.] to thruſt out or put forth; as *to exert one's ſelf* is *to uſe one's utmoſt endeavour.*

EXE'RTION, the act of exerting, operation, production, L.

EXFO'LIATED [*s'exfolié*, F. of *ex* and *folium*, L. a leaf] ſcaled, riſen up as leaves, ſcales, or ſplinters of a broken bone does.

EXFOLIA'TION [*Surgery*] a riſing up in leaves and ſplinters as a broken bone does, *L.*

EXFO'LIATIVE *Trepan*, one proper to ſcrape, and at the ſame time to pierce a bone, and ſo to exfoliate or raiſe ſeveral leaves or flakes one after another.

EXFREDIA'RE [*Old Law*] to break the peace, to commit open violence.

EX GRAVI QUERELA, a writ which lies for one who is kept from the poſſeſſion of his lands or tenements by the deviſor's heir, which were deviſed to him by will.

EXGURGITA'TION, a caſting or voiding up, F. of *L.*

EXHERREDA'TION, a diſinheriting, L.

EXHA'LANT [*exhalans*, L.] ſending out an exhalation.

EXHALA'TION, a fume or vapour which is raiſed up from the ſurface of the earth, either by the heat of the ſun, or ſubterraneous fire, of which meteors, as miſts, fogs, rain, ſnow, hail, &c. are produced, F. of *L.*

EXHALA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] an operation, by means of which the more airy, volatile parts of things are raiſed and diſperſed by heat.

EXHALA'TION [in *Phyſick*] a ſubtil, ſpirituous air, which breathes forth of the bodies of animals.

To EXHA'LE [*exhalare*, L.] to breathe or ſteam out; to ſend forth a fume, ſteam or vapour.

To EXHAU'ST [*exhauſtum*, ſup. of *exhaurire*, L.] to draw quite out, drain or empty; alſo to waſte, ſpend or conſume.

EXHAU'STED *Receiver* [in *Chymiſtry*] a glaſs or other veſſel applied on the plate of the *air-pump*, and the air extracted out of the ſame, by the working of the engine.

EXHAU'STIONS [in *Mathematicks*] a way of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad abſurdum*; ſhewing that if one be ſuppoſed either greater or leſs than the other, there will ariſe a contradiction.

EXHE'BENUS [ἐξέβενος] a kind of white ſtone with which goldſmiths poliſh gold.

EXHE'NIUM, EXE'NNIUM [*Old Lat. Records*] a new-year's gift, a preſent, a token.

To EXHE'REDATE [*exheredare*, L.] to diſinherit, to ſet aſide the right heir.

EXHEREDA'TION [*Civil Law*] a father's excluding a ſon from inheriting his eſtate.

E'XHIBENT [*exhibens*, L.] exhibiting.

To EXHI'BIT [*exhibere*, L.] to produce, to ſhew, to preſent or offer.

To EXHI'BIT [in *Law*] is when a deed, acquittance or other writing, is in a Chancery ſuit exhibited to be proved by witneſs, and the examiner writes on the back, that it was ſhewed to ſuch a one at the ſame time of his examination.

EXHI'BITED [*exhibitus*, L.] preſented or offered.

EXHIBI'TION, a producing or ſhewing of titles, authorities and other proofs of a matter in conteſt.

EXHIBITIONS [in the *Univerſities*] the ſettlements of benefactors for the maintenance of ſcholars at the univerſity, not depending upon the foundation.

To EXHI'LERATE [*exhilarare*, L.] to cheer up, to make merry, to delight.

EXHILERA'TION, a cheering up or making merry, L.

To EXHO'RT [*exhortare*, L.] to encourage, to incite or ſtir up; to adviſe, counſel or perſwade.

EXHORTA'TION, an encouragement, advice, &c.

EXHO'RTATIVE, EXHO'RTATORY [*exhortativus*, L.] ſerving to exhort, encourage, &c.

EXHUMA'TION, the act of digging up a body interred in holy ground, by the authority of the judge.

To EXI'CCATE [*exiccare*, L.] to dry up.

E'XIGENCE, need, occaſion; that which a thing requires or is ſuitable thereto.

E'XIGENCY, EXIGENT a pinch or ſtrait; an expedient or occaſion.

E'XIGENT, a writ lying where the defendant in a perſonal action cannot be found, nor any thing of his within the county whereby to be attach'd or diſtrain'd. It is directed to the ſheriff to call the party five county days ſucceſſively to appear under pain of outlawry; if he appear not, he is ſaid to be *quinquies exactus*, and is outlawed.

The

The ſame writ alſo lies in an indictment of felony, where the party indicted cannot be found.

EXIGENTER } an officer of the court of *Common*
EXIGE'NDARY } *Pleas*, who makes out exigents and proclamations in all actions in which proceſs of outlawry lies.

EXI'GUOUSNESS } [*exiguitas*, L.] littleneſs, ſmallneſs.
EXIGU'ITY }

EXI'GUUS, *a*, *um* [with *Botanick Writers*] ſmall or narrow in compaſs.

EXI'GUOUS [*exiguus*, L.] little, ſmall, *&c.*

E'XILE [*exilis*, L.] fine, thin, ſubtil.

EXI'LE [*exul*, L.] a perſon ſent into ſome place far diſtant from his native country, under a penalty not to return for a term of years, or life, *&c.* F.

EXILE [*exilium*, L.] the place, or ſuffering of baniſhment.

To EXILE [*exulare*, L.] to ſend into baniſhment.

EXI'LIUM [*Old Law*] a waſte or deſtruction of lands, houſes, woods, *&c.* alſo a prejudice done to an eſtate, by altering the condition or tenure of it, either by ejecting, advancing, *&c.*

EXI'LITY [*exilitas*, L.] ſlenderneſs, ſmallneſs.

EXI'MIOUS [*eximius*, L.] choice, rare, famous.

EXI'MIOUSNESS } [*eximietas*, L.] excellency, nota-
EXIMI'ETY } bleneſs, *&c.* excellentneſs.

EXINANI'TION, an emptying, an evacuation, a bringing to nothing.

EXI'SCHIUS ['Εξίσχιος, Gr.] a term uſed by *Surgeons*, when the *Iſchium* or thigh-bone is diſjointed.

To EXI'ST [*exiſtere*, L.] to be or have a being.

EXI'STENCE [*exiſtence*, F. of *exiſtentia*, L.] that whereby a thing has an actual *eſſence*, or that whereby a thing is ſaid to be defined by *Naturaliſts* to be that which any thing is formally and intrinſically, altho' ſeparated from its cauſes; ſo that the difference between exiſtence and eſſence is, that exiſtence is the manner of the thing, and eſſence is the thing itſelf.

EXISTIMA'TION, a thinking or judging an opinion, *L.*

E'XIT [*exitus*, L.] a going forth, a departure, the going of an actor off from the ſtage.

To make his EXIT, to go off the ſtage as an actor; alſo to die.

EXI'TIABLE [*exitiabilis*, L.] hurtful, deſtructive.

EXITIO'SE } [*exitioſus*, L.] miſchievous, dangerous,
EXI'TIOUS } deſtructive.

EX MERO MOTU [*i. e.* of my own proper motion] words of form uſed in a charter, intimating that the prince granted it of his own will and motion and not by ſollicitation.

EXO'DIUM [Ἐξόδιον, Gr.] an interlude or farce at the end of a tragedy; alſo a ſong ſung at the concluſion of a meal.

E'XODUS [Ἔξοδος, of ἐξ and ὁδὸς, *Gr.* a way] a going or departing out; the title of the ſecond of the five books of *Moſes*.

EXO'DIARY [in the *Roman Tragedy*] a droll or mime, who appeared on the ſtage when the tragedy was ended, and performed the *Exodium*.

EX OFFICIO [from office or duty, officiouſly] an oath whereby one who was ſuppoſed to be an offender, was forced to confeſs, accuſe or clear himſelf of, any criminal matter.

EXOLE'TE [*exoletus*, L.] faded or withered, as flowers, *&c.*

EXOLETE, [*exoletus*] grown out of uſe, L.

To EXO'LVE [*exolvere*, L.] to unbind, alſo to pay clear off, *L.*

EXO'MPHALOS [Ἐξόμφαλος, of ἐξ and ὀμφαλὸς, Gr.] a protuberance of the navel; alſo a dropſy or rupture in the navel, *L.*

EXOMOLOGE'SIS [Ἐξομολόγησις, Gr.] confeſſion in an eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.

EXO'NCHOMA [of ἐξ out, and ὄγκος a ſwelling, *Gr.*] any large prominent tumour.

To EXO'NERATE [*exonerare*, L.] to unburthen, to unload; to eaſe, to diſcharge.

EXONERATIO'NE *Sectæ*, a writ which lay for the ward or heir of the king's tenant under age, to be diſburdened of all ſuit, *&c.* to the county, hundred, leet or court-baron, *&c.* during the time of his wardſhip.

EXONEI'ROSIS [Ἐξονειρώσις, of Ἐξονειρόω, Gr.] a ſpecies of a *Gonorrhœa*, commonly called *Pollutio Nocturna*, when the *Semen* flows involuntarily in ſleep.

EXOPHTHALMI'A [Ἐξοφθαλμία, Gr.] a protuberance of the eye out of its natural poſition.

EXO'PTABLE [*exoptabilis*, L.] deſirable.

EXOPTA'TION, an earneſt wiſhing, *L.*

EXO'PTATED [*exoptatus*, L.] wiſhed for, earneſtly deſired.

E'XORABLE [*exorabilis*, L.] that may be prevailed upon by reaſon, prayers or entreaties.

E'XORABLENESS, eaſineſs to be entreated.

EXO'RBITANCE } [of *ex* and *orbita*, *L.* a path] a thing
EXO'RBITANCY } done out of meaſure, ſquare or rule, an irregularity, an unreaſonableneſs.

EXO'RBITANT, irregular, exceſſive, extravagant, immoderate, F.

EXO'RCISM [of Ἐξορκισμὸς, Gr.] a laying or caſting out ſpirits; prayers or conjurations, wherewith to exorciſe, *i. e.* to drive out devils from perſons poſſeſſed, to purify unclean creatures, or preſerve from danger.

EXO'RCIST [of Ἐξορκιστὴς, Gr.] one who pretends to lay or caſt out evil ſpirits.

To EXO'RCISE [Ἐξορκίζω, Gr.] to caſt out evil ſpirits.

EXO'RDIUM, a beginning, a preface or preamble, *L.*

EXORDIUM [with *Rhetoricians*] a ſpeech by which the orator prepares the minds of the auditors for what is to follow.

EXORNA'TION, an adorning, *L.*

EXO'RTIVE [*exortivus*, L.] pertaining to the riſing of the ſun, or the eaſt.

EXOSSATED [*exoſſatus*, L.] having the bones pulled out.

EXOSSA'TION, a boning or taking out the bones, *L.*

EXO'STOSIS [Ἐξόστωσις, of ἐξ and ὀστέον, *Gr.* a bone] the bunching or ſwelling of a bone out of its natural place, occaſioned by the ſettling of a corrupt humour in its proper ſubſtance, *L.* of *Gr.*

EXO'TICALNESS, outlandiſhneſs.

EXO'TICUS, *exotica*, *exoticum* [with *Botaniſts*] which grows originally foreign.

EXO'TICAL } [*exoticus*, L.] brought out of another
EXO'TICK } country.

EXO'TICKS [*exotica*, L.] foreign plants.

EXOTE'RICKS [Ἐξοτερικαὶ, Gr.] the lectures of *Ariſtotle* upon rhetorick, which any one had the liberty to hear.

To EXPA'ND [*expandere*, L.] to ſtretch out, to open wide.

EXPA'NSE [*expanſum*, L.] the firmament.

EXPA'NSED [in *Heraldry*] diſplay'd or ſet out.

EXPA'NSION, a diſplaying, opening or ſpreading abroad.

EXPANSION [in a *Metaphyſical Senſe*] the idea we frame in our minds of laſting diſtance, whoſe parts exiſt together.

EXPANSION [in *Phyſicks*] is the dilating, ſpreading or ſtretching out of a body; whether from any external cauſe, as the cauſe of rarefaction; or from an internal cauſe, as elaſticity.

EX PARTE, *i. e.* partly, or of one part, as a commiſſion *ex parte* in *Chancery*.

EX PARTE *Talis*, a writ which lies for a bailiff or receiver, who having auditors aſſign'd to take his account, cannot obtain a reaſonable allowance.

To EXPA'TIATE [*expatiare*, L.] to enlarge upon a ſubject.

EXPA'TIATING [*expatians*, L.] running abroad, launching out in diſcourſe, ſpreading far and wide.

To EXPE'CT [*expectare*, L.] to wait for, to hope for, or fear what may happen.

EXPE'CTABLE [*expectabilis*, L.] to be wiſhed or looked for.

EXPE'CTANCE } an expecting, a looking or longing
EXPECTA'TION } for; alſo hope or fear of things to come, L.

EXPE'CTANT *Fee* [in *Com. Law*] land given to a man, and to the heirs of his body, the remainder to him and his heirs, in which caſe there is a fee ſimple expectant after the fee-tail.

EXPE'CTATIVE, as *Gratiæ Expectativæ*, are certain bulls frequently given by popes or kings for future benefices, before they become void.

To EXPE'CTORATE [*expectorare*, L.] to diſcharge or ſpit phlegm out of the ſtomach.

EXPECTORA'TION, the raiſing and ſpitting forth phlegm, *&c.*

EXPE'DIENCE, fitneſs, neceſſarineſs to be done.

EXPE'DIENT [*expediens*, L.] needful, or fit to be done.

An EXPE'DIENT, a method, way or means.

EXPE'DIENTNESS [of *expedient*, L.] fitneſs, convenientneſs.

EXPEDITA'TION [in *Foreſt Law*] the cutting out the ball of a dog's fore-feet, for the preſervation of the game.

E'XPEDITE [*expeditus*, L.] ready, being in readineſs, quick, nimble.

To E'XPEDITE [*expeditum*, L.] to diſpatch or rid, to do a thing quickly.

EXPEDI'TION, diſpatch or quickneſs in diſpatch of buſineſs; alſo a ſetting forth upon a journey, voyage or war, F. of *L.*

EXPEDI'TIONARY [in the pope's court] an officer who takes care of diſpatches.

EXPEDI'TIOUS [*expeditus*, L.] quick, nimble, making diſpatch.

EXPEDI'TIOUSNESS [of *expeditio*, L.] quickneſs of diſpatch.

To EXPE'L [*expellere*, L.] to drive out or chace forth, to thruſt or turn out.

EXPE'NCE [*expenſa*, L.] coſt, charges.

To EXPE'ND [*expendere*, L.] to ſpend or lay out money.

EXPE'NDITOR, a ſteward or officer, who looks after the repairs of the banks of *Romney-marſh*.

EXPENSIS *militum levandis*, a writ directed to the ſheriff for levying the allowance for knights in parliament, L.

EXPE'NSIS *militum non levandis*, a writ forbidding the ſheriff from levying any allowance for knight of the ſhire, upon thoſe who hold in ancient demeſne, L.

EXPE'NSIVE, cauſing expence, chargeable, coſtly.

EXPE'NSIVENESS [of *expendere*, L.] coſtlineſs, freeneſs in ſpending.

EXPE'RIENCE [*experience*, F. *experientia*, L.] long proof or trial upon ſight or obſervation; knowledge or skill gotten by uſe or practice, without a teacher.

To EXPE'RIENCE [*experire*, L.] to try or know by experience.

EXPE'RIENCED [*expertus*, L.] eſſay'd, try'd, vers'd in, well skill'd.

EXPE'RIMENT [*experimentum*, L.] eſſay, trial, proof; a trial of the effect or reſult of certain applications and motions of natural bodies, in order to diſcover ſomething of the laws and natures thereof, *&c.*

To EXPE'RIMENT [*experimenter*, F.] to make an experiment, to try.

EXPERIMENTAL, grounded upon experience.

EXPERIMENTUM *Crucis* [a metaphor taken from the ſetting of croſſes where divers ways meet, to direct travellers in their right courſe] ſuch an experiment as leads men to the true knowledge of the thing they inquire after.

EXPE'RT [*expertus*, L.] that has much experience.

EXPE'RTNESS [of *expertus*, L.] readineſs, skilfulneſs, *&c.*

EXPE'TIBLE [*expetibilis*, L.] deſireable, worth ſeeking after.

EXPE'TIBLENESS [of *expetibilis*, L.] deſireableneſs.

To E'XPIATE [*expiatum*, L.] to atone or make ſatisfaction for.

EXPIA'TION, a ſatisfaction or atonement, F. of *L.*

EXPIA'TORINESS [of *expiatorius*, L.] expiating quality.

EXPIA'TORY [*expiatorius*, L.] that makes an atonement.

EXPIRA'TION, an expiring or breathing out; alſo the end of an appointed time; alſo the giving up the ghoſt.

EXPIRATION [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] is an alternate contraction of the cheſt, whereby the air, together with fuliginous vapours, are expell'd or driven out by the windpipe.

To EXPI'RE [*expirare*, L.] to breathe one's laſt, to give up the ghoſt, to die; alſo to be out or come to an end, as time does.

To EXPLA'IN [*explanare*, L.] to make plain or clear.

EXPLANA'TION, an explaining or making plain.

EXPLA'NATORINESS, explicative quality.

EXPLA'NATORY, ſerving to explain or give light to.

EXPLE'TIVE [*expletivus*, L.] that which fills up a place.

EXPLE'TIVENESS [of *expletivus*, L.] expletive or filling up quality.

E'XPLICABLE [*explicabilis*, L.] that may be explained.

E'XPLICABLENESS [of *explicabilis*, L.] capableneſs of being explained.

To E'XPLICATE [*explicare*, L.] to unfold or explain.

EXPLICA'TION, an unfolding or explaining; an expoſition or interpretation.

EXPLI'CITE [*explicitus*, L.] unfolded, plain, clear, diſtinct.

EXPLI'CITNESS [of *explicitus*, L.] expreſſneſs, plainneſs.

EXPLI'CIA, EXPLE'TIA, EXPLE'TA } [*Old Records*] the rents or mean profits of an eſtate, in cuſtody or truſt.

EXPLICA'TOR, an expounder, L.

To EXPLO'DE [of *explodere*, L.] to drive out with noiſe, as with clapping of the hands, *&c.* to hiſs out, to diſlike abſolutely.

EXPLOI'T [*exploit*, F.] a great action or performance.

EXPLO'RATED [*exploratus*, L.] thoroughly viewed.

To EXPLOI'T [*exploiter*, F.] to do ſome great action.

EXPLORA'TION, a ſpying, a diligent ſearching out.

EXPLORA'TOR, a ſcout or ſpy, L.

EXPLO'RATORY [*exploratorius*, L.] pertaining to ſearching or eſpying.

EXPLORATO'RIUM, a ſurgeon's inſtrument called a Probe.

EXPLO'SION, an exploding, caſting off, the action of a thing that drives another out of its place, that before it poſſeſs'd.

EXPLOSION [with *Naturaliſts*] an action of the animal ſpirits, whereby the nerves are ſuddenly drawn together, when ſome particles of a different kind are mixed with the ſpirits, by which they are violently expanded or ſpread forth, or driven into confuſion, like the parts of fired gunpowder; alſo a violent expanſion of the parts of air, gunpowder, or any fluid that occaſions a crackling ſound.

EXPLOSION [with *Chymiſts*] that violent heat and bubbling up, ariſing from the mixture of ſome contrary liquors, as that when ſpirit of nitre and that of wine, oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine, *&c.* are mingled together.

To EXPO'NE [*exponere*, L.] to ſet forth, to lay open, to expound.

E'XPO'NENT [*Algebra*] is a number, which being placed over any power, ſhews how many multiplications are neceſſary to produce that power; thus X 3, the figure is its exponent, and ſhews it is produced by three continued multiplications of X from unity.

EXPONENT *of the Ratio* [*Algebra*] or of the proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient ariſing when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent.

EXPONE'NTIAL [of *exponens*, L.] expounding, laying open to view.

EXPONENTIAL *Curves* [with *Mathematicians*] are ſuch curves as partake both of the nature of *Algebraick* and tranſcendent ones. They partake of the *Algebraick*, becauſe they conſiſt of a finite number of terms, tho' thoſe terms themſelves are in themſelves *indeterminate*, and they are in ſome ſort *tranſcendental*, becauſe they cannot be conſtructed *Algebraically*.

EXPONENTIAL *Equations* [with *Mathemat.*] are the ſame that are called *Geometrick Irrationals*, by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, and ſometimes are called *Tranſcendentals*.

EXPONENTIAL *Quantities* [in *Mathem.*] are ſuch quantities whoſe exponents are indeterminate, variable or flowing, and are of ſeveral degrees and orders; as when the *Exponent* is a *ſimple* indeterminate quantity, it is called an *Exponential* of the firſt or loweſt degree. When the *Exponent* itſelf is an *Eſſential* of the firſt degree, then the quantity is an *Exponential* of the ſecond degree.

To EXPO'RT [*exportare*, L.] to bear, carry or convey out; to ſend abroad over ſea.

EXPORTA'TION, a ſending abroad.

EXPO'RTER [*exportator*, L.] a merchant, *&c.* that ſends goods into other countries.

To EXPO'SE [*expoſitum*, ſup. of *exponere*, L.] to ſet or lay abroad in publick view; to venture or hazard; to render ridiculous, by laying open one's failings to others.

EXPOSI'TION, an expounding, an interpretation.

EXPOSITION [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, whereby the ſame thing is explained, and different phraſes or expreſſions, in order to ſhew more clearly.

EXPO'SITOR, an expounder, interpreter, *&c.* L.

EX POST [*Law*] a term uſed of a thing done after the time.

To EXPO'STULATE [*expoſtulare*, L.] to argue the caſe by way of complaint about an injury received.

EXPOSTULA'TION, an arguing the matter, or a quarrelling for an injury done, L.

EXPOSTULA'TOR, one who reaſons by way of complaint of wrong done, L.

EXPOSTULA'TORY [*expoſtulatorius*, L.] ſerving to expoſtulation, or by way of complaint.

EXPO-

EXPO'SURE } [in *Gardening*] the aſpect or ſituation of
EXPOSI'TION } a garden wall, building, or the like, with reſpect to the ſun, winds, &c.

To EXPOU'ND [*exponere*, L.] to explain or unfold.

To EXPRE'SS [*expreſſum*, ſup. of *exprimere*, L.] to declare by word or writing; to pronounce or utter; alſo to pourtray or repreſent.

EXPRE'SS [*expreſſus*, L.] plain, clear, manifeſt.

An EXPRESS, a meſſenger ſent on purpoſe about a particular errand; a courier who carries letters of advice about news, &c. alſo the tidings thus brought.

EXPRE'SSED [*expreſſus*, L.] repreſented or pourtrayed; alſo preſſed out; alſo uttered in words.

EXPRE'SSION, the manner of delivering or conveying one's idea to another, L.

EXPRESSION, a thing uttered or ſpoken, L.

EXPRESSION, a way or manner of pronouncing or uttering; alſo the thing expreſſed or uttered; a phraſe or word.

EXPRESSION [in *Phyſick*, &c.] a preſſing or ſqueezing out the juices or oils of plants, either by the hand or a preſs, L.

EXPRESSION [in *Painting*] the natural and lively repreſentation of the ſubject or of the ſeveral objects intended to be ſhewn.

EXPRESSED *Oils* [with *Chymiſts*] thoſe that are prepared only by ſqueezing out the juice of fruits or ſeeds.

EXPRE'SSIVE, proper to expreſs.

EXPROBRA'TION, a reproach, a twitting or upbraiding, L.

EXPU'GNABLE [*expugnabilis*, L.] that may be overcome, or won by aſſault.

EXPUGNA'TION, a conquering by force, a taking a town by ſtorm, L.

EXPU'LSION, a thruſting or driving out, F of *L.*

EXPULSION [in *Medicine*] the act of driving a thing out by violence from the place it was in.

EXPU'LSIVE [*expulſivus*, L.] having a power to expel or drive out.

EXPULSIVE *Faculty* [in *Phyſick*] that by which the excrements are forced out and voided; being performed by the animal ſpirits, which cauſe that motion of the guts called *Periſtaltick*.

To EXPU'NGE [*expungere*, L.] to blot, croſs or wipe out; to aboliſh or deface.

EXPURGA'TION, a purging out, or making clean, *L.*

EXPURGATION [in *Aſtronomy*] is a term uſed by ſome authors for the ſtate and action of the ſun, wherein, having been eclipſed and hidden by the interpoſition of the moon, it begins to appear again; others call it emerſion.

EXPU'RGATORY [*expurgatorius*, L.] of a cleanſing quality, that has the virtue to purge, cleanſe or ſcour, L.

EXPU'RGATORY *Index*, a book ſet forth and publiſhed by the Pope, containing a catalogue of thoſe authors and writings, that he thinks fit to cenſure and forbid to be read by *Roman Catholicks*.

E'XQUISITE [*exquiſitus*, L. much ſought after] choice, curious, artificial, exact; fine, rare.

E'XQUISITENESS, fitneſs, excellentneſs, curiouſneſs, exactneſs, artificialneſs.

EXQUISITI'TIOUS [*exquiſititius*, L.] not natural, but procured by art.

EXSA'NGUINOUS [of *exanguis*, L.] void or empty of blood.

EXSA'NGUINOUSNESS [of *ex* and *ſanguineus*, L.] the quality of being without blood.

E'XSCRIPT [*exſcriptum*, L.] a copy, an extract or draught.

EXSIBILA'TION, a hiſſing out or off the ſtage, *L.*

EXSICCA'TION, a drying up, *L.*

EXSUDA'TION, a ſweating out, *L.*

EXSU'CCOUS [*exſuccus*, L.] dry, without moiſture.

E'XTA, the bowels or entrails of an animal body.

E'XTANT [*extans*, L.] ſtanding out, now in being.

EX'TASY } [*extaſis*, L. of ἔκστασις, Gr.] a rapture or
EXTACY } removal of the mind out of its natural ſtate and ſituation; a depravation or defect of the judgment and imagination, common to melancholy and diſtracted perſons, or a tranſport whereby a perſon is hurried out of himſelf, and his ſenſes ſuſpended; a trance, a ſwoon.

EXTA'TICAL } [ἐκστατικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to an
EXTA'TICK } extacy.

EXTA'TICALNESS [of ἐκστατικὸς, Gr.] extatical quality; or the being in extaſy.

EXTEMPORA'LITY [*extemporalitas*, L.] a promptneſs or readineſs to ſpeak without premeditation or ſtudy.

EXTE'MPORAL } [*extemporalis*, and *extemporarius*,
EXTE'MPORARY } L.] done or ſpoke in the very inſtant of time, without ſtudying or thinking before-hand.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS [*extemporaneus*, L.] extemporal, ſudden.

EXTE'MPORINESS, the being extempory or ſudden, without premeditation.

EXTE'MPORE [*ex tempore*, L. out of time] all on a ſudden, immediately without premeditation.

To EXTE'ND [*extendere*, L.] to ſtretch out, to make longer, to reach or go far.

To EXTE'ND [in a *Legal Senſe*] is the valuing of lands and tenements of one bound by ſtatute, &c. and hath forfeited his bond, to ſuch an indifferent rate, that by the yearly rent, the obligator may in time be fully paid his debt.

To EXTE'ND [*a Horſe*] ſignifies to make him go large.

EXTE'NDED [of *extendere*, L.] ſtretched out.

EXTE'NSIBLE, that may be extended.

EXTE'NSIBLENESS [of *extenſibilis*, L.] capableneſs of being extended or carried on to the utmoſt height.

EXTE'NDI *facias*, a writ commonly called a writ of extent; a writ whereby the value of land, &c. is commanded to be made and levied in divers caſes, L.

EXTE'NSION, an extending, reaching out in length, or far and wide, F. of *L.*

EXTENSION [in *Phyſicks*] that by which a thing is conſtituted long, broad or deep, &c.

EXTE'NSIVENESS, largeneſs, ſtretching out wide.

EXTE'NSOR [*i. e.* a ſtretcher out] a name common to divers muſcles, which ſerve to extend or ſtretch out the parts; and particularly the hands and feet, *L.*

EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle coming from the internal protuberance of the *humerus*, and paſſing tendinous under the *ligamentum annulare*, is inſerted into the upper part of the bone *metacarpium*; this and the *ulnaris flexor* moving together draw the hand ſide-wiſe toward the *ulna*, L.

EXTENSOR *carpi radialis* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the wriſt, or rather 2 diſtinct muſcles, which lie along the external part of the *radius*, and are inſerted into the bone of the *metacarpus*, they extend the wriſt, L.

EXTENSOR *digitorum manus communis* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the fingers, which ariſes from the external protuberance of the *humerus*, and is divided into 3 portions that are let into the upper parts of the firſt, ſecond and third bones of the fore, middle and third fingers, L.

EXTENSOR *indicis* [*Anat.*] a muſcle which ariſes from the middle of the external part of the *ulna*, and joins with the tendon of the *extenſor communis*, and is inſerted with it to the upper part of the third bone of the fore-finger; this muſcle ſtretches out the fore-finger, L.

EXTENSOR *primi internodii oſſis pollicis* [*Anat.*] ariſes from the upper and external part of the *ulna*, and paſſing obliquely over the tendon of the *radius externus*, is inſerted near the ſecond joint of the thumb, L.

EXTENSOR *ſecundi internodii oſſis pollicis* [*Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from the upper and external part of the *radius*, and is inſerted into the upper part of the ſecond bone of the thumb, L.

EXTENSOR *tertii internodii*, &c. [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the thumb ariſing from the *ulna*, a little below the firſt extenſor, and is let into the upper part of the third bone of the thumb, L.

EXTENSOR *minimi digiti* [*Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from the external protuberance of the *humerus*, and from the upper part of the *ulna*, and paſſing under another ligament, is inſerted into the third bone of the little finger, L.

EXTENSOR *Pollicis* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle ariſing near the upper part of the *Perone* forwards, and paſſing under the annular ligament, is inſerted into the third bone of the little finger, L.

EXTENSOR *pollicis pedis brevis* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the great toe, ariſing from the fore part of the *os calcis*, and is let into the upper part of the ſecond bone of the great toe, and ſtretches or pulls it upwards, L.

EXTENSOR *pollicis pedis longus* [*Anat.*] a muſcle derived from the fore part of the upper epiphyſis of the *tibia*, and growing tendinous about the middle of it, runs in 4 tendons under the annular ligament, to the third bone of every toe, except the *pollex*, L.

EXTE'NSIBLE, that may be ſtretched out large and wide.

EXTENT [*extentus*, L.] extended.

the EXTENT *of a thing* [*extentum*, L.] the extenſion, or reach of a thing in length, breadth, depth, compaſs, ſpace, &c.

EXTENT [in *Law*] the eſtimate or valuation of lands, tenements, &c. by the ſheriff, by virtue of a writ called the *Extent*.

EXTENT *of an Idea* [among *Logicians*] is the ſubject to which that idea agrees; which is alſo called the inferiors of a general term, which with reſpect to them is called ſuperior, as the idea of a triangle in general extends to all the divers kinds of triangles.

To EXTE'NUATE [*extenuare*, L.] to leſſen, to mitigate, to take off from the heinouſneſs of a crime or fault.

EXTENUA'TION, a leſſening; alſo an undervaluing, L.

EXTENUATION [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby things are extenuated and made leſs than they really are. It is the oppoſite to an hyperbola.

EXTENUATION [with *Phyſicians*] a leanneſs of the body.

EXTE'RIOR, more outward, L.

EXTE'RMINATED [*exterminatus*, L.] driven or caſt out of the bounds; utterly deſtroyed, rooted out or cut off.

EXTERMINA'TION, the act of extirpating or deſtroying a people, race or family, &c. L.

To EXTE'REBRATE [*exterebratum*, L.] to pierce or make a hole through.

EXTE'RGENT [*extergens*, L.] wiping away, cleanſing.

EXTE'RIOR [*exterieur*, F.] more outward, L.

EXTERIOR *Polygon* [in *Fortification*] the out-lines of the works, drawn from one outmoſt angle to another; or the diſtance of one outward baſtion to the point of another, reckoned quite round the work.

EXTERIOR *Talus* [in *Fortification*] is the ſlope allow'd the work on the outſide from the place, and towards the campaign and field.

EXTE'RNAL [*externus*, L.] outward.

EXTERNAL *Angles* [in *Geometry*] are the angles of any right-lin'd figure, without it, when all the ſides are ſeverally produced, and they are, all taken together, equal to 4 right angles.

EXTERNAL *Digeſtives* [with *Surgeons*] are ſuch as ripen a ſwelling, and breed good and laudable matter in a wound, and prepare it for mundification.

EXTE'RNALNESS [of *externus*, L.] the being without, or the property of being outward.

EXTERNUS *Auris* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the ear, ariſing from the upper and outward edge of the auditory paſſage, and is inſerted to the long proceſs of the membrane called *malleus*, L.

EXTERRA'NEOUS [*exterraneus*, L.] foreign, or of another country.

EXTE'RSORY [*exterſorius*, L.] rubbing, cleanſing.

EXTE'RSION, a wiping or rubbing out, L.

EXTIMULA'TION, a pricking forward, a ſtirring up or egging on, L.

EXTI'NCT [*extinctus*, L.] quenched, put out, ceaſing to be dead; the act of putting out, or deſtroying fire or light.

EXTI'NCTION [with *Chymiſts*] is the quenching of red hot minerals in ſome liquor, to abate their ſharpneſs, or to impart their virtue to that liquor, F. of L.

EXTI'NCTNESS [of *extinctus*, L.] the being extinguiſhed or extinct.

To EXTI'NGUISH [*extinguere*, L.] to quench, ſmother or put out any thing that burns; alſo to appeaſe or ſtint, to deſtroy or aboliſh.

EXTI'NGUISHMENT, a quenching, a putting out; an extinguiſhing.

EXTINGUISHMENT [in *Law*] is an effect of conſolidation; as when a man has a yearly rent out of any lands, and afterwards purchaſes the ſame lands, both the property and rent are conſolidated, and united in one poſſeſſor, and the rent is therefore ſaid to be extinguiſhed.

To EXTI'RPATE [*extirpare*, L.] to pluck up by the roots, to root out or deſtroy.

EXTIRPA'TION, an extirpating, plucking up by the roots or utter deſtroying, L.

EXTIRPATION [with *Surgeons*] a cutting off a part of the body by reaſon of a cancer, mortification.

EXTIRPATIO'NE, a writ that lies againſt one, who after a verdict found againſt him for lands, &c. ſpitefully overthrows any houſe upon it.

EXTIRPA'TOR, one who extirpates, roots out or deſtroys, L.

EXTISPICE [*extiſpicium*, L.] divination by conſulting or viewing the entrails of beaſts offered in ſacrifice.

EXTISPICES [of *exta* entrails, and *inſpicere*, L. to inſpect] the ſame as *aruſpices*, which ſee.

EXTOGA'RE [*Old Records*] to grub up wood-land, and reduce it to arable or meadow.

To EXTO'L [*extollere*, L.] to praiſe greatly, to raiſe or advance by commendation; to cry up.

To EXTO'RT [*extortum*, ſup. of *extorquere*, L.] to wreſt, wring or get out of one by force, threat or authority.

EXTO'RSION } an unlawful and violent wringing out
EXTORTION } of money or money's worth from any perſon, an exacting more than is due; the taking more for the intereſt of money than the law allows.

EXTO'RTIONER [*extortor*, L.] a practiſer of extortion, a griping uſurer.

To EXTRA'CT [*extractum*, ſup. of *extrahere*, L.] to draw or pull out; alſo to copy out.

To EXTRA'CT [with *Chymiſts*] to ſeparate the purer parts from the groſſer.

EXTRACT [*extractum*, L.] a draught or copy of a writing; alſo ſome matter, doctrine, paſſage, &c. taken from a book or regiſter; alſo birth, pedigree.

EXTRACT [with *Chymiſts*] is that pure, unmix'd, efficacious ſubſtance, which by the help of ſome liquor is ſeparated from the groſſer and more unactive earthy parts of plants, &c.

EXTRA'CTA *Curiæ* [*Old Rec.*] the iſſues or profits of holding a court, which ariſe from the cuſtomary fines, fees and dues, L.

EXTRA'CTION, an extracting or drawing out; alſo the being deſcended of ſuch and ſuch a family.

EXTRA'CTION [with *Chymiſts*] the drawing forth of an eſſence or tincture from a mix'd body by means of ſome proper liquor, as ſpirit of wine, &c.

EXTRACTION [in *Genealogy*] is the line, ſtem, branch or family that one is deſcended from.

EXTRACTION *of the Roots* [*Mathem.*] the method of finding out the true root of any number or quantity given.

EXTRACTION *of the Roots* [in *Arithmetick*] the unravelling of a number (which being multiplied once or more times by itſelf is called a power) in order to find out its ſide or root.

EXTRACTION *of the ſquare or quadrate Root* [in *Arithmetick*] is when having a number given another is found out, which being multiply'd by itſelf produces the number given.

EXTRA'CTION *of the Cube Root* [in *Arithmetick*] is that by which out of a number given, another number is found out, which being firſt multiplied by itſelf and then by the product, becomes equal to the number given.

EXTRA'CTION *of the biquadrate Root* [in *Arithmetick*] is the untwiſting or opening of a given number to find another number, which being multiplied by itſelf, and the product alſo being multiplied by itſelf, may produce the number firſt given.

EXTRA'CTOR [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument to lay hold of the ſtone in the operation of cutting for the ſtone.

EXTRA'CTORY [*extractorius*, L.] that hath the nature or power to draw out.

EXTRAGENE'ITY [of *extrageneus*, L.] the being of a foreign kind.

EXTRA'CTUM *Panchymagogum* [in *Medicine*] a collection of the pureſt ſubſtances of ſeveral purgative and cordial medicines, to purge out all humours, L.

EXTRAGE'NEOUS [of *extra* without or beyond and *genus*, L. kind] alien or of a foreign kind.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL [of *extra* and *judicialis*, L.] done out of the ordinary courſe of law, as when judgment is given in a court, in which the cauſe is not depending, or where the judge has no juriſdiction.

EXTRAMU'NDANE *Space* [of *extra* and *mundanus*, L. *i. e.* without the world] a term in *Philoſophy* for the infinite, empty, void ſpace, which (by ſome) is ſuppoſed to reach beyond the bounds of the univerſe, and in which there is really nothing at all.

EXTRA'NEOUS [*extraneus*, L.] that is of another country, foreign, ſtrange.

EXTRANEOUS [in *Surgery*] is a term uſed to expreſs the ſame as exereſcence; *i. e.* that is not natural to the ſubſtance it grows out of, or that does not properly belong to the part to which it adheres.

EXTRAO'RDINARY [of *extraordinarius*, L.] that is beyond or contrary to the common order and faſhion, unuſual, uncommon.

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS [of *extraordinarius*, L.] extraordinary quality.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL [of *extra* out of, and *parochia*, L. the parish] out of the bounds of a parish; also freed from parish-duties.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL *Lands*, such lands as having been newly left by the sea, have not been taken into any parish.

EXTRAPARO'CHIALNESS [of *extra* and *parochia*, L.] the being out of the parish.

EXTRA *Tempora* [in the *Roman* Catholick chancery] a licence or leave from the pope to take holy orders at any time besides the canonical seasons, *L.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE } [of *extravagare*, L.] lavishness,
EXTRA'VAGANCY } prodigality; impertinence, folly.

EXTRA'VAGANT [*extravagans*, L.] excessive, expensive, prodigal; absurd, foolish, idle.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS [of *extravagans*, L. *extravagance*, F.] extravagancy.

EXTRAVAGA'NTES, a part of the canon law containing divers constitutions of the popes not contained in the body of the canon law; also certain constitutions and ordinances of princes not contained in the body of the civil law.

To EXTRA'VAGATE [*extra-vagare*, L. *extravaguer*, F.] to ramble up and down; also to talk idly or impertinently.

To EXTRAVA'SATE [of *extravaser*, F. of *extra* and *vas*, L. a vessel] to get out of its proper vessels, as the blood and humours sometimes do.

EXTRAVA'SATED [of *extra* and *vasa*, L. *extravasé*, F.] got out of the proper vessels.

EXTRAVASA'TION [with *Anatomists*, &c.] a getting out of its proper vessels, as the blood and humours, when by some accident they flow besides the veins and arteries, *L.*

EXTRE'ME [*extremus*, L.] last or utmost, exceeding, very great.

An EXTRE'ME [*extremum*, L.] the utmost bound of a thing, that which finishes or terminates it; an excess.

EXTREME *Unction* [in the *Romish* church] one of the seven sacraments; a solemn anointing of a sick person at the point of death.

EXTREME *and mean Proportion* [with *Geometricians*] is when a line is so divided, that the whole line is to the greater segment as that segment is to the other.

EXTREMES [in *Logick*] are the two extreme terms of the conclusion of a proposition, *viz.* the Predicate and the Subject.

EXTRE'MELY [*extremement*, F.] very greatly, &c.

EXTRE'MENESS [*extremitas*, L.] extremity; also greatness, &c.

EXTRE'MITY [*extremitas*, L. *extremité*, F.] the edge, hem, skirt, edge, brink or border of a thing; also necessity, great distress, misery; also the utmost rigour; also the worst or lowest condition.

To E'XTRICATE [*extricare*, L.] to disentangle or disengage; to deliver or rid out of.

EXTRICA'TION, a disentanglement, *L.*

EXTRI'NSICK } [*extrinsecus*, L.] that is on the outside,
EXTRI'NSICAL } outward, or from without.

EXTRI'NSECALNESS [of *extrinsecus*, L.] the being on the outside.

To EXTRU'CT [*extructum*, L.] to build or set up.

EXTRU'CTOR, a raiser, builder, &c. L.

EXTRU'CTION, a building or raising up, L.

EXTU'BERANCE [*extuberantia*, L.] a swelling or bunching out.

To EXTRU'DE [*extrudere*, L.] to thrust or drive out.

EXTU'BERATED [*extuberatus*, L.] swelling into knobs or knots.

EXTU'BEROUS [of *ex* and *tuber*, L. a swelling] swelling or bunching out.

EXTU'BEROUSNESS [of *extuberatus*, L.] the swelling or bunching out in the body.

EXTUBERA'TION [in *Surgery*] a swelling or rising up in the flesh; also the starting out of a bone, L.

E'XTUMÆ [*Old Records*] the reliques of saints.

EXTUME'SCENCE [of *extumescere*, L. to swell or rise up] a swelling or rising up in the body.

EXU'BERANCE } [*exuberantia*, L.] an over-flowing,
EXU'BERANCY } over-abounding; a superabundance, great plenty.

EXU'BERANTNESS [*exuberantia*, L.] an over-abounding, superabundance, great plenty.

EXU'BERANT [*exuberans*, L.] overflowing, superabounding.

EXU'CCOUS [*exuccus*, L.] without moisture or juice.

EXUDA'TION, a sweating out, *L.*

EXU'LCERATED [*exulceratus*, L.] grown to an ulcer.

EXULCERA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a solution of continuity, which proceeds from some gnawing matter, and in those parts of the body that are soft, is attended with a loss of their quantity, L.

EXU'LCERATORY [*exulceratorius*, L.] that causeth ulcers.

To EXU'LT [*exultare*, L.] to leap and skip for joy; to rejoice exceedingly.

EXULTA'TION } a rejoicing or triumphing, L.
EXU'LTANCY }

EXUMBILICA'TION, a starting out of the navel, L.

To EXU'NDATE [*exundare*, L.] to flow out of.

EXUNDA'TION, a flowing out of, an inundation, L.

To EXU'NGULATE [*exungulatum*, L.] to pull off the hoofs; also to cut off the wide part from rose-leaves.

EXU'PERABLE [*exuperabilis*, L.] that may be got over, exceeded or surpassed.

EXU'PERABLENESS [of *exuperabilis*, L.] liableness, or possibility of being overcome.

EXU'PERANT [*exuperans*, L.] exceeding.

EXU'PERANCE } [*exuperantia*, L.] excelling, pre-
EXUPERA'TION } eminence.

To EXU'SCITATE [*exsuscitare*, L.] to awake or raise one up from sleep.

EXUSCITA'TION, a raising up from sleep, *L.*

EXU'STION, a burning, *L.*

EXU'VIÆ, cloaths left off; the slough or old cast skin of a snake; also the skin or hide of a beast; also spoils taken in war, *L.* Hence

EXU'VIÆ [with *Natural Philosophers*] signify those shells and other fossils that are frequently found in the bowels of the earth, supposed to have been left there at the universal deluge; because they are the real spoils of once living creatures.

EYE [Eag, *Sax.*] the wonderful instrument or organ of sight, accounted the seat of contempt and of the passions of the soul.

EYE [with *Architects*] the middle of the scroll of the *Ionic* capital, cut in the form of a little rose; also any round window made in a pediment, an *Attic*, the reins of a vault, &c.

EYE [in *Botany*] that part of a plant where the bud puts forth; also the bud itself.

EYE [with *Physicians*] a hole or aperture.

EYE [with *Printers*] is sometimes used for the thickness of the types or characters used in Printing; or more strictly the graving in *relievo* on the top or face of the letter.

EYE *of a Bean* [with *Horsemen*] a black speck or mark in the cavity of the corner-teeth of a horse, when he is about the age of 5 and a half, and remains till 7 or 8.

An EYE *wide open* [*Hieroglyphically*] represented wisdom and justice.

EYE [with *Jewellers*] the lustre and brilliant of pearls and precious stones more usually call'd the *water*.

Bull's EYE [in *Astronomy*] a star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Taurus*.

Cat's EYE, a precious stone, call'd also *Oculus Solis* or the sun's eye.

Hare's EYE [with *Physicians*] a disease arising from the contraction of the upper eye-lid, which hinders it from covering its part of the eye.

Goat's EYE [with *Oculists*] a white speck on the *cornea*.

Bullock's EYE [*Architect.*] a little sky-light in the covering or roof, intended to illuminate a granary or the like.

To EYE-*bite*, [of Eag and bitan, *Sax.*] to bewitch by a certain evil influence of the eye.

EYE-BRIGHT, an herb.

EYE-BROW [eagan-bpegh, *Sax.*] the upper part of the eye-lid.

EYE-BROW [*Architect.*] the same as list or fillet.

EYE *of the Volute* [*Architect.*] the centre of the volute, or that point where the *Helix* or spiral, of which it is formed, commences; or else it is the little circle in the middle of the volutes, wherein are found the 13 centres for describing the circumvolutions thereof.

EYE *of an Anchor*, a hole wherein the ring is put into the shank.

EYE *of the Strap* [with *Sailors*] the compass or ring which is left of the strap-rope, to which any block or pulley is fastened.

EYRESS [with *Falconers*] a young hawk newly taken out of the neſt, and not yet able to prey for her ſelf.

EYRAR [*Old Rec.*] an eyrie, neſt or brood of young birds.

EYRE } [of *erre*, F. a journey] the court of juſtices itiEIRE } nerant or going their circuit.

EYRE *of the Foreſts*, the court that was wont to be held there every 3 years, by the juſtices of the foreſt, journeying up and down for that purpoſe.

EY'RIE, a brood or neſt; a place where hawks build and hatch their young.

EZE'KIEL's *Reed*, a meaſure of 6 cubits or 16 foot 11 inches; others ſay, 1 *Engliſh* foot 11 inches one third of an inch.

F

F f, *Roman*, F, ſ, Italick, *ff*, f, *Engliſh*, are the 6th letters of their reſpective alphabets. The *Greeks* and *Hebrews* have no letter that anſwers exactly to letter F; but thoſe that come the neareſt to it, are the Φ, φ, phi, Gr. and ב, phe, *Hebrew*.

F, f, ſtill keeps its force, and when it is the laſt letter of a word is always doubled, as ſtaff, ſtiff, muff, &c.

F [in *Old Latin* numbers] ſignified 40.

F, with a daſh at top, ſignified 40000.

F [in *Muſick Books*] is an abbreviation of the word *forte*, Ital.

F [in *Phyſical Preſcriptions*] ſtands for *fiat*, i. e. let it be done.

F [in *Muſick*] is one of the ſigned cleſs or keys placed at the beginning of one of the lines of a piece of muſick.

FA, one of the notes in muſick.

F.S.A. [in *Phyſical Preſcriptions*] ſtands for *fiat ſecundum artem*, L. *i. e.* let it be done according to art.

FABA'CEOUS [*fabaceus*, L.] of or belonging to a bean.

FABA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] orpine or live-long, *L.*

To FA'BLE [*dire des fables*, F. *fabulare*, L.] to tell ſtories or fables.

FABLE [*fabula*, L.] a tale, or feigned narration, deſigned either to inſtruct or divert.

FA'BLE [of an *Epick Poem*] is the principal part or ſoul of it. The firſt thing a good poet ought to think on in forming a fable, is the inſtruction he would give by the moral. This moral is to be afterwards reduced into action: and this action, which is preſented by the recital, muſt be univerſal, imitated, feigned, and the allegory of a moral truth. *See* action.

Rational FABLES, are relations of things ſuppoſed to have been ſaid and done by men, and which might poſſibly have been ſaid and done by men, though really they were not the ſame as parables, ſuch as that of *Dives* and *Lazarus*, &c.

Moral FABLES, are thoſe wherein beaſts are introduced as ſpeakers or actors; alſo trees, &c. theſe are the ſame as apologues.

Mixt FABLES, are thoſe which are compoſed of both ſorts, rational and moral, wherein men and brutes are introduced converſing together.

FA'BLER [*fabulator*, L.] an inventor or maker of fables.

FA'BRIC [*fabrica*, L.] a building or any thing that is framed.

To FA'BRICATE [*fabricare*, L.] to build, to frame, to invent.

FABRICK [*fabrica*, L.] a building, a ſtructure or conſtruction of any thing; but particularly of a building.

FA'BRICK *Lands* [in *Law*] lands given for the rebuilding, repairing or maintaining of cathedrals or other churches.

FABULA'TION, the moralizing of fables, L.

FABULI'NUS, a deity, who as the *Romans* imagined preſided over infants at their firſt beginning to ſpeak.

FABULO'SE } [*fabuleux*, Fr. *fabuloſus*, L.] feigned,
FA'BULOUS } full of fables.

FA'BULOUSNESS [*fabuleſitas*, L.] fulneſs of fables, feignedneſs, falſeneſs.

FACA'DE, the outſide or fore-front of a great building, F.

FACE, viſage, countenance, preſence, appearance, ſhew; ſtate of affairs, condition, &c. L.

To FACE, to look toward ſuch a ſide, or to turn to it; alſo to line, as to face a pair of ſleeves, &c. alſo to look one in the face.

FACE [in *Architecture* the ſame as *facade*; alſo of *facia* or *faſcia*, L.] a flat member, having but a ſmall breadth, and a conſiderable projecture, ſuch are the bands of architraves, larmiers, &c.

FACE *of a Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] is the ſtreight line comprehended between the angle of the ſhoulder and the flanked angle, which is compos'd of the meeting of the two faces, and is the moſt advanced part of a baſtion toward the campaign.

FACE *of a Place* [in *Fortification*] is the front, that is comprehended between the flanked angles of two neighbouring baſtions compoſed of a curtain, 2 flanks and 2 faces. The ſame that is called the *Tenaille* of a place.

FACE *prolongued* [in *Fortification*] is that part of the *line of defence razant*, which is betwixt the angle of the ſhoulder and the curtain; or the *line* of *defence razant*, diminiſhed by the length of a face.

FACE *of a Gun*, is the ſuperficies of the metal, at the extremity of the muzzle.

FACE [in *Aſtrology*] the 3d part of a ſign, each ſide being ſuppoſed to be divided into 4 faces; each conſiſting of 10 degrees.

To FACE [in *Military Affairs*] is to turn the face and whole body according to the word of command.

FACE *of a Stone*, is the ſurface or plane of a ſtone, which is to lie in the front of the work.

FACET [with *Jewellers*, &c.] a little ſide of a body of a diamond, &c. cut into a great number of angles.

FA'CELESS [of *face*, F. *facies*, L. and *leſs*] without a face.

FACE'TIOUS [*facetus*, L.] witty, merry, pleaſant, jovial, comical.

FACE'TIOUSNESS [of *facetieux*, F. *facetus* or *facetia*, L.] merry diſcourſe or pleaſantneſs and wittineſs in words.

FACE'A's [in *Architecture*] corruptly pronounced by workmen for *faſcia's*, the broad liſts or fillets commonly made in architraves, and in the corners of pedeſtals.

FA'CIE [in *Botanick Writers*] with the appearance or reſemblance, L.

FA'CIES [in *Botanick Writers*] a face, L.

FACIES *Hippocratica* [i. e. *Hippocrates's* face] is when the noſtrils are ſharp, the eyes hollow, the temples low, the tips of the ears contracted, the fore-head dry and wrinkled, and the complexion pale or livid, L.

FACI'LE [*facilis*, L.] eaſy to be done; alſo eaſy of belief or addreſs.

To FACI'LITATE [*faciliter*, Fr.] to make or render eaſy.

FACI'LITY [*facilitas*, L.] eaſineſs, readineſs, courteſy, gentleneſs.

FACI'LENESS [*facilitas*, L.] eaſineſs, readineſs to grant or do; alſo courteouſneſs, &c.

FACI'NOROUS [*facinoroſus*, L.] villainous, wicked.

FACI'NOROUSNESS [of *facinoroſus*, L.] villany, wickedneſs.

FAC } [with *Seamen*] a round of a cable quoiled up
FAKE } out of the ſea.

FACT [*factum*, L.] action or deed.

FACT [in *Arithm.*] the product.

FACTA *armorum*, feats of arms, juſts or tournaments, L.

FA'CTION, a party, a company or band of men, a ſect; a cabal or party, formed in a ſtate to diſturb the publick repoſe, L.

FACTION [*the thing*] is the withdrawing a party or numbers of perſons from the main body, either of church or ſtate; who govern themſelves by their own counſels, and oppoſing the eſtabliſhed government.

FA'CTIOUS [*factieux*, F. *factioſus*, L.] given or inclinable to faction, ſeditious.

FACTI'TIOUS [*factitius*, L.] artificial, any thing made by art in oppoſition to the product of nature; counterfeit.

FA'CTIOUSNESS [*eſprit factieux*, Fr. of *factioſus*, L.] factious humour, inclinableneſs to be factious or ſeditious.

FACTI'TIOUSNESS [*la qualité artificiel*, Fr. of *factitius*, L.] counterfeitneſs.

FA'CTOR [*facteur*, F.] one who is an agent for a merchant beyond ſea, one that buys and ſells goods as a truſtee for other perſons.

FA'CTORS [in *Arithmetick*] are both the numbers that are given to be multiplied, which are ſo called, becauſe they conſtitute or make the product.

FA'CTORAGE, proviſion or commiſſion-money, the wages allowed to a factor, *i. e.* ſo much for every hundred pound value of the proceed of goods bought or ſold by him.

FA'CTORSHIP, the office or employment of a factor.

FA'CTORY [*factorerie*, Fr] a place, where a considerable number of factors reside for the conveniency of trade.

FAC TOTUM [*i. e.* do all] one who manages all affairs in a family.

FAC TOTUM, a thing to play withal; also a border which Printers use to put a letter in.

FACTUM [*Arithmetick*] the product of 2 quantities multiplied by each other, L.

FA'CTURE [*factura*, L.] the making or doing of a thing.

FA'CULA [with *Astronomers*] a name given to certain spots on the disk of the sun, that appear brighter and more lucid than the rest of his body.

FA'CULENCE [*faculentia*, L.] brightness, clearness.

FA'CULTIES [of *faculté*, F. *facultas*, L.] powers, abilities, talents, virtues, *&c.*

FA'CULTY [*facultas*, L.] the power or ability of performing any action; virtue, talent; also aptness, readiness.

Animal FACULTY, is that whereby an animal perceives and moves; or is that whereby the soul executes the offices of *imagination*, *reasoning*, *sense* and *motion*.

Court of the FACULTIES, a court under the archbishop of *Canterbury* for dispensations.

Master of the FACULTIES, the officer of the court of faculties.

Natural FACULTY, is that by which the body is nourished and increased, or another ingendred like it, and is distinguished into 3 parts; nutrition, growth and generation.

Vital FACULTY, is that which preserves life in the body, and performs the functions of the pulse and respiration.

FACULTY [in a *Civil Sense*] a privilege or special power granted to a man, by favour indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the common law he cannot do, as to marry without banes, to eat flesh in *Lent*, &c.

FACULTY, a body of doctors in any science; as the faculties of *Divinity* and *Physick*, *Humanity* or *Philosophy* and *Jurisprudence*.

FACU'ND [*facundus*, L.] eloquent.

FACU'NDIOUS [*facundiosus*, L.] full of eloquence.

To FADDLE, to dandle or make much of, to cherish.

Fiddle FADDLE, trifling, trifles.

To FADE [prob. of *fade*, F. impotent, flat, unsavoury, or of *vadere*, L. to go, *i. e.* to decay, or of vadden, *Du.*] to decay as a flower or colour does.

To FADGE [of ȝeȝȝan, *Sax*] to agree, to succeed; to fit or suit with.

FA'DING [of *vadens*, L. or *se vadant*, F.] decaying as a flower, losing its colour, beauty, *&c.* perishing, languishing.

FA'DOM [fæðm, *Sax.*] a measure of 6 foot. See *Fathom*.

FÆ'CAL *Matter* [in *Medicine*] the fæces or great excrements of a man voided by stool, L.

FÆ'CES, the grounds or settlement of any liquor or metal; dregs, dross, *&c.* L.

FÆCES [with *Chymists*] the gross substance, dregs, settlement or impurities which settles after fermentation, or remains after the purer, more volatile and fluid parts have been separated after distillation, evaporation, decantation, L. *&c.*

FÆ'CULÆ, small dregs or flying lees; also the dust that sinks in the pressing of some plants, as in *Arum*, *Briony*, &c. also a sort of white powder made of certain green roots, wash'd and prepared, which, if beaten together with a little water and strained, will sink to the bottom of the vessel, and is to be afterwards lightly dried.

FAGONA [in *Anatomy*] a conglomerand gland, called also *Thymus*.

FAG *End* [of ȝeȝan, *Sax.* to join together] the latter end of cloth, *&c.*

FA'GOT [*Fagot*, F] a bundle of sticks or wood for fuel.

FA'GGOT, a badge which in times of popery was worn on the sleeve of the upper garments, by such persons who had recanted and abjured heresy.

FAGGOTS [with *Military Men*] are ineffective persons, who receive no regular pay, nor do any regular duty; but are hired occasionally to appear at a muster, and fill up the companies, and hide the real deficiences thereof.

FAGGOT of steel, 120 pound weight.

To FAGGOT *a Person*, is to bind him hand and foot.

FAGOTTI'NO [in *Musick Books*] a single curtail, a musical instrument, somewhat like a bassoon, *Ital.*

FAGO'TTO, a double or large bass curtail, *Ital.*

FAGOPY'RUM } [of φαγος and πυρος, Gr] a kind
FAGOTRITICUM } of grain, buck-wheat, *L.*

FAGO'TTED [of *Fagot*, F.] tied up in a bundle; also bound hand and foot.

FA'GUS [with *Botanists*] the beech-tree.

To FAIGN } [*feindre*, Fr. of *fingere*, L.] to make a
To FEIGN } shew of, to pretend.

To FAIL [*faillir*, F. *fallere*, L.] to do amiss, to come short of, to disappoint, to break as a tradesman.

To FAIL in the world, to break, to turn bankrupt.

FA'ILING [of *faillant*, F. *fallens*, L.] disappointing, frustrating; doing amiss, offending.

FAI'LING *of Record* [in *Law*] is when the defendant having a day to prove a matter by record, he fails or else brings in such an one, which is no bar to the action.

FAIN [ȝæȝen, *Sax.*] earnestness of desire.

To FAINT [prob. of *faner*, F. to cause to decay] to grow low-spirited, to swoon.

FAINT *Pleader* [*Law* Term] false and deceitful.

FAINT [prob. of *faner*, Fr. to fade, wither or decay, or of *vain*, F. *vanus*, L.] to sink, languish or grow low in spirits, to swoon.

FAINT *Action* [in *Law*] is such an one, as that though the words of the writ are true, yet for certain causes, there is no title to recover thereby; whereas in a false action the words of the writ are false.

FA'INT-HEARTED [of *faner* or *vain*, F. of *vanus*, L. and heopt, *Sax.*] void of courage, cowardly.

FAINT-HE'ARTEDNESS, want of courage, cowardliness.

FA'INTNESS, weakness, lowness or sinking of the animal spirits; feebleness; (*spoken of colours*) not deep or strong.

FAINT-VI'SION [in *Opticks*] is when a few rays make up one pencil; and though this may be distinct, yet it is obscure and dark, at least not so bright and strong, as if a great number of rays met together.

FAIR [ȝæȝep, *Sax.*] clear skinned; also fair as water, beautiful; also upright, honest, just in dealing.

A FAIR [*foire*, F. *feriæ*, L. holidays on which fairs were usually kept, or of *forum*, L. a market] an annual or general market for a city or town.

FAI'RING [of *une foire*, F.] a gift or present bought at a fair or annual market.

FA'IRIES [some derive the name of ȝeþþe, *Sax.* a spirit, and others from *Fée* or *Phée*, F.] a terrible elf; but *Skinner* of ȝaþan, *Sax.* to go or gad about; and *Minsheu* from Daerlick, *Su.* terrible] a kind of *Genii* or imaginary deities, a sort of little diminutive elves or spirits in human shape, fabled to haunt houses in companies to dance and revel in the night-time; and according to the tales of old women, in old time, play 1000 freakish pranks; some suppose them to be an intermediate kind of beings, neither gods nor angels, nor men nor devils.

FAIRY *Circle* } an appearance pretty frequently seen in
FAIRY *Ring* } the fields, *&c.* being a kind of round, supposed by the vulgar to be traced by fairies in their dances.

There are 2 sorts of these rings or circles; one of them is about 7 or 8 yards in diameter, being a round bare path about a foot in breadth, having green grass in the middle; the other is of different sizes, being encompassed with a circumference of grass, much fresher and greener than that in the middle.

The philosophers supposed these rings to be made by lightening, and this opinion seems to be confirmed, in that they are most frequently found after storms, and the colour and brittleness of the grass roots is a further confirmation.

The second kind of circle they suppose to arise originally from the first, in that the grass that had been burnt up by lightening, usually grows more plentifully afterwards; some authors say, that these fairy rings are formed by ants; these insects being sometimes found travelling in troops therein.

FA'IRNESS [of Fæȝepneſſe, *Sax.*] beautifulness; clearness of complexion, in opposition to swarthiness.

FA'IRNESS, justness, equity in dealing.

FAIR-PLEADING, a writ upon the statute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, that no fines shall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

FAIRY *Sparks*, an appearance often seen on clothes in the night, shell-fire.

FAIT, a fact, deed or action, F.

FAIT [in *Common Law*] a deed or writing sealed and delivered, to testifie and prove the agreement of the parties, whose deed it is, and consists of 3 principal points, writing, sealing and delivery, F.

FAITH [*fides*, L. *foy*, F.] belief, an assent of the mind to such matters, the reality of which depends upon testimony.

FAITH [in *Sculpture*, *Painting*, &c.] is represented as a woman clad in white rayment, holding a cup of gold.

FAITH [with *Philoſophers*] is that aſſent we give to a propoſition advanced by another, the truth of which propoſition we don't immediately perceive, from our own reaſon or experience, but believe it diſcovered and known by the other; or faith is a judgment or aſſent of the mind, the motive whereof is not any intrinſick evidence, but the authority or teſtimony of ſome other perſon, who reveals or relates it.

Human FAITH [with *Moraliſts*] is an aſſent to every thing that is credible merely upon the teſtimony of men.

Chriſtian FAITH, may be reduced to this one article, a believing in God, in the unity of whoſe eſſence there is a trinity of perſons.

Divine FAITH [according to the *Theologiſts*] is an aſſent to ſomething, as credible upon the teſtimony of God.

Implicit FAITH, is that whereby we give our aſſent to a propoſition, advanced by another, of whoſe knowledge and veracity we have no certain and evident reaſon or proof, this is called *a blind faith*.

Scientifical FAITH } is that by which we give our aſſent
Seeing FAITH } to a propoſition, advanced by one who can neither deceive or be deceived.

Eccleſiaſtical FAITH, the aſſent that orthodox perſons give to certain events, decided by the church, and propoſed to be believed of all.

Confeſſion of FAITH, a *Creed* or *Formula*, containing all thoſe articles, the belief whereof is accounted neceſſary to ſalvation.

FAI'THFUL, [*fidelis*, L.] honeſt, ſincere, truſty.

FA'ITHFULNESS [*fidelitas*, L. *fidelité*, F.] truſtineſs, ſincerity, honeſty.

FA'ITHFULNESS [in *God*] is a communicable attribute, and means an exact correſpondence between his word and his mind, and of conſequence between his word and the truth and reality of things; eſpecially in regard to any promiſes he has made, in which there is an obligation of juſtice added to his word.

FA'ITHLESS, unbelieving, incredulous; alſo not to be truſted, inſincere.

FA'ITHLESNESS, unbelievingneſs; alſo inſincerity.

The FAITHFUL [with *Divines*] believers endued with ſaving faith.

FAKIR } a kind of dervice or *Mahometan* religious
FAQUIR } perſon, who rambles about the country, and lives on alms.

FAKE } [*Sea* Term] one circle or roll of a cable or rope
FACK } quoiled up round.

FALA'NGLOSIS [with *Oculiſts*] a certain diſeaſe about the eyes.

FALA'SIA } [*Old Rec.*] a ſteep bank, hill or ſhore by
FALA'ZIA } the ſea-ſide.

FALCA'DE [in *Horſemanſhip*] a horſe is ſaid to make falcades, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick corvets, which is done in forming a ſtop, and half ſtop; ſo that a falcade is the action of the haunches, and of the legs, which bend very low, as in corvets, when a ſtop or half ſtop is made.

FA'LCATED [*falcatus*, L.] hooked, crooked, bowed or bended like a hook: the moon is ſaid to be falcated when in the firſt or laſt quarter.

FALCA'TION, a mowing or cutting with a bill or hook, *L.*

FALCATU'RA [*Old Rec.*] one day's moving performed by an inferior tenant, as a cuſtomary ſervice to his lord.

FA'LCHION [*fauchon*, F.] a kind of ſhort ſword, turning up ſomething like an hook.

FA'LCON, *falco*, L.] a large ſort of hawk; alſo a piece of ordnance.

FALCON *gentle*, a kind of hawk ſo called from its gentle diſpoſition.

FA'LCON [in *Gunnery*] a ſmall piece of cannon, whoſe diameter at the bore is 2 inches and a quarter, is in length 6 foot, and in weight 400 pound. Its charge of powder is a pound and a quarter, the ball 2 inches and 1-8th diameter, and in weight 1 pound 5 ounces, and its point blank-ſhot 90 paces.

FA'LCONER [*falconarius*, L.] one who looks after and manages hawks.

FALCONE'TTE [with *Gunners*] is a ſmall gun, about 2 inches diameter at the bore.

FA'LCONRY [*fauconnerie*, F. of *falconarius* of *falco*, L.] the art of keeping, training and managing hawks, and training up birds of prey.

FALDA [*Old Rec.*] a ſheep-fold.

FALDAGE [*faldagium*, *Lat. Barb.*] the privilege of ſetting up folds for ſheep in any field within the manour, for the better manuring of them.

FALDE, a compoſition paid anciently by tenants for this privilege.

FALDING, a ſort of coarſe cloth.

FALDISTORY [of *pal*, an hedge, and *ſtop*, *Sax.* a place] the throne or ſeat of the biſhop within the chappel.

FALDSTOOL, a kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which kings of *England* kneel at their coronation.

FALERA, a certain diſeaſe in hawks.

FALL [with *Aſtrologers*] an eſſential debility in a planet, when it is oppoſite to the place of its exaltation.

To FALL [*feallan*, *Sax.*] to tumble down, to deſcend downwards, *&c.*

FALL [with *Sailors*] is that part of a rope of a tackle, which is haled upon.

FALL [with *Shipwrights*] a ſhip is ſaid to have a fall or ſeveral falls, when one part of the deck is raiſed higher, or ſome parts have riſings more than others.

To FALL *off* [*Sea* Term] is when a ſhip under ſail, keeps not ſo near the wind as ſhe ſhould do, they ſay, *ſhe falls off.*

FALL *not off* [*Sea* Phraſe] a word of command from him that cons the ſhip and ſignifies as much as *keep the ſhip near the wind.*

Land FALL [*Sea* Term] *as a good Landfall*, is when a ſhip makes or ſees the land ſhe expected, or according to her reckoning.

FALLACI'LOQUENT [of *fallaciloquentia*, L.] ſpeaking deceitfully.

FALLA'CIOUS [*fallax*] deceitful.

FALLA'CIOUSNESS [*fallacia*, L.] deceitfulneſs; deceiving quality, *&c.*

FA'LLACY [*fallacia*, L.] deceit, craft, a deception or falſe appearance.

FALLACY [with *Logicians*] a propoſition framed with an intention to deceive, and otherwiſe termed a *Sophiſm.*

FA'LLIBLE [*fallibilis*, L.] that may fail or err.

FALLIBI'LITY } [of *fallibilis*, L.] liableneſs to fail
FA'LLIBLENESS } or err.

FA'LLING *Evil* [in *Horſes*] a diſtemper.

FALLING *Sickneſs*. See *Epilepſy.*

FALLO'PIAN *Tubes* [*Anatomy*] two ducts ariſing from the womb, one on each ſide of the *fundus* thereof, and then extended to the ovaries; having a conſiderable ſhare in the affair of conception; ſo named from *Fallopius*, their firſt diſcoverer.

FALLOW [*falepe*, *Sax.*] of a paliſh red colour, like that of a burnt brick, a deer-colour.

A FALLOW *Field* [of *fealga*, *Sax.* an harrow] a field that has lain long untilled.

To FALLOW [of *fealgian*, *Sax.* to harrow] to prepare land by plowing, *&c.* long before it is plough'd for ſowing.

FALLOW *Smiter*, a bird.

FALMOTUM } [*folcmote*, *Sax.*] either the coun-
FA'LCHESMOTUM } ty court or ſheriffs turn; alſo a general meeting of the people, to conſult about and order ſtate-affairs. *Old Records.*

FALSE [*falſus*, L.] untrue, counterfeit, forged; alſo treacherous, *&c.* unfaithful.

FALSE *Alarum* [with *Military Men*] is ſometimes occaſioned by a fearful or negligent centinel, and ſometimes deſignedly to try the readineſs of the guards.

FALSE *Arms* [in *Heraldry*] are thoſe wherein the fundamental rules of the art are not obſerved, as if metal be put on metal, and colour upon colour.

FALSE *Attack* [in the *Art of War*] a feigned attack deſigned to cauſe the enemy to draw all their forces to one ſide, in order to favour them in making a real attack upon the other.

FALSE *Bray* [in *Fortific.*] a ſmall mount of earth 4 fathom wide, erected on a level round the foot of the rampart on that ſide towards the field, bordered with a parapet to defend the moat.

FALSE *Claim* [in *Law*] is when a man claims more than his due.

FALSE *Conception*, a lump of ſhapeleſs fleſh, *&c.* bred in the womb.

FALSE *Flower* [in *Botany*] a flower which does not ſeem to produce any fruit, as thoſe of the hazel, mulberry, *&c.* alſo a flower that does not riſe from any embryo, or that does not knit as thoſe of the melon, cucumber, *&c.*

FALSE *Diamond*, one that is counterfeited with glaſs.

FALSE *Impriſonment*, a treſpaſs by impriſoning a man without lawful cauſe; alſo the name of a writ brought upon the commiſſion of ſuch a treſpaſs.

FALSE *Keel* [with *Shipwrights*] a ſecond keel, ſometimes put under the firſt to make it deeper, when the ſhip rolls too much by reaſon of the ſhallowneſs of her keel.

FALSE

FALSE *Muſter* [in *Military Affairs*] is when in the review of a troop of horſe or company of foot, ſuch men paſs, who are not actually liſted among the ſoldiers.

FALSE *Quarter* [with *Farriers*] a riſt or crack in the hoof of a horſe, which is an unſound quarter, ſeeming as if it were a piece put in, and not all intire.

FALSE *Roof* [with *Carpenters*] is that part of a houſe which is between the upper rooms and the covering.

FALSE *Stem* [of a *Ship*] is when the ſtem being too flat, another is faſtened to it, which makes her bear more ſail, and rid more way.

Crimen FALSI [*Civil Law*] a fraudulent ſubordination or concealment, with deſign to darken or hide the truth, and make the things appear otherwiſe than they are. *L.*

FALSIFI'ABLE, that may be falſified.

FALSIFICA'TION, a making falſe or counterfeiting, a forging; a not ſtanding to one's word.

To FA'LSIFY [*falſificare*, L. *falſifier*, F.] to forge or counterfeit; to break one's word.

To FALSIFY [in *Law*] is to prove a thing to be falſe.

To FALSIFY *a Thruſt* [with *Fencers*] is to make a feigned paſs.

FA'LSEHOOD [in *Philoſophy*] an act of the underſtanding, repreſenting a thing otherwiſe than it is as to its accidents; a falſe judgment of any thing.

FALSEHOOD [*falſitas*, L. *fauſſeté*, F. and the *Engliſh* term. *Hood*] falſity; falſeneſs; falſe quality.

FALSI'FIC } [*falſificus*, L.] making falſe, falſifying,
FALSI'FICK } dealing falſely, *&c.*

FA'LSIFYING [*falſificans*, L. *falſifiant*, F.] rendring or proving falſe, adulterating; counterfeiting.

FALSI'LOQUENCE [*falſiloquentia*, L.] deceitful ſpeech.

FA'LSIMONY [*falſimonia*, L.] falſity, falſeneſs.

FA'LSITY } [*falſitas*, L. *fauſſeté*, F.] falſhood, un-
FA'LSENESS } trueneſs; counterfeitneſs, *&c.*

FA'LSO *Judicio*, a writ which lies for falſe judgment given in the county, hundred, court-baron, or others that are no courts of record, *L.*

FALSO *returno Brevium*, a writ which lies againſt the ſheriff for making falſe returns of writs, *L.*

To FA'LTER [*faltar*, Span. **folteren**, Du.] to ſtammer in one's ſpeech; to ſtumble; to fail in one's deſign; to deſiſt, or not to proceed in a buſineſs with reſolution.

FA'LTERING [of **falteren**, *Du.*] ſtumbling in going; ſtammering in ſpeech; ſlackening or failing in the performance of any thing.

FALX [with *Anatomiſts*] one of the proceſſes made by the doubling of the membrane of the ſcull, call'd *dura Mater*, which divides the brain into right and left parts, and ſeparates it from the *Cerebellum*. It is ſo call'd from its reſemblance to a ſickle or reaping hook. *L.*

To FA'MBLE [**fambler**, *Dan.*] to falter or ſtammer in the ſpeech.

FAMACI'DE [of *fama* and *cædo*, L. to kill] a ſlanderer.

FAME [*fama*, L.] report, relation; renown, glory, reputation. *Moraliſts* ſay *fame* is to be purſued as far as it redounds from worthy actions, that are agreeable to reaſon and promoting the good of human ſociety, and as it opens a wider field to ſuch generous undertakings.

FAME [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in the figure of a lady or angel blowing a trumpet, clothed in a thin and light garment imbroidered with eyes and ears.

FAMELICO'SE [*famelicoſus*, L.] often or very hungry.

FA'MES *Caninus* [with *Phyſicians*] a canine appetite, or extreme hunger.

FAMI'GEROUS [*famiger*, L.] carrying news-tales, *&c.*

FAMI'LIAR [*familiaris*, L.] intimately acquainted with, free, common or uſual; alſo plain, eaſy or natural.

A FAMI'LIAR, an intimate acquaintance; alſo a Dæmon, ſpirit or devil, ſuppoſed to attend upon ſorcerers, witches, *&c.* to execute their commands.

FAMILIA'RITY } [*familiaritas*, L. *familiarité*, F.]
FAMI'LIARNESS } familiar way or friendſhip; intimate correſpondence.

FAMI'LIARIZING [of *ſe familiariſer*, F.] making familiar.

FAMI'LIARLY [*familierement*, F. *familiariter*, L.] after a familiar manner.

To FAMI'LIARIZE *one's ſelf* [*ſe familiariſer*, F.] to make one's ſelf familiar with.

FA'MILISTS [of *familia*, L. *famille*, F.] a ſect call'd the family of love.

FA'MILY [*familia*, L.] a particular corporation, conſiſting of a husband, wife, children and ſervants; a houſehold; alſo a houſe, ſtock of kindred, lineage, or parentage.

FAMILY *of Love*, a ſect that ſprung up about the year 1550, whoſe chief tenet was, that Chriſt was already come in his glory to judge the world.

FAMILY [*Old Records*] a hide of plough'd land.

FAMILY *of Curves* [*Algebra*] a congeries of ſeveral curves of different orders or kinds, all which are defin'd by the ſame indeterminate equation, but in a different manner, according to their different orders.

FA'MINE [*fames*, L. whence *famine*, F.] a general ſcarcity of corn, and other food or proviſions.

To FA'MISH [*fameſcere*, L.] to ſtarve or cauſe to be ſtarved, to periſh with hunger.

FA'MISHMENT [*famine*, F. *fames*, L.] famine, a being hunger-ſtarved.

FAMO'SE [*famoſus*, L.] greatly renowned.

FAMO'SITY [*famoſitas*, L.] famouſneſs, renown.

FA'MOUS [*famoſus*, L.] renowned, celebrated by fame or common report.

FA'MOUSNESS [*famoſitas*, L.] renownedneſs, great reputation.

A FAN [*vannus*, L. *van*, F. *Fan*, *Sax.*] an inſtrument to ſift corn, *&c.* alſo a woman's utenſil for raiſing wind, and for cooling her ſelf.

To FAN [*vaner*, F. *vannare*, L.] to winnow corn; alſo to cool with a fan, as women, *&c.* do.

FANA'TICAL [*fanatique*, F. *fanaticus*, L.] fanatick; alſo after the manner of fanaticks.

FANA'TICKS [*fanatiques*, F. *fanatici*, L.] wild, extravagant, viſionary, enthuſiaſtical pretenders to inſpiration.

FANA'TICK [*fanaticus*, L.] inſpired, poſſeſſed, frantick, mad.

FANA'TICISM, pretended inſpiration; the opinions or tenets of fanaticks.

FANA'TIO [*Old Cuſtoms*] the fawning time of deer, or fence month.

FA'NCIFUL [*fantaſque*, F. *phantaſticus*, L. of φανταστικὸς, Gr.] imaginary, conceited.

FA'NCIFULNESS [of *fantaſie*, F. *phantaſia*, L. φαντασία, Gr. the fancy] aptneſs to be fanciful or imaginative without ſufficient ground or reaſon, capriciouſneſs.

FA'NCY [*phantaſia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr. *fantaſie*, F.] the imagination.

FANE [*Fana*, *Sax.*] a weather-cock which turns about as the wind changes, and ſhews from what quarter it blows.

FANG [of *Fenghen*, *Sax.* to faſten upon] a large exerted tooth, like that of a boar's tuſh.

FA'NGLED, as *new-fangled* [probably of *evangelia* of ἐυαγγέλια, *Gr.* goſpels, *q. d.* new goſpels] novel, upſtart, *&c.*

FA'NGLES [prob. *q. d. evangelia*, L. goſpels, *Menſ. q. d.* new goſpels] new whimſies, devices, *&c.*

FA'NGOT, a quantity of wares; as raw ſilk, *&c.* containing from one to 2 hundred weight 3 quarters.

FA'NION, a banner borne by a ſoldier of each brigade of horſe or foot at the head of the baggage. *Ital.*

FANNA'TIO } [*Foreſt Law*] a fawning, calving or bring-
FAONA'TIO } ing forth young, as does or hinds do.

FA'NNEL, a ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt, when he officiates.

FANTA'SIA [in *Muſ. Books*] a kind of air in which the compoſer is not tied up to ſuch ſtrict rules as in moſt other airs; but is allow'd all the freedom of fancy and invention, that can reaſonably be deſired. *Ital.*

FA'NTASM [*phantaſma*, L. φάντασμα, Gr. *fantome*, F.] a vain apparition, a ſpirit; an idle conceit, an hobgoblin, *&c.*

FANTA'STICAL } [*fantaſtique*, F. of *phantaſticus*, L.
FANTA'STICK } of Gr.] conceited, humourſome, whimſical.

FANTA'STICALNESS [*humeur fantaſque*, F. *mores phantaſtici*, L.] fantaſtical, fanciful or whimſical humour or diſpoſition.

FANTA'STICAL *Colours*. See *Emphatical colours*.

FA'NTASY [*fantaſie*, F. *phantaſia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] imagination, humour, crotchet, maggot, whim.

FA'NTOME [*fantome*, F. φάντασμα, Gr.] an hobgoblin, a ſpright, a ſpectre; alſo a chimera, an idle conceit, a vain apparition which we imagine we ſee, tho' it exiſts no where but in our diſturbed imagination.

FANTOME *Corn*, lank or light corn.

FAONA'TIO [of *fauner*, F.] the ſame as *Fannatio*.

FAPESMO' [with *Logicians*] is the fourth imperfect mood of the firſt figure of a categorical ſyllogiſm, in which the firſt propoſition is an univerſal affirmative, the ſecond an univerſal negative, and the third a particular negative.

FA'QUE

FA'QUES, certain counterfeit devoto's or hermits in the *East-Indies*, who voluntarily undergo moſt ſevere and almoſt incredible penances.

FAR [ɣeoꝛ, *Sax.*] diſtant; alſo exceeding.

A FA'RANDMAN [of ɣaꝛan, *Sax.* to travel and man] a merchant ſtranger, to whom, according to the practick of *Scotland*, juſtice ought to be done with all expedition, that his buſineſs and journey be not hinder'd.

FA'RCE, a mock-comedy or droll. *Farce* deſcends to *Grimace* and *Buffoonry* of the moſt ordinary ſort, and being wholly compoſed of ridicule and the like, never exceeds her ſtint of 3 acts; whereas comedy and tragedy contain 5. For comedy being generally expreſs'd in a common and fleeting manner, is allow'd 2500 lines, *i. e.* 500 to each act; and tragedy, becauſe of its heroicks, is allow'd 2000 lines. The difference between *Farce* and *Comedy* is, that *Farce* diſallows of all laws, or rather ſets them aſide upon occaſion, the end of it being only to pleaſe and make merry, and ſticks at nothing that may contribute thereto, however wild and extravagant; whereas *Comedy* keeps to nature and probability, and in order to that, is confined to certain laws, unities, *&c.* preſcribed by the ancient criticks.

To FARCE [*farcir*, F. *farcire*, L.] to ſtuff or cram.

FA'RCES [in *Cookery*, ſignify *force meat*, Fr.] meat, ſpice, herbs, *&c.* chopped ſmall for ſtuffing either fleſh, fowl or fiſh.

FARCIMINA'LIS *Tunica* [with *Anatomiſts*] a coat pertaining to a child in the womb, which receives the urine from the bladder; ſo named, becauſe in many beaſts it is in the ſhape of a gut-pudding; but in ſome others, as well as in men, it is round.

FA'RCY [in *Horſes*] is a diſeaſe, or a poiſon or corruption, that infects their blood, and appears in ſwellings like ſtrings along the veins in knots, and even in ulcers.

FARD, a ſort of paint uſed by women for beautifying their faces; alſo diſguiſe, pretence or diſſimulation, F.

FA'RDEL, of land, is the fourth part of a yard land.

FA'RDINGALE [*vertugado*, Span. which Dr. *Th. H.* derives from *vertu garde*, i. e. the guard of virtue; becauſe young women preſerve the reputation of their chaſtity by hiding their great bellies. The *French* call it *verdugalle*] a kind of hoop-petticoat, or whale-bone circle which ladies formerly wore upon their hips to make their petticoats ſtand out.

FA'RDING *deal* } [of ɣeoꝛꝺ and ꝺæle, *Sax.*] the 4th
FA'RUNDEL } part of an acre.

To FARE [of ɣaꝛan, *Sax.* to journey, whence ɣaꝛ a journey] money paid for paſſage in a hackney coach or by water.

FARE [of Vaeren, *Du.*] cheer, diet, victuals, *&c.*

FARE [*Pharos*, L. φάρος, Gr.] a watch-tower at ſea, as the *Fare* of *Meſſina*.

FA'RFARA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb colts-foot, *L.*

FARFA'RIA, the herb Betony, L.

FA'RFARUS } [with *Botaniſts*] the white poplar-tree;
FA'RFARUM } alſo the herb Colts-foot, L.

FARI'NA, the flower or powder of ſome grain or pulſe, ſifted from the bran. *L.*

FARINA *fœcundans* [with *Botaniſts*] a fine duſt prepared in the male-flower of plants, which being afterwards ſhed on the female, does the office of *ſperm* or *ſemen* by impregnating it, *L.*

FARINA'CEOUS [*farinaceus*, L.] made of corn or meal.

FA'RING [of ɣaꝛan, *Sax.* to travel] as way-faring, travelling.

FA'RING [of Vaeren, *Du.* to be well] living, enjoining, eating, *&c.*

FA'RINGDON *Ward* [in the city of *London*] took its name of *William Faringdon* Goldſmith, who purchaſed the aldermanry of this ward in the year 1281; it was afterwards divided into two wards in the 17th of *Richard* II, before which it had but one alderman; it is now called *Farringdon within* and *Farringdon without*.

FA'RLEU } a duty of 6 pence paid to the lord of the
FA'RLEY } manour of *Weſt-Slapton* in *Devonſhire* in the weſtern parts, *Farleu* being diſtinguiſhed as the beſt good from *heriot* the beſt beaſt.

A FARM [ɣeoꝛm food, of ɣeoꝛmian, *Sax.* to afford a livelihood] a houſe to which an eſtate in land is appertaining to be employ'd in husbandry.

To FARM [ɣeoꝛmian, *Sax.* to afford a livelihood, *prendre à ferme*, F.] to cultivate land, to hire a farm, *&c.*

FA'RMABLE, that may let out to farm.

A FA'RMER [*fermier*, F.] one who occupies and cultivates a farm.

FA'RNESS [ɣeoꝛnneɣɣe, *Sax.*] diſtance, length of way.

FA'RON, a ſort of game.

FARRA'CEOUS [*farraceus*, L.] made of wheat.

FARRA'GO, a mixture of ſeveral ſorts of grains ſown in the ſame plat of ground; or afterwards mingled together; *Bollimong*, *Meſlin*, *Meſcelin*.

FARRA'GINOUS, of or pertaining to a *farrago* or ſuch a mixture.

FA'RRIER [*ferrato*, Ital. *ferrier*, F. of *ferrum*, L. iron] one whoſe trade is to ſhoo horſes, and to cure thoſe that are diſeaſed or lame.

To FA'RROW of ɣaꝛꝛ, *Sax.* *verres*, L. a boar-pig] to bring forth pigs, apply'd to a ſow.

FA'RSANG [*paraſanga*, L.] a *Perſian* league or the ſpace of 3 miles.

To FART [prob. of ɣeꝛꝛen, *Sax.* or Verren, *Du.*] to break wind backwards.

A FART [ɣeꝛꝛ, *Sax.*] an eruption or breaking forth of the wind out of the body by the fundament.

To FA'RTHEL [of *fardeler*, F.] to furl thence.

FA'RTHELING *Lines* [in a *Ship*] are ſmall lines made faſt to all the top-ſails, top-gallant ſails, and the miſſen yard-arm.

FAR'THER [ɣuꝛ'ꝺoꝛ, *Sax.*] a greater way off, at greater diſtance.

FA'RTHEST [ɣuꝛ'ꝺeꝛꝛ, *Sax.*] moſt remote, at the greateſt diſtance.

FA'RTHING [ɣeoꝛ'ꝺling, *Sax. q. d.* a fourthling] the fourth part of a *Saxon* penny, a copper coin, the leaſt piece of *Engliſh* money.

FARTHING *of Gold* [*q.* fourthling] a coin in ancient times the fourth part of a noble, *i. e.* 20 pence.

FARTHING *of Land*, a certain conſiderable quantity of land, different from a farundel.

FASCE' [*faſcia*, L.] a feſſe, *F.*

FA'SCES, bundles of rods, *&c.* carried before the *Roman* magiſtrates. Theſe faſces were bundles of rods bound round on the helve of an hatchet, the head of the hatchet appearing at the top of them; theſe intimated that ſome offenders were to be chaſtiſed with milder puniſhments, *i. e.* with rods; and that others, when there was no remedy, were to be cut off with the hatchet. Theſe were carried before the conſuls and other ſuprene magiſtrates.

FA'SCIA, a ſwathe or ſwaddling band; alſo a ſwathe or long bandage uſed by *Surgeons*.

FA'SCIA [in *Architecture*] one of the bands that make up the architrave, being 3 in number; alſo a range of ſtones to divide the ſtories in a building, L.

FASCIA *lata* } [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle which
FASCIA'LIS *latus* } moves the leg, the ſame as *muſculus membranoſus*, L.

FA'SCIÆ [in *Aſtronomy*] certain rows of ſpots in the planet *Mars*, which appear like ſwathes or fillets round about his body.

FASCIA'LIS [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the leg, the ſame that is called *Sartorius*.

FA'SCIATED [*faſciatus*, L.] bound with ſwaddling bands.

FASCIA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a binding of ſwathes about a limb in order to its cure, L.

FASCI'CULAR [*faſcicularis*, L.] of or belonging to a bundle.

To FA'SCINATE [*faſcinatum*, L.] to bewitch.

FASCINA'TION, a bewitching, charming or inchanting; alſo witchcraft, charms or ſpells, which alter the appearance of things, and repreſent them quite different from what they are, *F.* of *L.*

FASCINE [of *faſcis*, L.] a faggot or bavin, F.

FASCINES [in *Fortification*] are branches of trees or ſmall wood, bound about at the ends and middle, which are laid together with earth in ditches to fill them up; alſo to make parapets, trenches, *&c.* alſo being firſt dipt in pitch or tar are uſed to ſet on fire and burn the enemies lodgments or other works.

FA'SHION [*faſon*, F.] mode, dreſs.

FASHION *Pieces* [with *Shipwrights*] two pieces of timber which make up the breadth of the ſtern, and are the outermoſt timbers on each ſide of it, excepting aloft where the counters are.

FA'SHIONABLE [of *faſon*, F.] according to the mode.

FA'SHIONABLENESS [of *faſon*, F.] modiſhneſs.

FA'SHIONED [*faſonné*, F.] formed, framed, figured.

FA'SHIONER } one that makes or invents new
FA'SHIONIST } modes; alſo that forms, frames
FASHION-*monger* } or gives the figure or ſhape; alſo one who affects following the faſhions.

FA-

Fa'shions [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe the ſame as farcin.

To Fast [ȝæſtan, *Sax.*] to abſtain from food.

Fast [ȝaſt of ȝaſtnian, *Sax.*] firm, ſecure; alſo ſwift.

Fast [ȝæſten, *Sax.*] a forbearance or abſtinence from food; alſo the time of it.

To Fa'sten [ȝaſtnian, *Sax.*] to make faſt.

To Fasten *upon* [probably of anfaſſen, *Teut.*] to ſeize and lay hold upon.

Fast [with *Sailors*] a rope to faſten a ſhip or boat.

Fast *country* [with *Tin miners*] a ſhelf.

Fa'sten's *Een* or *Even*, *Shrove-Tueſday*, ſo called as being the Eve of *Aſh-Wedneſday*, the firſt day of the faſt of *Lent*.

A Fa'stening [ȝeſtnung, *Sax.*] that which makes any thing faſt; alſo making a thing faſt.

Fa'stermans } men of repute and ſubſtance, or ra-
Fasting *men* } ther bonds-men, pledges, ſureties, who in the time of the *Saxons* were to anſwer for one another's peaceable behaviour.

Fa'sti, the *Roman* Calendar, in which were ſet down all days of feaſts, pleadings, games, ceremonies and other publick buſineſs throughout the year, L.

Fasti *Dies*, the days on which the lawyers might plead in, like our term-time, L.

Fastidio'se } [*faſtidioſus*, L. *faſtidieux*, F.] diſdain-
Fasti'dious } ful, proud, haughty, ſcornful.

Fasti'diousness [of *faſtidieux*, F. *faſtidioſus*, L.] diſdainfulneſs.

Fasti'dium *Cibi* [with *Phyſicians*] a loathing of meat, L.

Fasti'gia, the tops of any thing, L.

Fasti'giated [*faſtigiatus*, L.] made ſharp towards the top.

Fasti'gium, the top or height of any thing, L.

Fastigium [in *Architecture*] the ridge of a houſe, the higheſt pitch of a building; alſo a kind of ornamental member.

Fa'stness [ȝeſtneſſe of ȝaſtnian, *Sax.*] firmneſs; alſo a ſtrong hold or caſtle, fortification, entrenchment, *&c.* alſo ſwiftneſs.

Fastuo'se [*faſtueſus*, L. *faſtueux*, F.] diſdainful, proud, haughty.

Fastuo'sity } [*faſtuoſitas*, L.] diſdainfulneſs,
Fa'stuousness } pride.

Fat [ȝæt, *Sax.*] groſs, full, or abounding with fat.

Fat [*Sea* Term] broad, as they ſay *a ſhip has a fat quarter*, when the tuck of her quarter is deep.

Fat [with *Anatomiſts*] a greaſy ſubſtance which is bred of the oily part of the aliment and blood.

Fat } [ȝæt, *Sax.* bat, *Du.* of *vas*, L.] a large wooden
Vat } veſſel containing 8 buſhels; alſo a brewing veſſel.

Fat } [of *Merchandiſe*] an uncertain quantity, as of yarn,
Vat } from 210 to 211 bundles; of wire, from 20 to 25 pound weight, *&c.*

Fa'tal [*fatalis*, L.] of or pertaining to fate; unlucky, unhappy; alſo deadly.

Fata'lity [*fatalité*, F. of *fatalis*, L.] a being liable to fate, the neceſſity of an event, the cauſe of which is unknown, and which the ancients uſually attributed to deſtiny.

Fa'talness [*fatalitas*, L. *fatalité*, F.] unavoidableneſs, diſaſterouſneſs.

Fate [*fatum*, of *fando*, L. ſpeaking] it primarily implies the ſame with *effatum*, a word or decree pronounced by God, or a fix'd ſentence whereby the Deity has preſcribed the order of things, and allotted every perſon what ſhall befall him. The *Greeks* call it Εἱμαρμένη and Εἱμαρσίον, as tho' Εἱρμὸς a chain or neceſſary ſeries of things indiſſolubly linked together; and the moderns call it Providence.

Aſtrological Fate, a neceſſity of things and events ariſing from the influence and poſition of the heavenly bodies, which give laws (as they ſay) both to the elements and mix'd bodies, and to the wills of men.

Stoical Fate, is by *Cicero* defined to be an order or ſeries of cauſes, wherein cauſe being linked to cauſe, each produces other; and thus all things flow from one prime cauſe. *Chryſippus* calls it a natural, invariable ſucceſſion of all things *ab æterno*, each involving other.

Fa'ted, ordered, decreed or appointed by fate.

The Fates [*fata*, L.] the deſtinies according to the poets, the three fatal-ſiſters, *Clotho*, *Lachęſis* and *Atropos*, which ſee.

Father [ȝaðeȝ of ȝeðan, *Sax.* to feed, fader, Dan. *pater*, L. πατὴρ, Gr.] he who has begotten a child.

Adoptive Father, is one who takes the children of ſome other perſon and owns them for his own.

Natural Father, is one who has illegitimate children.

Putative Father, is he who is only the reputed or ſuppoſed father.

To Father *a thing upon a perſon*, is to impute it to him.

Father-lasher, a kind of fiſh.

Fa'therless [of ȝæðerleay, *Sax.*] the ſtate or condition of being without a father.

Fa'therliness [ȝæðerlicneſſe, *Sax.*] the diſpoſition of a father; fatherly affection.

Fa'thers [by way of *emphaſis*] the biſhops of the primitive church; alſo archbiſhops and biſhops of the preſent church; alſo perſons venerable for their age; alſo ſuperiors of convents or monaſteries.

Fa'thom } [ȝæðm, *Sax.*] a meaſure of 6 feet; the
Fa'dom } *Hebrew* fathom contained 7 feet 3 inches and a little more.

Fathom *of Wood*, the 6th part of that quantity commonly called a coal-fire.

To Fa'thom [ȝæðnian, *Sax.*] to ſound the depth of water; alſo to dive into or diſcover a perſon's deſigns.

Fati'dic [*fatidicus*, L. *fatidique*, F.] foretelling or declaring fate or deſtiny, or what has been decreed by the fates, or has been pre-ordained.

Fati'dics } [*fatidici* of *fatum dicere*, L.] deſtiny-
Fati'dicks } readers, fortune-tellers.

Fati'ferous [*fatifer*, L.] bringing on fate, bringing deſtruction.

Fa'tigable, that may be tired.

Fa'tigableness [of *fatigare*, L.] liableneſs or capableneſs of being wearied, fatigued or tired.

Fati'gue, hardſhip, toil, weariſome labour, F.

To Fati'gue [*fatigare*, L. *fatiguer*, F.] to weary, to tire, to haraſs.

Fati'loquist [*fatiloquus*, L.] a deſtiny-reader; a ſooth-ſayer.

Fa'tness [ȝatneſſe, *Sax.*] fat, a being fat; groſſneſs in body, *&c.*

Fau'cet [*fauſſet*, F.] a part of a tap to put in a cask, *&c.*

Fau'ces [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper part of the gullet.

Fau'chion [*fauchon*, F.] a ſort of ſhort, broad wooden ſword or weapon to fight with.

Faugh *Ground*, ground that has lain a year or more unploughed.

A Fault [*faute*, *faulte*, F.] a crime, an error.

To Fau'lter [probably of *faltar*, *Span.* or *falteren*, *Du.*] to ſtammer or heſitate in one's ſpeech, alſo to proceed but coolly in a deſign.

Fau'ltiness [*plein des fautes*, F.] badneſs, the being faulty or blameable.

Fau'ltless [*ſans faute*, F.] without fault; not deſerving blame.

Fau'ltlessness, a being free from faults.

Fau'lty [*plein de fautes*, F.] that is bad, or has a fault or full of faults.

Fau'na, a certain goddeſs of the *Romans*, to whom the matrons ſacrificed in the night-time and very privately; and it was not lawful for any man ſo much as to look into her temple upon pain of death, becauſe that *Fauna*, when ſhe lived, was ſo chaſte, that ſhe always kept her ſelf in her chamber, and never would look upon any man but her husband.

Fauna'lia [among the *Romans*] feaſts held in *December* in honour of *Faunus*, during which the country-people leaving work, diverted themſelves with dancing and other merriments.

Fau'nus, was the ſon of *Picus* a king of the *Latins*, whom they made the god of the fields; becauſe he was the inventor of many things neceſſary for husbandry, they accounted him the father of the other *Fauni*, and of the *ſatyrs*, who all are ſaid to have worn horns on their heads, and to have had goats-feet. This *Faunus* reigned in *Italy*, *Anno Mundi* 2691, in the laſt year of *Gideon* the judge of *Iſrael*.

Fa'vour [*favor*, L. *faveur*, F.] favourable carriage, kindneſs; a good office or turn; alſo a knot of ribbons given at a wedding.

To Fa'vour [*favere*, L. *favoriſer*, F.] to ſhew favour, to aſſiſt or countenance; alſo to be like in countenance or reſemble another perſon.

The Favour *of God's Providence* [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was repreſented by the ancients by a great ſtar in the air;

becauſe it is often clouded with adverſity, and never ſhines long upon us without interruption.

Fa'vour, is oppoſed to rigour, eſpecially in matters of juſtice.

Fa'vourable [*favorabilis*, L.] apt to favour, aſſiſt or promote, good, gracious, kind, obliging

Fa'vourableneſs [of *favorabilis*, L.] eaſineſs, moderateneſs, temperateneſs, goodneſs.

Fa'vourer [*fauteur*, F. *fautor*, L.] one who countenances or encourages, *&c.*

Fa'vourite [*un favori, une favorie*, F. *Ille* or *illa qui favetur*, L.] a darling, a minion, one who enjoys the good will or kindneſs of another

Fau'ssebray [in *Fortification*] a ſmall rampart about 3 or 4 fathom wide bordered with a parapet and banquette, the uſe of which is to defend the foſs.

Fau'stitas, the goddeſs of good luck, which was worſhipped for the encreaſe of cattle, *L.*

Fau'tor, a favourer, an abettor, *L.*

Faux burgh, the ſuburbs of a city, the buildings without the walls.

To Fawn [*faonner*, F.] to bring forth young, ſpoken of a doe or hind.

To Fawn *upon* [of ƿanƿian, *Sax.*] to coaks, flatter or ſooth up.

A Fawn [*faon*, F.] a young deer, buck or doe of the firſt year.

Faw'ning [of ƿanƿian, *Sax.*] flattering, ſoothing behaviour.

Fay, faith, as *by my fay.*

Fay'tours [*Old Stat.*] idle fellows, vagabonds.

Fay'ling *of Records* [*Law* Term] is when an action is brought againſt one who pleads any matter or record, and avers to prove it by record and fails to bring it into court, or brings ſuch an one as is no bar to the action.

Faynt *Pleader* [*Law* Term] is a falſe, covinous or colluſory manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third perſon.

Fe, as *Auto de Fé* [*i. e.* the act of faith] the trial or ſentence of the inquiſition in *Spain*, or their execution or burning of hereticks, *Span.*

F f [in *Muſick Books*] ſtands for *forte forte*, and denotes very loud.

Feabs, ſea-berries, gooſe-berries.

Fea'ged [of ſeagen, *Du.*] beaten, whipped, *&c.* whence probably comes our word *fagging.*

Feal [*i. e.* truſty] the tenants by knights ſervice uſed anciently to be *feal and leal*, *i. e.* faithful and loyal to their lord.

Fea'lty [*fidelitas*, L. *fidelité*, F.] fidelity, loyalty.

Fealty [in *Law*] an oath taken at the admitting a tenant, to be true to the lord, of whom he holds his land.

Fear [ƿeɲhƀ, *Sax.*] apprehenſion of evil, dread or fright.

To Fear [ƿeɲan, *Sax.*] to terrify or put into fear; alſo to be affrighted; alſo to be apprehenſive of, to dread.

Fea'rful [ƿeɲhƀƿul, *Sax.*] apprehenſive of evil.

A fearful *and timorous man* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the ancients by a wolf; becauſe it is reported that this beaſt will ſtartle at the leaſt thing, and altho' it does not want courage to encounter an enemy, yet it is afraid of a ſtone.

Fea'rfully [ƿeɲhƀƿullic, *Sax.*] after a terrifying manner.

Fea'rfulness [ƿeɲhƀƿulneƿƿ, *Sax.*] apprehenſive of evil.

Fea'rless [ƿeɲhƀleaƿ, *Sax.*] void of fear or apprehenſion of evil, bold daring.

Fea'rlesly ƿeɲhƀleaƿlic, *Sax.*] without fear, undauntedly, courageouſly.

Fea'rlessness [ƿeɲhƀleaƿneƿƿe, *Sax.*] unapprehenſiveneſs of danger or death.

Fea'sible [*faiſible*, F.] that may be done, eaſy to be done.

Fea'sibleness [of *faiſible*, F. and *neſs*] eaſineſs to be done or performed.

To Feast [*feſtum adornare*, L.] to make a feaſt; to eat at a feaſt or feſtival.

Fea'sting, eating or drinking at or entertaining with a feaſt.

Feat [*fait*, F. *factum*, L.] an action, a great and notable deed.

Fea'ther [ƿæƀeɲ, *Sax.*] a plume of a fowl.

Feather [with *Horſemen*] is a certain ſort of natural frizzling of the hair in horſes, which in ſome places riſes above the lying hair, and there repreſents the figure of the top of an ear of corn.

To Feather [of ƿeaƀeɲ, *Sax*] to ſcrape together, to furniſh, as to feather one's neſt.

To cut a Feather [*Sea* Term] ſaid of a ſhip when ſhe makes the water foam before her.

Feather-*edg'd* boards [in *Carpentry*] boards that are thicker on one edge than on the other.

Feather-*top graſs*, an herb.

Feather-*boiling* [with *Confectioners*] is the boiling of ſugar ſo often or ſo long, that blowing thro' the holes of the skimmer, or ſhaking a ſpatula with a back ſtroke, thick and large bubbles fly up on high, it is become *feather'd*; and when after frequent trials thoſe bubbles are perceived to be thicker and in greater quantity, ſo that they ſtick together and form as it were a flying flake, then they ſay the ſugar is *greatly feather'd.*

A Roman Feather [with *Horſemen*] a feather upon the neck of a horſe, which is a row of hair turn'd back and rais'd, which juſt by the mane forms a mark like the blade of a ſword.

Fea'therlesness [ƿeaƀeɲleaƿneƿƿ, *Sax.*] the being without feathers or unfledg'd.

Fea'tly, oddly, after an unuſual or uncouth manner.

Fea'tness, odneſs, uncouthneſs.

Fea'ture [*faiture*, F.] a lineament of the face.

Fea'zing [with *Sailors*] the ravelling out any great rope or cable at the ends.

Febricita'tion, an inclining to an ague, *L.*

Febriculo'sity [*febriculoſitas*, L.] the ſame as febricitation.

Febriculo'se [*febriculoſus*, L.] that hath or is ſubject to a high fever.

Fe'brifuge [*febrifuga*, L.] a medicine which drives away or cures a fever.

Fe'bris, a fever or ague, *L.*

Febris *Ungarica*, a peſtilential fever common in *Hungary*, call'd *Lues Pannonica.*

Fe'bruary [*Fevrier*, F. *Februarius*, L. of Φεβρυάζω, *Gr.* or *februando* or *februis*, L. the expiatory-ſacrifices, that the *Romans* uſed to offer this month for the purifying the people] anciently the 12th month of the year, but now the 2d. This month is repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by the image of a man clad in a dark sky-colour, carrying in his right hand the Aſtronomical ſign *Piſces.*

Fecia'les [among the *Romans*] certain ſtate-prieſts, who were to aſſiſt in treaties of peace. It was not lawful to conclude any buſineſs of peace or war, until they had pronounced it juſt: and when they intended to go to war with any nation, the *Pater Patratus*, who was the chief of them, was ſent to declare it; and when they concluded a peace, they carried with them ſome graſs out of *Rome*, and when they met the other parties, the *Pater Patratus* cauſed a hog to be placed at his feet, and with a great ſtone knock'd it on the head, ſwearing and wiſhing that *Jupiter* would thus puniſh him, or that people, that intended any miſchief or deceit by the treaty, or that ſhould firſt violate their oaths, and break the agreement by any publick acts of hoſtility.

Fe'cula [in *Pharmacy*] a white, mealy ſubſtance or powder, which ſubſides and gathers at the bottom of the juices or liquors of divers roots.

Fe'culence } [*faculentia*, L.] dregginеſs, or being
Fe'culency } full of dregs and lees.

Fe'culent [*faculens*, L.] full of dregs, dreggy.

Fecu'nd [*fœcundus*, L.] fruitful, pleaſant.

Fecu'ndness } [*fœcunditas*, F.] fertility, fruitful-
Fecu'ndity } neſs.

Fe'deral [of *fœdus*,, L. a covenant] of or pertaining to a covenant or agreement.

Federal *Holineſs* [with *Divines*] *i. e.* covenanted holineſs, ſuch as is attributed to young children born of Chriſtian parents and newly baptized, as being included within the covenant of grace.

Fe'deralness [of *fœderalis*, L.] the appertaining to a covenant.

To Fee [of ƿeah, *Sax.* a fief] a reward, wages, *&c.*

Fee (as *Spelman* defines it) is a right which the vaſſal has in land, or ſome immoveable things of his lord's, to uſe the ſame, and take the profits of it hereditarily, rendering to his lord ſuch feudal duties and ſervices as belong to military tenure; the meer propriety of the ſoil always remaining to the lord.

FEE *absolute* } in an estate, &c. of which a person is
FEE *simple* } possessed in those general words to us and our heirs for ever.

FEE *Conditional* } is that whereof a person is possess'd
FEE *Tail* } in these words, *to us and our heirs.*

FEE *Farm* [*Law Term*] land held of another in fee, that is, for ever to himself and his heirs, paying a certain annual rent out of it.

FEE'BLE [*foible*, F.] weak, languid.

FEE'BLENESS [*foiblesse*, F.] weakness, languidness.

To FEED [of ȝeðan, *Sax.*] to furnish or supply with food; also to eat.

FEED, pasture. *Milton.*

To FEEL [ȝelan, *Sax.*] to touch, handle, to use the sense of feeling.

To FEEL *a Horse in the Hand* [with *Horsemen*] is to observe that the will of the horse is in their hand; that he tastes the bridle, and has a good *Appui* in obeying the bit.

To FEEL *a Horse upon the Haunches* [in *Horsemanship*] is to observe that he plies or bends them, which is contrary to leaning or throwing upon the shoulders.

FEE'LINGLY [of ȝelan, *Sax.*] sensibly, after a feeling manner.

FEE'LING, or touching, is one of the external senses, whereby we get the ideas of solid, hard, soft, rough, smooth, hot, cold, wet, dry, or other tangible qualities; as also of distance itching, titillation, pain, &c.

FEET [ȝoȝaȝ, *Sax.*] parts of an animal body; also a measure, in length 12 inches.

FEET [in *Poetry*] the *French* and *Italian* poets are unacquainted with feet and quantity; and some have weakly imagined that the *English* have none; but we find by a very little alteration, that the harmony of the sweetest verse is spoil'd; and that plainly shews, that the measure of *feet* and *quantity*, being truly observ'd, makes the musick, as may be perceived in what follows,

When man on many multiply'd his kind,
When man multiply'd his kind on many.

FEGA'RY [*q. vagary* of *vagando*, L. wandering] a roving, rambling or roaming about.

To FEIGN [*fingere*, L. *feindre*, F.] to pretend, to dissemble, to make a shew of; to counterfeit; to contrive, devise or force.

FEI'GNING [*feinant*, F. *fingens*, L.] making a shew of, counterfeiting, &c.

A FEINT [*une feinte*, F.] a counterfeit offer, a shew or pretence, a false shew, a disguise.

A FEINT [*in Fencing*] a false attack, a shew of giving a stroke, or making a push in one part, with a design to bring a person to guard that part, and to leave some other part unguarded where the stroke is really intended.

A FEINT [in *Musick*] a semi-tone, the same that is call'd *Diesis.*

A FEINT [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the orator touches on something, in making a shew of passing it over in silence.

To FEIST to let a fart without a noise.

A FEIST [feist, *Teut.* ƿiƿƿ, *Sax.*] a fart without noise.

FE'ISUS [*Old Records*] a small bundle or armful.

FE'LTRING, entangling.

FEL, the gall, one of the humours of the body. *L.*

FEL *terræ* [in *Botany*] the lesser or common centaury. *L.*

FEL *vitri*, the dross or scum of melted glass, call'd Sandever. *L.*

FELAPTO'N [in *Logick*] a technical name of the second mood of the third figure of a categorical syllogism, wherein the first proposition is an universal negative, the second an universal affirmative, and the third a particular negative.

To FELI'CITATE [*felicitare*, L.] to make or render happy.

FELI'CITOUS [*felix*, L.] happy.

FELI'CITOUSNESS [*felicitas*, L.] happiness, happy circumstances.

FELI'CITY [*felicitas*, L.] happiness, blessedness.

FELICITY, *the Goddess* [in *Painting*, &c.] was represented as a lady sitting on an imperial throne, holding in one hand a *Caduceus*, and in the other a *Cornucopia*, clad in a purple vestment trimmed with silver.

A FE'LDFARE [ȝealȝop, of ȝeal a field, and ȝapan, *Sax.* to go far, prob. because of flying far before it alights] a bird.

FELL [ȝelle, *Sax.*] cruel, outrageous; also the skin of a beast.

To FELL [ȝeallan, *Sax.*] to strike or cut down.

FELL *Monger* [of ȝelle, *Sax.* a skin, and mangere, *Sax.* a monger] one who deals in skins of cattle, parts the wool from the pelts in order to be dress'd for leather or parchment.

FELL *Wort*, an herb.

FELLA'BLE, that may be felled, or fit to fell.

FELLI'FLUOUS [*fellifluus*, L.] flowing or abounding with gall.

FE'LLNESS [of ȝellnyȝe, *Sax.*] fierceness.

FE'LLOW [prob. of to *follow*] a companion, an equal.

FE'LLOWSHIP, society, company, partnership; also the place of a member of a college in the university.

FE'LLOWS [in *Fortification*] are 6 pieces of wood, each of which form an arch of a circle, and those joined all together by duledges, make an intire circle with 12 spokes, which make the wheel of a gun carriage.

Rule of FE'LLOWSHIP [with *Arithmeticians*] a rule of great use in ballancing accounts among merchants, &c. where a number of persons putting together a general stock, it is required to give every one his proportional share of the loss or gain.

FE'LO DE SE [in *Law*] one who commits felony by laying violent hands upon himself; a self-murderer, such an one is to be interr'd without Christian burial, with a stake driven thro' his corps, and to forfeit his goods.

FE'LON, a malefactor who commits felony, F.

FELO'NIOUS [*en felon*, F. of *felonia*, L.] after a felonious manner.

FELO'NIOUSNESS, felonious quality or circumstances.

FE'LONY [*felonie*, F. prob. of φόνος or φόνωμα, Gr. a capital crime] an offence that is next in degree to petty treason, and comprehends divers particulars, as murder, sodomy, rape, firing of houses wilfully, &c. the punishment of all which is death, except *Petty Larceny.*

FELT [ȝelt, *Sax.*] a sort of coarse wool, or wool and hair for making of hats.

FELTS, i. e. *felt hats* were first made in *England* by *Spaniards* and *Dutchmen* in the beginning of the reign of king *Henry* VIII.

FELU'CA, a sort of small ship, or sea-vessel.

FE'MALE [*femelle*, F. *fœmina*, L.] the she-kind of all animals, &c.

FEME *Covert* [*Fr. Law Term*] a married woman.

FE'MININE [*fœmininus*, L.] of the female kind.

FEMININE *Gender* [in *Gram.*] a term apply'd to such nouns as are declined with the feminine article *hæc.*

FEMININE *Planets* [*Astrology*] are such as surpass in passive qualities, *i. e.* moisture and dryness.

FEMO'RIUS [*Anatomy*] a muscle of the leg, call'd also *Cruræus*, L.

FE'MUR, the thigh, the part from the buttock to the knee, *L.*

FEN [ȝenne, *Sax.*] a marsh or moorish ground.

FEN *Cricket*, an insect.

FENCE [of *defendere*, of *fendere*, L.] an hedge or inclosure.

To FENCE [of *fendu*, F. of *defendere*, L.] to inclose with a fence.

To FENCE [of *defendere*, L.] to fight with swords.

FENCE *Month* [*Forest Law*] a month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the forest, because in that month the female deer fawn; it is 15 days before midsummer.

FE'NCER [of *defendere*, F.] a sword-player, &c.

Simple FE'NCING, is what is performed directly and simply on the same line.

Compound FENCING, includes all the possible arts and inventions to deceive the enemy, and cause him to leave unguarded the place that is intended to be attack'd.

To FEND [with *Sailors*] as *to fend the boat*, is to save it from being dash'd to pieces against the rocks, shore, or sides of the ship.

To FEND [*defendere*, L.] to defend or ward off.

FENDER [of *defendere*, L.] an iron to keep up cinders, ashes, &c.

FE'NDERS [with *Sailors*] pieces of old cables, ropes, or wooden billets hung over the sides of a ship, to keep other ships from rubbing against her; also the same as are used for boats.

FENDER *Bolts* [in a *Ship*] iron pins, having long and thick heads stuck into the outermost bends or wales of a ship, to save her sides from bruises or hurts.

FENDU'EN *Pal* [in *Heraldry*] signifies a cross cloven down from top to bottom, and the parts set at some distance from one another.

FENE'STRA, a window, *L.*

FENESTRA [with *Anatomiſts*] two holes in the barrel of the ear next the drum, the one called *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda*, L.

FENESTRA *Ovalis* [*Anatomy*] a hole in the barrel of the ear, where the baſis of the *ſtapes* ſtands, L.

FENESTRA *Rotunda* [*Anat.*] a hole in the barrel of the ear that leads to the cochlea, and is covered by a fine membrane incloſed in the riſt of the hole, L.

FENNEL [*fenouil*, F. *fœniculum*, L.] an herb.

FE'NNISH, FE'NNY [*fenning*, *Sax.*] full of, or abounding with fens.

FENNY *Stones*, a plant ſomewhat of the ſame quality as the plant dogs-ſtones.

FE'NNIGREEK, FE'NUGREEK [*q fœnum græcum*, L.] an herb.

FEOD, FEUD [*feoh*, *Sax.*] the ſame as fee.

FEODAL, of or pertaining to fee.

FEODA'LITAS [*Old Rec.*] fealty or homage paid by a feodal tenant to his lord.

FEO'DARY, FE'UDARY, FE'UDATORY an officer formerly belonging to the court of wards and liveries, whoſe office was to ſurvey and value the land of the ward, *&c.*

FEUDATORY, a tenant who holds his land by feodal ſervice.

FEO'DUM [*feudum*, *Goth.*] any fee, benefit or profit.

FEODUM *laicum* [*Old Rec.*] a lay-fee, or land held in fee from a lay-lord, by common ſervices, in oppoſition to the eccleſiaſtical holding in *frank-almoine*, L.

FEODUM *militis* [*Old Rec.*] or

FEODUM *militare*, knight's fee, which by the uſual computation is 480 acres; 24 acres making a *virgate*, 4 *virgates* a hide, and 5 hides a knight's fee, L.

FEOFFEE [*Law* Term] he that is inſeoffed, or to whom a feoffment is made.

To FEOFF [*fieffer*, F.] to enſeoff.

FEO'FFMENT [*common Law*] the gift or grant of honours, caſtles, manours, meſſuages, lands or other corporeal or immoveable things of the like nature to another in fee-ſimple; *i. e.* to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin, and the poſſeſſion of the thing given, whether the gift be made by deed or writing.

FEO'FFMENT *in Truſt* [*common Law*] is the deviſing or making over lands, *&c.* by will to truſtees for the payment of debts, legacies, *&c.*

FEOFFE'R, he who makes a feoffment to another.

FEORM [*feorme* of *feormian*, *Sax.*] a certain portion of victuals and other neceſſaries, which the tenants of out lands anciently gave to the Thane or Lord; hence comes our name of *Farm* and *Farmer*.



FER *de Fourchette* [in *Heraldry*] or *Croix a fer de Fourchette*, i. e. a croſs with forked irons at each end, repreſenting a ſort of iron firmer uſed by muſketeers, to reſt their muſkets on; and in this it differs from the croſs *Fourchée*, that the ends of that turn forked, but this has that ſort of fork fixed upon the ſquare end. *See* the figure.



FER *de Mouline* [in *Heraldry*] is the ſame as the *Croſs Milrine*, or *Ink Milrine*, and is as much as to ſay, the iron of a mill, *i. e.* the piece of iron that upholds the mill, as in the figure annexed.

FERA'CITY [*feracitas*, L.] fertility, fruitfulneſs.

FE'RAL [*feralis*, L.] mortal, deadly, diſmal.

FERAL *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] are *Leo*, and the laſt part of *Sagittarius*, which are ſo called, not only on account of their repreſenting wild beaſts in figure, but becauſe they imagine them to have ſome kind of ſavage influence, and give fierce and cruel diſpoſitions to thoſe that are born under them.

FERDELLA *Terræ* [*Old Rec.*] a fardel, 10 acres of land.

FERA'LIA [of *ferendis epulis*, L. *i. e.* of carrying victuals] feſtivals held in *February*, and dedicated to the *Manes*, in which they carried victuals to the urns and ſepulchers of their deceaſed relations.

FERD-FARE [*ferd-faran*, *Sax.*] an immunity from going to the wars.

FERD-WIT [*ferd-pite*, *Sax.* of *ferd* an army, and *pite* a compoſition] a formulary in ancient times, by which the king pardoned man-ſlaughter committed in the army.

FERE' [in *Botanick Writings*] almoſt, commonly, *L.*

FERIA [in *Old Rec.*] a fair.

FE'RIÆ, holy-days, or days on which the ancient *Romans* abſtained from work.

FE'RITY [*feritas*, L. *ferocité*, Fr.] fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs, brutality.

FERI'NE [*ferinus*, L.] of or like wild beaſts.

FERI'O [with *Logicians*] a mood, when the firſt propoſition of a categorical ſyllogiſm is an univerſal negative, the ſecond a particular negative.

FERISO'N [with *Logicians*] a term when the propoſitions are anſwerable to *ferio*, as *no ſeverity is pleaſant, ſome ſeverity is neceſſary, therefore ſomething that is neceſſary is not pleaſant.*

FE'RLING [*Old Rec.*] the fourth part of a penny; alſo the quarter of a ward in a borough.

FERLINGA'TA, FERLI'NGUS [*Old Rec.*] the fourth part of a yard land.

FERM [*feorm*, *Sax.*] a houſe, or land, or both, taken by indenture of leaſe, or leaſe parole.

FERME *a ferme* [in *Riding Academies*] a term uſed to ſignify in the ſame place, without ſtirring or parting.

FERMENT [in *Phyſicks*] any kind of body, which being applied to another, produces a fermentation therein, as the acid in leaven, *&c.* See *Fermentation*.

To FERMENT [*fermentare*, L.] to riſe or puff up as leaven or yeaſt does; to work as beer and other liquors do, ſo as to clear it ſelf from dregs and impurities.

FERMENTA'TION, an inteſtine motion or commotion of the ſmall inſenſible particles of a mixt body, ariſing without any apparent mechanical cauſe, as when leaven or yeaſt ferments.

FERMENTA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] any gentle motion of the parts of the blood or juice in the body occaſioned by ſomething that helps to clarify, exalt and render them more ſubtil; ſo as to reduce them to a healthful and natural ſtate.

FERMENTATION [with *Chymiſts*] a kind of ebullition or bubbling up, raiſed by the ſpirits that endeavour to get out of a mixt body; ſo that meeting with groſs earthy parts, which oppoſe their paſſage, they ſwell and render the liquor thin, till they find their way.

FERMISO'NA [*ancients Deeds*] the winter ſeaſon of deer.

FERN [*fearn*, *Sax.*] a plant growing on heaths, *&c.*

FERNI'GO [*Old Rec.*] a heath or waſte place, where fern grows.

FERO'CITY [*ferocitas*, L. *ferocité*, F.] fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs.

FERO'NIA [among the *Romans*] a goddeſs of the woods, of whom it is fabled, that when her grove, upon the mountain *Soracte*, was burnt down, the people carried thither her picture, and the wood preſently ſprang up again afreſh.

A FE'RRET [*ferret*, *Du. furetta*, Ital. *furet*, Fr.] a ſmall creature like a weeſel, uſed in catching of rabbits; alſo a ſort of ordinary ſilk ribband.

FE'RRIAGE [of *ferje*, *Sax.*] the hire of a ferry-boat; money paid for paſſage over a river.

FERRUGI'NEUS *a, um* [in *Botanick Writers*] of the colour of ruſty iron.

FERRU'GINOSE, FERRU'GINOUS [*ferrugineſus*, L.] like ruſty iron.

FERRU'GINOUSNESS [of *ferrugineus*, L.] being like, or of the nature of ruſty iron.

FERRU'GO, the ruſt of iron, or a kind of calx found on the ſurface of it, L.

FERRUM, the metal called iron, L.

FE'RRUMEN, ſteel or iron hardened; alſo ſolder, L.

FERUMINA'TION, a ſoldering, a faſtening together, properly in iron; in *Chymiſtry*, a ſoldering together of metals.

FERRURE, a ſhooing of horſes, *F.*

To FE'RRY [probably of *ferjan*, *Sax.* to paſs over, or of *ferri*, L. to be carried] a place in a river where perſons, horſes, coaches, *&c.* are carried over.

FE'RRYCHET [*ferje-ceot*, *Sax.*] the ferriage or cuſtomary payment for ferrying over, and croſſing a river.

FE'RTILE [*fertilis*, L.] fruitful, plentiful.

FERTI'LITY, FE'RTILNESS [*fertilitas*, L.] fruitfulneſs, plentifulneſs.

To FE'RTILIZE [*fertiliſer*, F.] to make fertile, fruitful or plentiful.

FE'RVENCY, FE'RVOUR [*fervor*, L.] earneſtneſs, heat or great zeal.

FE'RVENT [*fervens*, L.] hot, vehement, eager, zealous.

FE'RVID [*fervidus*, L.] hot, full of heat or fervour, vehement, eager.

FERVI'DITY, FE'RVIDNESS [*ferviditas*, L.] fervency.

Fe'svour [*fervor*, L. *fervour*, Fr.] great warmth, heat, vehemence, great zeal.

Fe'rula [with *Botaniſts*] the herb fennel-giant, *L.*

Ferula'ceous *Plants*, plants which grow like the herb fennel-giant.

Fe'rulæ [with *Surgeons*] ſplents or light chips made of fir, paper glued together, or leather, *&c.* for binding up looſened or disjointed bones, after they have been ſet again, L.

Fervor *of the Matrix*, a diſeaſe when the intire ſubſtance of the womb is extream hot; attended with a pain and heavineſs of the loins, a loathing, ſuppreſſion of urine and the like; at the ſame time the patient being very deſirous of copulation, though by reaſon of pain at the ſame time ſhe fears it.

Fesce'nnine *Verſes* [by ſome derived of *faſcinum*, L. a charm, they taking ſuch ſongs to be proper to drive away witches, or prevent their inchantments] a ſort of ſatyrical verſes full of open, wanton and obſcene expreſſions, ſung or rehears'd by the company at marriages.

Fe'scue [*feſtuca*, L.] a ſmall thing to point to letters in reading.



A Fe'sse [in *Heraldry*] is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, and conſiſts of lines drawn directly croſs the eſcutcheon, from ſide to ſide, and takes up the third part of it between the honour point and the nombril. It repreſents a waiſt belt, or girdle of honour. *See* the Figure.

Party per Fe'sse, ſignifies parted acroſs the middle of the ſhield from ſide to ſide, through the feſs-point.

Fess-*Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the exact centre of the eſcutcheon, and is ſo called becauſe the point through which the feſs-line is drawn from the two ſides, and accordingly divides it into two equal parts, when the eſcutcheon is parted *per* feſs, as is repreſented by letter *E*, in the eſcutcheon. *See* Eſcutcheon.

Fesse-*Ways* [with *Heralds*] or in feſſe, ſignifies thoſe things that are borne after the manner of a feſſe, that is, in a rank a-croſs the middle of the ſhield.

To Fe'ster [*feſtrir*, F.] to putrify or wrankle as a ſore ſometimes does.

Festina'tion, a haſtening or making ſpeed, *L.*

Festing-*Men* [of ꝼæſtnian, *Sax.* to faſten] with the *ancient Saxons*, ſuch as were pledges for others, and bound for their forth-coming, who ſhould tranſgreſs the laws.

Fe'sting-*Penny*, earneſt given to ſervants when hired.

Fe'stinance [*feſtinantia*, L.] a haſtening.

Festi'no [with *Logicians*] a technical word, us'd when the firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm is an univerſal negative, the ſecond a particular negative, and the third a particular affirmative, as *no vice is excuſable*; *ſome errors are not vices*; *therefore ſome errors are excuſable.*

Fe'stival [*feſtivus*, L.] merry, jocund, pleaſant, diverting; alſo pertaining to an holy day or feſtival.

A Festival [*dies feſtus* or *feſtivus*, L.] a ſolemnity or day of rejoicing.

Festi'vity [*feſtivitas*, L.] mirth, rejoicing, pleaſantneſs; alſo a feſtival time.

Festi'vous [*feſtivus*, L.] jocund, jovial, merry.

Festuca'go [in *Botany*] wild oats, L.

Fe'stivousness [of *feſtivus* L.] pleaſantneſs, wittineſs, jocularneſs.



Festoons [in *Architecture*] the *French* call them *Feſtoons*, prob. of *Feſtus*, L. merry, jovial, being uſually applied on feſtival occaſions, an ornament of carved work in manner of wreaths or garlands hanging down of flowers or leaves twiſted together, thickeſt at the middle, and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendiculated as in the figure.

Festu'cous [of *feſtuca*, L.] of or pertaining to a ſhoot or ſtalk of a tree or herb; alſo having a tender branch or ſprig.

To Fetch [ꝼeccean, *Sax.*] to go to bring a thing.

A Fetch, a ſubtilty; a ſly pretence to deceive a perſon.

Fetch *him up* [*Sea Phraſe*] ſignifies give chaſe, or purſue a ſhip.

Fe'tidness [of *fœtidus*, L.] ſtinkingneſs, ill ſavour.

Fe'tid [*fœtidus*, L.] ſtinking or ſmelling ill.

Feti'ferous [of *fœtifer*, L.] bringing forth fruit or young.

Fe'tlock [*q. d.* feetlock] of a horſe, is a tuft of hair, as large as the hair of the main, that grows behind the paſtern joint of many horſes.

Fetlock *Joint*, the joint at a horſe's fetlock, his ankle-joint.

To Fe'tter [ꝺeꝼeteꝛian, *Sax.*] to put chains or fetters on the feet.

Fe'tters [ꝼeꝺꝺeꝛ, *Sax.*] irons to be put upon the legs either of malefactors or cattle; *figuratively* bondage.

Feud [ꝼeuꝺ, *Teut.* ꝼæhꝺ, *Sax.*] an inveterate or old grudge, enmity, deadly hatred, malice.

Feuds [with *Civilians*] a volume of the civil law, ſo called, becauſe it contains the cuſtoms and ſervices which a vaſſal does to his ſoveraign prince or lord, for the lands or fees that he holds of him.

Feud [in the *North* of *England*] a combination of kindred to revenge the death of any of their blood upon the killer, and all his race.

Feud bote [ꝼæhꝺ-boꝺe, *Sax.*] a recompence for engaging in ſuch a feud or faction, and the damages that happen thereupon.

Feude [of ꝼeoh, *Sax.* a reward, and ꝺoꝺ, *Sax.* a condition] with *Civilians*, a grant of lands, honours or fees made to a man upon condition, that he and his heirs do acknowledge the *donor* and his heirs to be their lord and ſoveraign, and ſhall do ſuch ſervice for the ſaid tenure, to him and his, as is covenanted between them, or is proper to the nature of the feud.

Fever [*febris*, L. *fievre*, F. ꝼeꝺeꝛ, *Dan.*] a diſorder very differently defined by phyſicians; as a ſtrenuous endeavour or effort of nature to throw off ſome morbifick matter that incommodes the body, *Sydenham*; alſo a velocity of the blood; a fermentation or great motion of it, with heat and thirſt. *Quinſey.*

Continual Fever, is one whoſe fit continues for many days, having its times of abatement or more fierceneſs though it never intermits or leaves off.

Intermitting Fever, has certain times of intermiſſion or ceaſing; begins for the moſt part with cold and ſhivering, ends in heat, and returns exactly at the ſame periods.

An Eſſential Fever, is one, the primary cauſe of which is in the blood it ſelf, and does not ariſe as an effect or ſymptom from any other diſeaſe in the ſolids or other parts.

A Symptomatical Fever, is one which ariſes as an accident or ſymptom of ſome diſorder that is antecedent to it.

A Diary Fever, is that which ordinarily, does not laſt longer than 24 hours.

A Hectick Fever [of Ἕκτικος of Ἕξις, *Gr.* habitude] is one that is ſlow and durable, extenuating and emaciating the body by inſenſible degrees.

Putrid Fever, one ariſing from the diſcharge of putrid purulent matter from ſome morbid part, as an ulcer in the lungs.

Burning / *Ardent* Fever } a very acute fever, attended with a vehement heat, intolerable thirſt, a dry cough, a delirium and other violent ſymptoms.

A Colliquative Fever, one wherein the whole body is conſumed and emaciated in a ſhort time, the ſolid parts and the fat, *&c.* are melted down, and carried off by a *Diarrhœa*, *Sweat*, *Urine*, &c.

A Quotidian Fever, is one where the paroxiſm returns every day.

A double Quotidian Fever, is one the paroxiſm of which comes twice in 24 hours.

Tertian Fever, one which returns every other day, and is of 2 kinds, *legitimate* and *ſpurious.*

A legitimate Tertian Fever, is one that laſts only twelve hours, and is followed by an abſolute intermiſſion.

A ſpurious Tertian Fever, holds longer than 12 hours and ſometimes 18 or 20 hours.

A double Tertian Fever, is one that returns twice every other day.

A Quartan Fever, is one which returns only every 4th day.

A double Quartan Fever, is one which has 2 paroxiſms every 4th day.

A Triple Quartan Fever, is one that has 3 paroxiſms every 4th day.

Eruptive Fevers, are ſuch as beſides the ſymptoms common to other fevers, have their criſis attended with cutaneous eruptions.

Peſtilential Fevers, are ſuch as are acute, contagious and mortal.

Petechial FEVERS, is a malignant kind of fevers, wherein beſides the other fevers on the 4th day, or ofmer on the 7th day, there appear Petechiæ or red ſpots like flea-bites on the breaſt, ſhoulders and abdomen.

FE'VERISH, having the ſymptoms of a fever; or inclinable to a fever.

FE'VERISHNESS, feveriſh ſymptoms; or inclinableneſs to a fever.

FE'VILLANTINES [in *Cookery*] ſmall tarts filled with ſweet-meats, *F.*

FE'UILLE *Mort* [*q. d. dead Leaf*] the colour called fillemot.

FE'UTERER ? a dog-keeper, he who lets them looſe
FEW'TERER § in a chace.

A FEW [ꝼæw, *C. Br.* ꝼeaꝺe, *Sax.*] a ſmall number.

FE'WNESS [ꝼeapne∫, *Sax.*] ſmallneſs of number.

FEWEL ? [*of feu*, Fr. fire, and *alere*, L. to feed or
FUEL § nouriſh] coals, wood, turf or any thing to be burned.

FEW [in *Scotland*] a tenure, called alſo *feus-ferm*, by which lands are held, paying a kind of duty called *feuda firma*.

FE'WMETS ? [of *fimaiſon*, *O. Fr.* of *fimus*, L.
FEW'MISHING § dung] the dung of a deer.

FE'AUT [in the ſcale of *Muſick*] the ſeventh or laſt note of the 3 ſeptenaries of the *Gamut*.

FI'ANTS ? [*fients*, Fr.] the dung of a fox, bad-
FU'ANTS § ger, *&c.*

FIAU'TO, a flute, *L.*

FIAUTO *traverſo*, a german flute, *Ital.*

To FIB [prob. of *fable*, *q. d.* to tell a fable or romantick ſtory] to ſay falſe, to lie.

A FIB, a ſofter expreſſion for a lie.

FI'BRA, a fiber a ſimilar part of the animal body called alſo a filament.

FI'BRES ? [in *Anatomy*] are long ſlender threads,
FI'BRES § which being variouſly interwoven or wound up, form the various ſolid parts of an animal body, or they are round oblong veſſels in an animal, by which the ſpirits are conveyed to all parts of the body, ſo that the fibres are the ſtamen or matter of an animal.

FIBRES [in *Botany*] threads or hair like ſtrings in plants, roots, *&c.*

The FIBRES are by *Anatomiſts* diſtinguiſhed into 4 kinds, as *carnous* or *fleſhy*, *nervous*; *tendinous*, and *oſſeous* or *bony*; which again are divided, according as they are ſituated, into

Direct longitudinal FIBRES, thoſe are ſuch as proceed in right-lines.

Tranſverſe FIBRES, are ſuch as go a-croſs the longitudinal ones.

Oblique FIBRES, are ſuch as croſs or interſect them at unequal angles.

Muſcular FIBRES, are ſuch whereof the muſcles or fleſhy parts of the body are compoſed, theſe are called motive fibres.

Nervous FIBRES, are thoſe minute threads whereof the nerves are compoſed, theſe are alſo called *ſenſitive fibres*.

FIBRI'LLÆ [in *Anatomy*] the *fibrils* or ſmalleſt threads of which the fibers conſiſt.

FIBROUS [*fibroſus*, L.] conſiſting of or full of fibres.

FI'BULA, a button, *L.*

FIBULÆ'US [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the leg called *Peroneus primus*, L.

FIBULA [with *ancient Surgeons*] a ſort of material or bandage for the cloſing up wounds, concerning which authors differ. *Guido* ſays, that theſe *fibula's* were made of iron circles, as it were ſemicircles crooked backwards on both ſides, the hooks whereof being faſtened on both ſides to the gaping wound, anſwered exactly one another. *Celſus* ſays, that *fibula's* were made of a needle full of ſoft untwiſted ſilk or thread, wherewith they ſewed the lips of the gaping wound together.

FIBULA [with *Anatomiſts*] the leſſer and outer bone of the leg, the *ſocile minus*.

FICA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb fig-wort, *L.*

FI'CKLE [ꝼicol, *Sax.* of *facilis*, L. as though eaſily perſuaded to change his mind, others fetch it from ποικίλος, *Gr.* various] inconſtant, variable, light.

FI'CKLENESS, inconſtancy, variableneſs, wavering in mind, changeable humour.

FI'CTILE [*fictilis*, L.] earthen or made of earth.

FI'CTILENESS [of *fictilis*, L.] earthineſs, or the being made of earth, as earthen veſſels, of the quality of earthen.

FI'CTION, an invention or device; a lie or feign'd ſtory.

FICTI'TIOUS [*fictitius*, L.] diſſembled, feigned, fabulous, counterfeit.

FICTI'TIOUSNESS [of *fictitius*, L.] feignedneſs, counterfeitneſs, fabulouſneſs.

FI'CUS [in *Surgery*] are the external protuberances of the *Anus*, commonly called the piles.

FIDD [with *Mariners*] an iron or wooden pin, made tapering and ſharp at the end, to open the ſtrands of ropes when they are to be ſpliced or faſtened together; alſo the heel of the top-maſt that bears in upon the cheſs-trees.

FIDD *Hammer*, a mariner's hammer, being a fid at one end, having a head and claw, to drive in, or draw out a nail.

FIDD [with *Gunners*] or fuſe, a little *Oakam* ſhaped like a nail, to put into the touch-hole of a gun, which being covered with a plate of lead, keeps the powder dry in the gun.

FI'DDLE [*fidicula*, L. ꝼiꝺel, *Teut.* ꝼiꝺele, *Sax.*] a muſical inſtrument well known.

To FIDDLE, to play upon the fiddle.

FI'DDLER [of ꝼiꝺele, *Sax.*] one who plays upon a fiddle.

FI'DDLING [of ꝼiꝺlen, *Teut.*] playing upon a fiddle; alſo doing or acting trifflingly.

FIDEJU'SSOR [in *Civil Law*] a ſurety, one who is a pledge and ſurety for another, eſpecially in a pecuniary affair.

FIDE'LITY [*fidelitas*, L. *fidelité*, F.] faithfulneſs, integrity, honeſty.

FIDE'LITY [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by an elephant.

To FIDGE [*q. d.* fudge of *fugere*, L.] to move up and down from place to place.

FIDICINA'LES [with *Anatomiſts*] the muſcles of the fingers call'd *Lumbricales* from the uſe they are put to by *Muſicians* in playing upon ſome inſtruments.

FIDU'CIAL [*fiduciales*, L.] truſty, ſure.

FIDUCIA'LITY [*fiducialitas*, L.] truſtineſs.

FIDU'CIARY [*fiduciarius*, L.] a truſtee, one who is entruſted by another.

FIDUCIARY [*fiduciarius*, L.] truſty, ſure; alſo taken upon truſt, ſo as to be reſtored again.

FIE [*fi* ! F. *vah* ! L.] an interjection denoting diſapprobation on account of abſurdity, obſcenity, *&c.*

FIEF [*fief*, F. a fee or feodal tenure or lands held by fealty] lands or tenements which a vaſſal holds of his lord by fealty and homage, and for which he owes ſervice or pays rent; alſo a manour or noble inheritance.

FIELD [ꝼelꝺ, *Sax.*] either paſture or arable land.

FIELD [with *Heralds*] in an eſcutcheon ſignifies the whole ſurface of the ſhield, and takes its name probably of thoſe atchievements which were acquired in the field.

FIELD *Officers* [in an *Army*] are ſuch as have the powers and command over a whole regiment, viz. *Colonel*, *Lieutenant Colonel* and *Major*; but thoſe whoſe commands reach no further than a troop, are not field officers.

FIELD *Colours*, ſmall flags about a foot and a half ſquare carried along with the quarter-maſter-general in marking out the ground for the ſquadrons and battalions of an army.

FIELD *Pieces* [in the *Art of War*] ſmall cannon carried along with an army in the field, as 3 *pounders*, *minions*, *ſakers*, 6 *pounders*, &c.

FIELD *Staff* [in *Gunnery*] a ſtaff carried by the gunners with lighted match ſkrew'd into it.

FIELD *of a Painting*, the ground of it.

FIELD *Works* [in *Fortif.*] are works thrown up by an army in the beſieging of a fortreſs; or by the beſieged in defence of the place.

FIEND [ꝼienꝺe, *Sax.*] an evil ſpirit, a devil.

FIERA'BRAS [*i. e.* fierce at arms] an hector or bully, *F.*

FIERCE [*ferox*, L. *fier*, F.] curſt, cruel, ſtern.

FIE'RCENESS [*ferocitas*, L. *ferocité*, F.] curſtneſs, ſternneſs, beſtial fury.

FI'ERINESS [ꝼyꝛiȝneſſ, *Sax.*] fiery or furious nature or quality.

FIERI *facias*, a writ which lies for him who has recovered in an action of debt or damages againſt whom the recovery was had, *L.* commanding the ſheriff to levy the debt or damages of his goods.

FI'ERY [ꝼyꝛiȝ, *Sax.*] hot, furious, haſty, *&c.*

FIERY *Triplicity* [in *Aſtrology*] are thoſe ſigns of the zodiack which ſurpaſs the reſt in fiery qualities, viz. heat and dryneſs, as *Leo*, *Aries* and *Sagittarius*.

FIFE [*fifre*, F.] a ſort of wind-muſick, a ſmall pipe.

FIFE-*rails* [in a *Ship*] are ſuch as are placed on the baniſters, on each ſide the top of the poop, *&c.*

FIFFA'RO, a ſmall pipe, flute or flageolet, uſed by *Germans* together with a drum in the army, *Ital.*

FIFTE'EN [fiftyn, *Sax.*] XV, 15.

FIFTEENTH, an ancient tribute or impoſition of money, laid upon any city, town, *&c.* through the realm, ſuch a ſum upon the whole town.

FIFTH [fiftu, *Sax.*] Vth, 5th.

FIFTH [in *Muſ.*] the ſame as *diapente.*

FIFTHLY [fiftlic, *Sax.*] Vthly, 5thly.

FI'FTIETH [of fiftig, *Sax.*] Lth, 50th.

FI'FTY [fiftig, *Sax.*] L, 50.

FIG [in a *Horſe*] is a kind of wart on the frush, and ſometimes all over his body; it makes an evacuation of ſtinking naſty humours that are hard to cure.

FIGA'RY [*q. d.* vagary, of *vagare* to rove and ramble up and down] a roving or roaming about; alſo a caprice or whimſey.

FIG-*pecker*, a bird that feeds on figs.

FIG-*wort*, an herb.

FIGE'NTIA [with *Chymiſts*] things which ſerve to fix volatile ſubſtances, L.

A FIGHT [fyht, *Sax.*] a combat, duel, engagement.

To FIGHT [feohtan, *Sax.*] to combat, to oppoſe with or without weapons

FIGHTS [in a *Ship*] waſte cloaths which hang round a ſhip in a fight, to prevent the men from being ſeen by the enemy.

Cloſe FIGHTS [in a *Ship*] bulk-heads, ſet up for men to ſtand ſecure behind a ſhip, and thence to fire on the enemy in caſe of boarding.

FI'GHTER [of fyhtan, *Sax.*] one who fights.

Running FIGHTS [at *Sea*] are where the enemies ſhip does not ſtand the battle, but is continually chas'd.

FIGHT-WITE [fyhtpite, *Sax.*] a fine impoſed upon a man for cauſing a quarrel.

FI'GMENT [*figmentum*, L.] a fiction, a ſtory, a lye.

FI'GULATE [*figulatus*, L.] made of earth or potters clay.

FI'GURAL *Numbers* } are ſuch numbers as do or-
FI'GURATIVE *Numbers* } dinarily repreſent ſome geometrical figure, and are always conſidered in relation thereto, being either *lineary*, *ſuperficial* or *ſolid.*

FI'GURANCE [*figurantia*, L.] an expreſſing, figuring, or drawing forms or ſhapes, *&c.*

FI'GURATE *Deſcant* [with *Muſ.*] is that wherein ſome diſcords are intermix'd with the concords, call'd alſo *florid Deſcant*, and may aptly be termed the rhetorical part of muſick, inaſmuch as here are brought in all the variety of points, ſyncope's, figures, and whatever elſe is capable of affording an ornament to the compoſition.

FIGURATE *Counterpoint* [in *Muſ.*] that wherein there is a mixture of diſcords along with the concords.

FI'GURATED [*figuratus*, L.] formed.

FIGURA'TION, a faſhioning, a reſemblance, a ſhape; alſo a chimerical viſion, *I.*

FIGURATION [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure in which there is a repreſentation of the manners and paſſions of men, either to their praiſe or reproach.

FI'GURATIVE [*figuratious*, L.] of or pertaining to, or ſpoken by way of figure, or that teaches under ſome obſcure reſemblance.

FIGURATIVE *Speeches*, are ways of expreſſing our ſelves whereby we make uſe of an improper word, which cuſtom has applied to another ſubject.

FIGURATIVE *Stile*, is one which abounds in figures.

FI'GURATIVELY [*figurement*, F. *figuratè*, L.] after a figurative manner, or ſpoken by way of figure.

FI'GURE [*figura*, L.] faſhion, form, ſhape, repreſentation.

FIGURE [in *Arithmet.*] is one of the 9 digits or numerical characters, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

FIGURE [in *Theology*] the myſteries repreſented or delivered obſcurely to us under certain types in the *Old Teſtament.*

FIGURE [with *Grammar.*] an expreſſion which deviates from the common and natural rules of grammar; either for the ſake of elegancy or brevity, as when any word is left to be ſupplied by the reader, *&c.*

FIGURE [in *Geom.*] is a ſpace terminated on all parts by lines either ſtreight or crooked.

Rectilinear FIGURE, is one all whoſe extremities are right lines.

Regular FIGURE, is one which is equilateral and equiangular.

Irregular FIGURE, is that which is not both.

FIGURE [in *Conicks*] is the rectangle made under the *latus rectum* and *tranſverſum* in the *Hyperbola.*

FIGURE [of the *Diameter*] the rectangle under any diameter and its proper perimeter, in the *Ellipſis* and *Hyperbola.*

FIGURE [in *Architecture*] ſculpture, repreſentation of things made on ſolid matter.

FIGURE [in *Painting*, *Drawing*, &c.] the lines and colours which form the repreſentation of a man or any thing elſe.

FIGURE [in *Heraldry*] a bearing in a ſhield repreſenting or reſembling an human face, as the ſun, an angel.

FIGURE [in *Aſtrology*] a deſcription or draught of the ſtate and diſpoſition of the heavens, at a certain hour containing the places of the planets and ſtars, mark'd down in a figure of 12 triangles.

FIGURE [in *Geomancy*] is applied to the extremes of points, lines or numbers thrown or caſt at random; on the combinations or variations whereof the pretenders to this art found their divinations.

FIGURE [in *Dancing*] the ſeveral ſteps which the dancers make in order and cadence, which mark divers figures on the floor.

FIGURE [in *Logick*] is the due diſpoſing of the middle term in a ſyllogiſm with the two extremes.

FI'GURE [in *Rhetorick*] is when a word is uſed to ſignify a thing, which is not proper to it, and which uſe has apply'd to ſomething elſe; then that manner of expreſſion is figurative; or figures are manners of expreſſion diſtinct from thoſe that are natural and common.

FI'GURES [in *Rhetorick*] are not to be looked upon only as certain terms invented by *Rhetoricians* for the ornament of their diſcourſe. God has not denied to the ſoul, what he has granted to the body; as the body knows how to repel injuries, ſo the ſoul can defend itſelf as well, and it is not by nature immovevable, when it is attack'd; all the figures which the ſoul makes uſe of in diſcourſe, when it is moved, have the ſame effect as the poſtures of the body. Figures in diſcourſe are as proper to defend the mind, as poſtures are to defend the body in corporeal attacks.

Theatrical FIGURES [among *Rhetoricians*] are ſuch as bad orators affect when they meaſure their words, and give them a cadence to tickle their ears; tho' they figure their diſcourſes, yet it is with ſuch figures, which being compared to thoſe that are ſtrong and perſuaſive, are like the poſtures in a dance to thoſe in a battle. The art and affectation that appears in a painted diſcourſe, ſays a certain author, are not the character of a ſoul truly touch'd with the things it ſpeaks of, but under no concern at all.

FIGURES *of Diſcourſe*, are extraordinary ways of ſpeaking very different from the common and natural.

FIGURES *of Words* [among *Rhetoricians*] are quite different from figures of diſcourſe; for figures of diſcourſe are produced chiefly by the agitations of the ſoul; figures of words are the effect of the calmneſs and ſtudy of the mind. A figure of words conſiſts ſometimes in the repetition of the ſame word, the ſame letter, and the ſame ſound, which tho' it is often diſagreeable, yet never ſhocks when the repetition is made with art. This repetition is made ſometimes in the beginning of ſentences, ſometimes in the middle, and ſometimes in the end of ſentences.

FIGURED [*figuré*, F. *figuratus*, L.] repreſented having figures or forms drawn upon us.

To FI'GURE [*figurare*, L.] to repreſent or draw figures upon.

FIGURE'TTO [ſo called from the figures or flowers of it] a ſort of flower'd ſtuff.

FILA'CEOUS [of *filum*, L. a thread, *&c.*] full of filaments, *i. e.* of ſmall threads or ſtrings about the roots of plants.

FI'LACER [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer, who files thoſe writs on which he makes proceſs.

FILA'CIUM, a file, a thread or wire on which writs and other deeds are filed up in courts.

FILA'GO [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of Cud-wort or Cottonsweed.

FI'LAMENTS [*filamenta*, L.] threads, fibres, *&c.*

FILAMENTS [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe ſmall threads which compoſe the beards of roots.

FILAMENTS [with *Phyſicians*] little ſlender rays, like threads, that appear in urine.

FILAMENTS [with *Anatomiſts*] are the ſmall fibres or threads which compoſe the texture of the muſcles.

FILA'NDERS [*filandres*, F.] a kind of worms, ſmall as threads, which lie in the reins of a hawk.

FI'LBERDS [probably *q. Fallbeards*] a ſort of large nuts.

To FILCH [prob. of *filouter*, F.] to ſteal privately or ſlily.

FI'LCHER [*un filon*, F.] a private thief.

FI'LCHING [of *filouterie*, F.] ſtealing ſlily.

A FILE [ȝeol, *Sax.*] a tool of ſteel to work or poliſh iron or other metal with.

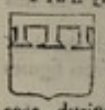
A FILE [of *filum*, L. a thread] a wire or thread on which looſe papers are filed up together.

A FILE [in *Military Diſcipline*] is the ſtrait line or row made by ſoldiers ſtanding one behind or below another; which is the depth of the battalion or ſquadron.

A FILE [in *Fencing*] a ſword without edges with a button at the point.

To FILE *off* [*Milit.* Term] to fall off from marching in a large front, and to march in length by files.

FILE [in *Heraldry*] is repreſented in the form annexed,



tho' ſometimes of more, and ſometimes of fewer points. It is ſometimes borne as a charge in coat armour; but it is uſually the mark or diſtinction which the elder brother bears in his coat, during his father's life.

FILE-*Leaders*, the firſt men of every file which compoſe the front of a battalion.

Double the FILES [*Milit.* Phraſe] is to put two files into one.

FILET [*Anatomy*] See *Filet*.

FI'LET } [*Architecture*] a little ſquare member or or-
FI'LLET } nament, uſed in divers places, and upon divers occaſions, but generally as a ſort of *Corona* over a large moulding.

FILET [with *Botaniſts*] is uſed to ſignify thoſe threads that are uſually found in the middle of flowers, as the Lily, Tulip, &c.

FILETS *Mignons* [in *Cookery*] large ſlices of beef, veal, &c. ſpread over with a rich farce, rolled up and covered with bards or thin ſlices of bacon, then dreſs'd in a ſtew-pan between two fires, and ſerv'd up with a cullis or ragoo, F.

FI'LIAL [*filialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a ſon.

FI'LIALNESS [of *filiatio*, L.] ſonſhip.

FILIA'TION, ſonſhip or deſcent from father to ſon.

FI'LIUS *ante patrem* [with *Botaniſts*] *i. e.* the ſon before the father, a term appply'd to plants, whoſe flowers come out before their leaves.

FILIO'LUS, a little ſon, *L.* In our writers it is ſometimes uſed for a grandſon, and ſometimes for a nephew.

FILIPE'NDULA [with *Botaniſts*] Dropwort, *L.*

FI'LIX [with *Botaniſts*] fern, L.

FI'LCALE } [prob. *q. Field Ale*] a cuſtom of drinking
FI'CTALE } in the fields by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants.

To FILL [ȝyllan, *Sax.*] to make full, to ſatiate, to ſaturate.

FILLEMO'T [*Feuille mort*, F. *i.e.* dead leaf] a colour like that of a faded leaf.

FI'LLET [*filum*, L. *fillet*, F] an hair-lace or ribbon to tye up womens hair; alſo the fleſhy part of the leg of a calf-ſheep, &c. adjoining to the loin.

FILLET [in *Heraldry*] a kind of orle or bordure, containing only a third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure.

FILLET [in *Anat.*] the extremity of the membranous ligament under the tongue, more commonly called the *Frænum* or bridle.

FILLETS [of a *Horſe*] are the fore-parts of the ſhoulder next the breaſt.

FI'LLETS [with *Painters*] a little rule or riglet of leaf-gold drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edge of frames, pannels, &c.

FI'LLETED [of *filet*, F. of *filum*, L. a thread] having a fillet or fillets.

FI'LLIGRANE } [of *filum* and *granum*, L.] a kind of
FILLIGRAM } inrichment on gold and ſilver, de-
FILLEGREAN } licately wrought in manner of little threads or grains, or both intermix'd.

To FI'LLIP [probably *q. fly up*] to throw up a piece of money with one's finger and nail; alſo to hit with the ſame method.

FILLY *Foal* [of *fille*, F. *filia*, L. a daughter, and *Foal*] a young mare.

FILM [ȝilm, *Sax. velamen*, L.] a skin or pellicle, dividing ſeveral parts of the fleſh; alſo a fine skin inwrapping the brain; alſo a thin skin or ſcum upon mineral waters.

FILM [with *Botaniſts*] that thin, woody skin, that ſeparates the ſeed in the pods.

FI'LMINESS [of ȝilm, *Sax.*] filmy quality, or abounding with films or thin skins.

FI'LMY [ȝilmic, *Sax.* probably of *velamen*, L.] having or being full of films.

A FI'LTER [of *filtrum*, L.] a charm, an allurement, a love-potion; alſo a ſtrainer, *F.*

FI'LTERED } [*filtre*, F. of *filtrum*, a ſtrainer, *L.*]
FI'LTRATED } ſtrained through a paper, cloth, &c.

FILTH [ȝil̃ð, *Sax.*] dirt, ſoil, &c.

FI'LTHILY [of ȝil̃ðilic, *Sax.*] after a filthy manner.

FI'LTHINESS [ȝil̃ðineſſe, *Sax.*] diſtinets, impurity, obſceneneſs, naſtineſs, &c.

FI'LTHY [ȝil̃ðic, *Sax.*] dirty, baſe, impure, naſty, obſcene.

FILTRA'TION [in *Chymical* Writers] is expreſſed by this character.

FILTRA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] a ſtraining of liquor thro' paper, which by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of the pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the reſt behind.

FI'LTRUM } a ſtrainer, thro' which liquors are paſſed
FE'LTRUM } to clarify them, *L.*

FILTRUM } [in *Old Records*] a covering for the head,
FELTRUM } made of coarſe wool cottoned together; a felt hat.

FI'LUM *Aquæ* [*Ancient Deeds*] a ſtream or courſe of water, L.

FI'MASHING [with *Hunters*] the dunging of any ſort of wild beaſts.

FI'MBRIA, a skirt or edge of any thing, L.

FI'MBRIATED [*fimbriatus*, L.] bordered, edged round, laced, fringed on the edges.

FI'MBRIATED [with *Botaniſts*] the leaves of plants are ſaid to be ſo, when they are jagged, and have a kind of a fringe about them.

FI'MBRIATED [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies that an ordinary is edged round with another of a different colour, as thus; He beareth Or, a Croſs Patee-Gules, fimbriated Sable.



FIMBRIA'TUS, *a, um* [in *Botanick* Writers] fringed, whoſe edges are ſet with ſmall threads, as the flowers of *Menianthus*, *Marſh-treſoil*, *Buck-beans*.

FI'MBRIÆ [with *Anatomiſts*] the extremities or borders of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*, formerly ſo termed, becauſe they reſemble a fringe or border.

A FIN [ȝin, or ȝinna, *Sax. pinna*, L.] a fin of a fiſh; alſo a quill or wing.

To FIN *a Chevin* [in *Carving*] is to carve or cut up a chub-fiſh or chevin.

FIN } [in *Muſick Books*] the end or laſt note of a
FINA'LE } piece of muſick.

FI'NABLE, liable to be fined.

FI'NABLENESS [of *finis*, L. an end] liableneſs to be fined, or to pay a fine or amercement.

FI'NAL [*finalis*, L.] laſt, that concludes or makes an end.

FINAL *Cauſe*, is the end for which any thing is done; or that cauſe for which a thing is what it is.

FINAL *Cauſes* [in *Theology*] are thoſe great, wiſe, and good ends, which Almighty God, the author of nature, had in creating and proportioning, in fitting and diſpoſing in continuing and preſerving all the ſeveral parts of the univerſe.

FINAL *Letters* [in the *Hebrew* tongue] ך ם ן ף ץ, *Caph*, *Mem*, *Nun*, *Ph*, *Tzade*, which every where but at the ends of words, are written כ מ נ פ צ.

FI'NALLY [*finalement*, F. *finaliter*, L.] in the laſt place, in the end.

FI'NANCES, a fine, a certain ſum of money paid to the *French* king for the enjoyment of ſome privilege or other, *F.*

FINANCES [in *France*] the treaſures or revenues of the king.

FINANCI'ER, an officer belonging to the finances.

FI'NARY } [in the *Iron Works*] the ſecond forge at the
FI'NERY } iron mill.

A FINCH [ȝinc, *Sax.*] a bird of ſeveral ſorts, as *Bullfinch*, *Chaffinch*, *Goldfinch*.

To FIND [ȝinban, *Sax.*] to recover a thing loſt; to diſcover ſomething which before lay hid; to know experimentally.

To FIND *the Ship's Trim* [*Sea* Phraſe] is to find out how ſhe will ſail beſt.

FI'NDERS [*Old Statutes*] the ſame officers as thoſe now called Searchers, employed about diſcovering uncuſtomed or prohibited goods.

FI'NDIBLE [*findibilis*, L.] that may be cleft.

FI'NDIBLENESS [of *findibilis*, L.] capableneſs of being cleft.

FINE [*fin*, F. *fein*, *Teut.*] ſpruce, neat, gay, handſome; alſo ſlender, pure, without mixture, dregs, *&c.*

FI'NENESS [*fineſſe*, L.] ſpruceneſs, gayneſs in cloaths; alſo thinneſs and ſmallneſs of threads in cloth, *&c.*

FI'NERY [of *fineſſe*, F.] gaiety in attire, *&c.*

A FINE [prob. of *finis*, L. an end, *q. a final concluſion*] a penalty or amends made in money for an offence againſt the king and his laws, or againſt a lord of a manour.

A FINE [in *Law*] is alſo a covenant made before juſtices, and enter'd of record, for conveyance of lands, tenements, or any thing inheritable; being in *Eſſe tempore Finis*, to cut off all controverſies, to cut off entails, *&c.* alſo a ſum of money paid for entrance upon lands or tenements let by leaſe.

FINES *for Alienation* [*Law* Term] were certain fines paid to the king by his tenants in chief, for licence to alien or make over their lands to others.

FINE *Force* [in *Law*] ſignifies an abſolute, unavoidable neceſſity or conſtraint; as when a man is forced to do what he can no way avoid, he is ſaid to do it, *de fine force*, i. e. upon pure force.

FINE *adnullands*, *&c.* a writ to the juſtice, for the diſannulling or making void a fine levied on lands holden in ancient demeſn, to the prejudice of the lord, *L.*

FINE *levando*, *&c.* a writ directed to the juſtices of the common pleas, and impowering them to admit of a fine for ſale of lands holden *in capite*, L.

FINE *non capiendo pro terris*, *&c.* a writ which lies for one, who upon conviction by a jury, having his lands and goods ſeized for the king's uſe, and his body impriſoned, obtains favour for a ſum of money, *&c.* to be ſet at liberty, and recover his eſtate, *L.*

FINE *pro diſſeiſina*, *&c.* a writ lying for the releaſe of one laid in priſon, for a rediſſeiſin, upon a reaſonable fine, *L.*

FINE *non capiendo pro pulchre*, *&c.* a writ forbidding officers of court to take fines for fair pleading, *L.*

A FINE *Executed* [in *Law*] is ſuch, which of its own force gives a preſent poſſeſſion (at leaſt in *Law*) to a *Cognizee*, ſo that he needs no writ of *habere facias ſeiſinam*, for execution of the ſame but may enter.

A FINE *Executory* [in *Law*] is ſuch as of its own force does not execute the poſſeſſion in the Cognizee.

A Single FINE [in *Law*] one by which nothing is granted or rendered back again by the cognizees to the cognizors or any of them.

A Double FINE, contains a grant and render back either of ſome rent, common, or other thing out of the land, *&c.* to all or ſome of the cognizors for ſome eſtate, limiting thereby remainders to ſtrangers, not named in the writ of covenant.

FINE *Drawing*, a rentering, a fine and imperceptible ſewing up the parts of a cloth, *&c.* torn or rent in the dreſſing, wearing, *&c.*

FI'NERY, fine attire; alſo gallantry.

FINE'SSE, *Fineneſs*, that peculiar delicacy perceived in works of the mind; alſo the niceſt, moſt ſecret or ſublime parts of any art or ſcience, *F.*

FINE'W, *mouldineſs* or hoarineſs, dirtineſs or naſtineſs.

FI'NGER [ꝼingep, *Sax.* **finger**, *Dan.*] a part of the hand.

To FINE [*finire*, L. to finiſh] to ſet a fine upon; alſo to pay a fine; alſo to purge and clear from dregs.

To FI'NGER [of ꝼengan, *Sax.*] to handle, to take hold of with the fingers.

FINGER-*Fern*, a plant.

FINGER'S *Breadth*, a meaſure of two barley-corns in length, or four laid ſide to ſide.

FI'NICAL, ſpruce, neat; alſo affected, conceited.

FI'NICALNESS [prob. of *fin* or *fineſſe*, F.] affectedneſs in dreſs.

FINI'RE [*Old Records*] to fine, or to pay a fine upon compoſition.

FI'NIS [in *Muſick Books*] the ſame as *Fin* or *Finale*.

FINIS, an end or concluſion, *L.*

FINIS *cujus gratia* [with *Logicians*] is what we pretend to do or obtain. Thus health is the end of phyſick, becauſe it pretends to procure it, L.

FI'NIS *Cui* [with *Logicians*] is the perſon for whom work is done; ſo is man of phyſick, becauſe it is deſigned to cure him, *&c.*

To FI'NISH [*finire*, L.] to end, to conclude or make an end of.

FI'NISHER [*celui*, F. *qui finit*, *finitor*, L.] one who finiſhes, ends, or makes compleat.

FI'NISHING [with *Architects*] is frequently applied to a *Crowning*, *crotet*, &c. raiſed over a piece of building to terminate, compleat or finiſh it.

FI'NITE [*finitus*, L.] is that which has terms or bounds to its eſſence, ſomething bounded or limited in oppoſition to *Infinite*; having fixed and determinate bounds ſet to its power, extent and duration.

FINI'TENESS [of *finitus*, L.] boundedneſs, determineteneſs.

FINITEUR [in *Italian Riding Academies*] a term uſed importing the end of a career or courſe.

FI'NITIVE [*finitivus*, L.] defining.

FINI'TOR, the ſame as Horizon, L.

FI'NOURS } of metal, ſuch as purify gold, ſilver, *&c.*
FI'NERS }

FIR [ꝼir, *Dan.* ꝼuꝑh-ꝼuꝑu, *Sax.*] the firwood or tree. See *Firr*.

FIRDEFA'RE [ꝼiꝼꝺ-ꝼaꝛe, *Sax.*] a going into the army, or taking arms.

FI'RDWRITH [ꝼiꝼꝺ-ꝼꝛiꝺ, *Sax.*] men worthy to bear arms.

FIRE [ꝼÿꝛe, *Sax.* πῦρ, Gr.]

FIRE [with *Naturaliſts*] is by ſome defined to be a company of particles of the third element, moved with the moſt rapid motion imaginable; or a lucid and fluid body, conſiſting of earthy particles, moſt ſwiftly moved by the matter of the firſt element, upon which they ſwim, as it were.

Fire is not only propagated ſeveral ways, where there is none. 1. By collecting the ſun's rays in a convex-glaſs, which will ſet fire to that point, on which the rays fall, provided it be a combuſtible matter, *i. e.* ſuch as will burn. 2. By ſtriking flints one againſt the other or againſt ſteel. 3 By rubbing wood or iron or any other ſolid body a great while together and very hard, at laſt it will take fire; alſo by winding cords about a ſtick and ſwiftly twitching them, this way and that way, will ſet them on fire. Some hard canes ſtruck with a tobacco-pipe, will force out fire.

As to the effects of fire, they are various as the matter that feeds it. If fire be ſet to wood or looſer materials, they begin to flame; but to excite a flame, both the fire and combuſtible matter muſt have the advantage of a reaſonable free air, or elſe the fire is choaked and goes out. And tho' a place is not wholly without air, yet if that air have no communication with the open air, ſo as to go backward and forward thro' ſome paſſage, the materials ſet on fire will go out; whereas fire in an open place will continue to burn till all the fewel is ſpent. A lighted candle quickly goes out in a glaſs ſo well ſtopt that no air can come into it

FIRE *of London*, a dreadful conflagration in the year 1666, which began the ſecond of *September*, in *Puddinglane*, and in three days ſpace conſumed 78 pariſh-churches, 5 chapels, and beſides halls and the *Exchange*, 13200 houſes; the whole loſs valued at 9900000 pounds ſterling.

FIRE, as *to give the Fire to a Horſe*, is to apply the firing-iron red hot to ſome preternatural ſwelling, in order to diſcuſs it.

FIRE [in *Coat Armour*] may ſignify perſons, who being ambitious of honour, have performed brave actions with an ardent courage, and their thoughts aſpiring as the fire continually aſcend upwards: tho' there are but few coats in *England* that bear fire; yet there are many in *France* and *Germany* that do.

FIRE *Ships*, are ſhips charged with artificial fire-works, who having the wind of an enemy's ſhip, grapple her and ſet her on fire.

FIRE-POTS [with *Engineers*] are ſmall earthen pots, into which is put a granade filled with powder, and covered with a piece of parchment and 2 matches laid a croſs lighted, which is to be thrown by a handle of match, to burn what they deſign to ſet fire to.

To FIRE [of ꝼÿꝛe or ꝼÿꝛan, *Sax.*] to ſet on fire, to diſcharge fire arms, alſo to grow hot and fiery.

A Running FIRE [in *Military Art*] a term uſed when ſoldiers, being drawn up for that purpoſe, fire one after another, ſo that it run the whole length of the line or round a town, tower, *&c.*

FIRE-BARE } of ȳȳre beapan, *Sax.*] a ſort of bea-
FIRE BOOT } con to be ſet on the higheſt hill in every hundred, throughout the kingdom of *England*.

FIRE-BOOT } [ȳȳre-bote, *Sax.*] fuel for neceſſary oc-
FIRE-BOTE } caſions; an allowance of wood to maintain competent firing for the uſe of the tenant, and which he may take out of the lands granted to him.

Circulatory FIRE } [with *Chymiſts*] a furnace, the
Reverberatory FIRE } heat of which goes not out by a direct funnel; but is returned upon the veſſel or matter to be managed by it.

Elementary FIRE } is ſuch as it exiſts in it ſelf, and
Pure FIRE } which we properly call fire, of it ſelf it is imperceptible, and only diſcovers it ſelf by certain effects which it produces in bodies.

Common FIRE } is that which exiſts in ignited bodies,
Culinary FIRE } or excited by the former in combuſtible matter.

Potential FIRE, is that contained in cauſtick medicines.

FIRE [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this character △.

FIRE CROSS, two fire-brands faſtened croſs-ways on the top of a ſpear, anciently uſed as a ſignal in *Scotland*, to give notice of a ſudden invaſion.

FIRE-DRAKE [in *Meteorology*] a fiery meteor, ſometimes flying in the night, bearing ſome reſemblance to a dragon; alſo a kind of artificial fire-work.

FIRE-*Shovel* [ȳȳr-ſcoȝl, *Sax.*] an utenſil well known.

FIRE-*Workers*, labourers or under-officers to the fire-maſter.

Wheel FIRE [with *Chymiſts*] one that is lighted all round a crucible or other veſſel to heat it all alike.

Olympick FIRE, is that of the ſun, collected in the *focus* of a burning mirrour.

Actual FIRE [with *Surgeons*] is a hot iron.

FIRE *Maſter* [in our *Train of Artillery*] an officer who gives directions, and the proportions of the ingredients for all the compoſitions of fire-works.

FIRE *Stone*, a ſtone uſed about chimneys or fire-hearths which receives, retains, and alſo emits heat.

FIRE-*Eater*, a ſort of charlatan, or one who pretends to eat fire before ſpectators at ſhews.

FIRE-*Works*, are preparations made of gun-powder, ſulphur and other inflammable ingredients on occaſion of publick rejoicings, *&c.*

Wild-FIRE, a ſort of artificial or factitious fire, which will burn even under water; and alſo with greater violence than out of it.

Walking FIRE, a *Jack in a Lanthorn*, or *Will in a Wiſp*.

St. *Anthony's* FIRE, a certain diſeaſe.

Degrees of FIRE [with *Chymiſts*] are 5, the *firſt degree* is equal to the natural heat of the human body, or rather that of a hen hatching her eggs.

The *ſecond Degree*, is ſuch as gives a perſon pain, but does not deſtroy or conſume the parts, as that of a ſcorching ſun.

The *third Degree*, is that of boiling water which ſeparates and deſtroys the parts of bodies.

The *fourth Degree*, is that which melts metals and deſtroys every thing elſe.

The *fifth Degree*, is that whereby gold is made to emit fumes and evaporate.

To FIRK [prob. of *ferire*, L. to ſtrike] to beat or whip.

FI'RKIN [q. d. *fourth kin* of ȝeoȝeþ, *Sax. four* and *kin*, a dimin.] the fourth part of a barrel or 9 gallons.

FIRKIN-*Man*, one who buys ſmall beer of the brewer, and ſells it again to his cuſtomers.

FIRM [*firmus*, L.] faſt, hard, ſolid; alſo conſtant, fixed, ſteady.

FIRMA [in the *Practick* of *Scotland*] a duty which the tenant pays to his landlord.

FI'RMA [in *Doom's-day book*] a tribute anciently paid towards the entertainment of the king of *England* for one night.

FI'RMAMENT [*firmamentum*, L.] the 8th heaven or ſphere, being that wherein the fixed ſtars are ſuppoſed to be placed.

FI'RMAN [in *India*, or the *Mogul's* country] a paſſport or permit granted to foreign veſſels to trade within their juriſdiction.

FI'RMARY, a farmer's right to the lands, tenements, let to him, *ad firmam*, *Law* Term.

FIRMA'TION, a ſtrengthening, *L.*

FIRMARA'TIO [*Old Records*] farming or holding to farm.

FI'RMED } [with *Falconers*] well fledg'd; a hawk
FULL FIRMED } is ſaid to be ſo, when all the feathers of his wings are intire.

FIRME [*Old Rec.*] a farm or land and tenements, hired at a certain rate.

FIRMNESS [*firmitas*, L. *fermeté*, Fr.] ſteddineſs, conſtancy, reſolution, hardneſs, ſolidity.

FI'RMNESS [in a *Philoſophical Senſe*] according to Mr. *Boyle*, conſiſts, in that the particles which compoſe ſuch bodies as are commonly called *firm* or *ſolid*, are pretty groſs, and are either ſo much at reſt, or ſo entangled one with another, that there is a mutual coheſion or ſticking together of their parts, ſo that they cannot flow from, ſlide over, or ſpread themſelves every way from one another, as the parts of fluid bodies can, or it is defin'd to be a conſiſtence or that ſtate of a body, wherein its ſenſible parts are ſo united together, that a motion of one part induces a motion of the reſt.

FIRR [ȳȳr-pudu, *Sax.*] a fir-tree or wood, deal.

FIRST [ȳȳrſt, *Sax.*] prime, chief, original.

FI'RSTLING [ȳȳrſtling, *Sax.*] the firſt brought forth young of ſheep, *&c.*

FIRST *Fruits*, the profits of ſpiritual livings for one year, which in old time were given to the *Pope* throughout *Chriſtendom*, but here in *England*, tranſlated to the king, by Stat. 26 of *Hen.* VIII.

FIRTH [of ȳȳhtu, *Sax.* i. e. terrour or aſtoniſhment, *Somner*] a bug-bear or frightful apparition.

FISH [*Teut.* piſc, *Sax.* fiſh, *Teut.*] water-animals.

To FISH [ȳiſcian, *Sax.* fiſker, *Dan.*] to catch fiſh.

FISH [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancient *Egyptians* painted to repreſent any thing that was abominable to the gods; becauſe their prieſts never uſed them in their ſacrifices.

FISCAL [of *fiſcus*, L.] relating to the pecuniary intereſts of the king, the publick treaſure or revenue of the *Exchequer* of a prince or ſtate.

To FISH *the Maſt* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to ſtrengthen it againſt ſtreſs of weather.

FISH [with *Mariners*] any timber made faſt to the maſts or yards to ſtrengthen them, when there is danger of their breaking.

FI'SHES [*emblematically*] repreſent ſilence, becauſe they having no tongues can't form any voice; and thence proceeds the old proverb, *as mute as a fiſh*. They are alſo an emblem of watchfulneſs; becauſe they either ſleep not at all, or but very little.

FI'SHES [in *Blazonry*] according to their different poſtures are to be expreſs'd as follows: all fiſhes that are borne in an eſcutcheon-traverſe, in blazoning muſt be termed *Naiant*, i. e. ſwimming, becauſe that is their poſture when they ſwim.

Fiſhes that are repreſented directly upright in an eſcutcheon, muſt be blazoned *Hauriant*, i. e. drawing or ſucking; becauſe they frequently put their heads above water to take in the air.

Fiſhes that are borne feeding, are in blazonry to be termed *devouring*; becauſe they ſwallow all whole without chewing.

Green FISH, is what has been lately ſalted and ſtill remains moiſt.

Red FISH, is ſome freſh fiſh broiled on a gridiron, then fry'd in oil, and afterwards barrelled up in ſome proper liquor.

FI'SHERY [of ȳiſcian, *Sax.* to catch fiſh] the trade or employment of fiſhing.

Oviparous FISHES, ſuch as produce their kind by eggs or ſpawn.

Viviparous FISHES, ſuch as produce their kind alive.

Fluviatile FISHES, river fiſh.

Cetaceous FISHES, thoſe of the whale-kind.

Cartilaginous FISHES, ſuch as have many cartilages or griſtles, as thornbacks, *&c.*

Spinous FISHES, ſuch as have prickles, as thornbacks, *&c.*

FI'SSILE [*fiſſilis*, L.] that may be cleft.

FISSI'LITY } [of *fiſſilis*, L.] aptneſs to be cleav-
FI'SSILENESS } ed.

FI'SKING, running about here and there, flirting from place to place.

FI'SSURE [*fiſſura*, L.] a cleft or opening.

FI'SSURES [with *Surgeons*] the breaking of a bone, which happen length-ways.

FISSURES [with *Naturaliſts*] are certain interruptions, ſerving to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral *Strata* or layers, of which the body of the earth is compoſed.

Perpen-

Perpendicular FISSURES, ſuch interruptions as are interſected or cut through again by others.

FIST [ꝼyſt, *Sax.*] the hand clinched.

FISTULA, a pipe, a muſical inſtrument; alſo a conveyance for water, *&c.* *L.*

FISTULA [with *Surgeons*] a narrow callous ulcer, hard to cure.

FI'STULA *lacrymalis* [with *Surgeons*] is when the *Punctum lacrymale* or hole in the bone of the noſe, is grown hard and callous, by means of which there is a continual deſluction of tears.

FI'STULA *Pulmonis*, the wind-pipe, *L.*

FISTULA *ſacra*, that part of the back-bone which is perforated, *L.*

FISTULA *urinaria*, the urinary paſſage of the *Penis*, L.

FI'STULAR, FI'STULARY, FI'STULOUS } [*fiſtularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a fiſtula.

FISTULAR *Flowers* [*Botany*] ſuch as are compounded of many long hollow ſmall flowers like pipes, all divided into many jags at the end.

FI'STULATED [*fiſtulatus*, L.] having a fiſtula.

FISTULO'SUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botanick* Writers] having long and hollow pipes like the leaf of an onion, *L.*

FI'STY *Oppi*, blows with the fiſt.

FIT [ꝼyt, *Sax.*] apt, meet.

A FIT [q. d. *a Fight*] it being a conflict between nature and the diſeaſe.

To FIT [be ꝼyttan, *Sax.*] to agree with, be ſizeable to, to beſeem.

A FITCH, a pulſe, a vetch.

FITCH, FITCHOW [prob. of fitſe, *Du. fiſſan*, Fr.] a polecat, or ſtrong-ſcented ferret.



FITCHE'E [in *Heraldry*] a croſs-fitchee ſignifies a croſs that ends in a ſharp point, fit to be fixed in the ground, and is ſuppoſed to have taken its uſe from the chriſtians in ancient times carrying croſſes with them, which they fixed in the ground whenever they ſettled any where. *See* the figure.

FI'THWITE [of ꝼyhꝺ and pite, *Sax.*] a fine impos'd upon one for fighting and breaking the peace.

FI'TTERS [prob. of *fetta*, Ital. or of *fendre*, F.] ſmall pieces of a thing.

FITS *of eaſy Reflection of the Rays of Light* [in *Opticks*] the diſpoſition of the rays to be reflected at any time, Sir *Iſaac Newton.*

FITS *of eaſy Tranſmiſſion* [in *Opticks*] the diſpoſition of the rays of right to be tranſmitted, Sir *Iſaac Newton.*

FITZ [*fils*, F. a ſon] a word commonly added to ſirnames of perſons deſcended of the *Norman* race, as *Fitzroy*, *Fitz Williams.*

FIVE [ꝼyf, *Sax.*] V, or 5.

FIVE, the number or figure 5 is call'd Hermaphrodite, becauſe it is compoſed of 2 the female and 3 the male; it is alſo called the firſt of all numbers. It is alſo call'd a circular number, becauſe the circle turns to the point from whence it begins; for 5 multiplied by it ſelf, ends always in 5, as 5 times 5 makes 25, and that again by 5 makes 125, *&c.*

FIVE-FOLD [ꝼyf-fealꝺ, *Sax.*] five times as much.

FIVE-FOOT, a ſort of ſea-inſect, call'd alſo a ſtar-fiſh.

To FIX [*fixum*, ſup. of *figere*, L. *fixer*, F.] to faſten; to ſet, to appoint.



To FIX, in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſſed by the character annexed.

FI'XA [with *Chymiſts*] ſuch things as cannot be exalted or raiſed up by fire.

FIXA'TION, a fixing, L.

FIXA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] a making any volatile ſubſtances capable to endure the fire and not to fly away either by repeated diſtillations or ſublimations, or by adding ſomething to it of a fixing quality.

FI'XED [*fixus*, L. *fixé*, F.] faſtened, ſettled; ſet, appointed.

FIXED *Line of Defence* [in *Fortif.*] a line that is drawn along the face of a baſtion, and ends in the courtin.

FIXED *Nitre* [with *Clym.*] is ſalt-petre mixed in a crucible, and then made to flame by throwing in burning coals, and afterwards cooled, powdered, and diſſolved in water, and then evaporated into a fine white ſalt.

FIXED *Signs* [with *Aſtrol.*] are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio* and *Aquarius*; ſo called becauſe the ſun paſſes them reſpectively in the middle of each quarter, when that particular ſeaſon is more fixed and ſettled, than under the ſign that begins or ends it.

FIXED *Stars* [*Aſtron.*] the ſtars of the ſeveral conſtellations, ſuch as conſtantly retain the ſame poſition and diſtance with reſpect to each other, by which they are contradiſtinguiſhed from erratick or wandering ſtars, which are continually ſhifting their ſituation and diſtance.

FI'XEDNESS *to a Thing*, cloſe application, attachment, *&c.*

FI'XEDNESS [with *Chym.*] a quality oppoſite to volatility.

FIXT *Bodies* [in the *general*] are ſuch as neither fire nor any corroſive has ſuch effect on as to reduce or reſolve them into their component elements, *i. e.* abſolutely to deſtroy them.

FIXT *Bodies* [with *Chymiſts*] ſuch as bear the violence of the fire without evaporating.

FI'XITY, FI'XTNESS } a quality oppoſite to volatility; alſo that enables it to endure the fire and other violent agents.

FI'ZGIG, a kind of dart or inſtrument with which they ſtrike fiſh while they ſwim.

To FI'ZZLE [*veſſer*, Fr.] to break wind backwards without noiſe.

FI'ZZLING [*veſſes*, F.] a breaking wind backwards without noiſe.

FLA'BBINESS [probably of *labilis*, L. wet things being commonly ſo] limberneſs, ſoftneſs and moiſtneſs; oppoſite to ſtiffneſs.

FLABELLA'TION, a fanning or airing.

FLA'BILE [*flabilis*, L.] eaſily blown.

FLACCE'SCENCY [of *flacceſcere*, L.] limberneſs, flagging quality.

FLA'CCID [*flaccidus*, L.] drooping, flagging, withering.

FLACCI'DITY, FLA'CCIDNESS } [of *flaccidus*, L. *flaſque*, F.] flagginеſs, limberneſs; weakneſs, aptneſs to hang down.

FLACCI'DITY [in *Phyſick*] a diſorder of the fibres or ſolid parts of the body, oppoſite to rigidity or ſtiffneſs.

To FLAG [probably of *flaccere*, L. or **flaggeren**, *Du.*] to hang down, to wither, to languiſh, to grow weak or feeble.

A FLAG [probably of ꝼleoȝan, *Sax.* or **vlaght**, *Du.*] a banner; alſo a ſort of river-graſs or reed.

FLAG *Ship*, a ſhip commanded by one of the general officers who has a right to carry a flag.

FLAG *Royal* [of *England*] or ſtandard royal ought to be yellow (viz. *or*) as ſome ſay; or, as others, *argent* or white. It is charged with a quartered eſcutcheon of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*. This is never carried but by the ſoveraign prince himſelf, his high admiral or commiſſion.

Another FLAG *Royal* [of *England*] is quarterly, the firſt and fourth quarter counter-quartered. In which the firſt and fourth *azure*, 3 *flower de luces or*. The royal arms of *France*, quartered with the imperial enſigns of *England*, which are in the ſecond and third *gules*, 8 *lions paſſant*, *gardant in Pale*; or in the ſecond place within a *double Treſſure Counter Flower de Luce Or*, *a Lion rampant Gules*, for the royal arms of *Scotland*. In the ſecond place, *Azure* an *Iriſh* Harp *Or*, ſtringed *Argent* for the royal enſigns of *Ireland*.

But ſometimes there is an alteration, as in ſetting the *Engliſh* arms before the *French* and the like.

Union FLAG [of *England*] is *Gules* charged with theſe words.

FOR THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND FOR THE LIBERTY OF ENGLAND.

FLAG [of the admiral of *England*] is red, charged with an anchor *Argent*, ſet in *Pale*, entangled in, and wound about with a cable of the ſame.

Jack FLAG [of *England*] is blue, charged with a ſaltire *Argent*, and a croſs *Gules*, bordered *Argent*.

FLAG [of an *Engliſh Merchantſhip*] is red, with a *Franc*-quarter *Argent*, charged with a croſs *Gules*.

FLAGS, are the colours that the admirals of a fleet carry on their tops, and are marks of diſtinction, both of officers and nations. The admiral in chief carries the flag on his main-top, the vice admiral on the fore-top, and the rear-admiral on the miſen-top, when they are to hold a council of war at ſea; if it be to be held on board the admiral, the flag hangs in the *main ſhrowds*; if on board the *vice-admiral*, in the *fore ſhrowds*; and if on board the *rear-admiral*, in the *miſen-ſhrowds*.

To lower a FLAG, *To ſtrike a* FLAG } is to take it in or pull it down upon the cap. And this is a reſpect due from all ſhips or fleets, that are inferior, either in reſpect of right of ſoveraignty, place, *&c.* and ſignifies an acknowledgment and ſubmiſſion, when they happen to meet with

any

any that are juſtly their ſuperiors; it is alſo a ſignal of yielding.

And in the caſe of ſoveraignty in the narrow ſeas of *Britain*, it has been long claim'd and made good by our kings, that if any ſhip of any nation, meeting with an admiral of *England*, ſhall not acknowledge his ſoveraignty, by this ſignal of taking in her flags, ſhe may and is to be treated as an enemy.

To heave out a FLAG, is to put it abroad.

FLAG *Officers*, are thoſe who command the ſeveral ſquadrons of a fleet, as admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals.

FLAG *Worm*, an inſect, ſo called becauſe it is found and bred in flaggy ponds or ſedgy places, hanging to the fibres or ſmall ſtrings, that grow to the roots of the flags, and are uſually found in a yellow or reddiſh huſk or caſe.

FLAG-*ſtaves* [in a *Ship*] the ſtaves which are ſet upon the head of the top-gallant maſt, and ſerve to ſet, *i. e.* to ſhew abroad the flag.

FLAGS [with *Falconers*] the feathers in the wings of an hawk, next to the principal ones.

FLA'GELET [*flageolet*, F.] a muſical pipe.

FLAGE'LLANTS [*flagellantes*, L.] a ſect of hereticks who chaſtized and diſciplined themſelves with whips in publick.

FLA'GELLATED [*flagellatus*, L.] ſcourged, whipt.

FLAGELLA'TION, a whipping, a laſhing, a ſcourging, F. of *L.*

FLA'GGING [of ȝleoȝan, *Sax.* or **flaggeren**, *Du.*] hanging down, growing limber, weak or feeble.

FLA'GGY [of ȝleoȝan, *Sax.*] limber, *&c.* alſo full of flags or river-graſs.

FLAGI'TIOUS [*flagitioſus*, L.] very wicked, lewd, villainous.

FLAGITIO'SITY } [*flagitioſitas*, L.] outrageous
FLAGI'TIOUSNESS } wickedneſs.

FLA'GON [ȝlaxa, *Sax.* *un flacon*, F. probably of λαγύνιον, Gr.] a large drinking-pot.

FLA'GRANCY [*flagrantia*, L.] properly a being all in a flame; ardent deſire; alſo earneſtneſs.

FLA'GRANT [*flagrans*, L.] very hot, eager or earneſt; alſo notorious, infamous; alſo evident, manifeſt.

FLA'GRANTLY [*flagranter*, L.] earneſtly ardently; alſo notoriouſly, manifeſtly, *&c.*

FLA'GRANTNESS [*flagrantia*, L.] flamingneſs, glitteringneſs, ardentneſs of deſire, earneſtneſs; alſo notoriouſneſs.

A FLAIL [*fleau*, F. *flagellum*, L. or **flegel**, *Teut.*] an inſtrument for threſhing of corn.

To FLAIR } [with *Shipwrights*] is when a ſhip being
To FLARE } houſed in near the water, and a little above that the work hangs over a little too much, and is laid out broader aloft than the due proportion will allow, they ſay, *ſhe flairs over.*

To FLARE [probably of *flare*, L. to blow] to ſweal or melt away as a candle does.

A FLAKE [probably of *floccus*, L. *i. e.* a lock of wool, a lock of ſnow, white and ſoft as wool] a ſmall flock of ſnow; alſo a thin plate of ice or other thing.

FLA'KINESS, the having flakes; flaky quality.

FLA'KY [probably of *flocus*, L. a lock of wool] in flakes or thin ſlices.

A FLAM [*Skinner* derives it of ȝlýma, *Sax.* a vagrant or ȝlean, *Sax.* to flea] a ſham or put-off, an idle ſtory, a fable, a put-off with ſham pretences, evaſions, idle excuſes, *&c.*

FLA'MBEAU, a torch made of wax, F.

FLAME [*flamma*, L. *flamme*, F.] the blaze of fire.

FLAME [in a *Figurative* Senſe] an ardent affection or paſſion; alſo a raging anger; confuſion.

FLAME [according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*] a fume, vapour or exhalation, heated red hot, ſo as to ſhine; becauſe bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and the fume burns in the flame.

Vital FLAME [with *Philoſophers*] a fine, warm, kindled, but mild ſubſtance, ſuppoſed by many both of the ancients and moderns, to reſide in the hearts of animals as neceſſary to life, or rather as that which conſtitutes life it ſelf and is nouriſh'd by the air, we take in by reſpiration.

To FLAME, [*flammare*, L.] to blaze out in a flame.

FLAMET } a large wild fowl of the ſize of a wild
FLA'MMANT } goose, the legs and wings of which are very long, and its ſcent ſo exquiſite and ſight ſo quick, that it is difficult to be ſhot; ſo that the fowlers are forced to get the wind of them, and to creep along covered with an ox-hide till they come within gun-ſhot.

FLA'MIN [ſo called of *flamen*, a woollen thread that was uſually tied about their temples] a ſort of prieſts among the *Romans* inſtituted by *Numa Pompilius*, who fearing that in proceſs of time, kings, who alſo did exerciſe the office of prieſts, might in time come to neglect the ſervice of the gods, by reaſon of the weight of affairs of ſtate, he eſtabliſhed to every god one, to ſupply the king's place. And theſe *Flamins* bore the name of the gods to whom they were conſecrated, *Jupiter's* was call'd *Flamen Dialis*, and the chief of *Mars* was *Flamen Martialis*, *&c.* *Jupiter's* was the moſt honourable, therefore he was permitted to wear a white hat, and a purple gown called *Trabea*, which was the cloathing only of kings and augurs in performing their office.

FLA'MING [*qui eſt en flammes*, F. *flammans*, L.] blazing; alſo notorious.

FLA'MINGLY, notoriouſly, egregiouſly.

FLAMMABI'LITY [*Flammabilitas*, L.] aptneſs to flame.

FLA'MMEOUS [*flammeus*, L.] like or partaking of the nature of flame.

FLAMMA'TION, a flaming or blazing out, L.

FLA'MMI'FEROUS [*flammifer*, L.] bringing out, cauſing flames.

FLAMMI'GEROUS [*flammigerus*, L.] bearing or procuring flames.

FLAMMI'VOMOUS [*flammivomus*, L.] that vomits or throws out flames, F.

FLA'MMULA *vitalis* [*i. e.* the ſmall vital flame] that natural warmth that is the effect of the circulating blood, *L.*

FLAMMULA, a little flame, *L.*

FLA'MMULA [Φλάμμουλον, Gr.] a mark or badge worn by the *Greek* militia on either the cask, cuiraſs or tip of the pike, *&c.* to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral companies, battalions, regiments, *&c.*

FLANCH } [in *Heraldry*] is an ordinary,
FLA'NKQU } which is a ſegment of a circular ſuperficies, which are ever born double, as in the eſcutcheon annexed.



FLANCONA'DE [in *fencing*] a puſh or thruſt in the flank.

FLANK [in *Military Affairs*] the ſide of an army, battalion or body of ſoldiers from the front to the rear.

FLANK [*flanc*, F.] a ſide.

To FLANK [*flanquer*, F.] to ſtrengthen or defend a ſide; alſo to attack an army on the flank or ſide.

FLANK [in *Fortification*] is that part of the rampart that joins the face and the courtin, comprehended between the angle of the courtin, and the angle of the ſhoulder, *&c.* and is the principal defence of a place.

FLANK *oblique* } [in *Fortification*] that part of the cour-
Second FLANK } tin, where the men can ſee to ſcowr the face of the oppoſite baſtion; being the diſtance between the lines fichant and razant.

FLANK *retired* } [in *Fortification*] is one of the plat-
Low FLANK } forms of the *Caſemate*, and is ſometimes called the covered flank. This is generally called the *Caſemate*, when there is only one plat-form retired towards the capital of the baſtion, and covered by the *Orillon*.

FLANK *of the Courtin* [*Fortification*] is that part of the *Courtin* between the flank and the point, where the ſaliant line of defence terminates.

FLANK *Covert* [in *Fortification*] is that the outward part of which advances to ſecure the innermoſt, which advanced part if it be rounded is called an *Orillon*; it is the ſame as lower or retired flank.

FLANK *Fichant* [*Fortification*] is that from whence a cannon playing, fireth its bullets directly in the face of the oppoſite baſtion.

FLANK *Raſant* [*Fortification*] is the point from whence the line of defence begins, from the conjunction of which with the courtin the ſhot only razeth the face of the next baſtion, which happens when the face cannot be diſcovered.

Second FLANK } [*Fortification*] are lines which go from
Simple FLANK } the angle of the ſhoulder to the courtin, whoſe chief office is for defence of the moat and place.

To FLANK [in *Fortification*] is to diſcover and fire upon the ſide of any place; alſo to fortify it with flanks.

FLANKED *Flank* [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Party per Saltire*, that is, when the field is divided into 4 parts after the manner of an X.

FLANKED

FLANKED *Angle* [in *Fortification*] the angle formed by the 2 faces of the baſtion, and ſo forms the point of it.

To FLA'NKER [*flanquer*, F.] to fortify the walls of a city with bulwarks or countermures.

FLANKS [with *Farriers*] a wrench, crick, ſtroke or other grief in the back of a horſe; alſo a kind of pleuriſy proceeding from too much blood.

FLANKS [in the *Manage*] the ſides of a horſe's buttocks.

FLA'NKARDS [*Hunting* Term] the knots or nuts in the flank of a deer.

FLA'NNEL [of *lana* or *lanella*, L. ſoft wool] a ſort of thin, ſoft, woollen cloth.

To FLAP [of læppe, *Sax.* or of *flabellum*, L.] the edge of a thing hanging down.

To FLAP [probably of flabbe, *Du.* or *flabella*, L.] to flap or ſtrike with the hand, or a fly-flap as butcher's do.

FLA'PPING [probably of *flaccescens*, L.] hanging down with limberneſs.

FLA'RING, ſtaring in the face; alſo open, expoſed, *&c.* alſo waſting or conſuming waſtfully, as a candle.

A FLAP, a blow or ſtroke with the open hand, or ſome broad thing.

To FLARE [prob. of fleveren, *Du.*] to ſtare one full in the face.

A FLASH [*Skinner* derives it of blæſc, *Sax.* or blaze, *Eng.* but *Minſheu* of φλὸξ, Gr.] a ſudden blaze as of lightning, a ſpurt; alſo the laving or daſhing of water.

To FLASH, to blaze out on a ſudden.

A FLASH *of Flames*, a ſheaf of arrows.

A FLA'SHER [at a *Gaming-Table*] one who ſits by to ſwear how often he has ſeen the bank ſtript.

FLA'SHY [of *flaccidus*, L.] having loſt its ſavour; alſo vain, frothy.

FLA'SHINESS [not improbably of *flaccidus*, L.] unſavourineſs in taſte; alſo want of ſolidity or ſubſtance in diſcourſe.

A FLASK [*flaſque*, F.] a caſe of gun-powder.

A FLASK [flaxa, *Sax.*] a ſort of bottle wrought over with wicker.

FLA'SKET [of φλασκωλὸν, Gr. according to *Meric Caſaubon*] a large long basket.

A FLASK [in *Gunnery*] a bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance.



FLASK [in *Heraldry*] a bearing, more properly called flaunch, it is an ordinary made by an arched line drawn downwards to the baſe point; and is always borne double.

FLAT, inſipid, unſavoury, having loſt its briſk, pungent taſte.

FLAT *in the Fore-ſail* [*Sea* Term] means, hale in the fore-ſail by the ſheat, as near the ſhip's ſide as poſſible; this is done when a ſhip will not fall off from the wind.

FLAT [*Plat*, F. prob. of *patulus*, L.] broad, ſpreading.

FLATI'LE [*flatilis*, L.] unconſtant.

FLATI'LITY [*flatilitas*, L.] unconſtancy.

FLA'TLY, plainly, poſitively.

FLATS, ſhallows in the ſea, ſand-banks, ſhelves.

FLATS [in *Muſick*] a kind of additional notes, as (♭) contrived together with ſharps (♯) to remedy the defects of muſical inſtrumen s.

FLATNESS [of *plat*, F. according to *Menagius* of *patulus*, open, ſpreading] broadneſs, ſpreadingneſs.

To FLA'TTEN [*patulum reddere*, L.] to make broader and thinner with a plain ſurface.

To FLA'TTER [*flater*, F.] to praiſe exceſſively, to coaks, to ſooth up; to careſs or fawn upon.

FLA'TTERER [*un flateur*, F. *adulator*, L.] one that praiſes more than is deſerved, a cajoler, *&c.*

FLA'TTERY [*flaterie*, Fr.] fawning, praiſing exceſſively, *&c.*

FLA'TULENT [*flatulent*, L.] windy, ingendring or breeding wind.

FLA'TULENTNESS [of *flatulentus*, L.] windineſs, flatulency.

FLATUO'SE } [*flatuoſus*, L. *flatueux*, Fr.] windy or
FLA'TUOUS } full of wind.

FLATUO'SITY } [*flatuoſité*, Fr. of *flatuoſus*, L.]
FLA'TOUSNESS } windineſs, windy quality.

FLAVI'COMOUS [*flavicomus*, L.] having yellow hair.

FLATUS [with *Phyſicians*] diſorderly motions ſtirred up in the body by wind or windy meats, L.

To FLAUNT [prob. of *vaunt*] to give one's ſelf airs, to ſtrut or look big, to take ſtate upon one's ſelf.

FLA'UNTING [probably of *Vaunt*, *V mut.* in *Fl*] giving one's ſelf airs, taking ſtate upon one, gawdy and ſtately in apparel.

FLAVOUR [prob. of *flatus*, L.] a certain pleaſant or agreeable reliſh; commonly applied to wine or other liquids.

FLA'VOURY [probably of *Savour*, *S mutato* in *Fl*] palatable, having a good reliſh, ſpoken of wine, *&c.*

FLA'VUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botanick* Writers] of a deep yellow, L.

FLAUTO, a flute, *Ital.*

FLAUTI'NO, a ſmall flute, like a 6th flute, or an octave flute, *Ital.*

FLAW [probably of ꝼlo, *Sax.* fragment or flaw, *Brit.* a ſegment or ꝼlean, *Sax.* the white of the eye] a defect in precious ſtones, metal, *&c.* alſo a little skin that grows at the root of one's nails.

FLA'WY, having flaws.

FLAW [*Sea Word*] a blaſt of wind.

FLAWN [*un Flan*, F.] a ſort of cuſtard, pie, *&c.* baked in a diſh.

FLAX [ꝼleax, *Sax.*] a plant, or the matter for ſpinning made of it.

FLA'XEN [of ꝼleax, *Sax.*] made of flax.

FLAX *Weed*, an herb.

To FLAY. See *to flea*.

FLE'A [ꝼlea, *Sax.*] a little animal well known.

FLEA-BANE, an herb.

FLEA-*bitten colour* [in *Horſes*] white, ſpotted over with ſpots of a darkiſh red.

FLEA *Wort*, an herb.

To FLEA [ꝼlean, *Sax.*] to flay or ſtrip off the skin.

FLE'AM. See *Phlegm*.

FLE'AM [*flammette*, F.] a ſurgeon's and farrier's inſtrument for lancing, letting blood, *&c.*

FLE'CKED } [of fleck, *Teut.* ſpotted] ſpeckled or
FLECKT } ſpotted.

FLECKED [in *Heraldry*] arched like the firmament.

FLE'CTA, a feathered arrow.

FLEDG'D [prob. of uiegger, *Du.* to fly] to be well covered with feathers, as young birds are when they begin firſt to fly.

FLE'DWIT [of ꝼlyht, *Sax.* flight, and ꝼiꝺe, *Sax.* a fine] diſcharge or freedom from fines, when an outlaw'd fugitive comes to the peace of his own accord.

A FLEE'CE [ꝼlyꝺ, *Sax. vellus*, L.] a flock of wool, or ſo much as comes off from one ſheep at once, alſo a ram.

To FLEECE, to ſtrip a perſon or deſpoil him of all, even to the bare skin.

To FLEER [prob. of leer, *Dan.* to laugh] to caſt a diſdainful or ſaucy look at one.

FLEE'RING [of leering, *Dan.*] looking diſdainfully or ſaucily.

FLEET [of ꝼlota, *Sax.* F.] a company of ſhips.

FLEET *ſwift* [of ꝼlean, *Sax.* to fly] ſwift.

FLEET *Priſon*, a priſon in *London*, into which perſons are committed for contempt of the king and his laws; alſo a priſon of eaſe for debtors.

FLEET [ꝼleot, *Sax.*] a place where the tide comes up.

FLEE'TING [of ꝼlean, *Sax.* to fly or vlieten, *Du.* or fliessen, *Teut.*] paſſing away continually as time, *&c.* moving continually from place to place.

FLEE'TNESS, fleeting quality; alſo ſwiftneſs.

To FLEET *Milk* [vlieten, *Du.*] to skim it, to take off the cream.

FLEGMA'TICKNESS [of *flegmatique*, F. *phlegmaticus*, L. of φλεγματικὸς, Gr.] being troubled with flegm, flegmatick quality.

FLE'MAFARE [of ꝼlyma an out-law and ꝼlean, *Sax.* to fly] a claim of the felon's goods.

FLE'MENES *firinth* [of ꝼlyma, and ꝼyꝺmean, *Sax.* to offer victuals] the relieving of a fugitive.

FLE'MENES *freme* [of ꝼlyma and ꝼreme, *Sax.*] chattels or goods of a fugitive.

FLEMES WITE [of ꝼlyma and ꝼiꝺe, *Sax.*] a liberty to challenge the chattels or fines of one's ſervant who is a fugitive.

FLE'MINGS [of ꝼlymiᵹ or ꝼlyma, *Sax.* a baniſhed man, becauſe they were frequently forced to change their habitations, and go into neighbouring countries, becauſe of the inundations of the ſea] the natives or inhabitants of the *Low Countries*.

FLE'MISH [of ꝼlyma, *Sax.*] belonging to the *Flemings* or *Dutch*.

FLESH [ꝼleoꝼ, *Sax.*] a ſimilar, fibrous part of an animal body; ſoft, thick and bloody; being that whereof moſt of the other parts are compoſed, and whereby they are connected together, of which there are reckoned five kinds.

Muſculous FLESH, *Fibrous* FLESH, *Fiſtular* FLESH } ſuch as is the ſubſtance of the heart and other parts.

Parenchymous FLESH, ſuch as that of the lungs, liver and ſpleen, was thought to be by the ancients; but this has been found to be erroneous.

Viſcerous FLESH, ſuch as that of the ſtomach and guts.

Glandulous FLESH, ſuch as that of the tonſils, the pancreas, the breaſts, *&c.*

Spurious FLESH, as that of the lips, gums, the *glans* of the *Penis*, *&c.* ſo called becauſe it is of a conſtitution different from all the reſt.

FLESH [*Botany*] the ſoft, pulpy ſubſtance of any fruit, incloſed between the outer rind or skin and the ſtone; or that part of a root, fruit, *&c.* that is fit to be eaten.

FLE'SHY [ꝼlæʒclic, *Sax.*] carnal, given to the fleſh.

FLE'SHINESS [of ꝼleʒc, *Sax.*] fulneſs of or having much fleſh.

FLE'SHLESS [ꝼleʒcleaʒ, *Sax.*] having no fleſh.

FLE'SHLINESS [ꝼlæʒclicneſſe, *Sax.*] carnal diſpoſition, addictedneſs to the pleaſures of the fleſh.

FLE'SHY [ꝼlæʒicʒ, *Sax.*] having much fleſh.

FLE'TA [ꝼleot, *Sax.*] a place where the tide comes up.

FLE'TCHER [of *fleche*, F. an arrow] a maker of arrows and bows.

To FLETE [ꝼleotan, *Sax.*] to ſwim, to float.

FLETI'FEROUS [*fletifer*, L.] cauſing weeping.

FLEURE'TTE, FLEURONNEE } See *Flory*.

FLEURO'NS [in *Cookery*] fine tarts or puffs of paſtry-work, for garniſhing diſhes.

FLEU'RY. See *Flory*.

FLEW, FLUE } a ſmall ſort of fiſhing-net.

FLEXA'NIMOUS [*flexanimus*, L.] of a flexible mind, eaſy to be overcome by perſuaſion or entreaty.

FLEXA'NIMOUSNESS [of *flexanimus*, L.] flexibleneſs of mind or diſpoſition.

FLE'XIBLE [*flexibilis*, L.] eaſy to bend, pliant; a term applied to bodies that are capable of being bent, or changed from their natural form and direction.

FLEXIBI'LITY, FLE'XIBLENESS [*flexibilitas*, L. *flexibilité*, F.] pliantneſs, aptneſs to bend or yield.

FLE'XION, a bowing or bending, *L.*

FLE'XOR *carpi radialis* [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle of the wriſt, which ariſes from the inward protuberance of the ſhoulder-bone, and is inſerted to the upper part of the *os metacarpi*, L.

FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the wriſt ariſing tendinous from the inner protuberance of the *humerus*, with the *flexor radialis*, and alſo from the upper and outward part of the *ulna*, and running along under the *ligamentum annulare*, it is inſerted into the fourth bone of the firſt row of the *carpus*, L.

FLE'XOR *pollicis pedis longus* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the great toe, which is a direct antagoniſt to the *extenſor longus*; it ariſes oppoſite to it from the back part of the *fibula*, and is inſerted to the upper end of the ſecond bone of the great toe on the under ſide, L.

FLEXOR *primi & ſecundi oſſis pollicis* [*Anat.*] a large, fleſhy muſcle, which ariſes from the bones of the *carpus* and *os metacarpi* of the middle finger: whence it paſſes to its inſertion partly to the *oſſa ſeſamoidea* of the ſecond internode, and partly to the firſt bone of the thumb, L.

FLEXOR *tertii internodii pollicis* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the thumb having a twofold beginning, viz. the upper from the outward knob of the ſhoulder-bone, and the lower from below the upper part of the radius, and thence it proceeds till it is implanted in the upper part of the third bone of the thumb, L.

FLEXOR *pollicis brevis* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the great toe, ariſing from the middle of the cuneiform bone, it is ſhort, thick and fleſhy, ſeemingly 2, and running over the termination of the *Peronæus*, has a double inſertion in the *oſſa ſeſamoidea*, L.

FLEXOR *ſecundi internodii digitorum pedis*, a muſcle of the leſſer toes that ſprings from the lower and inner part of the *os calcis*, and has its 4 tendons implanted at the upper part of the ſecond bone of each leſſer toe, L.

FLE'XOR *tertii internodii digitorum pedis*, a muſcle of the leſſer toes that ſprings from the back part of the *tibia*, and is inſerted into 4 tendons, which march thro' the holes of the tendons of the *perforatus pedis*, and are let into the third bone of each leſſer toe, L.

FLEXUO'SE [*flexuoſus*, L.] winding in and out, crooked.

FLEXUO'SITY [*flexuoſitas*, L.] crookedneſs.

FLE'XURE [*flexura*, L.] a crooking, bending or bowing.

FLI'CKERING [of ꝼlikcepian, *Sax.*] fluttering with the wings, as a bird; alſo fleeting and laughing ſcornfully.

To FLI'CKER [ꝼlicceꝑian, *Sax.*] to flutter as a bird.

FLIDE THRIFT, or *Slide thrift*, the game called ſhovel-board.

FLIE [of a *Mariner's Compaſs*] that part on which the 32 winds are drawn, and to which the needle is faſtened underneath.

FLIGHT [ꝼlyht, *Sax.*] an eſcape; a flying away of a fugitive, criminal or vanquiſhed perſon; alſo a number or company flying; as of birds, arrows, *&c.* alſo a witticiſm, a ſprightly, lofty expreſſion.

FLIGHT [in *melting lead ore*] a ſubſtance which flies away in the ſmoak.

FLIGHT *of a Stair-caſe*, the ſtairs from one landing place to another.

Capon's FLIGHT, a compaſs of ground, ſuch as a capon might fly over, due to the eldeſt of ſeveral brothers in dividing the father's effects, when there is no principal manour in a lordſhip.

FLI'MSY, limber, thin, ſlight.

FLI'MSINESS, limberneſs, thinneſs without ſufficient ſtiffneſs or ſubſtance.

To FLINCH [probably of ꝼlicceꝑian, *Sax.* or of *fling*, *Eng.*] to ſtart, draw back, give over or deſiſt.

FLI'NCHING, drawing back from, by reaſon of apprehenſion of danger; alſo a flirting the nail of the middle finger ſlapped from the thumb.

FLI'NDERS, ſmall and thin pieces, ſhivers, *&c.*

To FLING [probably of ꝼlean, *Sax.* to fly, or *flinden*, *Goth.* to caſt, *Minſheu*] to throw or hurl.

To FLING *like a Cow* [ſpoken of *Horſes*] is to raiſe only one leg, and to give a blow with it.

FLI'NGING [with *Horſemen*] is the fiery action of an unruly horſe, or a kicking with the hind-legs.

FLINT [ꝼlint, *Sax.*] a hard, livid or black pebble.

FLINT [Flint, *Sax.*] a certain idol of the ancient *Britons*, ſo called becauſe he ſtood in a flinty place.

FLI'NTY [of ꝼlintiʒ, *Sax.*] full of flints, or of the nature of flint.

FLIP, a ſort of drink among ſailors made of beer, brandy or rum, and ſugar.

FLI'PPANT, nimble-tongu'd, brisk, airy, jocund.

FLI'PPANTNESS, nimble-tongueduеſs, briskneſs, jocundneſs.

To FLIRT *at*, to throw out banters or jeers.

A FLIRT, as a jill-flirt, a ſorry baggage, a light houſewife.

FLI'RTING, throwing out ever and anon; alſo bantering or jeering by flirts.

To FLIT [flytter, *Dan.*] to remove from place to place.

FLITCH [ꝼlicce, *Sax. fleche*, F.] the ſide of or half of a hog.

FLI'TTER, a rag or tatter.

FLI'TTER *Mouſe*, a bat, *Du.*

FLI'TTING, FLI'TTERING [of flitter, *Dan.*] removing from place to place, a term properly applied to a horſe, who being ty'd up to a ſtake, eats up all the graſs that is round about him within the compaſs of his rope.

FLIX *Weed*, an herb.

To FLOAT [*floter*, F. of *fluctuare*, L.] to ſwim to and again upon the water.

A FLOAT of a fiſhing-line, the quill or cork which ſwims above the water.

FLOATS, pieces of timber made faſt together with rafters, for conveying burdens down a river with a ſtream.

FLOA'TAGES, thoſe things which float on the ſea or great rivers.

FLOA'TING [*flotant*, F. *fluctuans*, L.] ſwimming to and fro upon the water.

FLOA'TING [in *Husbandry*] the watering or overflowing of meadows.

FLOATING [of *Cheeſe*] is the ſeparating the whey from the milk.

FLOA'TING *Bridge*, a bridge made in the form of a redoubt, with two boats covered with planks.

FLOCK [ꝼlocca, *Sax. flocon*, F. of *floccus*, L.] a company of ſheep.

To FLOCK, to aſſemble together, to come in flocks, great numbers or companies.

FLOCK *Bed*, a bed filled with flocks.

To FLOG, to whip or ſcourge.

FLOOD [flood, *Dan.* ꝼlod, *Sax.*] an inundation; alſo the firſt coming in of the tide.

FLOOD [with *Watermen*] is when the tide begins to come up, or the water to riſe, which they call young-flood; the next quarter-flood, the next half-flood, and the next full-tide or ſtill or high water.

Young FLOOD, the time when the water begins to riſe in the river.

FLOOK *of an Anchor*, that part that takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR [ꝼlop̃e and ꝼlep̃in̄, *Sax.*] the area or ſurface of a room.

To FLOOR [floeren, *Du.* or of ꝼlop̃e, *Sax.*] to lay a floor.

FLOOR [in a *Ship*] ſo much of her bottom as ſhe reſts on when ſhe lies on ground.

FLO'RA [of *flores*, L. flowers] a notable harlot, who having amaſſed together great wealth, gave all her eſtate to the people of *Rome*, upon condition that they would honour her birth-day with plays. The ſenate, to wipe off the infamy of her life, created her the goddeſs of flowers, and did ſacrifice to her, that ſhe might bleſs the hopeful increaſe of flowers and fruits; and the *Floralia* were inſtituted in honour of her.

FLORA is painted in a mantle of divers colours with a garland of flowers.

FLORA'LIA, a feaſt and ſports in honour of *Flora*, who having left a certain ſum of money for the celebration of her birth-day, it was obſerved with all manner of laſciviouſneſs, and whores and common ſtrumpets went up and down and danced naked.

The *Romans* being aſhamed of their original gave her the name of *Chloris* of χλόη, *Gr.* greenneſs, and gave it out that ſhe was married to the wind *Zephyrus*, from whom by way of dowry ſhe received power over the flowers, and therefore ſhe muſt be firſt appeas'd with ſports and plays performed in honour of her, before the fruits of the earth would proſper. Hence ſome ſuppoſe our dancing on *May day* to have had its original.

FLO'RAMOUR [*q. flos amoris*, *i. e.* the flower of love] a kind of flower.

FLO'RE [in *Botanick Writers*] with a flower, *L.*

FLORE *Radiato* [in *Botanick Writers*] with a radiated flower, or ſuch as is like rays.

FLO'RIBUS [in *Botanick Writers*] flowering, *L.*

FLOREE } the ſcum of boiled glaſtum or woad, dry'd
FLOREY } and beaten to powder; a blue colour uſed in painting.

FLO'REN, a gold coin made in the time of King *Edward* III, in value 6 *s.*

FLO'RENCES [of *Florence* in *Italy*] a ſort of cloth.

A FLO'RENTINE [in *Paſtry*] a ſort of tart or pudding baked in a diſh.

FLORENTINE *Marble*, a ſort of marble, the figures in which repreſent buildings naturally, call'd alſo landskip marble.

FLO'RENTINES, natives of *Florence*.

FLO'RES, flowers, *L.*

FLORES [with *Chymiſts*] are the moſt ſubtil parts of a ſubſtance ſeparated from the groſſer by ſublimation.

FLORE'T } [with *Botaniſts*] is a little tube expand-
FLOU'RISH } ed at the top, uſually into 5 ſegments, and ſitting upon the embryon of a ſingle ſeed. From the inner part of the Floret ariſe fine chieves, which uniting to the inner part of the floret together form a ſheath; from the embryon of the ſheath ariſes a bifid, reflexed ſtile, which paſſes through the ſheath.

FLO'RIBUS [in *Botanick Writers*] with flowers.

FLORI'COMOUS [*floricomus*, L.] having the top full of or adorned with flowers.

FLO'RID [*floridus*, L.] flouriſhing or adorned with flowers.

FLO'RID *Deſcant* [in *Muſick*.] See *Figurative Deſcant*.

FLO'RID *Diſcourſe*, a diſcourſe full of rhetorical flowers, in which a great deal of eloquence is diſplay'd. *Longinus* uſes the terms *florid* and *affected* ſtile indifferently, and lays them down as quite contrary to the true ſublime.

FLO'RID *Stile*. See *Florid Diſcourſe*.

FLO'RIDNESS [of *floridus*, L.] fulneſs of rhetorical flowers; great eloquence.

FLO'RIFER [in *Botanick Writings*] producing flowers.

FLORI'FEROUS [*floriſer*, L.] flower-bringing or bearing.

FLORI'FEROUSNESS, flower-bringing or bearing quality.

FLORI'GEROUS [*floriger*, L.] carrying or bearing flowers.

FLO'RIN, a coin firſt made by the *Florentines*, that of *Germany* in value 3 *s.* 4 *d.* that of *Spain* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, that of *Palermo* and *Sicily* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* that of *France* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* that of *Holland* 2 *s.*

FLO'RIST [*fleuriſte*, F.] one who delights in and is skilled in flowers.

FLO'ROUNS [*fleuron*, F.] a border of flower-work.

FLO'RULENT [*floriulentus*, L.] flowery or bloſſoming, full of flowers.

FLO'RULENTNESS [of *floriulentus*, L.] flowering or bloſſoming quality.

FLO'RY [in *Heraldry*] or *Fleure de liſe*, or as it is commonly written *Flower de Luce*, as a croſs flory, is a croſs with flower de luces at the ends, as in the figure.



FLOS, a flower, *L.*

FLOS *Æris* [with *Chymiſts*] braſs-flower; a compoſition that conſiſts of ſmall grains of braſs like millet-ſeed, which are ſeparated from its body, when hot braſs is quenched in water, L.

FLOS *frumentorum* [with *Botaniſts*] a flower called Blue-bottle, L.

FLOS [in *Botanick Writings*] a flower as to the different kinds.

Flos amentaceus, ſee Amentaceous-flower.
Flos apetalus, ſee Apetalous-flower.
Flos campaniformis, ſee Campaniform-flower.
Flos caryophyllæus, ſee Caryophylleous-flower.
Flos compoſitus, ſee Compoſit-flower.
Flos corniculatus, ſee Corniculate flower.
Flos cruciformis, ſee Cruciform-flower.
Flos fiſtularis, ſee Fiſtular-flower.
Flos floſculus, ſee Floſculous-flower.
Flos fœcundus, ſee Fecund flower.
Flos galeatus, ſee Galeated-flower.
Flos galericulatus, ſee Galericulated-flower.
Flos labiatus, ſee Labiated-flower.
Flos monopetalus, ſee Monopetalous-flower.
Flos papilionaceus, ſee Papilionaceous-flower.
Flos polypetalus, ſee Polypetalous-flower.
Flos perſonatus, ſee Perſonated-flower.
Flos planifolius, ſee Planifolious-flower.
Flos radiatus, ſee Radiated-flower.
Flos rotatus, ſee Rotated-flower.
Flos roſaceus, ſee Roſaceous-flower.
Flos ſemifiſtularis, ſee Semifiſtular-flower.
Flos ſpicatus, ſee Spicated-flower.
Flos ſtamineus, ſee Stamineous-flower.
Flos ſterilis, ſee Sterile-flower.

FLO'TA [with the *Spaniards*] the plate-fleet, which they ſend every year to ſome part of the *Weſt-Indies*.

FLO'TAGES, are ſuch things as are floating on the ſurface of the ſea or great rivers.

FLO'TSON } [ꝼleoꝛean, *Sax.*] any goods loſt by ſhip-
FLO'TZAM } wreck, which lie floating on the top of the water, theſe with *Jetſon* and *Lagan*, which ſee, are given to the lord admiral by his letters patent.

FLO'TTEN *Milk*, fleet or skimmed milk.

FLOUK } of an *Anchor* [ꝼlooc, *Sax.*] that part of it that
FLOOK } is barbed and taketh hold of the ground.

To FLOUNCE [probably of **ploutſen**, *Du.*] to jump in, to roll about in the water; to be in a toſs or fume with anger.

FLOU'NDER [**flynder**, *Dan.*] a flat fiſh well known.

FLOU'NDRING, ruſtling or making a noiſe with its fall.

FLOUR [*fleur de farine*, F. *flos farinæ*, L.] the fine part of ground-corn.

To FLOUR, to ſprinkle with flower.

FLOU'RISHING [*fleurant*, F. *florens*, L.] being in the prime, proſpering, being in vogue or eſteem.

To FLOU'RISH [*florere*, L.] to be at the prime or height; alſo to proſper; to be in repute, vogue or eſteem.

To FLOURISH [in *Writing*] is to adorn writing with ornamental ſtrokes, &c. performed *velante manu*.

To FLOURISH *Colours* [in *Military Affairs*] is to diſplay them.

A FLOURISH, an ornament, either in diſcourſe, writing or muſick.

A FLOU'RISH [in *Architecture*] a flower-work.

A FLOURISH [in *Diſcourſe*] a boaſt, a brag, a vaunt.

To FLOUT [*Skinner* derives it of **blutten**, *Du.* a fool, as if to mock at for a fool, *Mer. Caſ.* of ϕαυλίζω, Gr. to contemn or ſcorn] to mock or jeer.

FLO'UTING, mocking, jeering, with ſcorn or diſdain.

To FLOW [ꝼleopan, *Sax. fluere*, L.] to pour in as water from the ſea into a river.

It FLOWS *South* [with *Water-men*] it is high-water when the ſun is at that point at new or full-moon.

It FLOWS *tide and half tide, i. e.* it will be half flood by the ſhore, before it begins to flow in the chanel.

FLOWN *Sheets* [*Sea* Term] a ſhip is ſaid to *ſail with flown ſheets*, when they are not haled home or cloſe to the block.

FLOWER *de Luce* [*Fleur de Lis*, F.] *i. e.* the flower of light, it is ſuppoſed to be the lily, the *Iys* is an emblem of the Trinity, by reaſon of its 3 branches, which alſo ſignify wiſdom, faith and proweſs.

FLOW'ER [among *Botaniſts*] is variouſly underſtood. Some mean by it thoſe fine-coloured leaves, which are called the petals, others reſtrain it to ſignify the organs of generation, the proper ſignification of it ſeems to be the organs of generation with their coverings.

To FLOW'ER [*florere*, L. *fleurir*, F.] to produce or bear flowers; alſo to mantle, as drink, &c.

FLOWERS [with *Chymiſts*] are the moſt ſubtile parts of dry bodies, which riſe by fire to the top of veſſels made on purpoſe to receive them, as the flowers of *Benjamin*, *Sulphur*, &c.

Amentaceous FLOWER [*Flos amentaceus*, L.] ſuch as hang pendulous like the *Juli* or *Catkins*, *Tournefort*.

Apetalous FLOWER [*Flos apetalus*, L.] is ſuch as want the fine-coloured leaves called *Petala*.

Campaniform FLOWER [*Flos campaniformis*, L.] ſuch flower as is in the ſhape of a bell.

Caryophylleous FLOWER [*Flos Caryophylleus*, L.] a flower in the ſhape of a gilliflower or carnation.

Compoſit FLOWER [*Flos compoſitus*] a compound-flower, which conſiſts of many *Floſculi*, all making but one flower, is either *diſcous* or *diſcoidal*, that is, whoſe *Floſculi* are ſet together ſo cloſe, thick and even, as to make the ſurface of the flower plain and flat, which therefore becauſe of its compound form, will be like a *diſcus*; which diſk is ſometimes radiated, when there are a row of *Petala* ſtanding round in the diſk like the points of a ſtar, as in the *Matricaria*, *Chamamelum*, &c. and ſometimes naked, having no ſuch radiating leaves round the limb of its diſk, as in the *Tanacetum*.

Corniculated FLOWERS [*Flores corniculati*, L.] are ſuch hollow flowers, as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur or little horn, as the *Linaria*, *Delphinium*, &c. and the *Corniculum* or *Calcar* is always impervious at the top or point.

Cucurbitaceous FLOWER, is one that reſembles the flower of the gourd, or have the ſame conformation with it.

Cruciform FLOWER [*Flos cruciformis*, L.] a flower that repreſents the form of a croſs.

Diſcous FLOWERS } are thoſe whoſe *Floſculi* or little
Diſcoidal FLOWERS } flowers are ſet together ſo cloſe, thick and even, as to make the ſurface of the flower plain and flat; which therefore becauſe of its round form will be like a *diſcus* or *quoit*.

Fiſtular FLOWER [*Flos fiſtularis*, L.] a flower compounded of many long hollow little flowers like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends.

Fecund FLOWER [*Flos fœcundus*, L.] a fruitful flower.

Floſculous FLOWER [*Flos floſculoſus*, L.] a flower compoſed of many little flowers.

Imperfect FLOWERS [*Flores imperfecti*, L.] ſuch as want ſome of the parts as compoſe a perfect flower, either *Petala*, *Stamina*, *Apex* or *Stylus*.

Infundibuliform FLOWER [*Flos infundibuliformis*] a flower that reſembles a funnel in ſhape.

Labiated FLOWER [*Flos labiatus*, L.] is ſuch as either has but one lip only, as in the far greater part of labiated flowers, and are called alſo *Galeated*, *Galericulate* and *Cucullate*, which ſee above.

Liliaceous FLOWER [*Flos liliaceus*, L.] a flower of the lily form.

Umbelliferous FLOWER, is one which has ſeveral leaves doubled, and diſpoſed after the manner of a roſe, and calix becomes a fruit of 2 ſeeds.

Monopetalous FLOWER [*Flos monopetalus*, L.] is ſuch as has the body of the flower all of one intire leaf, though ſometimes cut or divided a little way into ſeeming *Petala* or leaves, as in borage, bugloſs, &c.

Monopetalous anomalous FLOWER [*Flos monopetalus anomalus*, L.] an irregular monopetalous-flower.

Papilionaceous FLOWER [*Flos papilionaceus*, L.] is a flower that repreſents ſomething of the *Papilio* or *butterfly*, with its wings diſplay'd. In theſe the flower-leaves or *Petala* are always of a diſform figure being 4 in number, and joined together at the extremities; ſuch are the flowers of thoſe plants that are of the leguminous kinds, *Peas*, *Vetches*, &c.

Verticulate FLOWERS, are ſuch as are ranged in ſtories, rings or rays along the ſtems, ſuch as thoſe of hoar-hound, clary, &c.

FLOWERS [with *Chymiſts*] are the fineſt and moſt ſubtil parts or fine mealy matter of dry bodies, raiſed by fire into the head and aludels; and adhering to them in the form of a fine powder or duſt.

Perfect FLOWERS [*Flores perfecti*, L.] are ſuch as have a *Petala*, *Stamen*, *Apex* and *Stylus*; and whatever flower wants any of theſe is accounted imperfect. Theſe are divided into *ſimple* or *compound*, which are not compoſed of other ſmaller ones, and which uſually have but one ſingle ſtyle; and compounded, which conſiſt of many *Floſculi*, all making but one flower.

Perſonated FLOWER [*Flos perſonatus*, L.] a flower that ſomewhat reſembles a mouth, as the *Snap-Dragon*, *Toad-Flax*, &c.

Planifolious FLOWER [*Flos planifolius*, L.] ſuch as is compoſed of plain flowers ſet together in circular rows round the centre, and whoſe face is uſually indented, notched, uneven and jagged, as the *Hieracchia*, *Sonchia*, &c.

Polypetalous FLOWER [*Flos polypetalus*, L.] ſuch as has diſtinct *Petala*, and thoſe falling off ſingly and not altogether, as the ſeeming *Petala* of the monopetalous always do: both monopetalous and polypetalous are either uniform or diſform; the former have their right and left-hand parts, and the forward and backward parts unlike; but the diſform have no ſuch regularity.

Polypetalous anomalous FLOWER [*Flos polypetalus anomalus*, L.] an irregular polypetalous-flower.

Leguminous FLOWER, the flower of leguminous plants which bear ſome reſemblance to a flying butterfly, and thence are called *Papilionaceous*.

Radiated FLOWER [*Flos radiatus*, L.] a flower whoſe leaves grow in the manner of rays, as the *Heliotropium* or *Sun-flower*.

Spicated FLOWER [*Flos ſpicatus*, L.] when the flowers grow thick together length-ways at the top of the ſtalk, as an ear of corn.

Stamineous FLOWER [*Flos ſtamineus*, L.] a flower that only conſiſts of the *Calix* with ſmall threads, &c.

Sterile FLOWER [*Flos ſterilis*, L.] *i. e.* barren flower.

Rotated FLOWER [*Flos rotatus*, L.] ſuch whoſe flower-leaves grow like the ſpokes of a wheel.

Roſaceous FLOWER [*Flos roſaceus*, L.] a flower whoſe leaves grow in the form of a roſe, as the *Ranunculus*, &c.

Semifiſtular FLOWER [*Flos ſemifiſtularis*, L.] is ſuch an one whoſe upper part reſembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the *Ariſtolochia*, &c.

Galeated FLOWER } [*Flos galeatus*, L.] a flower that
Galericulate FLOWER } reſembles an helmet or hat. In this flower the upper top is turned upwards, and ſo turns the convex part downwards as in the *Chamæciſſus*, &c. but moſt uſually the upper lip is convex above and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and ſo repreſents a monk's hood, and thence is called *cucullate*, as the flowers of the *Lamium* and moſt *Verticillate* plants.

FLOW'ERAGE, the ſetting of ſeveral ſorts of flowers together in husks, and hanging them up with ſtrings.

FLOW'ERED, wrought with flowers.

FLOW'ERINESS, fulneſs or plenteouſneſs of flowers.

FLO'WERING [*fleurant*, F. *flores producens*, L.] producing or opening into flowers; alſo mantling as drink.

FLOW'ERY, of or pertaining to, or full of flowers; alſo of the nature of flowers.

FLOW'ERS [in *Architecture*] repreſentations of ſome imaginary flowers, by way of crowning or finiſhing on the top of a dome.

FLOWERS [in *Rhetorick*] are figures and ornaments of diſcourſe.

FLOWERS [in the *Animal Oeconomy*] are women's *Menſes*.

FLOWK *wort*, an herb.

FLOWING [of *Fleopan*, *Sax. fluens*, L.] running in a ſtream as water; abounding.

FLUCTI'FEROUS [*fluctifer*, L.] raiſing or bringing waves.

FLUCTI'FRAGOUS [*fluctifragus*, L.] wave-breaking.

FLUCTI'GEROUS [*fluctiger*, L.] born by the waves.

FLUCTI'SONOUS [*fluctiſonus*, L.] ſounding or roaring with waves or billows.

FLUCTI'VAGOUS [*fluctivagus*, L.] floating or toſſed on the waves.

To FLU'CTUATE [*fluctuatum*, to be carried, float or toſſed to and fro in the water, to be wavering and unconſtant or uncertain in mind, to be in ſuſpence.

FLU'C-

FLU'CTUATING [*fluctuans*, L.] floating; also wavering in mind.

FLUCTUO'SE } [*fluctueux*, F.] troubled, unquiet, rest-
FLU'CTUOUS } less like the waves.

FLUE, the down or soft hair of a rabbet; also little feathers or flocks which stick to cloaths.

FLUE, a small winding chimney of a furnace, &c. carried up into a main chimney.

FLUE'LLIN, an herb, called also Speedwell.

FLU'ENCY [*fluentia*, L.] readiness of speech, volubility of tongue.

FLU'ENT [*fluens*, L.] flowing, voluble in speech.

FLU'ENTNESS [*fluentia* or *fluiditas*, L. *fluidité*, F.] flowingness, fluency in discourse, or volubility of speech.

FLU'ID *fluidus*, L. of *fluo*, L. to flow, *fluide*, F.] flowing easily.

FLUID *Bodies* [with *Naturalists*] bodies whose parts easily give place, and move out of the way, on any force put upon them; by which means they easily move over one another.

FLU'IDITY } [*fluiditas*, L. *fluidité*, F.] a flowing easi-
FLU'IDNESS } ly, or aptness to flow.

FLUIDITY, is when the parts of any body being very fine and small are so disposed by motion and figure, that they can easily slide over one another's surfaces, all manner of ways.

FLUIDITY, stands in direct opposition to *firmness* or *solidity*; and is distinguished from *liquidity* and *humidity*, in that humidity implies *wetting* and *adhering*; thus melted metals, air, æther, and even smoak and flame it self are fluid bodies, but not liquid ones, their parts being actually dry, and not leaving any sense of moisture.

FLUKE, a part of an anchor that pecks into the ground; also an insect.

FLUMINO'SE [*fluminosus*, L.] full of rivers.

FLU'MMERY, a wholesome jelly made of oatmeal.

FLU'OR *uterinus* [with *Physicians*] the whites in women, L.

FLUOR, a flux, course or stream, L.

FLUOR *albus* [in *Medicine*] the whites in women, L.

FLUOR [in *Physicks*, &c.] a fluid, or more properly the state of a body; which was before hard and solid; but is now by fusion or fire reduced into a state of fluidity.

FLUORES, women's monthly courses, L.

FLUORES [with *Naturalists*] spars, a sort of stones found in mines and quarries, which at first sight resemble gems, being of divers colours and shapes, L.

To FLURT, to throw out, as spittle out of the mouth.

A FLURT [prob. of *flore*, *Du.* a fool] a sorry wench or woman, as a jill-flurt.

FLUSH [probably of *fluxus*, L. *flux*, F. at flood, &c. or as *Meric Casaubon* will, of φλύξω, Gr.] a red colour in the face, &c.

FLUSH *of Money* [prob. of *fluere*, L. to flow] to be full of or abound with money.

FLUSH *Fore and Aft* [*Sea* Phrase] a term used of a ship, when her decks are laid level from head to stern.

FLUSH *at Cards*, a set or hand of cards, of all one sort, as all diamonds, &c.

FLUSHED, encouraged, put into heart, elated or lifted up with good success.

FLU'SHING, a reddening in the face, caused by some sudden apprehension or transport of the mind.

FLU'STERED [*Skinner* derives it of ϝλυστηιαν, *Sax.* to weave, it being customary in the same sense to say his cap is well thrumb'd, others from φλύσσω, Gr. to belch, whence ὑποφλυξ drunken] somewhat disordered in drink.

A FLUTE [*flaute*, F.] an instrument of wind-musick; also a sort of sea-vessel.

FLUTE *de Allemanda*, a *German* flute, *Ital.*

FLUTE *à bec*, a common flute, *Ital.*

FLUTED [with *Architects*] channelled or wrought in the form of a gutter.

FLUTES } [in *Botany*] used in describing the stems
FLUTINGS } and fruits of certain plants, which have furrows analogous to those of columns.

FLUTES [in *Architecture*] hollows made in the body of a column or pillar.

FLUTES [in *Pillars* of the *Corinthian*, *Compositе*, *Dorick* and *Ionic Orders*] are commonly made all along the body of the pillars, from 20 to 24 flutes in each column, each flute being hollowed in exactly a quarter of a circle.

FLUTES [in the *Dorick Order*] join together without any interspace.

FLUTES [in the *Compositе*, *Corinthian* and *Ionic* columns] have a list running between every 2 of them.

To FLU'TTER [ϝloꝛeꝛnan, *Sax.*] to try to fly as a bird; also to fly about.

FLU'TTERING [of ϝloꝛeꝛnan, *Sax.*] making a quick motion with the wings, in trying to fly, as young birds.

FLUVIA'TICK [*fluviaticus*, L.] that is in or of the river.

FLUVIA'TILE [*fluviatilis*, L.] belonging to a river.

FLUVIA'TILIS [with *Botanick* Writers] growing in or near a river, L.

FLUVIO'SE [*fluviosus*, L.] flowing much.

FLUX [*fluxus*, L. *flux*, F.] a flowing.

FLUX [in *Physick*] an extraordinary issue or evacuation of some humour.

FLUX *Powders* [in *Chymistry*] are certain powders used for dissolving of the harder metals and melting ores, in order to discover what proportion of metal they contain.

FLUX *and Reflux* [of the *Tide*] the flowing and ebbing of it, occasioned by the universal law of gravitation.

FLUX [in *Hydrography*] a regular periodical motion of the sea, happening twice in 24 hours, wherein the water is raised, and driven violently against the shores.

FLUXIBI'LITY } capableness of being made to flow,
FLU'XIBLENESS } or rendered fluid.

FLU'XING, a method of curing the venereal disease by raising a salivation in the patient.

FLU'XION, a flowing, *F.* of *L.*

FLUXION [in *Chymistry*] the running of metals or any other bodies into a fluid, either by fire or otherwise.

FLUXION [in *Medicine*] a flowing of humours or rheum.

FLUXION [in *Surgery*] that which raises a humour all at once, or in a very little time, by the fluidity of the matter.

FLUXIONS [with *Mathematicians*] is the arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small, variable quantities; or the method of finding an infinitesimal or infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

FLU'XUS, a flux or flowing, *L.*

FLUXUS *Chilosus* [with *Physicians*] a purging, when the meat is thrown out, and does not produce any of that humour called chyle, *L.*

FLUXUS *Hepaticus* [with *Physicians*] a flux, in which black shining blood, and as it were parch'd, is driven out of the guts through the fundament. It is also sometimes taken for a flux, wherein serous sharp blood is voided.

To FLY [ϝlean, *Sax.*] to move to and fro with wings; to move as clouds; to run away hastily or swiftly.

FLY [of *Mariner's Compass*] is that part on which the 32 winds are described.

FLY BOAT, a large vessel with a broad bow used by merchants in the coasting trade.

A FLY [ϝleȝe, *Sax.*] an insect.

FLY-*Catcher*, a small creature in *America* which clears a place of flies and other vermine.

To FLY *on the Head* [*Falconry*] is when the hawk missing her quarry, betakes her self to the next chick, as crows, &c.

To FLY *Gross* [in *Falconry*] is said of a hawk when she flies at the great birds, as cranes, geese, herons, &c.

To FLY *the Heels* [with *Horsemen*] a term used of a horse, when he obeys the spur.

Let FLY *the Sheets* [*Sea* Phrase] a word of command in case of a gust of wind, lest a ship should oversee, or spend her top-sails and masts, to have the sheet go again, and then the sail will hold no wind.

FLYERS [in *Architecture*] such stairs as go strait, but are of an oblong square, and do not wind round, and whose steps are not made tapering; but the fore and the back part of each stair, and the ends respectively parallel one to the other, the second of these flyers stands parallel behind the first, and the third behind the second, and so of the rest, if one flight carry them not to the intended height; then there is a broad half pace, whence they begin to fly again as at the first.

FLY'ING *army*, is a small body under a *Lieutenant* or *Major General*, sent out to harrass the country, intercept convoys, prevent the enemies incursions, cover its own garrisons, and keep the enemy in continual arms.

FLYING *bridge*, is made of two small bridges laid one upon another, so that the uppermost, by the help of ropes and pullies, is forced forward till the end of it points to the place designed.

FLYING *camp*, the same as a flying army.

FLYING *fish*, a fish like a herring, that has wings like a bat, which, to avoid being made a prey by the greater fish, will rise 20 foot above water, and fly an 100 paces, and then drop into the sea.

FLYING *tiger*, an inſect in *America*, ſpotted like a tiger, that has ſix wings, and as many feet; it feeds on flies, and a-nights ſits on trees and ſings.

FLYING *Vinion*, a part of a clock, having a fly or fan, whereby to gather air, and ſo to bridle the rapidity of the motion of the clock, when the weight deſcends in the ſtriking part.

FLYING *Worms* [in *Horſes*] a tetter or ring-worm.

To FOAM. *See* FOME.

FOB [probably of *Fuppe*, *Teut.*] a ſmall pocket for a watch, &c.

To FOB off, to put off with ſhams, and trifling excuſes or pretences.

FO'CAGE [*focarium*, L.] hearth-money.

FOCA'LE [*Old Rec.*] fire-wood or fuel.

FOCI'LLE *minus* [*Anat.*] the leſſer bone of the arm called *radius*, or the leſſer bone of the leg called *fibula*.

FOCILLA'TION, a comforting, cheriſhing or nouriſhing, L.

FOCUS, a fire-hearth, L.

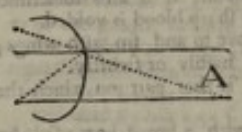
FO'CUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain place in the meſentery and other parts, from whence the original of fevers were derived by the ancients.

FOCUS [in *Geometry* and *Conick Sections*] is applied to certain points in the *Parabola*, *Ellipſis* and *Hyperbola*, wherein the rays reflected from all parts of the curve do concur or meet.

FOCI *of an Ellipſis* [in *Geometry*] are the 2 navel points of an ellipſis or oval, which ſerve for the drawing of that figure, and from whence if 2 right lines be drawn to any point of the circumference, the ſum of them is equal to the tranſverſe or longer axis.

FOCUS [of a *Parabola*] is ſo called by *Geometricians*, as being the point on which the ſun's rays will be united, when reflected from a parabolick curve, ſo as to ſet fire on natural bodies, and thence ſome call it the burning point. It is the point in the *Axis* within the figure, diſtant from the *Vertex*, or top, one 4th part of the *Perimeter* or *latus rectum*.

FOCUS *of a Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the point of converance or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs.



Virtual FOCUS, is the ſame as point of divergence in a concave-glaſs, as the point A in the following figure.

FO'DDER [ꝑoꝺꝺe, *Sax.*] food for cattle of any kind.

To FO'DDER [ꝑoꝺꝺian, *Sax.*] to give food, &c. to cattle.

FO'DDER [*Civil Law*] a prerogative that the king has to be provided of corn, &c. by his ſubjects, for his horſes in any warlike expedition.

FO'DDER } [prob. of FEEDER, *Teut.* a burden] a weight
FO'THER } of lead containing 8 pigs, every pig weighing 3 ſtone and a half, reckoned at 2600 pound in the book of rates, 22 hundred and a half at the mines, 19 hundred and a half by the *London* plummers.

FODERTO'RIUM [*Old Rec.*] proviſion of fodder or forrage, made by cuſtom to the king's ſurveyors

FODI'NA, a mine or quarry, L.

FODINA [with *Anatomiſts*] the labyrinth, or leſſer pit in the bone of the ear.

FOE [ꝑah, *Sax.*] an enemy.

FOECU'NDITY [*fœcunditas*, L.] fruitfulneſs.

FOE'DERAL [*fœderalis*, L.] belonging to a covenant.

FOE'NERATED [*fœneratus*, L.] put out to uſury.

FOENERA'TION, uſury, L.

FOE'MINA, a female in beaſts, plants, &c. L.

FOEMINA [with *Chymiſts*] ſulphur.

FOENI'CULUM, fennel, L.

FOE'NUM, hay, L.

FOENUM *Græcum*, the herb fenigreek, L.

FOE'SA [*Old Records*] herbage, graſs.

FOETI'FEROUS [*fœtifer*, L.] fruitful, or bringing fruit.

FOETIFICA'TION, a bringing forth fruit, L.

FOETI'FICK [*fœtificus*, L.] making fruitful.

FOETOR, a ſtink or ill ſmell, L.

FOETOR [with *Phyſicians*] ſtinking or fœtid effluvia proceeding from the body or any parts of it, as a ſtinking breath, proceeding from filthineſs about the teeth and gums.

FOE'TUS, the child while yet contained in the womb of the mother, but particularly after it is perfectly formed, till which time it is properly called *embryo*; alſo the young of other animals in general; but in the ſame ſtate.

FOG [of ꝑoȝ, *Sax.*] a miſt.

FOGS [with *Naturaliſts*] are ſaid to conſiſt of aqueous particles rarefied; as is plain, in that they mightily bedew every thing that lies open to them. It may be obſerved in a hot day, when there is no wind ſtirring, that ſuch a company of vapours riſe out of moiſt ground as make thick fogs, which are ſometimes higher and ſometimes lower, as the multitude and motion of the vapours happens to be. Theſe fogs riſe out of all places mountainous or champain, and continue till they be diſpelled by wind or heat; but they continue longer in loweſt grounds, becauſe thoſe places are fulleſt of moiſture, and are not ſo much expos'd to the winds: but when the wind riſes upon them, wherever they be, they are diſſipated and driven away till we ſee no more of them. So likewiſe the heat of the ſun, putting them into a briſker motion, either diſſipates them by rarefaction, or raiſes them higher, and forms them into clouds.

And whereas ſometimes fogs ſtink, it is not becauſe they come from ſtinking water, but becauſe the vapours are mixt with ſulphureous exhalations which ſmell ſo.

FO'GGINESS [ꝑoȝȝicneſſ, *Sax.*] foggy quality, or being foggy.

FO'GGY [of ꝑoȝȝieȝ, *Sax.*] miſty, &c.

FO'GAGE } [*Foreſt Law*] rank graſs not eaten in ſum-
FOGGE } mer.

FOH! [*fi!* F. *vah!* L.] an interjection, of diſlike, ſcorn diſdain, &c.

FOI'BLE [*foible*, F.] a weakneſs of judgment, or blind ſide.

FOIL [of *folium*, L.] a ſheet of thin tin on the back-ſide of a looking-glaſs; alſo an ornament or ſet-off for a jewel.

To FOIL [probably of *fouler* or *affoler*, F. to ſuppreſs or keep under] to overthrow, &c.

A FOIL, an inſtrument without a point to fence with.

A FOIL [with *Wreſtlers*] a fall not compleat, nor cleverly given.

FOIL [*fouille*, F.] an ornament or ſet-off.

FOI'LING [*Hunting* Term] the footing and treading of deer that is on the graſs and ſcarce viſible.

FOIN, a paſs in fencing.

To FOIN [probably of *poindre*, F. to prick] to make a paſs in fencing.

FOINS, a kind of fur, black at the top, upon a whitiſh ground, and taken from a little animal like a weeſel, or ferret, called a foine.

To FOIST [probably of *fauſſer*, F. *falſificare*, L.] to inſert ſome paſſages into a book that are not genuine.

FOI'STY, muſty, fuſty.

FOLCLAND } [ꝑolc-lanꝺ, *Sax.*] the land of the com-
FOLKLAND } mon people in the time of the *Saxons*.
FOKLAND }

FO'LCMOTE } [ꝑolc-ȝemoꝳ, *Sax.*] a general meeting
FO'LKMOTE } of the people, to conſult of ſtate-affairs.

A FOLD [ꝑealꝺe, *Sax.*] a doubling or plait in a garment, cloth, &c.

FOLD [ꝑalꝺe, *Sax.*] a ſheep-fold.

To FOLD [ꝑalꝺian, *Sax.*] to put ſheep into a ſheep-fold.

To FOLD [ꝑealꝺan, *Sax.*] to double up or plait a garment, &c.

FO'LDING, doubling up, &c. alſo including in a ſheep-fold.

A FOLD-NET, a ſort of net for catching ſmall birds in the night.

A FOLE } [ꝑola, *Sax.* πῶλος, *Gr. pullus equinus*, L.] a
A FOAL } young colt.

FO'LIA [in *Botany*] the leaves of plants and flowers, but more properly of plants.

FOLIA'CEUM *expanſum* [*Anat.*] that extreme of the *Fallopian* tube next the ovary, and which is expanded like the mouth of a trumpet, and invironed with a ſort of fringe, L.

FOLIA'CEOUS [*foliaceus*, L.] the bearing a reſemblance to leaves; alſo leafineſs.

FO'LIAGE [of *folia*, L. leaves] branched work in painting, carving, tapeſtry, &c.

FOLIAGE, a cluſter or aſſemblage of leaves, branches, flowers, &c.

Fo'LIAGE [in *Architecture*] an ornament uſed in cornices, friſes, chapiters of pillars and other members; ſome of which repreſent the leaves of *brank urſin*, and others thoſe of ſeveral ſorts of trees, as the oak, laurel, &c.

To Fo'LIATE *Looking-glaſſes*, is to lay on a foil or thin broad leaf of lead or tin, and then to make it ſtick to the glaſs by laying quickſilver on the back-ſide, which eating through it makes it reflect the image.

Fo'LIATE } [*foliatus*, L.] leaved or having leaves.
Fo'LIATED }

Folia'tion [with *Botaniſts*] one of the parts of the flower of a plant, which is a collection of thoſe fine-coloured leaves which make the compaſs of the flower.

Fo'LIO, a book is ſaid to be *in folio*, when a ſheet of paper makes but two leaves.

Fo'LIO [in *Books of Accounts*] a leaf or two pages of the ledger-book.

Folio [with *Botanick Writers*] with a leaf, *L.*

Folio [in *Printing*] the figure ſet at the top of every page in a book.

Folio'se [*folioſus*, L.] full of leaves.

Fo'LIUM [with *Botanick Writers*] a leaf, L.

Folks [ꝑolc, *Sax. vulgus*, L.] people.

Fo'LLIA [in *Muſ Books*] a particular air commonly called *Fardinal's ground*.

Folli'culus *fellis* [*Anat.*] the gall-bladder, L.

Folli'culus [with *Botaniſts*] the ſeed-veſſel, caſe, coat, huſk or cover, that ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them, L.

To Fo'llow [ꝑolȝian, *Sax.*] to come after.

Fo'llower [of ꝑolȝian, *Sax.* to follow] one who follows or waits upon.

Fo'lly [*folie*, F.] fooliſhneſs, ſimplicity; defect of underſtanding; a drawing falſe concluſions from juſt principles, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from *madneſs*, which is a drawing juſt concluſions from falſe principles. *Mr. Lock.*

Fomaha'nt [*Aſtron.*] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in *Aquarius*.

Fome [ꝑæm, *Sax.*] froth.

To Fome [ꝑæman, *Sax.*] to froth at the mouth, or as waters do upon a great and violent motion.

To Fome'nt [*fomentare*, L. *fomenter*, F.] to cheriſh or comfort by applying warm and liquid remedies; alſo to nouriſh; alſo to abet or encourage.

Fomenta'tion, a fomenting, a bathing any part of the body with a medicinal liquor, uſually a decoction of herbs, &c.

Simple Fomentation, one made with lukewarm milk, water, oil, oxicrate or ſome other like liquor.

Compound Fomentations, are decoctions of herbs, roots, flowers, ſeeds in water or other proper liquor and with other ingredients.

Dry Fomentation, is the applying bags ſtuffed with herbs and other ingredients to any part of a body aggrieved.

Fome'nted [*fomentatus*, L. *fomenté*, F.] aberted, encouraged, nouriſhed, ſet on foot, broached, cheriſhed.

Fome'ntum [with *Phyſicians*] any thing that is laid to the body to cheriſh it, L.

Fonceau, is the bottom or end of a cannon bit mouth, *i. e.* the part of the bit that pins it to the bauquet.

Fond [probably of ꝑunꝺian, *Sax.*] paſſionately deſirous of, over-loving, kind, indulgent, vainly affectionate; alſo fooliſh.

A Fond, to the bottom, F.

Fonda'nt [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies ſtooping for a prey, F.

Fo'ndness [probably of ꝑunꝺian, *Sax.* to endeavour or gape after] over-great affectionateneſs, love, indulgence; alſo fooliſhneſs.

To Fo'ndle, to make much of, to cocker.

Font [*fonts*, F. of *fons*, L. a fountain] a baptiſtery or large baſon of ſtone for baptizing infants in.

Font [with *Printers*] a caſting or compleat ſet of letters.

Fonta'lis, belonging to a ſpring, L.

Fonta'lis [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Pond-weed, L.

Fontana'lia } [among the *Romans*] the feaſt of
Fontinalia } fountains, which they celebrated by crowning the fountains with garlands of flowers, lamps, &c. L.

Fontane'lla } a little fountain, L.
Fonti'culus } [with *Surgeons*] an iſſue or little ulcer made in ſound parts of the body, to let out bad humours, and to prevent or cure diſeaſes.

Fonti'genous [*fontigena*, L.] growing or breeding about wells.

Food [ꝼwꝺ, *Brit.* ꝼoꝺe, *Dan.* ꝑoꝺa, *Sax.*] victuals.

To Foot [of *fol*, F.] to make a fool of, to deceive, bubble, play upon, &c.

A Foot [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a ſheep, becauſe no beaſt is accounted more ſimple.

Foo'lery [*folie*, F.] fooliſh or ſilly actions or ſayings.

Foot-*hardineſs* [of *fol* and *hardieſſe*, F.] raſhneſs, temerity, a thoughtleſs ventureſomneſs.

Foot-*hardy* [of *fol* and *hardi*, F.] raſh, temerarious, unthoughtfully daring or ventureſome.

Foo'lish [*fol*, F.] ſilly, wanting reaſon, impertinent, trifling.

Foo'lishness [*folie*, F.] ignorance, ſillineſs, want of reaſon, diſcretion, experience, &c.

Foot [ꝼoꝺ, *Sax.* ꝼoeꝺ, *Dan.*] a member of an animal body; alſo the bottom of a pillar, wall, hill, &c.

Foot [*Fortif.*] the ſixth part of a fathom, and the fifth of a geometrical pace.

Foot *of Verſe* [with *Grammarians*] a certain number of ſyllables, 2, 3 or more, which ſerve for the meaſuring of ſuch a verſe. Among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, thoſe of 2 ſyllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Iambus*, &c. thoſe of 3, the *Dactyl*, *Anapeſt*, *Moliſs*, *Tribrach*, &c. thoſe of 4, the *Choriambus*, *Metritus*, &c.

A Foot [in *Meaſure*] in *England* the length of 12 inches, in *Spain* the ſame, at *Paris* 12 4-5ths, at *Amſterdam* 11 3-4ths, at *Copenhagen* 11 3-5ths, the ſame at *Bremen*, at *Cologne* 11 2-5ths, at *Dantzick* 11 3-10ths, at *Venice* 13 9-10ths.

A Foot *bank* } [in *Fortification*] a ſtep about a foot and
A Foot *Step* } half high and 3 foot wide, raiſed of earth under a breaſt-work, upon which the men get up to fire over it.

Foot-geld [of ꝼoꝺ and ȝelꝺan, *Sax.* to pay] an amerciament or fine for not cutting out the balls of the feet of the great dogs in a foreſt.

Foot *Pace* [in *Architecture*] is a part of a pair of ſtairs, on which after four or ſix ſteps, you arrive to a broad place, where you may take two or three paces before you aſcend another ſtep, thereby to eaſe the legs in aſcending the reſt of the ſteps. Some call it a half-pace.

Foot *pace*, a cloth, mat, &c. ſpread about a chair of ſtate, bed, &c.

Fat-Foot [with *Horſemen*] a term uſed of a horſe, whoſe hoof is ſo thin and weak, that unleſs the nails be driven very ſhort, he is in danger of being prick'd in the ſhooing.

Foot-*hooks* } [in a *Ship*] the compaſſing timbers,
Fu'ttocks } which give the breadth and bearing to the ſhip.

Foot-*huſks* [in *Botany*] are ſhort heads out of which flowers grow.

To put a horſe upon a good Foot. See *to Gallop.*

To Foot *it*, to walk or travel on foot.

Foo'tman [ꝼoꝺman, *Sax.*] one who travels on foot; a lackey or page.

Foo'tmanship, the performance, quality or capacity of a footman.

Foo'tsteps [ꝼoꝺ-ꝑtæꝑaȝ, *Sax.*] the marks or impreſſions of a foot.

To be on the ſame Foot *with another*, is to be under the ſame circumſtances.

To gain ground Foot *by* Foot, is to do it gradually, by forcing the way with reſolution and bravery.

Fop [*Skinner* derives it of ꝼobꝺ, *Teut.* vain, empty] a vain, fantaſtical fellow, that is over-nice, curious and affected in dreſs, behaviour and ſpeech, &c.

Fop *doodle*, a fop, a ſilly, vain, empty perſon.

Fo'ppery, fantaſticalneſs; alſo ſuperſtitious, vain ceremonies in religious worſhip.

Fo'ppish, vainly affected, fantaſtical in dreſs, ſpeech, behaviour, &c.

Fo'ppishness, vain affectation, over-nicety and ſtarchneſs in apparel, demeanour, language, &c.

For [ꝼoꝛ, *Sax.*] a cauſal particle.

Fo'rableness [of *forabilis*, L.] capableneſs of being bored.

Fo'rage [*fourrage*, F.] food, &c. for horſes; proviſion of hay, ſtraw, oats, &c.

To Fo'rage [*fourrager*, F.] to go out a foraging, or to get forage.

Fo'rager [*fourrageur*, F.] one that goes to get proviſion for horſes.

Fora'gium [*Old Records*] ſtraw or ſtubble after the corn is threſhed out.

Fora'men, a hole, L.

Foramen *arteriæ duræ matris* [in *Anatomy*] a hole in the

the *cranium* which allows a paſſage for the artery belonging to the *Dura mater*, L.

FORAMEN *Lacerum* [*Anat.*] the third hole in the *Os ſphænoides*, by which the third pair of nerves paſs out of the *cranium*, L.

FORAMEN *Iſchium* [with *Anat.*] a large hole in the hip-bone, about whoſe circumference the muſcles called *Obturator externus* and *internus* take their riſe, L.

FORAMEN *ovale* [*Anat.*] an oval aperture or paſſage through the heart of a *fœtus*, which cloſes after birth.

FORA'MINATED [*foraminatus*, L.] bored full of holes.

FORAMINO'SE } [*foraminoſus*, L.] full of holes.
FORA'MINOUS }

FORBA'ECA [*Old Rec.*] a balk lying forwards or next the highway.

To FORBEA'R [ꝑoꝛbeapan, *Sax.*] to deſiſt from or let alone.

FORBEA'R [*Sea* Term] a word of command in a ſhip's boat, to hold ſtill any oar, either on the broad or whole ſide.

FORBEA'RANCE [of ꝑoꝛbæꝛan, *Sax.*] a letting alone; putting off for a time; giving over, leaving off, *&c.*

To FORBI'D [ꝑoꝛbeoꝛan, *Sax.*] to bid not to do or ſay a thing, to prohibit.

FORBI'DDANCE, a forbidding. *Milton.*

FORBO'RN [of ꝑoꝛbæꝛan, *Sax.*] let alone for a time, *&c.*

FORCE, conſtraint, violence, might, ſtrength, *F.*

To FO'RCE [*forcer*, F.] to oblige or conſtrain; alſo to take by force; alſo to raviſh.

FORCE [in *Law*] an offence by which violence is uſed to perſons.

FORCE [with *Gram.*] ſomething that ſtands in lieu of, or has the ſame effect of another.

Simple FORCE [in *Law*] is that which hath no other crime adjoined to it; as if one enters another man's poſſeſſion, but does no other unlawful act.

Mixed FORCE } is that violence committed with ſuch
Compound FORCE } a fact as of it ſelf only is criminal; as if one enters by force into the poſſeſſion of another, and there kills a man or raviſhes a woman.

FORCE [in *Mechanicks*] is that which is alſo called power, and is the original cauſe of any motion of bodies; as weight, men, horſes, water, wind, *&c.* with reſpect to the body or weight to be moved.

To FORCE *Wool*, is to cut off the upper and moſt hairy part of it.

FO'RCED [*forcé*, F.] conſtrained, obliged by force; raviſhed; alſo taken as a city, *&c.* by force, ſtorm, *&c.*

FORCENE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies reared or ſtanding upon his hind-legs, *F.*

FO'RCEPS [with *Surgeons*] a pair of tongs, pincers, *&c.* to lay hold of dead and corrupt fleſh.

FO'RCERS, an inſtrument uſed with tooth-drawers.

FO'RCES, an army or conſiderable body of ſoldiers.

FO'RCIBLE, ſtrong, prevailing, violent.

FORCIBLE *detaining a Poſſeſſion* [in a *Law* Senſe] is a violent act of reſiſtance, by which the lawful entry of juſtices is barred and hindered.

FO'RCIBLE *Entry* [in *Law*] a violent actual entry into land, houſe, *&c.* ſo as to offer violence to any there, and to put them in fear of being hurt, or to drive any furiouſly out of poſſeſſion.

FO'RCIBLENESS [*force*, F.] violence; forcible or forcing quality.

FORCI'ER, a water-mill; an engine to convey water from one place to another, as thoſe at *London-bridge*, *Iſlington*, *&c.*

FO'RCELESS, without force, weak, feeble.

FORD [ꝑoꝛꝺa, *Sax.*] a ſhallow place in a river, that may be waded through, or paſſed in a ferry-boat by puſhing it along with a pole ſtuck in the ground

FO'RDA, a cow with calf or a milch-cow.

FO'RDABLE [of ꝑoꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] as a ſhallow place in a river, that may be paſſed or waded through on foot or without oars in a boat is ſaid to be fordable.

FO'RDABLENESS, capableneſs of being forded or paſſed over, as above.

FORDICI'DIA [of *forda* a cow with calf, and *cædere* to ſlay] a *Roman* feſtival celebrated to the god *Tellus*.

FORDI'KA [*Old Rec.*] herbage or graſs that grows on the edges of dikes or ditches.

FO'RDOL } a but or head-land that ſhoots upon
FORDO'LIO } other ground.

To FORE-*appoint* [of ꝑoꝛe, *Sax.* before and *appointer*, *F.*] to appoint before-hand.

FORE-*armed* [of ꝑoꝛe, *Sax.* and *armé*, F. of *armatus*, L.] ready armed or prepared againſt beforehand.

To FORE-BODE [ꝑoꝛe-bobian, *Sax.*] to ſignifie or portend beforehand, to preſage.

To FORE-CAST [prob. of ꝑoꝛe, *Sax.* and haſter, *Dan.*] to conſider or contrive beforehand.

FORE-CAST [of ꝑoꝛe, *Sax.* and haſter, *Dan.*] contrivance beforehand.

FORE-BOLTS [in a *Ship*] iron pins made like locks with an eye at each end, into which a forelock of iron is driven, to prevent ſtarting out.

FORE-CASTLE [in a *Ship*] that part where the foremaſt ſtands, which is ſeparated from the reſt of the floor by a bulk-head.

To FO'RE-CLOSE [of ꝑoꝛe and cly̓ſan, *Sax.* or *forclorre*, F.] to ſhut beforehand, *&c.* [in *Law*] to bar, to exclude.

FORE-CLO'SED [*Old Law*] barred, excluded or ſhut out for ever.

FORE-COURSE, is the fore-ſail of a ſhip.

To FO'REDO, to be the occaſion of his own death.

To FO'RE-DEEM [of ꝑoꝛe-ꝺeman, *Sax.*] to think, judge or determine before.

FO'RE-DOOR [ꝑoꝛe-ꝺoꝛa, *Sax.*] a door in the fore-part of a houſe.

FO'RE-FATHERS [ꝑoꝛꝺ fæꝺeꝛaꝛ, *Sax.*] predeceſſors, progenitors.

FORE-LEET [ꝑoꝛe-ꝑoꝺaꝛ, *Sax.*] the foremoſt feet of a 4 footed animal.

FO'RE-FINGER [ꝑoꝛe-ꝼingeꝛ, *Sax.*] the foremoſt or firſt finger.

To FORE-FEND } [of *forê* and *fendre*, Fr.] to hinder
To FO'RE-END } or keep off.

FORE-FOOT [*Sea* Term] uſed when one ſhip lies or ſails acroſs the way of another's ſhip.

FORE-GOERS, purveyors who go before the king, when he goes a progreſs, to make proviſion for him.

FO'REIGN [*forain*, Fr.] outlandiſh, ſtrange; not agreeable to the matter in hand or purpoſe.

FO'REIGNER, an outlandiſh perſon; alſo one that is not free of a city, corporation, *&c.*

FORREIGN *Anſwer* [*Law* Term] an anſwer which is not triable in the county where it is made.

FORREIGN *Attachment*, an attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a liberty or city.

FORREIGN *Matter* [in *Law*] a matter triable in another county.

FOREIGN *Opposer*, an officer in the *Exchequer*, to whom all ſheriffs after they are oppoſed of their ſums out of the *Pipe Office*, do repair to be oppoſed by him of the *Green-Wax*.

FOREIGN *Plea* [in *Law*] a rejecting the judge as incompetent, becauſe matter in hand was not within his precinct.

FO'REIGN *Service* [in *Law*] is ſuch ſervice, whereby a mean lord holdeth of another without the compaſs of his own fee; or that which a tenant performs either to his own lord, or to the lord paramount, out of his own fee.

To FOREJU'DGE [of ꝑoꝛe, *Sax.* and *juger*, F. of *judicare*, L.] to judge beforehand.

FOREJU'DG'D *the Court*, is when the officer of any court is baniſhed or expelled the ſame for ſome offence, or for not appearing to an action *per* bill filed againſt him.

FOREJU'DGER [in *Law*] a judgment whereby a man is deprived or put by the thing in queſtion.

FORFEITED [*forfait*, Fr.] loſt by ſome default or omiſſion.

FO'RFEITURE [*forfaiture*, F.] a treſpaſs; the penalty of the trangreſſion of a law.

FO'RE-FRONT [of ꝑoꝛe, *Sax.* and *front*, L.] a forehead.

To FO'RE-GO [of ꝑoꝛꝺ̓gan, *Sax.*] to out-go, out-do, out-ſtrip; alſo to give up or deſiſt from right or claim to.

FO'REHEAD [ꝑoꝛe-heaꝺoꝛ, *Sax.*] the upper part of the face.

FORE-KNIGHT [of a *Ship*] a piece of wood in the figure of a man's head, and faſt bolted to the beams upon the ſecond deck.

To FORE-KNOW [of ꝑoꝛe cnapan, *Sax.*] to know before hand.

FORE-KNOWLEDGE, a knowing before

FORE-LAND [ꝑoꝛe-lanꝺ, *Sax.*] a point of land jutting out into the ſea.

FORELOCKS [in a *Ship*] are little flat wedges like pieces of iron; uſed at the ends of bolts to keep them from flying out of the holes.

FORE-LAND [in *Fortification*] a ſmall ſpace of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

FORE-LOCK [ꝼoꝛe-locca, *Sax.*] the locks of hair of the head, which grow on the fore-part of the forehead.

FO'RE-LOIN [of ꝼoꝛe and lunȝ, *Sax.* of *longes*, F.]

FORE-LOIN [*Hunting* Term] is when a hound going before the reſt of the cry meets chace and goes away with it.

FORE-MAN [ꝼoꝛe-man, *Sax.*] the preſident or chief-man of a company, *&c.*

FO'RE-MAST [ꝼoꝛe-mæſt, *Sax.*] the firſt maſt of a ſhip toward the head.

FORE *Maſt-men* [on *Ship board*] are thoſe that take in the top-ſails, ſling the yards, furl the ſails, bend, trice, and take their turn at the helm.

FO'RE-MOST [ꝼoꝛemæſt, *Sax.*] the firſt.

FO'RENESS [of ꝼoꝛe and *Neſus*, L.] a promontory.

FORE-NO'ON [ꝼoꝛe-non, *Sax.*] that part of the day betwixt morning and noon.

To FO'RE-ORDAIN [of ꝼoꝛe and *ordonner*, Fr. or *ordinare*, L.] to ordain before, to predeſtinate.

FO'RE-PART [of ꝼoꝛe, *Sax.* and *part*, F.] the firſt or preceding part.

FORE-PRIZED, a term uſed in conveyances, and ſignifies excepted.

To FORE-REACH [*Sea Language*] is when 2 ſhips ſail together, or one after the other, the ſhip which ſails faſteſt is ſaid to fore-reach upon the other.

FORE-SAIL, the ſail belonging to the fore-maſt.

To FORE-SA'Y [ꝼoꝛſæȝen, *Sax.*] to ſpeak or ſay before.

To FORESEE [ꝼoꝛſeon, *Sax.*] to perceive beforehand.

To FORE-SHE'W [ꝼoꝛe-ſceaꝛian, *Sax.*] to ſhew, ſignify or betoken beforehand.

To FORE-SHORTEN [with *Painters*] is when a head or face in a draught is made to appear ſhorter before.

To FORE-SHO'RTEN [ꝼoꝛe-aſceoꝛtian, *Sax.*] to ſhorten at the fore-end.

FO'RE-SIGHT [ꝼoꝛe-ȝeſihðe, *Sax.* geſicht, *Teut.*] ſeeing beforehand.

FO'RESKIN, the prepuce or skin that covers the nut of a man's *Penis* or yard.

To FORE-SLOW, to loiter, *O.*

To FORE-SPEAK [ꝼoꝛe-ſpæcan, *Sax.*] to beſpeak, to bewitch, to enchant.

FORE-STAFF, an inſtrument uſed by mariners for taking obſervations of the ſun, moon and ſtars, with the face towards the object.

To FORE-STALL [of ꝼoꝛe and ſtal, *Sax.* a ſtall, or **fore** and **ſtallen**, *Du.*] to buy or bargain for corn, cattle, *&c.* as it is coming to any market or fair to be ſold, in order to ſell the ſame at a higher price; alſo to prevent, to anticipate.

FORE-STALLER, one who buys proviſions coming to the market or fair, in order to ſell them at a higher price.

FO'REST [*forêt*, F. *foreſta*, L. Barb.] a large ſpace of ground or wood-land, left uncultivated, for breeding and hunting beaſts of chaſe, *&c.*

FORESTA'GIUM, a duty anciently paid by a foreſter to the king.

FO'RESTER [*foretier*, F.] a foreſt-keeper, an officer who is ſworn and appointed by the king's letters patents to walk the foreſt and to watch the *vert* and *veniſon*; and to attain and preſent all offences againſt both, within his own bailiwick or walk.

FO'RESTER *in Fee*, one who enjoys that office to him and his heirs.

FORE-TA'STE [of ꝼoꝛe, *Sax.* and *taſter*, F. or taſten, *Teut.* or prob. of ðaſtan, *Sax.*] a taſte beforehand.

FORE-TEE'TH [ꝼoꝛe-toȝaȝ, *Sax.*] the teeth which grow before.

To FORETE'LL [ꝼoꝛe-ðellan, *Sax.*] to tell of a matter before it happens, to predict.

To FORE-THI'NK [ꝼoꝛe-ðinkan, *Sax.*] to think beforehand.

FORE-THOUGHT [ꝼoꝛe-ðohꝺ, *Sax.*] a thinking beforehand.

FO'RTITUDE [*fortitudo*, L.] is one of the 4 cardinal virtues, and which by *Moraliſts* is defined to be a conſtant purpoſe of mind to undergo dangers, pain, labour, *&c.* whenever we think them to be beſt; and its chief rules are to undertake and to endure. Yet by undertaking is not meant fool-hardineſs, running raſhly into dangers; but the knowlege of undergoing an action to overcome a danger, weighing it well before it be undertaken. *Moraliſts* alſo divide it into 4 ſpecies, viz. *Magnanimity*, *Magnificence*, *Conſtancy* and *Patience*, as to private evils, ſuch as impriſonment, poverty, *&c.*

To FORE-TOKEN [ꝼoꝛe-ðacnian, *Sax.*] to ſignify beforehand by ſome ſigns or tokens.

FO'RE-TOP [ꝼoꝛe ꝼop, *Sax.*] the uppermoſt or higheſt forepart of any thing.

To FORE-WA'RN [ꝼoꝛe-ƿæꝛnian, *Sax.*] to give warning of beforehand.

A FO'RE-WIND [ꝼoꝛe-ƿinꝺ, *Sax.*] a wind that blows right forward.

To FO'RFEIT [*forfaire*, F.] to loſe eſtates, goods, employment, *&c.* for neglecting to do one's duty, or for ſome crime committed.

A FO'RFEIT [*forfait*, F.] a default, a penalty, a fine.

FO'RFEITABLE, liable to be forfeited.

FO'RFEITABLENESS [of *forfait*, F.] liableneſs or capableneſs of being forfeited.

FO'RFEITURE [*forfaiture*, F.] that which is forfeited.

FO'RFEITURE *of Marriage*, a writ lying for the lord againſt his ward, or tenant, under age by knight's ſervice, who refuſes a convenient marriage offered him by his lord, and marries another without the ſaid lord's conſent.

FOR'FANG [of ꝼoꝛe, and ꝼanȝen, *Sax.*] a taking beforehand, the taking up of proviſions in fairs or markets before the king's ſurveyors are ſerved.

FORGA'BULUM [in *Law*] forgavel, a ſmall reſerved rent in money; a quit-rent.

A FORGE [*forge*, F.] a little furnace wherein ſmiths and other artificers in iron or ſteel, *&c.* heat their metals red hot to ſoften them, and render them more malleable and pliable.

To FORGE [*forger*, Fr.] to heat and hammer as a ſmith does; alſo to contrive or frame, to counterfeit.

A FO'RGER [*forgeur*, F.] a worker at a forge, a counterfeit, a contriver.

FORGER *of falſe Deeds*, one who makes and publiſhes falſe writings.

FO'RGERY [of *forger*, F.] a counterfeiting, a cheat, a falſhood.

To FORGE'T [ꝼoꝛȝȳtan, *Sax.*] to let ſlip out of memory.

FORGE'TFUL [ꝼoꝛȝȳtfull, *Sax.*] apt to forget.

FORGE'TFULNESS [ꝼoꝛȝȳtfulneſſe, *Sax.*] aptneſs or readineſs to forget, deficiency of memory.

FO'RGIA
FORGIA *ferraria* } [*Old Rec.*] a ſmithy or ſmith's forge.

To FORGIV'E [ꝼoꝛȝiꝼan, *Sax.*] to paſs by an offence or fault; to quit a perſon of a debt.

FORGI'VENESS [ꝼoꝛȝiꝼeneſſe, *Sax.*] the pardon or remiſſion of a fault, *&c.*

To FORGO' [ꝼoꝛȝan, *Sax.*] to forſake, give up, quit, *&c.* a pretence, *&c.*

FOREHE'RDA [ꝼoꝛheꝛꝺa, *Sax.*] a herd land, foreland or head-land.

FORI'CULUS [among the *Romans*] a deity, who, as they fancied, had the guardianſhip or tuition of their doors, as *Cardinia* had of the hinges, and *Limentius* of the threſholds.

FORI'NSECUM *maneriuṁ*, a manour which lies without the town or bars, and is not included within the liberties of it.

FORINSECUM *ſervitium* [in *Old Rec.*] the payment of aid, ſcutage and other extraordinary impoſitions of knight's ſervice, in oppoſition to *intrinſecum ſervitium*, which ſignified the common and uſual duties within the lord's court and liberties.

A FORK [ꝼoꝛc, *Sax. furca*, L.] an inſtrument for various uſes.

FORK *Fiſh*, a kind of thornback.

FO'RKED [of ꝼoꝛe, *Sax.*] having ſharp points like a fork.

FO'RKED *Heads* [with *Hunters*] a term uſed for all the heads of deer, that bear 2 croches on the top, or which have their croches doubled.

FO'RKET, a little fork, *O.*

FO'RKEDNESS, the being pointed as a fork.

FORIA'NA, a ſlow kind of jig, the ſame as *Stavella*, Ital.

FO'RLET *Land*, ſuch land in the biſhoprick of *Hereford*, which was granted upon leaſe, for the term, *dum epiſcopus in epiſcopatu ſteterit*, that the ſucceſſor might have it for his preſent income.

FORLO'RN [ꝼoꝛloꝛen, *Sax.*] forſaken, left comfortleſs, afflicted, miſerable, loſt, diſpairing.

The FO'RLORN *Hope of an Army* [ſo called from the greatneſs of their danger] men detached from ſeveral regiments, or otherwiſe appointed to give the firſt onſet in battle, or to begin the attack of a beſieged place.

FORLO'RNLY [ꝼoꝛloꝛnenlic, *Sax.*] after a forſaken, comfortleſs manner.

FORLO'RNNESS [ꝼoꝛloꝛnneſſe, *Sax.*] deſtitution, deſolateneſs, comfortleſneſs, *&c.*

FORM [*forma*, L. *forme*, F.] faſhion, figure, ſhape, manner.

FORM [*Hunting* Term] the ſeat of an hare.

FORM [with *Philoſophers*] is the manner of being peculiar to each body, or that which conſtitutes it ſuch a particular body, and diſtinguiſhes it from every other body; or it is the ſecond principle in philoſophy, which being joined to matter, compoſes all natural bodies.

FORM [in *Metaphyſicks*] ſignifies the ſame as *Being*, and is by its form as well as its *Eſſence*, what it is; yet there is in this term this reſpect involved, that philoſophers do more generally apply it to particular and determinate *Beings*.

FORM *and* FI'GURE [with *Logicians*] is the exterior determination of qualities, as being round, ſpherical, ſquare, cubical, *&c.*

To FORM [*formare*, L. *former*, F.] to ſhape, to faſhion; alſo to frame, deviſe or contrive.

FORM, is an internal cauſe, by which a material being is conſtituted what it is.

ESSENTIAL *forms*, are thoſe forms whereby the ſeveral ſpecies of bodies become each what they are, and are diſtinguiſhed from all others, as a hammer, a knife, *&c.*

Accidental FORMS, are ſuch as are really inherent in bodies; but in ſuch manner that the body may exiſt in all its perfections without them, as whiteneſs in a wall.

Syllogiſtick FORM, is the juſt diſpoſition both of the terms in reſpect both of predicate and ſubject, and of the propoſitions in reſpect to quantity and quality.

Simple FORMS, are thoſe of ſimple bodies, *i. e.* of ſuch as have but few properties.

Natural FORMS, are thoſe which are inherent in bodies, without any thing contributed thereto on the part of man, as the form of marble.

Artificial FORMS, are thoſe which ariſe from human induſtry, as a ſtatue.

FORM *of Corporiety* [according to the *Scotiſts*] is that which conſtitutes body in the general eſſence of body.

FORM [in *Theology*] is one of the eſſential parts of the ſacraments, being that which gives them their ſacramental *eſſe*.

FORM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of mould, whereon a thing is faſtened or wrought.

Printer's FORM, a frame compoſed of divers pages of compoſed letters, to be printed off by the preſs-men.

FORM [in *a moral Senſe*] a manner of being or doing a thing according to rule.

FORM [in *Law*] certain eſtabliſhed rules to be obſerved in proceſſes or judiciary proceedings.

FORMS, long ſeats or benches to ſit on.

FO'RMA *pauperis* [*Law* Phraſe] is when any perſon has cauſe of ſuit, and is ſo poor that he cannot diſpend the uſual charges of ſuing at law or equity.

FO'RMABLE, capable of being formed.

FO'RMAL [*formalis*, L.] of or pertaining to form or faſhion, according to form; alſo punctual, preciſe, afflicted.

FORMAL *Cauſe* [with *Logicians*] is that which gives an inward eſſence or being to ſubſtance and accidents.

FO'RMALIST [*formaliſte*, F.] a follower of forms and modes; a perſon of ceremony and complement.

FO'RMALLY [*avec formalité*, Fr. *formaliter*, L.] in form, according to form; with formality or ceremony.

FO'RMAMENT [*formamentum*, L.] a mould, form or ſhape.

FO'RMALNESS [*formalitas*, L. *formalité*, Fr.] ceremony, affectation.

FORMA'LITIES, robes worn by the magiſtrates of a city or corporation, *&c.* on publick occaſions or ſolemnities.

FORMA'LITY [*formalitas*, L.] a form in law, ceremony or outward ſhew; alſo preciſeneſs, affectation.

To FO'RMALIZE, to act or play the formaliſt, L.

FORMA'TION, a faſhioning or framing, L.

FORMA'TRIX } [with the *Ancients*] *virtus* or *facul-*
FORMA'TRICE } *tas formatrix*, that whereby all bodies had their forms given them, L.

FORMED *Stones* [with *Naturaliſts*] are ſuch bodies, which being either pure ſtone or ſpars, are found in the earth ſo formed, that their outward ſhape very nearly reſembles to the external form of muſcles, cockles and other ſhells, *&c.*

FORME'DON [in the *Deſcender*] a writ that lies for the recovery of lands, *&c.* given to one and the heirs of his body, or to a man and his wife, being *Couſin* to the donor in *frank Marriage*, and afterwards alienated by the donee: for after his deceaſe, his heirs may have this writ againſt the tenant or alliance.

FORMEDON [in the *Reverter*] a writ which lies for the donor or his heirs, where land intailed to certain perſons and their iſſue, with condition that for want of ſuch iſſue, it ſhall revert to the donor and his heirs, againſt him to whom the donee alienateth after the iſſue extinct, to which it was entailed.

FORMEDON [in the *Remainder*] a writ which lies where a man gives lands in tail, the remainder to another in tail; and afterwards the former tenant in tail dieth without iſſue of his body, and a ſtranger abateth; then he in the remainder may have this writ.

FORMER' [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Croſs-Patée*.

FO'RMER [of ꝼoꝛmæꝛ, *Sax.*] the preceding.

FO'RMERLY, in fore-time, in ancient times.

FO'RMERS [on *Ship-board*] round pieces of wood fitted to the bore of a great gun to hold the cartridges, which contain the due charge of powder; alſo hollow caſes of tin or latten, in which the cartridges are carried about in the time of an engagement.

FO'RMETH [in *Hunting*] *i. e.* ſeateth, a term uſed of a hare, when it ſquats in any place.

FORMI'CA, the ant, emmet or piſmire, an inſect, L.

FORMICA [in *Falconry*] a diſtemper that commonly ſeizes on the beak of a hawk oftentimes, and if not timely prevented, will eat it away, L.

FO'RMIDABLE [*formidabilis*, L.] to be feared, dreadful, terrible.

FORMING [*formans*, L.] the art of giving being, or birth to any thing.

FO'RMIDABLY [of *formidabilis*, L.] dreadfully, terribly.

FO'RMIDABLENESS [*qualité formidable*, F.] terribleneſs.

FORMIDOLO'SE [*formidoloſus*, L.] fearful, dreading very greatly.

FORMIDOLO'SITY [*formidoloſitas*, L.] fearfulneſs, very great dread.

FO'RMLESS [of *ſans forme*, Fr.] having no form, ſhapeleſs.

FO'RMLESNESS, the having no form, ſhapeleſneſs.

FORMO'SE [*formoſus*, L.] handſome, beautiful, comely.

FO'RMOST [ꝼoꝛmoſt, *Sax.*] the firſt, going in the front.

FORMO'SUS, *a, um* [in *Botanick* Writers] beautiful, L.

FO'RMULA [with *Phyſicians*] a little form or preſcription uſed in extemporaneous practice, in diſtinction from the great forms which are the officinal medicines, L.

FORMULA [in *Law*] a rule or model, an ordinance or certain terms preſcribed and decreed by authority for the form or manner of an act or inſtrument, *&c.*

FORMULA [in *Theology*, &c.] a profeſſion of faith; a formulary.

FORMULARY [*formularium*, L.] a book of forms or precedents for law matters; alſo the manner or ſtyle in proceeding in the law; alſo a writing which contains the form of an oath to be taken upon ſome occaſions.

FORNACA'LIA [among the *Romans*] the feaſt of ovens, kept in commemoration of thoſe ancient ovens, in which wheat was baked before the way of grinding corn, and making bread was found out.

FORNA'GIUM [*fournage*, F. of *fornax*, L. a furnace, or *furnus* an oven] a fee taken by a lord of his tenant, bound to bake in his oven; or for liberty to uſe his own; hearth-money, chimney-money.

To FO'RNICATE [*fornicari*, L.] to commit fornication.

FORNICA'TION, the act of unchaſtity between ſingle perſons.

FORNICATION [in *Architecture*] an arching or vaulting, ſo called of *Fornix*, L.

FORNICA'TOR, a whoremonger, L.

FO'RNIX, an arch or vault, L.

FO'RNIX [with *Surgeons*] the brawny ſubſtance of the brain, L.

FORPRI'SE [in *Law*] an exaction.

FO'RRAGE [*fourrage*, Fr.] proviſion of hay, oats, ſtraw, *&c.* eſpecially in a time of war.

To Fo'RRAGE } [*fourrager*, F.] to ride about
To go a Fo'RRAGING } the country to get forage.

To Forsa'ke [ꝼoꝛſæcan, *Sax.*] to leave, to go away from, to quit.

Fo'rschet, the outer or fore-part of a furlong, skirt or ſlip of ground that lies next the high way, *Old Sax. Rec.*

Forsecho'ke [*Old Law*] land or tenements ſeized by the law for want of the performance of ſervices due from the tenant.

Forses, water-falls.

Fo'rset, a ſmall trunk or coffin.

Forsoo'th [ꝼoꝛſoð, *Sax.*] a title of reverence uſed to a miſtriſs; alſo an interjection of contempt.

Fo'rstal [ꝼoꝛe-ſtal, *Sax.*] a being quit of fines for cattle arreſted within one's land.

To Forswea'r [ꝼoꝛſpeaꝛian, *Sax.*] to take a falſe oath, to be perjured.

Forsworn [of ꝼoꝛſpeꝛian, *Sax.*] one that hath taken a falſe oath, perjured.

Fort [probably of *fortis*, L. ſtrong] a little caſtle or fortreſs; a place of ſmall extent, fortified either by art or nature, or both; being encompaſſed round with a moat, rampart and parapet to ſecure ſome high ground or paſſage of a river, and for other advantages.

Fort *Royal*, a fort which has 26 fathoms for the line of defence.

A Star Fort, a kind of redoubt, compoſed of re-entering and ſaliant angles, which commonly have from 5 to 8 points.

Forte [*fortis*, L.] ſtrong.

Forte [in *Muſ. Books*] directs to play or ſing loud and ſtrong, *Ital.*

Forte forte or FF. [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies a degree louder than *forte* only, *Ital.*

Fo'rtement, the ſame as *forte*, *Ital.*

Piu Forte or P.F. [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a degree louder than only *forte*, Ital.

Forth [ꝼoꝛð, *Sax.*] out of doors, abroad.

Fo'rth-coming [of ꝼoꝛð and coman, *Sax.*] ready to be produced or brought forth.

Fo'rtlet, a little fort. *O.*

Fo'rthwith [ꝼoꝛð-ꝼiðe, *Sax.*] preſently, immediately, out of hand.

Fo'rtifiable, capable of being fortified.

Fortifica'tion [or *Military Architecture*] is the art of fortifying or ſtrengthening a place, by making works around the ſame, in order to render it capable of being defended by a ſmall force againſt the attacks of a more numerous enemy.

Ancient Fortification, was walls of defence made of trunks of trees, &c. mix'd with earth to ſecure them againſt the aſſaults of an enemy. Theſe in time were alter'd for walls of ſtone, with little walls or parapets raiſed on the top of the other, behind which they made uſe of their darts in ſecurity, the parapets being cut into loop-holes, and theſe walls are flanked by round or ſquare towers.

Artificial Fortification, is works raiſed by the engineers, to ſtrengthen the natural ſituation of a place by repairing it and ſupplying its defects; ſuch as ravelins, horn-works, half-moons, redoubts, &c.

Natural Fortification, conſiſts in a place being ſtrong by nature, as being ſituated on a hill or in a marſh, or any other way, that makes it of difficult acceſs; whether by rivers, marſhes, ſtrong defiles or the like.

Offenſive Fortification, has regard to the ſeveral ways of annoying an enemy, and is the particular concern of the general of an army, who deſigns to lay ſiege to ſome town; it conſiſts in knowing how to take all advantages in the manner of carrying on a ſiege, &c.

Defenſive Fortification, has reſpect to the precaution and induſtry by which a weak party oppoſes a ſtronger, and particularly concerns governours of places, who knowing the ſtrength and weakneſs of the place intruſted to them, ought to endeavour to ſecure it from ſurprizes, &c.

Regular Fortification, is one whoſe baſtions are all equal, or that are built in a regular polygon; the ſides and angles whereof are generally about a muſket-ſhot from each other.

Irregular Fortification, is when a town has ſuch an irregular form or ſituation, as to render it uncapable of being fortified regularly, either becauſe of the difference of its ſides; ſome being too long, and others too ſhort; or by its being ſurrounded with precipices, valleys, ditches, rivers, hills, rocks or mountains, &c.

Fortifi'ed [*fortifié*, F.] made ſtrong, ſtrengthened with fortifications.

Durable Fortification, is one that is built with a deſign that it ſhall remain a ſtanding ſhelter for ages.

Temporary Fortification, is one that is erected upon ſome emergent occaſion, and deſigned to laſt only a little time.

To Fo'rtify [*fortificare*, L. *fortifier*, F.] to ſtrengthen or make ſtrong, to fence; to ſecure a place after a regular manner with ramparts, ditches and other bulwarks.

Forti'lity [*Old Stat.*] a fortified place, a caſtle or bulwark.

Fo'rtin, a little fort or ſconce built in haſte for the defence of a poſt or paſs, &c. called a *field-fort*.

Fo'rtins } are field-forts or ſmall fortreſſes or ſconces,
Fo'rlins } the flanked angles of which are generally diſtant 120 fathom one from another; they are different in their extent and figure according to the nature and ſituation of the ground; ſome of them having whole baſtions, and others only demi-baſtions; the uſe of them is only temporary, and are either to defend the line of *circumvallation*, or to guard ſome paſſage or dangerous poſt.

Fo'rtingles, the ſame as a *farundel*.

Forti'ssimo [in *Muſick Books*] denotes extreme loud, *Ital.*

Fo'rtitude [*fortitudo*, L.] valour, courage or ſtoutneſs of mind; one of the cardinal virtues by which a man acts according to the rules of reaſon, even in the midſt of the greateſt misfortunes or adverſity.

Fo'rtitudes [with *Aſtrologers*] are certain advantages which planets have to make their influences more ſtrong by being ſo or ſo placed, qualified or affected.

A Fo'rtlet [*Old Law*] a little fort.

Fo'rtress [*forteresſe*, F.] a place fortified either by art or nature.

Fortu'itous [*fortuitus*, L.] happening by chance, caſual, accidental.

Fo'rtuitousness [of *fortuitus*, L. *fortuit*, F.] caſualneſs, accidentalneſs.

Fo'rtuna [in *Ancient Law Books*] the ſame that we call *Treaſure-trove*.

Fo'rtunate [*fortunatus*, L. *fortuné*, F.] happy, lucky, ſucceſsful.

Fo'rtunate *Iſlands*, a place famous among the antients, on account of golden apples, fancied to grow in them; or, as *Varro* ſays, for ſheep with golden fleeces. Ancient geographers deſcribe them as ſituate without the ſtraits of *Gibraltar* in the *Atlantick* ocean; but the moderns take them to be the *Canary* iſlands on account of their great temperature and fertility.

Fo'rtunately [*fortunatè*, L.] happily, proſperouſly, ſucceſsfully.

Fo'rtunateness [*fortunatio*, L.] luckineſs, ſucceſsfulneſs, proſperouſneſs.

Fo'rtune, is fabled to be the daughter of *Oceanus*, and the ſervant of the gods. They fancied ſhe had in her poſſeſſion and at her diſpoſal the honours, riches and happineſs of life; that ſhe gave them and took them away at her pleaſure: but that ſhe was blind and very unconſtant; that ſhe held a wheel in her hand, that ſhe turned without ceaſing, raiſing men ſometimes to the top of the wheel, and ſometimes caſting them down, ſo that there was nothing ſettled or ſecure, that did concern her; ſhe was univerſally adored, and great princes had her image in gold kept ſafe with them in their dwelling, that ſhe might be always favourable to them.

She was repreſented in a chariot dragged by four blind horſes; under her feet was a globe, and in her right hand ſhe held the helm of a ſhip, and in the left a *cornucopia* or horn of plenty. She had many images, ſtatues and temples erected to her, and the *Romans* adored no deity more than *Fortuna*. At her right hand a youth named *favor*, play'd upon a wheel, to intimate how ſoon her favours might fly away from us: there were at *Rome* two images of her that were remarkable, *Fortuna calva* and *Fortuna vitrea*, which were both very ſignificant.

She had alſo ſeveral temples erected to her honour. One to *Fortuna primigenia*, the other to *Fortuna maſcula* which was near to the temple of *Venus* and alſo *Fortuna muliebris*. There was alſo *Fortuna privata* and *Fortuna obſequens*, and alſo *Fortuna barbata*; there were ſeveral other *Fortunes*, who had temples.

When *Fortune* was not favourable to them, they were wont to load her with curſes and imprecations.

Fortune was alſo pointed as a naked lady ſtanding upon a globe or ball, having an enſign or ſoil over-ſhadowing her.

Fo'RTUNES [with *Aſtrologers*] the two benevolent planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*, ſo termed on account of their kind and benevolent nature.

Fo'RTUNY [*Ancient Writings*] a kind of tournament or running a tilt on horſeback with lances.

Foru'RTH [*Ancient Deeds*] a long ſlip of ground.

Fo'RWARD [ꝼoꝛꝼeaꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] ready, prompt, earneſt, eager; alſo ſtrait on before.

Fo'RWARDNESS [ꝼoꝛꝼeaꝛꝺneſſe, *Sax*] promptneſs, readineſs, eagerneſs, &c.

Foss [*foſſa*, L.] a trench, moat, ditch or pit.

Foss [with *Anatomiſts*] a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture, but no exit or perforation.

Fo'SSA, a ditch in which in ancient times women committing felony were drowned.

Fossa [in *Anatomy*] the middle part of the *cervix*, or hinder part of the human neck.

Fossa *magna* [in *Anatomy*] an oblong cavity, forming the inſide of the *pudendum muliebre*, and which preſents it ſelf upon opening the *labia*, and in the middle of which are the *carunculæ myrtiformes*.

Foss-WAY, one of the four principal high ways of *England* made by the *Romans*, and ſo called on account of its being ditch'd in on both ſides; or becauſe in ſome places it was never perfected; but left as a great ditch. It leads from *Cornwall* through *Devonſhire*, by *Coventry*, *Leiceſter*, *Newark*, &c. and to *Lincoln*.

Fossato'RUM *Operatio* [*Old Rec.*] foſs-work, or the labour formerly performed by the inhabitants and neighbouring tenants for repairing and maintaining the ditches round a town.

Fossa'GIUM, the duty paid for ſuch ſervice.

Fossa'TUM, a trench, a place intrenched.

Fossatum [*Old Rec.*] a place fenced with a ditch, or the trench of a cut river.

Fo'SSET } a ſmall cheſt or cabinet.
Forset }

Fo'SSILE [*foſſilis*, L.] that which may be digged out of the earth.

Fo'SSILS [*foſſilia*, of *fodere*, L. to dig] all manner of things that are dug out of the earth.

Fossil-WOOD, trees dug deep out of the ground, ſuppos'd to have lain there ever ſince the univerſal deluge.

Native Fossils [by *Mineraliſts*] are ſtrictly defined to be ſenſible bodies, generated and growing in and of the earth, whoſe conſtituent parts are ſo ſimple and homogeneous, that there is no apparent diſtinction of veſſels and juices between the *part* and the *whole*.

Compound Fossils [with *Miners*] are ſuch as may be divided into different and diſſimilar parts.

Adventitious Fossils } [in *Mineralogy*] are the ſubter-
Foreign Fossils } raneous *exuviæ* of ſea and land animals; and even vegetables, as ſhells, bones, teeth, leaves, which are found in plenty in divers parts of the earth.

Simple Fossils, are all metals, ſalts, both common and precious; alſo earths.

To Fo'STER [ꝼoꝛꝺꝛian, *Sax.* *foiterer*, *Dan.*] to nouriſh, cheriſh or bring up.

A Foster-*child* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ-cilꝺ, *Sax*] a child brought up by thoſe that are not his natural parents.

A Foster-*father* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ-ꝼæꝺeꝛ, *Sax.*] one who brings up another man's child.

Foster-*land*, land allotted for the ſuſtenance of any perſon.

Foster-*lean* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ-lean, *Sax.*] the jointure of a wife or nuptial gifts.

Fo'THER [of ꝼoðꝛe, *Sax.*] any ſort of meat for cattle.

Fo'TUS, the ſame as fomentation, *L.*

Fo'VEA, a pit or deep hole in the ground to catch wild beaſts, *L.*

Fo'VEA [*Old Rec.*] a grave, *L.*

Fo'VEA [with *Aſtrol.*] the fourth houſe of the figure of the heavens, the ſame as *Imum cœli*.

Fo'VEA *Cordis* [*Anat.*] a hollowneſs in the breaſt above the pit of the ſtomach, *L.*

Fouga'DE [in *Military Art*] a ſort of little mine in the manner of a well, ſcarce more than 10 foot wide and 12 deep, dug under ſome work or fortification, and charged with barrels or ſacks of gun-powder, to blow it up.

Fought [of ꝼeoꝺan, *Sax.*] did fight.

Fou'GHTEN, that had been fought. *Milton.*

Foul [ꝼaul, *Sax.*] unclean, filthy; alſo unfair, baſe.

To Foul [ꝼaulan, *Sax.*] to make filthy.

Foul [*Sea* Term] intangled as a rope.

The Anchor is Foul [*Sea Term*] ſignifies *the cable is got about the flook*.

The ſhip makes Foul *Water* [*Sea* Term] is when a ſhip under ſail comes into ſhole water, ſo as to raiſe the ſand.

To be Foul *on each other*, is when ſhips come ſo cloſe, as to entangle their rigging, and do one another damage.

The rope is Foul [*Sea* Term] ſignifies the rope is entangled in itſelf, or hinder'd by another, ſo that it cannot run or be haled.

Foul *Ship*, is one that has been long untrimmed, ſo that graſs, weeds, periwinkles or barnacles ſtick or grow to her ſides under water.

Foulds, folds. *Milton.*

Fou'LLY [ꝼaulice, *Sax.*] filthily; alſo unfairly, fraudulently, baſely.

Fou'LNESS [ꝼýlneſſe, *Sax.*] filthineſs, uncleanneſs; alſo unfairneſs, unjuſtneſs.

To Found [*fundare*, L. *fonder*, F] to build, ſettle, eſtabliſh or ground.

To Found [*fundere*, L. *fondre*, F.] to melt and caſt metals.

Found [of ꝼinꝺan, *Sax.*] did find, was found.

Founda'TION, the loweſt part of a building; or the maſs of ſtone, bricks, &c. which ſupports a building; alſo the ground-work of any thing.

Foundation, a donation or legacy either of money or lands for the maintenance or ſupport of ſome community, hoſpital, ſchool, lecture or other work of piety.

Fou'NDAY [in the *Iron Works*] the ſpace of ſix days.

Fou'NDER [*fundator*, L. *fondateur*, F.] one who lays the foundation of; alſo a melter or caſter of metals.

To Fou'NDER [*ad fundum ſubmergere*, L. *couler à fond*, L.] ſee *Foundering*.

To Founder *a Horſe*, is to over-ride him, or to ride him out of his breath or beyond his ſtrength.

Fou'NDERING, ſinking, a ſhip is ſaid to founder when by a great leak or a great ſea-breaking in upon her, ſhe takes in ſo much water, that ſhe cannot be freed from it; ſo that ſhe will neither veer nor ſteer; but lies like a log, and not being able to ſwim long, will at laſt ſink.

Fou'NDLING [of ꝼinꝺan, *Sax.* to find] a child left in a place or dropt, and found there.

Fou'NDRING [in *Horſes*] is an univerſal rheumatiſm, or a defluxion of humours upon the ſinews of the legs, which cauſes ſo great a ſtiffneſs in them, that they loſe their wonted motion.

Cheſt Foundring [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe in a horſe diſcover'd by his often coveting to lie down and ſtanding ſtraddling with his fore-legs.

Fou'NDERING [in the *Body*] befals a horſe by eating too much provender ſuddenly, when too hot; as alſo by drinking too much upon travelling when hot, and riding him after it.

Fou'NDRY } the art of melting and caſting all ſorts
Fou'NDERY } of metals, particularly braſs, iron, &c.

Fount [of *fons*, L.] a fountain, *Milton*.

Fount [of *fundere*, L.] a ſet of printing letters or types.

Arch'd Fountain, one whoſe baſon and jet are placed perpendicularly under an arch.

Baſon Fou'NTAIN, a baſon having a jet, ſpout or perhaps a ſtatue, &c. in the middle.

Cover'd Fountain, a kind of pavilion built of ſtone, incloſing a reſervoir, and ſpouting forth the water at a pipe or cock.

Cup Fou'NTAIN, one which beſides a baſon has a cup ſupported on a pedeſtal, &c. and receiving a jet or ſpout of water riſing out of the middle of it.

Marine Fountain, a fountain compoſed of aquatick figures, as ſea divinities, naiades, tritons, dolphins, &c.

Naval Fountain, one made in the form of a ſhip or galley.

Open Fountain, is any ſpouting fountain, with a baſon, cup or other ornaments.

Ruſtick Fountain, a fountain adorned or inriched with rock-work, ſhell-work, petrifactions, &c.

Satyrical Fountain, a ruſtick fountain in manner of a grotto adorned with ſatyrs, ſylvans, fauns, &c.

Statuary Fountain, one which being open and inſulated is adorned with one or more ſtatues.

Symbolical Fountain, one whoſe principal ornaments are the attributes, arms or cogniſances of the owner or erector.

Pyramidal

Pyramidal FOUNTAIN, one that is compoſed of ſeveral baſons or cups raiſed in ſtones over each other, each leſs than the other to the top, ſupported by a hollow ſhaft or ſtem.

Spouting FOUNTAIN, any fountain whoſe water is darted forth impetuouſly through one or more jets or ajutages, and returns in rains, net-folds or the like.

Spring FOUNTAIN, a kind of plain ſpout or ſtream of water, iſſuing out of a ſtone or hole in the wall, without any decoration.

FOU'NTAINS [*fontes*, L. *fontaines*, F.] are of 2 ſorts, ſuch as dry up in the winter, and ſuch as flow always. Moſt are of opinion, that the former are produced by the rain. Thoſe perpetual ſprings may be defin'd to be collections of waters running down from the higher to the lower parts of the earth. Out of a great number of ſuch fountains, rivers are gathered which carry the waters into the ſea.

Some have imagined, that the perpetual ones are derived from the ſea, and that there are ſubterraneous tubes in the earth, through which the ſea-water is conveyed to the fountains. But this opinion is liable to theſe two difficulties, how it is poſſible for the ſea-water to be carried to the tops of the higheſt mountains, ſince by all experiments in *Hydroſtaticks* it appears, that the ſurface of any water contained in any veſſel always lies even, ſo that it is impoſſible for any one part of the ſurface to be higher than another; except it be made ſo by ſome external force. 2. How it comes to paſs that fountain-water is not ſalt.

Others again diſlike this hypotheſis, and that for ſeveral reaſons, and aſſign rain as the cauſe of fountains; but if rain were the only cauſe, whence can it be, that thoſe fountains are never dry in the time of the greateſt drought, when there has been no rain for a long time? and therefore others to rain add vapours; which being by the heat of the ſun exhaled in vaſt quantities (as the learned Mr. *Edmund Halley* has proved) and they being carried over the low land by the wind to the ridges of mountains, where they preſently precipitate, and gliding down by the crannies of ſtone, and part of the vapour entering into the caverns of the hills, the water thereof gathers as in an alembick in the baſons of ſtone it finds; which being once filled, all the overplus of water runs over by the loweſt place, and breaking out by the ſides of the hills, forms ſingle ſprings, and many of theſe running down the valleys between the ridges of the hills, and coming to unite, form little rivulets or brooks; and many of theſe meeting again in one common valley, and gaining the plain ground, being grown leſs rapid, become a river; and many of theſe being united in one common channel, make the largeſt rivers, as the *Thames*, the *Rhine*, the *Danube*, *&c.*

FOUR [*quatuor*, L. *quatre*, F.] IV. 4. the figure is called the cube's baſe, a cube or ſquare having a foot or baſe of 4 angles; and the cube among ſolid bodies is accounted the moſt excellent and perfect, repreſenting firmneſs, continuance and virtue. The figure in its parts makes up 10, being conſidered two times and a half, and alſo in this manner, 1, 2, 3, 4, make 10. It is the number of letters in the *Hebrew* name יהוה, and thence by divines called *Tetragrammaton*, or name of 4 letters; and many other nations have given to God a name of 4 letters, as the *Aſſyrians* Adad, the *Egyptians* Amun, the *Perſians* Syre, the *Greek* Θεὸς, the *Latins* Deus, and thence the *French* Dieu.

FOUR *Corners* [with *Horſemen*] to work a horſe upon 4 corners, is in imagination to divide the volt or round into 4 quarters; and when he has done ſo upon each of theſe quarters the horſe makes a round or two at trot or gallop, and when he has done ſo upon each quarter, he is ſaid to have made the four quarters.

FOURCH [in *Law*] a delay or putting off or prolonging an action.



FOURCHE'E' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Fourchée*, is one that is forked at the ends, that has its forks compos'd of ſtrait lines, and blunt ends, as if cut off, as in the figure, *F.*

FOURI'ER, an under-harbinger or meſſenger.

FOU'RNEAU, a powder-chamber, or chamber of a mine; a hole or cavity made under a work. The top of which is ſometimes cut into ſeveral points like chimneys, to make more paſſages for the powder, that it may have its effects on ſeveral ſides at the ſame time, *F.*

FOUT-GELD, an amercement for not cutting out the balls of great dogs feets in the foreſt.

FOWL [*fuȝel*, *Sax.* *fugl*, *Dan.*] a bird.

To FOWL [*fuȝelan*, *Sax.*] to go a fowling.

FOW'LER [*fuȝelep*, *Sax.*] a bird catcher, *&c.*

A FOWLER, a piece of artillery ſo called.

FOX [*fox*, *Sax.* *Fuchs*, *Dan.*] a crafty animal; a beaſt of chace.

A FOX [*Emblematically*] may very properly denote a prudent commander, who, to gain victories with leſs expence of blood, rather chooſes to prevail in his enterprizes by conduct and ſtratagem, than by downright dint of the ſoldier's courage.

A FOX [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed to repreſent a ſubtil fellow, full of wicked intentions; becauſe that animal is notable on account of its craftineſs.

A FOX [in *Coat Armour*] may repreſent thoſe, that have done ſignal ſervice to their prince and country by the adminiſtration of juſtice; or upon embaſſies or ſuch like negotiations, where wit and dexterity is of more uſe than ſtrength or valour.

FOX-GLOVES [*folcs-glofay*, *Sax. i. e.* folks-gloves, *Baxter*] the herb call'd by *Botaniſts Digitalis*, L.

FOX-TAIL, an herb.

FO'XES *Evil* [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe when the hair falls off from the head, by the roots; a ſhedding of the hair, caus'd by the *Lues Venerea* or otherwiſe.

To FOX *one*, to make him fuddled.

To ſet the FOX *to keep the Geeſe.*

FOY [*voye*, F a way, *fop*, *Du.*] a treat given to friends by thoſe who are going a journey.

To FOYL [with *Husbandmen*] to fallow land in the ſummer or autumn.

FOY'LING [*Hunting* Term] the footſteps of a ſtag upon the graſs.

FRA'CID [*fracidus*, L.] rotten ripe, hoary and putreſied.

FRA'CTION, a broken piece of any thing; alſo a quarrel or miſunderſtanding, F. of *L.*

FRACTION [in *Arithmetick*] a broken number, being a proportionable part of any integer or whole thing.

Proper FRACTION, is one whoſe numerator is leſs than the denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{4}$.

Improper FRACTION, is when the numerator is either equal to or bigger than the denominator, as $\frac{2}{2}\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{2}\frac{0}{3}$.

Vulgar FRACTION, is one always expreſſed by 2 numbers, the one written over the other with a line between, as $\frac{2}{3}$.

Decimal FRACTION, is one that has for its denominator 1. with cypher or cyphers, as $\frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{25}{100}$ $\frac{400}{1000}$ commonly for brevity ſake is ſet down thus, .5 .10

A Simple FRACTION, is ſuch as conſiſts of one annumerator, and one denominator, as $\frac{1}{3}$.

A Compound FRACTION, is one that conſiſts of ſeveral numerators and denominators, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$.

FRA'CTIOUS [of *fractus* or *fractio*, L.] quarrelſome, peeviſh.

FRA'CTIOUSNESS, quarrelſome temper, aptneſs to take offence, peeviſhneſs.

FRA'CTURE [*fractura*, L.] the breach or rupture of a bone, *&c.*

FRA'CTURED [of *fractura*, L. *fracture*, F. of *fractus*, L. broken] crackt, broken.

FRÆ'NULUM *a little Bridle*, L. [with *Anatomiſts*] a skinny ſtring under the tongue.

FRÆ'NUM *a Bridle*, L. [in *Anatomy*] a ſlender ligament, whereby the precipice is ty'd to the lower part of the *Glans*, or to the nut of the *Penis*.

FRAGA'RIA [with *Botanick Writers*] a ſtraw-berry buſh, L.

FRA'GILIS, *e* [in *Botanick* Writers] brittle, eaſie to be broken.

FRAGI'LITY } [*fragilitas*, L. *fragilité*, Fr.] brit-
FRA'GILENESS } tleneſs.

FRA'GMENT [*fragmentum*, L.] a broken piece of any thing.

FRA'GRANCE } [*fragrantia*, L.] ſweetneſs of ſmell.
FRA'GRANCY }

FRA'GRANTNESS [*fragrantia*, L.] fragrancy.

FREIGHT } [*Fracht*, *Teut.* *Fret*, F.] the cargo, lading
FRAIGHT } or merchandize of a ſhip; alſo the money paid for the carriage of it.

To FRAIGHT, to hire or furniſh the cargo of a ſhip.

FRAIL, a basket of raiſons, *&c.* about 75 pound weight.

FRAIL [*fragilis*, L.] weak of nature, feeble; alſo brittle.

FRAI'LTY } [*fragilitas*, L. *fragilité*, F.] weakneſs of
FRAI'LNESS } nature, brittleneſs, frailty.



FRA'ISES [in *Military Affairs*] are pieces of wood of 6 or 7 foot long planted under the *Cordon*, in places which are not faced with ſtone or brick, they are planted at the baſe of a *Parapet*, being let about half way into the *Rampart*; they are not laid parallel to the *Baſe* of the *Rampart*, but a little ſloping downwards with their points, that men cannot ſtand on them; their chiefeſt uſe is to hinder the garriſon from deſerting, which would be eaſy without them, eſpecially in places with dry moats. They likewiſe prevent ſurprizes and eſcalades. See *A* in the figure.

To FRAIZE *a Battalion*, is to line it every way round with pikes, that if they ſhould be charged with a body of horſe, the pikes being preſented may cover the musketeers from the ſhock of the horſe, and ſerve as a barricade.

FRA'ME [ȝꝑome, *Sax.*] a form, figure, make, *&c.* alſo the ſupporters of a table, *&c.*

To FRAME [ȝꝑemman, *Sax.*] to form or faſhion; alſo to ſquare, to contrive.

To be out of FRAME, *i. e.* to be diſordered or diſcompoſed in body or mind.

FRA'MPOLE *Fence* [in the manor of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*] a privilege belonging to the inhabitants, to have the wood that grows on the fence, and as many trees or poles as a man can reach from the top of the ditch with the helve of an axe, for the repairing of his fence.

FRANC, a *French Livre*, in value 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

FRA'NCHISE [of *franc*, Fr. *free*] liberty, freedom; a particular immunity or privilege pertaining to a city or corporation.

FRANCHISE [in *Common Law*] a privilege or exemption from the ordinary juriſdiction, or an *aſylum* or ſanctuary where people are ſecure of their perſons, *&c.*

FRANCHISE *Royal*, is when the king grants to a man and his heirs, that they ſhall be free from toll, and ſuch like impoſitions; alſo a place where the king's writ runs not, as *Cheſter* and *Durham*.

FRANCHISE *of Quarters* [at *Rome*] a certain ſpace or diſtrict wherein the houſes of embaſſadors of the *European* princes are, and where they retire, when they cannot be arreſted, nor proſecuted at law.

To FRA'NCHISE [*affranchir*] to grant liberty, privileges, freedoms, immunities, *&c.*

FRANCI'GENA a *Frenchman*, in our ancient cuſtoms, was a general name for all foreigners.

FRANCI'SCANS, an order of friars founded by ſaint *Francis*; they are enjoyn'd chaſtity, poverty and obedience, and obſerve ſeveral other ſtrict rules of life and converſation.

FRA'NCLING, an old law word for a free-hold.

FRA'NCOLIN, a ſort of red-leg'd bird, fit for hawking; a heath-cock, ſnite or rail.

FRA'NGIBLE [*frangibilis*, L.] that may be broken.

FRA'NGIBLENESS [*frangibilitas*, L. of *frangere* to break] capableneſs or eaſineſs to be broken.

FRA'NGIPANE, an exquiſite kind of perfume, frequently given to the leather wherewith gloves, *&c.* is made.

FRA'NGULA [with *Botaniſts*] the black alder-tree, *L.*

FRANK [*franc*, F.] free, open in ſpeech and dealing, ſincere; alſo liberal.

To FRANK *Letters*, to order them to be carried without paying the poſtage.

FRANK *Almoin* [*Law* Term] a ſort of tenure, holding ſuch lands or tenements, as are beſtow'd upon people, who wholly give themſelves up to the ſervice of God, for pure and perpetual alms.

FRANK *Bank*, that eſtate in copy-hold lands, which the wife being eſpouſed a virgin, has after her husband's deceaſe as a dower.

FRANK *Fee* [*Law* Term] a tenure in fee-ſimple, which a man holds at the common law, to him and his heirs, and not by ſuch ſervice as is required in ancient demeſn.

To FRANK, to feed, to fatten, *O.*

FRANK *ferme* [*Law* Term] is land or tenement, wherein the nature of the fee is changed by feoffment, or grant in fee-ſimple, out of knight's ſervice for certain annual ſervices, ſo as to be freed from homage, worſhip, relief and all other ſervices, not contained in the feoffment.

FRANK *Chaſe*, a liberty of free chace in a circuit, which adjoins to a foreſt, by which all men, though they have land of their own within that compaſs, are forbidden to cut down wood, *&c.* without the leave of the foreſter.

FRANK *fold*, is where the lord hath the benefit of folding his tenants ſheep.

FRANK *Law*, is the benefit of the free and common law of the land.

FRANK *Marriage*, a tenure in tail ſpecial, whereby lands or tenements are held, to a man and his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, on condition of doing no ſervice to the donnor, but fealty to the fourth degree.

FRANK *Pledge*, a pledge or ſurety for a free-man, an ancient cuſtom in *England* for the preſervation of the publick peace, whereby a certain number of neighbours were bound one for another to ſee every man of their pledge forth-coming, to anſwer for any tranſgreſſion with which he ſhould be charged.

FRA'NKINCENSE [q.d. *free incenſe*] an odoriferous gum.

FRA'NKLY [*franchement*, F.] freely, plainly, ſincerely.

FRA'NKNESS [*franchiſe*, Fr.] freeneſs, open-heartedneſs, ſincerity.

FRA'NTICK [*frenetique*, Fr. *phreneticus*, L. φρενητικὸς, Gr.] maddiſh, diſtracted, mad.

FRA'NTICKLY [*avec frenefie*, Fr. *more phrenetico*, L.] after a frenzical manner.

FRA'NTICKNESS [*phreneſis*, L. *frenefie*, F. of φρένησις, Gr.] frenzineſs, crazineſs, madneſs.

FRATE'RIA [*Old Rec.*] a fraternity or brotherhood, or ſociety of religious perſons who were mutually bound to pray for the health, *&c.* of their living brethren, and alſo the ſouls of thoſe who were dead.

FRATE'RNAL [*fraternalis*, L. *fraternel*, Fr.] of or belonging to or like a brother.

FRATERNA'LITY [*fraternalitas*, L.] brotherhood; brotherlineſs, brotherly affection.

FRATE'RNALLY [*fraternaliter*, L. *fraternellement*, F.] after the manner of or like a brother.

FRATE'RNITY [*fraternitas*, L.] a brotherhood, the relation of one brother to another; alſo a company of men entered into a firm bond of ſociety.

FRATE'RNITY *of Arms* an alliance or aſſociation in arms, in ancient times concluded between 2 knights, who thereby agreed to go together, ſhare their fortune, and mutually aſſiſt each other againſt all the world.

FRA'TRAGE, the partition among brothers or coheirs, coming to the ſame inheritance or ſucceſſion: alſo that part of the inheritance that comes to the youngeſt brothers.

FRATRES *conjurati* [in *Ant. L.*] ſworn brothers or companions.

FRA'TRICIDE [*fratricida*, L.] a killer or the killing of a brother.

FRAUD [*fraus*, L. *fraude*, F.] deceit, guile, a ſecret, under-hand deceit or injury done to any one.

FRAU'DULENT [*fraudulentus*, L.] deceitful, cheating, knaviſh, *&c.*

FRAU'DULENCY } [*fraude*, F. of *fraudulentus*, L.]
FRAU'DULENTNESS } deceitfulneſs, guileſulneſs, knaviſhneſs.

FRAY [of *affray*, F.] a ſcuffle, a fight.

To FRAY [prob. of *frayer*, F.] to fret as muſlin, *&c.* alſo to ſcare away.

FRAY [*Hunting* Term] a deer is ſaid *to fray* her head, when ſhe rubs it againſt a tree to renew it, or cauſe the pills of her new horns to come off.

FRAYGHT [of *Fracht*, *Teut.*] fraighted, *i. e.* full laden.

FRAXINE'LLA [with *Botaniſts*] baſtard dittany, L.

FREAK [ȝꝑæc, *Sax.* *Freck*, *Teut.*] a mad action, a caprice, a whimſy, a maggot; an idle conceit, *&c.*

FREA'KISH, maggotty, whimſical, *&c.*

FREA'KISHNESS, capricioufneſs, maggottineſs, *&c.*

FREAM [with *Husbandmen*] arable or ploughed land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recovers.

To FREAM [*Hunting* Term] uſed of a boar that makes a noiſe at rutting time, of *fremere*, L.

FRE'CKLED } [*q. d.* ſpeckled] having many ſmall red-
FRE'CKLY } diſh ſpots in the skin.

FRE'CKLES, a ſort of ſmall, hard, dusky buboes or puſtles ariſing on the skin of the face or hands, and moſtly in perſons of the faireſt and fineſt skins.

FREE' [ȝꝑeah, *Sax.*] not in bondage or ſervitude, at liberty.

FREE, to ſet or make free, to deliver up.

FREE *Bench*, is that eſtate in copy-hold lands, which the wife hath after the death of her husband, for her dower, according to the cuſtom of the manour: different manours have different cuſtoms, as in the manours of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Embourn*, in the county of *Berks*, if a cuſtomary tenant die, his wife ſhall have for her free bench all his copy-hold lands, *dum ſola & caſta fuerit*; but if ſhe commit inconſtancy,

inconſtancy, ſhe forfeits her eſtate; but if ſhe will come into court riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and ſay the following words, the ſteward is bound by the cuſtom to reſtore her to her free-bench.

Here I am,
Riding upon a Black Ram,
Like a whore as I am;
And for my Crincum Crancum,
Have loſt my Bincum Bancum,
And, for my tail's game,
Have done this worldly ſhame;
Therefore I pray you, Mr. Steward,
Let me have my land again.

FREE *Boster*, a ſoldier who makes inroads into an enemy's country to drive away cattle; alſo a pirate or ſea-rover; alſo a ſoldier who ſerves for plunder without pay.

FREE-BORN [of ȝneah-beoȝȝe, *Sax.*] born in freedom, with a right to privileges and immunities.

To FREE [*Sea* Term] when a ſhip's pump throws out more water than ſhe leaks into her, it is ſaid to free her.

To FREE [*a Boat*] is to bale or lade out the water.

FREE *Bord*, a certain quantity of ground, beyond or without the fence; as of 2 foot and a half, which is claimed in ſome places.

FREE *Chapel*, one that is of the king's foundation, exempted or freed from the juriſdiction of the ordinary; or a chapel founded within a pariſh over and above the mother church, to which it was free for all the pariſhioners to come.

FREE'DOM [ȝneaȝom, *Sax.*] liberty, eaſineſs of doing a thing, immunity, exemption from.

FREEDOM *of the Will*, a ſtate or faculty of the mind, wherein all the motions of the will are in our power; and we are enabled to determine on this or that; to do good or evil without any force or conſtraint from any foreign cauſe whatſoever.

FREEDOM *of Contradiction* [with *Schoolmen*] is that whereby we are at our choice to *will* or *nill*; to love or not love, *&c.*

FREEDOM *of contrariety* [with *Schoolmen*] is that whereby we are at our own choice to do *good* or *evil*; to be *virtuous* or *vicious*, to take a horſe or a lion.

FREEDOM *of a City*, &c a right of exerciſing a trade or employment, *&c.* in a city or town corporate, and a being elected to the dignities and offices of it.

FREE'DSTOLL } [of ȝnið peace, and ȝtole, *Sax.* a
FRI'DSTOLL } ſeat] a ſtone chair in a church near the altar granted by king *Athelſtan* to *John de Beverly*, archbiſhop of *York*, to which offenders uſed to fly for ſanctuary.

FREE-HO'LD [of ȝneah and healdan, *Sax.*] a fee eſtate.

FREE-HOLD *in deed*, [in *Law*] the actual poſſeſſion of or right a man has to hold lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREE-HOLD [in *Law*] is the right that a man has to ſuch lands or tenements before he ſeizes or enters upon them.

FREE-HOLDERS, are thoſe perſons who poſſeſs a freehold, ſo called becauſe they hold lands or tenements inheritable by a perpetual right to them and their heirs for ever.

FREE-STONE, a ſort of ſtone that works up like alabaſter; uſed in building, and dug up in many parts of *England*.

FRE'ELY [ȝpeolice, *Sax.*] with freedom and eaſe; alſo liberally.

FREE-MAN [ȝnea-man, *Sax.*] one intitled to particular privileges and immunities; one free from ſervitude.

FREE'NESS [ȝnehneȝȝe, *Sax.*] a being free; alſo liberality.

FREE *Warren*, the power of granting or denying licence to any to hunt or chace in any ſuch lands.

FREEZ [ſo called probably becauſe firſt made by the *Friſons* or in *Friezland*] a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth.

FREEZING [in *Phyſiology*] congelation, is the fixing of a fluid; or the depriving it of its natural mobility, by the action of cold; or the act of converting a fluid ſubſtance into a firm, coherent, rigid one, called ice.

To FREEZ [ȝnȳȝan, *Sax.*] to congeal into ice.

FREEZ [with *Gunners*] the ſame as the muzzle-ring of a cannon.

FREEZ [in *Architecture*] is that part of the entablature of columns between the *Architrave* and *Corniche*.

Tuſcan FREEZ, *Vitruvius* maks it flat and plain, the higheſt 30 minutes, the leſſer 35 *Scamozzi* makes it plain, and 42, and *Palladio* convex or ſwelling, and in height but 26 minutes.

Doriek FREEZ, both *Vitruvius* and *Vignola* make this freez flat, only carved with triglyphs and metopes, and the height of it 30 or 45 minutes, and *Scammozzi* and *Palladio* 45 minutes.

Ionick FREEZ, *Vitruvius* makes this freez flat, but commonly carved with acanthus leaves, lions and men, *&c.* and in height 30 minutes, *Vignola* 45, *Scammozzi* 28, and *Palladio* convex or ſwelling, but 27 minutes.

Corinthian FREEZ, *Vitruvius* makes this like the *Ionick*, and in height 30 minutes 2 thirds; *Vignola* the ſame but 45 minutes, *Scammozzi* and *Palladio* the ſame; but the former 31 and 3 fourths, and the latter 28 minutes in height.

Compoſit FREEZ, *Vitruvius* makes that freez flat; but beſet with cartouſes and carved between every cartouſe, and in height 52 minutes and a half; *Vignola* the ſame; but 45 minutes, *Scammozzi* but 32 minutes, *Palladio* convex or ſwelling, but in height 32 minutes.

A Convex FREEZ } are thoſe whoſe profile is a
A Pulvinated FREEZ } curve.

Flouriſhed FREEZ, is one inriched with rinds of imaginary foliages.

Hiſtorical FREEZ, is one adorned with baſs relievo's, repreſenting hiſtories, ſacrifices, *&c.*

Marine FREEZE, one repreſenting ſea-horſes, *Tritons*, and other things pertaining to the ſea, as ſhells of fiſhes, baths, grotto's, *&c.*

Ruſtick FREEZ, is one whoſe courſes are ruſticated or imboſſed.

Symbolical FREEZ, one adorned with things pertaining to religion, as the *Apparatus* of ſacrifices, *&c.*

FREEZING *Mixture* [in *Chymiſtry*] a compoſition of ingredients, which we call, or ſome ſimple ones which mixed with other bodies will cauſe them to congeal into ice.

FREEZLAND *Horſe*, the ſame as *Chevaux de friez*.

FRE'NCH [*Franȝois*, F.] of or belonging to the *French* nation.

FRENCH *Marigold*, a plant.

FRE'NCHIFIED, addicted to the *french* faſhions, cuſtoms or intereſt.

FRE'NDENT [*frendens*, L.] gnaſhing the teeth.

FRE'NDLESS *Man* [with the *Engliſh Saxons*] an outlaw'd man.

FRE'NSY } [*phrenitis*, L. of φρενῖτις, Gr. *freneſie*, F.]
FRE'NZY } a ſort of madneſs or dotage.

FRE'QUENCY } [*frequentia*, L.] oftenneſs; uſual-
FRE'QUENTNESS } neſs; commonneſs.

FRE'QUENT [*frequens*, L.] often, ordinary, common.

To FREQUE'NT [*frequentare*, L. *frequenter*, F.] to go often to a place, to haunt, to reſort to.

FREQUE'NTATIVE [*frequentations*, L.] a term apply'd by *Grammarians* to ſuch verbs, as denote the repetition or often doing of an action.

FRE'SCA [*Old Rec.*] freſh water, rain, alſo a land-flood.

FRESCA'DES, cool walks, ſhady retiring places, *Ital.*

FRE'SCO, *freſh, cool*, Ital. to drink in *freſco*, to drink cool liquors; to walk in *freſco*, to walk in the cool; to paint in *freſco*, to paint upon green walls, that the colours may the better ſink in.

FRESCO, a way of painting or plaiſtering (or rather both, upon walls to endure the weather, and repreſenting birds, beaſts, herbs, fruit, *&c.* in relief. It is done with a compoſt of the powder of old rubbiſh ſtones, mixt with burnt flint (or lime) and water, with which the wall is plaiſtered a good thickneſs, and painted with colours ground with lime-water, milk or whey, and laid on the plaiſter while it is wet, by which means they incorporate with the plaiſter ſo as never to waſh out.

This was the ancient *Grecian* way of painting, and afterwards uſed by the *Romans*; there have been ſeveral whole towns of this work in *Germany*, and excellently well done, but now they are ruin'd by the wars.

There are 3 chambers in the Pope's palace at *Rome*, done in *freſco* by *Raphael Urbin*, and *Julio Romano*, and likewiſe a moſt excellent *freſco* work at *Fontan be l'eau* in France, which was the work of *Bollameo*, *Martin Rouſe* a *Florentine* and others, containing the continued travels of *Ulyſſes*, in 60 pieces.

FRESH [ȝneȝch, Sax. *frais*, F.] new, not ſtale; refreſhed; alſo unſalted; alſo cool (ſpoken of the air.)

FRESH *Diſſeiſin* [*Law* Term] that diſſeiſin that a man may ſeek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the king or the judges.

FRESH *Fine* [*Law* Term] that which was levied within a year paſt.

FRESH *Force* [in *Law*] a force done within 40 days.

FRESH *Gale* [*Sea* Term] is when a wind blows immediately after a calm.

FRESH *Man*, a novice or young ſtudent in an univerſity, college, *&c.*

FRESH *Shot* [with *Mariners*] the falling of a large river into the ſea, ſo that it will make the water freſh for a mile or two at the mouth of the river.

FRESH *the Hawſe* [*Sea* Phraſe] or *veer out more cable*, is when part of a cable that lies in the hawſe, is fretted or chafed, and it is required that more cable be veered out, that ſo another part of it may reſt in the hawſe.

FRESH *Spell* [*Sea* Term] a freſh gang to relieve the rowers in the long boat.

FRESH *Suit*, ſuch a following of an offender as never ceaſes from the time of the offence committed or diſcovered till he be apprehended or ſeized.

FRESH *Suit within the view*, impowers the officers who purſue treſpaſſers in the foreſt, to ſeize them even without the bounds of it.

FRESH *Water Soldier*, a raw and unexperienced one.

To FRE'SHEN [*rendre frais*, F.] to make freſh that which has been ſalted; or that which is grown faint or diſcoloured.

FRE'SHNESS [of *fraicheur*, F.] newneſs; a not being ſalted; alſo the being refreſhed from tiredneſs; alſo coolneſs of air.

To FRET [of ꝼꝛeꝺꝺan, *Sax.* to gnaw, according to *Meric Caſaubon*] to be chafed or fretted in mind.

FRE'TFUL [probably of ꝼꝛeꝺꝼul, *Sax.*] peeviſh.

FRE'TFULNESS, peeviſhneſs.

FRE'T-WORK, a ſort of plaiſterer's work ſo called.

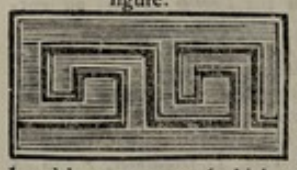
To FRET *as cloth* [ꝼꝛeoꝺan, *Sax.*] to wear out.

A FRET, a fume or heat of paſſion.

A FRET [*Muſ.*] a particular ſtop on a muſical inſtrument.



FRET or FRETTE' [in *Heraldry*] is ſuppoſed by ſome to be called ſo, becauſe its pieces ſeem to fret one another by their alternate ſuperpoſition. Some are of opinion it repreſents a true lover's knot. It is repreſented as in the figure.



FRET } [in *Architect.*]
FRETTE } is a knot or ornament that conſiſts of two liſts, or ſmall fillets, variouſly interlaced or interwoven, and running at parallel diſtances equal to their breadth, every turn of which and interſection muſt be at right angles, they were uſed by the ancients on flat members, as the faces of the *corona* or eaves of cornices, under the roofs, ſoffits, *&c.*

FRET WORK [ſo called of *frette*] it ſignified the timber-work of a roof, is an inſtrument of frets uſed to fill up and inrich flat empty ſpaces; principally uſed in roofs which are fretted over with plaiſter work.

FRETS [with *Miners*] openings made in the banks of rivers made by land-floods.

FRI'ABLE [*friabilis*, L.] that may be crumbled or rubbed into ſmall particles.

FRI'ABLENESS } [*friabilitas*, L.] brittleneſs, aptneſs
FRIABI'LITY } to crumble into ſmall particles.

Friability is ſuppoſed to ariſe from that friable bodies do conſiſt wholly of dry parts, irregularly combined and which are readily ſeparated, as having nothing glutinous, *&c.* to bind them together.

FRIA'TION, a crumbling, *L.*

FRI'BBLING, captious, impertinent, trifling; as a fribbling queſtion.

FRI'BURGH } [of ꝼꝛiꝺ peace, and bopȝe, *Sax.* a
FRITHBURGH } ſurety] a ſurety for the peace and good behaviour.

FRICA'NDORS [in *Cookery*] a ſort of *Scotch-collops*, larded, farced and ſtewed.

FRICASEY' [*Cookery*] a diſh of fry'd meat; as rabbets, chickens, *&c.*

FRICA'TION } a rubbing or chafing or grating the
FRI'CTION } ſurface of one body againſt that of another.

FRICA'TION } [with *Phyſicians*] a rubbing or chafing
FRI'CTION } any part of the body, either dry, with the hand or linen-cloths, or moiſt with oils, ointments, waters, *&c.*

FRI'CTION [in *Mechanicks*] is the reſiſtance that a moving body meets withal from the ſurface whereon it moves.

FRI'DAY [ꝼꝛiȝaꝫ-ꝺæȝ, *Sax.*] the ſixth day of the week

Good FRIDAY, the *Friday* next before *Eaſter*.

FRI'DEGAST, a certain idol of the ancient *Britons*.

FRIEND [ꝼꝛeonꝺ, *Sax.*] a familiar or kind perſon.

FRIE'NDLESS [ꝼꝛeonꝺleaſ, *Sax.*] who has no friends.

FRIE'NDLINESS [ꝼꝛeonꝺlicneſſe, *Sax.*] friendly or kind behaviour.

FRIE'NDLY, friendlike, kind.

FRIE'NDSHIP [of ꝼꝛeonꝺ and *ſhip*, Sax.] the quality or kindneſs of a friend.

FRI'ER [*frater*, L. *frere*, F.] a brother of a religious ſociety, a monk, *&c.*

FRIER [with *Printers*] a page or ſheet ſo ill wrought off at the preſs, that it can ſcarce be read.

FRI'ERS [*fratres*, L. *freres*, F.] *i. e.* brethren] monks or religious perſons of which there are 4 principal orders. 1. the *Friers Minors* or *Franciſcans*, or *Grey Friers*, 2. the *Auguſtins*, 3. the *Dominicans* or *Black-Friers*, 4. the *Carmelites* or *White Friers*.

FRI'ERS, the ſeveral places of the city of *London*, that are called by the name of *Friers*, as *White-Friers* took their name originally from houſes or cloiſters of friers there formerly ſituate.

FRI'ERY } [*confraire*, F.] a ſociety of friers; alſo their
FRI'ARY } cloiſter or habitation.

FRI'GA [ꝼꝛiȝa, *Sax.*] a goddeſs of the ancient *Britons*, *Saxons*, *Germans*, *&c.* whom they adored to obtain plenty and earthly bleſſings and proſperity in their affairs. a certain author writes that ſhe ſtood on the right hand of the great god *Theramis*, and *Woden* the god of war on the left. She was pictured with a ſword in one hand, and a bow in the other; from this goddeſs our *Friday* is ſuppoſed to have taken its name

FRI'GAT [*fregate*, F.] a ſort of ſhip, a ſmall man of war built ſomewhat lower and longer than others for ſwift ſailing, and having no more than two decks.

FRIGATOO'N, a *Venetian* veſſel built with a ſquare ſtern without any foremaſt; having only a main maſt, a mizzen maſt and bolt-ſprit, uſed in the *Adriatick* ſea.

FRIGEFA'CTION, a making cold, L.

FRI'GEFIED [*frigefactus*, L.] made cold, L.

FRI'GERATORY [*frigeratorium*, L.] a place either to make or keep things cool in.

FRI'GID [*frigidus*, L.] cold, impotent, ſlight.

A FRIGID *Stile*, is a low, jejune manner of diction, wanting force, warmth of imagination, figures of ſpeech, *&c.*

FRIGI'DITY } [*frigiditas*, L.] coldneſs, impoten-
FRI'GIDNESS } cy.

To FRIGHT } [ꝼꝛihtan, *Sax.* frighter, *Dan.*] to put
To FRI'GHTEN } into a fright, to terrify.

FRI'GHTFUL [ꝼꝛihtꝼul, *Sax.*] cauſing fright or terrour; alſo apt to be put into a fright.

FRI'GHTFULNESS [ꝼꝛihtꝼulneſſe, *Sax.*] aptneſs to be affrighted; alſo terribleneſs of aſpect.

FRIGORI'FIC [*frigorificus*, L.] making or producing cold.

FRIGORI'FICK *Particles* [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch particles as are in themſelves eſſentially cold, and by entering and piercing other bodies, produce in them that quality which is called cold.

To FRILL [of *friller*, F.] to quake or ſhiver with cold; uſed of a hawk, as the hawk frills.

FRI'NGE [*frange*, F.] a ſort of ornament.

To FRINGE [*franger*, F.] to garniſh with fringes.

FRI'PERER [*un fripier*, F.] a broker that new cleans, trims and ſells old clothes.

FRI'PERY [*friperie*, F.] old clothes.

To FRISK [probably of *frizzare*, Ital. or of *friſque*, F. freſh and brisk] to leap or skip up and down nimbly or wantonly.

FRI'SKINESS, skittiſh wantonneſs in skipping and flitting to and fro, *&c.*

FRI'SKY [probably of *friſque*, F. brisk, or *frizzare*, Ital.] leaping and jumping up and down.

To FRIST [probably of ꝼꝛyſtan, *Sax.* to give reſpite, or friſten, *Du.*] to ſell goods on truſt or on time.

FRIT [with *Chymiſts*] aſhes or ſalt bak'd or fry'd together with ſand.

FRITH [probably of *fretum*, L. the ſea] it is now uſed in *Scotland* for an arm of the ſea or the mouth of a river.

FRITH [ꝼꝛiꝺ, *Sax.* peace] among the *Engliſh Saxons* ſignified a wood; for they accounted ſeveral woods ſacred, and made them ſanctuaries,

FRITH-BREACH [of ꝼꝛiꝺ and bꝛiꝛce, *Sax.*] the breaking of the peace.

FRI'THGAR [ꝼꝛiꝺ-ȝeaꝛ, *Sax.*] the year of jubilee.

FRI'THGILD [in *ancient Records*] the ſame as is now called a gild, fraternity or company.

FRITHSOKEN [ꝼꝛiꝺ-ſocn, *Sax.* aſylum] a liberty, privilege or power of having frankpledge.

FRI'TILLARY [with *Botaniſts*] a flower that is very finely chequered and reſembles the ſhape of a dice-box, from whence it has its name, *L.*

FRI'TTER [of *frit* or *frité*, F. fry'd, of *frigere*, L.] a ſort of ſmall pancake.

FRI'VOLOUS [of *frivolus*, L. *frivolé*, F.] vain, trifling, inſignificant.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS [of *frivolus*, L. *frivolé*, F.] trifflingneſs, inſignificantneſs, vainneſs.

FRIZE. See *Freeze.*

FRI'ZZLED [*friſé*, F.] curled or criſped

A FRI'ZZLING [*friſure*, F.] a curling or criſping, properly of the hair.

FRO' [ꝼꝛam, *Sax.*] from.

FROCK [probably of *froc*, F. a monk's habit] a garment worn over other apparel.

FRODMO'RTEL } [ꝼꝛeo moꝛꝺꝓeaꝺ, *Sax.*] an immu-
FREOMO'RTEL } nity or free pardon granted for murder or man-ſlaughter.

FROE'NULUM *Penis* } [in *Anatomy*] a membrane
FROR'NUM *Penis* } which ties the *præputium* to the glands of the *Penis*, L.

FROG [ꝼꝛoꝺꝺa, *Sax.*] a creature that lives both on land and in the water.

FROG-BIT, *graſs*, *lettice*, ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

FROISE [probably of *frying*, Eng.] a ſort of pancake with bacon.

FRO'LICK [**urolick**, *Teut.*] jocund, gay, merry, full of play.

A FROLICK [**urolick**, *Du.*] a merry prank.

To be FROLICK [**urolecken**, *Du.*] to be in a merry humour, merrily diſpoſed.

FRO'LICKSOME, diſpoſed to play, or full of merry pranks, whimſies, &c.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS, the playing of merry pranks, whimſies, &c.

FRO'NDATED [*frondatus*, L.] leaved, having leaves.

FRO'NDENT [*frondens*, L.] bringing forth leaves.

FRONDI'FEROUS [*frondifer*, L.] bearing leaves.

FRONDO'SENESS } [*frondoſitas*, L.] leafineſs.
FRONDO'SITY }

FRONT [*frons*, L.] the forehead, the upper part of the face; alſo the face of a work or building.

FRONT [in *Proſpective*] the orthographical projection of an object upon a parallel plane.

FRONT *of a Battalion*, is the firſt rank of file-leaders; it is alſo called the face or head of a battalion.

FRONT *of a Squadron*, is the firſt rank of troopers.

FRONT *of an Army*, is the firſt row of tents in the firſt line, which [in the *Horſe*] are the quarter-maſters tents, [and in the *Foot*] thoſe of ſerjeants.

FRONT [of a *Place*] is the face of a place, or the *Tenaille*, *i.e.* all that is contained between the flanked angles of two neighbouring baſtions, *viz.* the two faces, the two flanks and the curtain.

To FRONT *every way* [*Military Phraſe*] is when men are faced to all ſides.

FRO'NTAL [in *Architecture*] a little *fronton* or pediment ſometimes placed over a little door or window.

FRONTAL *Bone*, the bone of the forehead.

FRONTA'LE [with *Phyſicians*] an external medicine applied to the forehead, *L.*

FRONTAL, a part of the bridle of an horſe.

FRONTA'LES [in *Anatomy*] two muſcles, one on each ſide of the forehead; commonly ſuppoſed to ſpring from the ſcull; but now known to ariſe from the occipital muſcles; or the *frontales* and *occipitales* are rather one continued digaſtrick muſcle on each moving the ſcalp and skin of the forehead and eye-brows.

FRO'NTATED [in *Botany*] ſignifies that the *petalum* or leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line.

FRONTI'ER, the border, confine or boundary of a kingdom or province, which the enemies find in the *front* when they are about to enter the ſame.

FRONTI'NIACK, a ſort of rich, luſcious *French* wine, ſo called from the place where made.

FRONTIS *Os* [with *Anatomiſts*] a bone of the ſcull, in figure almoſt round, which joins the bones of the ſinciput and the temples by the *Coronal Suture*, and the bones of the upper jaw by the tranſverſe ſuture, and the *Os Sphænoides* by the *Sphenoidal ſuture.*

FRO'NTISPIECE [*frontiſpicium*, L. *frontiſpice*, F.] the title or firſt page of a book done in picture; alſo the forefront of a building.

FRO'NTLET [*frontale*, L. *un franteau*, F.] forehead attire.

FRO'NTON [in *Architecture*] an ornament with us more uſually call'd pediment.

FRO'PPISH, fretful, froward, peeviſh.

FRORE, frozen.

FROST [ꝼꝛoꝛꝺ, *Sax.* and *Dan.*] an exceſſive cold ſtate of the weather, whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors is ſuſpended; or that ſtate of the air, &c. whereby fluids are converted into ice. A hoar-froſt is generated, when the vapours near the earth are congealed by the coldneſs of the night, which only happens in winter, when cold predominates, ſo that the difference between dew and hoar-froſt is, that miſts do turn to dew, if they conſiſt of drops of water; but into hoar-froſt, when they conſiſt of vapours that are congealed in their paſſage down to the earth.

Froſt contracts metals, or rather the cold effects it; but on the contrary it dilates fluids; for a 12 foot tube of iron loſt 2 lines in length being expoſed to the air in a frofty night; but liquids are ſwelled and dilated by froſt nearly one tenth of their bulk, and by that means burſts not only veſſels of glaſs and earth; but even of wood or iron or other metals, as has been found by many experiments.

FRO'STED, done or made in imitation of froſt.

FRO'STINESS [ꝼꝛoꝛꝺiȝhneſſe, *Sax.*] frofty quality.

FRO'STY [ꝼꝛoꝛꝺiȝh, *Sax.*] as a frofty ſeaſon.

FROTH [probably of ἀφρὸς, Gr.] the ſpume of fermented liquors or liquid things.

FRO'THINESS, fulneſs of froth, frothy quality; the want of ſolidity and ſubſtance; lightneſs, emptineſs, windineſs.

FRO'THY, having or full of froth, empty, vain, trifling; not ſubſtantial, nor ſolid, light, &c.

The FROUNCE [with *Falconers*] a diſeaſe in the mouth of an hawk.

FROUNCE [with *Farriers*] pimples or warts in the palate of an horſe.

FROW, a *Dutch* woman.

FRO'WARD [ꝼꝛampeaꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] peeviſh, croſs, ſurly, ſtubborn.

FRO'WARDLY [ꝼꝛampeaꝛꝺlice, *Sax.*] in a froward manner.

FRO'WARDNESS [ꝼꝛampeaꝛꝺneſſe, *Sax.*] peeviſhneſs, fretfulneſs, ſurlineſs.

FRO'WEY [with *Carpenters*] timber is ſaid to be frowey, when it is evenly tempered all the way, and works freely without tearing.

To FROWN [*froncer le ſourcil*, F.] to knit the brows, wrinkle the forehead, &c.

FROW'NING [*ſourcils froncez*, F.] knitting the brows, wrinkling the forehead.

FRO'WNINGLY, with an air of diſpleaſure, &c.

FRO'WY, without knots.

FROYSE, a pancake with bacon in the middle of it.

FRO'ZEN [of ꝼꝛoꝛꝺ, *Sax.* froſt, *Dan.*] congealed with froſt.

FRO'ZENNESS, congealedneſs by froſt or cold air.

FRUCTI'FEROUS [*fructifer*, L.] fruit-bearing; alſo producing gain or profit.

To FRU'CTIFY [*fructificare*, L.] to bring forth fruit.

FRUCTUO'SITY [*fructuoſitas*, L.] fruitfulneſs.

FRUCTUO'SE [*fructuoſus*, L.] fruitful, commodious, beneficial.

FRU'GAL [*frugalis*, L.] thrifty, ſparing.

FRUGA'LITY } [*frugalitas*, L. *frugalité*, F.] thrifti-
FRU'GALNESS } neſs, ſparingneſs in expences.

FRU'GGIN, a fork or pole to ſtir the fire about in an oven.

FRUGI'FERENT [*frugiferens*, L.] bearing or producing fruit.

FRUGI'FEROUSNESS, fruit-bearingneſs, fertility.

FRUGI'FEROUS [*frugifer*, L.] fruit-bearing.

FRUGI'VOROUS [*frugivorus*, L.] devouring fruit.

FRUGI'VOROUSNESS [of *frugivorus*, L.] fruit-devouring quality or faculty.

FRUIT [*fructus*, L.] in its general ſenſe includes whatſoever the earth produces for the nouriſhment and ſupport of human kind and animals, F.

FRUIT [with *Botaniſts*] is defined to be that, which ſucceeds to each flower, whether it conſiſts of one or more ſeeds; ſome reſtrain the word *fruit*, to ſignify only that which is eſculent.

Natural FRUITS, are such as the earth produces of its own accord, without any culture.

FRUITS *of Industry*, are such as tho' they are natural require some culture to bring them to perfection.

Civil FRUITS [in *Law*] are rents, salaries, wages.

FRUITS [in the *Canon Law*] denotes every thing, whereof the revenue of a benefice consists, as glebe, tithes, rents, offerings, *&c.*

FRUI'TAGE [of *fruit*, F.] all kinds of edible fruits.

FRUITAGE [with *Painters*, *Carvers*, *&c.*] the representation of fruits or branched works.

FRUI'TERER [*fruitier*, F.] a seller of fruit.

FRUI'TERY, a place for laying up and keeping fruits.

FRUI'TFUL [of *fruit*, F. and full, *Sax. &c.*] fertile.

FRUI'TFUL *Signs* [with *Astrologers*] are *Gemini*, *Cancer* and *Pisces*, so called, because if the moon and principal significators be in any of those signs and strong, they doubt not but the enquiring party will have children.

FRUI'TFULNESS [of *fruit*, F. and fulneſſe, *Sax.*] fertility.

FRUI'TFULNESS [in *Hieroglyphicks*] is represented by an olive-tree.

FRUITFULNESS [in *Sculpture*, *&c.*] was represented by a lady sitting upon a bed, with two little infants hanging about her neck.

FRUI'TION [*fruitio*, L.] enjoyment.

FRUITION [by *Moralists*] is defined to be the rest or delight of the will in the end obtained.

FRUI'TLESS [of *fruit* and leaſ, *Sax.*] unprofitableness.

FRUM, luxuriant, *O.*

FRUMENTA'CEOUS [*frumentaceus*, L.] pertaining to bread-corn

FRUMENTA'CEOUS *Plants*, are such as have a conformity with *frumentum*, L. wheat, either in respect to their leaves, fruit, ears or the like; or such as have their culm pointed, and their leaves like reeds; bearing their seeds in ears, like common corn.

FRUMENTA'TION, a general dole of corn, L.

FRUMENTO'SE [*frumentoſus*, L.] full of corn.

FRU'MENTY [of *frumentum*, L.] furmety, a pottage made of wheat, milk, sugar, *&c.*

FRU'MGILD [with the *English Saxons*] a payment or recompence to the kindred of a person slain or murdered.

FRU'MSTOLE [ſrumſtole, *Sax.*] a chief seat or mansion-house.

To FRUMP [probably of **frumpelen**, *Teut. i. e.* to frizzle up the nose as in derision] to flout, jeer or mock; to taunt, to snub.

FRU'SCA *Terra* [*Old Rec.*] untilled, waste ground.

FRUSH } [in *Horses*] a sort of tender horn, arising in
FRUG } the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, running towards the heel in the form of a fork.

FRUSSA'RE *terram* [*Ancient Deeds*] to break up new ground.

FRUSSU'RA *domorum* [*Old Rec.*] burglary, the breaking of houses by thieves.

FRUSSU'RA *terræ* [*Old Rec.*] land newly broken or lately plough'd up.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS [of *fruſtra*, L. in vain] in vain, to no purpose.

To FRU'STRATE [*fruſtrare*, L.] to make void, to deceive, to disappoint.

FRUSTRA'TION, a rendering void, a disappointing.

FRUSTRATION [with *Astrologers*] a debility or weakness that happens to a planet, when it proceeds towards a conjunction with another, but before they are joined one of them becoming retrograde, the design is frustrated.

FRU'STRATIVE } of or belonging to frustration; also
FRU'STRATORY } apt to frustrate.

FRU'STUM, a fragment, a broken piece; a piece cut off or separated from a body.

FRUSTUM *of a Pyramid or Cone*, is a part or piece thereof, cut off usually by a plane parallel to the base.

FRU'TEX [in *Botanick Writings*] a shrub, L.

FRUTICA'TION [with *Botanists*] a sprouting forth of young sprigs.

FRUTICO'SE *Stalks* [in *Botany*] those stalks of plants that are of a hard, woody substance.

To FRY [*frigere*, L. *frire*, F. φρύγειν, Gr.] to dress victuals in a frying-pan.

FRY, the spawn of fish, young fishes; a multitude, a company.

FU'AGE [*fouage*, F.] chimney-money, hearth-money.

FUB, as a fat fub or fubs, a plump young child.

FU'CATED [*fucatus*, L.] painted, coloured.

FUCA'TION, a disguising, a cloaking.

FUCO'SE [*fucoſus*, L.] painted, feigned, counterfeited.

To FUCK [probably of **fupcken**, *Du.* to thrust or knock, Dr. *T. H.* others of **foder**, *Du.* to beget; others of *futio*, *L.* of φυτεύω, *Gr.* to plant] a term used of a goat; also *subagitare fœminam*.

To FU'DDLE [some derive it of a *puddle*, *q. d.* to drown in a puddle of drink, wine, *&c.* others of the word full, *Sax.* full, by inserting *d*, and the *Scots* use the word *full* to signify being in liquor or drunk.

FU'DDLE-CAP }
FU'DDLER } a tippler, a drunken fellow.

To FU'DGEL, to make a shew of doing or acting; but making no riddance.

FU'ER [*Law* Term] escaping by flight, *F.*

FUER *en fait* [*Law* Term] is when a man does actually run away, *F.*

FUER *en Ley* [*Law* Term] is when a person being called in the county, he appears not till he is outlaw'd.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS } [*fugacitas*, L.] aptness to fly
FUGA'CITY } away.

FU'GA *Dæmonum* [*i. e. the flight of the Devils*] the herb *St. John's-wort.*

FUGA'LIA, festivals observ'd by the ancient *Romans* on account of the expulsion of their kings. From which pattern the *English* seem to have taken their *Hock Tide*, and having cleared the lands of their insolent neighbours the *Danes*, instituted the annual sports of *Hock-Tide*, consisting of such pastimes, as throwing at cocks.

FUGA'TION, a putting to flight, L.

FU'GHA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a particular way or manner, according to which some musick is composed, of which there are several sorts.

FU'GIL, an imposthume in the ears.

A FU'GITIVE [*Fugitivus*, L.] one who flies out of his country; a deserter, a run-away, a renegade, a wanderer.

FUGITIVE *Goods* [*Law Term*] the proper goods of him that flies upon having committed a felony; which being lawfully found after the flight, belong either to the king or lord of the manour.

FU'LCIMENT [*fulcimentum*, L.] a prop or underset.

FULCIMENT [in *Mechanicks*] is the same as point of suspension or that point on which a *libra* or *vectis* plays, or is suspended.

To FULFI'L [fulfyllan, *Sax.*] to accomplish or perform.

FU'LGENCY } [of *fulgentia*, L.] shiningness, bright-
FU'LGENTNESS } ness, fulgidity.

FU'LGENT [*fulgens*, L.] shining, glistering.

FU'LGID [*fulgidus*, L.] bright, shining

FULGI'DITY [*fulgiditas*, L.] brightness, shiningness, glory.

FULGURA'TION, a lightening or flashing of fire in the clouds, which tho' to us it seems to precede thunder, yet in reality they are both together.

FULI'GINATED [*fuliginatus*, L.] besmeared with soot.

FULI'GINOUS }
FULIGINO'SE } [*fuliginoſus*, L.] full of soot.

FU'LIMART, a pole-cat, a kind of wild cat.

FULL [full, *Sax.*] filled with.

FULL *nigh* [fulluch, *Sax.*] very nigh.

FULL *oft* [full oft, *Sax.*] very often.

To FULL *Cloth* [*fullare*, L. *fouler*, F.] to mill it in order to thicken it.

FU'LLAGE, the money paid for fulling cloth.

FU'LLER [*fullo*, L. fullere, *Sax. un foulon*, F.] one who fulls or thickens cloth.

FULLERS-*earth*, a sort of nitrous earth which scours like soap.

FU'LLERS *Weed* }
FU'LLERS *Thistle* } an herb.

FU'LLERY, a work-house or place where cloth is fulled.

FULLO'NICAL [*fullonicus*, L.] of or pertaining to a fuller.

FU'LLY [fullice, *Sax.*] to the full.

FU'LNESS [fyllneſſe, *Sax.*] plenty.

FU'LMINANT [*fulminans*, L.] thundering.

To FU'LMINATE [*fulminare*, L. *fulminer*, F.] to thunder, to hit with a thunder bolt.

FU'LMINATING *Legion*, a legion in the *Roman* army of *Marcus Aurelius* who were Christian soldiers, who in the war against the *Sarmatæ*, *Marcomanni*, *&c.* saved the whole army, ready to perish with thirst by their prayers, procuring a very plentiful shower, with thunder, lightening and hail.

FULMINA'TION, a thundering, *L.*

FULMINA'TION [with *Chymists*] is the great and crackling noise made by metals or minerals heated in a crucible.

FUL-

FULMINATION [in the *Romiſh Canon Law*] is the ſentence of a biſhop or other eccleſiaſtick appointed by the pope, whereby it is decreed that ſome bull ſent from the pope ſhall be executed; it is alſo the execution or denunciation of a ſentence of anathema made in publick with due ſolemnity.

FULMI'NEOUS [*fulmineus*, L.] of or belonging to thunder.

FULMI'NEUM *telum* } the thunder-ſtone, a ſort of hard
FULMINEUS *lapis* } ſtone that is ſuppoſed to fall out of the clouds with a clap of thunder, *L.*

FU'LSOM [probably *q. foulſom*] noiſom, diſtaſteful, naſty, loathſom, luſcious.

FU'LSOMNESS [*q. d. foulſomneſs, i. e.* ſomewhat foul and nerrye, *Sax.*] loathſomneſs, naſtineſs, *&c.*

FU'LVID [*fulvidus*, L.] of a deep, yellow colour.

FUMA'GIUM, ſmoak-farthing, fire-money, or a cuſtomary payment for the hearths.

FUMA'DOES } our pilchards, garbaged, ſalted, and
FUMA'TROES } dried in the ſmoak, *Bal.* and *Span.*

FUMA'RIA } [with *Botaniſts*] fumitory, earth-
FU'MUS *Terræ* } ſmoak, L.

FU'MATED [*fumatus*, L.] ſmoaked, fumed.

To FU'MBLE [*Fambler*, *Dan.*] to handle a thing clumſily or awkwardly.

To FU'ME [*fumare*, L. *fumer*, F.] to ſmoak or ſteam.

A FU'ME [prob. of *Faum*, *Teut.* froth, *q. d.* frothing in the mouth by reaſon of paſſion] a rage, a fret.

To FUME [prob. of *faum*, *Teut.* froth, *q.* to foam or froth at the mouth for anger or rage] to chafe, to be in a fret.

FU'METS [with *Hunters*] the ordure or dung of a hare, hart, *&c.*

FU'METORY, an herb.

FUMI'DITY } ſmoakineſs; the being ſmoaky.
FU'MIDNESS }

FUMI'FEROUS [*fumifer*, L.] bringing ſmoak.

FUMI'FICK [*fumificus*, L.] making ſmoak, perfuming.

FU'MIGANT [*fumigans*, L.] ſmoaking, fuming.

To FU'MIGATE [*fumigare*, L.] to perfume a place; alſo to raiſe a ſalivation by the fumes of *Mercury*.

To FUMIGATE [with *Chymiſts*] is to make one mixt body receive the ſmoak of another; to impregnate it with the volatile parts of the burnt body.

FUMIGA'TION, a perfuming with the ſmoke of ſweet-wood or other matter, either for qualifying the air, or fumes of *Mercury*.

FUMIGA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a ſalivation raiſed by

FUMIGATION [with *Chymiſts*] a fumigating or ſmoaking, an eroſion or eating away of metals by ſmoke or vapour, for helping ſome kind of diſtempers.

FUMO'SE } [*fumoſus*, L. *fumeux*, F.] ſmoaky.
FU'MOUS }

FUMO'SITY [*fumoſitas*, L.] ſmoakineſs.

FU'MY [of *fumus*, L.] ſmoaky, or full of fume.

FUN, ſport, game, banter, *&c.*

To FUN *one*; to ſooth, cajole, coaks, wheedle.

FUNAMBULA'TION, a walking, or dancing on a rope, L.

FUNCTION [*functio*, L. *fonction*, F.] the performance or exerciſe of any office or duty; a particular calling or employment.

Animal FUNCTION, is that without which we cannot perceive, will, remember, *&c.* ſuch are *feeling, ſeeing, imagining, judging, paſſions, voluntary motions*, &c.

FUNCTION [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] is the ſame as action; an effective motion produced in any part of an animal by the proper aptitude or fitneſs of ſuch a part for the uſes appointed by the author of nature.

Natural FUNCTIONS, are thoſe which change the food, *&c.* ſo as to aſſimilate it to our own nature; ſuch are the *viſcera* or bowels, and the veſſels that receive, retain, ſecern, *&c.* the humours.

Vital FUNCTIONS, are thoſe neceſſary to life; and without which it cannot ſubſiſt, as the action of the heart, brain, lungs, *&c.*

FUND [*fundus*, L. land or a bottom, or of *fond*, Fr.] a bank or repoſitory of publick money, the capital or ſtock of a company or corporation.

FUND *of the Eye* [*Anatomy*] the part poſſeſſed by the *Choroeides* and *Retina*.

FU'NDAMENT [of *fundamentum*, L. a foundation, *fondament*, F.] the breech or buttocks, which are as it were the ſeat and foundation of the body.

FUNDAME'NTAL [*fondamental*, Fr.] pertaining to a foundation; principal, chief, ſerving for a baſe, reſt or ſupport of any thing.

FUNDAME'NTALLY, according to fundamental principles.

FUNDAME'NTAL *Diagram*, the projection of a ſphere upon a plane.

FUNDAME'NTALNESS, fundamental quality; chiefneſs, principalneſs.

FU'NDUS *uteri* [*Anat.*] is the body or principal part of the womb, in contradiction to the *Cervix* or neck.

FUNDUS *veſicæ* [*Anat.*] is the cavity of the bladder, wherein the urine is contained, L.

FUNDUS *cœli* [*Aſtronomy*] is the point oppoſite to the point of culmination; or the point of the ecliptick, wherein it is interſected by the meridian, beneath the horizon, L.

FUNDUS *Plantæ* [*Botany*] that part of a plant, where the ſtalk meets and joins the root, L.

FUNE'BROUS [*funebris*, L. *funebre*, Fr.] belonging to a funeral, doleful, mournful.

FU'NERAL [*funeralis*, L.] of or pertaining to a burial.

FU'NERAL [*funerale*, L. *funerailles*, F.] a burial.

FUNERAL *Oration*, a ſermon or diſcourſe pronounced in praiſe of a perſon deceaſed, at the ceremony of his funeral.

FU'NERARY [*funerarius*, L.] pertaining to funerals.

FUNE'ST [*funeſtus*, L.] deadly, mortal.

FUNGO'SITY } ſpungineſs.
FU'NGOUSNESS }

FU'NGOUS [*fungoſus*, L.] ſpungy or full of holes like a muſhroom.

FU'NGOUS *Fleſh*, a ſpongious excreſcence, called *proud fleſh*, frequently growing on the lips of wounds, *&c.*

FU'NGUS, a fleſhy tumour or excreſcence, very ſpongious, ſoft and pale, ariſing on the membranes, tendons and other nervous parts in conſequence of ulcers, wounds, *&c.*

FU'NICLE [*funiculus*, L.] a little rope; alſo the navel-ſtring.

FUNI'CULAR [*funicularis*, L.] belonging to a rope or ſtring.

FUNI'CULAR *Hypotheſis* [in *Mechanicks*] an hypotheſis produced by one *Francis Linus* againſt the ſpring and weight of the air, ſo as to explain the riſing and falling of quick-ſilver in a weather-glaſs or barometer, by means of a funiculus or little ſtring at the top, or a very fine thin ſubſtance, which is continually drawing it ſelf up, or is ſtretched out more or leſs, according to the different temperature of the outward air.

FUNI'CULUS, a ſmall rope, L.

FUNI'CULUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the navel-ſtring of a young child, a skinny channel that reaches from the navel of the child to the placenta of the womb. The uſe of which is to convey the blood of the mother by the veins to the child, for its nouriſhment, *&c.* L.

FUNK, a ſtrong rank ſmell; alſo touchwood; alſo a ſuffocating ſmoke, *&c.*

FU'NNEL, *q. d. tunnel* of *tun* or contract of *infundibulum*, L.] a veſſel for pouring liquor into a bottle, *&c.*

FURA'CIOUS [*furax*, L.] thieviſh, inclined to ſteal.

FURA'CIOUSNESS [*furacitas*, L.] thieviſhneſs, *&c.*

FURA'CITY [*furacitas*, L.] thieviſh inclination, thieviſhneſs.

FU'RBELOE, a ſort of plaited or ruffled trimming for womens ſcarves, petticoats, *&c.*

To FU'RBISH [*fourbir*, F.] to make arms bright, by ſcouring, cleanſing and poliſhing.

FU'RBISHER [*fourbiſſeur*, Fr.] one who brightens or gives a luſtre to arms, *&c.*

FURCA and FOSSA [*Old Rec.*] *q. d.* the forked gibbet and ditch, an ancient juriſdiction of puniſhing felons, the men by hanging, and the women by drowning, L.

Ad FURCAM *& flagellum* [*Old Law*] the meaneſt ſervile tenure or manner of holding land, when the bondſman was at his lord's diſpoſal, either for life or death, L.

FURCA'LE *os* } [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper bone
FU'RCULA *ſuperior* } of the *ſternum*, otherwiſe called
FURCE'LLA } *jugulum*, L.

FURCHE' [*fourchée*, F.] a kind of croſs in a coat of arms, forked at each end, as in the eſcutcheon.

FURENDAL; See *Farding deal*.

FURFURA'CEOUS [*furfuraceus*, L.] branny, made of bran.

FURFURA'TION, the falling of ſcurf from the head, in combining, *&c.* L.

FU'RFURES, thoſe ſcales which fall from the head, or from any other parts of the body, which often happens when the *cuticula* or ſcarf ſkin is ſeparated from the *cutis* or real ſkin, L.

FURIA } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with fury and
Con FURIA } violence; but not ſo much in reſpect to

the

the loudneſs of ſound, as the quickneſs of time and movement, *Ital.*

FU'RIBUND [*furibundus*, L.] full of madneſs, or like a madman, raging.

The FU'RIES [*furiæ*, L.] according to the poets are the daughters of *Nox* (night) and *Acheron*, one of the rivers of *Hell*. Their names are *Alecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tiſiphone*, who live in *Pluto*'s dominions, and are his rods to ſcourge guilty and ſinful ſouls. Some interpret them to be the pricking and gripings of guilty conſciences. *Euripides* calls them the 3 evils of the mind, *Anger*, *Avarice* and *Concupiſcence*. And thence,

Alecto has her name from "Αληκτος, Gr. never ceaſing from the titillation or pleaſures, of which ſhe is the avenger.

MEGÆRA [of μισεω, Gr. I hate or envy] being the puniſher of the envious, *&c.*

Tiſiphone has her name of τισις revenge, and φονος, Gr. murder; becauſe ſhe avenges this wickedneſs that is committed by anger.

They are termed the daughters of night, on account of the ignorance of mortals, who prefer ſhort pleaſures to eternal pains.

FU'RIOUS [*furioſus*, L.] fierce, mad, raging.

FURIO'SITY } [*furieſitas*, L.] furious mood or
FU'RIOUSNESS } quality.

To FURL [*freſler*, Fr.] to wrap up and bind a ſhip's ſail cloſe to the yard.

FU'RLED [*freſlé*, F.] tied up as ſails.

FU'RLING *Lines* [in a *Ship*] ſmall lines made faſt to the top-ſails, top-gallant ſails, and miſſen-yard arms, to furl up thoſe ſails.

FU'RLONG [ꝼuꝛlanȝ, *Sax.*] an acre in length, or 8th part of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH, a leave granted to a ſoldier to be abſent a while from his company.

FU'RMETY [*frumentum*, L. *fourmentée*, F.] a ſort of pottage made of huſked wheat.

FU'RNACE [*fornax*, L. *un fourneau*, F.] a kiln or fire-place for melting, brewing, diſtilling, *&c.*

Moveable FURNACE, one uſed by *Chymiſts* in ſhape like a reverberatory furnace.

Wind FURNACE, a furnace ſo built as to draw the air ſtrongly; to make the fire burn vehement, to fuſe and melt the matter in the veſſels called coppels or crucibles.

FU'RNAGE [*fournage*, F.] a fee paid by tenants of a lord of a manour for baking bread in his oven.

To FU'RNISH [*fournir*, F.] to find, provide or ſupply; alſo to give or afford.

FU'RNITURE [*fourniture*, F.] the utenſils requiſite for an houſe or any other thing.

FU'RNITURE [in *Dialling*] lines drawn on dials for ornament, as the parallels of declination, length of the day, azimuth, almacantars, *&c.*

FU'RO, the fitchet or fitchow.

FUROLE' [prob. of *feu* fire and *rouler*, F. to *roll*] a little blaze of fire, which ſometimes appears by night on the tops of ſoldiers lances, or on the ſail-yards of a ſhip at ſea, which whirls and leaps in a moment from place to place. It is at ſea ſometimes the fore-runner of a ſtorm. If there were 2 of theſe, the ancients called them *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and they were accounted to forbode ſafety; but if one, *Helena*, and was thought to forebode ſhip-wreck.

FU'ROR, fury, madneſs, rage, L.

FUROR *uterinus* [with *Phyſicians*] *i. e.* the fury of the womb, a ſpecies of madneſs peculiar to women, exciting them to a vehement deſire of venery, and rendering them inſatiate therewith, *L.*

FURR [*fourrure*, F.] the skin of ſome ſorts of wild beaſts dreſſed with the hair on, worn both for warmth and ornament; alſo a ſort of hoarineſs, upon a chamber-pot, *&c.* alſo upon the tongue in a fever.

To FURR [*fourrer*, F.] to adorn or line a garment with furrs; alſo to grow hoary or foul as the tongue; or as an urine-veſſel, *&c.*

FURR [in *Heraldry*] is the repreſentation of the skins of certain wild beaſts, ſeen in the doubling of mantlings in coat armour, and is ſometimes uſed in the bearing.

FU'RRIER [*fourreur*, F.] one who deals in furrs, *&c.*

FU'RRING [with *Architects*] is the making good the rafters feet in the cornice.

FU'RRING *a Ship*, a laying on double planks on the ſides of a ſhip, after ſhe is built, called *Plank* upon *Plank*; or more properly the ripping off the planks, and putting new timbers on the former timbers, and alſo other planks upon them, to make a ſhip bear the better ſail.

FU'RROW [ꝼuꝛh, *Sax.*] a trench caſt up by a plough, *&c.*

FU'RTHER [ꝼoꝛðoꝛ, *Sax.*] beyond.

FU'RTHERANCE, a promotion and help, *&c.*

FU'RTHERMORE [ꝼoꝛðoꝛ-maꝛe, *Sax.*] and beſides what has been ſaid, *&c.*

FU'RTHERMOST [ꝼuꝛðoꝛ-mæſt, *Sax.*] the moſt diſtant.

FU'RTHEST [ꝼuꝛðeſt, *Sax.*] the moſt diſtant.

FU'RTIVE [*furtivus*, L. *furtif*, Fr.] ſtolen, private, by ſtealth.

FURU'NCULUS [with *Surgeons*] a ſwelling as big as a pigeon's egg puffed up and painful, eſpecially when it begins to ripen and putrifie.

FU'RY [*furor*, L. *furie*, F.] rage, madneſs, frenzy.

FURZ [ꝼyꝛȝ, *Sax.*] a prickly ſort of plant, uſed for fewel.

FUSARO'LE [with *Architects*] a moulding or ornament placed immediately under the echinum in the *Dorick*, *Ionick* and *Compoſite* capitals.

FUSCA'TION, a darkening or clouding, L.

FU'SCUS, *a*, *um*, [in *Botanick* Writers] of a brown colour, L.

FU'SE } is a pipe of wood filled with meal-powder,
FUSEE' } ſalt-petre and ſulphur, having ſome threads of quick-match fixed in the top of it. When it is uſed, it is driven into the bomb, being cut to a length proportional to the diſtance, the bomb is to be thrown, that it may be ſpent, and the bomb break when it falls.

FU'SE [*fuſil*, F.] a kind of light musket.

FUSEE [of a *Watch*] that part about which the chain or ſtring is wound.

FUSIBI'LITY } [of *fuſibilité*, F. of *fuſilis*, L.] aptneſs or readineſs to flow or melt,
FU'SIBLENESS } that quality in metals or minerals that diſpoſes them for fuſion.

FU'SIBLE } [*fuſilis*, L.] that may be melted, F.
FU'SILE }

FU'SIL } [in *Coat Armour*] is a ſpindle, and
FUSE'E } differs from the lozenge, in that it is longer, and the lower part more acute and ſharp than the other, *i. e.* the collateral or middle parts; *See* the figure.



FUSILE'ER [*fuſelier*, F.] a ſoldier that carries a *fuſee* or light gun.

FU'SILLIS } [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a field or
FUSILE' } an ordinary intirely covered over with *fuſils*: See the *Figure*.



FU'SION, a founding or melting, or running metals into fluids, F. of *L.*

FUST [with *Architects*] the ſhaft of a column from the aſtragal to the capital, or that part comprehended between the baſe and the capital, called alſo the naked.

FU'STIGATED [*fuſtigatus*, L.] beaten with a cudgel.

FU'STIAN [of *fuſtaine*, F. a place in *Egypt*, where it was made, or, as *Menagius* ſays, of *fuſtanum* in corrupt *Latin* Writers, and ſuppoſes it to be derived of *Fuſtis* on account of the tree on which cotton grows] a ſort of nappy cotton-cloth.

FU'STICK, a ſort of wood brought from the *Weſt-Indies* uſed in dying cloth.

FU'STI-LUGS, a dirty drab, a ſluttiſh woman, that ſmells rank.

FU'STINESS, rankneſs in ſmell, muſtineſs.

FU'STY, rank in ſmell, ſtinking, muſty.

FU'SURE [*fuſura*, L.] a flowing or melting of metals.

FU'TILE [*futilis*, L.] babbling, fooliſh, ſilly.

FUTI'LENESS } [*futilitas*, L. *futilité*, F.] blabbing,
FUTI'LITY } ſillineſs, lightneſs, vanity.

FU'TURE [*futurus*, L. *futur*, F.] that is to come hereafter.

FUTURI'TION, the act of generation, L.

FUTURI'TION [with *Philoſophers*] a future being or exiſting.

FUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] the compaſſing timbers, which make the breadth of it, and are ſcarfed upon the ground timbers.

FUTU'RITY [of *futurus*, L. *futur*, F.] the time to come.

FUTY [*futilis*, L.] fooliſh, ſilly.

FUTY [*futé*, F.] crafty, cunning.

FUZEE [in *Horſes*] two dangerous ſplents, joining above and downwards.

To FUZZ, to ravel or run out.

FY } [*fi*, Fr. foy, *Du*] an interjection of abhor-
FIE } rence.

FYRDERONGA [ꝼyꝛðeꝛunȝ, *Sax.*] a fault for not going upon a warlike expedition after a ſummons.

G.

G g, *Roman*; *G g*, *Italick*: 𝔊 𝔤, *Engliſh*, are the 7th Letters of the Alphabet; Γ γ, *Gamma*, *Greek*, and ג, *Gimel*, *Hebrew*, are the 3d Letters of their Alphabets.

G, in *Latin Numbers*, ſignified 400.

C̄, with a Daſh at Top, ſignified 40000.

The Letter *G* in *Engliſh* has a double Sound, a hard, as *Gold*, *Gorge*, *Gore*, &c. and a hard and ſoft Sound in *Gorgeous*, as if it were written *Gorjeous*; but when *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* or *u* follow the latter Sound, inſtead of *g* muſt be *j* Conſonant; as *James*, *Jane*, *Jem*, *Jewel*, *Jilt*, *John*, *Jude*.

G is not heard in *Phlegm*, *Sign*, *Campaign*, *Reign*, *Deſign*, *Feign*.

Gh ſounds like *ff* in *Laugh*, *Cough*; nor is it ſounded in *nigh*, *night*, *might*, *caught*, *bought*, *ſought*, *thought*, &c.

GABA'RAGE, Wrappers in which *Iriſh* Goods are wrapped.

GABBA'RA [of גבר, *Heb. Syr.* and *Arab.* a Man] a Name by which the *Egyptians* called the dead Bodies, which they kept by them inſtead of burying them.

GA'BBERIES, Mockeries, Gibes.

GA'BBERDINE [*galoerdine*, F.] a Shepherds coarſe Frock or Coat.

To GA'BBLE [prob. of **gabbelen**, to Chirp as Birds do, or of *Jabioler* or *babler*, F. to prate] to talk faſt to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

GA'BEL [*gabelle*, F. ȝaȝel, *Sax.* which ſome derive of קבל, he received, or קבלה, a Receipt, *Heb.*] an Exciſe in *France* upon Salt, which Writers ſay, raiſes the King as much Money as all the Mines of *Chili*, *Peru*, *Potoſi*, and all the reſt of *America* yields to the King of *Spain*. The whole Commerce of Salt for the Inland Conſumption lying wholly in the King's Hands, who ſells and diſtributes all of it to his Farmers and Officers appointed for that purpoſe. In our *Antient Records*, &c. it is taken to ſignify a Rent, Cuſtom, Duty or Service yielded or done to the King or to ſome other Lord.

GABIONA'DO, a Bulwark made with Gabions.



GA'BIONS, are *Baskets* of five or ſix Foot high, and four or five broad, equally wide at Top and Bottom; they are made of Pieces of Wſſlow of about ſix Foot long, ſtuck in the Ground in a Circle, which they work round with ſmall Branches, Leaves and all, and afterwards fill them with Earth, to mak a *Cover* or *Parapet* betwixt them and the Enemy; they are ſometimes uſed in making *Batteries*.

GA'BLE *End of an Houſe*, is the upright and triangular End, from the Cornice or Eaves to the Top of the Houſe.

GA'BLOCKS [with *Sportſmen*] falſe Spurs for Fighting Cocks.

GAD, a Meaſure of nine or ten Feet, a geometrical Perch.

GAD *of Steel* [ȝaꝺ, *Sax.*] a ſmall Bar to be heated in the Fire in order to quench in Liquor.

To GAD [prob. of **gaen**, *Du.* or ȝanȝan, *Sax.* to go] to ramble, rove, range or ſtraggle about.

GA'DDING [prob. of **gaen**, *Du.* to go, or *ganging*, *Scotch*] rambling, roving, ranging, ſtraggling about.

GAD FLY [prob. as tho' Goad-fly, becauſe it pricks like a Goad; or of *gadding*, becauſe it makes Cattle to go aſtray] an Inſect, call'd alſo the Gad-bee.

GAFF, an Iron Hook to pull great Fiſhes into a Ship; alſo a falſe Spur for a Fighting Cock.

GA'FFER [of ȝoꝺ, good, and ȝæȝeꝛ, a Father, *Sax.*] a Country Appellation for a Man.

GA'FFLE, a part of a Croſs.

GA'FFOLD-*Gild*, the payment of Cuſtom or Tribute.

GAFFOLD-*Land*, Land that pays a certain Cuſtom or Tribute, called *Gaffold-Gild*.

GAGA'TES [ſo called of *Gagas* a City of *Lyſia* in *Aſia*, where it was in Plenty] a ſort of Stone, which, when rubbed, ſmells like Brimſtone, and that will take Fire immediately.

GAGE [*gauge* or *jauge*, F.] a Rod to Meaſure Casks with.

GAGE, a Pledge or Surety, *F.*

Mort GAGE, is that which is left in the Hands of the Proprietor, ſo that he reaps the Fruits of it; in oppoſition to *vif-gage*, where the Fruits or Revenues are reaped by the Creditor, and reckoned as part of the Debt paid.

GAGE *of a Ship*, is ſo many Feet of Water as ſhe draws.

To GAGE } [*jauger*, F.] to meaſure with a Gage, to
To GAUGE } find out how much any liquid Veſſel contains.

To GAGE *Deliverance* [*Law Term*] to give Security that a Thing ſhall be delivered; the ſame as to Wage Deliverance.

Weather GAGE, when one Ship is to the Wind, or is to the Weather of another, ſhe is ſaid to have the Weather Gage.

A GAGE [with *Joiners*] is an Inſtrument made to ſtrike a Line truly parallel to the ſtrait Side of any Board, *&c.*

GA'GER [*jauger*, F.] a Meaſurer of Casks or Veſſels.

GA'GGED [prob. of ȝeaȝl, *Sax.* the Cheek-bone] having an Inſtrument or Piece of Wood put into the Mouth to keep it from ſhutting.

GA'GGLING, the Noiſe made by a Gooſe.

GAI'ANITES [of *Gaian*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*] a Sect, who deny'd that *Jeſus Chriſt*, after the hypoſtatical Union, was ſubject to any of the Infirmities of human Nature.

GAI'ENESS } [*gaieté*, F.] chearfulneſs of Temper; alſo
GAIETY } gallantry or fineneſs in Apparel.

GAI'LLARD, briſk, merry, blithe, jolly, pleaſant, light-hearted, chearful, *F.*

GAIN [*rain*, F.] Profit, Lucre a Perſon reaps from his Trade, Employment, Induſtry.

To GAIN [*gagner*, F.] to get, to win, to obtain, to carry a point,

GAIN [with *Architects*] the bevelling Shoulder of a Joiſt or other Timber.

GA'INAGE [*gaignage*, F.] all Plough Tackle and Inſtruments for Husbandry-Work, carried on by the baſer ſort of Sokemen and Villains.

GAINAGE [in *Law*] Land held of the meaner Sort or Villains; alſo the Profit ariſing from the Cultivation of ſuch Lands.

GAI'NERY } [*old Rec.*] Tillage or Husbandry; alſo the
GAI'NURE } Profits ariſing thence, or of the Beaſts uſed in that Employ.

GAI'NFUL [of *gain*, F. and ȝull, *Sax.*] profitable, advantageous.

GAI'NFULNESS, profitableneſs, advantageouſneſs.

GAI'NLY, cleverly, handily, dexterouſly.

GAI'NNESS, handineſs, dexterity.

To GAINSAY' [ȝean-ȝeċȝan, *Sax.*] to ſpeak againſt, to deny or contradict.

GAIN-STA'NDING [of ȝean-ſtanꝺan, *Sax.*] reſiſting, oppoſing; reſiſtance, oppoſition.

GAI'TRE [ȝeċþeop, *Sax.*] the Dog Berry-Tree.

GALACTI'TES [Γαλακτίτης, *Gr.*] a precious Stone ſo called, becauſe it is as white as Milk; alſo a ſort of Earth called *Milk Marle*.

GALA'CTOPOTE [*galactopota*, L. of γαλακτοπότης, *Gr.*] a Milk Drinker.

GALACTO'PHAGIST [*galactophagus*, L. of γαλακτοφάγος, *Gr.*] a Milk eater, a Milk-ſop.

GALACTO'PHORUS [γαλακτοφόρος, *Gr.*] carrying or conveying Milk.

GALACTO'PHORI *Ductus* [in *Anatomy*] certain Veſſels which ſerve to convey the Milk and Humour, call'd Chyle, from the Guts to the Glandules or Kernels of the Breaſt.

GALA'CTOPLE'TICK *Faculty* [of γαλακτος of γαλα, Milk, and πλέω, *Gr.* to fill] an aptitude to ſequeſter Milk in the Breaſts.

GALA'CTOSIS [γαλάκτωσις, *Gr.*] the changing into Milk, or the production of Milk in the Breaſts.

GA'LANGAL, an *Indian* aromatick Plant.

GALANTI'NE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing a Pig, *F.*

GALATE'A [*the Sea Nymph*] was by the Antients painted as a beautiful young Virgin, with her Hair careleſly falling about her Shoulders like Silver Threads, and a fair Pearl hanging at each Ear, holding in her Hand, and viewing a Spunge made of Sea Froth.

GALA'XY [γαλαξίας, *Gr.*] that long, white, luminous Tract which ſeems to encompaſs the Heavens like a Swathe or Girdle, and which is perceivable in a clear Night, eſpecially when the Moon does not appear.

GALBANE'TUM [with *Phyſicians*] a medicinal Compoſition made of *Galbanum*, L.

GALBA'NUM, a Gum iſſuing from the Inciſion in the Root of a ferulaceous Plant, called *ferula Galbaniſera*, L. growing in *Arabia*, &c.

GALE [prob. of **awel**, *Brit.*] a Blaſt or Stream of Wind.

Loom GALE [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the Wind blows gently, ſo that the Ship may bear her Top ſails a Trip.

A fresh GALE, *A stiff* GALE, *Strong* GALE [*Sea Phrase*] is used of the Wind when it is very high.

To GALE *away* [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Ship that sails faster than another, finding more Wind than the other in fair Weather, when there is but little Wind.

GA'LEA, an Helmet, *L.*

GALEA [with *Botanists*] the upper Part of a Flower, *L.*

GALEA [with *Physicians*] a Pain in the Head; so called, because it takes in the whole Head like an Helmet.

GALEA [with *Anatomists*] a Term used of the Head of an Infant that is newly Born, when it is covered with Part of the Membrane or Skin called *Amnios*.

GALE'AS, a heavy, low built Vessel, with both Sails and Oars; it carries three Masts; but they cannot be lowered as in a Galley, *viz.* a *Main-Mast*, *Fore-Mast* and *Misen-Mast*. It has 32 Seats for Rowers, and 6 or 7 Slaves to each. They carry 3 Tire of Guns at the Head; the lowermost has 2 Pieces of 36 Pounders each; the second 2 Pieces of 24 Pounders each; and the third 2 Pieces of 18 Pounders each. At the Stern there are 2 Tire of Guns, each of 3 Pieces, and each Piece 18 Pounders.

GALEA'TE *Flowers*, the same as *Galeatus*.

GALEA'TED [*galeatus*, L.] wearing an Helmet.

GALEA'TUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] hooded; whose upper Part resembles a kind of Helmet or Hood, as in the Flower of Sage, *&c.*

GALE'GA [with *Botan.*] Goat's Rue, *L.*

GALE'NA [of γαλήνη, *Gr.* to shine] a sort of Oar in Mines, that affords both Silver and Lead.

GALE'NICAL, GALE'NICK of or pertaining to *Galen* the Physician, as *Galenick Physick*, that which is founded upon the Practice of *Galen*.

GA'LENIST, one who practises Physick according to the Principles of *Galen*.

GA'LEONS, GA'LLIONS those *Spanish* Ships that are sent to *Vera Crux* in *New Spain*, and if they are employ'd to any other Part, they are not called by that Name.

GALE'OBSIS [with *Botan.*] Water Betony, or stinking dead Nettle, *L.* of *Gr.*

GALERI'CULATE *Flowers* [*Botany*] the same as *Cucullate*.

GALERI'CULATED [*galericulatus*, L.] having Brims like, or resembling an Hat.

GALI'UM, GALLI'UM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Cheese-Rennet, or our Lady's Bed-straw, *L.*

GALL [gall, *Teut.* Gealla, *Sax.* the Bile] one of the Humours of the Body, a yellow bitter Juice, secreted from the Blood in the Glands of the Liver; a Fret or Sore.

GALL *Bladder*, a membranous Receptacle, in Figure resembling a Pear, situate at the lower Margin of the Liver, in which the Humour call'd *Gall* is contain'd.

To GALL [Gallan, *Sax. galler*, F.] to fret or rub off the Skin; also to teaze or vex.

GALL *Nut*, a sort of round Nut or Fruit, that grows on an Oak, used in making of Ink.

GA'LLA, the Gall Nut or Oak-Apple, *L.*

GALLA *Moschata* [with *Apothecaries*] a certain fragrant Confection, *L.*

GA'LLANT [*galant*, F.] civil, polite, accomplish'd; also fine, spruce; also courageous, brave.

A GALLANT [*un galant*, F.] a Lover, a Beau, a Spark; especially one who keeps Company with a married Woman.

A GALLANT *Man*, one somewhat gayer, brighter, and more agreeable than Men in common are.

To GALLANT, To GALLA'NTISE [*galantiser*, F.] to court, to act the Gallant; to lead or conduct a Lady with an air of Gallantry.

To GALLANT *a Woman*, to court her in the way of a Gallant.

GA'LLANTNESS, GA'LLANTRY [*galanterie*, F.] amorous Intrigue; genteelness; Valour, Bravery.

GALLE'AS [*galleasse*, F.] a great double Galley.

GA'LLEYHALPENS, a sort of Coin brought into *England* by the *Genoese* Merchants.

GALLERY [*gallerie*, F.] a sort of Baleony that surrounds a Building.

GALLERY, a Passage leading to several Apartments in a great House.

GALLERY *of a Mine*, a narrow Passage under Ground, leading to the Mine that is carried on under any Work that is designed to be blown up.

GALLERY *for passing a Moat*, is a covered Walk made of strong Beams, and cover'd over-head with Planks, and loaded with Earth; 'twas formerly used for putting the *Miner* to the Foot of the *Rampart*: sometimes the *Gallery* is covered over with *Raw-Hides*, to defend it from the artificial Fires



of the Besieged. The *Gallery* ought to be very strong, of double Planks on that side towards the *Flank*, to make it Musquet-Proof. It is made in the *Camp*, and brought along the *Trenches* in Pieces, to be join'd together in the *Fosse*; it ought to be eight Foot high, and ten or twelve wide; the Beams ought to be half a Foot thick, and two or three Foot asunder; the Planks or Boards nailed on each side, and filled with Earth or Planks in the middle; the covering to rise with a Ridge, that what is thrown upon it by the Besiegers with a design to burn it, may roll off. See the Figure.

GALLERY [in a *Ship*] is a kind of Balcony made upon the Stern without Board, in which there is a Passage out of the Captain's Cabin, call'd the great Cabin.

GALLERY [with *Architects*] a covered Place in a House, much longer than broad, and which is usually on the Wings of the Building, serving to Walk in; also a little Isle or Walk, serving as a common Passage to several Rooms placed in a Line or Row.

GA'LLEY [*galere*, F.] a Ship that has both Sails and Oars.

GALLEY, is a low built Vessel, that has both Sails and Oars, and commonly carries two Masts, *viz.* a Main-Mast and a Fore-Mast, that may be struck or lowered at Pleasure. They are generally about 130 Foot long, and 18 Foot broad in the middle.

GALLEY-*Men*, Merchants of *Genoa*, which antiently arrived in *England* in Galleys, landing their Goods at a Key near the *Custom-House*; thence called *Galley-Key*.

GALLEY [with *Printers*] a wooden Frame into which the Compositor empties his Composing Stick as often as it is filled.

GALLEY-*Slave*, a Person condemned to Row in the Galleys.

GALLEY-*Worm*, an hairy Insect, whose Legs on each side resemble the Oars of a Galley.

Condemnation to the GALLEYS [in *France*] a Penalty imposed on Criminals and Delinquents, whereby they are adjudg'd to serve the King or State as Slaves on board the Galleys; either for their Life Time, or for a limited Time.

GALLI'US. See *Galliambick*.

GALLIA'MBICK *Verses*, Verses so named of the *Galli* or Priests of the Goddess *Cybele*, and *Jambus*, a Verse consisting of an *Anapæstus* and *Tribrachus*.

GALLI'ARD [*gaillard*, F.] gay, brisk, merry, jocund.

GALLIARD, a sort of Dance, consisting of very different Motions and Actions, sometimes gliding smoothly, sometimes capering, and sometimes across.

GALLIA'RDA [in *Musick Books*] the Name of the Tune that belongs to the Dance call'd a *Galliard*, and is commonly in Tripple Time, of a brisk lively Humour, something like a Jigg, *Ital.*

GALLICAN [*gallicanus*, L.] of or pertaining to *France* or the *French* Nation.

GALLICE'NTRUM [with *Botan.*] Sage of *Rome*, L.

GALLICHRI'STA [with *Botan.*] the Herb yellow or white Rattle.

GALLI'CISM, a *French* Idiom, or speaking after the manner of the *French*.

GALLIGA'SKINS [of *Caligæ-gallo-vasconicæ*, L. *i. e.* Stockings of the *Gallovascones*, or the *French Vascones*, a People of *Gascain* in *France*, who used them] a sort of wide Breeches.

GALLIMA'TIAS, a dark perplexed Discourse, where several Things are huddled together, so as to make an inconceivable Jargon.

GALLIMA'WFREY [*gallimafrée*, F.] an Hotch-pot of several sorts of Meat dressed together.

GA'LLION, GA'LLEON, a sort of Ship or large Galley, having four Decks, and only using Sails; in which the *Spaniards* in War Time, convey their Bullion and Plate from the *West-Indies*.

GA'LLIOT [*galliote*, F.] a small Ship or Galley, fit for the Chase.

GALLIOT, is a little Galley, or a sort of Brigantine, built very slight and fit for Chase. It carries but one Mast, and two or three Pattereroes: It can both Sail and Row, and has sixteen or twenty Seats for the Rowers, with one Man to each Oar. All the Seamen on Board it are also Soldiers, and each has a Musket lying by him ready when he quits his Oar.

GALLOGLA'SSES, wild *Irish* Soldiers, that Fight on Horse back.

GA'LLON, a Measure containing four Quarts.

GAL-

GA'LLON [*Wine-Measure*] contains eight Pints or 231 ſolid Inches; *Winchester-Measure* contains 272¼ ſolid Inches.

GALLON [*Corn-Measure*] contains 272¼ ſolid Inches.

GALLOO'N [*Galon*, F. *q. Gallica fimbria*, a *French* Lace] a kind of narrow Ribon or Tape of Silk, *&c.*

To GALLOP [*Galloper*, F] to ride faſt, the ſwifteſt Pace of a Horſe.

A GA'LLOP [*Galop*, F.] the ſwifteſt Pace of a Horſe.

GALO'SHES [*Galloches*, F.] Leather-Caſes, a ſort of Clogs to be worn over Shoes.

GA'LLOWS [ȝalȝa or ȝalga, *Sax.* **Galler**, *Dan.*] a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hanged; alſo a part of a Printing-Preſs.

GALLOWSES, contrivances made of Cloth, and Hooks and Eyes, worn over the Shoulders by Men to keep their Breeches up.

GA'LLOWAY [prob. of *Gallopade*, F. a ſmall gallop,] an eaſy gentle Pad-Nag.

GA'LLOW-*Graſs*, an Herb.

GA'LLOW-*Clappers* [ȝalga, a gallows, and clippan, *Sax.*] Thieves.

GALLS, a ſort of hard Fruit like a Nut, which grows on the Gall-Tree.

GA'LNES [in the *Scotch* Law] any kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manſlaughter.

GALRE'DA, a thick viſcous Juice extracted from the griſtly Parts of Animals by boiling to a Jelly.

GAM, GAMA, GAMMOT } the firſt or graveſt Note in the modern Scale of Muſick.

GAMBA'GES [*Gamaches*, F.] Gambadoes, Splatterdaſhes.

GAMBA'DOES [of *Gamba*, Ital.] a ſort of Leather-Caſes for the Legs, affixed to a Horſe-Saddle, to preſerve the Legs from Dirt in Riding.

GAMBEZO'N, a kind of Coat or Doublet of Canvas, anciently worn by military Men under their Cuiraſs, to make it ſit eaſy and hinder it from hurting the Body.

GAMBALOOK, a ſort of Riding-gown worn in the Eaſtern Parts.

GAMBE'RIA, GA'MBIA, [*old Writ.*] a ſort of military Boot or defence for the Legs.

GAMBOI'DEA, Gamboge.

GA'MBE [in *Heraldry*] a Leg, for *Jambe*, F.

To GA'MBOL [*Gambader*, F.] to ſhew Tricks by Tumbling, and ſuch like Exerciſes, wantonly.

GA'MBOLS [*Gambade*, F.] Games or tumbling Tricks plaid with the Legs; certain Sports uſed about *Chriſtmas* Time.

To GAME [ȝamenian, *Sax.*] to Play, Sport, *&c.* alſo to play upon, or deride a Perſon.

A GAME [ȝaming and ȝamene, *Sax.*] a Play, Sport, or Divertiſement.

GA'MESOM [of ȝamian and ȝom, *Sax.*] full of play, wanton, frolickſome, *&c.*

GAME'LIA [ταμηλια of γαμος, *Gr.* Marriage] Feſtivals celebrated to *Juno*, as the Protectreſs of Marriage, in the Month *Gamelion* or *January*.

GA'MESOMNESS [of ȝamenung, ȝom and neſſe, *Sax.*] Wantonneſs, Frolickſomneſs, *&c.*

GA'MESTER [ȝamenere, *Sax.*] one that plays at Games.

GA'MMER, [of ȝod good, and Modȝep, *Sax.* a Mother, or of *grand* and *mere*, F.] a Country Appellation for a Woman.

GA'MMON [of *un jambon*, F. a Leg] a Thigh, a Ham, as a Gammon of Bacon.

GA'MMON *Eſſence* [in *Cookery*] a Diſh made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon, dreſs'd with a Ragoo.

GA'MMOT, gameſomneſs, banter.

GA'MMOT, a ſort of Inciſion-knife.

GANCH, a ſort of Puniſhment with the *Turks*, of throwing a Malefactor from a high Place, ſo as to be catched by Hooks or Spikes, and to hang on them.

To GANCH, To GAUNCH, } to Execute after the foregoing manner.

GA'NDER, [ȝandra, *Sax.*] a Male Gooſe.

To go a GA'NDERING [of ȝandra, *Sax.*] to go a Whoring in the Month that the Wife lies in.

GA'NEFISH, a ſort of Fiſh.

GA'NDER *Groſſes*, an Herb.

GA'NET [*Canet*, F.] a wild Duck.

GANG [ȝanȝe, *Sax.* a walk] a company of Perſons of the ſame Function, or that go together, as a Ship's gang, a Preſs-gang, a gang of Porters, *&c.*

To GANG [ȝanȝan, *Sax.*] to go.

GANG-*Flower* [ȝanȝ, *Sax.* and *Fleur*, F.] a Flower that flouriſhes in *Gang-Week*.

GANG-*Week* [ȝanȝan-peoc, *Sax.*] *i. e.* Walking-week, Rogation-Week, when Proceſſions are made to luſtrate the Bounds of Pariſhes, *&c.*

GANGS [with *Seamen*] are the ſeveral Companies belonging to a Ship, and employ'd in executing their ſeveral Watches, Works, *&c.* as the *Boat-Swain's-Gang*, *&c.*

GANG-*Way* [of a Ship] all the ſeveral Ways or Paſſages from one part of it to the other.

GA'NGES [*Hieroglyphically*] a famous River in *India*, is repreſented in Painting in the Shape of a rude and barbarous Savage, with bended Brows, of a fierce and cruel Countenance, crowned with a Palm, and having a Pitcher, as is uſual to other Floods, and a Rhinoceros by his Side.

GANGIATORS [in the Practick of *Scotland*] Officers whoſe buſineſs is to examine Meaſures, Weights, *&c.*

GANGLIO [γαγγλιον, *Gr.*] a ſmall, hard, knotty Tumour, formed on the nervous and tendinous parts, without any diſcolouring of the Skin or ſenſe of Pain.

GA'NGREL [of ȝanȝepe a goer, and ellen, *Sax.* ſtrong, *q. d.* a ſtout walker] a tall, ill ſhapen Fellow or Woman.

To GA'NGRENE [*ſe gangrener*, F. *gangræna corripere*, L. of γαγγραινω inde γαγγραινα, *Gr.*] to contract a cadaverous Corruption, attended with a ſtench, blackneſs and mortification.

A GANGRE'NE [*gangrena*, L. γαγγραινα, *Gr.*] a Mortification in its firſt or beginning State; while yet the Part retains ſome Senſe of Pain, and a Share of natural Heat, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a Mortification, where there is no ſenſe nor warmth.

GA'NTLET, GAUNTLET [*gantlet*, F.] a ſort of Glove or Armour for the Hand or Arm, made of Iron, *&c.*

GANTLET [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of Bandage for the Hand.

GANYMEDE, a Catamite or Bardachio, the Name takes its riſe from what the Poets tell us of a beautiful young *Troſan* Shepherd, whom *Jupiter* raviſh'd or carried off by his Eagle, or rather by himſelf under the Figure of an Eagle, as he was Hunting on Mount *Ida* near *Troy*, and made him his Cupbearer in the room of *Hebe*, whom he diſplac'd, for having made a falſe Step and ſpilling his Nectar.

GA'OL [prob. of *Gayol*, F.] a Priſon.

GA'OLER, the Keeper of a Jail, a Priſon-keeper.

GAOL-*Delivery*, is the clearing of a Priſon of Priſoners, by ſetting at Liberty ſuch whoſe Proſecutors do not appear againſt them.

GAP [of ȝeapan, *Sax.* to gape] an open Place in a Hedge, *&c.*

To GAPE [ȝeopan, *Sax.*] to open the Mouth, Lips, Skies, *&c.* wide.

GA'PING [ȝapeunȝ, *Sax.* opening wide.

GAPE-*Seed*, ſtaring, gaping, loitering, idling in going on an Errand.

GARANTRO'NIUM-*Marmor*, a ſort of Marble-ſtone of a gold Colour on a purple Ground, with Lines reſembling *Arabick* Letters.

GARB [prob. of ȝearpian, *Sax.* to trim up, or *garbe*, F.] Attire, Dreſs.

GARB [of *Légume*] a ſharp and piquant Taſte.

GA'RBAGE [prob. of *garbolare*, Ital. or of *garbler*, O. F. or *cribler*, F. to cleanſe Drugs] the Entrails, *&c.* or Offal of Cattle.

GA'RBA *Sagittarum* [*old Rec.*] a Sheaf of 24 Arrows.



GARBE [in *Heraldry*] a Sheaf, of *Gerbe*, F. a Sheaf of any kind of Grain. The *Garbe* repreſents *Summer*, as the Bunch of Grapes does *Autumn*: Flowers the *Spring*, and a Tree withered and without Leaves, *Winter*.

GA'RBEL, a Plank next the Keel of a Ship, called alſo a Garboard.

GA'RBLING [prob. of *garbolare*, Ital. or *garbeller*, O. F.] cleanſing of Spices from Droſs, *&c.*

GA'RBLER *of Spices*, an Officer in the City of *London* who was impowered to enter into any City or Warehouſe to view and ſearch Drugs, Spices, *&c.* and to garble or cleanſe them.

GA'RBLES, the Duſt, Filth, *&c.* ſeparated by Garbling.

GA'RBLING *of Bow-Staves* [*old Stat.*] the ſorting or culling out the good from the bad.

GA'RBOARD Plank [of a Ship] the firſt Plank of a Ship faſtned on her Keel on the outſide.

GA'RBOARD *Strike*, is the firſt ſeam in a ſhip next to her Keel.

GA'RBOIL [of *garbouil*, O. F.] trouble, diſturbance, uproar, diſorder.

GA'RCE, GA'RCIO [*old Rec.*] a poor ſervile Lad, a Boy-ſervant.

GA'RCON, a Boy or Male Child any time before Marriage, F.

Writ of GARD, a Writ in relation to Guardianſhip.

GARD } [*garde*, F.] Protection or Defence; especially
GUARD } the Life-guard, or Yeomen of the Guard to a Prince; also the Hilt of the Sword or Hem of a Garment.

GARD [in a *Law Sense*] guardianship or management of Children under Age; also of Idiots.

GARD-*du-Cord* } that which stops the *Fusee* of a Watch
GARD-*du-Gut* } when wound up, called also the *Guard-Cock*.

GARD *Manger*, a Store-House for Victuals.

GA'RDANT, keeping guard, watching, *F.*



GARDANT [in *Heraldry*] denotes any Beast full fac'd, looking right forward. See the *Escutcheon.*

GARDE *Robe*, a Wardrobe or Place to keep Clothes in.

GA'RDEN [**gardel**, *Brit. jardin*, F.] a Plot of Ground furnished with Plants, Flowers, *&c.*

To GARDEN *a Hawk* [*Falconry*] is to put her on a Turf of Grass to chear her; also to give her an airing, or to let her fly at large.

GA'RDENER [*jardinier*, F.] a dresser of a Garden.

GARDEVISU'RE, a Safe-guard and Defence, a Vizor, *F.*

GARDEY'NE, a Guardian or Warden, *O. F.*

GARDEYNE *de l' Estenery*, Warden of the Stanneries, *O. F. Law.*

GARDEYNE *de l' Eglise*, a Church-Warden, *O. F. Law.*

GA'RDIAN [*gardien* of *garder*, F. to keep, take care of, *&c.*] one that has the Custody or Charge of any Person or Thing; especially of the bringing up such as are not of Age and Discretion to manage their own Affairs; Children or Idiots.

GARDIAN *of the Spiritualities*, he to whom the spiritual Jurisdiction or Government of any Diocess is committed, during the vacancy of a Bishop's See.

GARDIAN *of the Cinque Ports*, a principal Magistrate in the Havens in the *East* Part of *England*, *i. e.* of the five Ports or Harbours. See *Cinque Ports.*

GARE, a sort of coarse Wool, such as grows about the Shanks of Sheep.

GARGA'NTUA [of *gargantua*, Span. a Throat] the Name of a great Giant or Monster, a Bugbear.

GARGA'REON [γαργαρεών, *Gr.*] the cover of the Wind Pipe.

GA'RGARIZED [*gargarizatus*, L. *gargarisé*, F. γαργαρίζω, *Gr.*] gargled, rinsed or washed; spoken of the Throat or Mouth.

GA'RGARISM [γαργαρισμὸς, *Gr.*] a liquid Medicine to wash or cleanse the Throat or Mouth.

GA'RGET, a Distemper in Cattle, causing their Eyes and Lips to swell, *&c.*

GA'RGIL, a Distemper in Geese.

GARGILLON [*Hunting Term*] the principal Part of the Heart of a Deer.

To GA'RGLE [*gargarizare*, L. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gargouiller*, F.] to wash the Mouth and Throat, by gargling the Liquor to and fro in the Mouth and Throat without swallowing it.

The GARGLE [*gargouille*, F. **gargel**, *Teut. gurgulio*, L.] the Gullet of the Throat.

A GARGLE, a wash for the Mouth, *&c.*

GA'RISH [of ȝearpian, *Sax.* to make preparation] gawdy, gorgeously apparelled.

GA'RISHNESS, gayness, glaringness, gorgeousness in Attire, showiness.

GA'RLAND [*garlande*, F.] a Coronet or Ornament of Flowers made for the Head.

GARLAND [of a *Ship*] a Collar of Rope wound about the Head of a Main Mast, to keep the Shrouds from galling.

GA'RLICK [ȝarleac, *Sax.*] a Plant well known.

GA'RMENT [prob. of *garnir*, F. to garnish or adorn, q. *garnissment* or *garniture*, F.] any Vestment or wearing Apparel.

GA'RNER [*granarium*, L. *grenier*, F.] a Store-house for Corn, a Granary.

GARNESTU'RA [in *Ant. Writ.*] Furniture or Implements of War.

GA'RNET [of *granata*, Span. *granatus*, L.] a Granate Stone, a sort of Carbuncle, so called from its red Colour, like that of the Seed of a *Pomegranate.*

GARNIAME'NTUM [*old Rec.*] any manner of garnishing or trimming of Clothes, *&c.*

To GA'RNISH [of ȝearpian, *Sax.* to prepare, or *garnir*, F.] to adorn, set off or trim; also to furnish.

GA'RNISH, a Prison Fee paid to the Fellow Prisoners, *&c.* at the first entrance into a Prison.

To GA'RNISH [in *Cookery*] the adorning of Dishes.

GARNISHEE' [in the Court of *Guild-Hall*] the Party in whose Hands the Money of another Person is attach'd.

GA'RNISHER [*celui qui garnit*, F.] he that adorns, sets off, *&c.*

GA'RNISHMENT [of ȝearpian, *Sax.* to prepare] a warning or notice given to one for his Appearance, for the better furnishing of the Cause and Court.

GA'RNITURE [of *garnir*, F.] Furniture of a Chamber or Dwelling House; trimming of Garments, *&c.*

GA'RRET [prob. of *garite*, O. F. a Turret] the uppermost Floor in a House.

GARRETE'ER, one who lives in a Garret or upper Room of a House.

GA'RRISON [*garnison*, F.] a Place of Defence, into which Soldiers are put; also a Body of Forces disposed in a Fortress, to defend it against an Enemy, or to keep the Inhabitants in Subjection, or to be subsisted during the Winter Season.

To GA'RRISON [*mettre garnison*, F.] to furnish a Garison with Soldiers.

GA'RRULOUS [*garrulosus*, L.] full of Talk, always prating.

GA'RRULOUSNESS } [of *garrulitas*, L.] talkativeness,
GARRU'LITY } pratingness.

GARSU'MME [*old Rec.*] a Fine or Amerciament.

GA'RTER [*jartiere*, F.] a Bindage for the Leg.

GARTER, the most Noble Order of the Garter was instituted in the Year 1350, by King *Edward* the III, as some say, on Account of his many signal Victories, particularly one, wherein it is said the King's Garter was used for the Token. But others say on the following Account, that the King dancing one Night with his Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter which one of them had dropt; whereat some of the Lord's Present smiling, the King said, that he would make that Garter of high Reputation; and soon after erected the Order of the *Blue Garter*, with this Motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. *Evil to him that Evil thinks.* The latter of these Motives is most generally believed to have been the Ground of the Institution of this Order of Knighthood. However, both these Motives might concur to the same End: and it has ever since been esteemed a great Addition of Honour bestow'd on the noblest Person of the *English* Nation, and many foreign Princes have thought themselves honoured in being admitted into it. The Number of the Knights is 26, including the King, and that is one Thing that enhances the Value of it, that never any more are admitted, whereas all or most other Orders have been so freely bestow'd, that they have lost much of their Esteem by it. The famous Warrior St. *George* of *Cappadocia*, is made the Patron of this Order; and every Knight of it is to wear as his Badge, the Image of St. *George* on Horse-back, trampling on a Dragon, with his Spear ready to pierce him, the whole garnished with precious Stones appendant to a blue Ribbon about their Necks; because that Saint is said to have slain such a Monster, that in his Days ravaged the Country.

They are also obliged to wear a Garter on the left Leg, set with Pearls and precious Stones, having this Motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. *Shame to him that Evil thinks*; without which two Ornaments they are never to appear Abroad: and also King *Charles* the IIst ordained, that every Knight should always wear a Star of Silver, embroidered on his Cloak or Coat, with the Escutcheon of St. *George* within the Garter, in the Centre of it. See St. *George.*

To GARTER [*attacher les Jartieres*, F.] to tie or bind with a Garter.

GARTER *King at Arms*, the Chief of the three Kings at Arms, the other two being named *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*; also a Bend in Heraldry.

A Fish GARTH, a Dam in a River for catching of Fish.

GARTHMAN, the Owner of an open Wear, where Fish are kept.

GARYOPHY'LLUM [τὸ καρύου φύλλον, *Gr. i. e.* the Leaf of a Nut] the Clove-Gilliflower.

GAS [according to *Van Helmont*] a Spirit not capable of being coagulated, or the most subtile and volatile Parts of any Thing.

GASCONA'DE, a boasting or vaunting of something very improbable; so termed from the *Gascons*, a People of *Gascony* in *France*, said to be much addicted to Bragging and Rhodomontade.

GASCO'YNS, the inward Parts of a Horse's Thighs.

GA'SE-HOUND [*agasæus*, L.] a Dog that hunts by Sight, so as to make excellent Sport with the Fox and Hare.

To GASH [*hacher*, F.] to cut.

A GASH, a deep cut.

A GASP [prob. of *gape*, L.] to gape for Breath.

To GASP [*q. d.* gape by an *Epenthesis* of Letter S] to open the Mouth wide, to pant for Breath.

GA'STER [γαστὴρ, *Gr.*] the whole lower Bellow, the Womb or the Stomach.

GASTER *Epiploica* [*Anatomy*] a Vein which opens into the Trunk of the *Vena Porta*, form'd of ſeveral Branches deriv'd from the Stomach and *Epiploon*.

GA'STLINESS [ȝaſtȝelieneſſe of ȝaſt, a Ghoſt] ghoſtlikeneſs, frightfulneſs, terribleneſs of Aſpect.

GA'STLY [ȝaſtȝelic, *Sax.*] like a Ghoſt, frightful, terrible.

GA'STRICA [*Anat.*] the upper Branch of the ſplenick Vein beſtow'd on the Stomach.

GA'STRICK [of γαστρικὸς, *Gr.*] pertaining to the Belly.

GASTRICK *Juice*, the Juice of the Stomach.

GASTROCNE'MIUS [γαστροκνημία, *Gr.*] the Calf of the Leg.

GASTROCNEMIUS *Externus* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, which with the *Gaſtrocnemius internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg; when this Muſcle acts, the Foot is ſaid to be extended or pulled backwards.

GASTROCNEMIUS *Internus* [*Anat.*] call'd alſo *Soleus* from its Figure reſembling a Sole Fiſh, is placed under the *Gaſtrocnemius externus*. Theſe Muſcles are ſerviceable in *Walking*, *Running*, *Leaping*, &c.

GASTRI'LOQUUS [of γαστὴρ, *Gr.* the Belly, and *loqui*, L. to ſpeak] one who ſpeaks out of the Belly.

GA'STROMANCY [γαστρομαντία of γαστὴρ, the Belly, and μαντία, *Gr.* divination] the manner of this was thus, they filled certain round Glaſſes with fair Water, about which they placed lighted Torches, and then invoked a *Dæmon*, praying in a low murmuring Voice, and propoſed the Queſtion to be ſolved; a chaſte, unpolluted Boy, or a Woman big with Child, was appointed to obſerve with the greateſt Care and Exactneſs all the Alterations of the Glaſſes; at the ſame Time deſiring, beſeeching, and alſo commanding an Anſwer, which at length the *Dæmon* uſed to return by Images in the Glaſſes, which by reflection from the Water repreſented what ſhould come to paſs.

GA'STROMARGY [*gaſtromargia*, L. of γαστρομαργία, *Gr.*] gluttony, ravening.

GASTRO'TOMY [γαστροτομία of γαστὴρ and τέμνω, *Gr.* to cut] a cutting open the Belly or Womb.

GASTROMY'TH [ἐγγαστρίμυθος of γαστὴρ and μῦθος, *Gr.* Speech] one who ſpeaks inwardly, as out of the Belly.

GASTRORHAPHI'A [with *Anat.*] a ſewing up of Wounds of the Belly.

GATE [ȝate, *Sax.*] an Entrance into a City, Palace, &c.

GATE, a Motion or Poſture of the Body in Walking.

GATE [with *Hunters*] a Term uſed, when they endeavour to find a Hart by his Slot, &c.

GATE *of the Sea* } [with *Sailors*] is when two Ships lie
Sea GATE } aboard one another in a Wave or Billow, and by that means ſometimes become Rib broken.

To GA'THER [ȝaðeꝛian, *Sax.*] to collect, to pick up; alſo to crop, as Herbs, Flowers, &c.

A GATHER [q. a gathering or collection of the Inwards of a Calf, &c.] the Heart, Liver and Lights.

GATHER-*Bag* [with *Hunters*] the Bag or Skin incloſing a red Deer in the Hind's-belly.

A GA'THERING [ȝaðeꝛunȝe, *Sax.*] a Collection; alſo what is collected at one Time.

GAU'DIES [of *gaudia*, L. Joys] double Commons, ſuch as are allow'd in Inns of Court on Gaudy Days.

GAUDI'LOQUOUS [*gaudiloquus*, L.] ſpeaking gladſom Things.

GAU'DINESS [of *gaudium*, L.] affected gayneſs in Apparel; ſhewineſs.

GAU'DY [of *gaudium*, L.] affected, gay or fine.

GAUDY *Days* [of *gaudium*, L. Joy] certain Feſtival Days obſerved in Inns of Court and Colleges.

GA'VEL [ȝafel, *Sax.*] Tribute, Toll or Cuſtom; yearly Rent, Payment or Revenue.

GAVEL-*kind* [of ȝiꝛe eal cyn, *Sax. i. e.* given to all the Kin] *William* the Conqueror, after paſſing thro' *Kent* towards *Dover*, was ſuddenly ſurrounded by the *Kentiſh* Men, each of them bearing a Bough in his Hand; but ſoon, throwing down their Branches, they diſcovered their Arms, proferring to give him Battle, if he would not let them enjoy their antient Liberties and Cuſtoms of *Gavel-kind*, &c. which he then, compelled by his ill Circumſtances, ſwore to do; and now they only of all *England*, enjoy the antient *Engliſh* Liberties.

Gavel-kind, ſignifies in Law a Cuſtom, whereby the Land of the Father was equally divided at his Death among all his Sons, or the Land of the Brother at his Death, equally divided among all his Brethern, if he have no Iſſue of his own. This Cuſtom, with ſome difference, is ſtill obſerved in *Urchenfield* in *Herefordſhire*, and elſewhere; and all *Gavel-kind* Lands in *Wales*, are made deſcendable to the Heirs according to the Courſe of the Common Law. In *Gavel-kind*, tho' the Father be hang'd, the Son ſhall inherit; for their Cuſtom is, *the Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough.*

GAVEL *Bread*, Corn Rent, Proviſions of Bread or Corn reſerved as a Rent to be paid in kind by the Tenant.

GA'VELCESTER, } a Meaſure of Ale, antiently paid by
GA'VELSESTER, } way of Rent, by the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manours belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

GAVELE'T [in *Kent*] a ſpecial and antient kind of *Ceſſavit* or Cuſtom, whereby the Tenant ſhall forfeit his Lands and Tenements to the Lord of whom he holds, if he withdraw from his due Rents and Services.

GAVEL *Gida* } [ȝafel ȝilda, *Sax.*] that pays Tribute or
GAVEL *Gilda* } Toll, *O.*

GA'VEL-*Rep* [ȝafel-ꝛep, *Sax.*] the Duty of reaping for the Lord of the Manour,

GAVELE'RTH } [ȝafel-heꝛðe, *Sax.*] the Duty or Work
GAVELHE'RTE } of ploughing ſo much Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

GAVEL-LING-*Men* [ȝafel-man, *Sax.*] Tenants who paid a reſerved Rent, beſides ſome cuſtomary Duties to be done by them.

GAVEL-*Med* [ȝafel-með, *Sax.*] the Duty of mowing Meadow Land, required by the Lord of his cuſtomary Tenant.

GA'VELOCK, a Pick or Bar of Iron to enter Stakes into the Ground.

GAVELOCKS [ȝafelucaꝛ, *Sax.*] Shafts, Javelins, warlike Engines, &c.

GAUGE *Point*, a Point of ſolid Meaſure, is the diameter of a Circle whoſe Area is equal to the ſolid Content of the ſame Meaſure.

GAU'GER [*jaugeur*, F.] a Meaſurer of Casks and Veſſels containing liquid Things.

GAU'GING [of *jaugeur*, F.] the Art of meaſuring of liquid Veſſels, and finding their Capacities or Contents.

GAUNT [of ȝeꝛanian, *Sax.* to decreaſe] Lean, having loſt his Fleſh and Fat.

GAU'NTNESS, Leanneſs, the having ſoft Fleſh.

GAVO'TTA [in *Muſick Books*] an Air of a brisk and lively Nature, and always in Common Time; divided into two Parts, each to be play'd twice over; the firſt Part uſually in four or eight Bars, and the ſecond in four, eight, twelve or more.

GAWZ, a ſort of very thin Silk for Hoods, Neckcloths, &c.

GAY or *Gayment* [in *Muſick Books*] gay, brisk, lively, *Ital.*

GAY [*gai*, F. prob. of *gaudens*, L. rejoicing] merry, pleaſant of Temper; alſo fine, ſpruce in Attire.

GA'YAC. See *Guayacum*.

GAY'NAGE [in *Husbandry*] Plough-tackle and ſuch like Inſtruments; alſo the Profit proceediug from Tillage of Land, held by the baſer kind of Sokemen.

GAYNA'RIUM [*old Lat. Rec.*] Wainage, Plough-tackle or Inſtruments of Husbandry.

GAY'NESS, airineſs, briskneſs, merrineſs, &c.

GAY'TER *Tree*, the Tree call'd Prickwood.

To GAZE [prob. of ȝeꝛean, *Sax.* but *Minſhew* will have it from ἀγάζομαι, *Gr.* to admire] to ſtare, to look about, or earneſtly upon.

GAZE *Hound* } [*agaſæus*, L.] a Dog which hunts by
GAST *Hound* } ſight, and makes good Sport with a Fox or Hare.

GA'ZING [of ȝeꝛean, *Sax.* or ἀγάζομαι, *Gr.* to admire, according to *Minſhew*] ſtaring, looking about, or earneſtly.

GA'ZEL, a kind of *Arabian* Deer; alſo an Antelope of *Barbary*.

GAZE'TTE [ſome derive it of *Gazetta*, a Coin antiently Current at *Venice*, the common Price of the firſt News-Papers printed there; others from עזד, *Izgad*, *Heb.* a Meſſenger] a News-Paper or Book.

GA'ZETTIER [*gazetier*, F.] a Writer or Publiſher of *Gazettes*.

GAZONS, are Sods or Pieces of freſh Earth covered with Graſs, about a Foot long, and half a Foot broad, cut in form of a Wedge to line the *Parapet*; if the Earth be fat and full of Herbs, it is the better; they are made ſo, that their Solidity makes a Triangle; to the end, that being mixt and beat with the reſt of the Earth of the *Rampart*, they may eaſily ſettle together, and incorporate in a Maſs with the reſt of the *Rampart*. The firſt Bed of Gazons is fixed with Pegs of Wood; the ſecond Bed ought to be laid to bind the former, that is, over the Joints of it, and ſo continued till the Rampart is finiſhed; betwixt theſe Beds there is uſually ſown all ſorts of binding Herbs to ſtrengthen the Rampart.



GA'ZUL, a Weed growing in *Egypt*, of which the fineſt Glaſſes are made.

GEAR } [of ȝearpian, *Sax.* to make ready] Harneſs for
GEER } Draught-Horſes, Attire, Furniture, Stuff, *&c.*

GEAT [*gagates*, L.] a kind of precious Stone or ſolid Bitumen, commonly call'd *Black-Amber* or *Jett*.

GE'BURSCRIP [ȝeburſcip, *Sax.*] Neighbourhood, an adjoining Town or Territory.

GE'BURUS [ȝeburu, *Sax.*] a Country Neighbour.

In his GEERS [of ȝearcunȝe, *Sax.* preparation] in order, furniſhed, dreſſed, ready prepared to act.

GEESE [of ȝoſ, *Sax.*] Fowls well known.

GEHE'NNA [גֵּיא הִנֹּם, *Heb.* i. e. the Valley of *Hinnom*, probably the Poſſeſſor of it] a Valley near *Jeruſalem*, where there was a Place call'd *Tophet*, where the *Iſraelites* ſacrificed their Children to *Moloch*; wherefore, to put a ſtop to thoſe cruel and abominable Practices, King *Joſias* gave Order for all the Filth and Careaſſes to be carried thither, and a Fire to be kept continually burning to conſume them. And hence, by a Metaphor, it is taken to ſignify *Hell*.

GE'LABLE [*gelabilis*, L.] capable of being frozen or congealed.

GE'LATINA [in *Pharmacy*] any ſort of clear, gummy Juice.

GE'LATINOUS, approaching or coming near to the Conſiſtence of a Jelly.

GELD } [ȝilð of ȝildan, *Sax.* to pay] Money, Tribute,
GILD } or Tax; alſo an amends or ſatisfaction made for
GYLD } a Crime.

GE'LID [*gelidus*, L.] Cold.

GELI'DITY } [*geliditas*, L.] Coldneſs, Frozenneſs.
GE'LIDNESS }

To GELD [gælder, *Dan.*] to cut out the Stones of a Male Animal.

GE'LDABLE [of ȝildan, *Sax.* to pay] liable to pay Taxes.

GELDABLE [of gælder, *Dan.*] capable of being gelded.

GE'LDED [ȝylte, *Sax.* or gælder, *Dan.*] having the Teſticles or Stones cut out.

GE'LDING [of ȝylte, *Sax.* or gælder, *Dan.*] a gelded Horſe.

GE'LDER *Roſe*, a Flower.

GE'LLY [of *gelando*, L. *gelée*, F.] the Liquor of Meat boil'd to a thick Conſiſtence.

GELSE'MINUM [with *Botaniſts*] Jeſſamin.

GE'LOSCOPY [of γέλως, Laughter, and σκοπέω, *Gr.* to view or conſider] a ſort of Divination performed by means of Laughter; or a divining any Perſons, Qualities or Character, by obſervation of the manner of his Laughing.

GEM [*gemma*, L.] a Jewel.

GE'MARA, the ſecond Part of the *Babyloniſh Talmud* of the *Jews*.

GEMA'TRIA [גמטריא, *Heb.*] the firſt kind of Arithmetical Cabala, in uſe among the Cabaliſtical *Jews*.

GEMELLI'PAROUS [*gemellipara*, L.] bearing Twins.

GE'MELLES [*Herald.*] the bearing Barrs by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms.

GEME'LLUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Elbow, ſo called from its double riſe, *viz.* from the upper Part of the Shoulder Blade inwardly, and from the upper back Part of the Shoulder Bone.

To GE'MINATE [*geminare*, L.] to double.

GEMINA'TION, a doubling, *L.*

GE'MINI, Twins, two Children or Young born at one Birth, *L.*

GEMINI [with *Anat.*] a Pair of Muſcles ſerving to move the Thigh outward.

GEMINI [with *Aſtrol.*] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

GEMINI [with *Aſtronomers*] Twins, one of the Signs of the Zodiack, *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. Theſe are call'd *Dioſcuri*, for they were born and brought up in the Land of *Laconia*, where they chiefly ſhew'd themſelves, and outdid all Men in brotherly Love. For they neither contended for Command nor any thing elſe. *Jupiter* therefore, that he might make the Memory of their Unanimity immortal, called them *Gemini*, i. e. *Twins*, and aſſign'd them the ſame Place among the Stars.

GE'MINOUS *Arteries* [*Anatomy*] two ſmall Arteries paſſing down the Joint of the Knee, between the Proceſſes of the Thigh-Bone.

GEMI'TES, a precious Stone in which one may ſee two white Hands holding together.

To GEMM [of *gemma*, L.] to put forth Buds.

GE'MMA [with *Botaniſts*] the turgid Bud of any Tree, when it is beginning to bear, *L.*

GEMMA, a Jewel, *L.*

GE'MMÆ *Sal*, a ſort of common Salt which is taken out of Pits and ſhines like Cryſtal, *L.*

GE'MMARY [of *gemma*] a Jewel-Houſe.

GEMINA'TUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into two by a Partition, as the Seed-pods of *Tragacantha*, *Goat's-Beard*, &c.

GEMMI'FEROUS [of *gemmifer*, L.] producing Gems or Jewels.

GEMMO'SITY [*gemmoſitas*, L.] abundance of Pearls.

GE'MMOW *Ring* [of *geminus*, L. double] a double Ring in Links.

GEMO'NIÆ *Scalæ*, a Place in *Rome*, to which the Bodies of Malefactors that were executed, were dragged and thrown down. It was in the *Aventine*, near the Temple of *Juno Argiva*.

GE'MOTE [ȝemoꝺ, *Sax.*] a Court holden on any occaſion.

GE'NA *Mala* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Part of the Face from the Noſe to the Ears; alſo the Chin and the Jaw-bone, either upper or under, *L.*

GENDA'RMERIE, the Cavalry of the Houſhold to the *French* King.

GENDA'RMES, Horſemen who formerly ſerved in compleat Arms, now a particular Body of Cavalry in *France*.

GE'NDER *of Nouns* [among *Grammarians*] is founded on the difference of two Sexes *Male* and *Female*, and they are call'd from the *Latins Maſculine* and *Feminine*, and few Languages have any more Genders but theſe two; but the *Greeks* and *Latins* have another Gender, which the *Latins* call *Neuter*, that is as much as to ſay *Neither* (*maſculine* or *feminine*) as *Homo* a Man, is *maſculine*, and *Mulier* a Woman, is *feminine*, and *Saxum* a Stone, is *neuter*.

This *Gender* is in *Latin* diſtinguiſhed by the Articles *hic*, *hæc* and *hoc*; but it is a difficult Thing to diſtinguiſh the *Gender* in the *Engliſh* Tongue; and there is ſcarce any Language in the World, but the *Engliſh* Tongue, that does not admit of a difference of *Gender* in its Articles and Nouns; all the Diſtinctions that it has conſiſts in the Pronouns, *he*, *ſhe*, &c. The Adjectives of either *Gender* in the *Engliſh* Tongue have no difference in their Termination. As for Inſtance, as the Adjectives *good* and *white* have no difference in the Termination, whereas the *Latins*, have *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, and the *French* have *bon* maſculine, and *belle* feminine for *good*, and the *Latins* have *albus*, *alba*, *album* for *white*, and the *French* *blanc* and *blanche*.

GENDER [with *Geometricians*] geometrical Lines are diſtinguiſh'd into Genders, Claſſes or Orders, according to the Number of the Dimenſions of an Equation, expreſſing the relation between the Ordinates and the Abſciſſæ.

GENEA'LOGIST [*genealogus*, L. of γενεαλόγος, *Gr.*] one skilled in deſcribing Pedigrees.

GENEALO'GICAL [*genealogicus*, L. γενεαλογικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to Genealogies or Pedigrees.

GENEA'LOGY [*genealogia*, L. of γενεαλογία of γένος, a Deſcent, and λόγος, a Word or Diſcourſe] a ſeries or ſucceſſion of Anceſtors or Progenitors; alſo a ſummary Account of the Relations and Alliances of a Perſon or Family, both in the direct or collateral Lines.

GE'NEARCH [*genearcha*, L. γενεάρχης, *Gr.*] the chief of a Stock or Family.

GE'NERABLE [*generabilis*, L.] that may be engendered or begotten.

GE'NERABLENESS, capableneſs of being generated.

GE'NERAL [*generalis*, L.] pertaining to all kinds, common, that extends to a whole *Genus*.

A GENERAL, the chief Commander of an Army; alſo the principal Governour of a religious Order among the Catholicks.

A GENERAL [in *Military Affairs*] a particular Beat of Drum early in the Morning, to give notice for the Foot to be in readineſs to March.

GENERAL *Synod*, a Council held in which Biſhops, Prieſts, *&c.* of all Nations are aſſembled together.

GENERA'LE, the ſingle Commons, or the ordinary or uſual Proviſion of the Religious in Convents.

GENERA'LITY [*generalitas*, L. *generalité*, F.] the whole or greateſt Part.

GE'NERALNESS, the generality, or being general.

GENERALI'SSIMO [*generaliſſimus*, L.] ſupreme General, one that commands Generals: Commander in Chief, *L.*

GE'NERANT [*generans*, L.] begetting, a generating, begetting or bringing forth.

To GE'NERATE [*generare*, L.] to beget or produce.

GE'NERATED *Quantity* } [with *Mathemat.*] whatſoever
GE'NITED *Quantity* } is produced in *Arithmetick*, either by the Multiplication, Diviſion, Extraction of Roots; or in *Geometry*, by the Invention or finding out the Contents, Area, and Sides; or of extreme and mean Proportionals, without Arithmetical Addition and Subſtraction.

GE'NERATING *Line* } [in *Geometry*] is that which by
GE'NERATING *Figure* } its Motion or Revolutions produces any other Figure plain or ſolid.

GENERA'TION [in *Phyſicks*] is the Act of procreating or producing a Thing, which before was not in being.

GENERA'TION [with *Schoolmen*] a total change or converſion of a Body into a new one, which contains no ſenſible Part or Mark of its former State.

GENERATION, Lineage, Race or Deſcent, *L.*

GENERATION [with *Philoſophers*] is defined to be a real Action, whereby a living Creature begets another like it of the ſame kind.

GE'NERATIVE, ſerving to generate, beget or produce.

GENERA'TIVENESS [of *generatif*, F. *generativus*, L.] generative or begetting Quality or Faculty.

GENE'RICAL [*genericus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Genus or Kind.

GENERO'SA [*Law Term*] a Gentlewoman, ſo that if a Gentlewoman be termed Spinſter in any original Writ, Appeal or Indictment, ſhe may abate and quaſh the ſame, *L.*

GE'NEROUS [*generoſus*, L.] noble, free, bountiful.

GENERO'SITY } [*generoſitas*, L. *generoſité*, F.] gene-
GE'NEROUSNESS } rous Diſpoſition, Bountifulneſs.

GE'NESIS [γένεσις, *Gr.*] the firſt of the five Books of *Moſes*, ſo called by the *Greeks*, on account of its beginning with the Hiſtory of the Generation or Production of all Things.

GENESIS. Generation, Original, Riſe.

GE'NESIS [with *Geometricians*] the forming of any plain or ſolid Figure by the Motion of ſome Line or Surface is call'd the *Deſcribent*, and that according to which the Motion is made is call'd the *Dirigent*. Thus a right Line moved Parallel to its ſelf, is ſaid to generate a *Parallelogram*, and a *Parallelogram* turned about one of its Sides as an Axis, generates a *Cylinder*.

GE'NET, a ſmall fiz'd, well proportioned *Spaniſh* Horſe.

GENET [with *Horſemen*] a *Turkiſh* Bit, the Curb of which is all of one Piece, and made like a large Ring, and made above the Liberty of the Tongue.

To ride with the Legs a *Genette*, *i. e.* in the *Genet* or *Spaniſh* Faſhion, that is, ſo ſhort that the Spurs bear upon the Horſe's Flank.

GENET, a little Creature, whoſe fine Furr is called by that Name.

GENETHLI'ACAL [γενεθλιακὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to Caſters of Nativities, Aſtrologers, Fortune-Tellers; alſo to Books which treat of the Calculation of Nativities.

GENETHLI'ACI [γενεθλιακοὶ, *Gr.*] Aſtrologers, Perſons who erect Horoſcopes, or pretend to tell Perſons what ſhall befal Men, by means of the Planet which preſided at their Nativity, *L.*

GENETHLI'ACUM *Carmen*, a Poem or Compoſition in Verſe upon the Birth of a Prince or other illuſtrious Perſon, in which the Poet, by a kind of Prediction, promiſes him Honours, Succeſſes, *&c.*

GENE'THLIALOGY [*genethlialogia*, L. γενεθλιαλογία, *Gr.*] a caſting of Nativities.

GENE'VA [*genevre*, F.] a diſtill'd Water produc'd from the Berries of the Juniper Tree.

GE'NIAL [*genialis*, L.] Feſtival, Joyful, Merry; alſo pertaining to Marriage; alſo a term apply'd by the Antients to certain Deities, who (as they imagined) preſided over the Affairs of Generation.

GENIA'LES *Dii*, the four Elements, the twelve Signs, and the Sun and Moon, ſo call'd by the Antients.

GENIA'LITY } feſtivalneſs, merrineſs at Meat.
GE'NIALNESS }

GENICULA'RIS [with *Botan.*] Garden-Valerian, *L.*

GENICULA'TION, a bowing of the Knee, *L.*

GENICULA'TUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] jointed, *L.*

GENI'CULUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Joint or Knot in the Stalk of a Plant; hence thoſe Plants which have Knots or Joints are called *geniculate Plants*. And hence *Geniculo* with a Joint, *Geniculis* with Joints, *L.*

GE'NICULO [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſignifies with a Knot, *&c.* and *geniculis* with Knots, *&c.* *L.*

GE'NII [of *gignendo* or *generando*, begetting, *i. e.* ſuggeſting unto us Thoughts] the *Heathens* imagined that every Perſon was Born with two *Genii*, proper to him or her; theſe were alſo named *Dæmones*; the one was *good* and *favourable*, and perſuaded to Honeſty and Virtue, and in Recompence of it procured to him all manner of good Things proper to his Eſtate; and the other was the *Evil Genius*, who was the Cauſe of all Wickedneſs and Miſhap. That theſe *Genii* were born and dy'd with them; that they were of a middle Nature between Gods and Men; that they partook of Immortality from the one, and Paſſions from the other; and having Bodies fram'd of an aerial Matter, inhabited the vaſt Region of the Air, and acted as Mediators between God and Men, and were the Interpreters and Agents of the Gods, communicated the Wills of the Gods to Men, and carried the Prayers and Vows of Men to them; they believed that the *good Genii* rejoic'd at the good, and were afflicted at the ill Fortune of their Wards; that the *evil Genii* took a pleaſure in perſecuting Men and bringing them evil Tidings, which laſt were called *Larvæ* and *Lemures*. That they very rarely appear'd to Men, and wherever the former did it was in favour of ſome extraordinary Virtue, *&c.*

And they alſo imagined, that Kingdoms, Cities and Places had their peculiar *Genius's*. The *Genius* of the *Roman* State was painted with a *Cornucopia* in one Hand, and a Diſh full in the other, which was ſtretched forth on an Altar. The *Heathens* thought the *Genii* to be of a middle Nature between God and Man, and therefore imagined them to be the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Terra*.

They reckoned alſo all the Stars into the Number of the *Genii*, and therefore worſhipped them, as the *Jews* did, in the Quality of Angels. They painted them in a different manner; ſometimes as a Serpent, ſometimes as Boys and Girls, or as old Men, but always with a Garland of Palm-Tree on their Heads, whence this Tree was call'd Arbor *Genialis*.

In ſome antient Medals, the *Genius* of the Emperor of *Rome*, was painted as a Man with a large Diſh of all ſorts of Flowers in one Hand, and a Scourge in the other, to expreſs both Rewards and Puniſhments.

They eſteemed it unlawful to kill any Creature to their *Genius* on their Birth-day, becauſe they thought it undecent to take away Lives of Creatures on the ſame Day that they received their own.

The uſual Offerings to the *Genii* were Wine and Flowers. As Men had their *Genii*, the Women had their *Junones*, Goddeſſes, that they imagined watch'd over and protected them.

GE'NIOGLOSSI [in *Anatomy*] a pair of Muſcles proceeding inwardly from the Fore-part of the lower Jaw, under another call'd *Geniohyoides*, and which, enlarging themſelves, are faſtened into the Baſis of the Tongue.

GE'NIOHYOIDÆUS [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the *Hyoides*, which with its Partner, ariſing from the internal Parts of the lower Jaw Bone, are inſerted into the ſuperior Part of the Fore-Bone of the *Os Hyoides*.

GENIO'GRAPHY, conſiders or treats of the Nature of Angels and Intelligences.

GENISTE'LLA [with *Botan.*] Dier's-Weed, Baſe-Broom, *L.*

GENI'STA, the Shrub called Broom, *L.*

GE'NITAL [*genitalis*, L.] generative, begetting.

GENITAL *Bodies*, the beginning of all things, the Elements.

GENITAL [in *Medicine*] ſomething relating to generals.

GENITA'LIS [with *Botaniſts*] Glader, Sword-graſs, *L.*

GENI'TALS } [*genitalia*, L.] the Privy Parts of a
GENITO'RES } Male; *viz.* the ſpermatick Veſſels, the *Teſtes*, and the *Penis*.

GENI'TES } ſuch Perſons among the *Jews*, who de-
GENI'TEI } ſcended from *Abraham*, without any mixture of foreign Blood; or ſuch who iſſued from Parents, who, during the *Babyloniſh* Captivity, had not married with any gentile Family.

GE'NITIN [q. *Junetin* of *June*] a kind of Apple that is the earlieſt Ripe of any others.

GE'NITIVE *Caſe* [in *Grammar.*] one of the ſix Caſes of Nouns, by which Property or Poſſeſſion is chiefly imply'd, as *Filii*, of a Son, from *Filius*, L. a Son.

GENITU'RA, a Name by ſome given to the Semen, both of the Male and the Female.

GE'NIUS [among the *Antients*] was uſed to ſignify a Spirit either good or evil; which they ſuppoſed did attend upon every Perſon; they alſo allow'd *Genii* to each Province, Country, Town, *&c.* alſo a Man's natural Diſpoſition, Inclination, *&c.*

GE'NIUS, the Force or Faculty of the Soul, conſidered as it thinks or judges; alſo a natural Talent or Diſpoſition to one thing more than to another.

GE'NNET, an Animal not much unlike a Cat, as well for bigneſs as ſhape; but the Noſe or Snout is long and ſlender like a Weeſel; it is extraordinary light and ſwift, and the Skin as fine and ſoft as Down. There are two ſorts of them, the moſt common is grey, mottled or full of black Spots, the other as black as Jet, and as gloſſy as the fineſt Velvet; but ſpeckled with red, and their Smell is much like that of a Civet-Cat.

GENT [Abbrev. of *Genteel*] in a good garb, fine, ſpruce, neat.

GE'NTNESS [of *gentilis*, L.] neatneſs, ſpruceneſs, fineneſs in Dreſs.

GE'NTEEL [of *gentilis*, L.] having the Air, Behaviour or Carriage of a Gentleman; alſo handſomly dreſſed, neat, gallant.

GENTE'ELNESS [of *gentilitas*, L. *gentiliſſe*, F.] genteel Carriage; alſo genteel Dreſs.

GENTIA'NA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Gentian, *L.*

GENTIANE'LLA, the Herb Baſtard Felwort, *L.*

GE'NTIL, a ſort of Maggot or Worm that is a Bait to fiſh with.

The GE'NTILES [*gentes*, L. Nations] among the *Jews* all were called *Gentiles*, who were not of the twelves Tribes; but now thoſe are called *Gentiles* by the *Chriſtians*, who do not profeſs the *Chriſtian* Faith.

GENTILES [with *Grammarians*] Nouns which betoken a Perſon's being ſuch a Country.

GE'NTILISM, Heatheniſm, *i. e.* the Opinions or Practiſes of Heathens.

GENTILI'TIOUS [*gentilitius*, L.] pertaining to a Stock, Kindred or Anceſtors.

GENTI'LITY [*gentilhommerie*, F. of *gentilis*, L.] the Quality of a Gentleman.

GE'NTLE [*gentil*, F. of *gentilis*, L.] meek, mild, tame, moderate, civil, obliging.

GE'NTLENESS, meekneſs, mildneſs, tameneſs, civility, *&c.*

GE'NTLY, ſoftly, mildly, tamely, meekly, tenderly.

GE'NTLEMAN [*gentilhomme*, F. *generoſus*, L.] is properly, according to the antient Notion, one of perfect Blood, who had four Deſcents of Gentility both by his Father and Mother, *viz.* whoſe Father's Grandfather, his great Grandfather, his Grandfather, and his Father on both Sides were all Gentlemen.

Gentlemen have their beginning either from Blood, as before, as they are born of Parents of Worth; or for having done ſomething in Peace or War, for which they are worthy to bear Arms, and be accounted Gentlemen.

Formerly ſuch Gentlemen had many Privileges, as firſt, that if one Gentleman detracted from another, Combat was allow'd; but if a Peaſant or mean Perſon did ſo, he had a Remedy in Law.

2. In Crimes of an equal Nature a Gentleman was puniſhed more favourably than a Peaſant, *&c.*

3. Gentlemen might expect a peculiar Honour and Reſpect to be paid them by mean Perſons.

4. The Evidence of a Gentleman was accounted more authentick than that of a Peaſant.

5. In chuſing of Magiſtrates, *&c.* the Vote of a Gentleman was preferr'd before that of an ignoble Perſon.

6. A Gentleman was to be excuſed from Services, Impoſitions and Duties,

7. A Gentleman condemned to Death, was not to be hanged but beheaded; nor was his Examination to be taken with Torture.

8. It was a puniſhable Crime to take down the Coat Armour of a Gentleman, to deface his Monument, or to offer Violence to the Enſign of any noble Perſon deceaſed.

9. A Gentleman was not to accept a Challenge from a Peaſant; becauſe there was not a Parity in their Conditions.

The antient *Saxons* admitted none to the Degree of Gentlemen that liv'd by Trades or buying or ſelling; except Merchants and thoſe that follow'd Husbandry; which was always eſteem'd a creditable Way of Livelihood, and preferable to trading to Sea.

The Reaſon why thoſe that are Students in the Inns of Court are eſteem'd Gentlemen is, becauſe antiently none but the Sons of Gentlemen were admitted into them.

But the Students of Law, Grooms of his Majeſty's Palace, Sons of Peaſants made Prieſts or Canons; or thoſe that have receiv'd Dignity in the Schools, or borne Offices in the City, tho' they are ſtiled Gentlemen, yet they have no Right to Coat Armour.

If a Man be a Gentleman by Office only, and loſes that Office, then he alſo loſes his Gentility.

In our Days all are accounted Gentlemen that have Money, and if he has no Coats of Arms, the King of Arms can ſell him one.

GE'NTLEMANLY, GE'NTLEMANLIKE } like a Gentleman, after the manner of a Gentleman.

GE'NTLEMEN *of the Chapel*, Officers in Number thirty two, whoſe Duty and Attendence is in the Royal Chapel; of which twelve are Prieſts, and the other twelve are call'd *Clerks of the Chapel*, who aſſiſt in the performance of Divine Service.

GE'NTLEMANRY, GE'NTLEMANSHIP } [of *gentilitas*, q. d. *bona gente*, L. *Man*, *Sax.* and *ſkip* of *ꝛeip*, *Sax.* termination] the Dignity of a Gentleman.

GE'NTLEWOMANSHIP, the Dignity of a Gentlewoman.

GE'NTRY [*gentilhommerie*, F. of *gens*, L.] the loweſt Degree of Nobleneſs, ſuch as have deſcended of antient Families, and always borne a Coat of Arms.

GENUFLE'XION, a bending of the Knee, or kneeling down.

GE'NUIN *Teeth*, the *Dentes Sapientiæ*; which ſee.

GE'NUINNESS [of *genuinus*, L. and *neȝȝe*, *Sax.*] naturalneſs, trueneſs, realneſs, as to what it is ſaid or taken to be, or appears to be.

GE'NUS, Kindred, Stock or Lineage; alſo manner, ſort, faſhion.

GENUS [with *Grammarians*] ſignifies the kind of the Noun, Maſculine, Feminine or Neuter.

GENUS [among *Logicians*] is the firſt of the univerſal Ideas. And is when the Idea is ſo common, that it extends to other Ideas, which are alſo univerſal, as the *Quadrilater* is *Genus* with reſpect to the *Parallelegram* and *Trapezia*; *Subſtance* is *Genus* with Reſpect to *Subſtance* extended, which is called *Body*, and the *Subſtance* which thinks, which is called *Mind*.

GENUS *Summum* [with *Logicians*] is that which holds the uppermoſt claſs in its predicament; or it is that which may be divided into ſeveral *Species*, each whereof is a *Genus* in reſpect to other *Species* placed below, *L.*

Subaltern GENUS [with *Logicians*] is that, which being a *Medium* between the higheſt *Genus* and the loweſt *Species*, is ſometimes conſidered as a *Genus* and ſometimes as a *Species*, L.

GENUS *Remotum* [with *Logicians*] is where there is another *Genus* between it and its *Species*, L.

GENUS *Proximum* [in *Logick*] the next or neareſt *Genus*, is where the Species is immediately under it, as *Man* under *Animal*, L.

GENUS [in *Botany*] is a Syſtem or Aſſemblage of Plants agreeing in ſome one common Character, in reſpect to the Structure of certain Parts, whereby they are diſtinguiſh'd from all other Plants.

GENUS [in *Muſick*] a certain manner of ſub-dividing the Principles of Melody, *i. e.* the conſonant Intervals into their concinnous Parts.

GENUS [with *Rhetoricians*] is diſtributed into *demonſtrative*, *deliberative* and *judiciary*.

GENUS [in *Algebra*] this Art by the Antients was diſtributed into two *Genera* Logiſtick and Specious.

GENUS [with *Anatom.*] an Aſſemblage or Syſtem of ſimilar Parts, diſtributed throughout the Body, as the *Genus Nervoſum*, the Nerves ſo conſidered.

GEOCE'NTRICK [of *ȝē*, the Earth, and *κέντρον*, *Gr.* a Centre] the Earth being ſuppoſed to be the Centre.

GEOCENTRICK [with *Aſtronomers*] is apply'd to a Planet or its Orbit, to denote its being concentrick with the Earth, or as having the Earth for its Centre.

GEOCENTRICK *Latitude of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is the Latitude of the Planet beheld from the Earth; or the Inclination of a Line connecting the Planet and the Earth to the Plane of the Earth or true Ecliptick.

GEOCENTRICK *Place of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is the Place in which it appears to us from the Earth; ſuppoſing the Eye fixed there; or it is a Point in the Ecliptick to which a Planet ſeen from the Earth is referred.

GEOCE'NTRICALLY, according to that Syſtem of the World, that ſuppoſes the Earth to be the Centre of the Univerſe.

GEODÆ'SIA [*γεωδαισία* of *ȝē* and *δαίω*, *Gr.* to know] the Art of meaſuring and ſurveying of Land or Surfaces, and finding the Contents of all plain Figures.

GEODÆTICAL, pertaining to Surveying.

GEODÆTICAL *Numbers*, ſuch as are conſidered according to the vulgar Names or Denominations; by which Money, Weights, Meaſures, *&c.* are generally known or particularly divided by the Laws or Cuſtoms of ſeveral Nations.

GEODÆTICALLY, by way of Survey of the Earth.

GEO'GRAPHER [*γεωγράφος*, *Gr.*] a Perſon skill'd in Geography.

GEOGRA'PHICAL, GEOGRA'PHICK } [*γεωγραφικὸς*, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to Geography.

GEOGRAPHICAL *Mile*, is the 60th Part of a Degree of a great Circle, the ſame as a *Sea Mile*.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY, according to the Art of Geography.

GEO'GRAPHY [*γεωγραφία* of *ȝē*, the Earth, and *γράφω*, *Gr.* to deſcribe] the Doctrine or Knowledge of the Earth as to its ſelf, and as to its affections; or it is a Deſcription of the whole Globe of the Earth or known habitable World; together with all Parts, Limits, Situations, and other remarkables pertaining to it.

GE'OMANCER [*γεωμάντις*, *Gr.*] a Pretender to skill in Geomancy.

GE'OMANCY [γεωμαντία of γῆ and μαντία, *Gr.* Divination] a kind of Divination performed by a Number of little Points or Dots made on Paper at random; and conſidering the various Figures and Lines, which thoſe Points preſent, and thence forming a Judgment of Futurity, and deciding any Queſtion propoſed.

GEOMA'NTICALLY, according to the Science of Geomancy.

GEOME'TRICAL } [*geometricus*, L. of γεωμετρικὸς, *Gr.*]
GEOME'TRICK } of or pertaining to Geometry.

GEOME'TRICALLY [of *geometrice*, L. *geometriquement*, F. γεωμετρικῶς, *Gr.*] according to the geometrical Art.

GEOMETRI'CIAN [γεωμέτρης, *Gr.*] one ſkill'd in the Science of Geometry.

GEOMETRICAL *Place*, is a certain Bound or Extent, wherein any Point may ſerve for the Solution of a local or undetermined Problem.

GEOMETRICAL *Line*, is that wherein the relation of the Abſciſſæ to the Semi-ordinates may be expreſſed by an *Algebraick* Equation.

GEOMETRICAL *Proportion*, is a Similitude or Identity of Ratio's, as 8, 4, 30 and 15 are in geometrical Proportion.

GEOMETRICAL *Progreſſion*, a Series of Quantities in continned geometrical Proportion, *i. e.* increaſing in the ſame Ratio, as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and ſo on.

GEOMETRICAL *Place*, a Line whereby an indeterminate Problem is conſtructed.

GEOMETRICAL *Conſtruction of an Equation*, is the contriving and drawing Lines and Figures, whereby to demonſtrate the Equation, Theorem or Canon to be geometrically true.

GEOMETRICAL *Solution of a Problem*, is when the Problem is ſolved according to the Rules of Geometry; and by ſuch Lines as are truly geometrical or agreeable to the Nature of the Problem.

GEO'METRY [γεωμετρία of γῆ, the Earth, and μετρέω, *Gr.* to meaſure] Geometry originally ſignified the Art of Meaſuring the Earth, or any Diſtances or Dimenſions on or within it; but it is now uſed for the Science of Quantity, Extenſion or Magnitude abſtractedly conſidered, without any regard to Matter.

It it very probable, that it had its firſt Riſe in *Egypt*, where the River *Nile*, every Year overflowing the Country, and leaving it covered with Mud, laid Men under a Neceſſity to diſtinguiſh their Lands one from another by the Conſideration of their Figure; and to be able alſo to meaſure the Quantity of it, ſo that each Man after the fall of the Waters might have his Portion of Ground allotted and laid out to him. After which, it is very likely, a farther Contemplation of thoſe Draughts and Figures help'd them to diſcover many excellent and wonderful Properties belonging to them, which Speculation continually was improving and ſtill is to this Day.

Out of *Egypt Thales* brought it into *Greece*, and there it received its chiefeſt Perfection. For the Geometry of the Antients was contained within narrow Bounds, and extended only to right Lines and Curves of the firſt Kind or Order; whereas new Lines of infinite Orders are receiv'd into Geometry, which Orders are defined by Equations, involving the Ordinates and Abſciſſes of Curves.

The Subject of *Geometry* is the Length, Breadth and Height of all Things. It is divided into *Speculative* and *Practical*. The former treats of the Properties of *Lines* and *Figures*, ſuch as *Euclid's Elements*, *Apollonius's Conicks*, &c. and the latter ſhews how to apply theſe Speculations to uſe in Life.

Geometry may alſo be divided into theſe three ſubordinate Parts. *Altimetry*, which is the Art of meaſuring ſtrait Lines. *Planimetry*, or the Art of meaſuring of Surfaces. *Stereometry*, the Art of meaſuring Solids or Bodies.

Geometry is painted as a Lady with a ſallow Face, clad in a green Mantle fringed with Silver, and holding a ſilver Wand in her right Hand.

GEOMETRY, is the Science or Doctrine of Extention or extended Things, *viz.* Lines, Surfaces and Solids, which diſcovers the magnitudes or greatneſs of Things preciſely, with their Capacities, *&c.*

Theoretical GEOMETRY } is a Science which treats of
Speculative GEOMETRY } Magnitude or continued Quantity, with its Properties conſidered abſtractedly, without any relation to material Beings; it contemplates the Property of Continuity, and demonſtrates the truth of general Propoſitions, call'd *Theorems*.

Practical GEOMETRY, is the Method of applying *Speculative* to Practice; as the meaſuring of Land or ſolid Bodies, Navigation, Fortification, Dialling.

Elementary GEOMETRY, is that which is employ'd in the Conſideration of right Lines, and plain Surfaces and Solids generated from them.

Sublimer GEOMETRY, is employ'd in the Conſideration of curve Lines, conick Sections, and Bodies form'd from them.

GEOPO'NICAL [γεωπονικὸς of γῆ and πόνος, Labour] of or pertaining to the Tilling or Manuring of Land.

GEORGE [of γεωργὸς, *Gr.* an Husbandman] a proper Name of Men; the moſt noted of that Name was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune or Colonel under the Emperor *Dioclefian*, who is ſaid to have kill'd a huge Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was expos'd to be devoured. This Champion by ſome is taken for our St. *George*, the Patron Saint of *England*, of whoſe Chivalry and Exploits ſo many romantick Stories are told.

St. GEO'RGE, the Patron of *England*, ſome ſay, was a famous Warrior of *Cappadocia*, who after he had exercis'd his Valour in the Wars, laid down his Life for the Chriſtian Faith, on which Account he was honoured of all the Chriſtian World, and many Churches were erected in Honour of him, and he became at length to be the Patron Saint of *England*. This St. *George*, according to the Legend, did many brave Exploits in his Life-time, and after his Death is ſaid to have appeared ſeveral Times in the Wars undertaken againſt the Infidels in the Holy Land, and to have Fought on the Side of the Chriſtians. And the Devotion of *Juſtinian*, introduc'd him into the Calendar; and that of *Robert de Oily*, built him a Church in the Caſtle at *Oxford*; and King *Edward* III. built him a Chapel at *Windſor*. However, *Gelaſius*, Biſhop of *Rome*, condemn'd the Legend of St. *George* as heretical and ridiculous; and the Synod of *Ariminum* declared the Sufferings of *George* Apocryphal, in that it was ſet forth by Hereticks.

Neither the Time or Place of his Martyrdom are agreed on by Writers. Venerable *Bede* ſays, that the 9th of the *Calends* of *May* or 23d of *April* was the Birth Day of *George* the Martyr, who was eminent for Miracles, and ſuffered under *Dacianus*, a Potent King of *Perſia*, that reigned over ſeventy Kings; but no ſuch a Perſon as this *Dacianus* is to be found in Hiſtory. But *Bede* adds, that his Sufferings are reckoned among the Apocryphal Writings.

As for the *Arian* Martyr, the Perſecutor of St. *Athanaſius*, and Uſurper of the *Alexandrian* See, Pope *Zachary* built a Church for him, and plac'd the Head of *George* there, tho' the Body had been intirely burnt to Aſhes 400 Years before. And it ſeems as if this eminent Martyr was not known in the World till 300 Years after his Death. *William* of *Malmſbury* makes the Place of his Martyrdom at *Rama*, if (as he ſays) we may give Credit to Fame; and *William* of *Tyre* ſays, he found a Reſting-Place at *Lydda*, ſo that nothing of certainty is to be come at concerning this renowned Saint; and eſpecially his Story of killing the Dragon, which ſome underſtand allegorically, to mean Fighting againſt the Dragon of Hereſy, *&c.* And indeed this Allegory of Fighting with and killing the Dragon hath been taken up by other Nations, which had no particular Relation to any *George*, as the Order of the Dragon, inſtituted by the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, among the *Hungarians*, on Account of his Succeſſes in Battles againſt the *Turks*, the Dragons of Schiſm and Hereſy that devoured Religion. And ſince we cannot find our Patron St. *George*, I ſhall conclude the Enquiry with the following Lines:

St. George *to ſave a Maid the* Dragon *ſlew,*
A pretty Tale, if all that's told be true?
Some ſay there are no Dragons, *and 'tis ſaid,*
There was no George, *I wiſh there was a* Maid.

GEORGE *Noble*, a gold Coin in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. in Value or Current at 6*s.* 8*d.*

GEO'RGIANS [ſo called from one *David George*, a *Hollander*] who held that the Law and Goſpel were unprofitable for the attaining Heaven, and that himſelf was the true Meſſias.

GEO'RGICKS [Γεωργικὰ, *Gr.*] Books treating of Husbandry, Tillage, breeding Cattle, *&c.*

GEO'SCOPY [of γῆ and σκοπέω, *Gr.* to view] a Knowledge of the Nature and Qualities of the Earth or Soil, obtained by viewing and conſidering it.

GEOTICK [of γῆ, the Earth, *Gr.*] a ſort of Magick performed by the Aſſiſtance of a *Dæmon*, the ſame as *Geomancy*.

GERAH [גרה, *Heb.*] a ſilver Coin, in Value 7*d.* Halfpeny *Engliſh*; but others ſay, $\frac{252}{1000}$ of a Peny.

GERA'NIUM [γεράνιον, *Gr.*] the Herb call'd Stork's-bill, *L.*

GERA'NTES [of γέρανος, *Gr.* a Crane] a precious Stone in Colour like a Crane's Neck.

GE'RENT [*gerens*, L.] bearing, carrying or behaving.

GERESOL [in *Muſick*] one of the Cliffs.

GE'RFALCON } [*Gelfalcone*, Ital. prob. of *gyrare*, L. to turn
GYRFALCON } round, and *falco*, L. from its turning round in the flight], a Bird of Prey in Size between a Vulture and a Hawk; and of the greateſt Strength next the Eagle.

GERMA'NDER [*Germandrée*, F.] the Herb called *Engliſh Treacle*.

A GERMAIN, a kind of long and pretty large Pear.

GERMAN [*Germanus*, L.] come of the ſame Stock.

A Brother-GERMAN, a Brother both by the Father and Mother's Side, in diſtinction to an *uterine Brother*, which is only ſo by the Mother's Side.

Couſin-GERMANS are Couſins in the firſt or neareſt Degree, being the Children of Brother or Siſter.

GERMA'NICUS, *a, um*, [with *Botan.* Writ.] of the growth of *Germany*.

GERMA'NITY [*Germanitas*, L.] Brotherlineſs; the Relation of a Brother: alſo brotherly Behaviour.

GE'RMINATE [*germinare*, L.] to branch, ſprout out, bud, bloſſom.

GE'RMINANT [*germinans*, L.] ſprouting, budding, bloſſoming, *&c.*

GERMINA'TION, a ſpringing, ſprouting, or budding forth.

GERMINS [*Germina*, L.] young ſhoots of Trees.

GEROCO'MICA, Phyſick preſcribing Diet for old Men.

GERONTES [of γερων, *Gr.* an old Man] Magiſtrates in *Greece*, the ſame as *Sparta* that the *Areopagites* were at *Athens*.

GERONTOCOMI'A [γεροντοκομία *Gr.*] a part of Phyſick which ſhews the way of Living for old Men, in order to preſerve their Health.

GERONTOCOMI'UM [γεροντοκομειον of γερων, an old Man, and κομεω to take care of] an Hoſpital or Alms-houſe for poor old People.

GE'RSA [with *Apothecaries*] a fine Powder made of ſome ſorts of Roots, as Snake-weed, Wake-Robin, *&c.*

GERSA *Serpentaria* [with *Apothecaries*] a kind of Ceruſs made of the Roots of the Herb *Aron* or *Cuckowpintle*. L.

GE'RSUMA } [ȝæꝛſuma, *Sax.*] a Fine or In-
GE'RSUME } come.

GERSUMA'RIUS, finable, liable to be Amerced, or Fined at the diſcretion of the Lord of the Manour.

GE'RUNDS, [of *gerere*, to adminiſter or govern] it is a part of a Verb that admits no Variation, and governs the ſame as the Verb; but has neither Tenſe, Number, or Perſon.

In the *Engliſh* Tongue Gerunds and Participles are the ſame in Termination, and have no other diſtinction but the *Particle* and the *Noun-Subſtantive*, which always follow and precede the one the other: As *loving* is both a Participle and a Gerund, as a *loving Man*, *loving* is here a Participle; in *loving him*, *loving* is a Gerund.

GERYON [Γηρυων, *Gr. i. e.* the Bawler,] as the Poets tell us, this *Geryon* was a monſtrous Giant that had three Heads. But the truth of the Matter is, There was a City in the *Euxine* Sea, call'd, *Tricarenia*, [Τριϲαρηνια, *Gr. i. e.* three Heads] where *Geryon* dwelt in great Reputation, and abounding in Wealth, and, among the reſt, had an admirable Herd of Oxen: *Hercules* coming to drive them away ſlew *Geryon* who oppos'd him; and they that ſaw him drive away the Oxen admired at it, and to thoſe that enquired concerning the Matter, they anſwered, that *Hercules* had driven away the Oxen of *Tricarenian Geryon*; from which ſome imagined that *Geryon* had three Heads: And this gave birth to the Fiction. *Palæphatus*.

GESSAMPI'NI [in *Botany*] Cotton-Trees.

GE'SSANT [*in Heraldry*] a Term uſed when the Head of a Lion is borne over a Chief.

GE'SSES, the Furniture pertaining to an Hawk.

GESTA'TION, a carrying or bearing; alſo the time or continuance of a Child in the Womb of the Mother, *L.*

GESTI'CULATION, a repreſenting a Perſon by geſtures, and poſtures; alſo the uſing too much geſture in ſpeaking, *L.*

GESTICULO'SE [*geſticuloſus*, L.] full of geſtures or motions of the Body.

GESTS [*geſta*, L. *geſtes*, F.] noble Feats, noble Exploits, *&c.*

GESTUOSITY [*geſtuoſitas*, L.] Apiſhneſs in geſtures.

GESTU'RES [*geſtus*, L. *geſtes*, F.] Motions of the Body, to ſignify ſome Idea or Paſſion of the Mind, Behaviour.

GESTUO'SE [*geſtuoſus*, L.] full of geſture.

To GET, [ȝetan, *Sax.* to obtain, to acquire.

GE'TTINGS [of ȝetan, *Sax.* to get] Acquiſitions; Things gotten by Labour, Traffick, *&c.*

GEU'LES [*in Heraldry*] a Red or Vermilion Colour.

GEWGAWS [ȝeȝaȝ, Trifles, or ȝeapȝaȝ, *Sax.* Images] Play-things for Children, Toys, Trifles.

GHASTLY, [ȝaſtlic, *Sax.*] like a ghoſt.

GHERKINS, a ſort of foreign Cucumbers pickled.

GHEUX [*Gueux*, F. a Beggar] a Name they gave to the Proteſtants in the time of the Civil Compotions in the *Low-Countries*, becauſe the Proteſtant Perſons of Quality, habited like Beggars, aſſembled together to a Banquet in the Houſe of *Florentius Pallan*, Count of *Gulemburgh*; and there, while they were merry over their Cups, laid the Scheme of a Conſpiracy for the Liberty of their Country.

GHI'TTAR } [*Guitern*, F. prob. of *Cithara*, L.] a muſical
GHI'TTERN } Inſtrument formerly in much uſe with the *Italians*, *&c.*

GHI'ZZARD [*gigerium*, L. or of *ghizzern*, Lincoln] the Bag under the Throat or Craw of a Fowl.

GHOST [ȝaſt, *Sax.*] the Spirit of a Perſon deceaſed.

GHO'STLINESS [ȝaſtȝelic and neſſe, *Sax.*] Likeneſs to a ghoſt; alſo Spiritualneſs, in oppoſition to Carnalneſs.

A GI'ANT [ȝiȝant, *Sax. Gigas*, L. of Γιγας, *Gr. Geant*, F.] a Perſon of a large and uncommon Size and Stature.

Of the Giants that were Sown.

It is related that *Cadmus*, after he had ſlain the Dragon in *Lerna*, taking away his Teeth, ſow'd them in his own Land, and that from them armed Men ſprung up. But the truth is, *Cadmus*, by Birth a *Phœnician*, had, among other things, (as Kings are wont to have) many Elephants Teeth; and being about to undertake an Expedition with his Brother *Phœnix*, to fight for the Kingdom: Now *Dracon* was a King of *Thebes*, and the Son of *Mars*, who being ſlain, *Cadmus* ſeiz'd on the Kingdom. *Dracon*'s Friends made War againſt him, and his Children alſo roſe up againſt him; who being inferior, having made Spoil of *Cadmus*'s Wealth and his Elephants Teeth, returned home, and one was diſpers'd one way, and another another; ſome to *Attica*, ſome to *Peloponeſus*, ſome to *Phocis*, and others to *Locris*: From which Places they iſſuing out, made War againſt *Thebes*, and were ſtout Warriours, after they had carried off *Cadmus*'s Elephants Teeth, and fled away, the *Thebans* ſaid that *Cadmus* had brought this Calamity upon them, by ſlaying *Dracon*, from whoſe Teeth being ſown, many ſtout and brave Warriours ſprung up againſt them. And this was the original of that Fiction. *Palæphatus*.

GI'ANTESS [*une Geante*, F.] a gigantick Woman.

GI'BBERISH [probably q. d. *Jabberiſh* of *Jabber*, or gabberen, *Du.* or of ȝabbeȝe, *Sax.* an Inchanter] Pedlars, *French* Jargon, nonſenſical unintelligible Talk.

GIBBERO'SITY [*gibberoſitas*, L.] Crump-ſhoulderneſs, crookedneſs in the Back.

GI'BBET [*Gibet*, F.] a gallows with one Poſt upright, and another at the top in the form of the Letter T, for the hanging Malefactors on.

GI'BBLE, Gabble, Prating, nonſenſical fooliſh Talk.

GI'BBERUS, [*Anatomy*] the backward and larger Proceſs of the *Ulna*, which enters the hinder cavity of the Shoulder.

GIBO'SITY } [*gibboſitas*, L.] the Bunchingneſs or
GIBBO'SENESS } ſticking out moſt commonly on the
GI'BBOUSNESS } Back.

GI'BBOUS [*Gibboſus*, L.] Hump-backed.

GI'BBOUS [with *Aſtronomers*] a Word apply'd to the enlightened Parts of the Moon during her Courſe from Full to New, when the dark Part appears falcated or horned; and the light One gibbous and bunched out.

GI'BBOUS *ſolid* [with *Mathematicians*] is that which is comprehended of gibbous Superficies, and is either a Sphere or Various. A Sphere is a gibbous Body abſolutely round and globular.

A *Various gibbous Body*, is a Body which is comprehended by various Superficies, and a circular Baſe, and is either a Cone or a Cylinder.

To GI'BE [of *gabber*, F. or gabberen, *Du.*] to Jeer, Mock, Flout.

GI'BBLETS [of *gobeaux*, F. Mouthfuls, *q. d.* gobbelets] the Neck, Legs, Pinions, Ghizzard, and Liver of a Gooſe, *&c.*

GIBELOT [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Chickens.

GIDDY [ȝiddiȝ, prob. of ȝiȝȝan, *Sax.* to play] Vertiginous, unſettled in Mind, raſh, inconſiderate.

GI'DDINESS, Inconſiderateneſs, Raſhneſs; alſo Vertiginouſneſs.

GI'FTED [of ȝiftȝ, *Sax.*] endowed, qualified, furniſhed with Gifts or Endowments, as a *gifted Brother*.

A GIFT, a Donation, Gratuity, Preſent; Endowment, Qualification.

GIFT-*Rope* [*Sea Term*] a Boat-Rope, a Rope with which the Boat is faſtened to the Bow, when ſhe is Swifted, in order to her being towed at the Stern of the Ship.

A GIG, a wanton Woman; alſo a Horn-Top for Boys to Whip.

GIGA, GI'GUE, GI'GQUE } [in *Muſick Books*] a Jigg, ſome of which are to be play'd ſlow, and others brisk and lively, but always in Triple Time of one kind or another, *Ital.*

GIGA'NTICK [*giganteus*, L. γιγαντικος of γιγας, a Giant, *Gr.*] Giant like, of or pertaining to Giants, big-bodied.

GIGA'NTICKNESS, Giant-like Size.

GIGANTOMA'CHY [*gigantomachia*, L. of γιγαντομαχια of γιγας and μαχη, *Gr.* a Fight] the War, the Poets tell us, that the Giants made againſt Heaven.

GIG *Mill*, a Fulling Mill for Woollen Cloth.

To GI'GGLE [prob. of **gichelen**, *Du.* or of Ȝeaȝle, *Sax.* wanton] to laugh wantonly or fillily.

GI'GGLING [prob. of Ȝeaȝlıȝe, *Sax.* **gichelen**, *Du.*] laughing out, wantonly, childiſhly or fillily.

GIGOT, a Leg of a Sheep or Calf, or the Knuckle part after the Fillet has been cut off.

GIGS [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, when Swellings grow on the Inſide of their Lips.

GILBERTINES, a religious Order of 700 Friars and 1100 Nuns, founded by one *Gilbert* in *Lincolnſhire* in the Year 1145.

GILD [of Ȝıldan, *Sax.* to pay] a Tribute, a Tax, a Contribution; alſo a Society or Fraternity, a Company of Perſons united, jointly to carry on ſome Affair, either religious or civil. In Popiſh Times there were many Gilds in moſt Pariſh Churches, by the Contributions of ſeveral Perſons, who contributed ſo much annually for the Maintenance of a Prieſt to ſay ſo many Maſſes, &c. on ſuch certain Days, and for themſelves particularly, and alſo for Wax-Tapers and other Neceſſaries in that Service.

GI'LDABLE, liable to pay a Gild.

GILD-*Ale* [Ȝılb æle, *Sax.*] a drinking Match, where every one paid his Club or Share.

GILD *Merchant*, a Privilege by which Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themſelves.

GILD *Rents*, certain Rents payable to the Crown by any Gild or Fraternity.

GILD-*Hall*, GUILD-*Hall* } [*Gilda-Aula*, L.] the chief Hall of the City of *London*.

GILDHALDA *Teutonicorum*, the Fraternity of Eaſterly Merchants, held at a Place in *London* call'd the *Still-Yard*.

To GILD [of Ȝyldan, *Sax.*] to waſh, plait or do over with Gold, &c.

GI'LDER, one who does over with Gold, &c.

A GILL, a Meaſure containing a Quarter of a Pint.

GILL *Hooter*, an Owl.

GILL *creep by the Ground*, the Herb Ale-hoof.

GILL [*Juliana*, L.] the Nick-name of a Woman, a Miſs, as every Jack muſt have his Gill; a mean, ſorry Wench or Woman.

GI'LLA *Vitrioli* [*Chymiſtry*] vomitive Vitriol, or white Vitriol purified.

GI'LLI-FLOWER. See *Juli-flower*.

GILLS [prob. of *gulæ*, L. or *agallas*, Span. gilt, gilded] openings on the Sides of the Heads of Fiſhes.

GI'LVUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] of a ſtamel or brick Colour.

GILT *Head*, a Sea Fiſh.

GI'MLET [*un gibelet*, F.] a Nail-piercer or Borer.

GI'MMAL *Ring*. See *Gemmow*.

GIMP, a ſort of Mohair-Thread covered with the ſame, or a Twiſt for ſeveral Works formerly in Uſe.

GIN [prob. a Contraction of *Engine*] a Trap or Snare for catching wild Beaſts or Birds, &c.

GIN [a Contraction of *Genevre*, F.] a Spirit made of Juniper-berries.

GI'NCRACKS, a contemptible Name for ſome Things, a ſort of Engine work or new Contrivance.

GI'NGER [*Zingiber*, L. of ζιγγιβερις, *Gr.*] an *Indian* Root of a biting, hot Taſte well known.

GI'NGERNESS, tenderneſs, niceneſs.

GI'NGIBER *Florens* [with *Botan.*] Dittany or Dittander, *L.*

To GI'NGLE [prob. of *jangle*] to make a tinkling Noiſe, or like little Bells; alſo to uſe Words which have a chiming and affected Sound.

GI'NGLING [q. d. *tingling*, prob. of *tinnire*, L.] a Noiſe like that of Bells, &c. alſo chiming in Sound.

GI'NGLYMUS [γιγγλυμος, *Gr.*] a joining of Bones, when the Head of one is received into the Cavity of another; and again, the Cavity of the latter into the Head of the former, as that of the Thigh Bone with the *Tibia*, &c.

To GI'NGRAT, to Chirp as a Bird does.

GIN SENG [in *Tartary*] a wonderful Plant; which in Effect makes the whole *Materia Medica* for People of Condition, being too dear for the Common People.

To GIP, to take out the Guts of Herrings.

GIPE, a Coat full of Plaits.

GI'PSIES [of *Ægyptii*, i. e. *Egyptians*] pilfering Stragglers, who under pretence of being *Egyptians*, pretend to tell People their Fortunes.

GI'RAFFA, an *Aſiatick* Beaſt, called in *Latin Camelopardalus*.

GI'RASOL [of *girare* and *ſol*, L.] the Sun-Stone, a precious Stone of a whitiſh, ſhining Colour, which when placed towards the Sun, ſends forth a golden Luſtre.

To GIRD [Ȝyrdan, *Sax.*] to bind round about, to tye up cloſe.

GIRD *Brew*, the Dregs or coarſer Subſtance of ſmall Oatmeal, boil'd to a Conſiſtence in Water, and eaten with Salt and Butter.

GI'RDERS [in *Architecture*] the largeſt pieces of Timber in a Floor, whoſe Ends are uſually faſtened into the Summers or breaſt Summers, and the Joiſts are uſually framed into the Girdles.

GI'RDLE [Ȝyrdel, *Sax.*] a Belt or Band of Leather or other Matter to gird up the Loins.

GIRLE [*Hunting Term*] a Roe-buck of two Years Old.

GI'RDLER [of Ȝyrdele, *Sax.* a Girdle] a Maker of Girdles; but now chiefly a Maker of Bridles for Horſes, &c.

Girding GIRT, *To be* GIRT } [*Sea Term*] uſed of a Ship when the Cable is ſo taught, *i. e.* ſtrained, that upon the turning of the Tide they cannot get it over the Stern Poſt, but it lies acroſs it.

GIRE'LLA, a Vane or Weather Cock.

A GIRLE [ceorla, *Sax.* which *Minſheu* ſuppoſes to be derived of *garrula*, L. prating, becauſe they are uſually talkative; or of *girella*, a Weather Cock, becauſe of their ficklenes] a young Maid.

GI'RLISH, like a Girl, after the manner of a Girl.

GI'RLISHNESS, girliſh Diſpoſition or Behaviour.

GI'RNING, grinning.

GI'RON, GU'IRON } [in *Heraldry*] a Gore or triangular Figure, having a long, ſharp Point like the Step of a Stair-Caſe, and ending in the Centre of the Eſcutcheon.



GIRONNE, GIRO'NNY } [of *giron*, F. a Lap] as if you ſuppoſe one ſitting, his Knees being poſited ſomewhat aſunder, and a traverſe Line being imagined drawn from one to the other, that with the two Thighs make a Giron, as in the Figure.

GIRTH [of Ȝyrdel, *Sax.*] a Girdle for a Horſe, which comes under his Belly and is buckled on his Side.

GIRTH [with *Cock Fighters*] the Compaſs of the Body of a Cock.

GIRTH *Web*, the Tape or Ribbon of which Horſe Girths are made.

GI'RTHOL [in the Practick of *Scotland*] a Sanctuary or Place of Refuge.

GI'SARMS, GUI'SARMS } a kind of Halbert or Weapon with two Spikes, which ſome call Biſarms.

To GISE *Ground*, is when the Owner of it does not feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze.

GI'SEMENT, Cattle ſo taken in to be grazed or to feed at ſo much *per* Week.

GITH, an Herb or Weed that grows among Corn.

To GIVE [Ȝıfan, *Sax.*] to beſtow, afford, produce; alſo to begin to thaw.

GI'VEN [with *Mathem.*] ſignifies ſomething ſuppoſed to be known.

GIVEN [of Ȝıfan, *Sax.*] beſtowed, afforded, produced.

GIVEN *to*, propenſe or addicted to.

GIVES [**gebangs**, *Du.*] Fetters, Shackles.

GI'ZZARD. See *Gbizzard*.

GLA'BRITY [*glabritas*, L.] ſmoothneſs, bareneſs of Hair.

GLA'CIAL [*glacialis*, L.] Icy, belonging to Ice.

GLACIA'LIS *Humour* [with *Oculiſts*] the Icy Humour, one of the three Humours of the Eye, which is contained in the Uveous Coat, and is thicker than the reſt.

GLA'CIALNESS, Iceineſs.

GLA'CIATED [*glaciatus*, L.] frozen, turned to Ice.

GLACIA'TION, the freezing or turning any Liquid not Ice, *L.*

GLA'CIS [in *Fortification*] a gentle Steepneſs, or an eaſy ſloping Bank; but eſpecially that which ranges from the Parapet of the covered Way to the level on the Side of the Field.

GLACIS *of a Corniſh* [in *Architect.*] an eaſy, impercepible Slope in the Cymaiſe of a Corniſh, to promote the deſcent and draining off the Water.

GLAD [ɣlæd, *Sax.*] joyful, merry.

To GLA'DDEN [ɣlædian, *Sax.*] to make glad.

GLA'DDON } an Herb, alſo call'd Spurge-Wort.
GLA'DWIN }

GLA'DE [prob. of κλάδος, *Gr.* a Branch, or of ɣlæde, *Sax.* the ſetting of the Sun] a View or Paſſage made thro' a Wood by Lopping the Branches of Trees; alſo a breaking in of Light.

GLA'DNESS [ɣlædneſſe, *Sax.*] Joy, Mirth,

GLA'DSOM [ɣlædſome, *Sax.*] merry, joyous.

GLADIATORS [among the *Romans*] Sword-players, who fought in the *Circenſian* Games, and at the Funerals of great Men, one againſt another, even to the loſs of their Lives; either to divert the People, or to pacify the ghoſts of their Kindred. Theſe Exerciſes in the Amphitheatres were very extravagant, for according to the greatneſs of him that gave theſe Paſtimes to the People, there were to be ſeen many hundred Combatants appearing upon the Sand one after another. And ſome Emperors gave 1000, others 10000 Fencers.

Theſe Fencers were for the moſt part Slaves, who were ſent to the Fencing-maſters to be inſtructed and prepared for this Exerciſe.

Some of them fought only with a naked Sword in the right Hand and a Buckler in the left, others appeared compleatly armed; ſome march'd to the Encounter blindfold, others fought with a Trident and a Net to entangle their Adverſary, and if any was caught in the Net, it was not poſſible to eſcape Death.

He that overcame was wont to kill his Adverſary, if the Spectators did not ſave his Life with a bended Thumb lifted up, by which they made known their Pleaſure; and when they opened the Thumb ſtrait, it was a Sign of Condemnation.

GLA'DIATURE [*Gladiatura*, L.] the feat of Fighting with Swords.

Jus GLADII [*ant. Writ.*] the Right of the Sword is uſed for a ſupreme Juriſdiction.

GLAIR [*glaire*, F.] the White of an Egg.

To GLAIR, to rub over with Glair.

GLAIVE, a ſort of Weapon like an Halbard, *F.*

To GLANCE [prob. of glantz, *Teut.* or *Eſlancer*, F. or of *lancea*, L. a Spear] to give a glance or caſt of the Eye; alſo to reflect upon curſorily; alſo to allude to; alſo to glitter like a Lance.

GLA'NDAGE *Maſtage*, the Seaſon of turning Hogs into the Woods; alſo the feeding Hogs with Maſt.

GLA'NDERS, a Diſeaſe in a Horſe, a thick, ſkinny and bloody Humour proceeding from a Defect in the Lungs and voided by the Noſtrils.

GLANDI'FEROUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] that bears Acorns, as the *Ilex*, the Holm-oak, *Suber*, the Cork-tree, *Caſtanea*, the Cheſnut-tree, *L.*

GLANDIFEROUS [of *glandifer*, L.] bearing Maſt.

GLANDINO'SE [*glandinoſus*, L.] full of Maſt.

GLANDS [*glandes*, L. and *F.*] Fleſh-Kernels, a ſort of Subſtance in an animal Body of a peculiar Nature, the Uſe of which is to ſeparate the Fluids.

Conglomerate GLAND } an irregular Aſſemblage of ſeveral
Compound GLAND } ſimple Glands, ty'd together and wrapt up under one common Membrane.

Vaſcular GLANDS, are only cluſters of little Veſſels, which uniting together form the Canal or excretory Duct through which their ſecreted Juice is diſcharged.

Veſicular GLANDS, are Aſſemblages of Veſiculæ, communicating with each other, and all terminating in two or three larger Veſſels by the Prolongation of which the excretory Duct is form'd.

GLA'NDULA, a little Acorn, *L.*

GLA'NDULA } [with *Anatomiſts*] a Kernel in the Fleſh,
GLA'NDULE } a ſoft, fit, ſpungy Subſtance of a peculiar Nature, ſerving to ſtrengthen the Veſſels, to ſuck up ſuperfluous Humours, and to moiſten other Parts.

GLA'NDULA *Pinealis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Glandule or Kernel in the folding of the Brain call'd *Choroides*, called alſo Coronarium, on account of its reſembling a Cone or Pine-apple in Shape.

GLANDULA *Guidonis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a kind of Swelling like a Glandula, ſoft, moveable without Roots, and ſeparate from the Parts about it.

GLANDULA *pituitaria* [*Anatomy*] a ſmall Glandule in the *ſella equina* of the Brain, which Kernel is covered over with the *rete Mirabile* in many Brutes, but not in Men.

GLANDULÆ *lumbares* [*Anat.*] three Glands ſo termed on account of their lying upon the Loins.

GLANDULÆ *odoriferæ* [*Anat.*] certain ſmall Glands in that part of the *Penis* where the *Præputium* is joined to the *Balanus*, ſo called from a great Scent their ſeparated Liquor emits, *L.*

GLANDULÆ *Sebaceæ* [*Anat.*] a large Number of Glands lying under the Skin of the Auricula of the Ear, and which becauſe they ſeparate a greaſy Matter, are ſo called by *Valſalva*, the firſt diſcoverer, *L.*

GLANDULÆ *Myrtiformes* [*Anat.*] the contracting of the Fibres of the broken Hymen upon the firſt Coition, *L.*

GLANDULÆ *renales* [*Anat.*] two Glands lying wrapt up in Fat, between the *Aorta* and the Kidney, a little above the emulgent Veſſels.

GLA'NDULE [*glandula*, L.] a Kernel in the Fleſh.

GLA'NDULES *Adventitious* [with *Surgeons*] are thoſe Kernels, which are ſometimes under the Arm-holes, in the Neck, as the King's-Evil, *&c.*

Perpetual GLANDULES } [with *Surgeons*, &c.] are the
Natural GLANDULES } *Pancreas* or Sweet-Bread, the *Glandula pinealis*, &c.

GLANDULO'SA *Tunica Inteſtinorum* [with *Anat.*] ſmall Glandules or Kernels, of which the innermoſt Coat of the Inteſtines or Guts is full; whoſe Uſe is to ſoak in the ſtrained Juice call'd Chyle, and to diſtribute it to the *Lacteal* Veins, *L.*

GLANDULOSA *Corpora* [with *Anat.*] two Glandules or Kernels, lying under the ſeminal Bladders, near the common Paſſage of the *Semen* and *Urine*, which they ſerve to lubricate or make ſlippery; alſo affording a kind of Vehicle to the ſeminal Matter, *L.*

GLANDULO'SE } [*glanduloſus*, L.] full of Glandules or
GLANDU'LOUS } Kernels.

GLANDU'LOUSNESS, fulneſs of Glandules.

GLA'NDULOUS [*glanduloſus*, L.] full of Kernels; alſo full of Maſt.

GLANDULOUS *Roots* [with *Botan.*] thoſe Roots that grow Kernel-wiſe, and are faſtened together with ſmall Glandules, Fibres or Threads.

GLANDULOUS *Fleſh* [with *Anat.*] is ſuch Fleſh as that of the Almonds of the Ears, Breaſts, Sweet-breads, *&c.*

GLANS, an Acorn; alſo the Tip or Button of the *Penis*; alſo the Tip or Extremity of the *Clitoris*.

GLANS *unguentaria* [with *Anat.*] the Fruit of a Tree like Tamariſk, about the ſize of an Haſle-Nut, with a Kernel like an Almond, *L.*

To GLARE [prob. of *eſclairer*, F.] to over-blaze, to dazzle, to ſtare intently upon.

GLAREO'SE [*glareoſus*, L.] full of Gravel and Sand.

GLA'RING [prob. of *eſclairant*, F.] dazzling, blazing out; apparent.

To GLASE [of ɣlæſ, *Sax.* Glaſs] to do over with Glaſs; alſo to ſet a gloſs upon Linen, Silk, *&c.* alſo to make Glaſs Lights for Windows.

GLASS [ɣlæſ, *Sax.*] an artificial tranſparent Subſtance ſaid to have been firſt invented by the Inhabitants of *Sidon*; the firſt Maker of it in *Rome*, was in *Tiberius*'s Time, whom he put to Death for Fear it ſhould detract from Gold and Silver; and they loſe their Repute. It was firſt brought to *England* in the Year 662, by *Renault*, a foreign Biſhop.

In *Anno* 1610. the *Sophy* Emperor of *Perſia*, ſent to the King of *Spain* ſix Glaſſes that were Malleable, *i. e.* did not break by being hammered.

An Artiſt in *Rome*, in the Time of *Tiberius*, made Veſſels of Glaſs of ſuch a Temper, that being thrown on the Ground, they did not break but only bruiſe, which the Author with a Hammer ſmoothed and ſtraitened again before the Emperor.

GLASS, is made of fine Sand and the Aſhes of *Kaly* or *Fern*; the Aſhes of which Herbs are moſt proper, becauſe they abound with abundance of fixt Salts, which are very porous or ſpungy; theſe Aſhes being put into a violent Fire, their Corners are conſumed by it, and by this means the Surface of their Parts are made ſo ſmooth and even, that they touch in more Points than they did before, and afford a free Paſſage to the Beams of Light, and cannot be rendered dark and opaque without the mixture of ſome foreign Matter.

GLASS is alſo made of Flints and other ſuch like Materials.

GLASS *Drops or Bubbles*, are ſmall Parcels of coarſe green Graſs, taken out of a Pot in Fuſion at the End of an Iron Pipe, and being exceeding hot are dropt into a Veſſel of cold Water, and let to lie there till they are cold. Theſe are call'd *Prince Robert's-Drops*, and do exhibit this ſurprizing Phænomenon, that as ſoon as you break off the leaſt Bit from the Stem or picked End of them, the whole bulk of the Drop, or great part of it, flies into ſmall Atoms or Duſt with a brisk Noiſe.

GLASS *of Antimony* [with *Chymiſts*] the moſt fixed and hardeſt Matter of that Mineral, that is found at the Bottom of the Crucible, cleared from the Fæces or Dregs.

Jealous

Jealous GLASS, a ſort of wrinkled Window Glaſs, of ſuch a Quality, that a Perſon cannot diſtinctly ſee what is done on the other ſide of it, but yet admits the Light to paſs thro' it. It is caſt in a Mould, and is compos'd all over its Surface with oblong circular Figures, in the form of a Weaver's Shuttle, concave on one ſide and convex on the other.

Hour GLA'SSES were firſt made by the *Sicilians*.

GLA'SSY [glæſſic, *Sax.*] of the Nature of or like Glaſs.

GLA'STUM, the Herb Woad, wherewith Cloth is dyed blue; with which the antient *Britains* painted themſelves, to make themſelves look terrible to their Enemies.

GLA'VERING, fawning, flattering.

GLA'UCIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Celandine, *L.*

GLAU'COMA } [Γλαύκωμα, *Gr.*] a fault in the Eye when
GLAU'COSIS } the Cryſtalline Humour is changed into a grey or Sky-Colour.

GLAUCO'NIUM [with *Botaniſts*] Penny-Royal, *L.*

GLA'UCUS, *a, um* [with *Botan. Writ.*] of a whitiſh, green Colour, with ſomething of a blueiſh Caſt, as the Leaves of the *Perſian Lily, French Sorrel-Tree, Sedums*, &c.

GLAUCUS [according to the *Poets*] was a Fiſherman, who being a fiſhing, as he caught the Fiſh, he threw them on the Bank, and they had no ſooner taſted of an Herb but they leap'd into the Sea again; which *Glaucus* perceiving, taſted of the Herb himſelf, and preſently leapt into the Sea, and became one of the Gods of the Sea: *Palæphatus* tells us, that the reality of the Fiction is, *Glaucus* was a Fiſherman of *Anthedon*, and an excellent Swimmer, whom the Inhabitants of the City, ſeeing him plunge himſelf (dive) under Water, and by and by to riſe in another Place, and not having ſeen him for ſome Days afterwards, till at length he ſhow'd himſelf to them, and ſome of his Domeſticks asking him where he had been all that Time, he inventing a Lye, reply'd he had been in the Sea. And at the ſame Time having caught Fiſhes and put them in a certain Place, when the Citizens wanted Fiſh and no other Fiſherman durſt venture to go a fiſhing on Account of the Tempeſt that then rag'd, he bid the Citizens ask for what Fiſh they pleas'd and he would procure them for them; which he doing, they gave it out that *Glaucus* was a Sea God. But at length in Swimming he was kill'd by a Sea Monſter, whereupon he never being ſeen to come out of the Sea again, they gave it out that he dw elt in it, and had his Reſidence there.

GLA'VEA [*old Rec.*] a Glave, Javelin or Hand Dart.

To GLA'VER, to ſmooth up or ſawn upon.

GLAY'MOUS, muddy, clammy.

GLAY'MOUSNESS, muddineſs, clammineſs.

To GLAZE [glæʒe, *Sax.*] to do over with Glaſs; alſo to ſet a gloſs upon Linen, &c.

GLA'ZED [of glaʒen, *Sax.*] done with Glaſs; alſo having a gloſs ſet upon it.

GLA'ZIER, one who works or makes Glaſs Windows.

GLEAD [glida, *Sax.*] a Kite.

GLEAM [leoma, *Sax.* a Light] a Ray or Beam of Light.

To GLEAM [with *Falconers*] is ſaid of a Hawk, when ſhe caſts or throws up Filth from her Gorge.

GLE'AMING [of leomian, *Sax.*] ſhining or caſting forth Beams of Light.

To GLEAN [*glaner*, F.] to pick up the ſcattered Ears of Corn after Reaping.

GLE'ANING [prob. of *glanant*, F.] gathering Ears after Reaping.

GLEAR. See *Glair*.

GLEBA'RIÆ [*old Rec.*] Turf, Pete or Earth fit to burn.

GLEBE [*gleba*, L.] a Turf or Clod of Earth.

GLEBE *Land*, Church Land, moſt commonly taken for Land belonging to a Pariſh-Church or Parſonage beſides the Tithe.

GLE'BOUS } [*gleboſus*, L. of *gleba*] full of Clods.
GLE'BOSE }

GLEBOUSNESS } [*gleboſitas*, L.] fulneſs of Clods.
GLEBO'SITY }

GLE'BULENT [*glebulentus*, L.] cloddy, abounding with Clods, &c.

GLEDE [glida, *Sax.*] a Kite.

A GLEDE [gleð, *Sax.*] a hot Ember or live Coal.

GLEE [gle. glie, *Sax.*] gladneſs, Mirth, Joy.

GLEE'FUL [gleful, *Sax.*] full of gladneſs.

GLEE'FULNESS, fulneſs of Joy, Mirth, &c.

GLEEK, a Game at Cards.

GLEET [prob. of glidan, *Sax.* to glide] a venereal Diſeaſe, a Flux of thin Humour from the Urethra; alſo a thin Matter iſſuing out of Ulcers.

GLE'NE } [γλήνη, *Gr.* an Eye-lid] the Ball or Apple of
GLE'NA } the Eye; alſo the hollowneſs of a Bone which receives another into it; thoſe Cavities of Bones that are of a middle kind, that is, neither the deepeſt nor ſhalloweſt, but in a mean between.

GLENOI'DES [of γλήνη and εἶδος, *Gr.* form] are two Cavities in the lower Part of the firſt Vertebra or turning Joint of the Neck.

GLIB [prob. of glidan, *Sax.*] ſlippery, ſmooth as Glaſs, &c.

GLI'BNESS [prob. of glidend and neſſe, *Sax.*] ſlipperineſs.

GLICY'RRHIZA. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

To GLIDE [glidan, *Sax.*] to ſlide or paſs along eaſily and gently, as Water in a Brook, &c.

To GLI'MMER [glimmer, *Dan.*] to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does by break of Day, &c.

GLI'MMERING [glimmer, *Dan.*] caſting a glancing or trembling Light.

GLI'MPSE, a ſudden and tranſient Beam or Flaſh of Light; a ſudden and ſhort View.

GLI'SCERE, to kindle or grow light as Fire does, *L.*

GLISCERE [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] is the natural Heat and Increaſe of Spirits; or the Excerbation of Fevers which return periodically.

GLISS [with *Botaniſts*] a Thiſtle or Piony Root, *L.*

To GLI'STEN } [gliſteren, *Du.*] to ſhine, to be bright
To GLI'STER } or ſparkling.

A GLISTER. See *Clyſter*.

To GLITTER [Lliccinian, *Sax.*] to ſhine, &c.

GLITT } [with *Surgeons*] a thin Matter iſſuing out of
GLEET } Wounds and Ulcers; eſpecially when the Nervous or Sinewy Parts are bruiſed and hurt.

GLI'TTERING [Lliccenung, *Sax.*] ſhining bright, ſparkling.

To GLOAR [gloeren, *Du.*] to look askew.

GLOAR [prob. of *glorioſus*, L.] as gloar Fat, fulſomly Fat.

GLOA'RINESS, fulneſs of gloar Fat.

GLO'ARY, fulſomly Fat.

GLO'BATED [*globatus*, L.] made round or like a Ball.

GLOBE [with *Mathematicians*] is a ſolid Body exactly round, contained under one Surface, in the middle of which is a Point, from whence all right Lines drawn to the Surface are equal one to another.

GLOBE *artificial Terreſtial*, a Globe that has all the Parts of the Earth and Sea, drawn or delineated on its Surface, like as on a Map, and placed in their natural Order and Situation.

GLOBE *artificial Celeſtial*, is a Globe upon whoſe Superficies is painted the Images of the Conſtellations, and the fixed Stars, with the Circles of the Sphere.

GLOBE [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented the World. On this Globe were delineated the Circles of the Zodiack, the Signs, and a multitude of Stars, and was ſupported on the Back of a Man upon his Knees, which were covered with his long Garment; intimating that the World was upheld by the Power of God, who ſeems to be covered to the lower Ranks of Creatures, with divers Emblems and dark Shadows.

GLOBO'SE } [*globoſus*, L.] round as a Globe or Bowl.
GLO'BOUS }

GLO'BOSUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] is when the Flowers grow round together at the Top of the Stalk like a Ball, as in the Globe Thiſtle, *L.*

GLOBO'SENESS [*globoſitas*, L.] roundneſs in Form, globular Form.

GLO'MERATED [*glomeratus*, L.] wound round in a Botton, as Yarn, &c.

GLO'BULAR [*globularis*, L.] round like a Globe.

GLOBULAR *Chart*, is the repreſentation of the Surface, or ſome Part of the Surface of the terraqueous Globe upon a Plain, wherein the Parallels of Latitude are Circles nearly concentrick; the Meridians Curves bending towards the Poles, and the Rhumb Lines alſo Curves.

GLO'BULARNESS [of *globularis*, L.] the ſame as *Globoſeneſs*.

GLO'BULES [*globuli*, L.] ſuch Particles of Matter as are of a globular or ſpherical Figure.

GLO'BULOUS [*globuloſus*, L.] being round in Form of a Globe.

GLO'BULUS *Naſi* [*Anat.*] the lower Cartilaginous moveable Part of the Noſe, *L.*

GLOMERA'TION, a winding round in a Bottom or Ball, as Yarn, &c. is wound, *L.*

GLO'MEROUS [*glomeroſus*, L.] round like a Bottom of Thread, Yarn, &c.

GLO'OMINESS, duskineſs, darkneſs, cloudineſs.

GLO'OMY [Llomung, *Sax.*] dusky, dark or cloudy.

GLO'RIA *Patri* [*i. e.* Glory to the Father] a Formula or Verſe in the Liturgy, repeated at the End of each Pſalm, and

upon other Occeasions to give Glory to the Holy Trinity, called also *Doxology*, *L.*

GLORIA *in Excelsis* [*i. e.* Glory in the Highest] a kind of Hymn also rehearsed in the Divine Office, *L.*

GLORIFICA'TION, a glorifying, an admitting to the State of Glory; also a giving Glory, *L.*

To GLO'RIFY [*glorificare*, L. *glorifier*, F.] to give Glory to, to Praise; also to place among the Blessed.

GLO'RIOUSNESS [*l'estat glorieux*, F.] glorious Estate, Quality, *&c.*

GLO'RY [in a *Stage Play*] is a representation of Heaven.

To GLORY [*gloriari*, L. *se glorifier*, F.] to boast, brag or vaunt; to pride ones self in.

GLORY [in *Painting*] those Beams of Light commonly drawn round the Head of our Saviour, Saints, *&c.*

GLORY [*gloria*, L.] Honour, Renown, Reputation, Fame.

GLORY [with *Divines*] the Majesty of God considered with infinite Power, and all other divine Perfections.

To GLOSE [of Lleyan, *Sax.*] to flatter, sooth, collogue with.

A GLOSS [*glossa*, L. γλῶσσημα, *Gr.*] a Comment, Exposition or Interpretation; also a Shiningness or Lustre set upon Silk, Cloth, Stuff, *&c.*

A GLOSS, also is a literal Translation or Interpretation of an Author in another Language Word for Word.

To GLOSS [*glossare*, L.] to Comment or make Notes upon.

GLO'SSARY [*glossarium*, L.] a Dictionary explaining the hard, obscure or barbarous Words of a Language.

GLO'SSING *upon* [of *glossare*, L. *gloser*, F.] commenting briefly upon.

GLO'SSINESS [of **glesten**, *Teut.*] shiningness; shewiness.

GLOSSOCO'MIUM [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument for setting broken Limbs, *L.*

GLOSSOCO'MON [in *Mechanicks*] a Machine composed of divers dented Pinions, for raising huge Weights or Burthens.

GLOSSO'GRAPHER [Γλωσσογράφος of γλῶσσα, the Tongue, and γράφω, *Gr.*] a Writer of a Glossary.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY [Γλωσσογραφία, *Gr.*] the Skill of Writing a Glossary.

GLOSSOGRA'PHICAL, according to the Art of Glossography.

GLOSSOPE'TRE [of Γλῶσσα and πέτρα, *Gr.*] a precious Stone resembling the Tongue of a Man; also a Stone call'd the Tongue Stone.

GLO'TTIS [Γλωττὶς, *Gr.*] one of the five Grisles of the Larynx or Head of the Wind Pipe; the Chink of the Wind Pipe.

A GLOVE [Lloy, *Sax.*] a covering for the Hand.

GLOVE *Silver* [*old Rec.*] Money given to Servants to buy them Gloves.

To throw the GLOVE, a Practice or Ceremony antiently used, being a Challenge to a single Combat.

GLO'VER [Gloyere, *Sax.*] a maker of Gloves.

GLO'VERS *Stitch* [with *Surgeons*] is when the Lips of a Wound are sew'd upwards after the manner of Gloves.

To GLOW [Glopan, *Sax.*] to grow Hot or Red as the Cheeks or Ears do.

To GLOUT } to look surlily, doggedly, *&c.*
To GLOWT }

GLOW-WORM [Glep pyrm, *Sax.*] a sort of Insect that shines in the dark.

GLO'ZING [of Glesung, *Sax.*] flattering, colloguing, *&c.*

GLUE [*glutes*, L.] a sticky, clammy Composition to join Boards together.

GLU'INESS [of *glutinosus*, L.] sticky Quality.

GLU'ISH [*glutinosus*, L.] sticking, clammy, gluey Nature or Quality.

GLU'MNESS [of Glomung, *Sax.*] sullenness in Looks.

To GLUT [*glutire*, L.] to over-charge, to over stock.

A GLUT, an over-charge or over-stock.

GLUTÆI [Γλῆναι, *Gr.*] the Name of several Muscles which move the Buttocks.

GLU'TÆUS *Major* [with *Anatomists*] the largest Muscle of the Thigh, that makes up the Buttocks, which takes its Rise from the outward Part of the Spine of the *Os ileum*, as also from the hindermost Parts of the *Sacrum* and *Os coccygis*, and is let into the *Linea Aspera*, on the Back of the Thigh Bone; so that when this Muscle acts, it puts the Thigh directly backwards.

GLUTÆUS *Medius* [with *Anatomists*] the middle Muscle of the Thigh, lying chiefly under the tendinous beginning of the *Glutæus Major*, arising from the outward Part of the *Os ileum*, and having its Insertion to the upper and outward Part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*. This Muscle is employ'd in turning the Thigh inwards.

GLUTÆUS *Minor* [with *Anatomists*] the lesser Muscle of the Thigh, lying wholly under the *Glutæus Medius*, taking its Rise from the *Dorsus Ilei*, and having its Insertion at the upper Part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*, so that its Fibres running parallel with those of the *Medius*, assist it in all its Actions.

GLU'TEN [with the *Antient Physicians*] a kind of dewy Humour, that sticks close to the Parts, otherwise called *Ros Glutæa*.

GLUTI'A [Γλουτὸς, *Gr.*] two Prominences of the Brain call'd *Nates*.

GLUTI'NAMENT, Paste or gluish Matter, *L.*

GLUTI'NATIVENESS [of *glutinatio*, L. or *glutineux*, F.] gluey Quality.

GLUTINOUSNESS [of *glutineus*, L.] gluish or sticking Quality.

GLU'TOS [Γλουτὸς, *Gr.*] one of the Processes in the upper Part of the Thigh Bone, otherwise called the *greater Rotator*.

GLU'TTON [a certain Animal said to be found in *Lithuania*, *Muscovy*, and other *Northern* Countries] this gluttenous Beast stuffs it self with Carrion, till its Paunch sticks out like a Drum, and then getting in between two Trees, *&c.* it presses out the Ordure backwards and forwards, and afterwards returns to the Carcass to gorge it self again.

GLU'TTON [*glouton*, F.] a greedy devourer.

GLU'TTONY, eating excessively.

GLU'Y [*glutinosus*, L.] sticking, or like Glue.

GLYCONIAN *Verse*, a Verse consisting of two Feet and a Syllable; or as others say, of three Feet, a spondee and two Dactyls, or rather a Spondee, Choriambus and a Pyrrhic.

GLYCHE [in *Architect.*] a general Name for any Cavity or Canal used as an Ornament.

GLYCIPI'CRIS [with *Botanists*] the Plant Bitter-Sweet, or windy Night-Shade, *L.* of *Gr.*

GLYCYRRHI'ZA [Γλυκύῤῥιζα, *Gr.*] the Plant called Liquorice, *L.*

GLY'CYSIDE [with *Botanists*] the Piony, *L.* of *Gr.*

GLYN [*Doomsday Book*] a Valley or Dale.

GLY'PHICE [Γλυφικὴ of γλύφω, *Gr.* to carve or ingrave] the Art of Carving, Cutting or Casting the Images or Resemblances of natural Things in Metal.

GNAPHA'LIUM [with *Botanists*] the Plant Cud-Weed, *L.* of *Gr.*

GNAR, a hard Knot in Wood.

To GNA'SH [prob. of Gnæzan, *Sax.* to gnaw] to grate or make a grating Noise with the Teeth.

GNAT [Gnæt, *Sax.*] a small Insect or Fly that stings.

GNAT *Snapper*, a Bird.

GNATHO'NICAL, playing or acting the Part of *Gnatho*, a Parasite, flattering, deceitful in Words, soothing Persons Humours for self Ends.

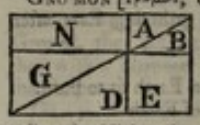
GNA'THONIZING [of *Gnatho*, a Flatterer in *Terence*] flattering, soothing the Humour of a Person.

To GNAW [of Gnæzan, *Sax.* or **knawen**, *Teut.*] to bite off.

GNO'MA [Γνώμη, *Gr.*] a Sentence.

GNO'MES, a Name which the Cabalists give to a sort of invisible People, who, as they fancy inhabit the inward Parts of the Earth and fill it to its Centre.

GNO'MON [Γνώμων, *Gr.*] an Index.



GNOMON [in *Parallelograms*] a Figure made of the two Complements, together with either of the Parallelograms about the Figure; as in this Parallelogram, the *Gnomon* is N added to A, A added to B, or N added to G, added to D, added to E.

GNOMON [in *Dialling*] is the Stile, Pin or Cock of a Dial, the Shadow of which pointeth out the Hours.

GNOMO'NICK } [of Γνωμονικὸς of Γνώμων, *Gr.* the stile
GNOMO'NICAL } Pin or Cock of a Dial] belonging to a Dial, or the Art of Dialling or *Gnomonicks*.

GNOMO'NICKS [of Γνωμονικὴ, *Gr.*] the Art of Dialling.

GNOMONOLO'GICAL, of or pertaining to the Art of Dialling.

GNOSI'MACHI [Γνωσιμάχοι, *Gr.* q. d. Enemies of Wisdom or Knowledge] a Sect of Hereticks who were professed Enemies to all studied Knowledge in Divinity.

GNO'STICKS [Γνωστικοὶ, *Gr.*] a Sect of Hereticks, *An. Ch.* 125. who arrogated to themselves a high Degree of Knowledge, and looked upon all other Christians as simple and ignorant, who interpreted the sacred Writings in a too low and literal Sense in all Things; they held that the Soul of Man was of the same Substance with God; that there were two Gods, the one good and the other bad; they also deny'd the future Judgment.

To Go [ȝan and ȝangan, *Sax.*] to walk, move, *&c.*

Go *to Bed at Noon*, the Name of an Herb.

To Go *to God* } [*Law Phraſe*] is to be diſmiſſed
To Go *without Day* } the Court.

Goa, the arched Fig-Tree; a Tree in ſome Parts of *Aſia*, of one of which comes a whole Wood; for the Boughs reaching to the Ground take Root.

To Goad [of ȝoad, *Sax.*] to prick with a Goad.

A Goad [ȝoad, *Sax.*] a Staff pointed with ſharp Iron, to drive Cattle with.

Goad, an *Engliſh* Ell, by which *Welch* Frize is meaſured.

Goal [as ſome imagine of ȝoel, *Du.* or *gaule*, a Pole, which being ſet in the Ground was the Place to run to] the end of a Race.

Goal [*geole*, F.] a Priſon or Jail.

Goa'ler [*geolier*, F.] the Keeper of a Jail or Priſon.

To Goar [Prob. of ȝebonian, *Sax. ferare*, L.] to bore or pierce with a Horn, as a Bull, *&c.*

Goa'ring [*Sea Term*] a Sail is ſaid to be cut goaring, when it is gradually cut ſloping, and is broader at the Clew than at the Earing.

Goat [ȝæte, *Sax.*] an Animal well known.

Goat *Hart*, a ſtone Buck.

A wild Goat [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed to repreſent a very ſober Man, becauſe this Animal lives in Deſart Places not frequented, drinks ſeldom, and will ſubſiſt a long Time without Water.

Goat's-*Bread*, *Goat's-Beard*, *Goat's-Marjoram*, *Goat's-Rue*; ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Goat-*Chafer*, an Inſect; a kind of Beetle.

Goat's-*Thorn*, a Shrub.

Goatish [of ȝæteȝ, *Sax.*] of the Nature of or like a Goat.

A Goa'therd [ȝæte-hiepde, *Sax.*] a Keeper or Feeder of Goats.

Goat *Milker* } [of ȝæte and melcan, *Sax.*] a kind of
Goat *Sucker* } Owl.

Gob } [*gobeau*, F.] a mouthful, a great bit of
Go'bbet } Meat.

To Go'bble [*gober*, F.] to eat voraciouſly, or ſwallow down without Chewing, as Ducks, *&c.*

Go'belins, a celebrated Manufactory at *Paris* and elſewhere, for the making of Tapeſtry, *&c.* for the Uſe of the Crown.

Go'blet [*gobelet*, F. as ſome will have it of *Cupa*, Lat. Barb. but *Budæus* of κυπίον, *Gr.*] a large drinking Veſſel, commonly of a round Form, and without either Foot or Handle.

Go'bbling [of *gobant*, F.] eating voraciouſly, ſwallowing down haſtily.

Goblin [*gobelin*, F.] a Spirit, a Bugbear, a Hobgoblin.

Go'bone } [in *Heraldry*.] See *Compone*.
Go'bonated }

God [ȝoð, *Sax.*] the Divine Being.

God [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancient *Egyptians* repreſented by the Body of a Man, covered with a long garment, bearing on the top of the Head an Hawk; By the Excellency, Courage, Nimbleneſs and good Qualities of this Bird, ſhadowing out the incomparable Perfections of its Creator.

The *Egyptian* Prieſts did alſo repreſent God, by a Man ſitting upon his Heels, with all his lower Parts covered, to intimate, that he hath hid the Secret of his Divine Nature, in his Works that appear to our Eyes.

Go'ddess [Ðeoweye, *Sax.*] a She-Deity.

Gods and Goddeſſes of the *Romans* were many; the multiplication of Deities is ſuppos'd to be for the ſatisfying the Minds of the ignorant People, who could not comprehend how one and the ſame Deity could be diffus'd throughout all the Parts of the Univerſe.

The chief of the Gods of the *Romans* were *Jupiter*, the God of Thunder, his Wife *Juno*, the Goddeſs of Riches; *Minerva*, the Goddeſs of Wiſdom; *Venus*, the Goddeſs of Beauty; *Mars* of War; *Mercury* of Eloquence; *Apollo* of Phyſick; *Neptune* of the Sea; *Veſta* of the Earth; *Ceres* of Bread-Corn; *Diana* of Hunting; *Saturn* of Time; *Janus* of Husbandry; *Sol*, the Sun; *Luna*, the Moon; *Bacchus* of Wine; *Victoria* of Victory; *Cupid* of Love; *Nemeſis* of Revenge, *&c.*

Beſides their many other Deities, all the Perfections and Virtues of the Soul were adored as ſo many Deities, *viz. Mens*, the Mind; *Virtus*, Virtue; *Honos*, Honour; *Pietas*, Piety, *&c.* And they had particular Divinities over every Part of a Man's Life.

The young Babes were under the Protection of the following Deities, *viz. Opis*, *Naſcio*, *Vaticanus*, *Levana*, *Cunina*, Goddeſſes that look'd to the Child in the Cradle; *Rumina*, that aſſiſted it in Sucking.

Potina, *Educo*, *Oſſilago*, *Fabulinus*, *Carnea*, *Juventus*, *Orbona*, *Volupia*, *Libentina*, *Anculi dii*, were honoured by Servants.

New married Couples had ſeveral Deities, as *Jugatinus*, that joined them together; *Domiducus*, he that led the Bride home; *Manturna Dea*, *Virginenſis*, *Cinxia*, *Mutinus*, *Deuspater*, *Subigus*, *Dea-mater*, *Prema*, *Viriplaca Dea*, who all had their ſeveral Offices appointed them in Marriages.

The Women had alſo the following Goddeſſes of Childbearing, *viz. Mena Dea*, *Juno*, *Fluonia* and *Lucina*, *Partunda*, *Latona*, *Egeria*, *Bona Dea*, *Magna Genata*, &c.

They had alſo *Muria*, the Goddeſs of Lazineſs.

Strenua Dea, the Goddeſs of Strength and Valour.

Stimula Dea, the Goddeſs that prompts Men to Labour.

Agonius Deus, a God who bleſs'd their Undertakings.

Dea Horta, a Goddeſs that perſuaded them to any Buſineſs.

Catius Deus, a God that made them careful.

Volumnus Deus, the God of their Wills.

Adeona and *Abeona*, Goddeſſes of their coming in and going out.

Victoria, the Goddeſs of Victory.

Pellonia, a Goddeſs that was very active in driving away Enemies.

Feſſonia Dea, a Goddeſs who helped thoſe that were weary.

Averruncus Deus, the God that averted all Evil.

Angeronia, the Goddeſs of Silence.

Laverna, a Goddeſs who gave Thieves ſucceſs in their Robberies, and unto whom they offered Sacrifices. Thieves were under her Protection, divided their Spoil in her Wood, where ſhe had a Temple erected.

Nænia Dea, *Libitina*, &c. the Goddeſs of Funerals.

The *Romans* alſo had Gods and Goddeſſes of the Fields, beſides a multiplicity of Nymphs and Satyrs; as *Jugaticus*, the God of the Mountains; *Pan*, was a God of the Field; *Sylvanus*, the God of Cattle; *Priapus*, of the Gardens; *Ferenia*, of the Woods.

Pales, was the Goddeſs of Fodder and of Shepherds.

Flora, the Goddeſs of Flowers.

Pomona, the Goddeſs of Apples and ſuch like Fruit.

Tutullina, a Goddeſs who had an Eye over Corn.

Robigus, a God that preſerved their Corn from Mildew.

Pepulonia } Goddeſſes that defended their Corn from
Fulgura } Thunder.

Pilumnus, a God of Bakers.

Picumnus, a God that taught Men to improve the Ground with Dung.

Bubona, the Goddeſs of Oxen.

Hippona, the Goddeſs of Horſes.

Mellona, the Goddeſs of Bees.

Ruſina, a Goddeſs of the Country.

Terminus, a God of Limits.

The *Romans* had increaſed the Number of their Deities to ſeveral Thouſands, every Affection of the Mind and Diſeaſe of the Body was honoured as a Deity, *viz. Pavor* and *Pallor*, *Cloacina*, *Rediculus*, *Tempeſtas*, *Febris*, *Fugia*, *Fornax*, *Caca*, *Vicepota*, *Volturnus*, &c.

And as the *Romans* enlarged their Dominions, they admitted all the Gods and Goddeſſes of other Nations into their City, as *Sanctus* or *Deus Fidius*, the God of the *Sabines*; *Jo* or *Jus* and *Oſiris*, Goddeſſes of the *Egyptians*; all the other Gods of the *Grecians*, *Illyrians*, *Gauls*, *Spaniards*, *Germans* and *Aſiatick* People were brought to *Rome*, and there worſhipped.

When *Tiberius* heard of the Miracles of our Saviour, by the Information of *Pilate*, he deſired the Senate, that *Jeſus Chriſt* might be introduced amongſt the Number of their Deities; but they did not conſent to it; either becauſe the Place of his Nativity was generally hated by all Nations; or rather becauſe he could not be rightly worſhipped there where there was ſuch a multiplicity of idle Gods.

Go'dbote [ȝodbote, *Sax.*] an Eccleſiaſtical Fine or Amercement antiently paid for Offences againſt God.

Godi'vo [in *Cookery*] a delicious kind of Farce.

Go'dless [ȝodleaſ, *Sax.*] without God, impious, wicked.

Go'dliness [ȝodlicneſſe, *Sax.*] pious or religious Quality or Diſpoſition.

God-*Father* [ȝoð-ȝæðep, *Sax.*] a Man that is Surety to a Child in Baptiſm.

God-*Fathers* [of *Duels*] in antient Times were a kind of Advocates choſen by the two Parties, to repreſent the Reaſons of their Combat to the Judge.

God-*Mother* [ȝoð-moðep, *Sax.*] a Woman that is Surety for a Child at Baptiſm.

God-*Child* [God-cylb, *Sax.*] the Child for whom Sureties undertake.

God-*Son* [God-ſuna, *Sax.*] a Man-Child, for whom Sureties have undertaken.

God-*Daughter* [God-dohtor, *Sax.*] a Woman-Child, for whom Sponſors have anſwered in Baptiſm.

Go'dwit, a kind of Quail.

Gog maogg, a *Britiſh* Giant, ſaid to have been twelve Cubits high; an Image of which ſtands in the *Guild-Hall* of *London*.

To be a Gog [prob. of *goguet*, F. merry Mood, Pin or Cue] to be eagerly deſirous of.

Go'ggle *Eyed*, having full, rolling Eyes.

Go'ging *Stool*, a ducking Stool.

Go'ing [of gan, *Sax.* to go] walking, moving.

Going *to the Vault* [with *Hunters*] uſed of a Hare, when ſhe takes to the Ground like a Coney.

Go'la [with *Architects*] an Ornament, an Ogee or Wave.

Gold [gold, *Sax.*] is the richeſt and heavieſt Metal, and the moſt ſolid or leaſt porous; it is ſuppoſed to be compoſed of a more pure and red ſubtile *Sulphur*, and pure *Mercury*, red and not burning, conſiſting of Particles ſo thin, and ſo firmly interwoven, that it is ſcarce poſſible to ſeparate them one from another. The Parts being ſo cloſely connected, that it will not ſuffer any Diminution or Loſs by Fire. It is not ſubject to Ruſt, and being heated or melted, preſerves its Heat longer than any other Metal, and in Weight is ten times heavier than Earth, and there is ſeven times as much Matter in a Piece of Gold, as in one of Glaſs of the ſame Magnitude.

It is of ſo durable a Nature, that no Body can be extended ſo much as Gold, one Ounce of it being (as is reported) capable of being beat out into 750 Leaves, each four Fingers breadth ſquare; nay, ſome affirm, that one Ounce of it may be beaten out ſo, as to cover ten Acres of Ground; and by Wire-drawers it is extended to that Length, that one Ounce will afford a Thread of 230400 Foot long.

The antient *Phœnicians*, who were famous Merchants, and ſcarce knew any other God beſides their Gold, painted their Idols with large Purſes at their Sides full of Money.

Golden [golden, *Sax.*] of Gold.

Golden *Fleece*, the Figure of a Ram gilt with Gold; alſo ſmall Grains of Gold found in Rivers, and gathered in Sheep's Skins with the Wool on.

Go'ldilocks [goldi-locca, *Sax.*] a Flower.

Go'ld-finder [of gold and finban, *Sax.*] one who empties Privies or Houſes of Eaſement.

Gold-finch [gold-finc, *Sax.*] a Bird.

Go'ld-hammer [gold hamep, *Sax.*] a Bird.

Go'ld-pleasure, the Name of an Herb.

Go'lden-ring, a Worm that gnaws the Vine, and wraps it ſelf up in its Leaves.

Go'lden-rod, the Name of an Herb.

Go'lden-rule [is ſo called by way of Excellency] which is either ſingle or compound, direct or inverſe. The ſingle *Golden-Rule*, is when three Numbers or Terms are propoſed, and a fourth proportional to them is demanded; as the Queſtion following; if four Horſes eat eighteen Buſhels of Corn in a certain Number of Days, what will eight Horſes require in the ſame Time, *viz.* thirty ſix Buſhels.

The compound *Golden-Rule*, is when five Terms are propounded, in order to find out a ſixth, as if four Horſes eat eight Buſhels of Corn in three Months, how much will ſerve eight for nine Months.

The *Golden-Rule direct*, is when the Senſe or Tenour of the Queſtion requires the fourth Number ſought, to bear ſuch proportion to the ſecond, as the third Number has to the firſt: So in the firſt Queſtion, as eight is the double of four, ſo ought the fourth Number to be the double of eighteen, *i. e.* thirty ſix.

The *Golden-Rule inverſe*, is when the fourth Term required ought to proceed from the ſecond Term, according to the ſame Rate or Proportion, that the firſt proceeds from the third; as for Example, if four Horſes do require a certain Quantity of Corn ſix Days, how many Days will the ſame Quantity ſerve eight Horſes: Here four is half eight, ſo ought the fourth Term required to be half ſix. This is called alſo the *Rule of Three indirect* or *backwards*.

Golden *Number* [in *Aſtronomy*] a Number beginning with one, and encreaſing one every Year, till it comes to nineteen, and there begins again, the Uſe of which is to find the Change, Full and Quarters of the Moon.

Golden *Sulphur of Antimony* [with *Chymiſts*] Regulus of Antimony boil'd in Water and ſtrained, having Vinegar afterwards poured on it, ſo that a reddiſh or gold coloured Powder will ſink to the Bottom of the Veſſel.

Go'ldeny, the Fiſh alſo call'd a *Gilt-head*.

Burniſh'd Gold is Gold ſmooth'd and poliſh'd with a Steel Inſtrument call'd a Burniſher.

Million if Gold, a Phraſe uſed to ſignify a million of Crowns.

Moſaick Gold, Gold applied in Pannels on a proper ground, diſtributed into Squares, Lozenges, and other Compartments, part whereof is ſhadowed to raiſe or heighten the reſt.

Fine Gold is that which is refined and purged by Fire, of all its Impurities and all Alloys.

Shell Gold is that uſed by the Illuminers, and with which Perſons may write in Gold with a common Pen. It is made of Leaves of Gold reduced to an impalpable Powder, by grinding on a Marble.

Virgin Gold is Gold juſt taken out of the Mines, before it hath paſſed under any action of Fire, or other Preparation.

A Tun of Gold, with the *Dutch*, is in value 100000 Florins; a Tun of Gold, at 4 *l.* the Ounce, amounts to 960001.

Gold-*Foil*, [of *Feuille*, a Leaf,] Leaf-Gold.

Go'lding [**Guldelin**, *Du.*] a ſort of Apple.

Goldling, a Fiſh.

Go'ldsmith [gold ſmiþ, *Sax.*] a worker or ſeller of Gold or Silver Veſſels.

Golls prob. of galyy of gealyian, to weild] becauſe the Hands handle and manage Affairs.

Go'lops } [in *Heraldry*] little Balls or Roundelets of a
Go'lpes } purple Colour.

Go'man } [prob. q. Goodman] a Husband or Maſter of
Go'mman } a Family.

Gome, the black and oily greaſe of a Cart-Wheel, *&c.*

Go'mphæne [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Jealouſy or Popinſay.

Gomphi'asis [γομφίασις, *Gr.*] a Diſtemper of the Teeth, when they are looſe and ready to drop out.

Go'mphoma } [γόμφωσις, *Gr.*] the faſtening of one Bone
Gomphosis } into another like a Nail, as of the Teeth in the Jaws.

Go'nambush [in *Braſil*] a Bird not much bigger than a Fly, with ſhining Wings, that ſings ſo ſweetly, that it is not much inferior to a Nightingale.

Go'mphos [γόμφος, *Gr.*] a kind of Swelling in the Eye, when the Ball of it goes beyond the Skin call'd *Uvea Tunica*.

Gona'gra [ποδάγρα of γόνυ, the Knee, and ἄγρα, a Capture, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Knee.

Gona'rcha } [of γόνυ, a Knee, or γωνία, *Gr.* an Angle]
Gono'rcha } ſome take it to be a Dial drawn on divers Surfaces or Planes, ſome of which being horizontal, others vertical, others oblique, *&c.* are formed divers Angles.

Gone [of gan, *Sax.* to go] departed, paſſed away, taken away.

Gone *out a Head* [*Sea Phraſe*] a Term uſed when a Ship under Sail has paſſed before the Head of another.

Go'ndola [ſome derive it of πόντος, a Bark or little Ship; others of γάνδος, a little Vaſe, *Gr.*] a flat, long Boat uſed by the *Venetians*.

Gonfa'lon } the Church Banner carried in the Pope's
Gonfa'non } Army; alſo a kind of round Tent, borne as a Canopy at the Head of the Proceſſions of the principal Churches in *Rome*, in caſe of Rain, its Verge or Banner ſerving for a Shelter.

Gonfaloni'er, the Pope's Standard Bearer.

Gonorrhoe'a [γονόῤῥοια of γόνος, Seed, and ῥέω, *Gr.* to flow] a Diſeaſe when there is a frequent diſcharge, or an involuntary dripping of the Seed without erection of the *Penis*: called alſo a Clap or running of the Reins.

Gonorrhoea *Cordata* [with *Surgeons*] a Diſtemper, when, together with the Effuſion of the *Semen*, the Urethra is bent like a Bow with Pain.

Go'ngrona [with *Surgeons*] every Swelling that happens in the ſinewy Parts, with hardneſs and roundneſs.

Good [gob. *Sax.*] beneficial, *&c.*

Go'odness, good Quality, *&c.*

Good *a bearing* } [in *Law*] is an exact Carriage of a
Good *Behaviour* } Subject towards the King and his Liege People, to which ſome Perſons upon their diſſolute Courſe of Life are bound.

Good *Country*, an Aſſize or Jury of Country-Men or good Neighbours.

Good *Eſcheat* [in *Law*] forfeited.

Go'odliness [Godlicneſſe, *Sax.*] goodly Appearance, Quality, Nature, *&c.*

Go'od-lack! an Interjection or Admiration.

Go'odman [gobman, *Sax.*] a Country Appellation for a Maſter of a Family.

Goodness, is whatever tends or conduces to preſerve or improve Nature or Society; in oppoſition to Evil, which tends to deſtroy or impair it.

Good [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the eſſential Perfection and Integrity of a Thing, whereby it has every thing that belongs to its Nature.

Natural Good } is that whereby a Thing poſſeſſes all
Phyſical Good } things neceſſary to its *bene eſſe*, i. e. to its well being or ſecond perfections; and to the performance of its Functions and Uſes.

Moral Good } is the Agreement of a thinking reaſonable
Ethick Good } Being, and of the Habits, Acts and Inclinations of it, with the Dictates of right Reaſon, and the Will of the Creator, as diſcovered by natural Right.

Relative Good, ſuch as is in Foods, which may be good for one and bad in another.

Go'ody [*q. d.* God-wife, *Sax.* i. e. Good-wife] a common Country Appellation of a Woman.

Adventitious Goods [in *Law*] are ſuch as ariſe otherwiſe than by Succeſſion from Father or Mother, or from Anceſtor to Deſcendant.

Dotal Goods, are ſuch as accrue from a Dowry, and which the Husband is not allowed to alienate.

Paraphernal Goods [in *Law*] are thoſe which the Wife gives the Husband to Enjoy, on Condition of withdrawing them when ſhe pleaſes.

Prouettitious Goods [in *Law*] are ſuch as ariſe by direct Succeſſion.

Receptitious Goods [in *Law*] are ſuch as the Wife might reſerve a full or intire Property of to her ſelf, and enjoy them independant of her Husband, in diſtinction from *dotal* and *paraphernal*.

Vacant Goods [in *Law*] are thoſe abandoned and left at large, either becauſe the Heir renounces them, or becauſe the deceaſed has no Heir.

Googe, a Tool for boring Holes.

Goole [prob. of Gepallan, *Sax.*] a Ditch, a Trench, a Puddle.

Goose [Gos, *Sax.*] a Fowl well known.

A Goose [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* pourtray'd, to ſignify a vain Babbler, or a ſilly Poet.

Wild Goose [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* pictured, to ſignify a *ſeaſonable ſilence*, becauſe it is reported of that Fowl, that when it flies over Mountains where Eagles reſort, knowing their natural Inability to keep Silence, they take a Stone into their Bill, which hinders them from making a Noiſe, and when they are out of Danger they let it fall.

Goose *Berries*, a well known Fruit.

Winchester Goose, a Swelling in the Thigh.

Goose *Bill*, an Inſtrument uſed by Surgeons.

Goose *Intentos* [*Lancaſhire*] a Cuſtom by which the Huſbandmen claim a Gooſe on the ſixteenth *Sunday* after *Penteceſt*, at which Time the old Church Prayers ended thus; *ac bonis operibus jugiter præſtat eſſe intentos.*

Goose *Wing* [*Sea Term*] a particular way of fitting up the Sail on the *Miſſen Yard*, in order that the Ship may Sail more ſwiftly before a Wind or Quarter Wind, with a fair, freſh Gale; it it ſometimes call'd a *ſtudding Sail*.

Go'r-bellied [of Gor, Filth, and bælg, *Sax.*] one that hath a great Belly; alſo a Gormandizer, a Glutton, &c.

Gorce } [Goppe, *Sax.*] Furz, a Shrub.
Gorze }

Gorce, a Pool of Water to keep Fiſh in; a Stop in a River, as Mills, Stakes, &c.

Go'rdian-knot, an Intricacy, ſo called in Alluſion to one *Gordius*, a *Phrygian*, who being exalted from a Huſbandman to be a King, hung his Plough and Husbandry Utenſils in the Temple, ty'd up in ſuch an intricate Knot, that the Monarchy of the World was promiſed to him that ſhould untie it; which *Alexander* the Great, after ſeveral Eſſays, not being able to do, cut it with his Sword.

Gore [Gore, *Sax.*] corrupt or clotted Blood.



Gore [in *Heraldry*] is one of the Abatements of Honour, and is a Figure conſiſting of two Lines drawn, one from the ſiniſter Chief, and the other in the ſiniſter Baſe, both meeting in an acute Angle in the middle of the *Feſſe* Point; and *Guillim* ſays, denotes a Coward.

To Gore [Gebopian, *Sax.*] to Wound with a Horn, as a Bull, &c. does.

Gore [*old Rec.*] a ſmall, narrow ſlip of Ground.

Gorge [in *Fortification*] the Entrance of a Baſtion, or of a Ravelin, or of other Out-work.

Gorge *of a flat Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] is a right Line, which bounds the Diſtance comprehended between the two Flanks.

Gorge *of a Ravelin*, is the Space contained between the two Ends of their Faces next the Place.

Gorge [in *Architecture*] a kind of Moulding hollow on the inſide, which is larger, but not ſo deep as the *Scotia*, and ſerves for Compartments, Chambranles, &c. alſo the narroweſt Part of the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* Capitals, lying between the Aſtragal, the Shaft of the Pillar, and the Annulus.

Gorge *of a Chimney*, is that Part between the Chambranle and the Crowning of the Mantle,

Gorge *of the half Moon*, is the ſpace contained between the two Ends of the Faces next the Place, call'd alſo *Gorge of the Ravelin*.

Gorge *of the Out-works*, is the ſpace between their Wings or Sides next to the great Ditch.

To Gorge [*gorger*, F.] to fill, to glut, to cram.

Go'rged [*gorge*, F.] filled, glutted, crammed, &c.

Gorged [with *Farriers*] ſwelled.

Gorged [in *Heraldry*] is when a Crown, Coronet, or the like, is repreſented about the Neck of a Lion or Swan.

Go'rgeren, a part of the antient Armour, being that which covered the Throat.

Go'rgeous, fine, coſtly, rich, gallant, magnificent, ſtately.

Go'rgeousness, ſumptuouſneſs, coſtlineſs, ſplendidneſs.

Go'rget [*une gorgette*, F. *gorgietta*, Ital.] a Woman's Neck-dreſs; alſo a ſort of Breaſt-Plate worn by Soldiers.

Go'rsty } [Gopſtig, *Sax.*] furzy, full of furze.
Go'ssy }

To Go'rmandize [*gourmander*, F.] to eat gluttonouſly.

Go's-hawk [Gop Hafoc, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

Go'slin [a diminutive of Gos, a Gooſe, *q. d.* Gooſeling] a young Gooſe; alſo a ſort of Subſtance that grows on Nut-Trees.

Go'spel [God'ſpell of God, God or Good, and ſpellian, *Sax.* to tell or relate, *q. d.* God's Relation or good Saying] the Books of the New Teſtament, *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*; alſo the Principles and Doctrines of Chriſtianity in them revealed.

Go'speller, he that reads the Goſpel in a Cathedral Church.

Go'ssip [of God, *Sax.* God, and ſyb, a Kinſman or Woman, *q. d.* Relation in God, a Sponſor in Baptiſm] hence, a prating, talkative Woman, that goes about from Houſe to Houſe, telling or hearing goſſiping Stories.

A Go'ssiping, a merry Meeting of Goſſips at a Woman's Lying-in; a ſpending the Time idly, in gadding from Place to Place to hear or tell News or Tales concerning Perſons or Things.

Gossomer, a thin, Cobweb-like, or downy Subſtance that flies about in ſunny Weather, and which is ſuppoſed to rot Sheep.

Go'thick *Building*, a manner of Building brought into Uſe after thoſe barbarous People, the *Goths* and *Vandals* made their Irruptions into *Italy*; who demoliſhed the greateſt Part of the antient *Roman* Architecture, as alſo the *Moors* and *Arabs* did the *Grecian*; and inſtead of theſe admirable and regular Orders and Modes of Building, introduc'd a licentious and fantaſtical Mode, wild and chimerical, whoſe Profiles are incorrect, which altho' it was ſometimes adorn'd with expenſive and coſtly Carvings; but lamentable Imagery, has not that Auguſtneſs, Beauty and juſt Symmetry, which the antient *Greek* and *Roman* Fabricks had: However, it is oftentimes found very ſtrong, and appears rich and pompous, as particularly in ſeveral *Engliſh* Cathedrals.

Antient Gothick *Architecture*, is that which the *Goths* brought with them from the *North* in the ſixth Century: Thoſe Edifices built after this manner are exceeding maſſive, heavy and coarſe.

Modern Gothick *Architecture*, is light, delicate and rich to an extreme, full of whimſical and impertinent Ornaments, as *Weſtminſter-Abby*, *Coventry-Croſs*, &c.

Goths, an antient People of *Gothia*, an Iſland in the *Baltick-Sea*, eighteen Miles in length, ſituated by *Denmark* and not far from *Norway*, ſubject to the Crown of *Sweden*. The firſt of them came out of *Scythia*, in the *Northern* Part of *Europe*. From *Gothia* or *Gothland* they rambled into *Germany*, where an hundred Thouſand of them were ſlain before the Year of *Chriſt* 314. But not long after they brought into Subjection and Barbariſm a great Part of the Chriſtian World, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of a Part of *Italy*, now call'd *Lombardy*, whence they were call'd *Lombards*.

Go'tten [of Getan, *Sax.* to get] procured, poſſeſſed of, &c.

GOUD } the Plant called Woad, used by Dyers in making
GAUD } a yellow Colour.

To GO'VERN [*gouverner*, F.] to rule, to manage, to look to, to take care of; also to carry or behave ones self.

GO'VERNABLE, that may be governed.

GO'VERNABLENESS [of *gouverner*, F.] capableness, also Disposition to be governed or ruled.

GOVERNA'NT [*gouvernante*, F.] a governess, one who has the bringing up of a Child of a Person of Quality.

GO'VERNING [*gouvernant*, F. *gubernans*, L.] exercising Rule, *&c.*

GO'VERNMENT, a Rule, Dominion, either Supreme or by Deputation; also the Place governed; also the form or manner of governing. *F.*

GO'VERNOUR [*gouverneur*. F.] a Ruler or Commander.

GOUGE, an Instrument used by divers Artificers; a sort of round, hollow Chissel for boring Holes, Channels, Grooves, *&c.*

GOU'RDY *Legs*, a Distemper in Horses.

GOU'RNET, a small Bird.

GOURDS [*cucurbita*, L. *gobourdes*, F.] a Plant, something resembling a Melon.

GOUST [*goûte*, F. *gusto*, Ital. *gustus*, L.] taste.

GOUT [*la goute*, F. prob. of *gutta*, L. a Drop, *q. d.* a Humour that descends as it were by Drops into the Joints, ῥέυμα, *Gr.*] a painful Disease, occasioned by the falling down of a sharp Humour upon the Nerves and Tendons.

GOU'TY [*goutteux*, F.] afflicted with the Gout.

GOUT-WORT, the Herb *Gerard*, *Ash-weed* and *Jump-about*.

GO'UTINESS [of *la goute*, F. or *gouteux*] the State or Condition of a gouty Person.

GOWN [goon, *C. Br. gunnelle*, F. *gonna*, Ital.] a long upper Garment.

GOW'NMAN, one who wears a Gown.

GOWTS, Canals or Pipes under Ground.

GRA'BATARII [of κράβαττος, *Gr.* a hanging Bed or Couch] such Persons which antiently deferr'd the receiving Baptism till they came to be on their Death Bed.

To GRA'BBLE [grabbelen, *Teut.*] to handle untowardly.

GRACE [*gratia*, L.] favour, good-will, agreeableness, a genteel Air, *&c.* F.

GRACE [with *Divines*] a gift which God gives to Man of his own free Liberality, and without his having deserved it at his Hands; whether this gift respect the present or the future Life.

Natural GRACE, the gift of Being, of Life, of such and such Faculties, of Preservation, *&c.*

Supernatural GRACE, a gift from Above, conferr'd on intelligent Beings in order to Salvation.

Actual GRACE, is that grace which is given to us by God, for the special performance of some particular good Thing, as to enable us to resist a Temptation.

Habitual GRACE, is that which resides statedly in us, is fixed in the Soul, and remains till some egregious wilful Sin erases it.

Efficacious GRACE, is such as has the Effect

Sufficient GRACE, is such, as tho' it has not the Effect, yet might have had it.

Act of GRACE, is an Act of Parliament for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Prison, *&c.*

Days of GRACE [in *Commerce*] a certain Number of Days allow'd for the Payment of a Bill of Exchange after it becomes due; which in *England* are three.

To GRACE, [*faire grace*, F.] to do honour to, to adorn.

Expectative GRACES, are a sort of reversionary Benefices, disposed of before they become vacant.

GRACES [in the *Heathen Theology*] were a set of fabulous Deities, three in Number, who attended on *Venus*, supposed to be the Daughters of *Jupiter*, their Names *Aglaia*, *Thalia* and *Euphrosyne*.

The GRACES are said to be the beneficent Daughters of *Jupiter*; and they will have them to have been Born of *Eurydomene*, who possessed ample Fortunes. And some say that *Juno* was Mother of the *Graces*. For the *Graces* are the most Noble and Illustrious of all the Goddesses.

The nakedness of them intimates, that even poor Persons, who have no Wealth at all, may be able by their Services to gratify Persons in some Things. Some think that by their being represented Naked is intimated, that we ought to be ready to do good Offices.

Some will have the *Graces* to be but two; others three. They that make them two, do it because some ought to do good Offices, and others ought to be grateful to them of whom they receive them. They are feigned to be three, because he that has had experience of being made amends for a kindness done, ought not to leave off doing good Offices; but it is his Duty to be doing again, and continually doing good Offices.

The *Graces* are called χάριτες of τὸ χαίρειν, Joy; because those who are beneficent are of a cheerful Countenance, and their beneficence makes them that receive it cheerful.

They are represented handsome, both because they are beautiful themselves, and in that they add a Lustre to the Beauty of those that exercise Liberality, and are prone to do good Offices.

GRA'CEFUL [of *gratia*, L. *grace*, F. *full*] handsome, comely, *&c.*

GRA'CEFULNESS [of *grace*, F. and ɣulneɣɣe, *Sax.*] comelineſs, decency, becomingness.

GRA'CELESS [of *grace*, F. and leaɣ, *Sax.*] void of grace, wicked.

GRA'CELESNESS, graceless or wicked Nature or Disposition.

GRACI'LE [*gracilis*, L.] slender, lean.

GRA'CILENESS, slenderness, leanness.

GRA'CILENT [*gracilentus*, L.] slender.

GRA'CILIS, *e* [in *Botan. Writers*] slender.

GRACILIS *Musculus* [with *Anatomists*] *i. e.* the slender Muscle; a Muscle of the Leg, arising from the inward jointing of the *Os Pubis*, and inserted to the *Tibia*, so as to assist in bending the Leg and Thigh inwards, *L.*

GRA'CIOUSNESS [of *gratiosus*, L. *gracieux*, F.] gracious Disposition.

GRADA'TED [*gradatus*, L.] having, or made with Degrees or Steps.

GRADA'TIO [with *Rhetoricians*] the same Figure that is called *Climax*, *Gr.*

GRADA'TION [in *Architect.*] an artful Disposition of several Parts, as it were by Steps or Degrees, after the manner of an Amphitheatre.

GRADATION, a going Step by Step, *L.*

GRADATION [with *Chymists*] a kind of Process belonging to Metals, *&c.* and is the raising or exalting them to a higher degree of Purity and Goodness, so as both to increase their Weight, Colour, Consistence, *&c.*

GRADATION [with *Logicians*] an Argumentation, consisting of four or more Propositions, so disposed, as that the Attribute is the Subject of the second, and the Attribute of the second the Subject of the third, and so on.

GRADA'TORY, a Place which is ascended by Steps; the Ascent out of a Cloister into a Choir of a Church.

GRA'DUAL [*gradalis*, L. *graduel*, F.] done by Degrees.

The GRADUAL [*le graduel*, F.] that Part of the Mass, which is Sung between the Epistle and the Gospel.

GRADUAL *Psalms*, are 15 Psalms from the 118th or the 119th to 134th, which were antiently Sung by the Levites, as they went up the 15 Steps of *Solomon*'s Temple, a Psalm on each Step.

GRADUA'LITY } [of *graduel*, F. *gradualis*, L.] gradual
GRA'DUALNESS } Procedure; going on Step by Step

To GRA'DUATE [*graduere*, F. of *gradus*, L.] to give Degrees in an University.

A GRA'DUATE [*gradué*, F.] one who has taken a Degree in the University.

GRADUA'TED [*graduatus*, L.] having taken, or on whom is conferred a Degree in the University.

GRA'DUATION [with *Mathematicians*] the Art of graduating or dividing any thing into Degrees.

GRAFF } [*greffe*, F.] a Scion of a Tree, *&c.* to be in-
GRAFT } grafted into another Stock.

To GRAFF } [*greffer*, F.] to inoculate or graft a Scion
To GRAFT } of one Tree into the Stock of another.

GRA'FFER [*old Stat.*] a Scrivener or Notary.

GRA'FFIUM [*old Rec.*] a Writing Book or Register of Deeds and Evidences.

GRAIN [*granum*, L. *graine*, F.] any Fruit or Seed growing in a *Spica* or Ear, as Wheat, *&c.* also a minute Body or parcel of a Body pulverized, as a Grain of *Salt*, *Sand*, &c.

GRAIN, the smallest Weight used in *England*, taken from the Weight of a Grain of Wheat taken out of the middle of the Ear of Corn dry'd: 24 Grains make a Penny Weight, 20 Penny Weights an Ounce, 12 Ounces a Pound *Troy* Weight.

GRAIN, of Gold is in value two Pence, of Silver half a Farthing.

GRAIN *of Wood*, the way the Fibres run.

GRAIN *Colour* [prob. of *grana*, Span. *and* Ital.] Reds or Purples dyed with the Grain call'd *Cochineal*.

GRAIN, the Figure or Representation of Grains on Leather, Stones, as *Morocco* Leather, *&c.*

GRAIN'

GRAIN [with *Apothecaries*] 20 Grains make a Scruple ℈, 3 Scruples a Dram ʒ, 8 Drams an Ounce ℥.

GRAIN *Staff*, a Quarter Staff with short Lines at the End call'd *Grains*.

GRAINS *of Paradise*, the Plant or Seeds of Cardamum.

Against the GRAIN, against the Inclination of the Mind.

GRAI'NING-*Board* [with *Curriers*] a Board made with Nicks or Teeth like a Saw, used in graining Leather.

GRAIN GRIFF, Sorrow, Mishap, *O.*

GRA'MIA, a certain Rheum in the Eyes.

GRAMINO'SE } [*graminus*, L.] full of, or abounding
GRAMINEOUS } with Grass.

GRAMI'NEOUSNESS [of *gramineus*, L.] grassiness, or being full of Grass.

GRAME'RCY } [prob. *q. d.* Grant-Mercy, or *Grandem*
GRAMME'RCY } *mercedem det tibi Deus*, i. e. God give you a great Reward] I thank you.

GRA'MMA [γράμμα, *Gr.* a Letter] hence comes *Grammar*, because it shews in the first place how to form articulate Sounds, which are represented by Letters.

GRA'MMAR [*grammaire*, F. *grammatica*, L. of γραμματική, *Gr.*] the Art of Speaking and Writing truly, established by Custom, Reason and Authority; also a Book that contains the Rules of any Language.

GRAMMA'RIAN [*grammaticus*, L. of γραμματικὸς, *Gr. grammarien*, F.] one who is skilled in Grammar Learning.

GRAMMA'TIAS, a kind of Jasper Stone, with white Strokes or Lines overthwart.

GRAMMATICA'STER, a Smatterer in Grammar; a paltry School-Master. *L.*

GRAMMA'TICAL [*grammaticalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Art of Grammar.

GRA'MMICK [*grammicus*, L. of γράμμα, *Gr.* a Line] made by Lines; demonstrated by Lines.

GRA'MPLE, a kind of Sea Fish.

GRA'MPUS, a Fish of the Whale kind; but that does not grow so large.

GRANADI'ER [*grenadier*, F.] a Soldier that throws Granadoes..

GRENA'DO, an Iron Globe filled with combustible Matter, having a Fuzee at the touch Hole, to be fired and thrown among Enemies in a Battle.

GRA'NARY [*granarium*, L. *grenier*, F.] a Store-house for Corn.

GRA'NATE, a precious Stone of a shining, transparent, yellowish red.

GRA'NATUM, a Pomegranate. *L.*

GRANATA'RIUS [*old Rec.*] an Officer in a Religious House, who kept the Corn.

GRANA'TE [*granatus*, L.] that has many Grains or Kernels.

GRAND [*grandis*, L.] great, vast, chief.

GRANDAME, [of *Grand* and *dame*] a Grandmother.

GRAND *Cape* [in *Com. Law*] a Writ which lies when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear; but makes default upon the first Summons.

GRANDCHILD, the Child of ones Child, either Son or Daughter.

GRANDE'VOUSNESS [*grandævitas*, L.] greatness of Age.

GRAND-DAUGHTER [of *Grand* and ðahtor, *Sax.*] a Son or Daughter's Daughter.

GRAND *Distress* [in *Law*] a Distress taken of all Lands or Goods that a Man has within the County or Bailiwick.

GRAND *Days* [at the *Inns of Court*] certain Days solemnly observ'd in every Court, as *Ascension-Day*, *St. John Baptist*, *All-Saints*, *All-Souls*, and *Candlemas-Day*.

GRANDEE', a Nobleman of *Spain*, one of the prime Rank and Quality, *&c.*

GRANDE [in *Mus. Books*] grand or great, and is used to distinguish the grand or great *Chorus* from the rest of the Musick. *Ital.*

GRAND *Gusto* [with *Painters*] a Term used to signify, that there is something in the Picture that is very great and extraordinary, calculated to surprize, please, and instruct.

GRA'NDEUR, greatness, dignity, nobleness, state-magnificence, excellence.

GRANDE'VITY [*grandævitas*, L.] very great Age.

GRANDE'VOUS [*grandævus*, L.] very old.

GRAND *Seignior* [a great Lord] the Title given to the Emperor of the *Turks*.

GRANDFATHER [*grand*, F. of L. and ȝeȝi, *Sax.*] a Father's Father.

GRANDMOTHER [*Grand* and mo'ðer, *Sax.*] a Mother's Mother.

GRAND *Sergeantry*, is where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the Personal Service of carrying a Banner or Lance, or leading his Horse; or being his Champion, Carver, Butler, *&c.* at his Coronation.

GRANDSIRE [of *Grandis*, L. and Syr, *Brit.*] a Grandfather. *F.*

GRANDI'LOQUENCE [*Grandiloquentia*, L.] softness of Speech; a high Style or manner of Expression.

GRANDI'FICK [*grandificus*, L.] doing great things.

GRA'NDIMONTE'NSERS, a certain Order of Monks.

GRANDI'NOSE [*grandinosus*, L.] plenteous in Hail.

GRANDI'SONOUS [*grandisonus*, L.] that maketh a great Sound.

GRANDO, Hail, *L.*

GRANDINO'SUM *Os*, [*Anatomy*] the fourth Bone in the Foot, otherwise called *Cuboides*.

GRANGE, a large Farm furnished with Barns, Granaries, Stables, and all Conveniencies for Husbandry; also a Farm-House.

GRA'NIFICE [*granificium*, L.] Malt-making.

GRANGE'RUS } a certain Officer belonging to a Religi-
GRANGIA'RIUS } ous House, whose Business it was to look after their Grange or Farm.

GRANI [*old Writ.*] Mustachoes, or Whiskers of a Beard.

GRANIFEROUS *Seed* Pods [in *Botany*] such Pods as bear small Seeds like Grains.

GRANI'VOROUS [*Granivorus*, of *grana* and *vorare*, L. to devour,] devouring or feeding on Grains.

GRANI'TE [*granito*, Ital.] a sort of speckled Marble resembling grains of Sand.

GRANOMASTIX, the Mastick-Tree. *L.*

GRANO'SE [*granosus*, L.] full of Grains.

GRANT, a Concession of a thing desired or begged of one, a Gift, an Allowance.

GRANT [in *Law*] a Gift in Writing of such a Thing as cannot well be passed or conveyed by Word of Mouth, as *Rents*, *Reversions*, &c.

To GRANT [*Minsheu* derives it of *gratuitò*, L. freely; others of *garentir*, F.] to allow, to give, to bestow, *&c.*

To lie in GRANT [*Law Phrase*] used of a thing that cannot be assigned without Deed.

GRANTEE'. the Person to whom a Grant is made.

GRANTO'R, the Person who makes a Grant.

GRA'NULATED [of *granum*, L.] made into Grains or Corns.

GRANULA'TION [with *Chymists*] an Operation performed on Metals, by dropping them melted thro' an Iron Colander, *&c.* into cold Water, that it may congeal or harden into Grains.

GRA'NULE [*granulum*, L.] a small Grain.

GRA'NULOUS *Root* [with *Botanists*] is a kind of grumous Root with small Knobs, each resembling a grain of Wheat, as in *white Saxifrage*.

GRA'NUM, a grain of any Corn, a Kernel or Fruit; also the least Weight now in Use, the 20th Part of a Scruple.

GRAPES [*grapes*, F.] the Fruit of the Vine.

GRAPES [in a *Horse*] Arrests or mangy Tumours in his Legs.

GRA'PHICAL [of γραφικὸς, *Gr.*] curiously described, or after the Life, exact.

GRA'PHICE [γραφικὴ, *Gr.*] the Art of Painting, Limning or Drawing.

GRAPHOI'DES [*Anatomy*] a Process of the Scull-bone, about the Basis of the Brain, shaped like a Pen for a Table Book.

GRAPHO'METER, a mathematical Instrument, being half a Circle divided into 180 Degrees, having a Ruler, Sights and a Compass in the middle, to measure Heights, *&c.*

GRA'PNEL *Anchor* [*grapin*, F.] a small Anchor for a Boat or small Ship, or Galley, being without Stocks, and having four Flooks.

GRA'PNELS [in *Ships of War*] Iron Instruments to be thrown into an Enemies Ship to take hold of her.

To GRA'PPLE [grabelen, *Teut.*] to grasp or lay hold of, to contend or strive earnestly for.

To GRAPPLE [with *Horsemen*] is when a Horse lifts up one or both his Legs at once, and raises them with Precipitation, as if he were a curveting.

To GRASP to inclose in the Hand, to take hold on with the Hand, to sieze on.

To GRASP *at*, to endeavour strenuously to obtain a Thing.

GRA'SIER } [of *grass*, or as some will have it, of *gras*,
GRA'ZIER } F. Fat] one who grazes, feeds and fattens Cattle for Sale.

GRASS [gpæȝ, *Sax.*] Herbage for Cattle.

GRASS *Cocks* [*Husbandry*] small heaps of Mown Grass, lying the first Day to dry.

GRASS *Hearth* } an antient Cuſtom in ſome Places, for
GRASS *Hurt* } Tenants to bring their Ploughs, and to do one Day's Work for their Lord.

GRA'SSHOPPER [ȝɼæſ and hoppan, *Sax.*] an Inſect well known.

GRASS-WEEK [in the *Inns of Court*] *Rogation* Week.

GRASS *Plantane*, an Herb.

GRASSA'TION, a robbing, a killing; alſo a ſpoiling, a laying waſte.

GRA'SSATURE [*graſſatura*, L.] a robbing and killing.

GRA'SSINESS [of ȝɼæſ and neſſe, *Sax.*] the having or fulneſs of Graſs.

GRA'SSY ȝɼæſiȝ, *Sax.*] full of, or having Graſs.

GRATE [*crates*, L.] part of Chimney Furniture, Conveniency for a Fire; alſo a ſort of Iron, Lattice Work, *&c.*

To GRATE [*grater*, F.] to ſcrape or reduce into a coarſe Powder by rubbing on a Grater; to offend, to vex, to fret, to gall; alſo to incloſe or furniſh a Place with Grate-work.

GRA'TED [*grate*, F.] fretted or made ſmall by rubbing on a Grater; alſo vexed, galled, fretted, done with Grate-work.

GRA'TEFUL [of *gratus*, L. and full, *Sax.*] willing or propenſe to Reward, or make Amends for Service done; or ready to acknowledge a Favour receiv'd; alſo agreeable, acceptable, pleaſant.

GRA'TEFULNESS [*gratitude*, F. of *gratitudo*, L.] grateful Diſpoſition or Temper.

GRATES [*crates*, L.] Iron Lattices; alſo Iron Bars in a Frame on a Fire Hearth to make a Fire in.

GRA'TIA *Dei* [i. e. *the Grace of God*] a Plaſter made of Wax, Roſin, Suet, Turpentine, Maſtick and Frankincenſe, *L.*

GRATIA *Dei* [with *Botaniſts*] the Plant leſſer Centaury, *L.*

GRATIÆ *Expectativæ*, expectative Benefices or Favours, Bulls by which the Pope grants Mandates for Church Livings before they become void.

GRATICULA'TION, the dividing a Draught or Deſign into Squares, in order to reduce it.

GRATIEU'SEMENT [in *Muſi. Books*] the ſame as *Gratioſo*.

GRATIFICA'TION, a rewarding or making amends for ſome Service, *&c.* alſo a Preſent, a free Gift.

GRATI'FICK [*gratificus*, L.] grateful, thankful.

GRA'TIFIED [*gratifié*, F. *gratificatus*, L.] recompenſed, requited with one good turn for another.

GRA'TING [*gratant*, F.] rough, harſh, diſagreeable.

GRATINGS [of *Ships*] wooden Grate-work, which lies on the upper Deck, between the Main and Fore-Maſts, to let in Air and Light to the Part underneath.

GRATIO'LA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Hiſſop, *L.*

GRATI'OUS [*gratioſus*, L. *gracieux*, F.] kind, favourable, courteous, civil.

GRATI'OUSNESS [*gratioſitas*, L. *gracieuſeté*, F.] grace, favour, civility, kindneſs.

GRATIO'SO [in *Muſick Books*] an agreeable manner of Playing, *Ital.*

GRA'TIS, freely, for nothing, without reward, *L.*

GRA'TITUDE [*gratitudo*, L.] thankfulneſs, grateful Diſpoſition or Carriage. It is a Virtue in the Receiver of a Benefit, by which he demonſtrates, that the kindneſs was acceptable to him, and upon that Score entertains a hearty Reſpect for the Author of it, ſeeking all Occaſions to requite him, *F.*

GRATUITOUS [*gratuitus*, L.] done voluntarily, without any regard to Intereſt or Recompence, freely beſtow'd.

GRATUI'TOUSNESS, free beſtowment, without Expectation of Reward or Recompence.

GRATUI'TY [*gratuité*, F.] a free Gift or Reward.

GRA'TULATED [*gratulatus*, L.] ſaluted with Congratulations or Expreſſions of Pleaſure on good ſucceſs, *&c.*

GRATULA'TION, a rejoicing on the behalf of another; a wiſhing of Joy, *L.*

GRA'TULATORY, pertaining to gratulation or wiſhing another Joy of good Succeſſes.

GRAVA [*old Rec.*] a Grove, a ſmall Wood, Copſe or Thicket.

GRAVE [ȝɼaſe, *Sax.*] a Hole in the Ground, dug for Burial of a dead Perſon.

GRAVE [*gravis*, L.] that is of a compoſed Countenance, ſerious, ſober, ſedate.

GRAVE [ſpoken of *Sounds*] low or deep.

GRAVE [in *Muſick Books*] a very grave or ſlow Motion, ſomewhat faſter than *Adagio*, but ſlower than *Largo*, Ital.

GRAVE } [ȝeɼeſe, *Sax.* a Governor, grabe, greve,
GREVE } *Du.* a Vicount] a *German* Title, ſignifying a Count, a Governor, *&c.*

GRAVE [in *Grammar*] an Accent oppos'd to Acute, thus (`).

TO GRAVE [ȝɼaſan, *Sax. graver*, F. prob. of γράφειν, *Gr.* to write] to engrave.

To GRAVE *a Ship*, is to bring her to lie dry a Ground, and then to burn off all the old Filth that ſticks to her Sides without Board.

GRAVE'DINOUS [*gravedinoſus*, L.] drowſy, heavy-headed.

GRAVE'DINOUSNESS, drowſineſs; heavy-headedneſs.

GRAVE'DO [in *Phyſick*] a heavineſs or liſtleſneſs which accompanies a leſſened Tranſpiration or taking Cold, *L.*

GRA'VEL [*gravelle*, F.] the larger and ſtony Part of Sand; alſo Sand in the Bladder and Kidneys of human Bodies.

To GRA'VEL, to lay Walks with Gravel; alſo to puzzle, perplex or *non-plus*.

GRA'VELLED *Aſhes* [with *Chymiſts*] the Lees of Wine dry'd and burnt to Aſhes.

GRA'VELLINESS [of *gravier* or *la gravelle*, F.] fulneſs of Gravel.

GRA'VELLING [with *Farriers*] a diſorder incident to Travelling Horſes, occaſioned by little gravel Stones getting in between the Hoof and the Shoe.

GRAVEMENT [in *Muſick Books*] a very ſlow Movement, the ſame as *Grave*, Ital.

GRA'VEN [of ȝɼaſan, *Sax. gravé*, F.] engraven.

GRA'VENESS [*gravitas*, L. *gravité*, F.] a ſevere, compoſed, quiet Countenance; ſoberneſs.

GRAVEO'LENCE } [*graveolentia*, L.] a ſtinking, rank
GRAVEO'LENCY } Smell.

GRAVEO'LENT [*graveolens*, L.] ſmelling rank, ſtinking.

GRA'VER [of ȝɼaſan, *Sax.* to engrave, *un graveur*, F.] an Engraver.

GRAVER [*graveur*, F.] an Engraver; alſo an Engraver's Working Tool.

GRAVER [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument for taking the Scales off from Teeth, *&c.*

GRA'VID [*gravidus*, L.] big with Child.

GRAVI'DITY [*graviditas*, L.] a being big with Child.

GRAVI'SONOUS [*graviſonus*, L.] ſounding greatly, highly.

GRA'VITAS *Acceleratrix* [in *Mechanicks*] the ſame as *vis centripeta*, or that Quality by which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Centre of the Earth, accelerating their Motion as they come nearer towards it, *L.*

To GRA'VITATE to weigh or preſs downwards.

GRA'VITATING, weighing or preſſing downwards.

GRAVITA'TION [with *Philoſophers*] is the Exerciſe of Gravity, or a Preſſure that a Body, by the Force of its Gravity, exerts on another Body under it.

GRA'VITY [*gravitas*, L. *gravité*, F.] is that Force by which Bodies are carried or tend towards the Centre of the Earth, or the natural tendency of one Body towards another; alſo the mutual tendency of each Body and each Particle of a Body towards all others.

GRAVITY [*Mechanick*] the *Conatus* or tendency of Bodies towards the Centre of the Earth.

Abſolute GRAVITY [with *Philoſophers*] is the whole Force, by which any Body tends towards the Centre of the Earth.

Accelerate GRAVITY, is the Force of Gravity conſidered as growing greater, the nearer it is to the attracting Body or Point.

Relative GRAVITY, is the Exceſs of the Gravity in any Body above the ſpecifick Gravity of a Fluid it is in.

GRAVITY [in *Hydroſtaticks*] the Laws of Bodies gravitating in Fluids.

Specifick GRAVITY } is the Exceſs of Gravity in any
Apparent GRAVITY } Body, above that of an equal quantity and bulk of another.

GRAVITY [in *Muſick*] an Affection of Sound, whereby it becomes denominated grave, low or flat.

GRA'VY, the Juice of Meat.

GRAY [ȝɼaȝ, *Sax.*] a mixed Colour partaking of Black or White.

GRAY *of the Morning*, the break of Day.

GRAY-*Hound* [of ȝɼæȝ-hunde, ȝɼaȝ hunde, *Sax.* or graa, *Dan.* hunde, *Sax.*] Hunting-Dog.

GRA'YNESS [of ȝɼaȝ, *Sax.* graa, *Dan. gris*, F.] Aſh-colouredneſs.

GRAY'LING, a Fiſh.

To GRAZE [*eſcraſer*, F.] to glance, paſs lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

To GRAZE [of ȝɼaſ, *Sax.*] to feed on Graſs; alſo to keep Cattle at Graſs.

GRA'ZING [of ȝɼaſ, *Sax.* Graſs] feeding on Graſs.

GRAZING [of *eſcraſer*, or *eſcraſant*, or *razer*, F.] glancing, paſſing lightly over a Thing.

GRA-

GRA'ZIER [either of Græy, *Sax.* or *graiſſer*, or *engraiſſer*, F. to fatten] one who fattens Cattle for Sale.

GREASE [*graiſſe*, F.] Fat of Beaſts.

GREASE [with *Farriers*] a ſwelling and gourdineſs of Legs.

To GREASE [*graiſſer*, F.] to dawb or ſmear with Greaſe.

GREASE *Malton*, a Diſtemper in a Horſe, when his Fat is melted by over hard Riding or Labour.

GRE'ASED [*graiſſé*, F.] dawbed with Greaſe.

GRE'ASINESS [of *graiſſe*, F.] greaſy Condition,

GRE'ASY [*couvert de graiſſe*, F.] dawbed with Greaſe.

GREAT [Great, *Sax.*] large, big, huge, mighty, noble.

GREAT *Circles of the Globe or Sphere* [with *Aſtronomers*] are thoſe, whoſe Plants paſſing thro' the Centre of the Sphere divides it into two equal Parts or Hemiſpheres, of which there are ſix drawn on the Globe, *viz.* the *Meridian*, *Horizon*, *Equator*, *Ecliptick* and the two *Coloures*.

GREAT *Circular-ſailing* [with *Navigators*] is the manner of conducting a Ship in, or rather pretty near the Arch of a great Circle, that paſſes thro' the Zenith of the two Places, from whence and to which ſhe is bound.

GREAT *Hare* [with *Hunters*] a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

GREAT *Men* [*old Stat.*] the Laity of the higher Houſe of Parliament; alſo the Knights of the lower Houſe.

To GRE'ATEN, to make great, to amplify, to enlarge, to augment.

GRE'ATNESS, largeneſs, mightineſs, nobleneſs.

GRE'AVES [*greves*, F.] Armour antiently worn on the Legs.

GRE'CIAN, a Native of *Greece*; alſo one learned in the *Greek* Tongue.

GRE'CISM [*græciſmus*, L.] the Idiom or Propriety of the *Greek* Language.

GREE [*gré*, F.] Contentment, Satisfaction.

GREE [in *Law*] will, allowance, liking.

GREE [in *Heraldry*] Degree or Step.

To make GREE *to Parties* [in *Law*] is to give them Satisfaction for an Injury done.

GRE'EDINESS, a greedy, covetous, eager Appetite or Deſire after.

GRE'EDY [Græðiȝ, *Sax.*] covetous or eager after, deſiring more than enough.

GREEK, of or pertaining to *Greece*; alſo the *Greek* Language.

GREEN [Grene, *Sax.*] the Colour of Graſs, Herbs, &c.

GREEN *Chaffer*, a kind of Beetle.

GREEN-*Cloth*, a Board or Court of Juſtice held in the Compting-Houſe of the King's Houſhold, for the taking Cognizance of all Matters of Government and Juſtice within the King's Court Royal; and for correcting all the Servants that ſhall offend.

GREEN-*Finch*, a Bird.

GREEN-*Houſe*, a Conſervatory for tender Plants.

GREEN *Hue* [in *Foreſt Law*] every thing that grows green within the Foreſt.

Mountain GREEN, a ſort of greeniſh Powder, found in little Grains like Sand in ſome Mountains in *Hungary*, &c.

GREEN *Hide*, is one not yet Curried; but as it is juſt taken off from the Carcaſſes of Beaſts.

GREE'NISH, inclinable to, or of a faint green.

GREE'NISHNESS, a faint greenneſs.

GREE'NNESS, green Colour or Quality.

GREEN *Silver* [in *Writtle* in *Eſſex*] the Duty of an Halfpeny paid yearly to the Lord of the Manour.

GREEN *Wax* [*Stat. Law*] a Term uſed for the Eſtreats, Iſſues and Fines in the *Exchequer*, delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of that Court; made in Green Wax, to be levy'd in the County.

To GREET [Greetan, *Sax.*] to ſalute, to wiſh to or for a Perſon ſome Felicity or other.

GREE'TING [of Greetan, *Sax.*] ſaluting; Salutation.

GRE'GAL [*gregalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Flock.

GREGA'RIOUS [*gregarius*, L.] of or pertaining to Flocks, Herds or Companies.

GREGARIOUS *Birds*, ſuch as do not live Solitary; but aſſociate in Flights or Coveys, a great many together in Company.

GREGORIAN [of one *Gregory*, a Barber in the *Strand*, the firſt Inventer] a Cap of Hair.

GREGORIAN *Year*, a new Account of Time or Year, the new Account or new Style, eſtabliſhed upon the Reformation of the Calendar, by Pope *Gregory* XIII. *A. D.* 1582. according to which the Year conſiſts of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes and 12 Seconds; whereas, according to the old Style, or *Julian* Account by *Julius Cæſar*, the Year did conſiſt of 365 Days, 6 Hours, whereby 10 Days being taken out of the Month of *October*, the Days of their Months go always 10 Days before ours; as for Inſtance, their 11th Day is our firſt. Which new Stile or Account is uſed in moſt Parts of *Europe*.

GRE'MIAL [*gremialis*, L.] belonging to the Lap.

GRE'MIL, the Herb Pearl-Plant.

GRENA'DE [in *Cookery*] Veal Collops larded, Pigeons and a Ragoo bak'd in a Stew Pan, being covered underneath and on the Top with thin Slices of Bacon.

GRENADI'NS [*Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing Fowls with a *Godiveo*.

GRE'VA [*old Writ.*] the Sea Shore.

GREVE [Greeua, *Sax.*] a Denomination of Power and Authority, ſignifying as much as Count.

GREUT [in *Mines*] the earthy Part of what is dug up, having no Oar in it.

GREW [of Groþan, *Sax.*] did grow.

GREY-*Hound* [Græg-hund, *Sax.* which *Minſheu* will have of *Græcus*, q. *Greek*-Hound, ſuch Dogs having been firſt uſed in Hunting; but others of *Grey*, a Badger, a Hound, *q.* a Dog that hunts the Badger] a ſwift, ſlender Hunting Dog.

GRICE, a young wild Boar.

GRI'DELIN *Colour*, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

GRI'D-IRON [probably of *Grate* and *Iron*, q. d. a *grated Iron*] a Kitchen Utenſil for broiling Meat.

GRIEF [*grief*, F. of *grave*, L. heavy] Sorrow of Heart, Trouble of Mind.

GRI'EVANCE [of *grief*, F. or *gravis*, L.] an Injury, Loſs, or any thing that cauſes grief.

To GRIEVE [prob. of *grever*, F. *gravari*, L.] to be ſorrowful.

GRI'EVOUS [of *grief* or *grever*, F.] cauſing grief, burdenſom, hard to bear, &c.

GRI'EVOUSNESS [*grief*, F.] heavineſs, burdenſomneſs, afflictedneſs.

GRI'FFIN, GRI'FFON [*griffon*, F.] a fabulous Creature, half an Eagle, and half a Lion, to expreſs Strength and Swiftneſs joined together, extraordinary Vigilancy to preſerve things, with which they are intruſted. They really exiſt no where but in Painting or Sculpture, tho' the Poets feign, that *Apollo* had his Chariot drawn by them.

GRIG [prob. of Greca, *Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they chiefly lie] the ſmalleſt ſort of Eel.

GRILL. a ſort of ſmall Fiſh.

To GRILL *Oiſters*, the ſame as ſcolloping them.

A GRILLA'DE, a Diſh of broiled Meat, *F.*

GRI'LLUS [with *Chymiſts*] Salt of Vitriol, that provokes Vomiting.

GRIM [Grim, *Sax.*] fierce and crabbed of Countenance, ſour and angry look'd.

GRI'MACE [of Grim, *Sax.* and *acies*, L. prob.] a Diſtortion of the Viſage or Countenance, either by Way of Contempt, Diſſimulation, &c.

GRI'MNESS, ſeverity or crabbedneſs of Countenance.

To GRIME [begrimen, *Du.*] to beſmut or daub with Soot, &c.

To GRIN [Grinian, *Sax.*] to ſhew the Teeth, to Laugh contemptuouſly.

To GRIND [Grindan, *Sax.*] to break ſmall with a Mill.

GRI'NDER [Grindere, *Sax.*] one who grinds.

GRI'NDERS [Grind-þoðas, *Sax.*] the great Teeth of an Animal, that grind and break the Meat in Chewing.

GRI'NDING [of Grindan, *Sax.*] ſharpening by grinding on a Grindſtone; alſo breaking ſmall with a Mill.

GRIND-STONE [Grind ſtan, *Sax.*] a round Stone for grinding or ſharpening iron Tools.



GRI'NGOLE'E [in *Heraldry*] as a Croſs *Gringollée*, is a Croſs made in the ſame manner as the Croſs *Ancree* or *Anchored*, with this difference, that thoſe that ſhould repreſent the Flooks of the Anchors at the End, are the Heads of the Stakes, which turn both ways as the Flooks do. See the *Eſcutcheon*.

GRIP, GRIPE [Grip, *Sax.*] a ſmall Ditch cut acroſs a Meadow or plow'd Land, in order to drain it.

To GRIPE [Gripan, *Sax. griper*, F.] to hold faſt in the Fiſt; to ſieze or lay faſt hold of; alſo to ſqueeze hard with the Hand; alſo to twinge or wring the Guts.

A GRIPE [Gripe, *Sax.*] a covetous, tenacious, oppreſſive Uſurer.

GRIPE [of a *Ship*] is the compaſs or ſharpneſs of her Stern, under Water, eſpecially towards the Bottom of the Stern.

GRIPE [Gripe, *Sax.*] as an old GRIPE, an old Uſurer.

To GRIPE [with *Sailors*] a Ship is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe keeps a good Wind.

GRI'PE-STICK [with *Surgeons*] a Stick used in cutting off an Arm.

The GRIPES [of ȝripe, *Sax.*] a wringing or twisting of the Bowels.

GRI'PINGNESS [of ȝripan, *Sax.*] griping Quality.

GRIPPE. See *Grip.*

GRI'SLED, hoary, grey-headed.

GRI'SLY [ȝrislic, *Sax.*] hideous, frightful to behold: rough, squalid, ugly.

GRISLY *Seeds*, skinny, thin, flat Seeds.

GRI'SLINESS, hideousness, frightful Aspect, ugliness.

GRI'SEL, a light Rount, or a light Flesh-colour.

GRIST [ȝrist, *Sax.*] Corn ground at a Mill.

GRI'STLE [ȝristle, *Sax.*] a Cartilage.

GRI'STLINESS [of ȝristle, *Sax.*] fulness of Gristles.

GRIT, a Fish call'd also a *Grample*.

GRIT [gret, grwt, *Brit.* ȝrytta, *Sax.*] the Dust of Stones, *&c.*

GRITTINESS, fulness of Grit or Dust of Stones, *&c.*

GRITH [ȝriƀ, *Sax.*] Peace, Agreement.

GRITH-BRECH [ȝriƀ-bryce, *Sax.*] the Breach of the Peace.

GRI'ZLED [prob. of *gris*, F. grey] variegated with Strakes, *&c.* of different Colours, as black and white intermixt, *&c.*

GRI'ZLINESS, grizly Colour, or being grizly.

GRO'AN [prob. of grwn, *Brit.* or ȝran, *Sax.*] a deep Sigh either from Sorrow or Pain.

To GROAN [ȝranian, *Sax.*] to fetch deep, hard and loud Sighs.

To GROAN [with *Hunters*] who say a Buck groans when he makes a Noise at Rutting Time.

GRO'ANING [of ȝranian, *Sax.*] fetching deep or bitter Sighs, *&c.*

GROATS, hull'd great Oatmeal.

GRO'AT [*grot*, F.] a silver Coin of four Pence Value.

GRO'CERS [of *grossa*, F. probably so call'd, because antiently they sold all by the *Gross* or *Wholesale*; or as others of *grossus*, L. a green Fig, in which they traded] one of the twelve chief Companies of *London*.

GRO'CERY, Plums, Sugar, Spices, *&c.* sold by Grocers; also Half-pence and Farthings.

GRO'GRAM [prob. q. *gross-grain*, i. e. coarse Grain or Thread] a sort of Stuff.

GROIN [prob. of ȝrowan, *Sax.* to grow, on account of the Increase of Nature] the Part of the Body between the Belly and the Thighs.

GRO'MEL, the Herb *Gromwell*.

GRO'METS [in a *Ship*] small Rings fastened with Staples on the upper Side of the Yard, to which the Lines call'd Laskets and Caskets are ty'd and made fast.

GRO'MWELS, most servile Persons on Ship-board.

GRON [ȝron, *Sax.*] a Bog or Quagmire.

GRO'NNA } [ȝronno, *Sax.*] a deep hollow Pit, a Bog or
GRU'NNA } Quagmire.

GROOM [of grom, *Du.* a Boy, *&c.*] formerly a Servant in some mean Station, Lads sent on Errants or Laqueys; but now it is usually taken for one who looks after Horses.

GROOM-*Porter*, an Officer belonging to the King's Court, who has the direction of Games.

GROOM *of the Stole* [of γνώμη, *Gr.* a Robe] an Officer of the Court, who has the Charge of the King's Wardrobe.

GRO'OVE [prob. of ȝrafan, *Sax.* to engrave] a hollow Channel cut in Stone, Wood, *&c.*

GROOVE [with *Miners*] a deep Hole or Pit sunk in the Ground to search for Minerals.

To GROPE [ȝrapian, *Sax.*] to feel with the Hands, as Persons in the Dark.

GRO'PING [a Method of *Fishing*] by putting ones Hands into Water Holes, and tickling them about the Gills, which renders them so Tame, that they may be caught with the Hand.

GROSS [groſs, *Teut. crassus*, L. *gros*, F.] thick, fat; also dull; also foul, notorious.

GROSS [in the *Sense of the Law*] absolute or independant; as *Advowson in Gross*, is distinguished from *Advowson Appendant*.

GROSS *Weight*, the Weight of Goods together with the Cask or Vessel containing, *&c.* out of which *Tare* and *Tret* is to be allowed.

A GROSS, twelve Dozen.

GROSS, as *a Villain in Gross*, a servile Tenant, who was not appendant or annexed to the Land or Manour, and to go along with the Tenure, as an Appurtenance of it; but was like the other personal Goods and Chattles of his Lord; at his Lord's free Pleasure and Disposal.

GROSS-BOIS, great Wood, properly such as is accounted Timber, either by the common Law or Custom of the Country, *F.*

GRO'SSOME [*old Law*] an Amercement or Fine. See *Gersuma*.

GRO'SSUS [in *Medicine*] the same as *Crassus*, L. gross or coarsly powdered.

GROSSITY [*grossitas*, L.] grossness.

GROSSNESS [of *grossierete*, F. *grossitas*, L.] thickness, fatness, dulness, baseness, *&c.*

GROSSULA'RIA, the Gooseberry-bush, L.

GROT } [*grotte*, F.] a Cave or Den, a Hole in the
GRO'TTO } Ground, a Cavern or Den in a Mountain or Rock; also a little artificial Edifice made in a Garden, in imitation of a natural Grotto.

GROTE'SQUE *Work* } [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] a Work
GROTE'SCO } or Composition in the grotesque Manner or Taste, consisting either of things which are intirely imaginary and have no Existence in Nature, or of things distorted out of the way of Nature, so as to surprize and raise ridicule.

GROTE'SK [*grotesca*, Ital. *grotesque*, F.] Figures in Painting or Carving, representing odd or preposterous Things; a sort of antique Work.

GROTE'SKS, little fanciful Ornaments of Animals compounded of Fishes, Foliages, Fruits, *&c.*

GRO'VE [ȝrove, *Sax.*] a small Wood or Place set with Trees.

The GROVE of *Dodona*, which some place in *Thessaly*, and others in *Epirus*, was constituted by *Dodonim* the Son of *Javan*, Captain of a Colony sent to inhabit those Parts. Here was a Temple erected to *Jupiter*, thence call'd *Dodonæus*, near which Temple was a sacred Grove full of Oaks or Beeches, in which the *Dryades*, *Fauni* and *Satyri* were thought to inhabit; and as is said, were frequently seen dancing under the Shade of the Trees. These Oaks or Beeches are storied to have been endued with a human Voice and prophetical Spirit. The Reason of which Fiction some think was this, That the Prophets, when they gave Answers, placed themselves in one of these Trees; and so the Oracle was thought to be uttered by the Oak, which was only pronounced from its hollow Stock, or from among its Branches. And whereas mention is made of the brazen Kettles of this Oracle, *Dæmon* in *Suidas* reports, they were so artificially plac'd about the Temple, that one being struck, the Sound was communicated to all the rest. Others describe the matter thus: That there were two Pillars, on one of which was placed a Kettle, upon the other a Boy holding a Whip in his Hand with Lashes of Brass, which being struck against the Kettle by the Violence of the Wind caused a continual Sound.

GRO'VELING [prob. q. d. *groundling* of ȝrund, *Sax.*] lying with the Face towards the Ground.

To feed GROVELING [*Hunting Term*] used of a Deer when she feeds lying on her Belly.

To GROUL [prob. of grollen, *Teut.* to be angry] to make a Noise as a Dog, beginning to be angry; to grumble or mutter.

GRO'ULING [of grollen, *Teut.*] grumbling, muttering.

GROUND [ȝrund, *Sax. Dan.* and *Teut.*] the Earth, a Pavement, the Bottom, the foundation or original Cause.

GROUND [of ȝrindan, *Sax.*] made or broken small in a Mill, *&c.* also sharpened on a Stone, *&c.*

GROUND *Ivy* [ȝrund-ifig, *Sax.*] an Herb.

GROUND *Pine*, the Name of a Plant.

GROUND *Plates* [with *Architects*] the outermost Pieces of Timber lying on or near the Ground, and framed into one another with Mortises and Tenons of the Joists, the Summer and Girders; and sometimes the Trimmers for the Stair-case and Chimney-way, and the binding Joists.

To GROUND, to set or lay a thing on the Ground; to lay a Ground-work; to take for a Foundation; to raise an Argument upon.

GROUND *Angling*, a fishing under Water without a Float.

GROUND *Plumbing* [with *Anglers*] is the finding the depth of the Water with a leaden Plummet on the Line.

GROUND *Tackle* [in a *Ship*] Anchors, Cables, *&c.* and all those things requisite to make her ride safe at Anchor in a convenient Road.

GRO'UNDED [of ȝrund, *Sax.*] founded, built or resting upon, sustained by.

GRO'UNDLESS [ȝrundleas, *Sax.*] without Ground, Foundation or Reason.

GRO'UNDLING [grundling, *Teut.*] a Fish so call'd.

GRO'UNDSEL [of ȝrund, *Sax.* and prob. of *sueil*, F.] the Ground Timber or Threshold of a Door.

GROUND *Timbers* [in a *Ship*] are the Timbers which lie on her Keel, and are faſtened to it with Bolts thro' the Keelſon.

GROUND [in *Painting*] is the Surface, upon which the Figures and other Objects are raiſed or repreſented.

To GROUND *a Ship* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to bring her on the Ground to be trimmed, *i. e.* to be made clean or ſcrubbed; to have ſome Leak ſtopt, or the like.

GROUNDS [ȝɒunꝺ, *Sax.* the bottom] the Ground-work, the Principles of any Art or Science; the Settlings or Dregs of Drink; Reaſons.

GROUP [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] an Aſſemblage or Knot of two or more Figures of Men, Beaſts, Fruits, or the like, which have ſome apparent relation one to the other.

GROUP [in regard *to the Deſign*] are combinations of divers Figures, which have relation to each other; either on account of the Action, or of their Proximity, or of the Effect they have.

GROUP [in *Muſick*] is one of the kinds of Diminutions of long Notes, which in the working forms a ſort of Group, Knot, Buſh, *&c.* a Group commonly conſiſts of four Crotchets, Quavers, *&c.* tied together.

GROUP [in *Architecture*] a term us'd of Columns, as they ſay a group of Columns, when there are three or four Columns join'd together on the ſame Pedeſtal.

GROUPS [in regard to the *clair obſcure*] are Bodies of Figures, wherein the Lights and Shadows are diffuſed in ſuch manner, that they ſtrike the Eye together, and naturally lead it to conſider them in one view.

To GROUP [*grouper*, F.] to make an Aſſemblage or Complication of Figures.

GRO'UPADES [with *Horſemen*] ſee *Croupades*.

GROUT [ȝɒuꝺ, *Sax.*] a ſort of large Oatmeal, or the larger or hully Part of Oatmeal.

GROUT-HEAD [ȝɒuꝺ-heaꝺ, *Sax.*] a great Head.

To GROW [ȝɒopan, *Sax.*] to thrive, to encreaſe, to flouriſh.

GRO'WING [of ȝɒopan, *Sax.*] encreaſing, thriving, waxing larger, *&c.*

To GROWL [**grollen**, *Teut.*] to make a Noiſe, as a Dog when irritated.

GRO'WLING [prob. of **grollen**, *Teut.*] ſnarling, making a Noiſe like a Dog.

GROWN, an Engine to ſtretch woollen Cloth upon after it has been woven.

GROWSE, a kind of Fowl in the Northern Parts of *England*.

GROWTH [ȝɒoꝺ, *Sax.*] Increaſe, Progreſs.

GROWTH *Halfpeny*, a Rate paid in ſome Places, as a Tithe for every fat Beaſt.

GRUA'RII [in *Foreſt Records*] the principal Officers of the Foreſt.

GRUB, a ſort of Maggot.

To GRUB *up* [**groben**, *Teut.*] to delve or dig up the Roots of Trees, *&c.*

GRUB'BRAGE } [in *Husbandry*] a grubbing Tool.
GRUB-AX }

GRU'BBING *a Cock*, is the cutting off his Feather under the Wings.

GRUBBS [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of white, unctuous, little Pimples or Tumours, riſing on the Face, chiefly on the *Alæ* of the Noſe.

To GRU'BBLE [**grubelen**, *Teut.*] to grobble, to ſearch or feel all over.

To GRUDGE [*gruger*, F.] to think much of, to envy one a thing.

GRU'DGING, thinking much, envying.

GRU'EL [*gruau*, F.] a ſort of Pottage made of Oatmeal.

GRUFF, churliſh, dogged.

GRU'FNESS, ſurlineſs, churliſhneſs, ſour Looks, *&c.*

GRUM [ȝɒim, *Sax.*] grim-faced, ſour-looked.

To GRU'MBLE [*grommeler*, F. **grommelen**, *Du.*] to mutter between the Teeth.

GRU'MBLING [*grommelant*, F.] muttering between the Teeth, ſignifying Diſpleaſure, tho' unwilling to declare the Cauſe.

GRUME [in *Medicine*] a Particle of Blood, Milk or other Fluid, which is coagulated, thickened, hardened; or not ſufficiently thin and diluted.

GRU'MMEL, an Herb.

GRU'MNESS, crabbedneſs, fierceneſs of Countenance.

GRU'MOUS [*grumoſus*, L.] full of Grumes, little Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS *Blood* [in *Medicine*] that which is too thick for Circulation.

GRUMOUS *Root* [with *Botan.*] that which is compoſed o ſeveral Knobs, as the *Aſphodel* and *Pilewort*.

GRU'MOUSNESS, fulneſs of Clods or Lumps, grumoſity.

To GRUNT [*grunnire*, L. **grynter**, *Dan.*] to make a Noiſe like a Hog.

GRU'NTING [*grunniens*, L. **gruntzen**, *Teut.*] making a Noiſe like a Hog.

GRY [Τρύ, *Gr.* according to Mr. *Lock*] a Meaſure containing $\frac{1}{10}$ of a Line, a Line being $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch, and an Inch $\frac{1}{10}$ of a philoſophical Foot.

GRY'PHITES, one who has a crooked Noſe like a Hawk's Bill. *Gr.*

GUA'CATAN, *Indian* Pilewort.

GUAI'ACUM, the Wood of a Tree in the *Weſt Indies*, very much uſed in Phyſick, called alſo *lignum ſanctum*.

GUAIAVAS, a ſort of *Indian* Apple.

GUARANTE'E [*garant* of *garder*, F. to keep, *&c.*] a Prince or Power appointed by treating Parties, to ſee that Articles of Agreement are performed on each ſide.

GUARANTEE [in *Law*] he whom the Warranter undertakes to Indemnify or ſecure from Damage.

GUA'RANTY, the Office or Duty of a Guarantee.

GUARD [*garde* of *garentir*, F.] Defence, Protection.

GUARD [in *Military Art*] the Duty performed by a Body of Soldiers, to ſecure all by watchfulneſs againſt the Attempts of the Enemy.

Advance GUARD, a Party of Horſe or Foot, which marches before a Body when an Army is upon the March, to give notice of the approaching Danger.

Main GUARD [in a *Garriſon*] a Guard from whence all the other Guards are detach'd: as (in the *Field*) it is a conſiderable Body of Horſe, ſent out to the Head of the Camp, to ſecure the Army.

Piquet GUARDS, ſmall Guards at the head of every Regiment.

Royal GUARDS, are ſuch as guard the King's Perſon.

Quarter GUARD [in a *Camp*] a ſmall Guard, commanded by a ſubaltern Officer, and poſted about an hundred Yards before every Batallion.

Grand GUARD [in a *Camp*] conſiſts in three or four Squadrons of Horſe, commanded by a Field Officer, and poſted before the Camp on the right and left Wing, towards the Enemy, for the Security of the Camp.

GUARDS *du Corps*, the ſame as *Royal Guards*.

Regiment of GUARDS, certain Regiments which do Duty whereſoever the King's Perſon is.

Standard GUARD, a ſmall Guard of Foot, which a Regiment of Horſe mounts in their Front, under a Corporal.

To GUARD [*garder*, F.] to defend or keep from, to ward off danger.

GUARD [in *Fencing*] an Action or Poſture proper to defend or ſcreen the Body from the Efforts or Attacks of an Enemies Sword.

GUA'RDANT [in *Heraldry*] a term uſed of a Lion borne in a Coat of Arms, when his Face is turned towards the Spectator, and he appears in a Poſture of defence of it ſelf.

GUARD-*Cock*. See *Gardecant*.

GUA'RDED [*garde*, F. defended with a Guard.

GUARDS [with *Aſtronomers*] a Name ſometimes apply'd to the two Stars neareſt the Pole, being in the hind part of the Chariot at the Tail of the little Bear.

GUA'RDIAN, he to whom the Charge or Cuſtody of any Perſon or Thing is committed.

GUARDIAN [in *Law*] one who is intruſted with the Education, Tuition, *&c.* of ſuch as are not of ſufficient Diſcretion to guide themſelves and their own Affairs, as Children and Idiots.

GUARDIAN *of the Spiritualities*, a Perſon to whom the Juriſdiction or Collation of a Biſhoprick is committed during the Vacancy of the See.

GUA'RDIANSHIP [of *garder*, F. to defend, *&c.*] the Office of a Guardian.

GUA'STALD, a Perſon who has the cuſtody or keeping of the King's Manſion Houſes.

GU'BBINS [*gobeau*, F. a Gobbet] Fragments, Parings of Haberdine, Cod-fiſh, *&c.*

GU'DGEON [*gobio*, L. *goujon*, F.] a River Fiſh well known.

To ſwallow a GUDGEON, to bear, put up or paſs by an Affront.

GU'DGEONS, a ſort of Rudder-Irons, being the Eyes drove into the Stern Poſt, into which the Hooks call'd Pintles go to hang on the Rudder.

GU'ELPHS, a noted Faction in *Italy*, Antagoniſts to the *Gibellines*.

GUE'RDON, a Reward, a Recompence, *F.*

GUER-

Guerdonable, that may be fit to be rewarded.
Gue'rdonless, unrewarded.



Gue'rite, is a sort of small Tower of Stone or Wood, generally on the Point of a *Bastion*, or on the Angles of the *Shoulder*, to hold a *Centinel*, who is to take care of the Foss, and to watch to hinder Surprizes; some call *Echaugette* those which are made of Wood and are of a square Form, for the *Guerites* of Stone are roundish, and are built half without the Wall, and terminate at a Point below, which ought to be at the *Cordon*, that the *Centinel* may discover along the *Faces*, *Flanks* and *Curtins*, and all along the *Foss*; they ought to be about six Foot high, and their breadth three and a half.

Guerkins, a sort of pickled Cucumbers.

A Guess [ghi t, *Du.*] to Conjecture.

Guest [ȝie)t or ȝe)t, *Sax.* and *Dan.*] a Person invited to an Entertainment.

Guest *Rope* [with *Mariners*] a Rope by which the Boat is kept from steeving or going too much in and out, as she is towed after a Ship.

Guet, a Watch, a Person posted as a Spy in any Place, *F.*

Gu'ggling [prob. of *gorgogliare*, Ital.] making a Noise, as Liquor pouring out of a Bottle that has a narrow Neck.

Gui'dance [of *guider*, F.] Conduct, Leading, *&c.*

Gui'dage, Money paid for a safe Conduct thro' a strange or foreign Territory.

To Guide [*guider*, F.] to direct or conduct in a Way or Journey.

A Guide, a Director or Conductor, *F.*

Gui'don, a kind of Flag or Standard borne by the King's Life-guard; being broad at one extreme and almost pointed at the other, and slit or divided into two. Also the Officer who bears it.

Guild [ȝild, *Sax.*] a Tax, Tribute or Fine; also a Company or incorporated Society. Hence comes *Guild-Hall*, q. d. the Hall of the *Guilds* or Companies of the City.

Guild-*Hall* [ȝild of ȝildan, *Sax.* to pay, because a common Contribution, and heal, an Hall, *i. e.* the common Hall of the Gilds, or Companies, or incorporated Citizens of *London*] this Hall was first built in the Year 1411, by *Thomas Knolls*, then Mayor, the Aldermen and Citizens; but being destroy'd by the great Fire in 1666, it was rebuilt more spacious, being in Length from *East* to *West* 170 Feet, and in Breadth 68. It cost the City 40000 Pounds; the two Giants of terrible Aspect and monstrous Height, that stand facing the Entrance of the Hall, the one holding a Pole-ax, the other a Halbert, are suppos'd, the former to represent an antient *Britain*, and the other a *Saxon*.

Guildha'lda *Teutonicorum*, a Title of the Fraternity or Society of *Easterling* Merchants in *London*, commonly call'd the *Steel-Yard* in *Thames-Street*.

Gui'ld-*Merchant*, a certain Liberty or Privilege, whereby Merchants are enabled to hold certain Pleas of Land within their own Precincts.

To Guild. See *To Gild*.

Gui'lder [gulden, *Du.*] a *Dutch* Coin in Value about 2 *s.* or 1 *s.* 10 *d. Sterling:* That of *Germany* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* ½.

Guile [prob. of *guiller*, O. F. or beȝalian, *Sax.* to bewitch] fraud, deceit.

Gui'lefulness, fraudulentness, deceitfulness, craftiness, wilyness.

Gui'leless, free from guile or deceit.

Guilelesness, clearness of, or the being intirely free from guile or deceit.

Guilt, guiltiness, consciousness of having committed a Fault, Crime, *&c.*

Gui'ltiness [prob. of ȝild, a Tax, *&c.* of ȝildan, *Sax.* to pay a Tax, *&c.* q. d. liable to make an Amends or pay for a Fault committed] culpableness, liableness to suffer for a Crime proved to have been committed.

Gui'ltless, free from Crime, Innocent.

Gui'ltlesness, Innocency.

Gui'lty, culpable, in Fault, deserving to be condemned or blamed.

Gui'llam, a kind of Bird.

Gui'mad, a Fish peculiar to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*, and the Lake *Pemble-mere*.

Gui'nea } [of *Guinea* in *Africa*] a gold Coin current at
Gui'ney } 21 *s.*

Guinea'nus, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writers*] of the growth or product of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

Ga'ruisms, a Weapon having two Points or Pikes. *Chaucer.*

Guise, Mode, Fashion, Custom, *F.*

Gu'la, the upper Part of the Throat.

Gule } [in *Architecture*] the Neck or narrowest Part
Gu'la } of the lowest Capital of a Pillar; or a wavy Member, whose contour resembles the Letter *S*, called an *Ogee*.

Gulch } [probably of *gula*, L. Gluttony] a great
Gu'lchin } Eater, or a short tun-bellied Man, Boy, *&c.*

Gu'ldum [*old Records*] a taxing or imposing of a Fine to be paid in Mony.

Gu'les [either of גולוד, *Heb.* a Piece of red Cloth, *Machenzi* or גול, *Arabick*, a red Rose. *Menestrier.*]

Gu'les [in *Heraldry*] signifies the red Colour, in Engraving it is made by perpendicular Lines from the top of the Escutcheon to the bottom. It is said to represent Fire, which is the chiefest, lightsomest, and clearest of the Elements. *Morgan* says, it denotes the Power of the Almighty; and of Virtues, Martial Prowess, Boldness and Hardiness; with *Or* (*Gold*) a desire of Conquest, and with *Argent* (*Silver*) a depressing the envious and revenging the Innocent. *See the Figure.*



Of spiritual Virtues *Gules* denotes *Justice*, *Charity*, and an ardent *Love of God and our Neighbour*. Of worldly Virtues, *Valour*, *Nobility*, *Hardiness*, and *Magnanimity*. Of Vices, *Cruelty*, *Choler*, *Murder*, *Slaughter*. Of the Planets *Mars*. Of precious Stones, the *Ruby*. Of Metals, *Copper*. Of Trees, the *Cedar*. Of Flowers, the *Piony*, the *Clove Gilliflower* and the *Pink*. Of Birds, the *Pelican*. Of the Ages of Men, the *Manly*. Of the Months of the Year, *March* and *July*; of the Days of the Week, *Tuesday*.

Gule of *August*, so called, as some say, from *Gula*, L. the Throat, on account of a Cure performed on a certain Woman of a Disease in her Throat, by kissing the Chains St. *Peter* was bound with at *Rome*, thence in antient Almanacks, call'd *Sancti Petri ad Vincula*] the first Day of *August*, or *Lammas-Day*.

Gulf [*golfe*, F.] a part of the Sea running between two Lands call'd *Streights*; being embraced and almost surrounded; also a Depth in the Sea that cannot be fathomed, a Whirlpool.

Guld, a Weed that grows among Corn.

To Gull [*guiller*, F.] to deceive, cheat, to cousen, chouse, or defraud.

Gu'lling, deceiving, cheating, defrauding, duping.

Gulle'ries, cheating Tricks.

Gu'llet [*gula*, L. *goulet*, F.] the Windpipe.

Gu'llishness, Sottishness, Stupidity.

Gu'lly-Gut, a Punch-belly.

A Gull, a Sea Fowl.

Gu'lling [*a Sea Term*] is when the Pin of a Block or Pully eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast.

To Gu'lly [prob. of *goulet*, F. the Throat] to make a Noise in drinking.

Gu'lly-*Hole*, a place at the Grate, or entrance of the Street-Chanels for a Passage into the Common-shore.

To Gu'lly } [*Gorgogliare*, Ital.] to make a Noise, as
To Go'gle } Liquor poured out of a Bottle.

Gulo'sity [*gulositas*, L.] Gluttony.

A Gulp, as much Liquor as goes down the Throat at one Swallow.

To Gulp [golpen, *Dutch*] to swallow down with a Noise.

Gu'ltwit [*Law-Term*] a Satisfaction or Amends made for a Trespass.

To Gum [*gommer*, F.] to dawb with gum.

Gum [*Gummi*, L.] a Vegetable Juice issuing through the Pores of certain Plants, and there hardening into a tenacious transparent Mass.

Gum *Anima* a resinous Juice oozing from a Tree in *America*.

Gum-*Arabick*, a gum so called brought from *Arabia*, *&c.*

Gum-*Cistus*, the name of an Herb.

Gum-*Cotta*, a congealed Juice of a yellow Colour brought from the *Indies*.

Gum-*Olibanum*, Frankincense.

Gum-*Tacbamachaca*, a gum much used by the *Indians* in all Swellings in the Body.

Gum *Ammoniacum*, a gum of a bitterish Taste, that burns clear when set on Fire.

Gum *Caranna*, a gum used by the *Indians* for Swellings.

Gum *Copal*, a gum which will serve for a Perfume instead of Frankincense.

Gum *Elemi*, a gum smelling like Fennel; but of a bitter Taste.

Gum *Lac*, the Juice of an *Indian* Tree.

Gum *Opopanax*, the Juice of the Herb or Root of *Panax Herculis*.

Gum *Sagapenum*, good for Pains in the Side.

Gum *Sarcocolla*, good for glueing Fleſh together.

Gum *Tragacanth* [τράγος and ἄκανθα, *Gr.*] *i. e.* Goat's Horn.

Gu'mmata [in *Medicine*] ſtrumous Tumours.

Gu'mmated [*gummatus*, L.] done over with gum.

Gu'mminess [of *gummoſus*, L. *gommeux*, F. *gummi*, L. *gomme*, F.] gummy Nature or Quality.

Gu'mmose [*gummoſus*, L.] that hath much gum.

Gummo'sity, gummy Quality.

Gu'mmy [*gummoſus*, L. *gommeux*, F.] full of gum.

Gums [ȝoma ȝ, *Sax.*] the Fleſh that covers the Jaw-bones, into which the Teeth are ſet.

Gun [*Somner* derives *Gun* of *Mangon*, a warlike Machine uſed before the Invention of Guns] a Fire Arm or Weapon of ſeveral ſorts and ſizes.

Gun-powder, a Compoſition of Salt Petre, Sulphur, and Charcoal mixed together, and uſually granulated, which eaſily takes Fire, and rarifies or expands with great Vehemence, by means of its Elaſtick Force.

Gun-powder-*Treaſon*, a Feſtival Day obſerved on the 5th of *November*, in Commemoration of the happy deliverance of King *James* I. and the Houſe of Lords and Commons, by the diſcovery of the *Gun-Powder-Plot*.

Gu'nnel [of a *Ship*] the Gun-Wale.

Gu'nnery, the Gunner's Art.

Gu'nner, one who goes a ſhooting with a Gun or Fowling-Piece.

Gu'nter's *Line* [ſo call'd of Mr. *Gunter*, formerly Geometry Profeſſor of *Greſham* College] call'd alſo the Line of Numbers, is the Logarithms laid off upon ſtraight Lines; the Uſe of which is for performing Arithmetical Operations, by means of a pair of Compaſſes, or even without, by ſliding two of theſe Lines of Numbers by each other.

Gunter's *Quadrant*, a Quadrant of *Wood*, *Braſs*, &c. being partly of a Stereographical Projection upon the plain of the Equinoctial, the Eye being in one of the Poles where the Tropick, Ecliptick and Horizon are Arches of Circles; but the Hour Circles are all Curves, drawn by means of the ſeveral Altitudes of the Sun, for ſome particular Latitude, every Day in the Year. The Uſe of it is to find the Hour of the Day, Sun's Azimuth, *&c.*

Gunter's *Scale*, that which Sailors commonly call the *Gunter*, is a large plain Scale, with the Lines of artificial Sines and Tangents upon it, laid off by ſtrait Lines, and ſo contriv'd to a Line of Numbers, that is on it, that by the help of this Scale and a pair of Compaſſes, all the Caſes of Trigonometry, both plain and ſpherical, may, to a tolerable exactneſs, be ſolv'd, and of conſequence all Queſtions in *Navigation*, *Dialling*, &c. may be wrought by it.

Guns and Powder, were invented or found out by *Bartholdus Swartz*, a *Franciſcan Fryar*, about the Year 1380. temp. K. *Richard* II. by his mixing Salt Petre and ſome other Ingredients in a Mortar, on which he had placed a Stone, and having occaſion to light a Candle in ſtriking Fire, a Spark fell into the Mortar, and the Compoſition blew up with great Violence and Noiſe. This gave a Handle for the Invention of Guns, and the firſt that uſed them were the *Venetians* againſt the Inhabitants of *Geneva*.

Gun-Powder was had from foreign Parts, and at dear rates, till Queen *Elizabeth* order'd it to be made in *England*.

Gu'nwale [of a *Ship*] is that piece of Timber which on either ſide reaches from the half Deck to the Fore-Caſtle; alſo the lower part of the Port, where any Ordnance are.

Gurge [*gurges*, L.] a Whirl-Pool.

Gu'rgians, a ſort of coarſe Meal.

Gu'rgeon } the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.
Gu'rgins }

Gurgy'pting [with *Falcon*.] a Term uſed when a Hawk is ſtiff-neck'd and choak'd.

Gurgu'lio [with *Anat.*] the Cover of the Wind-pipe; the ſame as *Cion* and *Epiglottis*.

Gu'rnard, a Fiſh.

To Gush [ȝeoȝan, *Sax.* gorferen, *Du.*] to pour or run out ſuddenly and with Force.

Gu'shing [of ȝeoȝunȝ, *Sax.*] pouring or running out ſuddenly and with Force.

Gu'sset [*gouſſet*, F.] a triangular, ſmall Piece of Cloth, uſed in Shirts, Smocks, *&c.*

Gusset [in *Heraldry*] is formed by a Line drawn either



from the Dexter or Siniſter Chief Points, and falling perpendicularly down to the extreme Baſe, as in the Eſcutcheon: Or thus, it proceeds from the Dexter or Siniſter Angle of the Chief, deſcending diagonally to the Chief Point, and from thence another Line falls perpendicularly upon the Baſe. Mr. *Guillim* calls it one of the whimſical Abatements of Honour, for a Perſon who is either Laſcivious, Effeminate, or a Sot, or all of them.

Gust [ȝiſt, *Sax.*] a ſudden puff or blaſt of Wind.

Gust [*guſtus*, L. *goute*, F.] the Taſte.

Gust [*old Writ.*] a Stranger or Gueſt who lodges with a Perſon the ſecond Night.

Gu'stable [*guſtabilis*, L.] that may be taſted; agreeable to the Taſte.

Gu'sto, a reliſh, ſavour or Taſte, *Ital.*

Guts [prob. of kutteln, *Teut.*] the Bowels.

To Gut, to take out the guts, to empty.

Gu'tling [of *Guts*] ſtuffing the guts, eating much or often.

Gu'tta, a Drop of any Liquor.

Gutta *Gamandra*, a kind of Gum or hardened Juice brought from the *Eaſt Indies*, L.

Gutta *Roſacea* [with *Phyſicians*] a redneſs with Pimples in the Noſe, Cheeks, or over the whole Face, as if they were ſprinkled with roſe coloured Drops.

Gutta *Serena* [with *Oculiſts*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, conſiſting in an intire prevention of Sight, without any apparent Defect of the Eyes; excepting that the Pupil ſeems ſomething larger and blacker than before.

Gu'ttal *Cartilage* [with *Anatomiſts*] is that which includes the third and fourth Griſtle of the Larynx.

Gu'ttated [*guttatus*, L.] ſpotted with Spots or Speckles like Drops.

Gu'ttæ, Drops.

Gu'tte [in *Architecture*] are certain Parts in Figure like little Bells, in Number ſix, placed below the Triglyphs in an Architrave of the Dorick Order. They are ſo called of *Gutta*, L. a Drop, from their Shape, reſembling the Drops of Water that have run along the Triglyph, and ſtill hang under the Cloſure betwixt the Pillars.

Gutte *de l' Eau*, a Drop of Water, *F.*

Gutte *de l' Eau* [in *Heral.*] are painted Argent or White, *F.*

Gutte *de larmes* [in *Heraldry*] is where Drops of Tears are repreſented in a Coat of Arms of a Blue colour, *F.*

Gutte *de Sang* [in *Heraldry*] Drops of Blood, *F.*

Gutte *de l' Or* [in *Heraldry*] Drops of melted Gold, borne in a Coat of Arms of *Or* or of Gold colour.

Gu'tter [*goutiere*, F.] a Canal or Spout for carrying Water.

Gutter *Tile*, a three cornered Tile laid in Gutters.

To Gutter, to ſweal or run as a Candle.

Gu'ttera [*old Rec.*] a Gutter or Spout to convey Water from Leads or Roofs of Buildings.

To Gu'ttle [of *gut*, F.] to eat much.

Gu'ttose [*guttoſus*, L.] full of Drops.

Gu'ttural [*gutturalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Throat.

Guttural *Letters*, ſuch as are pronounced in the Throat.

Gu'tturalness [of *guttur*, L. the Throat] the being pronounced in the Throat; ſpoken of Letters.

Gu'tturis *Os* [*Anatomy*] the ſame that is call'd *Hyoides Os*, L.

Gu'ttus [with *Antiquaries*] a ſort of Vaſe uſed in the *Romans* Sacrifices, to take Wine and ſprinkle it *Guttatim*, i. e. Drop by Drop upon the Victim, *L.*

Gu'tty [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies Drops, and they being repreſented in Coat Armour of ſeveral Colours, the Colour ſhould be mentioned in Blazon.

Gu't-wort, an Herb,

Guve *de ronde* [in *Fortific.*] is the ſame as *ſingle Tenaille*.

Guy *Rope* [in a *Ship*] a Rope made faſt to the Fore-Maſt at one End, and is received thro' a ſingle Block fiezed to the Pennant of the winding Tackle, and then again reev'd thro' another, fiez'd to the Fore-Maſt. The Uſe of which is to hale forward the Pennant of the winding Tackle.

Gu'zes [in *Heraldry*] with the *Engliſh*, are Roundles of a ſanguine or murrey Colour; but the *French* call them *Torteux*. *Guzes* being of a bloody Hue, are ſuppos'd by ſome to repreſent Wounds.

To Gu'zzle, to drink greedily or much; to Tipple.

Gwarb *Merched* [among the *Welſh*] a Payment or Fine to the Lords of ſome Manours, upon the Marriage of the Tenants Daughters, or upon the committing the Act of Incontinency.

Gwa'lstow [of ȝpal, a Gallows, and ſtop, *Sax.* a Place] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors.

Gwayf, Goods that Felons, when purſued, threw down and left in the High-Way, which were forfeited to the King

or Lord of the Manour, unleſs lawfully claimed by the right Owner within a Year and a Day.

To Gybe, to joke upon, banter, jeer, flout, *&c.*

Gylt-wite. See *Gultwit.*

Gylt-wive [gylt-pitte, *Sax.*] a Satisfaction or Amends for a Treſpaſs.

Gymna'siarch [*gymnaſiarcha*, L. of γυμνασίαρχος of γυμνάσιον, a Place of Exerciſe, and ἄρχω, a Rules, *Gr.*] a chief or head Maſter of a School, the Governor of a College.

Gymna'sium [γυμνάσιον, *Gr.*] a Place of Exerciſe in any Art or Science, a School.

Gymna'stick [of *gymnaſticus*, L. γυμναστικὸς of γυμνάζω, *Gr.* to exerciſe] of or pertaining to Exerciſe.

Gymna'sticks [γυμναστικὴ, *Gr.*] that part of Phyſick which teaches how to preſerve Health by Exerciſe.

Gymnici *ludi* [among the *Greeks*] certain Exerciſes, as running, leaping, throwing of Quoits, wreſtling, boxing, fencing, *&c.*

To Gymno'logize [γυμνολογίζω, *Gr.*] to diſpute naked, or like an *Indian* Philoſopher.

Gymnopæ'dia [γυμνοπαιδία, *Gr.*] a kind of Dance in uſe among the *Lacedæmonians*, performed by young Perſons dancing naked, during the Time of the Sacrifices, and ſinging a Song in honour of *Apollo*.

Gymnoso'phists [of γυμνὸς, naked, and σοφιστὴς, a Sophiſter] certain *Indian* Philoſophers who went naked, and lived ſolitary in Woods and Deſarts, feeding on Herbs.

Gymnospe'rmous *Plants* [of γυμνὸς, naked, and σπέρμα, Seed, *Gr.*] ſuch Fruits as bear a naked Seed incloſed by the Calix only, without any Seed Veſſel.

Gynæci'a [γυναικία, *Gr.*] ſuch Accidents in general as happen to Women; alſo Womens Monthly Courſes, *L.*

Gynæci'um [γυναικεῖον, *Gr.*] the Womens Apartment, or a ſeparate Place where the Women kept themſelves retired and out of the ſight of Men.

Gynæco'cracy [γυναικοκρατία of γυνὴ, a Woman, and κράτος, Power] Petticoat Government, Feminine Rule.

Gynæ'cocra'tumenians [of γυνὴ and κατακρατέω, overcome] an antient People of *Sarmatia Europæa*, ſaid to be ſo called, becauſe after they had been overcome by the *Amazons*, they were obliged to have venereal Commerce with them.

Gynæcomaston } [γυναικομαστὸς, *Gr.*] a Tumor or
Gynæcomastos } Swelling in the Fleſh or Breaſts of Women.

Gypsum *Parget*, white Lime, Plaiſter; alſo a ſort of Plaiſter Stone, white and ſoft like Alabaſter, which being lightly burnt, ſerves to make the Chalk called Plaiſter of *Paris*.

Gy'psy [q. *Ægyptii*, L. *Egyptians*] ſtroling Beggars, who pretend to tell Fortunes.

Gy'romancy [of *gyrare*, L. and μαντία, *Gr.* Divination] a kind of Divination, by walking round in a Circle.

Gyra'tion, a turning round; alſo a giddineſs, *L.*

Gy'rfalcon, a Bird of Prey. See *Gerfalcon.*

Gyro'ne [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary which conſiſts of two ſtrait Lines, drawn from ſeveral Parts of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in an acute Angle in the Feſſe-Point of the ſame.

Gyro'se [*gyroſus*, L.] full of Turnings.

H.

H, *Roman*; *H h*, *Italick*; 𝔥 𝔥, *Engliſh*; ה, *Hebrew*, is expreſſed only by (') a Note of Aſpiration in *Greek*.

H, is not accounted properly a Letter, but Note of Aſpiration before a Vowel, and among the Poets it ſometimes obtains the Power of a Conſonant. In *Latin* it never comes before a Conſonant; but always before one of the five Vowels and y; as *Habeo*, *Hebes*, *Hiatus*, *Homo*, *Humus*, *Hydra*, &c. but in *Engliſh* it does, as *bought*, *taught*, &c.

H with a Daſh at the Top [with the *Antients*] ſignified 200000.

Haak or *Hake*, a ſort of dry'd Fiſh.

Ha'beas *Corpora*, a Writ lying for the bringing in a Jury, or ſo many of them as refuſe to appear upon the Summons call'd *Venire Facias*, for the Trial of a Cauſe, *L.*

Habeas *Corpus*, a Writ which a Man, indicted of a Treſpaſs before Juſtices of the Peace, or otherwiſe, and laid in Priſon, may have out of the *King's-Bench*, to remove himſelf thither, and to anſwer the Cauſe there, *L.*

Habe'na, the Reins of a Bridle, *L.*

Habena [with *Surgeons*] a Bandage for the drawing together the Lips of Wounds, inſtead of ſtitching them.

Habendum [in a *Deed* or *Conveyance*] *i. e.* to have and to hold; a Word of Form. All Deeds or Conveyances conſiſts of two Parts, the *Premiſſes* and the *Habendum*; the former conſiſts of the Names of the *Grantor* and *Grantee*, and the thing granted; the latter limits and qualifies the Eſtate.

Ha'berdasher [*Minſheu* derives it of **habt das?** *Teut.* will you have this? as Shop-keepers ſay] a dealer in ſmall Wares, as Tape, Thread, Pins, Needles, *&c.* alſo of Hats.

Ha'berdine [**abberdaen**, *Du. haberdeau*, F.] a ſort of Salt-Fiſh.

Habe'rgion [*haubergeon*, F.] a Coat of Mail.

Habe're *Facias Seiſinam*, a judicial Writ, which lies where a Man has recovered Lands in the King's Court, directed to the Sheriff commanding him to give him the Seiſin thereof, *L.*

Habere *Facias Viſum*, a Writ which lies in divers Caſes, as in Dower, Formedon, *&c.* where a View is to be taken of the Land or Tenements in Queſtion.

Ha'berjects, a ſort of Cloth of a mixt Colour.

Habe'rgeon [*haubergeon*, F.] a ſhort Coat of Mail, covering the Head and Shoulders.

Habi'le [*habilis*, L.] active, nimble.

Habi'liment [*habiliments*, F.] Apparel, clothing Attire.

Habi'liments *of War* [*ant. Stat.*] Armour, Harneſs, Utenſils and other Proviſions for War.

Ha'bit } [*habitus*, L.] an Aptitude or Diſpoſition
Ha'bitude } either of Mind or Body, acquired by a frequent Repetition of the ſame Act.

Habit [*habitus*, L.] the Conſtitution or Temper of the Mind or Body; Uſe, Cuſtom, Attire, Dreſs.

Habit [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a Quality that is ſuperadded to a natural Power, that makes it very readily and eaſily perform its Operations.

Habit [with *Logicians*] one of the ten Predicaments.

Ha'bitable [*habitabilis*, L.] that may be inhabited or dwelt in.

The Habitable, the Earth. *Milton.*

Habita'bleness, a being capable of being inhabited.

Habi'ted [*habillé*, F.] attired, dreſſed; alſo accuſtomed.

Habi'tual [*habituel*, F.] grown to a Habit by long Uſe, Cuſtomary.

To Habitu'ate [*s' habituer*, F. of *habitus*, L.] to accuſtom to.

Habi'tuated [of *habitus*, L.] that which has gotten a habit of, accuſtomed to.

Habi'tude [with *Logicians*, *Moraliſts*, &c.] is the Diſpoſition of Mind and Body, acquired by repeated Acts; as the *Fancy*, *Virtues*, *Vices*, *Addreſs* in the Arts of *Dancing*, *Painting*, *Writing*, &c.

Habi'tus [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the Application of a Body to that which is near it.

Ha'ble, a Sea Port or Haven.

Hab-nab [a Contraction of habban, to have, and nabban, *Sax.* not to have; or, if you had rather, of *happen hap*, i. e. whether it happen or not] raſhly, at a venture.

A Hache } [*hachis*, F.] a Diſh of minced Meat, a
A Hash } Haſh.

To Hack [**hacken**, *Teut.*] to hew or cut.

An Hack, a common, hackney Horſe.

To Ha'ckle [**hackelen**, *Du.*] to cut ſmall.

Had-bote [Hab-bote, *Sax.*] a Recompence made for Offences againſt the holy Order, or Violence offered to Clergymen.

Ha'ddock, a ſort of Cod-Fiſh.

Haderu'nga [of Had, a Perſon, and ƿunȝ, *Sax.* Reſpect] Partiality, reſpect of Perſons, *Old Law.*

Had i wist [*i. e.* I wiſt or thought I had it] an uncertainty, a doubtful Matter.

Hadro'bulum [ἀδρόβυλον, Gr.] a certain ſweet-ſcented Gum, in *Media*.

Hæcca'sity [with *Chymiſts*] the ſame ſpecifick Eſſence or active Principle by which a Medicine operates.

Hælo'sis [with *Oculiſts*] a reflected Inverſion of the Eye-Lid.

Hadro'sphærum [Ἀδρόσφαιρον, Gr.] a kind of Spikenard with a broad Leaf.

Hæmacha'tes [Αἱμαχάτης, Gr.] a ſort of Blood colour'd Agate.

Hæmalops [Αἱμαλὼψ of αἷμα, Blood, and ὤψ, the Sight, *Gr.*] a redneſs of the Eyes, proceeding from an Inflammation; or a ſtretching of the Blood Veſſels, commonly called Blood-ſhotten Eyes.

Hæmati'tes [Αἱματίτης, Gr.] the Blood-Stone, a Stone uſed in ſtopping of Blood.

Hæmato'des [Αἱματώδης, Gr. the Herb Cranes-Bill.

HÆMATOCHY'SIS [Αἱματοχυσις, Gr.] any preternatural flowing of Blood, whether critical or ſymptomatical; the ſame as *Hæmorrhage*.

HÆMATOCE'LE [Αἱματοκηλη, Gr.] a Tumor turgid with Blood.

HÆMA'TOSIS [Αἱματωσις, Gr.] the Art or Faculty of making Blood.

HÆMA'PHOBUS [of Αἱμα, Blood, and φοβος, Fear, *Gr.*] one that is afraid to be let Blood.

HÆMODI'A [Αἱμωδια, Gr.] a painful numbneſs of the Teeth.

HÆMO'PTICA [Αἱματικὰ, Gr.] Remedies which Cure Spitting of Blood.

HÆMOPTY'SIS [Αἱμοπτυσις of αἱμα, Blood, and πτυω, Gr. to ſpit] a ſpitting of Blood.

HÆMORRHAGI'A [Αἱμορῤῥαγια of Αἱμα, Blood, and ῥηγνυμι, to burſt, *Gr.*] a burſting forth of Blood out of the Noſtrils, Mouth, Eyes, or other Parts of the Body.

HÆMORRHOI'DAL *Veins internal* [with *Anatomiſts*] are Branches of the meſenterick Vein, which paſs to the Gut *Reſtum*, and thence to the Fundament.

HÆMORRHOIDAL *Veins external*, ariſe from the hypogaſtrick Vein, and ſometimes from a double Branch of it, ſpreading about the Sphincter of the *Anus*.

HÆMO'RROUS [Αἱμορῥοος, Gr.] the hemorrhoid Serpent; ſo called, becauſe thoſe that are bitten by it, Blood iſſues out of all the Paſſages of their Body.

HÆMORRHOI'DES [Αἱμορῥοὶς of αἱμα and ῥεω, to flow, *Gr.*] ſwelling Inflammations in the Fundament, the Emerods or Piles, a Diſtemper proceeding from abundance of melancholy Blood, by which the Veins of the Fundament being ſtretcht often ſend forth Blood or Matter.

HÆMOSTA'TICKS [of Αἱμα, Blood, and στατικὸς, Gr. cauſing to ſtop] Medicines which ſtanch Blood.

HÆ'REDE *Abducto*, a Writ which lay for the Lord, who having by Right the Wardſhip of his Tenant under Age, could not come at his Body, he being convey'd away by ſome Perſon.

HÆREDE *Deliberando*, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff, willing him to command one who had the Body of him who was Ward to another, to deliver him to the Party whoſe Ward he was by reaſon of his Land.

HÆRESIARCH [*Hæreſiarcha*, L. Αἱρεσιαρχης of αἱρεσις, Hereſy, and ἀρχος, a Ruler, *Gr.*] an Arch or Chief Heretick.

HÆRETA'RE [*Law Term*] to give a Right of Inheritance; to make Donation, Feoffment or Gift hereditary to the Grantee and his Heirs.

HÆRE'TICO *Comburendo*, a Writ which lay againſt one who was an Heretick, *viz.* who having once been convicted of Hereſy by his Biſhop, and having abjured it, afterwards falling into it again, or ſome other, is thereupon committed to the ſecular Power.

HAFT [Hæft, *Sax.*] the handle of a Knife.

An HAG [Hægtesse, *Sax.*] a Witch.

HA'GA [hæga, *Sax.*] a Manſion or Dwelling-houſe.

HA'GARD, having a fierce or wild Look.

HAGARD *Hawk*, a wild Hawk who prey'd for her ſelf ſome time before ſhe was taken.

HA'GGESS [prob. of **hecken**, *Du.* to cut ſmall] a ſort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, &c. a Sheep's Maw fill'd with minced Meat.

To **HA'GGLE**, to ſtand hard in Buying.

To **HAGGLE** [q. to hackle, of **hackelen**, *Du.*] to cut unhandſomly.

HAGS, a kind of fiery Meteor which appears on Mens Hair, or on the Manes of Horſes.

HAGIO'GRAPHA [Αγιογραφα of ἁγιος, holy, and γραφω, to Write, *Gr.*] the canonical Books of holy Scripture.

HAGLOSI'DERE [Αγλωσιδηρε, holy, and σιδηρος, Iron, *Gr.*] a Plate of Iron about three Inches broad, and ſixteen long, which the *Greeks* under the Dominion of the *Turks* (being prohibited the Uſe of Bells) ſtrike one with a Hammer to call the People to Church.

HAGIO'GRARHER [Αγιογραφος, Gr.] a Writer of holy Things.

HAIL [of hægele, *Sax.*] a Meteor formed of Flocks of Snow, which being melted by warm Air, and afterwards meeting with cold Air, is congealed and turns to Hail, whoſe Stones are of a different Figure, according to the Solution of the Flocks, and fall rudely by Reaſon of their Weight.

HAIL [hæl, *Sax.*] all Health.

To **HAIL** *a Ship* [*Sea Phraſe*] to call to the Men on Board, to ſalute them and inquire whither ſhe is Bound.

HAIL-*Stone* [hægelstan, *Sax.*] a ſmall Globule of the Meteor Hail.

HAIL *Work Folks* [q. d. holy Work Folks] thoſe Perſons who held Lands for the repairing or defending ſome Church or Sepulcher.

HAIMHA'LDATIO *Cattallorum* [in the Practick of *Scotland*] a ſeeking Reſtitution for Goods and Chattels wrongfully taken away.

HAI'NOUS [*haineux*, F.] odious, hateful, horrid, outragious.

HAI'NOUSNESS, [of *haineux*, F.] outragiouſneſs, &c.

HAIR [hæle, *Sax.*] a flexible Subſtance growing out of the Skin of Animals.

HAIRS-*Breadth* [among the *Jews*] was accounted the 48th Part of an Inch.

HAI'RINESS [hæligneſſe, *Sax.*] being hairy.

HAI'RY [hæliġ, *Sax.*] having, or covered with Hair.

HAKE, a Pot-hook.

HA'KEDS, a ſort of large Pike Fiſh, caught in *Ramſey Meer*.

HA'LBARD, **HA'LBERD** } [*halebarde*, F.] a Weapon well known.

HALBE'RD [among *Farriers*] an Iron ſoldered to the Toe of a Horſes Shoe, that ſets out before to prevent a lame Horſe from treading on his Toe.

HALBE'RDIER [*halberdier*, F.] an Halbert-bearer.

HALCIO'NES [of Ἁλς, the Sea, and κἁθημαι, to lay, *Gr.*] a kind of Sea Birds, of whom it is related, that they build their Neſts on the Waves of the Sea, in the midſt of the moſt ſtormy Winters; but when the young ones, being hatcht, peep out of the Shell, the Sea round about them appears calm, and if it be rough, it never hurts them.

HA'LCYON *Days*, a Time of Peace and Tranquillity.

To **HALE** [*haler*, F.] to pull or drag along.

HALE [of heal, *Sax.*] healthful, &c.

HALF [halfe, *Sax.*] the equal Part of any thing divided into two.

Front **HALF** *Files* [with *Military Men*] the three foremoſt Men of a Battalion.

Rear **HALF** *Files*, the three hindermoſt Men of a Battalion.

HALF *Mark*, a Noble, ſix Shillings and eight Pence.

HALF-*Pence*, Half-pence and Farthings were firſt ordered to be made round by King *Edward* I. in the Year 1280, for before that Time, the Penny had a double Croſs, with a Creaſe, ſo that it might be eaſily broken in the middle to make Half-pence, or into four Quarters to make Farthings.

HALF *Bloom* [in the *Iron Works*] a round Maſs of Metal that comes out of the Finery.

HALF *Moon* [in *Fortification*] an Outwork that hath only two Faces, forming together a ſaliant Angle, which is flank'd by ſome part of the Place, and of the other Baſtions.

Knights of the **HALF** *Moon or Creſcent*, an Order of Knighthood, created by *Rene*, Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquered *Sicily*, with this Motto, *Los*, i. e. *Praiſe*.

HALF *Tongue*, a Jury impannelled in a Cauſe where the Party to be try'd is a Foreigner.

HALF *Seal* [in *Chancery*] the Sealing of Commiſſions to Delegates appointed upon any Appeal in Caſes Eccleſiaſtical or Marine.

HALICA'CABUS [Αλικακαβος, Gr.] the red Winter-Cherry or red Night-Shade.

HA'LIDOM [haliġdom, *Sax. i. e.* holy Judgment] whence, in antient Times, *by my Halidom*, was a ſolemn Oath among Country People.

HALIEU'TICKS [Αλιευτικα, Gr.] Books treating of Fiſhes, or the Art of Fiſhing.

HA'LIMASS [*q. d.* Holy-Maſs] the Feaſt of *All-Saints*, *Nov.* 1.

HA'LIMOTE, a Court Baron.

HALI'MUS [Αλιμος, Gr.] Sea Purſlain.

HALINI'TRON, Salt-Nitre or Salt-Petre.

HALIO'GRAPHER [of Ἁλς, the Sea, and γραφω, to deſcribe] a Deſcriber of the Sea, an Hydrographer.

HALIO'GRAPHY, the Deſcription of the Sea.

HALI'TUOUS [*halituoſus*, L.] paſſing thro' the Pores, vaporous, thin.

HALL [of heal, *Sax. aula*, L.] a publick Edifice, a Place of Juſtice, &c. alſo a great Room where the Servants of a Noble Family Dine, &c. alſo a Place or Noble Houſe for the Aſſemblies of Companies of Tradeſmen; in antient Time, Manſion Houſes were called Halls; and hence at this Day, the Seats of Gentlemen are ſtill called Halls.

HALL [*with Architects*] a large Room at the entrance of a fine Houſe, &c.

HA'LLAGE, a Fee due for Clothes brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall* in *London*; alſo a Toll paid to the Lord of a Fair or Market, for Commodities ſold in the common Hall of the Place.

HALLELUJAH הללויה *i. e. Praiſe ye the Lord,*] a Term of Rejoicing; ſometimes repeated at the end of Verſes on that occaſion.

HA'LLIARDS [*in a Ship*] are Ropes which ſerve for hoiſing up all the Yards, except the croſs Jack] and the Sprit-Sail Yard.

HA'LLIBOT, a Fiſh ſomething like a Plaice.

HA'LLIER, a Net for catching Birds.

To HA'LLOW [halȝian, *Sax.*] to make holy, to conſecrate, to ſet apart for divine Service.

To HALLOO', to ſet on or incite a Dog to fall on Cattle, *&c.*

HALLUCINA'TION, a Blunder or Overſight, an error of Opinion.

HALM, HAULM } [healm, *Sax.*] the Stem or Stalk of Corn.

HALMYRO'DES ['Αλμυρώδες, Gr.] a Fever attended with ſharp, brackiſh Sweats.

HALO [with *Aſtronomers*] a Ring or Circle round the Moon, which ſometimes appears coloured like the Rainbow.

HALO ['Αλως, Gr. an Area] a certain Meteor in form of a bright Circle of various Colours, that ſurrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars, *L.*

HALO [*with Phyſicians*] the red Circle round the Breaſts of Women.

HA'LSER, HAW'SER } [of halȝe, the neck and ȝeel a Rope] a Cable to hale a Barge, *&c.* along a River.

HA'LSER, HA'LSTER } one who hales a Barge or Ship along.

HALT [healt, *Sax.*] Lame, Crippled.

To HALT [healtan, *Sax.*] to go Lame.

To HALT [*faire halte*, F.] to ſtand ſtill, to diſcontinue the March, a Phraſe moſt properly uſed to Soldiers.

An HA'LTER [healtre, *Sax.*] a Rope to tie about the Neck of a Horſe; or of a Malefactor, in order to hanging.

To HA'LTER [of Þealtre, *Sax.*] to put a Rope, *&c.* about the Neck.

HA'LTER-Caſt [*with Farriers*] an Excoriation of the Paſtern, cauſed by the halter of an Horſe being intangled about the Foot, upon the Horſe's endeavouring to rub his Neck with his hinder Foot.

HA'LYMOTE [haliȝ-ȝemote, *Sax.*] the Meeting of the Tenants of one Hall or Manour; a Court Baron: alſo an Aſſembly of Citizens in their publick Hall, ſo termed in ſome Places in *Herefordſhire*; it may alſo ſignify an eccleſiaſtical or holy Court.

HALY-WORK-FOLKS [haliȝ-ꝑonk-ꝑole, *Sax.*] antiently ſignified ſuch Perſons of the Province of *Durham*, as held Lands on Condition of defending the Corps of St. *Cuthbert*, and thereupon claimed the Privilege not to be forced to go out of the Biſhoprick, either by the King or the Biſhop.

HAM [hamme, *Teut.*] the Leg and Thigh of a Hog, *&c.*

HAM [ham, *Sax.*] either at the beginning or end of a Name of Place is derived from a *Houſe*, *Farm* or *Village*.

HAMADRY'ADES [Αμαδρυάδες of ἅμα and δρῦς, Gr. an Oak] Nymphs feigned to have inhabited the Woods and Meadows, among the Flowers and green Paſtures, and were thought to be born and die with the Trees, over which they had the Charge.

HA'MAXOBIANS [of Ἅμαξα, a Car, and βίος, Gr. Life] a Nation or People who lived wholly in Chariots.

HA'MBLING *of Dogs*, HA'MELING } [*Foreſt Law*] is the ſame as Expeditating or Lawing, but moſt properly Ham-ſtringing.

HA'MKIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

HA'MLET [probably of ham, *Sax.* and let, *Teut.* a Member, or of *hameau*, F. a Village] a Diviſion of a Manour, *&c.* divided into Precincts, having Pariſh-Officers diſtinct from the other Parts or Diviſions; alſo a few ſtraggling Houſes that depend upon another Pariſh or Village.

HA'MMA [*ant. Writ.*] a home Cloſe, a ſmall Croft or little Meadow.

To HA'MMEL, To HAM-STRING } to cut the Ham or Nerve of the Thigh, to hough.

HA'MMER [hamer, *Sax.* hammar, *Dan.*] a Tool uſed by various ſorts of Artificers.

To HAMMER [of hamer, *Sax.*] to knock with a Hammer.

HA'MMOCK [of hammaca, *Sax.*] a hanging Bed for Sailors on Ship-board.

To HA'MPER, to entangle, to perplex, to confound.

HA'MPER, HA'NAPER } [of *hand pannier*, as *Minſheu* ſuppoſes] a ſort of large Basket with Handles, for putting up Bottles of Liquor.

Clerk of the HANAPER [in *Chancery*] an Officer who receives all Money due to the King for the Seal of Charters, Patents, *&c.* and the Fees due to the Officers for inrolling, *&c.*

HA'NCES [in *Architecture*] the Ends of elliptical Arches, which are Areas of a ſmaller Circle than the Scheme.

HA'NCES, HA'NSES } [in a *Ship*] falls or deſcents of the Fife-Rails; placed on Baniſters in the Poop, and down the Gang-way.

HANCH [*hanche*, F. hanke, *Du.*] the Hip, a part of the Body.

HAND [hand, *Sax.*] a Member of the Body.

HAND [in *Falconry*] is uſed for the Foot of an Hawk.

HAND [in the *Manage*] is uſed in diviſion of the Horſe into two Parts, in reſpect to the Rider's Hand, as

Spear HAND, the right Hand.

Bridle HAND, the left Hand.

To keep a Horſe upon the HAND [*in Horſemanſhip*] is to feel him in the Stay upon the hand, and to be always prepared to avoid any Surprize or Diſappointment from the *Horſe*.

To reſt well upon the HAND [*with Horſemen*] is ſaid of a *Horſe* that never refuſes, but always obeys and anſwers the effects of the hand.

To yield the HAND [*with Horſemen*] ſignifies to ſlacken the Bridle.

HAND [*with Horſemen*] the Meaſure of the Fiſt clinch'd, *i. e.* four Inches.

To ſuſtain the HAND [*with Horſemen*] is to pull a Bridle in.

To force the HAND [*with Horſemen*] is ſaid of a *Horſe* when he does not fear the Bridle, but runs away in ſpite of the *Horſeman*.

To make a Horſe part from the HAND is to put on at *To ſuffer a Horſe to ſlip from the* full ſpeed.

Fore-HAND [*of a Horſe*] is the Fore-parts of him, as Head, Neck, and Fore-Quarters.

Hind-HAND [*of a Horſe*] all the Parts except thoſe beforementioned.

HAND [*Hieroglyphically*] denotes Power, Equity, Fidelity, Juſtice.

HA'NDED-*Root* [*with Botaniſts*] is a kind of tuberous Root, divided as it were into ſeveral Fingers, as in ſome Species of *Orchis*.

HAND's *Breadth*, a Meaſure of three Inches.

HAND [in *Painting*, &c.] the Manner or Style of this or that Maſter.

HAND *of Juſtice*, a Scepter or Battoon about a Cubit long, having an Ivory Hand at the Extremity of it, uſed as an Attribute of Kings, with which they are painted in their Royal Robes, as on their Coronation Day.

HAND-GRITH [hand ȝriꝺ, *Sax.*] Peace or Protection given by the King with his own Hand.

To HAND, is to paſs a thing from one to another by the Hand.

HA'NDFUL [handfulle, *Sax.*] as much as can be graſped in the Hand.

HA'NDICRAFT [of handiceꝛꝛeꝛt, *Sax.*] a working Trade.

HA'NDKERCHIEF [of hand, *Sax.* the Hand, and *couvrer*, F. to cover, and *chief*, the Head] a Garment for the Neck or the Pocket

HAND *Habend*, a Thief taken in the very Fact, having the ſtolen Goods in his Hand.

HAND *boven Bread*, Bread made but with little Leaven, ſtiff.

HAND *Speck*, HAND *Spike* } a ſort of wooden Leaver for moving heavy Bodies.

A HA'NDLE [handle, *Sax.*] that part of any Inſtrument or Veſſel that is to be held in the Hand.

To HA'NDLE [either of handlian, *Sax.* or handler, *Dan.*] to feel with the Hand, thence Metaphorically, to treat of.

HA'NDSOM, comely, beautiful; alſo decent, becoming.

HA'NDSOMNESS, comlineſs, beauty.

HA'NDY [handigh, *Du.*] ready with the Hand.

HA'NDINESS, readineſs or aptneſs for Buſineſs.

HANDY *Warp*, a ſort of Cloth.

HANDY *Work* [hand-people, *Sax.*] work done by the Hand.

HANE'GA [at *Bilboa* in *Spain*] a Corn Meaſure containing 1 ½ of a Buſhel *Engliſh*.

To HANG [hangan, *Sax.* hanger, *Dan.*] to ſuſpend or hang upon.

HA'NGER [of hangan, *Sax.* to hang] a broad, crooked, ſhort Sword.

HA'NGERS, Irons for hanging a Pot over the Fire.

HA'NGINGS, Lining for Rooms, *&c.* of Arras, Tapeſtry.

HANGING *Pear*, a Pear that hangs on the Tree till *September*.

HA'NGLING [with *Cock Fighters*] is the meaſuring the Girth of a Fighting Cock's Body, by the graſp of the Hand and Fingers.

HANG-*Man* [of hangan and Man, *Sax.* hanger, *Dan.*] an Executioner.

HANGING, *Drawing* and *Quartering*, is not found in Hiſtory till the 26th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* III, when one *William Marisc*, Son of an *Iriſh* Nobleman, was hang'd, beheaded and quartered for high Treaſon.

Antiently the Bodies of Felons, who were executed, were not allowed to be Buried, but hung on the Gallows, till the Parliament in the Time of King *Edward* II, ordered that they ſhould be Buried.

As to hanging in Chains, this Practice does not ſeem to be uſed in *England*, till the Time of King *Richard* II, when ſome of the Rebels, in *Wat Tyler's* Riot, having been taken down from the Gallows at St. *Albans*, he commanded the Bailiffs to cauſe Chains to be made, and hang the Bodies in them on the ſame Gallows, there to remain as long as one Piece would ſtick by another.

HA'NGWITE [of hangan and pite, *Sax.* a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon, who had been hanged without a Trial, or eſcaped out of Cuſtody.

HANK, a Tie, Obligation, *&c.*

A HANK, a Skain of Thread, Silk, *&c.*

A HANK, a Habit, Cuſtom or Propenſity of Mind.

To HA'NKER, to covet after, to be earneſtly deſirous of.

HA'NNOCK [at *Malaga* in *Spain*] a Corn Meaſure, in Weight 20 *lb.* or heaped 144 Pound.

HANSE [in antient *Gothick* Word] a Society of Merchants, or a Corporation united together for the good Uſage and ſafe Paſſage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom; or for the better carrying on of Commerce.

HANSE *Towns* [in *Germany*] the *Germans* bordering on the Sea, being antiently infeſted with *Barbarians*, for their better defence entred into a mutual League, and gave themſelves that Name, either from the Sea on which they bordered, or from their Faith, which to one another they had plighted (with their Hand hanſa) or from the ſame Word, which in their old Language, ſignified a League, Society or Aſſociation.

HANSEA'TICK, belonging to *Hanſe*.

HA'NSEL [q. d. *handſale*, prob. of handſet, a New-Years Gift] the firſt Money taken for the Sale of any Commodity, or taken the firſt in the Morning.

HANS *in Kelder* [*i. e.* Jack in the Cellar] a Child in the Belly of the Mother.

HANS-GRAVE, the chief of a Company or Society.

HAP, Fortune, Chance.

To HAP, To HA'PPEN [of *happer*, F. happen, *Du.* to ſnatch up] to fall out.

To HAP [in *Law*] to catch or ſnatch.

HA'PLESS [of *happy* and *leſs*, neg.] unhappy, unfortunate.

HA'PPY [happus, *C. Brit.*] proſperous, felicitous, bleſſed.

HA'PPINESS [probably of happus, *Brit.*] felicity, bleſſedneſs.

HA'PPERLET, a ſort of coarſe Coverlet for a Bed.

HA'QUE, a ſort of hand-Gun.

HA'QUELIN, a certain antient Piece of Armour.

HA'QUEBUT, a ſort of Gun, call'd alſo a *Harque-buſe*.

HA'QUENY, an ambling Horſe, *O. F.* a hackney Horſe.

HARANGUE [*harangue*, F. derived, as ſome think, of *ara*, L. an Altar] becauſe Harangues are made before Altars.

An HARA'NGUE, a publick Oration or Speech, a tedious or troubleſome Diſcourſe, a too pompous, prolix or unſeaſonable Diſcourſe or Declamation.

To HARANGUE [*haranguer*, F.] to make ſuch a publick Speech or Oration.

To HA'RASS [*haraſſer*, F.] to tire, to wear out, to diſquiet: alſo to lay waſte a Country by continual Inroads.

HARA'TIUM [*old Writ.*] a Race or Stud of Horſes kept to breed.

HA'RBINGER [herberger, *Teut.*] an Officer of the Court who goes a Day before and provides Lodgings for a King in his Progreſs.

HA'RBOUR [hepebeȝa, *Sax.*] a Station where Ships may ride ſafely at Anchor; alſo a Lodging, Shelter or Place of Refuge.

To HARBOUR, to receive, entertain or lodge.

To HARBOUR [*Hunt. Term.*] is ſaid of a Deer, when it Lodges or goes to Reſt.

HA'RBOURLESS, without, or having no Harbour.

HARD [haþ, *Sax.*] cloſe, compacted; alſo difficult.

To HA'RDEN [heapdian, *Sax.*] to grow or make hard.

HARDI'MENT [in *Muſick Books*] with Life and Spirit, *Ital.*

HA'RDISH [of heapdiȝ, *Sax.*] ſomething hard.

HA'RDSHIP [of heapd, *Sax.* and Ship] hard Caſe, Circumſtances and Sufferings.

HARD *Horſe*, is one that is inſenſible of Whip or Spur.

HA'RDNESS [heapdneſſe, *Sax.*] hard Quality; that Quality whereby the Parts cohere firmly together, ſo as to reſiſt the Touch.

HA'RDINESS [of *hardieſſe*, F.] boldneſs, ſtoutneſs.

HARD *Meat*, Hay and Oats.

HARDS *of Flax*, &c. [heopþe, *Sax.*] the coarſer part ſeparated from the finer.

HARD-SHREW, a kind of Mouſe.

HA'RE [hara, *Sax.*] a wild Creature, *Dan.*

A HARE [*Emblematically*] denotes vigilancy, quick hearing, wantonneſs, fear, fruitfulneſs and ſolitude.

HARE's-*Foot*, *Hare's-Ear*, Herbs.

HARE-*Brained*, heedleſs, giddy-headed.

HARE-*Lip*, a Lip cloven or parted like that of a Hare.

HARE-*Pipe*, a Snare for catching Hares.

To HARE [*harier*, F.] to hurry, to put into Confuſion.

HA'RICOT [*Cookery*] Mutton Cutlets, with ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh and Fowl in a Ragoo, *&c.*

HA'RIER, a ſort of hunting Dog.

HARIOLA'TION, a Soothſaying, *L.*

HA'RIOT, HE'RIOT [hepeȝat, according to Sir *Edward Coke*, of hepe, an Army, and ȝat, *Sax.* a Beaſt] the beſt Beaſt that a Tenant has at the hour of his Death, which by Cuſtom is the due of the Lord of the Manour.

HA'RIOTABLE [of hapeȝat, *Sax.*] liable to pay Hariots.

HA'RIOT-*Service* [*Law Term*] is when a Man holds Land by paying Hariots at the Time of his Death.

HARLE'QUIN, a Buffoon, a Merry-Andrew, a Jack-Pudding.

HA'RLOT [a diminutive of *Whore*, q. *Whorelet*, i. e. a little Whore, or of *Arlotta*] a Whore, a Concubine, a Miſs.

HA'RLOTRY [either of *Arlotta*, Concubine of *Robert*, Father to *William* the Conqueror; or *Arlotta*, Ital. a proud Whore, q. d. *Whoreletry*, or little *Whoredom*] the Practice of Whores or Harlots.

HARM [heapm, *Sax.*] hurt, damage.

To HARM [heapmian, *Sax.*] to prejudice, to hurt, to do damage to, *&c.*

HA'RMFUL [heapmpul, *Sax.*] hurtful, miſchievous.

HA'RMLESS [heapmleaſe, *Sax.*] innocent, not apt to do harm.

HA'RMLESNESS, harmleſs Diſpoſition or Quality.

HARMO'NIA [in *Muſick Books*] harmony, the reſult or agreement of ſeveral different Notes or Sounds joined together in accord, *Ital.*

HARMONIA [in *Anatomy*] a joining of Bones by a plain Line, as is viſible in the Bones of the Noſe and Palate.

HA'RMONICA [in *Muſick*] a term given by the Antients to that part which conſiders the difference and proportion of Sounds, with reſpect to acute and grave.

HARMO'NICAL [*harmonicus*, L. ἁρμονικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to harmony; muſical.

HARMONICAL *Diviſion of a Line* [with *Geometricians*] is a Diviſion of a Line in ſuch manner, that the whole Line is to one of the Extremes, as the other Extreme is to the intermediate Part.

HARMONICAL *Proportion* [in *Muſick*] three or four Quantities are ſaid to be in an *harmonical Proportion*; when in the former Caſe, the difference of the firſt and ſecond ſhall be to the difference of the ſecond and third, as the firſt is to the third; and in the latter, the difference of the firſt and ſecond to the difference of the third and fourth, as the firſt is to the fourth.

If there are three Quantities in an *harmonical Proportion*, the difference between the ſecond and twice the firſt, is to the firſt as the ſecond is to the third; alſo the firſt and laſt is to twice the firſt, as the laſt is to the middle one.

If there are four Quantities in an *harmonical Proportion*, the difference between the ſecond and twice the firſt, is to the firſt as the third to the fourth.

HARMONICAL *Arithmetick*, is ſo much of the Theory and Doctrine of Numbers, as relates to the making the Compariſons, Reductions, *&c.* of muſical Intervals, which are expreſs'd by Numbers, in order to the finding out the mutual Relations, Compoſitions and Reſolutions.

HARMONICAL *Series*, is a Series of many Numbers in continued harmonical Proportion.

HARMONICAL *Compoſition*, in a general Senſe, includes the Compoſition both of harmony and melody.

HARMONICAL *Intervals*, is an interval or difference of two Sounds which are agreeable to the Ear, whether in Conſonance or Succeſſion.

HARMONICAL *Sounds*, ſuch Sounds as always make a certain determinate Number of Vibrations in the time that

some other fundamental Sound, to which they are referred, makes one Vibration.

HARMO'NIOUS [*harmonicus*, L.] full of harmony or melody; agreeable.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS [of ἁρμονία, *Gr. harmonia*, L.] agreeableness in Sound, or musical Proportion.

HA'RMONY [*harmonia*, L. ἁρμονία of ἁρμόζω, to agree together, *Gr.*] Melody; a musical Consort; a due Proportion; an Agreement or pleasing Union between several Sounds continuing at the same Time; either of Voices or musical Instruments.

HARMONY [in a *lower Sense*] signifies agreeableness, suitableness, the due proportion of any thing.

Simple HARMONY, is that, where there is no concord to the Fundamental, above an Octave.

Compound HARMONY, is that, which to the simple harmony of one Octave, adds that of another Octave.

HARMONY *of the Spheres* } [with the *Philosophers*] a kind
HARMONY *Celestial* } of Musick, supposed to be produced by the sweetly tuned Motions of the Stars and Planets. They attribute this harmony to the various and proportionate Impressions of the heavenly Globes upon one another, which, by acting under proper Intervals, form a harmony. For, as they thought it not possible that such large Bodies, moving with great rapidity, should be silent, and that the Atmosphere continually impelled by them must yield a set of Sounds proportionate to the impulsions it receives, and they not running all in the same Circuit, nor with the same Velocity, different Tones must arise from this diversity of Motions, which being all directed by the Hand of the Almighty, do form an admirable Symphony or Concert.

To HARNESS [*harnacher*, F.] to accouter or dress with harness.

HARNESS [harmeſye, *Teut. harnois*, F.] all the Accoutrements of an Horse; the Furniture of Horses, either for Coach or Waggon; also the Accoutrements of an armed Horseman.

HA'STING *Harness*, a sort of harness, the whereof has but single allowance.

HA'RO } a Custom among the *Normans*, much the same,
HA'ROL } if not the Original of the *Hue* and *Cry* after Offenders. The Reason of the Name and Practice is said to be this: There was once a Duke of *Normandy*, call'd *Rollo*, a Man of great Justice and Severity against Offenders; and thereupon, when they follow'd any one upon the Pursuit, they cry'd Ha-*Roll*, q. d. Ah-*Rollo*, where art thou that art wont to redress these Grievances. Upon this Occasion, those that were within hearing, were obliged either to make Pursuit or Pay a Fine.

HA'RPAR, a sort of Amber, that draws Straws.

HARP [hearpe, *Sax.*] a musical Instrument of a triangular Form, having 72 Strings, *F.* and *Du.*

To HARP [hearpian, *Sax. harper*, F.] to play upon an Harp.

To HARP *on the same String*, i. e. to insist pertinaciously on any particular matter; to mention the same thing over and over.

HA'RPER [harpere. *Sax.*] one who plays on an Harp.

HARPE'GGIO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies to cause the
HARPEGGIA'TO } several Notes or Sounds of one accord to be heard not together, but one after another, beginning always with the lowest.

HA'RPYES [Ἅρπυια of ἁρπάζω, Gr. to seize violently] three fabulous Monsters, call'd *Aello*, *Ocypete* and *Celæno*, who, according to the Fictions of the Poets, have the Faces of Virgins, the Ears of Bears, the Bodies of Vultures, crooked Hands and Feet, with sharp Talons. They are put, hieroglyphically, to signify Extortioners, griping Usurers, and covetous Misers.

They tell us that the *Harpyes* were wont to spoil *Phineus*'s Victuals. And some have the Notion that they were certain wild monstrous Fowls, which were wont to carry away *Phineus*'s Dinner off from the Table. But the matter was thus, *Phineus* was a King of *Paonia*, who grew blind in his old Age, and after the Death of all his Sons, his Daughters, *Pyria* and *Eraſia*, wasted and made away with all their Father's Substance; and hence the Poets tell us that *Phineus* was miserable, who was thus perplexed by *Harpyes*: but *Tethus* and *Calais*, two famous Men, and Sons of *Boreas*, his Neighbours, were helpful to him, drove his Daughters away, gathered his Substance together again, and appointed a certain *Thracian* to be his Steward.

HARPO'CRATES [among the *Egyptians*] was esteemed the God of Silence and the Son of *Isis*, and his Statute stood near the Image of *Serapis*, with a Finger on his Lips, and a Wolf's-skin full of Eyes about his Shoulders.

HARPINE'RS, Persons who catch Fish by striking them with harping Irons.

HA'RPING *Irons* [*harpagines*, L.] a sort of Darts or Spears fastened to Lines, wherewith they strike and catch Whales and other large Fish, as Sturgeons, *&c.*

HARPING [with *Mariners*] is properly the breadth of a Ship at the Bow; tho' some call the Ends of the Bends, which are fastened into the Stern, so.

HA'RPSICORD } [*harpſicorde*, F.] a kind of musical string
HA'RPSICOL } Instrument well known.

HA'RQUEBUSS [*arquebuſe*, F.] a sort of hand Gun.

HA'RRECI *Canes* [*old Records*] Hounds for hunting the Hare, *L.*

HA'RRIER [of *harier*, F. to hurry] a Hound of an admirable Scent, and excellent to hold the pursuit of his Game.

To HA'RROW [of hepȝian, *Sax. herſer*, F.] to break the Clods of Ground with an Harrow.

A HA'RROW, a Drag with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after Ploughing.

HARSH [herbiſch, *Teut.*] sharp, tart, severe.

HA'RSHNESS, sharpness in taste; severity.

HA'RSLET } [prob. of *haſtillet*, F. of *haſte*, a Spit; be-
HA'SLET } cause roasted on a Spit] the Entrails of a Hog.

HART [heort, *Sax.*] a Stag.

HART *Evil* [with *Farriers*] the Stag-evil, a Rheum or Defluxion, that falls upon the Jaws and other Parts of the Fore-hand of a Horse, which hinders him from eating.

HART *Wort*, *Hart's-Fodder*, *Hart's-Trefoil*, *Hart's-Tongue*, several Herbs.

HART *Royal*, one that has been hunted by the King or Queen and has escaped alive.

HART *Royal proclaimed*, is a Hart, who having been hunted by the King or Queen, escapes alive; and if it be chased out of the Forest, so that it is unlikely he will ever return thither of his own accord, they cause Proclamation to be made, that none shall hurt or molest him, or hinder him from returning thither if he list, is called a *Hart Royal proclaimed*.

HA'RVEST-*Work* [hærfeſt-pork, *Sax.*] the gathering in the Fruits of Harvest.

A HASH [*hachi*, F.] a Dish of Meat stewed, *&c.*

HA'SLE [hæſl, *Sax.*] a sort of Wood.

HASLE-*Wort*, an Herb.

To HASP [hæpſian, *Sax.*] to fasten with a hasp.

An HASP, a Reel to wind Yarn on.

An HASP [hæſpe, *Sax.*] a fastening for a Door.

HA'SSOCK [some derive it of haſe, *Teut.* an Hare, and *Sacks*, Hare-skins, being sometimes worn instead of *Socks* on the Feet in Winter] a Bass or Cushion made of Rushes to kneel upon in Churches.

HA'STA *Porci* [*old Rec.*] a Shield of Land.

HASTA'TUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] shaped like the head of a Spear.

To make HASTE } [haeſten, *Du. hâter*, F.] to be expe-
To HA'STEN } ditious; to quicken, press or urge on.

HASTE } [of haſte, *Du. haſt*, F.] quickness, ur-
HA'STINESS } gency.

HA'STINGS [prob. of *haſte*] Fruit early Ripe; also green Peas, *&c.*

HA'STIVE, hasty, forward, as hastive Fruits.

HA'STY [*haſtif*, F.] done in haste, sudden, quick, hurrying; also soon angry; passionate.

HASTULA *Regia* [with *Botanists*] the Herb yellow Asphodil, *L.*

HAT [hert, *Brit.* hæt, *Sax.*] a Covering for the Head.

HATCH [hæca, *Sax.*] a sort of half Door, frequently made of wooden Grate-work.

To HATCH [hecken, *Teut.*] to produce Young from Eggs, as Birds do; also to plot or contrive Mischief.

A HATCH, a Brood of young Birds, a Vessel or Place to lay Grain in; also a Trap to catch Weesels.

To HATCH. See *Hatching*.

HA'TCHEL } [harchel, *Du.*] an Instrument for dressing
HI'TCHEL } Flax.

To HATCHEL [harchelen, *Du.*] to dress Flax with an Hatchel.

HA'TCHES [in a *Ship*] a sort of Trap Doors of the Deck in the middle of the Ship, between the Main and Fore-mast, for letting down Goods of bulk into the Hold.

HA'TCHES, Flood-gates set in a River, to stop the Current of the Water.

HATCH-*Way* [in a *Ship*] that Place directly over the Hatches.

A HA'TCHET [*hachette*, F.] a little Ax.

HA'TCH-

HA'TCHING, the Act whereby Fecundated Eggs, after ſeaſonable Incubation, exclude their Young.

HATCHING [in *Drawing*] a Method of ſhadowing by a continued Series of many Lines, ſhorter or longer.

HATCHMENT, an Atchievement.

HA'TCHMENT [in *Heraldry*] the marſhalling of ſeveral Coats of Arms in an Eſcutcheon; alſo an Eſcutcheon fixed on the ſide of an Houſe where a Perſon died.

To HATE [hatian, *Sax.*] to bear ill-will to, to have an averſion to.

HA'TLETS [*Cookery*] Veal Sweetbreads, Capon's Livers, Slices of Bacon breaded, ſpitted on Skewers and fry'd, *&c.*

HA'TRED [of hatian, *Sax.* to hate, and ꝓeð, Counſel, *&c.*] ill-will.

HA'TEFUL [hatefull, *Sax.*] deſerving hate, odious.

HA'TEFULNESS, odious Quality.

HA'UBERGETS [*old Records*] a ſort of Cloth.

To HAVE [habban. *Sax.*] to poſſeſs, to hold, to enjoy.

HA'VEN [haſn, *Brit.* haſen, *Dan.*] a Harbour for Ship, *&c.*

HAUGH } [according to *Cambden*] a little Meadow lying
HAWGH } in a Valley.

HA'UGHTINESS [of *hauteur*, *hauteſſe*, F.] loftineſs of Mind.

HAU'GHTY [*hautain*, F.] proud, lofty, elated.

HAUNCH [of a *Horſe*, &c.] is the hip, or that part of the hind-quarter, that extends from the Reins or Back to the hough or ham.

To draw the HAUNCHES [with *Horſemen*] is to change the Leading-foot in Galloping.

To HAUNT [*hanter*, F.] to frequent troubleſomly, as Spirits are ſaid to do.

HAUNT [with *Hunters*] the Walk of a Deer, or the Place of her uſual Paſſage.

A HAU'NTER [of *hanteur*, F.] one that goes often to or frequents a Place, *&c.*

HA'VOCK [of haꝛoc, *Sax.* an Hawk] waſte, ſpoil, deſtruction.

To make HAVOCK [of haꝛoc, *Sax.* an Hawk, being a Bird of Prey] to make waſte, deſtroy, *&c.*

HAVRE, the ſame in *French*, as Haven in *Engliſh*.

HAU'RIANT [*haurians*, drawing in.



HAURIANT [in *Heraldry*] is a Term peculiarly applied to Fiſhes; and denotes their being rais'd directly upright, as in the Figure.

HAUT *Deſſus* [in *Muſick*] the firſt Treble.

HAUT *Contre* [in *Muſick*] counter Tenor, *Ital.* & *F.*

HA'UTBOIS, a Hoboy, a muſical Inſtrument.

HAW [haȝan, *Sax.*] a Berry, the Fruit of the white Thorn.

HAW [of haȝ, *Sax.*] a Cloſe or ſmall Piece of Land near an Houſe.

HAW [with *Farriers*] a Griſtle growing between the nether Eye-lid and the Eye of a Horſe.

HAWS [in *Doom's-Day Book*] Manſions or Dwelling-houſes.

HAWK [haꝛoc, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey, of a bold and generous Nature.

To HAWK, to go a fowling with Hawks.

HAWK *of the firſt Coat*, a Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.

HAWK [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients put to ſignify the Sun, being an Emblem of its powerful Influences in the World. Some have obſerved of this Bird, that it can ſtedfaſtly behold the Sun, and that its Bones will attract Gold (the Metal of the Sun) as the Loadſtone does Iron. They alſo repreſented almighty God by the Body of a Man covered with a long Garment, bearing on the Top of the Head a *Hawk*; becauſe the Excellence, Courage, Nimbleneſs and good Qualities of this Bird, did ſhadow out the incomparable Perfections of its great Creator. And becauſe the *Hawk* is a Bird of a long Life, it was an Emblem of Natural Life; it was alſo put to ſignify a prudent, valorous, juſt and brave Man.

HA'WKERS, were antiently fraudulent Perſons, who went about from Place to Place, buying Braſs, Pewter, *&c.* which ought to be uttered in open Market; now Pedlars who go about the Town or Country ſelling Wares.

HAWM [healm, *Sax.*] the lower part of the Straw, after the Ears of Corn have been cut off.

HA'WSER [*hauſſer*, F.] a three ſtrond Rope, or ſmall Cable.

HAWSES [in a *Ship*] are two round Holes under her Head, thro' which the Cables paſs when ſhe is at Anchor.

Bold HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when the Hole is high above the Water.

Burning in the HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when the Cable endures an extraordinary ſtreſs.

Clearing the HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is the untwiſting of two Cables, which being let out at different Hawſes are twiſted about one another.

To freſh the HAWSE [*Sea Term*] i. e. to lay new Pieces upon the Cable in the Hawſe, to preſerve it from fretting.

Thwart the HAWSE [*Sea Term*] the ſame as rides upon the Hawſe, *i. e.* when a Ship lies athwart with her Stern juſt before the Hawſe of another Ship.

Riding upon the HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when any heavy thing lies acroſs or falls directly before the Hawſe.

HAY [of haȝ, *Sax.*] Graſs mowed and dried in the Sun, *&c.*

HAY } [*old Rec.*] a Fence or Incloſure form'd with
HAYA } Rails, wherewith ſome Foreſts, Parks, *&c.* were incloſed in antient Times.

HAY-*Monds*, the Herb Ale-hoof.

HAY [haȝ, *Sax.*] a Net to catch Coneys in.

To dance the HAY, to dance in a Ring.

HAY-BOOT [haȝ-bote, *Sax.*] a Mulct or Recompence for Hedge-breaking; but rather, a Right to take Wood neceſſary for repairing Hedges.

HAY'WARD, a Keeper of the common Herd of Cattle of a Town; whoſe buſineſs was to look to them that they did not break or crop Hedges of Incloſures.

HAYZ [with *Aſtrologers*] a certain Dignity or Strengthening of a Planet, by being in a Sign of its own Sex; and a part of the World agreeable to its own Nature; as when a maſculine and diurnal Planet is in the maſculine Sign in the Day Time, and above the Earth; or a feminine nocturnal Planet in the Night Time in a feminine Sign, and under the Earth.

HA'ZARD, chance, fortune, peril, danger; alſo a Game at Dice; alſo a Term uſed at *Tennis*, when a Ball does not rebound as uſual, ſo that no Judgment can be made of it.

To HA'ZARD [*hazarder*, F.] to run the hazard or riſk of; to venture, to lay at ſtake.

HA'ZARDS, the Holes in the Sides of a Billiard Table, into which the Gameſters endeavour to ſtrike their Adverſaries Ball.

HA'ZARDOUS [*hazardeux*, F.] full of hazard, dangerous.

HA'ZARDOUSNESS, dangerouſneſs.

A HAZE [prob. of haȝ, *Sax.*] a thick Fog or Rime.

HAZY, thick, foggy, rimy.

HE [hȳe, *Sax.*] a Pronoun of the third Perſon ſingular maſculine.

HEAD [ꝺeaꝺ, *Sax.*] the uppermoſt or chief Part of the Body.

HEAD *of a Man* [*Hieroglyphically*] ſignified ſound Judgment and Wiſdom; having the Hair cut off, violent Grief or Bondage; if growing, Liberty.

The HEAD of an Infant, an old Man, a Hawk, a Fiſh and a River-horſe, all together [*Hieroglyphically*] intimated the Condition of Man in this World: The *Infant* ſignifies his Birth; that with *grey Hairs*, his Death; that of a *Hawk*, God's Love to Man; the *Fiſh*, Death and Burial; and the *River-horſe*, the irreſiſtible Power of Death, that ſpares no Body.

HEAD [with *Anat.*] the extremity of a Bone; alſo the extreme of a Muſcle that is inſerted into the Staple Bone; alſo the head of a Muſcle which is a Tendon.

HEAD [in *Mechanick Arts*] the upper Parts of inanimate and artificial Bodies, as the Head of a Nail, *&c.*

HEAD [in *Painting*, *Carving*, &c.] the Picture or Repreſentation of that part of a human Body.

HEAD [with *Architects*] an Ornament of Sculpture or carved Work, often ſerving as the Key of an Arch, Platband, *&c.*

HEAD *of a Work* [in *Fortification*] the Front of it neareſt to the Enemy, and fartheſt from the Body of the Place.

Moor's HEAD [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] who has a black Head and Feet, and his Body of a Roan Colour.

Moor's HEAD [in *Engineery*] a kind of Bomb or Grenado ſhot out of a Cannon.

Moor's HEAD [with *Chymiſts*] a Cover or Capital of an Alembick, having a long Neck for the conveyance of the Vapours into a Veſſel that ſerves as a Refrigeratory.

A HEAD of Earth was made at *Oxford*, *A. D.* 1387, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. which at a Time appointed ſpoke theſe Words, *Caput deſecetur*, the Head ſhall be cut off. *Caput elevabitur*, the Head ſhall be lifted up. *Pedes elevabuntur ſuper Caput*, the Feet ſhall be lifted up above the Head.

HEAD *of an Anchor*, is the Shank or longeſt Part of it.

HEAD *of a Camp*, is the Ground before which an Army is drawn out.

HEAD-

HEADBOROUGH [of heaꝑod and boꝛȝ, *Sax.*] he who antiently was the chief Officer of the Frank-Pledge; now an Officer ſubordinate to the Conſtable; or the ſame as Conſtable.

HEAD *of Flax*, twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

HEAD *Land* [in *Husbandry*] that part plough'd acroſs at the Ends of other Lands.

HEAD *Land* [with *Navigators*] a Point of Land lying farther out at Sea than the reſt.

HEAD-*Lines* [in a *Ship*] the Ropes of the Sails that are uppermoſt and next to the Yards, and which ſerve to make faſt all the Sails to the Yards.

HEAD-*mould-ſhot* [*Anatomy*] is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride, *i.e.* have their Edges ſhot over one another.

HEAD-*Pence*, the Sum of 51 *l.* that the Sheriff of *Northumberland* antiently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County every third or fourth Year, without any Account made to the King.

HEAD-*Piece*, Armour of Defence for the Head, an *Helmet*.

HEAD-*Sail* [of a *Ship*] thoſe Sails belonging to the Fore-Maſt and Boltſprit, which govern the Ships head.

HEAD-*Sea*, a great Wave coming right a-head of the Ship in her courſe.

HEADS-*Man*, an Executioner who beheads Malefactors.

HEADS, Tiles that are laid at the Eaves of an houſe.

HEADY [of *Head*] headſtrong, obſtinate, ſtubborn.

HEADY-*Liquors*, ſtrong Liquors that affect the head.

HE'ADINESS [of heaꝺiȝ, *Sax.*] ſtrong quality in Liquors; alſo Obſtinacy, Stubbornneſs, Raſhneſs.

HEA'D-STRONGNESS, Obſtinacy, Stubbornneſs.

To HEAL [hælan, *Sax.*] to cure a Wound, Sore, *&c.*

HEAL-FANG [halfanȝ, *Sax.*] a Pillory.

HEA'LING [of hælan, *Sax.*] Sanative, making Sound.

HEALTH [of Hwyl, *Brit.* hæl, *Sax.*] ſoundneſs in Body a due Temperament or Conſtitution of the ſeveral Parts whereof an animal Body is compoſed, both in reſpect of Quantity and Quality, or Mind.

HE'ALTHFULNESS, [healfulneſſe, *Sax.*] ſoundneſs of Conſtitution, *&c.*

HE'ALTHINESS [of Hwyl, *Brit.* hælȝiȝ, *Sax.*] Healthfulneſs, the ſame as *Health*; or it may be defined to be that ſtate of the Body whereby it is fitted to diſcharge the natural Functions eaſily, perfectly, and durably.

HE'ALTHLESS, [hæl-leaſ, *Sax.*] wanting *Health*.

HE'ALTHY [hælȝiȝ, *Sax.*] having *Health*.

HEAM, the ſame in Beaſts as the after-burthen in Women.

An HEAP [heape, *Sax.*] a pile of things laid one upon another.

To HEAP *up* [*of* behypan, *Sax.*] to lay up in heaps.

To HEAR [hyꝛan, *Sax.*] to receive a Voice or Sound by the Ear; alſo to examine a Cauſe as a Judge or Arbitrator does.

HEARING [hyꝛnunȝ, *Sax.*] is that Senſation whereby from a due motion of the ſmall Fibres of the Auditory-nerves impreſt upon the Ears, and convey'd to the Brain or common Senſory, the Soul perceives Sounds and judges of them.

To HEA'RKEN [heoꝛcnian, *Sax.*] to liſten, to give ear to.

HE'ARKENER [of heoꝛcnian, *Sax.* to hearken] a hearer or liſtener.

HEARSE, a covered or cloſe Waggon for carrying dead Corps's to burial.

HEARSE [*Hunt. Term*] a Hind in the ſecond Year of her Age.

HE'ART [heoꝛt, *Sax.*] the Seat of Life in an Animal Body, *&c.*

HEA'RTS [in *Coat Armour*] did antiently denote the Valour or Sincerity of the Bearer, when Arms were the Reward of Virtue; but ſince they are become common to all Perſons that have Wealth inſtead of Worth.

A HEART placed on a Chafing-diſh of burning Coals, there remaining without receiving any Prejudice, was by the *Egyptians* put hieroglyphically to repreſent the Perpetuity and Duration of the Heavens, thereby intimating, how the World and Heavens ſubſiſt intire, notwithſtanding that thoſe powerful Elements and Beings do ſtruggle together, and diſpute the Place one with another.

HEART *of the Sun*, [with *Aſtral.*] the ſame as *Cazimi*.

A HEART upon the Lips of a Man [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients put to repreſent the Truth.

Three HEARTS concentred [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſent Confederacy and Courage.

HEART *of a Tree*, the middle part of it longitudinally.

HEART-*burning*, a Pain in the Stomach; alſo a Spleen or Grudge againſt a Perſon.

HEART'S-EASE, a Plant.

HEART-STRUCK, ſmitten to the heart.

HEARTY [of heoꝛta, *Sax.*] healthy, luſty, lively; alſo cordial, ſincere.

To HE'ARTEN [of hyꝛtan, *Sax.*] to put into heart, to encourage, to ſtrengthen, to make lively.

HEA'RTINESS, heartfulneſs, ſoundneſs of Conſtitution, Sincerity, Cordialneſs.

HE'ARTLESS, [heaꝛtleaſe, *Sax.*] wanting Courage or Hope, Deſpairing.

HEARTH [heoꝛð, *Sax.*] a Chimney-floor.

HEARTH-*Money*, a Tax upon Fire-hearths, Chimney-Mony.

Two HEARTS [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe is ſaid to have *two Hearts* that works in the Manage with conſtraint, and Irreſolution, and can't be brought to conſent to it.

HEAT, one of the four primary Qualities, which (according to the *new Philoſophy*) conſiſts very much in the rapidity of Motion, in the ſmaller Particles of Bodies, and that every way; or in the Parts being rapidly agitated all ways.

HEAT [*in a hot Body*] is the agitation of the Parts of that Body, and the Fire contained in it; by which agitation a Motion is produced in our Bodies, exciting the Idea of heat in our Minds; and heat in reſpect of us is only that Idea or Senſation in our Mind; and in the hot Body is nothing but Motion that occaſions it: And *Heat* (ſay our Philoſophers) is no more in the Fire that burns our Finger, than Pain in Needle that pricks it. No heat is ſenſible to us, unleſs the Body, that acts upon our Organs of Senſe, has a greater degree of heat than that of our Organs; for if it be faint and weak it is ſaid to be cold.

Actual HEAT [*in Phyſick*] is that which is an effect of real elementary Fire.

HEAT [in *Geography*] is diverſified according to the different Climes, Seaſons, *&c.* and ariſes from the different Angles under which the ſame Rays ſtrike upon the ſurface of the Earth: For it is ſhewn by *Mechanicks*, that a moving Body ſtriking perpendicularly upon another, acts with its whole force; and that a Body that ſtrikes directly, by how much more it deviates from the perpendicular acts with the leſs force.

To HEAT [haꝛtan, *Sax.*] to make hot.

Potential HEAT is that which is found in Wine, Pepper, and ſeveral chymical Preparations; as Brandy, Oil of Turpentine, *&c.*

HEATS [*of Race-Horſes*] the Exerciſes that are given them by way of Preparation.

HEATH [hæð, *Sax.*] a kind of Plant or wild Shrub; alſo the Place or Land where it grows plentifully.

HEATH-*Cock* } a Bird of the Game.
HEATH-*Powt* }

HEATH-*Peaſe*, a kind of wild Peaſe.

HEATH-*Roſe*, a Flower.

HE'ATHY [*of* hæðiȝ, *Sax.*] being full of the Shrub call'd *Heath*.

HEATHEN [hæðen, *Sax.*] Pagans, Idolaters.

HE'ATHENISH, after the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISHNESS, heathenish manner, nature or diſpoſition.

HEA'THENISM [*of* hæðen, *Sax.*] the Principles or Practices of *Heathens*.

To HEAVE [hæfian, *Sax.*] to ſhift, alſo to ſwell or riſe, as the Breaſt, or as Dough does; alſo to fling or throw.

To HEAVE *and Set* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed of a Ship when at Anchor, ſhe riſes and falls by force of the Waves.

To HEAVE *at the Capſtan*, is to turn it about.

To HEAVE *a Flag abroad*, is to hang it out.

To HEAVE *overboard*, is to fling or throw over-board.

To HEAVE *out the Top-ſail*, is to put it abroad.

HEAVE-*Offerings* [*among the Jews*] the Firſt-Fruits given to the Prieſts.

HE'AVEN [heofen, prob. of heafian, *Sax.* to elevate, becauſe we muſt lift up our Heads to behold it] the Throne of GOD, and Seat of the Bleſſed; alſo the Firmament.

HEA'VEN [with *Aſtron.* call'd alſo the ethereal or ſtarry *Heaven*] is that immenſe Region wherein the Stars, Planets, and Comets are diſpoſed.

HEAVEN [*Hieroglyphically*] was painted as a beautiful young Man with a Sceptre in his right-hand, the Sun and the Moon on his Breaſt, a Crown upon his Head, in a Garment adorned with innumerable Stars, trailing on the Ground, and an Urn full of Fire in his left-hand, ſending up a great Flame with a burning *Heart* in the middle.

The youthful Face of the Heavens intimates their Immutability, Conſtancy and Incorruptibility, that never falls to decay. The Scepter and Crown imply the Dominion and

Power,

Power, that the celeſtial Globes exerciſe upon the inferior Beings. The Sun and Moon in the Breaſt point at the two beautiful Luminaries that ſhine in the Firmament, and are the immediate Cauſes under GOD of Life and Motion, and the Means by which he produces ſo many Wonders in the World. The Pot full of Flames with a burning *Heart*, that never conſumes, intimates that the almighty Power of GOD reſtrains the Enmity and ſeeming Diſcord of the Elements, from producing a Confuſion, *&c.*

The Relation between *Heaven* and *Earth (Hieroglyphically)* was expreſs'd by a Man with his Hands tied with a Chain, that was let down from the Clouds, becauſe there is nothing here below, tho' never ſo great and powerful, but is held by a ſecret Chain, by which the Divine Providence can turn and wind it at Pleaſure.

HEAU'LME } [in *Heraldry*] an Helmet or Head-piece.
HEAUME }

HE'AVY [heavy, *Sax.*] weighty; alſo ſad, melancholy.

HE'AVINESS, weightineſs; ſadneſs of Mind.

HEBBERMAN [prob. ſo call'd of *Ebb*] one that fiſhes below Bridge for Whitings, Smelts, *&c.* and commonly at Ebbing Water.

HE'BBERTHEF [hebbeþeof, *Sax.*] a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Trial of him within a particular Liberty.

HE'BBING *Wears*, Devices or Nets laid for Fiſh at Ebbing Water.

HEBDO'MADAL [of *hebdoma*, L. a Week] pertaining to a Week, weekly.

HEBDO'MADE [of Ἑβδομάς, Gr. the Number ſeven] as ſeven Years, Weeks, Days, *&c.*

HEBDO'MADARY } [of Ἑβδομὰς, Gr. a Week] the Heb-
HEBDOMADEE'R } domary or Week's-Man, a Canon or Prebendary in a Cathedral Church, who took Care of the Choir and Offices of it for his Week.

HE'BE [Ἥβη, Gr.] the Goddeſs of Youth, (according to the Poets) was the Daughter of *Juno*, without a Father, for *Juno* being invited to a Banquet by *Apollo*, eat Lettices, and ſo conceived and bare *Hebe*, who being beautiful, *Jupiter* made her his Cup-bearer; but in waiting on him at a Banquet, *Hebe* happened to fall down, and her Garments falling abroad, ſhe was ſeen uncovered, for which ſhe was put out of her Office, and *Ganymedes* was put in her room. This Allegory is thus expounded; When *Juno (i. e.* the *Air)* is warmed with the hot Rays of *Apollo (i. e.* the *Sun)* ſhe that before was barren, begins to conceive and bring forth *Hebe (i. e.* the *Spring)* and Herbs and Men: She miniſters duly to *Jupiter*, till at the End of Summer *Jupiter* caſts her out and takes in *Ganymedes*, or the Winter and Watry Sign *Aquarius*.

HE'BENUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Ebony Tree, *L.*

HEBE'TATION, a making dull or blunt. *L.*

HEBE'TUDE [*hebetudo*, L.] bluntneſs, dulneſs.

HEBI'SCUS [with *Botaniſts*] Marſh-Mallows, *L.*

HE'BRAISM, an Idiom of the *Hebrew* Language.

HE'BREW [עברית, *Heb.*] of or pertaining to the *Hebrew* Language.

HE'CATE, a Goddeſs of the *Heathens*, to whom the Poets give three Names, as *Luna* in Heaven, *Diana* on Earth, and *Proſerpina* in Hell.

HE'CATOMB [of Ἑκατὸν βοῦς, *i. e.* an hundred Oxen; or, as others, of Ἑκατὸν βόσις, *i. e.* πόδες, *i. e.* an hundred Feet] *Euſtathius* ſays, an Hecatomb ſignifies a Sacrifice of an hundred Oxen; but it is generally taken for an hundred Animals of any ſort. Thoſe that derive it from Ἑκατὸν βόσις, make it conſiſt of 25 Animals. Others are of Opinion, that Hecatomb is only a finite Number put for an indefinite, and ſo ſignifies no more than a great many.

HECATOMBÆ'ON [Ἑκατομβαιὼν of Ἑκατὸν, an hundred, and βοῦς, an Ox, *Gr.* becauſe a hundred Oxen were then offered in Sacrifice to *Jupiter*] the Month of *June*.

HECATOMPHO'NIA [of Ἑκατὸν, an hundred, and φονεύω, Gr. to ſlay] a Sacrifice offered by the *Meſſenians*, by ſuch as had ſlain an hundred Enemies in Battle.

HECATONTAPHY'LLUM [of Ἑκατὸν, a hundred, and φύλλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] the hundred leafed Roſe.

HECK, a Rack at which Horſes are fed with Hay.

To HE'CKLE *Flax* [hackelen, *Du.*] to break it with a wooden Inſtrument call'd

A HECKLE, an Inſtrument for dreſſing Flax or Hemp.

HE'CTICA, an hectick Fever, *L.*

A HE'CTOR, a vapouring Fellow, a Bully; prob. from *Hector*, the valiant Son of *Priamus* King of *Troy*.

To HECTOR, to play the hector, to inſult, to bully, to vapour, to vaunt.

HE'DA [*old Rec.*] a Haven, a Port, a Landing Place, a Wharf.

HEDA'GIUM, Toll or Cuſtom paid at an Hythe or Wharf for Landing Goods.

HE'DERA [with *Botaniſts*] the Ivy-Tree, *L.*

HEDERA'CEOUS [*hederaceus*, L.] of or belonging to Ivy.

HE'DERAL *Crown* [among the *Romans*] a Crown of Ivy, worn in publick Feaſting and Rejoycings.

HE'DERA *Terreſtris* [with *Botaniſts* the Herb Ground-Ivy.

HEDERI'FEROUS [*hederifer*, L.] bearing Ivy.

HEDERIFO'RMIS, of the Form of Ivy.

HEDERO'SE [*hederoſus*, L.] full of Ivy.

To HEDGE [hecgian, *Sax.*] to incloſe or encompaſs with an Hedge.

A HEDGE [hecge, *Sax.*] a Fence of Thorns or ſome Shrubs about a piece of Land.

HEDGE-HOG, Trefoil, an Herb.

HEDGE-HOG [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to repreſent a cunning Time-Server, becauſe this Creature has always two or three Holes, whither it retreats; and when the Wind is cold and boiſterous at one Hole, it creeps to the other.

HEDGE-HOG [hecge-hogʒ, *Sax.*] a Quadrupede all over defended with ſharp Thorns.

HEDY'OSMUS } [Ἡδύοσμος, Gr.] the Herb Mint.
HEDY'OSMUM }

HEDY'PNOIS [Ἡδύπνοις, Gr.] the Herb Prieſt's-Crown, a ſort of Succory.

HEDY'SMATA, ſweet Oils or Sauces.

HEDYSMATA [with *Phyſicians*] any thing that gives Medicines a good Scent.

HEED [of hedan, *Sax.* to beware] warineſs, carefulneſs.

To HEED [hedan, *Sax.*] to beware, to mind, to obſerve.

HE'EDFUL [hedfull, *Sax.*] careful, wary, *&c.*

HE'EDFULNESS, warineſs, watchfulneſs, *&c.*

HE'EDLESS [of hedleas, *Sax.*] careleſs, *&c.*

HE'EDLESNESS, want of heed.

A HEEL [hele, *Sax.*] the back part of the Foot.

HEEL *of a Maſt*, that part, at the Foot of the Maſt of a Ship, that is pared away ſlanting, that it may be ſtay'd afterward on.

To HEEL [*Sea Language*] a Ship is ſaid to heel when ſhe lies down on her Side.

HE'ELER [with *Cock-Fighters*] a Cock who ſtrikes much with his Spurs.

HEFT [hefe, *Sax.*] the weight or heavineſs of any thing.

HEGE'MONICÆ [with *Phyſicians*] a Term uſed for the principal Actions of a human Body, called *Vital* and *Animal*.

HE'GIRA [with *Chronologers*] the Epocha or Account of Time uſed by the *Turks* and *Arabians*, who begin their Accounts from the Day that *Mahomet* was forced to make his Eſcape from the City of *Mecca*, which was on *Friday July* 16 *A. C.* 622.

HE'GLER, a Foreſtaller, a Huckſter, one who buys up Proviſions in the Country to ſell them again by retail.

HE'IFER [heahfore, *Sax.*] a young Cow.

HEIGHT [of *haut*, F. or heah, *Sax.* high] talneſs. The height of a well proportioned Man, is equal to the Diſtance from one End of the Finger of one Hand to the other, when his Arms are extended as wide as may be.

HEIGHT [in *Rhetorick*] an excellency in Speaking or Writing.

HEIGHT [with *Geometricians*] the third Dimenſion of a Body, conſidered with regard to its Elevation above the Ground.

HEIGHT *of a Figure* [*Geometry*] is a perpendicular Line drawn from the Top to the Baſe.

HEIGHTS [in *Military Art*] the Eminences round a fortified Place on which the Beſiegers uſually poſt themſelves.

HE'INUSE [*Hunt. Term*] a Roebuck of the fourth Year.

HEIR [*hæres*, L. *heretier*, F.] one who ſucceeds to an Inheritance, *&c.*

HEIR *of Blood* [*Law Term*] one that ſucceeds by right of Blood to any Man's Lands.

HEIR *of Inheritance*, an Heir that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Diſpleaſure.

HEIR *Loom* [*Law Term*] Houſhold Goods, Furniture, ſuch as having for ſeveral Deſcents belong'd to a Houſe, are never inventoried, but neceſſarily come to the Heir along with the Houſe.

HEIR *Apparent*, is he on whom the Succeſſion is ſo ſettled that it cannot be ſet aſide, without altering the Laws of Succeſſion.

HEIR *Preſumptive*, the next Relation or Heir at Law to a Perſon; who is to inherit from him *ab inteſtato*, and who 'tis preſumed will be Heir, nothing but a contrary Diſpoſition in the Teſtator being able to prevent him.

HEIR [in *Com. Law*] one who ſucceeds by right of Blood to any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee.

HE'IRDOM, Heirſhip, or the Right and Title of an Heir or Heireſs.

HE'IRESS [*heretiere*, F.] a female Heir.

HELCE'SAITES, a Sect in the ſecond Century, who condemned Virginity, and held it a Duty of Religion to Marry.

HELCOMA } [with *Surgeons*] an Ulceration; a turning to
HELCOSIS } an Ulcer, *L.*

HELCY'DRIA [of ἕλκω, Gr. to draw] certain ſmall Ulcers in the Skin of the Head, thick and red like the Nipples of Breaſts, and that run with Matter.

HELEAGNUS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Elecampane, *L.*

HELEPOLIS, an antient military Machine for the battering down the Walls of beſieged Places.

HE'LIACA [of ἥλιος, Gr. the Sun] Sacrifices and other Solemnities performed in Honour of the Sun.

HELI'ACAL [ἡλιακὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the Sun.

HELIACAL *riſing of a Star* [with *Aſtronomers*] is its iſſuing or emerging out of the Rays and Luſter of the Sun, wherein it was before hidden.

HELIACAL *ſetting of a Star*, &c. is its entring or immerging into the Rays of the Sun, and ſo becoming inconſpicuous by the ſuperior Light of that Luminary.

HELIA'NTHE } [ἡλιάνθεμον, Gr.] the herb Hedge-
HELIA'NTHEMUM } Hyſſop or wild Ruſh, *L.*
HELIA'NTHON }

HE'LICE *Major and Minor* [with *Aſtronomers*] two Conſtellations, the ſame as *Urſa Major and Minor*, L.

HELICOI'D *Parabola* [with *Mathematicians*] is a parabolick Spiral or a Curve, that ariſes from the Suppoſition of the Axis of the common *Apollonian* Parabola; being bent round into the Periphery of a Circle; and is a Line then paſſing thro' the Extremities of the Ordinates, which do now converge towards the Centre of the ſaid Circle.

HELICO'METRY } [of ἕλιξ and μέτρον, Gr.] an Art which
HELICO'SOPHY } teaches how to draw or meaſure Spiral Lines upon a Plain, and ſhew their reſpective Properties.

HELICO'METER [of ἥλιος, the Sun, and κομήτης, Gr. a Comet] a Phenomenon ſometimes ſeen at the ſetting of the Sun.

HELICO'NIAN, of or pertaining to Mount *Helicon*, a Hill of *Phocis*, ſacred to the Muſes.

HELICO'SOPHY [of ἕλιξ, the Sun, and σοφία, Wiſdom, *Gr.*] is the Art of delineating all ſorts of Spiral Lines in Plano.

HELIOCE'NTRICK *Place of a Planet* [in *Aſtronomy*] is that Point of the Ecliptick, to which the Planet, ſuppoſed to be ſeen from the Sun, is referred, and is the ſame as the Longitude of the Planet ſeen from the Sun.

HELIOCHRY'SUS [ἡλιόχρυσος, Gr.] the Flower Golden-Locks or Golden-Tufts.

HELIOGRA'PHICK [of ἥλιος, the Sun, and γραφικὸς, Gr. deſcriptive] belonging to the Deſcription of the Sun.

HELIO'GRAPHY [ἡλιογραφία of ἥλιος and γράφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a Deſcription of the Sun.

HELIO'SCOPE [ἡλιοσκόπιον of ἥλιος, the Sun, and σκοπέω, to view, *Gr.*] is a ſort of Teleſcope, fitted ſo as to look on the Body of the Sun without offending the Eye, which is done by making the Object and Eye-glaſſes of it, of either red or green Glaſs.

HELIO'STROPHON [ἡλιοστρόφιον, Gr.] the great Marygold or Turnſole Flower.

HELIOTRO'PE [ἡλιοτρόπιον of ἥλιος and τρέπω, Gr. to turn] a Plant call'd Turnſole, which is ſaid always to follow the Courſe of the Sun. The Sun-Flower.

HELISPHE'RICAL *Line* [in *Navigation*] is the Rhomb Line ſo called, becauſe on the Globe, it winds round the Pole ſpirally, and ſtill comes nearer and nearer to it.

HE'LIX [ἕλιξ, Gr.] the outward Brim of the Ear, or the outward Circle of the Auricle.

HELIX [with *Geometricians*] a Spiral Line or Figure.

HELIX [in *Architecture*] the *Caulicules* or little Volutes under the Capital of the *Corinthian* Order.

HELL [helle, *Sax. enfer*, F. *infernum*, L. ἅιδης, Gr. שְׁאוֹל, *Heb.*] the Reſidence of damned Spirits; the State of the Dead.

HELLEBORA'STRUM [with *Botan.*] the wild black Hellebore, *L.*

HELLEBORA'STER [with *Botan.*] the great Ox-heel, *L.*

HE'LLEBORE [ἑλλέβορος, Gr.] a Plant.

HELLEBORI'NE, wild white Hellebore.

HELLEBORO'SE [*helleboroſus*, L.] full of Hellebore, *L.*

HE'LLISH, of the Nature of Hell, egregiouſly wicked.

HELL *Kettles* [in the County of *Durham*] certain Pits full of Water.

HELL-*Hound*, a Fiend or outrageous Devil; alſo a very impious and flagitious Perſon.

HELL-*Becks* [in *Richmondſhire*] little Brooks, which are ſo called from the Gaſtlineſs and Depth.

HE'LLENISM [ἑλληνισμὸς, Gr.] an imitation of the *Greek* Tongue or any other Language, the proper Idiom or peculiar Phraſes in the *Greek* Tongue.

HELLENI'STICAL [ἑλληνιστικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to *Greeks* or the *Helleniſts*.

HE'LLENISTS [ἑλληνισταὶ, Gr.] *Grecians*; alſo Greciſing *Jews*, who uſed the Septuagint Tranſlation of the Bible.

HE'LLESPONT [ἑλλήσποντος, Gr.] the narrow Sea or Strait of *Conſtantinople*, ſo call'd of *Helle*, who was drowned there.

HELM [helm, *Sax.*] the handle of the Rudder of a Ship.

HELM *of the State*, the chief Place of Government in a Nation, *&c.*

HELM [with *Chymiſts*] the Head of a Still or Alembick, ſo call'd for its bearing ſome reſemblance to an Helmet.

To a lee the HELM [*Sea Phraſe*] is to put the Helm to the Lee Side of the Ship.

To bear up the HELM [*Sea Phraſe*] is to let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Port the HELM [*Sea Phraſe*] put the helm over to the left hand or left ſide of the Ship.

Starboard the HELM [*Sea Phraſe*] *i. e.* put it to the right ſide of the Ship.

Right the HELM } [*Sea Phraſe*] *i. e.* keep it even with
HELM *a Midſhip* } the middle of the Ship.

To bring a thing over the HELM [with *Chymiſts*] is to force it by Fire up to the Top of the Veſſel, ſo that it may diſtil down by the Beak of the Head into the Receiver.

HE'LMET [of helm, *Sax.* or *heaume*, F.] Armour for the Head.

HELMET [with *Heralds*] is accounted the nobleſt Part of a Coat Armour, for which there were antiently eſtabliſhed Rules; but, at preſent, many wear rather what they fancy, than what they have a Right to.

The *Helmet* of a Knight (ſay ſome) is to ſtand right forward, and the Beaver a little open.

The *Helmets* of Eſquires and Gentlemen, are to be in profile and cloſe.

Noblemen, under the Degree of a Duke, have their *Helmet* in Profile, and open with Bars.

Monarchs, Princes and Dukes, have the *Helmet* right forward, and open, with many Bars.

Helmets turned right forward, are ſuppoſed to denote giving Orders with abſolute Authority.

Helmets turned ſide-ways, are ſuppoſed to intimate hearkening to the Commands of Superiors.

HELMINTHAGO'GICK [of ἕλμινθος, a Worm, and ἀγωγὸς of ἄγω, to draw or lead out] expelling Worms.

HELMI'NTHAGOGUES, Medicines which expel Worms by Stool.

HELO'DES [ἑλώδης, Gr.] a particular kind of Fever, accompanied with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard.

HE'LOS [ἕλος, Gr.] a round, white, callous Swelling of the Foot, like the head of a Nail, and fixed in the Roots of the hard Skin of the Foot.

HELO'SIS [with *Surgeons*] a turning back of the Eyelid, *L.* of *Gr.*

TO HELP [helpan, *Sax.*] to aid, to aſſiſt, *&c.*

HELP [help, *Sax.*] aid, aſſiſtance.

HE'LPFUL [of help ful, *Sax.*] aſſiſting.

HE'LPFULNESS, aiding or aſſiſting Quality.

HE'LPLESS [of helpleaſ, *Sax.*] deſtitute of help.

HE'LPLESNESS, deſtituteneſs of help.

HELPS [in the *Manage*] are ſeven, the *Voice*, *Rod*, *Bit* or *Snaffle*, the *Calves* of the *Legs*, the *Stirrups*, the *Spur* and the *Ground*.

HE'LTER-*Skelter* [prob. of helcettep-ycealte, *Sax. i. e.* chaos of darkneſs] confuſedly, diſorderly.

HELVE [helfe, *Sax.*] the handle of an Ax, *&c.*

HELXI'NE [ἑλξίνη, Gr.] Pellitory of the Wall.

HELVE'TICK, of or pertaining to the *Helvetii*, *i. e.* the *Switzers* or *Swiſs Cantons*.

HEM, an Interjection of Calling!

HEM [hem, *Sax.*] the Edge part of Cloth; alſo the Edge turned down and ſowed.

HEM, an Oven in which *Lapis Calaminaris* is baked.

To HEM *in* [hemmen, *Teut.*] to incloſe, to encompaſs, to ſurround.

To HEM *a Perſon* [hummen, *Du.*] to call a Perſon at a Diſtance by crying hem.

HEMEROBA'PTISTS [of ἡμέρα, a Day, and βαπτίζω, Gr.] daily Baptiſts, a Sect who baptiz'd themſelves every Day.

HEMERALOPI'A [ἡμεραλωπία of ἡμέρα and ὤψ, Gr. an Eye] a Diſtemper when a Perſon can only ſee by Day Light.

HE-

HEMEROBI'OUS [of ἡμέρα, a Day, and βίος, Life, *Gr.*] that lives but one Day.

HEMEROCA'LLIS [ἡμεροκαλλὶς, Gr.] a ſort of Lily that opens it ſelf in a very clear Day, and ſhuts it ſelf up at Night.

HEMEROLO'GIUM [ἡμερολόγιον, Gr.] a Diary; a Book in which the Actions of every Day are entred down.

HEMICERAU'SIUS [of ἡμι and κεφαλὴ or κρανίον, Gr.] a Surgeon's Bandage for Back and Breaſt.

HEMICRA'NION [ἡμικρανίον, Gr.] a Pain in either half part of the Head.

HEMI [ἡμι, Gr.] half a Word uſed only in Compoſition.

HE'MICYCLE [ἡμικύκλιον, Gr.] an half Cycle.

HEMIDRACHMON [of ἡμι and δραχμὴ, Gr.] half a Dram.

HEMIO'NITIS [ἡμιονῖτις, Gr.] the herb Moon-Fern or Mules-Fern, *L.*

HEMIO'NIUM [ἡμίονιον, Gr.] the herb Hart's-Tongue.

HEMIPLEGI'A [ἡμιπληξία, Gr.] a Palſy on one Side of the Head only.

HEMI'SPHERE [ἡμισφαίριον of ἡμι, and σφαῖρα, a Sphere, *Gr.*] is the half of the Globe or Sphere, ſuppoſed to be cut thro' the Centre, in the Plane of one of its greateſt Circles. Thus the *Equator* divides the *terreſtrial* Globe into *Northern* and *Southern Hemiſpheres*; and the *Equinoctial* of the *Heavens* after the ſame Manner. The *Horizon* alſo divides the Earth into two *Hemiſpheres*, the one light and the other dark, according as the Sun is above or below that Circle.

N. B. Maps or Prints of the Heavens, Conſtellations, *&c.* paſted on Boards, are ſometimes called Hemiſpheres, but more commonly Planiſpheres.

HEMISPHE'ROIDAL [*Geometry*] ſomething approaching the Figure of an Hemiſphere; but is not juſtly ſo.

HE'MISTICH [ἡμιστίχιον, Gr.] half a Verſe.

HE'MITONE [in *Muſick*] half a Tone.

HEMITRITÆ'US [ἡμιτριταῖος, Gr.] an irregular, intermitting Fever, which returns twice every Day.

HEMITRITÆUS [with *Phyſicians*] a Semi-tertian Fever or Ague, that returns every Day, and in which the Patient has two Fits every ſecond Day, one of the Quotidian, and the other of the Tertian.

HE'MLOCK [hemleac, *Sax.*] a narcotick Plant uſed in Phyſick.

HEMMED *in* [of **hemmen**, *Teut.*] incloſed, ſurrounded.

HE'MORRHOIDS [ἀιμορροΐδες of αἷμα, Blood, and ῥέω, Gr. to flow] a Diſeaſe in the Fundament, commonly call'd the Piles.

HEMP [**hamp**, *Du.*] a ſort of coarſe Flax.

HE'MUSE [*Hunt. Term.*] a Roe in the third Year.

HEN [henne or hen-ȝeȝet, *Sax.*] a Fowl of any Species of the female Sex.

HENCEFO'RTH [heonon ȝo ꝑeꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] from this Time.

HEN-HEA'RTED, timorous, cowardly.

HEN-PE'CKED, cowed, kept under by a Woman.

HEN-BA'NE [hen-bana, *Sax.*] an herb.

HENCEFORWARD [heonon ȝo ꝑeꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] after this Time, for Time to come.

HENDE'CAGON [Ἑνδεκάγωνον of ἕνδεκα, eleven, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] a geometrical Figure, having eleven Sides and as many Angles.

HENDECASY'LLABUM *Carmen*, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe conſiſting of eleven Syllables, and comprehending a Dactyle, a Spondee and three Trochees.

HENDI'ADIS [ἐνδιάδυς, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when two Noun Subſtantives are uſed inſtead of a Subſtantive and Adjective.

HE'NFARE [*Doom's-Day Book*] a Fine for ſlight upon the account of Murther.

HE'NGHEN [*old Law*] a Priſon or Houſe of Correction.

HENIOCHUS [in *Aſtronomy*] one of the northern Conſtellations of fixed Stars. See *Auriga*.

HENOPHY'LLUM [of ἑὶς of εἷς, one, and φύλλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] the herb One-Blade.

HE'PAR [ἧπαρ, Gr.] the Liver.

HEPA'TICA [Ἡπατικὴ, Gr.] the herb Liver-Wort.

HEPATICA *Vena* [*Anatomy*] the Liver Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm.

HEPA'TICAL } [*hepaticus*, L. ἡπατικὸς, Gr.] of or per-
HEPA'TICK } taining to the Liver.

HEPATICK *Aloes*, the fineſt ſort of Aloes, ſo called of its being in Colour ſomething like that of the Liver.

HEPA'TICUS *Ductus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Paſſage in the Liver, otherwiſe called *Porus Biliarius*, *L.*

HEPATICUS *Morbus* [with *Phyſicians*] the *hepatic Flux*; a Diſeaſe, when a thin ſharp Blood like Water, in which raw Fleſh has been waſh'd, is voided by Stool, *L.*

HEPATO'RIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Liver-wort, *L.*

HEPATI'TIS [in *Phyſick*] an Inflammation of the Liver with an Abſceſs or Impoſthume.

HEPATOSCOPIA [of ἧπαρ and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] a ſort of Divination by inſpecting the Entrails of Beaſts.

HEPS } the Fruit of the black Thorn Shurb.
HIPS }

HE'PTACHORD *Verſes* [of ἑπτὰ, ſeven, and χορδὴ, String] Verſes ſung or play'd on ſeven Chords, *i. e.* in ſeven different Tones or Notes, and probably on an Inſtrument of ſeven Strings.

HEPTAE'DRON [ἑπτάεδρον, Gr.] a geometrical Figure having ſeven Sides.

HE'PTAGON [Ἑπτάγωνον of ἑπτὰ and γωνία, Gr. an Angle] a Figure of ſeven Sides and Angles.

HE'PTAGON [in *Fortification*] a Place that has ſeven Baſtions for its Defence.

HEPTA'GONAL, of or pertaining to an Heptagon.

HEPTAGONAL *Numbers*, a ſort of Polygonal Numbers, wherein the difference of the Terms of the correſponding Arithmetical Progreſſion is five.

HEPTA'MERIS [of ἑπτὰ and μέρος, Gr. Part] a ſeventh Part.

HEPTA'MERON [of ἑπτὰ and ἡμέρα, Gr. a Day] a Book or Treatiſe of the Tranſactions of ſeven Days.

HE'PTATEUCH [ἑπτάτευχος of ἑπτὰ and τεῦχος, a Work or Book] a Volume conſiſting of ſeven Parts.

HEPTA'NGULAR [of ἑπτὰ, ſeven, and *angularis*, L. having Angles] conſiſting of ſeven Angles.

HEPTA'PHYLLUM [ἑπτάφυλλον, Gr.] the herb Setfoil, *i. e.* ſeven Leaves, or Tormentil, *L.*

HEPTA'PHONY [ἑπτάφωνία, Gr.] the having ſeven Sounds.

HEPTA'PLEURON [ἑπτάπλευρον, Gr.] the greateſt ſort of Plantain.

HEPTA'RCHY [Ἑπτάρχια of Ἑπτὰ, ſeven, and ἀρχὴ, Gr. Dominion] a Government of ſeven Kings or Sovereigns, as that of the *Saxon* Kings here in *England*.

HE'PTHEMIMERIS [ἑφθημιμερὶς of ἑπτὰ, ſeven, and ἡμίσεια, a half, and μέρος, Gr. a Part] a Verſe in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry, conſiſting of three Feet and a Syllable, *i. e.* of ſeven half Feet.

HERACLE'ON [Ἡράκλειον, Gr.] the herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

HERACLEONITES [ſo call'd of *Heracleon* their Leader] Hereticks of the Sect of the *Gnoſticks*.

HERACLIOTI'CUM [of Ἡράκλειος, Gr.] wild Marjoram.

HE'RALD [of Ꝺeꝛe, an Army, and healꝺ, a Champion] becauſe it was his Office to Charge or Challenge unto Battle or Combat.

HE'RALDRY [*l'art heraldique*, F. *ars heraldica*, L.] a Science which conſiſts in the Knowledge of what relates to Royal Solemnities, Cavalcades and Ceremonies, at Coronations, Inſtalments, Creation of Peers, Funerals, Marriages, and all other publick Solemnities; and alſo all that appertains to the bearing of Coat Armour, aſſigning thoſe that belong to all Perſons, regulating their Right and Precedency in Point of Honour, reſtraining thoſe from bearing Coat Armour that have not a juſt Claim to them, *&c.*

HE'RALDS *College*, a Corporation eſtabliſhed by King *Richard* III. conſiſting of Kings at Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants; who are employ'd to be Meſſengers of War and Peace; to martial and order Coronations. Funerals, Interviews, *&c.* of Kings, *&c.* Cavalcades; alſo to take care of the Coats of Arms and Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry.

HERB [with *Botaniſts*] is defined to be a Plant that is not woody, and loſes that part which appears above Ground every Year, as *Parſley*, &c.

HERB *Chriſtopher*, *Paris*, *Robert*, *two Pence*, ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

HE'RBA *Benedicta* [*Botany*] Avens, *L.*

HERBA *Sacra* [*Botany*] Vervain, *L.*

HERBA *Stellæ* [*Botany*] Buck's-horn or Dog's-tooth, *L.*

HERBA *Turea* [*Botany*] Rupture-wort or Knot-graſs, *L.*

HERBA, an Herb, a Plant leſs than a Shrub, that has Leaves from the Root.

HERBA'CEOUS [*herbaceus*, L.] belonging to herbs or graſs.

HE'RBAGE, the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattle; alſo the grazing or feeding upon Land; alſo the Mowing of it.

HERBAGE [in *Law*] the Liberty that one has to feed his Cattle in another Man's Ground or in the Foreſt.

HERBA'GIUM *Anterius* [in *antient Writers*] the firſt Crop of Graſs or Hay, in Oppoſition to the ſecond cutting, or aftermath, *L.*

HE'RBÆ *Capitatæ* [in *Botany*] ſuch Herbs as have their Flowers made up of many ſmall, long, fiſtulous or hollow Flowers gathered together in a round Button, Knob or Head, as the Thiſtle.

HERBA *Salutaris* [in *Botany*] the white Thorn, so called upon supposition that our Saviour *Christ* was crowned with it in Derision, when he suffered on the Cross.

HE'RBAL [of *herba*, L.] a Book which gives an account of the Name, Genus, Species, Nature and Use of Herbs or Plants; also a Set or Collection of Specimens of the several kinds of Plants, dried and preserved in the Leaves of a Book.

HE'RBALIST } [*herbarius*, L. *herboriste*, F.] a Person
HE'RBORIST } skill'd in distinguishing the Forms, Virtues and Nature of all sorts of herbs.

HERBALISM, skill in herbs.

HERBA'RIOUS [*herbarius*, L.] pertaining to herbs or grass.

HERBA'TICK [*herbaticus*, L.] belonging to herbs.

HE'RBE [in *French Academies*] a Reward, or some good Stuff given to a Horse that has work'd well in the Manage.

HERBE'SCENT [*herbescens*, L.] growing to be herbs.

HE'RBEROW, an Harbour.

HERBI'FEROUS [*herbifer*, L.] bearing or producing herbs.

HERBI'VOROUS [*herbivorus*, L.] eating or devouring herbs or grass.

HE'RBID [*herbidus*, L.] full of grass or herbs.

HE'RBILE [*herbilis*, L.] of herbs, or fed with herbs.

HERBO'SE [*herbosus*, L.] grassy, full of Grass.

HE'RBULENCY [of *herbulentus*, L.] fulness of grass or herbs.

HE'RBULENT [*herbulentus*, L.] plentiful in Grass.

HERCU'LEAN, of or pertaining to *Hercules*, an antient famous Hero.

HERCULEAN *Labours*, great and dangerous Exploits, such as those that were performed by *Hercules*.

HE'RCULES, according to the Poets, was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*, the most illustrious and glorious of all the Heroes of Antiquity. *Dion Halicar.* says, he was a Prince of *Greece*, that travelled with his Army as far as the Straits of *Gibraltar*, and destroyed all the Tyrants of his Time. They ascribe to him twelve notable Labours or Atchievements; 1. The killing a Lion in the *Nemæan* Wood. 2. The Serpent *Hydra* in the Fens of *Lerna*. 3. The wild Boar of *Arimanthus*, that wasted *Arcadia*. 4. He slew the Centaurs. 5. He took a Stag running on Foot. 6. He slew the Birds *Stymphalides*. 7. He cleansed the *Augean* Stables. 8. He drew a Bull along the Sea, from *Crete* into *Greece*. 9. He took the Tyrant *Diomedes*, and gave him to his Man-eating Horses. 10. He took the Giant *Geryon*. 11. He went down to *Hell*, and brought thence *Theseus*, *Pirithous*, and the Dog *Cerberus*. 12. He slew the Dragon that guarded the *Hesperian* Gardens, and took the golden Apples.

Some by *Hercules* understand the Sun, and by his twelve Labours, the twelve Signs of the Zodiack. By his beloved *Hebe*, the Goddess of Youth, the Spring Time, wherein the Youth of Earth is renewed. By his overcoming *Geryon*, and rescuing his Cattle, that the Sun by destroying Winter preserves Beasts.

Suidas interprets the Club of *Hercules* to be Philosophy, by which he slew the Dragon, *i. e.* natural Concupiscence and her three Evils or Furies, *viz. Anger*, *Covetousness* and *Pleasure*.

HE'RCULES's *Pillars*, two Pillars, which *Hercules* is said to have erected, the one at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and the other at *Ceuta* in *Africa*.

HERCU'LEUS *Morbus* [with *Physicians*] the Epilepsy or falling Sickness; so termed from the Terror of its Attacks and the difficulty of Cure.

HERD (heoꝛd, *Sax.*] a Company of Cattle or of wild Beasts.

HE'RDIMAN, a Keeper of Cattle.

To HERD *together* [of heoꝛd, *Sax.* an herd] to live or keep together in herds.

HE'RDELENGE [*Hunt Term*] the dressing of a Roe.

HE'RDWERCH } [heoꝛd-peꝛc, *Sax.*] Labours or Ser-
HE'RDWERCH } vices of Herdsmen, formerly done at the will of their Lord.

HERE (heꝛe, *Sax.*] in this Place, *&c.*

HEREA'FTER [hyꝛe-ɣꝛeꝛ, *Sax.*] after this Time.

HERE *de Cæsar*, an Account of Time or *Epocha*, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckoned their number of Years; it took Date 38 Years before *Christ*.

HEREDI'TAMENTS [in *Law*] are such things unmoveable as a Man may have to himself and his heirs by way of Inheritance; or such things as descend to a Man and his heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compass of an Executor or Administrator, as Chattels do.

HERE'DITARY [*hæreditarius*, L. *heredetaire*, F.] pertaining to Inheritance or Succession, that which passes from Family to Family, or from Person to Person, by right of a natural Succession.

HEREDITARY *Diseases*, such as Children derive from their Parents in the first Rudiments of the *Fœtus*.

HE'REFARE [heꝛe, an Army, and ɣaꝛan, to go, *Sax.*] a going on a military Expedition.

HEREDITARY *Right*, is a Right or Privilege by virtue whereof a Person succeeds to the Estate or Effects of his Ancestors.

HE'REGATE [of heꝛe, War, and ɣaꝛe, *Sax.* a Beast] a Tribute paid in antient Times towards carrying on a War.

HE'REGELD [of heꝛe and ɣelꝺ, *Sax.* a Payment] a Tax raised for maintaining an Army.

HERE'SIARCH [Αἱρεσιάρχης of ἄιρεσις, an heresy, and ἀρχὴ, Gr. a chief] an Arch or Chief of Hereticks, or the Author of an Heresy.

HERESLI'TA } a Soldier who deserts from the Army.
HERE'STIA }

HERE'SY [*hæresis*, L. ἄιρεσις, Gr.] an Error in some fundamental Point of Christian Faith; and an Obstinacy in defending it.

HE'RETEG } [of heꝛe and ꝺoɣen, *Sax.* to lead] a Leader
HE'RETOG } of an Army, a Duke.

HERE'TICAL [*hæreticus*, L. αἱρετικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to hereticks or heresy.

HE'RETICK [*hæreticus*, L. αἱρετικὸς, Gr.] one who holds heretical Opinions.

HE'RETICKS [*Hieroglyphically*] were represented by Serpents.

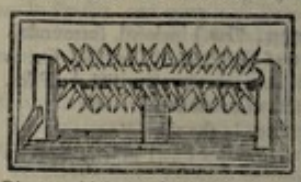
HERE'TUM [*ant. Writ.*] a Court to draw up the Guard or military Retinue in, which usually attended our Nobility and Bishops.

HERI'LITY [*berilitas*, L.] Mastership.

HE'RIOT *Custom*, was when the Tenant for Life was by Custom obliged to the Payment of the best Horse, *&c.* at his Death; which Payment is to be made, not only by the next heir in Blood, but by any the next Successor.

HE'RISSE [in *Heraldry*] of *herisson*, an hedge-hog, signifies set with long sharp Points.

HE'RISSON, is a *Barriere* made of one strong Beam or Plank of Wood, stuck full of Iron Spikes; it is supported in the middle, and turns upon a *Pivot* or *Axis*; it is used in stopping a Passage, in nature of a Turn-stile, for it is equally balanced upon the *Pivot*, which stands upright in the middle of the Passage, upon which it turns round, as there is occasion to open or shut the Passage.



HE'RITAGE, Inheritance by Lot or Succession, *F.*

HERMA'PHRODITE [Ἑρμαφρόδιτος of Ἑρμῆς, *Mercury*, and Ἀφροδίτη, *Venus*] one that hath the Genital Parts of both Sexes.

HE'RMATHENA, a Figure or Statue representing *Hermes* or *Mercury*, and *Athena* or *Minerva* both in one.

HERMARA'CLES, a Figure compounded of *Mercury* and *Hercules*.

HE'RMES [Ἑρμῆς, Gr.] *Mercury*, the God of Eloquence.

St. HERMES's *Fire*, a sort of Meteor that appears in the Night, on the Shrouds, *&c.* of Ships

HERME'TICK *Art*, Chymistry.

HERME'TICAL } of or pertaining to *Hermes* or *Mercury*,
HERME'TICK } or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the famous *Egyptian* Philosopher.

HERMETICAL *Philosophy*, is that which pretends to solve and explain all the Phænomena of Nature, from the three chymical Principles, Salt, Sulphur and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL *Physick*, is that System or Hypothesis in the Art of Healing, which explains the Causes of Diseases and the Operation of Medicines, on the Principles of hermetical Philosophy.

HERMETICAL *Seal*. See *Hermetically*.

HERME'TICALLY [with *Chymists*] as a Glass sealed hermetically, is one, that having its Neck heated, till it is just ready to melt, is closed together with a pair of red hot Pincers.

HERME'TICK *Science* [so called of *Hermes*, i. e. *Mercury*, whom the Chymists assert to have been the first Inventer of it] the Art of Chymistry.

HERMHAPO'CRATES, a Figure or Statue of a Deity, composed of *Mercury* and *Harpocrates*.

HE'RMIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the second Century, who held that God was Corporal.

HE'RMIT [*Eremita*, L. Ἐρημίτης of Ἔρημος, Gr. a Wilderness] a devout Person retired into Solitude, to be more at leisure for Contemplation.

HE'RMITAGE, the Place of Retirement or Dwelling of an *Hermit*.

HE'RMITAN, a dry *North* and *North Eaſterly* Wind, that blows on the Coaſts of *Guinea*; a hurricane.

HE'RMITESS, a female hermit.

HERMI'TICAL [Ἑρμητικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to an hermit.

HE'RMITORY [*hermitorium, old Rec.*] a Chapel, Oratory or Place of Prayers belonging to an hermitage.

HERMODA'CTYL [Ἑρμοδάκτυλος, Gr. *i. e. Mercury's* Finger] a round headed Root brought from *Syria*, that gently purges Phlegm.

HERMOGENI'ANS [ſo called of *Hermogenes* their Leader] a Sect of Hereticks in the ſecond Century, who held that *Matter* was the firſt Principle, and *Idea* the Mother of all the Elements.

HERN [*heron*, F.] a kind of large Fowl.

HERN *at Siege*, a hern ſtanding at the Water Side and watching for Prey.

HE'RNERY, HE'RNSHAW } a Place to which herns reſort.

HERNE'SIUM [*old Writ.*] any ſort of houſhold Furniture, Implements of Trade, *&c.*

HE'RNIA [with *Phyſicians*] a Rupture; alſo a Swelling about the Navel, *L.*

HERNIA *Aqueſa*, a watery Rupture, *L.*

HERNIA *Carneſa*, a fleſhy Rupture, *L.*

HERNIA *Humoralis*, is when the Teſticles are filled with unnatural Humours, *L.*

HERNIA *Scrotalis*, HERNIA *Veneris* } a Diſtemper, when the Teſticles grow too big by reaſon of immoderate Venery.

HERNIA *Ventoſa*, a windy Rupture, *L.*

HERNIA *Uteri*, the ſame as *Procedentia Uteri*; which ſee, *L.*

HERNIA'RIA, Rupture-wort, Burſt-wort or Knot-graſs, *L.*

HE'RNIOUS [of *hernia*, L.] burſten belly'd.

HE'RO [*heros*, L. of Ἥρως, prob. of τῆ ἐρᾷν τῆς Ἀρετῆς, Gr. *i. e.* from the love of Virtue] antiently ſignified a great and illuſtrious Perſon, who tho' he was of mortal Race, yet was eſteemed by the People a Participant of Immortality, and after his Death, was numbred among the Gods; now it is uſed for a Perſon of Magnanimity and Virtue.

HERO'DIANS, *Jewiſh Hereticks*, who took *Herod* for the Meſſiah.

HERO'ICK [*heroicus*, L. *heroique*, F. Ἡρωϊκὸς, Gr.] becoming an hero, brave, noble, ſtately, excellent.

HERO'ICALNESS, HERO'ICKNESS } heroical Nature, Quality, Diſpoſition, *&c.*

HEROICK *Age*, that Age or Period of the World wherein the heroes lived.

An HEROICK *Poem*, may be divided into theſe ſix Parts: 1. The Fable. 2. The Action. 3. The Narration. 4. The Characters. 5. The Machines. 6. The Thoughts and Expreſſions.

HEROICK *Verſe*, is the ſame with *Hexameter*, and conſiſts of ſix Feet of *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, without any certain Order, ſave that a *Dactyl* is commonly in the fifth Place, tho' it is not always ſo, for ſometimes a *Spondee* is found in the fifth Place.

HE'ROIN [*heroina*, L. Ἡρωὶς, Gr.] a female hero.

HE'ROISM, the Actions or Principles of hero's.

HE'RON, a large kind of water Fowl, *F.*

HERON'S-*Bill*, an herb.

HE'RPES [Ἕρπης of τὸ ἕρπειν, Gr. *i. e.* creeping] a kind of St. *Anthony's* Fire, which ſome call the Shingles, ſome the running Worm, others Wild Fire, *L.*

HERPES *Puſtularis*, HERPES *Miliaris* } [with *Phyſicians*] a ſort of yellow Bladders or Wheals like Millet Seed, that fieze the Skin, cauſe much itching, and turn to eating Ulcers.

HERPES *Exedens*, a cutaneous Inflammation, more corroſive and penetrating as to form, *L.*

HE'RRING [hæpinᵹ, *Sax.*] a Fiſh well known.

HERRING *Buſs*, a Veſſel or Ship uſed in the herring Fiſhery.

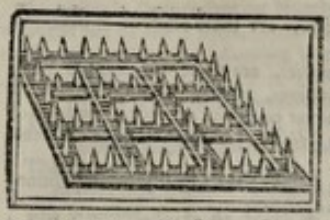
HERRING *Cob*, a young Herring.

HERRING *Silver*, Money antiently paid in Lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings for the Proviſion of a religious Houſe.

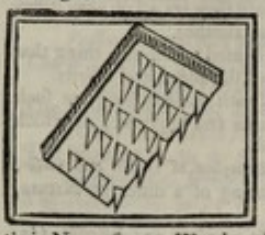
Crux HERRINGS, ſuch as are caught after the fourteenth of *September*.

Corred HERRINGS, ſuch as are caught in the middle of *Yarmouth* Seas, from the end of *Auguſt* to the middle of *October*, and ſerve to make red Herrings.

HERSE, a Carriage for dead Corps. See *Hearſe*.



HERSE, is likewiſe an Engine like a *Harrow*, ſtuck full of Iron-ſpikes; it is uſed in place of the *Chevaux de Friſe*, to throw in the ways where *Horſe* or *Foot* are to paſs, to hinder their March, and upon Breaches to ſtop the *Foot*. *Common Harrows* are ſometimes made uſe of, and are turned with their Points upwards. See the Figure.



HERSI'LLON, is for the ſame uſe as the *Herſe*, and is made of one ſtrong Plank of Wood about ten or twelve Foot long, ſtuck full of Points or Spikes on both Sides, as the Figure ſhews.

HERST [hyꝛꝛ, *Sax.*] in the Names of Places, intimates, that the Places took their Name from a Wood or Foreſt,

HE'SITANCY [*hæſitantia*, L.) heſitation; a being in doubt or uncertainty.

To HE'SITATE [*hæſitatum*, L.] to doubt, to be uncertain what to do or ſay; alſo to ſtammer or faulter in the Speech.

HE'SITATION, a doubting, an uncertainty; alſo a faultering in the Speech.

HESTS [heꝛe, *Sax.*] Commands or Decrees.

HE'SPERIAN *Gardens*, the Gardens of the *Heſperides*.

HESPE'RIDES, the Daughters of *Heſperus*, *Ægle*, *Arethuſa* and *Aeſperethuſa*, who, according to the Poets, had Gardens and Orchards that bore golden Fruit, which were guarded by a vigilant Dragon. *Varro* is of Opinion, thoſe golden Apples were Sheep (which might be ſo called, becauſe their Fleeces were of the Colour of Gold, or that the Word μῆλον, in *Greek*, ſignifies both a Sheep and an Apple) and that the Dragon was the Shepherd.

HESPE'RIUM *Malum*, an Orange or Lemon, *L.*

HE'SPERIS [Ἑσπερὶς, Gr.] a kind of Wall-Flower, Dame-Violet or Rocket, *L.*

HE'SPERUS [Ἕσπερος, Gr.] the Evening Star or Evening Tide, *L.*

HESYCHA'STES [of Ἡσυχάζω, Gr. to be quiet] a Perſon who keeps himſelf at leiſure to attend on the Contemplation of divine Things.

HETÆRI'ARCHA [Ἑταιρίαρχος, Gr.] an Abbot or Prior: the head of a College or Hall; the Warden of a Corporation or Company, *L.*

HETEROCLY'TES [with *Grammar.*] Nouns which vary in their Gender or Declenſion, being either defective or redundant, *&c.*

HE'TEROCRANY [*heterocrania*, L. Ἑτερογρανία, Gr.] a Diſeaſe, a Pain or Swelling on one ſide of the Head.

HE'TERODOX [*heterodoxus*, L. Ἑτερόδοξος, Gr.] contrary to the Faith or Doctrine eſtabliſhed in the true Church.

HE'TERODOXY, HE'TERODOXNESS } [of Ἑτεροδοξία, Gr.] the being different in Opinion, from the generality of People, or the eſtabliſhed Principles.

HETERO'DROMUS *Veſtis* [in *Mechanicks*] is a Leaver, or that where the hypomoclion is placed, between the Power and the Weight; and where the Weight is elevated by the Deſcent of the Power, and *e contra*.

HETERO'DROMUS [of Ἕτερος and δρόμος, Gr.] is a ſtatical Term for the common *Veſtis* or *Leaver*, which has the *Hypomoclion* placed below the *Power* and *Weight*. Of this kind of *Leavers* are the Prong and Dung Fork, whoſe *Hypomoclion* is the Labourer's Knee. And all Pincers, Sheers, cutting Knives, *&c.* faſtened to Blocks are double.

Perpetual HETERODROMOUS *Leavers* [in *Staticks*] are the Wheel, Windlaſs, Capſtan, Crane, *&c.* and alſo the outermoſt Wheels of all Wind and Water Mills, and all Log-Wheels.

HETEROGENEAL, HETEROGENEOUS } [*heterogeneus*, L. Ἑτερογενὴς, Gr.] of a different Nature, Kind or Quality.

HETEROGE'NEAL, HETEROGE'NEOUS } Bodies [in *Mechanicks*] thoſe Bodies whoſe denſity is unequal in different Parts of their bulk.

HETEROGE'NEAL *Light* [according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*] is Light that conſiſts of Rays of differing Degrees of Refrangibility: Thus the common Light of the Sun or Clouds is heterogeneal, being a mixture of all ſorts of Rays.

HETEROGENEAL *Nouns* [in *Grammar.*] are ſuch as have one Gender in the ſinglular Number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGENEAL *Numbers*, are those referred to different Unites or Integers.

HETEROGENEAL *Quantities*, are those which are of such different kind and considerations, as that one of them, taken any number of Times, never equals or exceeds the other.

HETEROGENEAL *Surds* [*Algebra*] are such as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGE'NEITY [in *Physick*] the Quality or Disposition that renders a thing heterogeneous.

HETEROG'EN'EITIES [with *Chymists*] the Parts and Principles of different Natures (such as Oil, Salt, Spirit, Water and Earth) that can be separated from any Body, being analiz'd by Fire, are so called, because they are all of very different Natures and Kinds from one another.

HETEROGENIUM [in *Physick*] is used when any thing that is dispropostionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGENEOUS *Particles* [with *Philosophers*] are such as are of different Kinds, Natures and Qualities, of which generally all Bodies are composed.

HETEROGE'NEOUSNESS [of Ἑτερογένεια of Ἕτερος and γένος, Gr. kind] heterogeneity; the being of a different Nature, Kind or Quality.

HETERORHY'THMUS [of Ἕτερος, another, and ῥυθμὸς, Gr. the Pulse] a Word used of Pulses, when they beat differently or irregularly in Diseases; some use it for a course of Life unsuitable to the Age of those who live in it; as if a young Man should use the way of living of an old Man.

HETERO'SCII [Ἑτερόσκιοι of Ἕτερος, another, and σκία, Shadow] the People who inhabit between the Equator and the two Tropicks, in either of the temperate Zones; who have their Shadow, at Noon, cast on a contrary Side towards one of the Poles, *viz.* that which is above their horizon.

To HEW [heapian, *Sax.*] to cut Stones or Timber with Iron Tools.

HETEROU'SII [of Ἕτερος, another, and οὐσία, Gr. Substance] such as held that the Son of God was not of a Substance like and similar to that of the Father.

HEW } [hype, *Sax.*] form, colour, appearance.
HUE }

HE'WER [of heaian, *Sax.*] a Cutter of Timber or Stones.

HE'XACHORD [Ἑξάχορδον, Gr.] a Chord in Musick, commonly call'd by the Moderns a sixth.

HEXAE'DRON [Ἑξάεδρον, Gr.] one of the five regular Bodies, having six Sides, a Cube.

HE'XAGON [Ἑξάγωνον, Gr.] a solid Figure having six equal Sides, and as many Angles, a Cube, a Parallelopepid bounded by six equal Squares.

HEXA'GONALLY [of Ἑξάγωνος of ἕξ, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] after the manner of an hexagon or a geometrical Figure that has six equal Sides, and as many Angles.

HEXA'MERON [Ἑξαήμερον of ἕξ, six, and ἡμέρα, a Day, *Gr.*] a Name given to Discourses or Commentaries on the first six Days of the World, according to the first Chapter of *Genesis*.

HEXA'METER [Ἑξάμετρος of Ἕξ, six, and μέτρον, Gr. measure] consisting of six Feet.

The following Tables being a curious and admirable Contrivance, not doubting but that they will be acceptable to the curious Reader, I present them.

The Use of the Tables for making hexameter *Latin* Verses, and the manner of the Operation.

Observe these several Directions following;

1. Every Verse made by these Tables, will be an hexameter Verse, and will be made up of just six *Latin* Words.

2. Every one of these six Words are to be produc'd out of these six Tables respectively, *viz.* the *first* Word out of the *first* Table, the *second* Word out of the *second* Table, the *third* out of the *third* Table; and so of the *fourth*, *fifth* and *sixth*.

4. When you are about to make any Verse by these Tables, you must on a piece of Paper write down any six of the nine Figures at pleasure.

4. That these six Figures are as so many respective Keys to the six Tables. The *first* Figure towards the left Hand is always to be applied to the *first* Table, the *second* Figure towards the right Hand to the *second* Table, and so every one of the six Tables.

So that the *first* Figure produces out of the *first* Table the *first* Word of the Verse, the *second* Figure by the *second* Table the *second* Word of the Verse; and so *every* Figure of the six, their respective Words out of their respective Tables.

5. When you have pitched upon six Figures to make your Set of; and written them down on a Paper, the Rule for the Operation is this: With the Figure that belongs to its proper Table, you must number on with the Squares on the said Table, till you come to nine in counting upon the Squares (always reckoning the first Square of the Table one more than the Figure, except it be nine; and then you are always to count the first Square or Letter of the Table one) at which ninth Square or Letter, you must make a Stop (for in the whole Operation you must never count past nine) and write that Letter down on a Paper, and that is to be the first Letter of the *Latin* Word. From thence proceed, till you come to the ninth Square or Letter beyond, and set that down, and so on, till the Word is wrought out by the Table, which you will know by this, that when the Word is ended, if you number on till the ninth Square, you will find it a Blank. As for Example: Having chosen the Number following, 1 3 2 4 3 6.

The *first* Figure towards the left Hand being (1) belongs to the first Table, and therefore I call the first Square or Letter of that Table 2, the second Square 3, the third 4, and so on, till I come to 9, at which I stop, and the Letter being *(l)* I set it down; and because it is to be the *first* Letter of the *first* Word, I set it down in a great Letter; as follows.

Lurida Siftra, *puto producunt fœdera quædam.*

Then the next Square, wherein I found that Letter *(l)* I reckon 1, and count till I come to the 9th Square, again from the said *(l)* wherein I find the Letter *(u)* which I put down next to *(l)* as above, from thence I count to the 9th Square further, and find the Letter *(r)* which having set down, I count on to the 9th Square beyond, and find the Letter (*i*) which having set down, I count on again to the 9th Square farther, and find the Letter (*d*) which having set down, I count on again to the 9th Square, and there find the Letter (*a*) which having set down, I count on to the 9th Square further, and there find a Blank, by which I know the Word is ended. Which is *Lurida*, as in the Verse.

To work the *second* Word out of the *second* Table.

The *second* Figure being 3, I apply it to the *second* Table, and call the first Square thereof 4, the second 5, the third 6, and so reckon the Squares in Order, as in the first Table; and finding therein the Letter (*f*) which having written down on the Paper in the same Line with *Lurida* at a convenient Distance, because it is to begin another Word, and beginning from the Square, in which I found (*i*) I count the Squares onward, till I come to the 9th, and there finding the Letter *(i)* I write down, and then proceed to count on, till I come to the 9th Square, and finding the Letter (*t*) having set it down, I count on to the 9th Square, and finding the Letter (*x*) which I set down, I count to the 9th Square, and finding the Letter (*a*) and counting on to the 9th Square, I find it a Blank, by which I find the Word is ended, which is *Siftra*.

To work the *third* Word out of the *third* Table.

I apply to it the 3d Figure in Order, which is 2, and therefore call the first Square of that Table 3, the second Square 4, the third 5, and so orderly, till I number to the 9th Square, in which finding the Letter *(p)* having set it down in the same Line at a convenient Distance; because it is to begin another Word, I count from that Square, till I come to the 9th, and finding the Letter (*u*) I set that down, and proceed to the next 9th Square, and finding the Letter (*t*) which having set down, I count from that Square to the next 9th, and finding the Letter *(o)* I set that down, and proceeding thence to the next 9th find a Blank, by which I know the Word is finished, and is *Puto*.

To work out the *fourth* Word of the Verse out of the *fourth* Table.

I apply the 4th Figure in Order, which is 4 to the 4th Table, and count the first Square of it 5, the second 6, and so proceeding to the 9th Square, where finding the Letter (*p*) I write it down in the same Line at a convenient Distance, because it is the first Letter of a Word, and proceeding to the next 9th Square, I find the Letter *(r)* which having written down, I proceed to the next 9th Square, and find the Letter *(o)*, and in the next 9th Square the Letter *(d)*, in the next 9th the Letter (*u*), in the next 9th (*c*), in the next 9th *(u)*, in the next 9th (*n*), in the next 9th (*t*), and in the next 9th a Blank, by which I find the Word is ended, and is *Producunt*.

To work the *fifth* Word of the Verse out of the *fifth* Table.

The fifth Figure 3 I apply to the first Square of the 5th Table, calling it 4, and counting to the 9th Square, as before I find (*f*), and thence to the 9th (*æ*), and thence to the 9th (*d*), and thence to the 9th *(e)*, and thence to the 9th *(r)*, and thence to the 9th *(a)*, and thence to the 9th finding a Blank, I perceive the Word is finished, which is *Fœdera*.

To work the *sixth* Word of the Verse out of the *sixth* Table.

The sixth and last Figure of the set being 6, I apply it to the first Square of the 6th Table, and counting it 7, count to the 9th Square, I find *(q)* which being set down as before, I proceed to the next 9th and find *(u)*, and in the next

9th

9th (*æ*), in the next (*d*), in the next (*a*), in the next (*m*), and in the next a Blank, by which I know the Word is ended, and is *quædam*, and the whole Line is:

Lurida Siſtra, puto, producunt fœdera quædam.

The Verſifying Tables for HEXAMETERS.

I.

t	i	p	h	a	m	b	l	e	u
g	e	o	s	a	a	u	f	r	n
s	r	p	r	r	r	f	b	e	s
r	e	t	b	i	e	i	a	i	i
r	i	a	d	r	d		m	d	a
a	r	a	a	a	e	a	a		
a				e			e	e	

II.

f	s	d	b	v	s	c	s	t	a
i	a	c	i	i	a	e	e	t	g
m	l	n	s	s	o	l	a	n	n
l	c	t	t	r	a		a	a	a
l	r	r	t		e				a
a	a	a	e	e	e	e	e		

III.

s	f	p	t	d	p	p	p	f	e
o	a	u	o	a	u	a	e	q	r
t	i	m	t	t	l	r	u	i	i
s	i	e	o	a	u	i	s		
	t		m	n			s	s	t
	t			t	s	t	r	s	t
t	t								

IV.

p	p	p	p	p	m	c	p	p	r
r	r	o	r	o	a	r	r	æ	o
o	r	o	n	u	æ	o	m	r	m
t	d	s	s	n	m	o	i	i	e
u	t	a	a	u	n	t	t	n	c
r	b	r	l	s	a	t	d	u	a
u	r	g	t	n	u	u	n	b	n
a	a	r	t	n	n	t	u	t	n
n	a		t	t		n		t	t
n	t			s	t	s			t
s	s	t	s		s	t	s		

V.

t	p	p	v	l	f	a	c	s	e
o	r	e	u	æ	g	r	i	m	c
æ	r	m	d	m	i	d	p	u	l
b	i	e	i	m	c	o	l	i	e
n	r	n	i	r	r	a	a	r	a
a	a	n	a	a			a		
	a			e	e		e	e	e

VI.

d	s	q	a	p	m	d	n	s	u
æ	u	e	r	u	i	i	æ	r	p
æ	e	a	l	r	g	v	a	e	d
r	v	t	a	r	a			a	b
a	a		a		e	e	m	a	
	e		e	e	e				

Accordingly theſe following Numbers made choice of, and wrought out by the Tables, according to the foregoing Method, will produce the following Verſes.

The Number 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, will produce.
Lurida Scorta palam præbarrant crimina nigra.
The Number 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2.
Barbara caſtra, puto, cauſabunt agmina dira.
The Number 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3.
Martia Siſtra, patet, monſtrabunt fœdera multæ.
The Number 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4.
Aſpera vincla domi producunt lumina prava.
The Number 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5.
Horrida bella tuis portendunt verbera acerba.
The Number 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6.
Peſſima damna pati promittunt prælia quædam.
The Number 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7.
Ignea ſigna fortis proritant pocula ſæpe.
The Number 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8.
Turbida fata ſequi præmonſtrant tempora dura.
The Number 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9.
Eſſera tela, ferunt, promulgant ſidera ſæva.
The Number 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 6.
Lurida Siſtra, puti producunt fœdera quædam.
The Number 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.
Martia vincla tuis promittunt poculo ſæva.

And after the ſame Method, by tranſpoſing the Figures, may be wrought out of theſe Tables, as many different Verſes, to the Number of 300000, and upwards.

HEXA'NGULAR [of Ἓξ, Gr. and *angulus*, L.] the ſame as hexagonal.

HEXAPE'TALOUS [of Ἓξ, ſix, and πέταλον, Gr. a Leaf] compoſed of ſix Leaves, as the *Felix*, *Pulſatilla*, &c.

HEXA'PLA [Ἑξάπλα, Gr.] a Work of *Origen*, a Bible diſpoſed in ſix Columns, containing the four firſt *Greek* Tranſlations of the Bible, together with the *Hebrew* Text and the *Hebrew* written in *Greek* Characters.

HEXA'PTOTON [of Ἓξ, ſix, and πτῶσις, Gr. Caſe] a Noun declined with ſix Caſes.

HEXA'STICK [Ἑξάστιχον, Gr.] an Epigram or Stanza conſiſting of ſix Verſes.

HEXA'STYLE [Ἑξάστυλον of Ἓξ. ſix, and στῦλος, a Column, *Gr.*] an antient Building which had ſix Columns in the Front.

HE'XIS [Ἕξις, Gr.] a Habit or Conſtitution.

HEY'BOTE [*old Rec.*] the Liberty granted to a Tenant for cutting ſo much Underwood, Buſhes, &c. as were neceſſary for mending or maintaining the Hedges or Fences belonging to the Land.

HEYRS [in *Huſban.*] young Timber-Trees uſually left for Standers, in felling of Woods or Copſes.

HIA'TUS, a *Chaſm* or *Gap*, a defect in a manuſcript Copy where ſome of it is loſt, *L.*

HIACI'NTH [in *Heraldry*] in blazoning by precious Stones, ſignifies blue. See *Hyacinth.*

HIBE'RNIAN [of *Hibernia*, *Ireland*, L.] of or belonging to *Ireland.*

HIBI'SCUM, HIBI'SCUS } [with *Botan.*] the herb Marſh-mallows, *L.*

HI'BRIS, a Mongrel; alſo one born of Parents of different Countries.

HI'CCIUS *Doctius*, an unintelligible Term, ſometimes uſed by Jugglers, &c.

HI'CCOUGH, HI'CKET, HI'CKUP } [ſo called by Way of Similitude to the *catching Motion*, or of **hicken**, *Dan.*] a convulſive Motion of the Breaſt, proceeding from tough and irregular Particles, twitching and forcing it to this diſordination and motion.

HI'CKWAL, HI'CKWAY } a Bird called otherwiſe a Wood-pecker.

HI'DAGE, a Royal Aid or Tribute raiſed on every Hide of Land,

HIDE [hȳd or hȳde, *Sax.*] the Skin of a Beaſt.

Raw HIDE, a hide juſt taken off the Beaſt, before it has undergone any preparation.

Salted HIDE, a green hide ſeaſoned with Salt, Allom or Salt Petre, to prevent it from corrupting by lying long.

Tanned HIDE, a hide having the hair taken off, and ſteeped in Tan-Pits.

Curried HIDE, one which after tanning has paſſed thro' the hands of the Currier, and is fitted for Uſe in making Shoes, &c.

To HIDE [hȳdan, *Sax.*] to lay or put in a private Place; alſo to abſcond or lurk.

HIDE-*Bound* [with *Farriers*] a diſorder in a Horſe or other Beaſt, when his Skin ſticks ſo tight to his Ribs and Back, that it cannot be looſened from it with the hand.

HIDE-

HIDE-*Bound* [in *Husbandry*] a Term uſed of Trees when the Bark ſticks too cloſe.

HIDE-*Bound*, ſtingy, cloſe-fiſted, niggardly.

HIDE *of Land*, a Meaſure or Quantity of Land, as much as one Plough could cultivate in a Year.

HIDE *Lands*, appertaining to a hide or manſion Houſe.

HIDE *and Gain* [*old Law*] arable or plough'd Lands.

HI'DEL, a Sanctuary or Place of Protection.

HI'DEOUS [*hideux*, F.] dreadful, frightful, terrible to look at.

HI'DEOUSNESS, frightfulneſs.

HI'DEGILD [of hide and ȝild, *Sax.*] the price by which a Perſon redeemed his hide from being Whipt, or bought off a Whipping.

HI'DROTICKS. See *Hydroticks*.

HI'ERA *cum Agarico* [with *Phyſicians*] a purging Pill made of Agarick, *L.*

HIERA *cum Agarico* [with *Botaniſts*] a Muſhroom that grows on the Larch-Tree.

HI'ERA *Picra*, a purging Electuary made of Aloes, lignum Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Maſtick, Honey, *&c.*

HIERA'NTHEMIS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Camomil, *L.*

HIERA'RCHICAL [ἱερατικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to hierarchy; Church Government.

HI'ERARCHY [ἱερατία of ἱερὸς, ſacred, and ἀρχὴ, Gr. Domination] Sacred or Church Government, the Subordination between Prelates and other Eccleſiaſticks.

HIERARCHY [in *Theology*] the Order or Subordination among the ſeveral Choirs or Ranks of Angels.

HIERA'TICK *Paper* [among the *Antients*] the fineſt ſort of Paper, which was ſet apart only for ſacred or religious Uſes.

HIEROBOTA'NE [ἱεροβοτάνη, Gr.] the herb Vervain.

HIEROGLY'PHICKS [ἱερογλυφικὰ of ἱερὸς, ſacred, and γλύφω, to carve or engrave, *Gr.*] certain Characters or Pourtraitures of ſeveral ſorts of Creatures, inſtead of Letters, under which Forms they expreſs'd their Conceptions: Or Hieroglyphicks are certain ſacred or myſterious Characters, Figures or Images of Creatures, under which the antient *Egyptians* couched their Principles of Philoſophy, Hiſtory and Policy; whence the Word is now taken for any Symbol, Emblem or myſtical Figure.

HIEROGLY'PHICAL } [*hieroglyphicus*, L. ἱερογλυφικὸς,
HIEROGLY'PHICK } Gr.] pertaining to hieroglyphicks, ſymbolical.

HIEROGLYPHICK *Marks* [in *Palmiſtry*] are thoſe crooked or winding Lines or Wrinkles in the Hand, by which the pretenders to that Art, pretend to tell Perſons their Fortunes.

HIEROGRAMMATE'I [of ἱερογραμματεῖς, Gr.] Prieſts, among the antient *Egyptians*, appointed to explain the Myſteries of Religion, and to direct the performance of the Ceremonies thereof. They invented and wrote the hieroglyphicks and hieroglyphical Books, and explained them and other religious Matters.

HI'EROGRAMS [ἱερογράμματα, Gr.] ſacred Writings.

HIERO'GRAPHER [of ἱερογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Divine Things.

HIERO'GRAPHY [of ἱερὸς, holy, and γράφω, Gr. to write] ſacred Writings, or the writing of ſacred Things.

HI'EROM [ἱερώνυμος, Gr. *i. e.* ſacred Law] *Jerome* one of the Fathers of the Church.

HIERONO'MIANS, an Order of Monks ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed by St. *Jerome*; alſo another order of *Hermites* founded *A. C.* 1365. by one *Granel* of *Florence*.

HIEROPHA'NTÆ [at *Athens* in *Greece*] Prieſts who were Overſeers of Sacrifices and holy Things.

HIERO'SCOPY [ἱεροσκοπία of ἱερὰ, ſacred things, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] a kind of Divination, performed by viewing and conſidering the Victim, and every circumſtance that occurs during the courſe of the Sacrifice.

HIG-TAPER, a ſort of herb.

HIGH [heah, *Sax.* ȝeȝ, *Dan.*] tall, lofty.

HIGH *bearing Cock*, a large Fighting Cock.

HIGH *creſted* } [with *Archers*] the ſame as ſhouldered.
HIGH *rigged* }

HI'GHNESS [heahneſſ, *Sax.*] elevation, talneſs.

A HI'GLER, one who buys Poultry, Eggs, Butter, *&c.* in the Country Markets and brings it to Town to ſell.

HILA'RIA [among the *Romans*] Feaſts celebrated annually with great gaiety in honour of the Mother of the Gods.

HILARODI'A [of ἱλαρὸς, cheerful, and ᾠδὴ, Gr. a Song] a Poem or Compoſition in Verſe, ſung by a ſort of Rhapſodiſts called *Hilaroedes*.

HILA'RO-TRAGEDIA, a dramatick Performance, partly tragick or ſerious, and partly comick or merry.

HILA'RITY [*hilaritas*, L.] cheerfulneſs.

HILL [hill, *Sax.*] a riſing or high Ground.

HI'LLOCK [hilloc, *Sax.*] a little hill.

HILLO'CKY, full of hillocks or little hills.

HILT [helt, *Sax.*] the handle of a Sword, *&c.*

HIM [him, *Sax.*] an oblique Caſe of the Pronoun *he*.

HIN [הין, *Heb.*] a *Jewiſh* liquid Meaſure, containing one Gallon, two Pints, two Inches, a half ſolid Meaſure.

HIND [hind, *Sax.*] a Doe of the third Year.

HIND } [hine or hineman, *Sax.*] a Husbandry-Servant,
HINE } or Husband-Man.

HIND-*Berries* [hind-berian, *Sax.*] Raſpberries.

HIND *Calf*, a hart of the firſt Year.

To HI'NDER [prob. of hyndrian, *Sax.*] to prevent, to let, to put a ſtop to.

HI'NDRANCE [of hindrian, *Sax.*] a Stop, Let, Impediment, *&c.*

HI'NDERLING [hyndrelinȝ, *Sax.*] an unthriving Child, Beaſt, Fruit, *&c.*

HI'NDFARE [of hynd, a Servant, and faran, *Sax.* to go] the running away of a Servant from his Maſter.

A HINGE [hinge, *Du.*] a Device of Iron, on which a Gate or Door turns.

To HINT [*enter*, F.] to give a brief, ſhort or partial Notice of a thing.

A HINT [*ente*, F.] a brief Notice, *&c.*

HIP [hipe, *Sax.*] the uppermoſt Part of the Thigh.

HI'PSHOT [with *Horſemen*] is ſaid of a Horſe, when he has wrung or ſprain'd his haunches or hips, ſo as to relax the Ligaments that keep the Bone in its due Place.

HIP-*Wort*, an herb.

HIP *Roof* [*Architecture*] ſuch a Roof as hath neither *Gable-heads*, *Shred-head*, nor *Jerkin-heads*.

HIPS [in *Architecture*] thoſe pieces of Timber that are at the Corners of the Roof.

HIPS [heopeȳ, *Sax.*] the Fruit or Berries of the large Bramble.

HIPPE'LAPHUS [ἱππέλαφος, Gr.] a Beaſt part Horſe and part Stag, *L.*

HI'PPEUS [ἱππεὺς, Gr.] a Comet or blazing Star reſembling with Beams, like a Horſe's Mane.

HI'PPIA *Major* [with *Botaniſts*] Chickweed, *L.*

HIPPI'ADES [ἱππιάδες, Gr.] Images repreſenting Women on Horſe-back.

HIPPIA'TRICE [of ἵππος, a Horſe, and ἰατρεία, Gr. to Cure] the Art of curing the Diſeaſes of Horſes and other Beaſts.

HIP } [Contractions of *hypochondra* of ὑποχόνδρια, Gr.
HI'PPO } that Part of the Belly where the Liver and Spleen lie] a Diſeaſe call'd *Hypochondriacus Affectus*, L. a kind of convulſive Paſſion or Affection ariſing from the flatulent and pungent Humours in the Spleen, Melancholy.

HI'PPING HOLD } a Place where People ſtay to chat or
HI'PPING HAWD } goſſip when they are ſent on an Errand.

HIPPOCA'MELUS, a Monſter, part Horſe and part Camel.

HIPPOCA'MPA [ἱππόκαμπος, Gr.] a Sea-horſe.

HIPPOCA'MPA [with *Anatomiſts*] the Proceſſes or Channels of the foremoſt Ventricles of the Brain, *L.* of *Gr.*

HIPPOCE'NTAURS [of ἱππόκενταυρος, Gr.] fabulous Monſters repreſented by Painters as half Men half Horſes.

HI'PPOCRAS, an artificial ſort of Wine, made of Claret or white Wine and Spices, and ſtrained thro' a Flanel Bag, called

HIPPO'CRATES's *Sleeve* [in *Pharmacy*] a woollen Bag of a ſquare piece of Flanel, having the oppoſite Corners joined, ſo as to make it triangular, for ſtraining Syrups and Decoctions, for Clarification.

HIPPOCRA'TICA *Facies* [with *Phyſicians*] i. e. *Hippocratical* or *Hippocrates*'s Countenance, a Diſtemper, when the Noſtrils are ſharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Laps of the Ears drawn together, the Skin about the Forehead high and dry; the Complexion pale, of a leaden Colour or black, *L.*

HI'PPOCRATIA [of ἵππος and κράτος, Gr.] a Feſtival obſerved in honour of *Neptune*, during which Horſes were led along the Streets richly harneſſed and deck'd with Flowers.

HIPPOMACHY [ἱππομαχία, Gr.] a Fighting or Juſting on Horſe-back.

HIPPODRO'ME [ἱππόδρομος of ἵππος, an Horſe, and δρόμος, Gr. a Race] a Place for the courſing and running of Horſes,

HIPPOGLO'SSA } [ἱπποβλῶσσα, Gr.] the herb Horſe-
HIPPOGLO'SSUM } tongue, Blade or Tongue-wort, *L.*

HIPPOGLO'TTION [ἱπποβλῶττον, Gr.] Laurel of *Alexandria*, or Tongue-Laurel.

HIPPOLA'PATHUM [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Patience or Monks-Rhubarb, *L.* of *Gr.*

HIPPOMANES [ἱππομανὲς q. τὸ ἵππε μανία, Gr.] a black, fleſhy Kernel in the Fore-head of a young Colt, which the Mare bites off as ſoon as ſhe has foaled; alſo a noted Poiſon among the Antients, one of the chief Ingredients in Love Potions, *L.*

HIPPO'MANES [with *Botaniſts*] the Thorn-Apple, a kind of herb, which, if eaten by Horſes, it makes them Mad.

HIPPOMA'RATHRUM [ἱππομάραθρον, Gr.] wild or great Fennel, *L.*

HIPPO'PHAES [ἱππόφαὲς, Gr.] a kind of Bur or Teaſel, with which Shear-men dreſs their Cloth, *L.*

HIPPO'PHÆSTON [ἱππόφαιστον, Gr.] a ſort of herb growing on the Fuller's Thorn, *L.*

HIPPOPO'TAMUS [ἱππόποτάμος of ἵππος, a Horſe, and ποτάμὸς, Gr. a River] an amphibious Creature, that lives both on Land and in the Water, a River horſe.

HIPPOPOTAMUS [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to repreſens an impious Wretch; becauſe it is related of it, that it will kill its Father and Mother, and tear them in pieces with its Teeth.

HI'PPURIS [ἵππουρις, Gr.] the herb Horſe-tail or Shave-graſs, *L.*

HI'PPUS [of ἵππος, Gr. a horſe] an affection of the Eyes, wherein they continually ſhake and tremble, and thereby repreſent Objects as continually fluctuating, or in the like kind of Motion, as if they were on Horſeback.

HI'RCI *Barba* [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Goat's-beard, *L.*

HIRCISUNDA [*old Law Term*] the Diviſion of an Eſtate among Heirs.

HIRCO'SE [*hircoſus*, L.] goatiſh, ſmelling like a Goat, rammiſh.

HIRCULA'TION [with *Gardeners*] a Diſeaſe in Vines, when they run out into Branches and Wood, and bear no Fruit.

HI'RCULUS [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of Spikenard, *L.*

HI'RCUS [with *Metereologiſts*] a Goat, a ſort of Comet, encompaſſed with a kind of Mane, ſeeming to be rough and hairy, *L.*

HIRCUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the Corner of the Eye, otherwiſe called *Canthus*; alſo a Knob in the hollow of the Ear.

To HI'RE [hyꝛan, *Sax.*] to take a thing for uſe at a Price.

HIRE [hyꝛe, *Sax.*] Wages, Price.

HI'RELING [hyꝛlinȝa, *Sax.*] one who works for hire.

HIRST [hiꝛꝛt, *Sax.*] a little Wood.

HIRSU'TE [*hirſutus*, L.] rough, briſtly, full of hair.

HIRSU'TENESS [*hirſutia*, L.] briſtlineſs.

HIRSU'TUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] hairy.

HIRUNDIMA'RIA [with *Bot.*] Celandine, or Swallow-wort.

HIRU'NDO [with *Anatomiſts*] i. e. a Swallow, the hollowneſs in bending the Arm, *L.*

HIS [hiꝛ, *Sax.*] of or pertaining to him.

HISPA'NICUM *Olus* [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Spinage, *L.*

HISPA'NICUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the growth of *Spain.*

HISPIDO'SE [*hiſpidoſus*, L.] full of Briſtles.

HI'SPIDUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has ſtiff hairs, very rough.

To HISS [hiꝛcean, *Sax.*] to imitate the hiſſing of a Serpent, by way of contempt or loathing.

HI'SSING [of hiꝛcean, *Sax.* to hiſs] a Noiſe or Cry of Serpents.

HISTRIODROMI'A } [of ἱστὸς, a Sail, and δρόμος, a courſe]
HYSTIODROMI'A } Navigation, the Art of ſailing or conducting Ships.

HISTO'RIAN [*hiſtoricus*, L. of ἱστορικὸς, Gr. *hiſtorien*, F.] one well verſed in, or a Writer of hiſtories.

HISTO'RICAL [*hiſtoricus*, L. ἱστορικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to hiſtory.

HISTO'RICALLY [*hiſtoriquement*, F. of *hiſtoricus*, L. of ἱστορικὸς, Gr.] by way of hiſtory.

HISTORICE [ἱστορικὴ, Gr.] part of Grammar, that explains the meaning of Authors.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER [ἱστοριογράφος, Gr.] a writer of hiſtory, an hiſtorian.

HISTORIOGRAPHY [ἱστοριογραφία of ἱστορία and γράφω, Gr to write] the writing of hiſtory.

HISTORIO'LOGY [ἱστοριολογία, Gr.] the knowledge of, or a being well verſed in hiſtory.

HI'STORY [ἱστορία, Gr.] a Recital, Narration or Relation of things as they have been in a continued Series of the principal Facts and Circumſtances of it.

Natural HISTORY, a deſcription of natural Bodies; either *Terreſtrial*, as Animals, Vegetables, Foſſils, Fire, Water, Air, Meteors; or *Celeſtial*, as Planets, Stars, Comets, *&c.*

Civil HISTORY, is that of People, States, Republicks, Cities, Communities, *&c.*

Singular HISTORY, is one which deſcribes a ſingle Action, as an Expedition, Battle, Siege, *&c.*

Simple HISTORY, one delivered without any Art or foreign Ornament; being only a juſt and bare relation of Matters juſt in the manner and order wherein they were tranſacted.

Perſonal HISTORY, is one that gives the Life of ſome ſingle Perſon.

Figurate HISTORY, is one that is inrich'd with the Ornaments of Wit, Ingenuity and Addreſs of the Hiſtorian.

HISTORY [in *Painting*] is a Picture compos'd of divers Figures or Perſons, and repreſents ſome Tranſaction either real or feigned.

HISTRIO'NICAL } [*hiſtrionicus* of *hiſtrio*, L. a Buffoon]
HISTRIO'NICK } of or pertaining to an Actor or a Stage-Player.

To HIT [*Minſheu* derives it of *ictus*, L. a blow] to ſtrike.

To HITCH [perhaps of hiȝan, *Sax.*] to wriggle or move by degrees.

To HITCH [ſpoken of *Horſes*] to hit the Legs together in going.

To HITCH [*Sea Term*] to catch hold of any thing with a Hook or Rope.

HI'THE [hyꝛe, *Sax.*] a ſmall Port for landing Goods, *&c.*

HITHERMOST [of hiðeꝛ-mæꝛꝛt, *Sax.*] the neareſt.

HI'THER [hiðeꝛ, *Sax.*] to this Place.

HI'THERWARD [hiðeꝛ-peaꝛð, *Sax.*] towards this Place.

HIVE [hive, *Sax.*] a conveniency for keeping Bees.

HIVE *Droſs*, a ſort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.

HO'AR-*Froſt* [hoaꝛiȝ-ꝼꝛoꝛꝛt, *Sax.*] is generated when the Vapours near the Earth are congealed by the Coldneſs of the Night, which is only in Winter-time, when the Cold is predominant; the difference between Dew and hoar-Froſt, is that Miſts turn to Dew, if they conſiſt of Drops of Water; but into hoar Froſt, when they conſiſt of Vapours, that are frozen before, or are congealed in their Paſſage down to the Earth.

HOA'RINESS [of hoaꝛiȝ, *Sax.*] Whiteneſs by reaſon of Age, Mould, *&c.*

HO'ARY [of hoaꝛiȝ or haꝛian, *Sax.*] white with Age, Froſt, Mouldineſs, *&c.*

To grow HOARY [haꝛian, *Sax.*] to grow grey headed; alſo to grow white with Froſt, mouldineſs, *&c.*

HOARSE [prob. of **heerſch**, *Du.* or haꝛ, *Sax.*] having a rough Voice.

HOA'RSNESS [haꝛneꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] a roughneſs of Voice.

HOAST *Men* [at *Newcaſtle*] an antient Company of Traders in Coals.

HOB, a Contraction of *Robin*; alſo a Clown.

To HO'BBLE [of **hobben** or **hubbelen**, *Du.*] to limp, to go lame or unevenly, leaning now to this ſide, and then to that.

HO'BBLERS [in our *antient Cuſtoms*] Men who, by their Tenure, were obliged to keep a little, light Nag or Horſe for certifying of any Invaſion towards the Sea ſide; alſo certain *Iriſh* Knights, who rode on Hobbies, ſerving as light Horſemen.

HO'BBLER [prob. of **hubbelen**, *Du.*] one who limps or goes lame.

HO'BBY [**hobbie**, *Du.*] a ſort of Hawk.

HOBBY [**hoppe**, *Dan.*] a Mare, a little *Iriſh* Nag.

HOB-GOB'LIN [as ſome think of *Rob-goblings*, a Corruption of *Robin Goodfellow*] imaginary Apparitions, Spirits, Fairies.

HO'BITS [*Gunners*] a ſort of ſmall Mortars, of uſe for annoying an Enemy at a Diſtance with ſmall Bombs.

HO'CCUS *Salis* [in *Doom's-Day Book*] a hoke or ſmall Pit of Salt.

HOCK-*Tide* [of heah-ðiꝺ, *Sax.* **hoogh-tide**, *Du.* q. d. a Time or Scorning and Triumphing] the *Danes* having reigned in *England* 26 Years, and tyrannized 25, the *Engliſh* enraged at their Oppreſſors, ſlew moſt of the *Danes* in one Night, *&c.* by way of Surprize; and ſo got rid of their troubleſome Maſters. It conſiſted of ſuch Paſtimes in the Streets as are now uſed at *Shrovetide.*

HOCK *Tueſday Money*, a Tribute antiently paid to the Landlord for giving his Tenants and Bondmen leave to celebrate *Hock Tueſday* or *Hoke-Day*, in Commemoration of the Expulſion of the *Danes.*

HOCK [hoh, *Sax.*] the ſmall end or knuckle of a Gammon of Bacon.

To HOCK, to cut Beaſts in the hock or hough.

To HO'CKLE [of hoh, *Sax.* q. d. to *houghgle*] to hamſtring or cut the Joints near the hough.

HO'CUS *Pocus* [a *humorous Term*] a Jugler, one who ſhews Tricks by *Leger de main*, or ſlight of hand; alſo the Practice it ſelf.

HOD, a ſort of Tray with a long handle, for carrying Mortar, *&c.*

HO'DMAN [at the *Univerſity*] a young Scholar admitted from *Weſtminſter* School to be a Student in *Chriſt-Church* College at *Oxford*.

HODMAN, a Labourer who carries a hod.

HO'DDY [*Scotch*] well-diſpos'd, pleaſant, jocund, in good humour.

Ho! [*Eho!* L.] an Interjection of Calling.

HO'DEGOS [of ὁδηγός, Gr.] a Guide.

HODGE *Podge*, a Diſh of Meat cut in Pieces and ſtew'd together with ſeveral ſorts of other Things.

HODGE *Pot* [in *Law*] a mixture or putting ſeveral Tenures together, for the more equal dividing them.

HODIE'RNAL [*hodiernus*, L.] of or pertaining to the preſent Day or Time.

HODOME'TRICAL [of ὁδὸς, a Way, and μετρικὸς, pertaining to meaſure, *Gr.*] finding the Longitude at Sea, is the method of Computation of the Meaſure of the Way of a Ship between Place and Place, *i. e.* of obſerving the Rumbs and Lines on which the Ship ſails, and what way ſhe has made.

HOE, a Husbandman's Tool for cutting up Weeds.

HOG [prob. of ȝuȝe, *Sax.* hoegh, *Du.* a Sow, *Skinner*] a Swine, a wild Boar in the ſecond Year.

HOG-*Grubber*, a hoggiſh, niggardly Fellow.

HOG-*Louſe*, an Inſect.

HOG-*Steer*, a wild Boar three Years Old.

HOG [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to expreſs an Enemy to good Manners, and a prophane Perſon. For the *Eaſtern* Nations did ſo hate an Hog for its filthy Diſpoſition, that it was a Crime for ſome of their Prieſts, who waited on the Altars of their Gods to touch it. It was alſo uſed to ſignify a voluptuous Man, living in Eaſe and Careleſneſs.

HO'GAN *Mogan*, High and Mighty, a Title given to the States of *Holland*, or the united Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

HO'GENHINE, one who comes to an Inn or Houſe as a Gueſt, and lies there the third Night: after which Time the Hoſt or Landlord was to be anſwerable, if he committed any breach of the King's Peace, while he continued there.

HOGA'CIUS } [*old Rec.*] a young Sheep of the ſecond
HO'GGASTER } Year.

HOGGISHNESS [of ȝuȝu and neȝȝe, *Sax.*] ſwiniſh Nature, ſelfiſhneſs, greedineſs.

HO'GOO [*haut gout* or *guſt*, F.] a high Savour or Reliſh; alſo a ſtink or noiſom offenſive Smell.

HO'GOE [in *Cookery*] a Meſs ſo called from its high ſavour or reliſh.

HO'GSHEAD [hogſhede, *C. Br.*] a Cask or Veſſel containing ſixty three Gallons.

HOI'DEN [prob. of heerde, *Teut.*] a ramping, ill-bred, clowniſh Wench.

To HO'ISE *up* } [*hauſer*, F.] to lift up by Strength, *&c.*
To HO'IST *up* }

HOKE-*Day*, the Tueſday fortnight after *Eaſter-Day*, which in old Times was celebrated with Rejoicings and Sports in Commemoration of the Slaughter of the *Danes* on that Day, and the expelling the reſt the Kingdom in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, *A. D.* 1002.

To HOLD [healdan, *Sax.* holden, *Dan.*] to lay hold of, to keep or retain.

To HOLD *his own* [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Ship under Sail, when it keeps its courſe right forwards.

HOLD [*Hunt. Term*] a Cover or Shelter for Deer, *&c.*

HOLD *of a Ship*, that part between the Keelſon and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, *&c.* are laid up.

HOLD-*faſt*, an Iron Hook in the ſhape of the Letter S, fixed in a Wall to ſupport it; alſo a Joiners Tool.

To clear the HOLD *of a Ship*, is to lay it handſome.

To rummage the HOLD, is to look what is in it.

To ſtow Goods in the HOLD, is to lay and diſpoſe them conveniently in the hold.

To HOLD *Water*, is to ſtop a Boat by a particular way of turning the Oar.

To HOLD *off* [in *Sea Language*] is to hold the Cable faſt with Nippers, or elſe to bring it to the Jeer-Capſtan, when in heaving it is ſtiff and apt to ſlip back.

HOLE [hole, *Sax.*] a Cavity.

HOLI'NESS [of haliȝneȝȝe, *Sax.*] ſacredneſs, divineneſs.

HO'LIDOM } [of hallȝdom, *Sax.* Sanctity or holy Judg-
HA'LIDOM } ment, or of *Holy Dame*, i. e. the Virgin *Mary*] an antient Oath.

HOLI'PPÆ [with *Phyſicians*] ſmall Cakes or Wafers made of Wheat-flower and Sugar tempered with a medicinal Liquor.

HO'LLAND [prob. q. d. *hollow Land*, becauſe it abounds with Ditches full of Water] a Place in *Lincolnſhire*.

HOLLAND, Sir *William Temple* ſays, *Holland* is a Country where the Earth is better than the Air, and Profit more in requeſt than Honour: where there is more Senſe than Wit, more good Nature than good Humour, and more Wealth than Pleaſure; where a Man would rather chuſe to Travel than to Live, and will find more things to obſerve than deſire, and more Perſons to Eſteem than Love.

HO'LLOW [of holian, *Sax.*] having a Cavity, not ſolid.

HO'LLOWNESS, the having a Cavity.

HO'LLOW [in *Arithmet.*] a Concave moulding about a Quadrant of a Circle.

HOLLOW *Square* [in the *Military Art*] is a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle for the Colours, Drums and Baggage, facing every way, and covered by the Pikes to oppoſe the horſe.

HOLLOW *Tower* [*Fortification*] is a rounding made of the remainder of two Briſures, to join the Curtain to the Orillon; where the ſmall Shot are play'd, that they may not be ſo much expos'd to the View of the Enemy.

HO'LLY [holeȝn, *Sax.*] a ſort of Tree.

HOLM [holm, *Sax.*] either ſingle or joined to other Words, ſignifies a River, Iſland, or a Place ſurrounded with Water. But if this ſignification be not applicable to ſome Places, then it may probably ſignify a Hill or any riſing Ground or plain graſſy Ground by the Water ſide.

HO'LOCAUST [*holocauſtum*, L. of ὁλόκαυτον, Gr.] a Sacrifice, where the whole is burnt on the Altar or conſumed by Fire.

HOLO'GRAMMON [of ὅλος, and γραμμα, Gr. a Letter] a Will written all with the Teſtators own hand.

HO'LOGRAPH [ὁλόγραφον, Gr.] a Will all written with the Teſtators own hand.

HOLO'STEON [ὁλόστεον, Gr.] the herb Stitchwort.

HO'LPEN [of helpan, *Sax.*] helped.

HO'LSOM [in *Sea Language*] is uſed uſed of a Ship, which when ſhe will hull, try and ride well without labouring, is then ſaid *to be holſom*.

HO'LSTERS [*q. holders*, hulſter, *Teut.*] Leather Caſes for Piſtols to be carried on horſeback.

HOLT [holȝ, *Sax.*] either at the beginning of the Name of a Place, as *Holton*, or at the End denotes, the Place did antiently abound with Wood.

HO'LY [haliȝ, *Sax.*] ſacred, divine.

HO'LIBUT, a Fiſh.

HO'LYHOCK } [holihoc, *Sax.*] a Flower, a kind of Gar-
HO'LIHOCK } den Mallows.

HOLY-*Rood Day*, a Feſtival obſerved ten Day before *Whitſuntide*, upon the Account of our Saviour's Aſcenſion.

HOLY *Ghoſt* [in *Heraldry*] as a Croſs of the *Holy Ghoſt*, has a Circle in the middle, and on it the *Holy Ghoſt* in figure of a Dove; the four Arms are drawn narrow from the Centre, and widening towards the End; and there the returning Lines divide each of them into two ſharp Points, upon each of which is a Pearl; and four *Flowers de Lis* iſſue from the Intervals of the Circle, between the Arms, as in the Figure.



HOLY *Myſteries that were brought to Light* [*Hieroglyphically*] were by the *Egyptians* repreſented by a Crab fiſh; becauſe it lives in holes under the Rocks.

HOLY *Week*, the laſt Week in *Lent*.

HOLY *Year*, the Year of *Jubilee*.

HOLY *Water ſprinkle* [with *Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

Knights of the HOLY *Sepulchre*, an Order of Knighthood founded by a *Britiſh* Lady St. *Helena*, after ſhe had viſited *Jeruſalem* and found the Croſs of our Bleſſed Saviour.

HO'MAGE [of *homo*, L. a Man, becauſe when the Tenant takes the Oath he ſays, *Ego devenio homo veſter*, i. e. *I become your Man*] in the general and literal Senſe, denotes the reverence, reſpect and ſubmiſſion which a Perſon yields his Maſter, Lord, Prince, *&c.*

HOMAGE *Anceſtrel*, is where a Man and his Anceſtors have held Land of the Lord and his Anceſtors, time out of mind by homage.

HOMAGE *of the Plain*, is where no Oath is taken.

HOMAGE *Liege*, a more extenſive kind of homage, where the Vaſſal held of the Lord, not only for his Land, but for his Perſon.

HOMAGE [in *Law*] is an Engagement or Promiſe of Fidelity, which is rendred to the Lord by the Vaſſal or Tenant who holds a Fee, when he is admitted to it.

HOMAGE *of Devotion*, is a Donation made the Church, and imports not any Duty or Service at all.

HOMAGE *of Peace*, is that which a Perſon makes to another, after a Reconciliation.

HO'MAGER [*hommager*, F.] one who pays homage, or is bound ſo to do.

HOMA'GIO *respectuando*, a Writ directed to the Escheator, requiring him to deliver Possession of Lands to the Heir who is of full Age, tho' his homage be not done, *L.*

HOMA'GIUM *reddere*, was renouncing homage, when a Vassal made a solemn declaration of disowning and denying his Lord.

HO'MBRE [i. e. *a Man*] a *Spanish* Game at Cards, so call'd, because whoever has the better in it says, *Io Soy l Hombre*, i. e. *I am the Man*, Span.

HO'ME [ham, *Sax.*] a House or Place of Abode.

HOMELY [*q. d.* such as is commonly worn at home] unadorned, not handsom, mean, coarse.

HO'MELINESS [prob. of ham, *Sax.* home, *q. d.* such as is used at home] plainness, unadorndness, want of Beauty, *&c.*

HOME-*Spun*, unpolished, clownish.

HOME'RICAL, of or pertaining to the Poet *Homer*.

HO'MESTAL, a Mansion House or Seat in the Country.

HO'MESOKEN [ham-yocn, *Sax.*] freedom from an Amercement or Fine for entring Houses violently and without Licence; or rather a power granted by the King to some Person for the Punishment of such an Offence.

HO'MEWARDS [ham-pearꝺ, *Sax.*] towards home.

HO'MICIDE [*homicida*, L.] a Man-slayer.

HOMICIDE [*homicidium*, L.] Man-slaughter.

Casual HOMICIDE, when the slayer kills a Man, *&c.* by meer Mischance.

Voluntary HOMICIDE, is when it is deliberate, and committed designedly on purpose to kill, either with precedent Malice or without; the former is Murther, the latter only Man-slaughter.

HOMILE'TICAL *Virtues*, virtuous habits required in all Men of all Conditions for the regulating their mutual Conversation.

HO'MILIST, a Writer of *Homilies*.

HO'MILY [of ὁμιλία of ὁμιλῶ, Gr. to make a Speech] a plain Discourse made to the People, instructing them in matters of Religion.

HO'MINE *Eligendo*, &c. a Writ directed to a Corporation for the choice of a new Man, to keep one part of the Seal, appointed for Statutes Merchant, when another Person is dead.

HOMINE *replegiando*, a Writ to bail a Man out of Prison.

HOMINE *capto*, &c. a Writ to take him, who has convey'd any Bond-Man or Woman out of the County, so that he or she cannot be replevy'd according to Law.

HOMINI'COLÆ [of *homo*, a Man, and *colo*, L. to Worship] a Name which the *Apollinarians* gave to the Orthodox, to upbraid them as Worshippers of a Man, because they maintained that *Jesus Christ* was God Man, *L.*

HOMOCE'NTRICK [of ὁμὸς, like, and κέντρον, Gr. a Centre] having the same Centre, concentrical.

HOMO'DROMUS *Vectis* [in *Mechanicks*] is such a Leaver, where the Weight is in the Middle between the Power and the Fulcrum, or the Power in the Middle between the Weight and the Fulcrum.

HOMOIO'PTOTON [ὁμοιόπτωτον, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, where several Members of a Sentence end in like Cases.

HOMOIOTELEUTON [ὁμοιοτέλευτον, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, where several Members of a Sentence end alike.

HOMOGE'NEAL } [*homogeneus*, L. of ὁμογενὴς, Gr.] of
HOMOGE'NEOUS } similar Parts of the same Kind and Nature.

HOMOGENEOUS *Light* [in *Opticks*] that whose Rays are all of one and the same Colour, degree of refrangibility and reflexibility.

HOMOGENEOUS *Particles* [with *Philosophers*] Particles that are altogether like one another; being all of the same Kind, Nature and Properties, as the small Parts of pure Water, *&c.*

HOMOGE'NEAL *Surds* [in *Algebra*] are such as have one common, radical Sign.

HOMOGENE'ITY, the sameness of Nature, Property, *&c.*

HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS [of ὁμογένεια, Gr.] sameness of Nature.

HOMOGE'NEUM *Comparationis* [with *Algebraists*] is the absolute Number or Quantity in a quadratick or cubick Equation, and which always possesses one side of the Equation.

HOMOIME'RICAL *Principles*, the Principles of *Anaxagoras* were so call'd, which were as follows, he held that there were in all mixt Bodies (such as Flesh, Fruits, *&c.*) determinate Numbers of such *similar Principles*, that when they came to become Parts (*exempli gratiæ*) of an Animal Body, would there make such Masses and Combinations as the Nature of them did require, *viz.* the *Sanguinary Particles*, would then meet all together and make *Blood*, the *Urinous Particles*, would make *Urine*; the *Carneous*, *Flesh*; and the *Osseous Bones*.

HOMOI'MORY [ὁμοιμερία of ὅμοιος, like, and μέρος, Gr. a Part] a likeness of Parts.

HOMO'LOGAL [ὁμολογῶ, Gr.] agreeable or like one another.

HOMO'LOGATION *Assent* [of ὁμολογία, Gr. consent] or (in the *Civil Law*) it is the Act of confirming a thing or rendring it more valid and solemn by a Publication, Repetition or Recognition of it.

HOMO'LOGOUS [ὁμολογῶ, Gr.] having the same Ratio or Proportion, agreeable or like to one another.

HOMOLOGOUS *Quantities*, &c. [in *Geometry*] those which are proportionate and like to one another in Ratio.

HOMOLOGOUS *Sides or Angles of two Figures*, are such as keep the same Order from the beginning in each Figure, as in two similar Triangles.

HOMO'LOGOUSNESS [of ὁμολογῶ, Gr.] agreeableness or likeness in Reason or Proportion to one another.

HOMOLOGOUS *Things* [in *Logick*] are such as agree only in Name; but are of different Natures.

HOMO'LOGY [ὁμολογία, Gr.] proportion, agreeableness.

HOMONI'MITY [of *homonymia*, L. of ὁμωνυμία, Gr.] the signifying divers things by one Word.

HOMONYMI'A [ὁμωνυμία, Gr.] is when divers things are signified by one Word.

HOMO'NYMOUS [*homonymus*, L. of ὁμώνυμος, Gr.] comprehending divers Significations under the same Word.

HOMOOUSIANS, a Name by which the *Arians* called the Orthodox, because they held that God the Son is *Homoousios*, i. e. Consubstantial with the Father.

HOMOPLA'TA [ὁμοπλάτα, Gr.] the Shoulder blade.

HOMO'TONA [of ὁμοτονῶ, Gr.] a continued Fever that always acts alike.

HOMO'TONOS [ὁμότονος, Gr.] a Term which Physicians use of such Distempers as keep a constant Tenor of Rise, State and Declension; *Galen* applies it to such continued Fevers, as otherwise are called *Acmastic*.

HOMOU'SIOS [ὁμοούσιος of ὅμοιος, like, and οὐσία, Gr. Essence] a Term in *Theology*, which signifies a Being of the same Substance or Essence.

HOMU'NCIONITES, Hereticks who deny'd the Godhead of *Christ*, or such as held that the Image of God was impress'd on the Body, but not on the Mind.

HOMU'NCULUS's [*homunculi*, L. i. e. little Men] Monkeys.

HONE [hæn, *Sax.* a Stone; or of ἀκόνη, Gr.] a fine sort of Whetstone for Razors.

HO'NEST [*honestus*, L.] good, just, virtuous.

An HONEST *Man* [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a Man with his Heart hanging by a Chain upon his Breast.

HO'NESTNESS } [*honestas*, L. *honnêteté*, F.] honesty, a
HO'NESTY } Principle of Justice between Man and Man.

HONEY [hunig, *Sax.*] a sweet Juice made by Bees.

HONEY-*Comb*, that Repository the Bees make to receive their honey.

HONEY-*Comb* [with *Gunners*] a flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance, when it is ill Cast.

HONEY-*Moon*, the first Month of Matrimony after Marriage.

HONEY *Suckle*, *Wort* &c. several kinds of Plants.

HONEY *Dew*, a sweet tasted Dew, found early in a Morning on the Leaves of divers kinds of Plants.

HONI *soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. *Evil to him that evil thinks*, the Motto of the most Noble Order of the Knights of the Garter, *F.*

HONO'RABLE } See *Honourable*, tho' *Honorable* is the
HONO'RARY } truest Spelling.

HONO'RARY *Counsellors*, such as have a Right to set in Assemblies, Courts, *&c.*

HONORIFICABI'LITUDE [*honorificabilitudo*, L.] honourableness.

HONORI'FICK [*honorificus*, L.] bringing honour.

HONORI'FICABILINITUDINITY [*honorificabilinitudinitas*, L.] honourableness

HONORI'FICENCY. [*honorificentia*,, L.] Worship.

HO'NOUR [*honor*, L. *honneur*, F.] respect or reverence paid to a Person; also esteem, reputation, glory; also honesty, vertue, chastity, modesty.

HONOUR, is or should be the Reward of Virtue, and he, that aspires after it, ought to arrive at it in the Paths of Virtue; this the *Romans* intimated very significantly by building the Temple of Honour in such a manner, that there was no coming at it, without passing thro' the Temple of Virtue. Kings are call'd Fountains of Honour, because it is in their Power to bestow Titles and Dignities.

TO HONOUR [*honorare*, L.] to respect or reverence, to value or esteem, to favour.

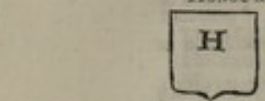
HONOURS [*honores*, L.] Dignities, Preferments.

Honours [in a *Law Sense*] the nobler sort of Lordships or Signiories, upon which other inferior Lordships and Manours do depend.

To Honour *a Bill of Exchange*, is to pay it in due time.

Honour-*Courts*, are Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

Honour-*Point* [in *Heraldry*] is that which is next above the exact Centre of the Escutcheon, and divides that upper Part into two equal Portions, so that the first upwards from the Centre is the *Honour-Point*, and the next above that is the precise *Middle-chief*.



Maids of Honour, are young Ladies in the Queen or Princess's Houshold, whose Office is to attend the Queen, *&c.*

Honours [*of a City*] are the publick Offices or Employments of it.

Honours [*of a Church*] are the Rights belonging to the Patron, *&c.*

Funeral Honours, are the Ceremonies performed at the Interments of great Men.

Honours [*of the House*] certain Ceremonies observ'd in receiving Visits, making Entertainments, *&c.*

Honoura'ble [*honorabilis*, L.] worthy or possessed of honour; noble.

Honoura'bleness, honourable Quality, *&c.*

Honourable *Amends*, an infamous or disgraceful kind of Punishment, the Offender is delivered up to the common hangman, who having stript him to his Shirt, puts a Rope about his Neck, and a wax Taper in his hand, and leads him to the Court, there to beg Pardon of God, the King and the Court.

Ho'nourary } [*honorarius*, L.] pertaining to honour, done or conferred upon any one, upon account of honour.
Ho'norary }

Honourary [*honorarium*, L.] a Lawyers Fee, a Salary given to publick Professors of any Art or Science.

Honourary *Services* [in *Law*] are such as relate to the Tenure of grand Serjeanty, and are commonly joined with some honour.

Honourary *Tutor*, a Person of Quality appointed to have an Eye over the Administration of the Affairs of a *Minor*, while the *Onerary* Tutors have the real, effective, management of them.

Ho'ntfangthef, a Thief taken, having the thing stolen in his hand.

Hood [hod, *Sax.*] a Garment for the head.

To Hood *Wink*, to keep a Person in Ignorance or blindfolded.

Hood *in Composition*, signifies State or Condition, as *Manhood*, *Livelihood*, *Priesthood*, *Widowhood*.

Hood [with *Falconers*] a Piece of Leather, wherewith the head of a hawk, *&c.* is covered.

Hoof [hof, *Sax.*] the horny Part of the Foot of a Horse, *&c.*

Hoof *Bony* [with *Farriers*] a round, bony Swelling, growing on a Horses Hoof.

Hoof *Bound*, a shrinking of the Top of a Horses Hoof.

Hoof *Cast*, is when the Coffin or Horn of the Hoof falls clean away from it.

Hoof *loosened*, is a loosening of the Coffin from the Flesh.

Hook [hoce, *Sax.*] a bending Iron to hang things on.

Hook *Land* [in *Husbandry*] Land plough'd and sown every Year, called also Ope Land.

Hook-*Pins* [with *Architects*] taper Iron Pins, only with a hooked head to pin the Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

Hooks [in a *Ship*] those forked Timbers placed upright upon the Keel, both in her rake and run.

Hooked [of hoce, *Sax.* hoeck, *Du.* a hook] crooked, bending.

A Hoop, a Bird; also call'd a Lapwing.

To Hoop. *See* Whoop.

A Hoop [hop, *Sax.*] a circle to bind a Barrel, *&c.*

Hooper, a wild Swan.

To Hoot [*Huer*, *F.*] to make a noise like an Owl.

An Hop, a leap with one Leg.

To Hop [hoppan, *Sax.* hopper, *Dan.*] to leap with one Leg.

Hops [*Houblon*, F. Hopes, *Du.*] an Ingredient put into Beer to keep it from sowring.

Hope [hopa, *Sax.*] Expectation, Affiance, Trust.

Hope is an affection of the Mind that keeps it stedfast, and from being born away or hurried into Despair by the violence of present Evils, by a well grounded Expectation of being extricated out of them in time, and thence it is called the anchor of the Soul. The Antients represented *Hope*, in Painting, *&c.* as a beautiful Child in a long blue Robe, hanging loose, standing on Tiptoes, holding a Trefoil in its Right-hand, and a silver Anchor in its Left.

Ho'peful [hopefull, *Sax.*] affording ground of hopes.

Ho'pefulness, a Quality that affords grounds to hope for some Benefit.

Ho'peless [hopeleas, *Sax.*] not affording ground to hope.

Ho'plomachi [with the *Antients*] a sort of Gladiators who fought in Armour, either *Cap-a-Pee*, or only with a Cask and *Cuirass*, Gr.

Ho'plochrism [of ὅπλον, a Weapon, and χρίσμα, Salve, *Gr.*] Weapon-Salve.

Ho'pper, a wooden Trough of a Corn-Mill.

Hopper-*Ars'd*, having the Buttocks or Hips standing out more than is common.

To Ho'pple *an Horse* [prob, of *copulare*, to couple] to tie his Feet with a Rope.

Ho'rary [*Horarius*, L.] pertaining to hours.

Hora'riness [of *horarius*, L. *horaire*, F.] horary, or hourly quality.

Hord, a company or body of wandring People (as the *Tartars*) who have no settled abode or habitation; also a sort of Village of 50 or 60 Tents, with an open Place in the middle.

To Hord [hopdan, *Sax.*] to lay up Mony, *&c.*

A Hord [Hord, *Sax.*] a Hord, a Storehouse, a Treasury; also what is laid up there.

Hordea'ceous [*hordeaceus*, L.] made of Barley.

Hordea'tum [with *Physicians*] a liquid Medicine made of Barley, beaten and boiled, *&c.* L.

Hordeo'tum [with *Surgeons*] a small Push or Swelling growing in the Eyebrows, so named from its resemblance to Barley-Corns, *L.*

Horde'rium [*old Rec.*] a Hord, Treasury, or Storehouse.

Hordica'lia [of *horda*, L. a Cow with Calf] a *Roman* Festival wherein they sacrificed Cattle big with Young.

Horehound, an herb.

Hori'zon [ὁρίζων or ὁρίζον of ὁρίζω, *Gr.* to terminate, limit, or bound] is that great Circle that divides the Heavens and Earth into two parts or hemispheres, distinguishing the upper from the lower. It is either sensible or apparent, or the rational and true.

The sensible or true Hori'zon [with *Astronomers*] is that Circle which limits our Sight, and may be conceived to be made by some great Plain, or the surface of the Sea.

It divides the Heavens and Earth into two Parts, the one light and the other dark, which are sometimes greater or lesser, according to the condition of the Place, *&c.*

Right Horizon, is that which cuts the Equator at Right-Angles.

Oblique Horizon, is that which cuts the Equator obliquely.

Parallel Horizon, is that where the Pole of the World is the *Zenith*, or that which either is in the Equator, or parallel to it.

Rational } Ho'rizon [with *Astronomers*] is a Circle which
Real } encompasses the Earth exactly in the middle,
True } and whose Poles are the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, which are the two Points, the one exactly over our head, and the other under our feet.

Apparent Horizon [*Astron.*] is that circle of the heavens which bounds the Sight of any Person; who being placed either in a large Plain, or in the Sea, looks round about, and by which the Earth and Heavens seem to be joined, as it were with a kind of Inclosure, the same as *sensible* or *visible Horizon*.

Horizon *on a Globe*, &c. a broad wooden Circle encompassing it about, and representing the natural *Horizon*.

Horizo'ntal [*Horizontalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the *Horizon*.

Horizontal *Dial*, is one drawn on a Plane parallel to the *Horizon*.

Horizontal *Line*, any Line drawn upon a plain parallel to the *Horizon*.

Horizontal *Superficies* [in *Fortification*] the plain Field which lies upon a level, without any rising or sinking.

Horizontal *Projection*, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, wherein the Sphere is press'd into the Plane of the Horizon, and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere described on it.

Horizontal *Range* [with *Gunners*] is the level Range of a piece of Ordnance; being the Line it describes parallel to the Horizon, or the Horizontal Line.

Horizo'ntally [*horizontalement*, F.] according to, at, or near the horizon.

HORIZONTAL *Plane* is that which is parallel to the horizon of the Place.

HORIZONTAL *Plane* [in *Perſpective*] is a Plane parallel to the Horizon, paſſing thro' the Eye and cutting the perſpective Plane at Right-Angles.

HORIZONTAL *Shelters* [in *Gardening*] are Defences over Fruits parallel to the horizon, as Tiles, Boards, *&c.* fixed to Walls over tender Fruits, to preſerve them from Blaſts, Froſts, *&c.*

HORN, [Horn, *Sax.* Horn, *Du.* and *Teut.* of *Cornu*, L. of קרן, *Heb.*] the defenſive Weapon of a Beaſt.

HORNAGIUM, the ſame as Horn-Geld.

HORN *Beam*, a ſort of Tree.

HORN *Beam Pollengers*, Trees which have been lopp'd, of about twenty Years growth.

HORN *Beaſt*, a Fiſh.

HO'RNET [Hyrnet, *Sax. q. d.* horned] an Inſect or Fly.

HORN *with Horn* [*old Law*] the feeding together of horned Beaſts that are allowed to run upon the ſame Common.

HORN-*Fly*, an *American* Inſect.

HORN-*Owl*, a Bird.

HORN-*Work* [in *Fortification*] an Outwork which advances towards the Field, carrying two Demi-baſtions in the form of Horns in the fore-part.

HORN-*Geld*, a Tax for all manner of horned Beaſts feeding within the Bounds of a Foreſt.

HO'RODIX [of ὥρα, an hour, and δείκνυμι, a Shew] an Inſtrument or Machine to indicate the paſſing away of Time, *Gr.*

HOROGRAPHY [of ὥρα and γράφω, Gr. to write, *&c.*] the Art of making and conſtructing Dials.

HO'ROLOGE [*Horologium*, L. of ὡρολόγιον, Gr.] a Dial, Clock, or Watch.

HOROLOGIO'GRAHER [of Ὡρολόγιον, an Inſtrument or Machine that ſhews the hours or time of the Day, and γράφω to deſcribe] a maker of Dials, Clocks, or Inſtruments to ſhew the Time of the Day.

HOROLO'GICAL [of *horologicus*, L. of ὡρολογικὸς of ὥρα and λέγω, Gr. to tell] of or pertaining to a Dial, Clock, *&c.*

HOROLOGIO'GRAPHY [of ὡρολογία and γράφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the Art of Clockmaking, or any other Machine or Inſtrument to ſhew the Time; alſo a Treatiſe about it.

HORO'METRY [of ὥρα and μετρέω, Gr. to meaſure] the Art of meaſuring Time by Hours, *&c.*

HORO'PTER [in *Opticks*] is a right-line drawn thro' the Point, where the two optick-axes meet, parallel to that which joins the two Eyes, or the two Pupils.

HORO'SCOPAN, pertaining to an *Horoſcope*.

HO'ROSCOPE [*Horoſcopus*, L. Ὡροσκόπος of ὥρα and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] is the degree of the Aſcendant or Star riſing above the Horizon, at any certain time when a Prediction is to be made concerning a future Event; as the Fortune of a Perſon then born, *&c.*

Lunar HOROSCOPE [*Aſtronomy*] is the Point which the Moon iſſues out of when the Sun is in the aſcending Point.

HORO'SCOPIST [of *Horoſcopus*, L. of Ὡροσκόπος of ὥρα, an hour, and σκοπέω, to view, *&c.* Gr.] one who obſerves Horoſcopes, or the Degree of the Aſcendant, or the Star aſcending above the Horizon, at the Moment an aſtrological Figure or Scheme is made; an Aſtrologer.

HORRE'NDOUS [*horrendus*, L.] horrible.

HO'RRIBLE [*horribilis*, F.] hideous, ghaſtly, frightful.

HO'RRIBLENESS [of *horribilis*, L. and *neſs*] dreadfulneſs, terribleneſs.

HORRIBI'LITY, [*horribilitas*, L.] great Terror or Fear.

HORRID [*horridus*, L.] dreadful, terrible, grievous, heinous.

HO'RRIDNESS [*horriditas*, L.] horribleneſs, heinouſneſs; alſo trembling for Fear.

HORRI'FEROUS [*horrifer*, L.] bringing horror.

HORRI'FICA *Febris* [with *Phyſicians*] a Fever that cauſes the Patient to fall into ſhaking Fits, and an horrible Agony; the ſame as *Phricodes*.

HORRIFICK [*horrificus*, L.] cauſing dread, fear, trembling, *&c.*

HORRI'SONOUS [*horriſonus*, L.] ſounding dreadfully.

HO'RROUR [in *Medicine*] a ſhivering and trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chilneſs after it.

HO'RROR } ſuch an exceſs of Fear as makes a Perſon
HO'ROUR } tremble.

HORROR [with *Phyſicians*] the ſhuddering or quivering which preceeds the Fit of an Ague.

HORS *de ſon fee* [in *Law*] an Exception to quaſh an Action brought for Rent iſſuing out of certain Lands, by one who pretends to be the Lord: or for ſome Cuſtom or Services.

HORSE [hoꝛſ, *Sax.*] a Beaſt well known. An horſe is an Emblem of War, Strength, Swiftneſs.

An HORSE *covered with harneſs* [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented War and Speed.

HORSE [in a *Ship*] a Rope made faſt to one of the Shrowds, having a dead Man's Eye at the End, thro' which the Pendant of the ſprit-ſail Sheet is reev'd.

HORSE-*Shoos*, there is a ſuperſtitious Cuſtom among ſome People, of nailing Horſe-ſhooes on the Threſhold to keep out Witches; whence it ſhould ariſe I cannot learn, unleſs from the like Cuſtom practiſed in *Rutlandſhire* at *Burgley* Houſe, the antient Seat of the *Harringtons*, near *Oakham*; which Lordſhip the Lord *Harrington* enjoy'd with this Privilege, that if any of noble Birth came within the Preciſt of that Lordſhip, they ſhould forfeit, as an homage, a Shooe from the Horſe whereon they rode; or elſe to redeem it with a Sum of Money: Accordingly there are many Horſe-Shooes nailed upon the Shire-Hall Door, ſome of large Size and antient Faſhion, others new and of our preſent Nobility.

HORSE *Knobs*, heads of Knap-weed.

HORSE *Leechery*, the Art of curing horſes of Diſeaſes.

HO'RSEMANSHIP, the Art of riding or managing horſes.

HORSE *Meaſure*, a meaſuring Rod, divided into hands and inches, for meaſuring the height of horſes.

HORSE-*Shoe* [in *Fortification*] a Work ſometimes of a round, ſometimes of an oval Figure, raiſed in the Ditch of a marſhy Place, or in low Grounds, and bordered with a Breaſtwork.

HORSE-*Shoe-head*, a Diſeaſe in Infants, wherein the Sutures of the head are too open.

HORSE *Twitchers* [among *Farriers*] an Inſtrument to hold an unruly horſe by the Noſtrils.

HORSE [with *Carpenters*] a Piece of Wood jointed acroſs two other perpendicular ones, to ſupport the Boards, Planks, *&c.* which make Bridges over ſmall Rivers.

HORSE [in the Language of *Exchange-Alley*] the chance of the Benefit of a Lottery Ticket, for one or any certain number of Days, if it be drawn a Prize.

HORTA'TION, an exhorting, *L.*

HO'RTATIVE } [*hortativus*, L.] of or pertaining to Ex-
HO'RTATORY } hortation.

HORT-*Yard*, an Orchard.

HORTE'NSIS, *e*, [in *Botanick Writers*] growing only in Gardens.

HO'RTICULTURE [of *hortus*, L. a Garden, and *cultura*, Tillage, *L.*] the Art of Gardening.

HO'RTUS [in ſome *Writers*] the Privy Parts of a Woman.

HOSA'NNA [הושע נא, *Heb.* i. e. *Save we beſeech thee*] a ſolemn Acclamation uſed by the *Jews*, and eſpecially at the Feaſt of Tabernacles.

HOSANNA *Rabbi*, a Name the *Jews* give to the ſeventh Day of the Feaſt of Tabernacles, in which the Word *Hoſanna* is often repeated in their Prayers, *&c.*

A HOSE [hoſa, *Sax.*] a Stocking.

HOSE-*buſk* [with *Botaniſts*] a long, round huſk within another.

HO'SPITABLE [*hoſpitalis*, L.] uſing hoſpitality, friendly, courteous.

HO'SPITABLENESS [*hoſpitalitas*, L. *hoſpitalité*, F. of *hoſpitium*, an Inn] hoſpitality, hoſpitable Diſpoſition.

HOSPI'TAL [*hoſpitium*, L. *hôpital*, F.] an houſe, *&c.* for the Entertainment, *&c.* of the Poor, Sick, Lame, *&c.*

HO'SPITALER, one who entertains and provides for poor People, Travellers, *&c.*

HO'SPITALERS, an Order of Knights ſo call'd, becauſe they built an hoſpital at *Jeruſalem*, in which the Pilgrims were received.

HOSPITA'LITY [*hoſpitalitas*, L.] the entertaining and relieving Strangers.

HOSPI'TICIDE [*hoſpiticida*, L.] one who Murthers his hoſt or entertainer; alſo the killing of a Gueſt.

HO'SPODAR, a Title of the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Walachia*.

HOST [*hoſpes*, L. *hôte*, *hôtelier*, F.] an Inn-keeper.

HOST [of *hoſtia*, L. a Sacrifice, *hoſtie*, F.] the conſecrated Wafer in the *Roman Catholick* Communion.

HOST [*hoſtia*, L.] a Victim or Sacrifice to the Deity.

HO'STAGES [of *hoſpites*, L.] Perſons left as Sureties for the performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

HOSTELA'GIUM [*ant. Deeds*] a Right which Lords had to take Lodging and Entertainment in their Tenants Houſes.

HO'STELER [*hoſtelier*, F.] an Inn-keeper.

HO'STERS, ſuch who take in Lodgers.

HO'STESS [*hoſpita*, L. *hôteſſe*, F.] the Miſtreſs of an Inn, *&c.*

HO'STIA [among the *Romans*] a Sacrifice for having obtained Victory over Enemies, *L.*

Ho'sticide [*hoſticida*, L.] one who kills or beats his Enemy.

Ho'stile [*hoſtilis*, L.] Enemy like, of or pertaining to an Enemy.

Ho'stileness [*hoſtilitas*, L. *hoſtilité*, F.] hoſtility, the State or Practice of Enemies.

Hosti'lity [*hoſtilitas*, L.] enmity, hatred, the State or Practices of Enemies.

Hostilla'ria [*old Rec.*] a Room or Place in religious houſes, where Gueſts and Strangers were received.

Ho'sting, in a hoſtile manner, fighting, warring, *Milton.*

Ho'stler [of *hotelier*, F.] one who looks after the Stables.

Ho'stry [*hoteleriè*, F.] the Place where horſes are kept.

Hot [hoꝺ, *Sax.*] contrary to cold; alſo paſſionately hot.

Ho'tness, heat; alſo paſſion.

To Ho'tagoe, a term uſed of the Tongue, ſignifying to move nimbly.

Hot-*Beds* [in *Gardening*] wooden Frames filled with freſh horſe-Dung, with a good Coat of Mould covered with Glaſs Doors, for raiſing tender Plants early in the Spring.

Hot-*Shoots*, a compound of one third part of the ſmalleſt Pit Coal, Charcoal, &c. and mixing them together with Loam to be made into Balls with Urine, and dry'd for firing.

Hotch-pot, Fleſh cut into ſmall Pieces and ſtewed with Herbs and Roots. And hence, by way of Metaphor, it ſignifies the putting together of Lands for the equal Diſtribution of them.

Ho'tel-dieu, the chief hoſpital of any City in *France* for ſick Perſons, *F.*

Hotts } [with *Cockers*] round Balls of Leather faſtened
Hutts } to the ſharp ends of the Spurs of fighting Cocks, to prevent them from hurting one another in ſparring or breathing themſelves.

Hot-*Cockles* [*hautes coquilles*, F.] a Play.

Ho'vel [hoƿ, *Sax.*] a covering or ſhelter of hurdles, &c. for Cattle; alſo any mean Building for ordinary Uſe.

To Ho'ver [prob. of heaƿian, *Sax.* to heave up] to flutter or fly over with ſpread Wings, to hang over.

Hough } at the beginning of a Name, is an Intimation
How } that the Place is of low Situation, as *Holland* in *Lincolnſhire*, which is the ſame as *Howland*.

Hough-*Bonny* [in *Horſes*] a hard, round Swelling or Tumour, growing upon the tip of the hough or hoof.

Hough [hoh, *Sax.*] the Joint of the hinder Leg of a Beaſt.

To Hough [howen, *Teut.*] to cut the hough, to hamſtring; alſo to break Clods of Earth.

Hou'let [*houlette*, F.] a little Owl.

A Hound [hunꝺe, *Sax.*] a Dog for hunting.

To Hound *a Stag* [*Hunt. Term*] to caſt the Dogs at him.

Hound's-*Tongue*, an herb.

Hounds [in a *Ship*] are holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Maſt, to which the tyes run to hoiſe the Yards.

An Hour [*hora*, L. *heure*, F.] the 24th part of a natural Day.

Hour *Lines* [on a *Dial*] are Lines which ariſe from the Interſection of the Dial Plane, with the ſeveral Planes of the hour Circles.

Hour *Circles* [with *Aſtron.*] great Circles meeting in the Poles of the World, and croſſing the Equinoctial at right Angles, dividing it into 24 equal Parts.

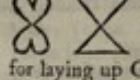
Aſtronomical Hour [*hora*, L. *heur*, F. ὥρα of ὁρίζω, Gr. to bound, limit or divide, becauſe it divides the Day] is the 24th Part of a natural Day, and contains 60 Minutes, and each Minute 60 Seconds, &c. which hours always begin at the Meridian, and are reckoned from Noon to Noon.

Babyloniſh Hours, are begun to be accounted from the *Horizon* at the Sun's riſing, and are reckoned on for 24 hours, till his riſing again.

Jewiſh Hours, are one twelfth Part of the Day or Night, reckoned from the Sun riſing to the Sun ſetting (whether the Days or Nights be longer or ſhorter) which are called in Scripture the firſt, ſecond or third hours, &c. of the Day or Night.

Italian Hours, are reckoned after the manner of the *Babyloniſh* hours, only they begin at the Sun's ſetting inſtead of its riſing.

Hour-*Grunters*, old Watchmen.



Hour [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſs'd by one of theſe Characters.

Hou'sage, Money paid by Carriers, &c. for laying up Goods in a houſe.

House [huƴ, *Sax.*] a Place to dwell in.

House-*Wife* [huƴ-piƴ, *Sax.*] a Woman of good Oeconomy in houſhold Affairs.

House [with *Aſtrol.*] a 12th Part of the heavens,

House-*Bote* [huƴeboꝺe, *Sax.*] an allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to repair, &c. a Tenant's houſe.

House-*Leek*, an herb growing on the Tilings of houſes, &c.

Houswi'fry, good Oeconomy in managing the Affairs of an houſe. This, *hieroglyphically*, was by the Antients repreſented by the induſtrious Tortoiſe.

Ho'ushold [of huƴ and healꝺan, *Sax.*] a Family.

Houshold *Days*, four ſolemn Feſtivals in the Year, when the King after divine Service offers a Bezant of Gold on the Altar to God. Theſe Days are *Chriſtmaſs*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſunday* and *All-Saints*.

Ho'usholder, a Maſter of a houſe.

Ho'used-*in* [with *Shipwrights*] is when a Ship, after the breadth of her bearing, is brought in too narrow to her upper Works.

Hou'sel [huƴel, *Sax.*] the Euchariſt or Sacrament.

Hou'sing [*houſſe*, F.] a horſe Cloth, a piece of Cloth worn about and behind the Saddle.

To Houst [hƿeoƴtan, *Sax.*] to cough.

How [hu, *Sax.*] after what manner? Or by what means?

A How }
A Hoe } [with *Gardeners*] a Tool for cutting up Weeds.

Ho'wker, a Veſſel built like a Pink, but maſted and rigged like a Hoy.

To Howl [heulen, *Du. houler*, F.] to cry like a Wolf, Dog, &c.

To Howl [with *Shipwrights*] when the foot-hooks of a Ship are ſcarfed into the ground Timbers and bolted, and then the Plank laid on up to the Orlop, they ſay, they begin to make her howl.

Ho'wlet [of *howling*] a Night Bird.

Hoy [prob. of hoogh, *Du.* high, or *haut*, F.] a ſmall Bark.

To Hoze *Dogs*, to cut off the Claws or Balls of their Feet.

A Hu'bble-*Bubble*, a Device for Smoking Tobacco thro' Water, which makes a bubbling Noiſe; alſo a Perſon who ſpeaks ſo quick as to be ſcarce intelligible, a talkative Perſon, a rattle.

Hu'bbub, a Tumult or Uproar.

Hu'ckaback, a ſort of linen Cloth that is woven ſo as to lie partly raiſed.

Hu'ckle-*Bone* [prob. of hucken, *Teut.* to ſink down] the hip bone.

Huckle-*back't* [huckend of hock, *Teut.* bent] crumpſhouldered, having a bunch on the Back.

Hu'ckster [prob. of hucker, *Du.*] one who ſells Proviſions by retale.

To Hu'ddle, to put or lay things up after a rough, confuſed manner.

A Huddle, a confuſion, a buſtle, a diſorder.

Hue [heƴe, *Sax.*] Complexion, Colour, Countenance, &c.

Hue *and Cry* [*huer* and *crier*, F. *i. e.* to ſhout or cry aloud] in antient Times, if a Perſon who had been robbed, or any one in the Company had been murthered, came to the next Conſtable, ordering him to raiſe hue and cry, and make purſuit of the Offender, deſcribing the Perſon, and the Way he was gone, the Conſtable was obliged to call upon his Pariſhioners to aid and aſſiſt him in ſeeking him; and not finding him, to give Notice to the next Conſtable, and he to the next, and ſo from one to another till he was apprehended, or to the Sea-ſide. In *Scotland* this was performed by blowing an horn, and making an out-cry after the Offender.

To Huff [prob. of heoȝan, *Sax.*] to puff or blow; alſo to ſwagger, rant or vapour; alſo to give angry Words to a Perſon, to chide.

A Huff, a ſwaggering Fellow, a Bully; alſo an Affront, or Treatment with angry Words.

Hu'ffing [of heoȝan, *Sax.*] vapouring, ranting, &c.

Huge [*Minſheu* derives it of *augere*, L. to increaſe; others of heƴȝ, weighty, *Sax.*] very large, vaſt.

Hu'geness, vaſtneſs, largeneſs,

Hu'geous, very large.

A Hu'gg [prob. of hoȝan, *Sax.* or huggben, *Du.*] an Embrace.

To Hugg [huggben, *Du.* to be tender of, hoȝan, *Sax.*] to embrace, cloſe in the Arms.

A Corniſh Hugg [with *Wreſtlers*] is when one has his Adverſary on his Breaſt and holds him faſt there.

Hu'gger-*mugger* [prob of hoȝan, *Sax.* or huggben, *Du.* and morker, *Dan.* darkneſs] privately, clandeſtinely.

Hu'guenote, a kind of Kettle for a Stove; or an earthen Stove for a Pot to boil on, *F.*

A la

A la Huguenote [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Eggs with Gravy, *F.*

Hu'guenots [this Name is variouſly deriv'd by Authors: Some derive it from *huc nos venimus*, the beginning of the firſt Proteſtation of the Apologetical Oration, made before Cardinal *Lotharingius*, in the Time of *Francis* the Second of *France*. *Du Verdier* derives it of *John Huſs*, whoſe Opinions they embraced, and *gueuon*, an Ape, *q. d. John Huſs's Apes*. Others from *Hugh Capet*, whoſe Right of Succeſſion to the Crown, the Calviniſts maintain'd againſt the houſe of *Guiſe*. Others of *Huguenot*, a Piece of Money, a Farthing in the Time of *Hugh Capet*, q. not worth a Farthing; others of *Hugon*, a Gate in the City of *Tours*, where they aſſembled when they firſt ſtirred. *Paſquer* derives it of *Hugon*, an imaginary Spright that the Populace fancied ſtroled about in the Night; and becauſe they generally in the Night went to Pray, they called them *Huguenots*, i. e. Diſciples of King *Hugon*] a nick Name the *Papiſts* give to the *Proteſtants* in *France*.

Hu'guenotism, the Profeſſion or Principles of the *Huguenots*.

To Hulk [with *Hunters*] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Coney.

Hulk [hulcke, *Du.*] a broad Veſſel or ſort of Ship for ſetting in of Maſts; alſo a great lazy Fellow.

Hull, the Body of a Ship without Rigging.

Hull [hulf, *Teut*] the Cod of Pulſe, Chaff, *&c.*

Hu'lly [prob. of hulſt, *Sax.* a Bed] full of hulls.

To Hull (*Sea Language*) to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

To lie a Hull [*Sea Language*] a Term uſed of a Ship when ſhe takes all her Sails in, ſo that nothing is abroad but her Maſts, Yards and Rigging; and this is done either in a dead Calm (that ſhe may not beat them againſt the Maſts) or in a Storm, when ſhe cannot carry them.

To ſtrike a Hull [*Sea Language*] is to lie cloſely or obſcurely in the Sea in a Storm, or tarry for ſome Conſort, bearing no Sail, with the helm laſh'd a lee.

Hu'llock [*Sea Word*] a Piece of the miſſen Sail cut and let looſe, to keep the Ship's head to Sea in a Storm.

Hu'man [*humanus*, L.] of or pertaining to Mankind or the Nature of Man; alſo affable, courteous, mild, gentle.

Human *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] thoſe Signs of the Zodiack, which have a human Shape, as *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and half *Sagittarius*.

Hu'manist [*humaniſte*, F.] one who is skilled in human Learning or humanity Studies.

Huma'nities [*humaniores literæ*, L.] the Study of the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongue, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and the antient Poets, Orators and Hiſtorians.

Huma'nity [*humanitas*, L.] the Nature of Man, or that which denotes him *human*; alſo gentleneſs, courteſy, affability, mildneſs, *&c.*

To Hu'manize [*humaniſer*, F.] to civilize, to make tractable, gentle or mild.

Hu'manly [*humaniter*, L. *humaniment*, F.] after a human manner.

Hu'manness [*humanitas*, L. *humanité*, F.] humanity.

Hu'manized [*humaniſé*, F.] rendred human.

To Hu'mble [*humiliare*, L.] to lower, to bring down.

Hu'mble [*humilis*, L.] lowly-minded, lowly, mean.

Hu'mbleness [*humilitas*, L. *humilité*, F.] humility.

Humecta'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] moiſtening Remedies, ſuch as are capable of inſinuating themſelves into the Pores of the Body, *L.*

Hume'ctated [*humectatus*, L.] made moiſt.

Humecta'tion [in *Pharmacy*] a moiſtening, a preparing of a Medicine, by ſteeping it in Water, to moiſten and ſoften it when too dry; or to cleanſe it, or to hinder its ſubtil Parts from being diſſipated in grinding, or the like.

Hu'mid [*humidus*, L.] damp, moiſt, wet.

Hu'midness [*humiditas*, L. *humidité*, F.] moiſture.

Feſs Humid [in *Heraldry*] a ſort of Feſſe in an Eſcutcheon.

Humi'fick [*humificus*, L.] moiſtening.

Hu'meral [*humeralis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Shoulder.

Humeral *Muſcle* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle which moves the Arm at the upper End.

Humi'dity [*humiditas*, L.] dampneſs, moiſtneſs, or the Power of wetting others. It differs from *Fluidity*, in that ſome *Fluids* will not wet or adhere to all they touch, as Quickſilver will not wet or adhere to Hands or Clothes; tho' it will to Gold and other Metals.

Hu'midum *primogenium* [in *Medicine*] the Blood which is to be ſeen in Generation before any thing elſe.

Humidum *radicale* [in *Medicine*] the radical moiſture of Man's Body; which is underſtood, by ſome, to be the Maſs of Blood, which is the common Promptuary from whence all other *Fluids* in a human Body are derived; or the pureſt and moſt defecate Part of the nutritious Matter, in a condition ready to be aſſimilated.

Humilia'tes, a religious Order, who lived very ſtrict and mortified Lives.

Humilia'tion, a being humbled, abaſed, or brought down, or low; alſo a bringing down, abating a Perſon's Pride or Self-conceit.

Hu'milis *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle which draws the Eye down towards the Cheek, *L.*

Humi'lity [*humilitas*, L.] humbleneſs, lowlineſs of Mind, meekneſs, ſubmiſſion.

To Hum [hummen, *Teut.*] to make a Noiſe like a Bee.

Hu'mmums, the Name of a Sweating-houſe.

Aqueous Hu'mor [with *Oculiſts*] or *wateriſh humour*, is contained between the *Tunica Cornea* and the *Uvea*, and ſerves to moiſten and levigate the two other denſer humours, and alſo the *Tunica Uvea* and *Retina*.

Cryſtalline Humor [with *Oculiſts*] or *Icy humor*, which is contained in the *Tunica Uvea*, and is thicker than the reſt. This is by ſome call'd *glacialis*, and is the primary Inſtrument of Viſion, in reſpect of its collecting and reception of the Rays, which coming thither, dilated by the aqueous humor, are collected and convey'd to the *Retina*.

Vitreous Humor [with *Oculiſts*] or *glaſſy humor*, is bigger than any of the reſt, fills the backward Cavity of the Eye. This, ſome ſay, ſerves to dilate the Rays that it receives from the *Cryſtalline*, and to bring them to the *Retina*; or as others are of Opinion, it helps to collect the Rays refracted by the *Cryſtalline* into one Point, that the Viſion may be the more diſtinct and vivid.

Humo'rs [with *Phyſical Authors*] the humours of the Body, of which, three that are called general, waſh the whole Body, *viz.* the *Blood*, the *Lympha*, and the *nerveous Juice*, L.

Humores *Oculares*, the humours of the Eye, which are three, *viz.* the *Aqueous* or Watery, the *Cryſtalline* or Icy, and the *Vitreous* or Glaſſy, *L.*

Humores *in ſecundinis* [with *Phyſicians*] are the humours in the three Membranes or Skins, that cover a Child in the Womb, *L.*

Hu'morist [*humoriſta*, Ital.] one full of humours, whimſeys or conceits; a fantaſtical or whimſical Perſon.

Humorists, the Title of the Members of a celebrated Academy of learned Men at *Rome*.

Hu'mour [*humor*, L. *humeur*, F.] Moiſture, Juice; alſo temper of Mind; alſo Fancy, Whim.

Humour [in *Comedy*] is defined to be a fainter or weaker Paſſion, peculiar to comick Characters, as being found in Perſons of a lower degree than thoſe proper for Tragedy; or it is that which is low, ridiculous, *&c.*

Humour [in *Medicine*] the particular Temperament or Conſtitution of a Perſon, conſidered as ariſing from the Prevalence of this or that *Humour* or *Juice* of the Body; as a *cholerick Humour*, a *melancholy Humour*, a *ſprightly Humour*.

Hu'mourist. See *Humoriſt*.

Hu'mourous, of or pertaining to humours, conceits or whimſies, fantaſtical; alſo wedded to his own humours or conceits.

Hu'mourousness, comicalneſs, fulneſs of pleaſantry, fantaſticalneſs.

Hu'moursom, peeviſh, fretful, hard to pleaſe.

Hu'moursomness, hardneſs to be pleaſed, peeviſhneſs.

To Hunch [prob. of hutch, *Teut.* a blow] to give a thruſt with the Elbow.

Hunch-*back'd* [q. *bunched-back'd*] crooked-back'd, humpſhouldered.

Hu'ndred [hunðred, *Sax.* hondert, *Du.*] in Figures 100.

Hundred [hunðred, *Sax.*] a particular Part of a Shire or County, becauſe it conſiſted of ten Tithings, and each Tithing of ten Houſholds, and ſo conſiſted of an hundred Families, and thence called *Hundred*; or becauſe it furniſh'd the King with a hundred Men for his Wars.

Hundred-*Leagh*, the hundred Court, from which all the Officers of the King's Foreſt are freed.

Hu'ndreders, Men impannelled or fit to be impannelled on a Jury, upon any Controverſy, dwelling within the hundred where the Land in Queſtion lies; alſo Bailiffs of hundreds.

Hundred *Seſta* [*old Law*] the payment of perſonal Attendance, ordering Suit and Service at the hundred Court.

Hundred *Law*. See *Hundred Leagh*.

Hu'ndredus *affirmatus* [*old Rec.*] the Profits of an hundred Court, farmed out for a ſtanding Rent.

HU'NGER [hunȝop, *Sax.*] a craving of the Appetite after Food, *Dan.*

Natural HUNGER, is an irritation of the Stomach, occasioned by Fasting.

Animal HUNGER, is the sensation or perception of that Irritation, and the appetite or desire of Food, that is the consequence of it.

To HU'NGER [hunȝpian, *Sax.* hungrer, *Dan.*] to crave after Food.

HU'NGRY, [hunȝpe, *Sax.*] craving after Food.

HU'NGRINESS, craving Appetite.

HUNGRY *Evil* [in *Horses*] an unnatural and over-hasty Greediness to devour their Meat before they can chew it.

HUNKS, a Miser, a covetous niggardly Wretch.

To HUNT [huntian, *Sax.*] to chase wild Beasts; also to search after.

A HU'NTER [Hunta, *Sax.*] a chaser of wild Beasts.

To HUNT *change*, is when the Hounds take fresh Scent, hunting another Chace, till they stick and hit it again.

To HUNT *counter*, signifies that the Hounds hunt by the heel.

HU'NTING, chasing of wild Beasts; also a searching after.

HUNTING *the Foil*, is when the Chace falls off and comes on again.

HU'RDLES [of Hypd, *Sax.*] hasle Rods wattled together.



HURDLES, or *Clayes*, are made of Branches or Twigs interwoven together in the figure of a long Square, about five or six Foot long, and three, or three and a half broad; the closer they are woven they are the better. They are for several uses, as for covering *Traverses* and *Lodgements*, *Caponeers*, *Coffers*, &c. and are covered over with Earth to secure them from the artificial Fireworks of the Enemy, and from the Stones which might be thrown upon them, and likewise to lay upon marshy Ground, or to pass the *Fosse*, especially when it is full of Mud or Slime. *See their Form in the Figure.*

HURDLES [in *Husbandry*] are Frames made either of split Sticks, or hazle Rods platted together to make Sheepfolds, &c.

HURE [in *Heraldry*] the head of a Wild-Boar, a Bear, a Wolf, or some such fierce Creature; but not of Lions, or other such noble Creature. *F.*

HURL-*Bone* [of an *Horse*] a Bone near the middle of the Buttocks, very apt to go out of its Socket by a Slip or Strain.

HU'RLING [*q. d.* whirling] throwing Stones, &c. with a whirling motion of the hand.

HURLE, the hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

A HURRY [of *harier*, F.] great haste.

To HURRY [*harier*, *F.*] to hare, to hasten too much, to make great haste.

HU'RLY-BURLY [of Whirle and Burȝh, *Sax.*] a Tumult, Uproar, or Crowd of People.

HU'RRICAN [of *huracan*, Span.] a violent Storm of Wind, which often happens in the *West-Indies* in *September* and *October*, overthrowing Trees, Houses, and whatsoever stands in its way.

HURST [of hyrꝛt, *Sax.*] joined with the Names of Places, denotes that they took their Name from a Wood or Forest.

HURTS, HURRTS, HEURTS } [in *Heraldry*] are Roundles Azure &c. the same the *French* call *Torteaux d'Azure*: Some imagine they signify Bruises or Contusions in the Flesh; but others *Hurtle-Berries.*

A HURT [hyꝛt, *Sax.*] a Wound, an Injury, a Damage.

To HURT, hyrtan, *Sax.*] to do Injury, to Wound, &c.

HU'RTFUL, Injurious, Prejudicial.

HU'RTFULNESS, Prejudicialness, &c.

HU'RTLESS, [hyrtleaȝ, *Sax.*] harmless.

HURT-*Sickle*, an herb.

HU'SBAND [huȝband, *Sax.*] the Consort of a Wife.

HU'SBANDMAN [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a labouring Ox.

HU'SBANDRY, tillage of Land, &c.; also the management of Expences, Frugality.

HU'SCARLE [huȝ-carl, *Sax.*] an houshold Servant.

HUSE, a Fish, of which the white Glue called Ising-glass is made.

HU'SEANS [*Hosteaux*, F.] a sort of Boots or Spatterdashes.

HUSEFA'STNE [of huȝ and ꝼæſtn, *Sax.*] one who holds House and Land.

HUSH [prob. of השקה *Heb.*] be still.

HUSKANAWING, a Solemnity practised by the *Virginian Indians*, once every fourteen or sixteen Years. It is an Institution or Discipline that all young Men must pass under before they can be admitted to be of the number of Great Men, Officers, or *Cockarouses* of the Nation.

The choicest and briskest young Men of the Town, and such only as have acquired some Treasure by their Travels and Hunting, are chosen out by the Rulers to be *Huskanaw'd*, and who ever refuses to undergo this Process, dares not remain among them.

The Ceremony is performed after the manner following: After the performance of several odd preparatory Ceremonies, the principal part of the Business is to carry them into the Woods, and there to keep them under Confinement, and destitute of all Society for several Months, giving them no other Sustenance but the Infusion or Decoction of some poisonous intoxicating Roots: by vertue of which Physick, and the severity of the Discipline which they undergo, they become stark mad: In which raving Condition they are kept 18 or 20 Days. During these Extremities they are shut up Night and Day in a strong Inclosure, made on purpose, in shape like a Sugar-loaf, and every way open like a Lattice, for the Air to pass through. In this Cage, after they have been shut up till the Doctors find they have drank sufficiently of the *Wysocan* (as they call this mad Potion) they gradually restore them to their Senses, by lessening the Intoxication of their Diet, they bring them back into the Town, while still wild and crazy, through the violence of the Medicine.

It is pretended that they in this time drink so much of the Water of *Lethe*, that they perfectly lose all remembrance of former things, even of their Relations, Parents, and Language; and after this they are very fearful of discovering any thing of their former remembrance; for if such a thing should happen to any of them, they must immediately be *Huskanaw'd* again: And the second time the Usage is so severe, that seldom any one escapes with his Life. Thus they must pretend to have forgot the very use of their Tongues, so as not to be able to speak, nor understand any thing that is spoken, till they learn it again. And they are for some time under the guard of their Keepers, who constantly wait upon them every where, till they have learnt all things perfectly over again.

The undergoing this Discipline, is, with them, the most meritorious thing in the World, in order to Preferments to the greatest Posts in the Nation, which they claim as their undoubted Right at the next Promotion.

The *Indians* pretend that this violent Method of taking away their Memory, is to release the Youth from all their childish Impressions, and from that strong Partiality to Persons and Things which is contracted before Reason takes place.

They hope by this Proceeding to root out all the Prepossessions and unreasonable Prejudices which are fixt in the Minds of Children; so that the young Men, when they come to themselves again, their Reason may act freely, without being biassed by Custom and Education.

Thus also they become discharged from the Remembrance of any ties of Blood, and are established in a state of equality and perfect freedom to order their Actions and dispose of their Persons, without any other controul than that of the Law of Nature.

HUSSARS, *Hungarian* Horsemen, said to be so called from the *Huzza*, or Shout they give at the first Charge.

HUSGABLE [*old Rec.*] House-Rent.

HU'SSELING *People*, People who received the Sacrament.

A HUSK, the outside Coats of Corn, &c.

HU'SKY [prob. of Cuſche, *Du.*] full of Husks, or the Coats of Corn, Seed, &c.

HUSSY [corrupt. of *House-wife*, huȝpiȝ, *Sax.*] a Name given to a Girl, Maid or Woman, in Contempt or Anger.

HU'STINGS [this some derive of huȝ an House, and ȝinȝ a Trial, *Sax.* q. the House of or for trying Causes] a Court held before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*.

HU'SWIFE [huȝ-piȝ, *Sax.*] the Mistress of a House; also a good Manager of houshold Affairs.

HUT [hutte, *Sax.*] a small Cottage or Hovel; also a Lodge for Soldiers in the Field.

An HUTCH [*hutche*, F. *hûche*, Span hutta, *Sax.*] a Place or Veſſel to lay Corn in; alſo a wooden Cage, *&c.* to keep Rabbits in; alſo a Trap for catching Vermin.

HUTE'SIUM [*old Rec.*] a hue and cry, eſpecially in *Scotland*; where, when a Robbery had been committed, they blew an horn, and made an outcry; after which, if the Thief ran away and did not ſurrender himſelf, he might be lawfully kill'd or hang'd upon the next Gallows.

HU'XING *a Pike* [with *Anglers*] a particular and divetting Method of catching that Fiſh.

To HUZZ, to hum as Bees do.

HU'ZZA, a loud Acclamation or Shout for Joy.

To HY [of hiȝan, *Sax.*] to make haſte.

HYACINTH } ['Υακίνθος, Gr.] precious Stone, ſo called
JACINTH } from its reſemblance of the purple Flower named *Hyacinth*; of which there are four ſorts, thoſe that are intermixed with a Vermilion colour; thoſe of a Saffron colour; thoſe of an Amber colour; and thoſe of a White intermixt with a faint Red; and are either oriental or occidental. Theſe Stones either engrave or cut fine, and were it not that the graving oftentimes coſts more than the Stone, they would be more us'd for Seals, *&c.*

Theſe Stones were us'd by the Antients for Amulets and Taliſmans, who wore them about their Necks, or in Rings, *&c.* and imagined they had in them a vertue to ſecure them from the Plague, *&c.*

Confection of Hyacinth, in Medicine, is a thin Electuary of a Cordial quality, compos'd of divers precious Stones, the *Hyacinth* Stone being one of the principal Ingredients, and alſo Coral, Hartſhorn, Seeds, Roots, and divers other Ingredients pulveriz'd, or ground, and mixt together.

HY'ACINTH [*hyacinthus*, L. of 'Υακίνθος, Gr.] a Flower of a purple Colour; alſo a precious Stone.

HYACINTH [in *Heraldry*] the *Tenne* or tawny Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

HYA'CINTHIA, Feſtivals held at *Sparta* in honour of *Apollo*, and remembrance of his favourite *Hyacinth*.

HYACI'NTHINE [*hyacinthinus*, L. 'Υακινθινος, Gr.] pertaining to or like the *Hyacinth*.

HYACINTHIZO'NTES [of ὑακινθίζω, Gr.] a kind of Emeralds inclining to a Violet Colour.

HYACI'NTHUS. *Apollo* and *Zephyrus* (as the Poets tell us) both were enamoured with *Hyacinthus*, a Youth of excellent Beauty, and had a mind to obtain him by ſome trial of Skill. *Apollo* he ſhot Arrows, and *Zephyrus* he blew. *Apollo* ſang and cauſed Pleaſure, but *Zephyrus*'s Blaſts were troubleſome, and therefore *Hyacinthus* choſe to betake himſelf to *Apollo*. *Zephyrus*, upon his being rival'd, prepares for Revenge, and *Apollo* throwing a Quoit, it was repuls'd by *Zephyrus*, and falling on the head of *Hyacinthus*, kill'd him: And it ſeeming unbecoming the Earth, that the Memory of ſuch a Calamity ſhould be quite eras'd, it cauſed a Flower to ſpring up of the ſame Name; the beginning of which, as the Poets tell us, was inſcribed on it.

HYA'DES [ſo called of ὑειν ὦν, *i. e.* to rain] a Conſtellation call'd the ſeven Stars. The Poets feign them to be the Daughters of *Atlas* and *Æthra*, whence they are alſo called *Atlantiades*. Their Names are *Ambroſia*, *Eudora*, *Paſithoe*, *Coronis*, *Plexauris*, *Pytho* and *Tycho*. They are famous among the Poets for bringing Rain, they are placed in the *Bull's-head*, and the chief of them in the left Eye, and is by the *Arabs* called *Aldebaran*.

The Poets feign, that *Hyas* their Brother having been torn to pieces by a Lionneſs, they wept ſo vehemently for his Death, that the Gods, in compaſſion to them, tranſlated them to Heaven, and placed them in the Forehead of the Bull, where they ſtill continue to weep: And hence the Conſtellation is ſuppos'd, by ſome, to preſage Rain.

HYALI'NE [*hyalinus*, L. of 'Υαλοειδὴς, Gr.] pertaining to Glaſs, glaſſy, *Milton*.

HY'ÆNA ['Υαινα, Gr.] a kind of Beaſt much like a Wolf, very ravenous and ſubtil; of which it is related by ſome Writers, that he will come in the Night Time to Shepherds houſes, and learning their Names, by counterfeiting a Man's Voice, call them out and devour them.

HYÆNA [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed by the Antients to expreſs an unconſtant Perſon; becauſe it is related of it, that it is one Year Male, and the next becomes a Female. It was likewiſe uſed as an Emblem of a brave Courage, that can defy all difficulties, and look upon the frowns of Fortune with a generous Contempt; becauſe the *Naturaliſts* ſay, that the Skin of this Animal will procure to us this Privilege of paſſing thro' the greateſt Dangers without harm.

HYALOI'DES ['Υαλοειδὴς, Gr.] the vitreous or glaſſy humour of the Eye.

HYBERNA'GIUM [*old Rec.*] the Seaſon for ſowing Winter Corn.

HYBE'RNAL [*hybernus*, L.] of or pertaining to Winter.

HYBERNAL *Occident*, the *Winter*, *Weſt* or *South Weſt*. That Point where the Sun ſets at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*, i. e. on the ſhorteſt Day.

HYBERNAL *Orient*, the *Winter*, *Eaſt* or *South Eaſt*. That Point of the horizon where the Sun riſes at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

HYBI'STRICA, a Feſtival with Sacrifices and other Ceremonies celebrated by the *Greeks*, at which the Men wore the Apparel of Women, and the Women of Men, in honour of *Venus*, either as a God or a Goddeſs, or both; or, as others ſay, a Feſtival held at *Argos*, where the Women habited like Men inſulted their Husbands with all Tokens of Superiority, in Memory of the *Argian* Dames having defended their Country with notable Courage againſt *Cleomenes* and *Demaratus*.

HY'BOMA ['Υβωμα, Gr.] a bending in of all the Vertebra's or turning Joints.

HY'BRIDA, a mongrel Creature, whoſe Sire is of one kind, and Dam of another, *L.*

HYDA'TIDES ['Υδατίδες, Gr.] watery Bliſters on the Liver or Bowels of dropſical Perſons, ſuppos'd to proceed from a Diſtention and Rupture of the *Lymphæductus*.

HYDATOI'DES ['Υδατοειδὴς of ὕδωρ, water, and εἶδος, Gr. form] the watery humour of the Eye.

HYDA'TIS [ὑδατὶς, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, conſiſting of a fatty Subſtance or Excreſcence growing under the Skin of the upper Eye-lid.

HYDATOSCOPI'A [of ὕδωρ, of Water, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] a divination or foretelling future Events by means of Water.

HYDE GILD [hýd-ȝild, *Sax.*] a Ranſom paid to ſave a Perſons hide from being beaten.

HY'DRA ['Υδρα, Gr.] the Poets tell us, that *Hydra* was a *Lernæan* Serpent, having an hundred Heads, but one Body; and that when one Head was cut off, two ſprang up in its place; and that *Carcinus* came and aſſiſted the *Hydra*. The ground of the Story is this; *Lernus* was a King at that Time when Men univerſally dwelt in Towns or Villages, and every Town had its King; among which *Sthenelus*, the Son of *Perſeus*, governed *Mycenæ*, the largeſt and moſt populous Place. *Lernus* not bearing to be ſubject to him, it was the occaſion of a War between them. *Lernus*'s Town was a little well fortified Place, defended by fifty ſtout Archers, which Day and Night were ſhooting their Arrows from the Tower. The Name of this litttle Town was *Hydra*. Upon which *Euryſtheus* ſent *Hercules* thither; but they who were beneath threw Fire, and aimed at the defenders of the Tower; and if any one was hit with it and fell, immediately two ſtout Archers roſe up in his Place. But *Hercules* at length took the Town, burnt the Tower, and deſtroy'd the Town; and this gave Birth to this Fable. *Palaphatus*.

HYDRA ['Υδρα, Gr.] a Water Serpent; eſpecially that monſtrous one, ſaid by the Poets to have had an hundred Heads, and bred in the Lake *Lerna*, and to have been killed by *Hercules*, and plac'd among the Stars.

HYDYAGO'GICAL [of ὑδραγωγία of ὕδωρ, Water, and ἄγω, Gr. to lead] pertaining to the Conveyance of Water.

HYDRA'GOGA [of ὕδωρ and ἄγω, Gr.] Medicines that drive out or purge watery humours.

HYDRAGO'GY [ὑδραγωγία, Gr.] a conveying of Water by Furrows and Trenches from one Place to another.

HYDRA'RGIRAL, pertaining to, or of the nature of Quickſilver.

HYDRA'RGIRUM [ὑδράργυρος, Gr. *i. e.* Water Silver] Quickſilver.

HYDRA'ULICK [of ὑδραυλικὸς of ὑδραυλέω, ſounding Water, of ὕδωρ, Water, and αὐλὸς, Gr. a Pipe] pertaining to a Water Organ.

HYDRA'ULICKS [ὑδραυλικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Engineery, or making Engines for carrying and raiſing Water, and all ſorts of Water-works; alſo that part of Staticks that conſiders the motion of Fluids, and particularly Water.

HYDRAU'LO PNEUMA'TICK *Engine*, one that raiſes Water by means of the Spring of the Air.

HYDRO'A [with *Surgeons*] certain little moiſt Pimples, like Millet Seeds, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough, *L.* of *Gr.*

HYDROCARDI'A [ὑδροκαρδία, Gr.] a Dropſy of the *Pericardium*, ſo that the Heart ſwims in Water.

HYDROCANISTE'RIUM, a Machine which ſpouts Water plentifully, and for extinguiſhing Fires and Conflagrations.

HYDROCE'LE [ὑδροκήλη, Gr.] a kind of Swelling of the outermoſt Skin of the Cods, called *hernia aquoſa*.

HYDROCE'PHALOS [ὑδροκέφαλος, Gr.] a Dropsy or Swelling of the Head, caused by a watery humour; and sometimes a bursting of the Lymphatick Vessels.

HYDROCRI'TICKS [of ὕδωρ and κριτικὸς, Gr.] a critical Judgment taken from Sweating.

HY'DRODES [with *Physicians*] a continual burning Fever, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels.

HYDROENTEROCE'LE [of ὕδωρ ἔντερον, the Entrails, and κήλη, a burstness, *Gr.*] a falling of the Guts, together with Water, into the *Scrotum*, L. or a Swelling and Bloating of the outward Integument or Skin of the *Scrotum*, caused by watery Humours cast or detained therein.

HYDRO'GRAPHER [of ὕδωρ and γράφω, to describe, *Gr.*] one skill'd in hydrography.

HYDROGRA'PHICAL, of or pertaining to hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL *Charts*, certain Sea Maps delineated for the Use of Pilots, *&c.* in which are marked the Points of the Compass, the Rocks, Shelves, Sands, Capes, *&c.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY [ὑδρογραφία, Gr.] the Art of making Sea Charts: It teaches how to describe and measure the Sea, accounting for its Tides, Counter tides, Currents, Bays, Soundings, Gulphs: also its Sands, Shallows, Shelves, Rocks, Promontories, Distances, *&c.* from Port to Port, with whatsoever is remarkable, either out at Sea or on the Coast.

HYDROLAPATHUM [with *Botanists*] the herb Water-Dock, *L.*

HY'DROMANCY [*hydromantia*, L. of ὑδρομαντεία of ὕδωρ, Water, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a manner of divining or making Conjectures by Water, in which the Victims had been wash'd, and some Parts of them boiled; also a Divination by common Water, in which they observed the various Impressions, Changes, Fluxes, Refluxes, Swellings, Diminutions, Colours, Images, *&c.* of the Water: Sometimes they dipt a Looking-Glass into the Water, when they desired to know what would become of a sick Person; for as he look'd well or ill in the Glass, accordingly they conjectured as to his future Condition; Sometimes they fill'd a Bowl with Water, and let down into it a Ring, equally poised on both Sides, and hanging by a Thread tied to one of their Fingers; and then in a Form of Prayer, requested the Gods to declare or confirm the Question in Dispute; whereupon, if the Thing were true, the Ring of its own accord would strike against the side of the Bowl a set Number of Times: Sometimes they threw Stones into the Water, and observed the turns they made in sinking.

HYDRO'METER [of ὕδωρ and μέτρον, Gr. measure] an Instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force or other property belonging to Water.

HY'DROMEL [ὑδρόμελι, Gr.] Mead, a Decoction of Water and Honey.

HYDROMETRI'A [ὑδρομετρία, Gr.] the mensuration of Waters and other fluid Bodies; their gravity, force, velocity, quantity, *&c.*

HYDROMPHA'LUM [ὑδρόμφαλον of ὕδωρ and ὄμφαλος, Gr. the Navel] a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from watery humours in the *Abdomen*

HYDRO'NOSUS [with *Physicians*] a Fever, in which the Patient sweats extremely; the sweating Sickness, *L.*

HYDROPARA'STATES [of ὕδωρ, Water, and παρίστημι, I offer, *Gr.*] a Sect, a branch of the *Manichees*, whose distinguishing Tenet was, that Water should be used in the Sacrament instead of Wine.

HYDRO'PEGE [of ὕδωρ and πηγὴ, Gr. a Fountain] Spring-Water.

HYDROPHORI'A [of ὕδωρ and φέρω, Gr. to bear] a Festival or Funeral Ceremony, performed by the *Athenians*, &c. in Memory of them that perished in the deluge.

HYDROPHOBI'A [ὑδροφοβία of ὕδωρ, Water, and φόβος, Fear, *Gr.*] a Distemper sometimes accompanied with a Fever, Phrenzy, and other Symptoms proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, in which the Patient dreads Water, *&c.* the Pathognomick Sign that the Disease is come to its height, and rarely happens till within three or four Days of the Patient's death, the Disease being then unanimously allow'd to be Incurable by Physicians both Antient and Modern' *L.*

HYDROPHTHA'LMION [of ὕδωρ and ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] that Part under the Eye, which usually swells in those who have the Dropsy.

HYDROPHTHA'LMY, a Disease in the Eye, when it grows so big, as almost to start out of its Orbit.

HYDRO'PICA [of ὑδρωπικὸς, Gr.] Medicines that drive out the watery humours in a Dropsy, *L.*

HYDROPI'PER [ὑδροπίπερι, Gr.] the herb Water-Pepper or Arsemart, *L.*

HYDRO'PICAL [*hydropicus*, L. of ὑδρωπικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to one troubled with the Dropsy.

HYDRO'PICKS [ὑδρωπικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good to expel watery humours in the Dropsy.

HY'DROPOTE [of ὑδροπότης, Gr.] a Water-drinker.

HYDRO'PS *ad matulam* [in *Medicine*] the Disease otherwise called *Diabetes.*

HY'DROSCOPE [ὑδροσκόπιον of ὕδωρ and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] an Instrument for discovering the watery Steams of the Air.

HYDROSELI'NUM [with *Botanists*] Water Parsley, *L.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS [ὑδροστατικὴ of ὕδωρ and στατικὴ, Gr.] the Doctrine of Gravitation in Fluids; or that part of *Mechanicks* that considers the Weight or Gravity of fluid Bodies, especially of Water; and also of solid Bodies immerged therein.

HYDROSTA'TICAL, of or pertaining to the Doctrine of Hydrostaticks.

HY DROSTA'T-CAL *Ballance*, an Instrument contriv'd for the easy and exact finding the specifick gravities of Bodies, either liquid or solid. It estimates the degrees of the purity of bodies of all kinds, the Quality and richness of Metals, Ores or Minerals, the proportions in any mixture, adulterations, *&c.* of which the only adequate Judge is the specifick Weight.

HYDRO'TICKS [ὑδρωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which provoke Sweating.

HYE MAL [*hyemalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Winter.

HYE MALIS, *e* [in *Botanick Writers*] of or belonging to Winter.

HYEMA'TION, a wintering in a Place, *L.*

HYGIA STICK [of ὑγιὴς, Gr.] tending to preserve health.

HYGI'EIA ὑγίεια, Gr.] health, which consists in a good temperature and right disposition of the Parts of the Body.

HYGIEI'NA [ὑγίεια, Gr. health] that part of Physick that teaches the way of preserving health, which some divide into three Parts.

HYGIEINA *Prophylactica* [ὑγιεινὰ προφυλακτικὰ, Gr.] that part of Physick which has regard to future imminent, Diseases.

HYGIEINA *Syntertica* [ὑγιεινὰ συντηρητικὰ, Gr.] which preserves present health.

HYGIEINA *Analeptica* [ὑγιεινὰ ἀναληπτικὰ, Gr.] that part of Physick that recovers health.

HYGIE'A [ὑγιεία, Gr.] health, which consists in a good Temperature and right Conformation of Parts. Health is a Disposition of the Parts of an human Body, fit for the Performance of the Actions of that Body. The Signs of Health are three, *due Action, suitable Qualities*, and when things taken in and let out are proportionable.

HYGE'MPLASTRUM [ὑγρὸν πλαστὸν, Gr.] a moist Plaster, *L.*

HYGROCIRSOCE'LE [ὑγροκιρσοκήλη of ὑγρὸς and κιρσοκήλη, Gr.] a branch of a Vein swell'd with ill Blood or other humours.

HYGROCOLLY'RIUM [ὑγροκολλύριον, Gr.] a liquid Medicine for curing Distempers in the Eyes.

HYGROME'TER, HY'GROSCOPE } [ὑγρόμετρον of ὑγρὸς, moist, μέτρον, measure; or ὑγροσκόπιον of σκοπέω, Gr. to view] a Machine or Instrument for measuring the degrees of drineſs or moisture of the Air.

Statical HYGROSCOPE, an Instrument or Machine for discovering the drineſs and moisture of the Air by a Ballance or Pair of Scales.

HYLA'RCHICAL *Principle* [according to Dr. *Henry More*] the universal Spirit of the World.

HYLE'G, HYLE'CH } [*i. e.* the giver of Life] an *Arabick* Term, which Astrologers apply to a Planet or Part of Heaven, which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of Life.

HY'LE, HY'LEC } [with *Alchymists*] is their first Matter; or it is Matter considered as produced by Nature her self; also call'd Chaos.

HYLEGI'ACAL *Places* [with *Astrologers*] are such, in which when a Planet happens to be, it may be said to be fit to have the Government of Life attributed to it.

HYLO'BII [of ὕλη, Wood, and βίος, Life, *Gr.*] such Philosophers who retired to Woods and Forests to be more at leisure for Contemplation.

HY'MEN [in *Poetry*] a Term of Invocation, as *Hymen, Hymenæe.*

HYMEN [ὑμὴν, Gr.] some say *Hymen* was an *Athenian*, who recovered back Virgins that had been carried away by Robbers, and restored them again unmedled with to their Parents; and therefore his Name was called upon at Nuptials as a defender of Virginity. Others say, that *Hymen* was a young Man, who on his Wedding-Day was killed by the fall of the House, whence it was afterwards instituted, that by Way of Expiation, he should be named at Nuptials the God of Marriage. The Antients represented *Hymen* with a Chaplet of Roses, and as it were dissolved and enervated with Pleasures, with long yellow Hair, in a Mantle of Purple or Saffron Colour, bearing a Torch in his hand.

HYMEN [in *Anat.*] a thin Membrane or Skin, reſembling a piece of fine Parchment, ſuppoſed to be ſtretched in the Neck of the Womb of Virgins, below the Nymphæ, and that is broke at their Defloration, being followed with an Effuſion of Blood.

HYMEN [in *Botany*] a fine delicate Skin, wherewith Flowers are incloſed while in the Bud, and which burſts as the Flower blows or opens.

A HYMN [ὕμνος of ὑμνέω, Gr. to celebrate] a Song or Ode in honour of God; or a Poem proper to be ſung in honour of ſome Deity.

HYMNI'GRAPHER [of ὕμνος and γράφω, Gr. to write] a Writer of hymns.

HYMNO'LOGY [ὑμνολογία, Gr.] a ſinging of hymns or pſalms.

HYMNO'POLIST [ὑμνοπώλης, Gr.] a ſeller of hymns.

HYOI'DES [ὑοειδὲς of Υ or υ, Upſilon, the *Greek* Letter, and εἶδος, form, *Gr.*] a Bone at the Root of the Tongue, having two Muſcles which keep it in its place.

HYOTHYROI'DES [of *Hyoides* and *Thyroides*] two Muſcles of the *Larynx*, which proceed from the lower part of the Bone *Hyoides*, and ſerve to draw the *Larynx* upwards.

HYOSCY'AMOS [ὑοσκύαμος, Gr.] henbane.

HYO'SERIS [ὑοσερὶς, Gr.] yellow Succory, *L.*

HYPÆ'THRON } [of ὑπὸ, under, and αἰθὴρ, Gr. the
HYPÆTHROS } Air] a kind of Temple expoſed to the Air, being open at the Top.

HYPALLAGE [ὑπαλλαγὴ, Gr.] a changing or altering a rhetorical Figure, wherein the order of Words is contrary to the meaning of them, in Conſtruction, as *hang the Nail on the Hat*, for *hang the Hat on the Nail.*

HYPA'NTE } [with the *Greeks*] a Name given to the
HYPAPANTE } Feaſt of the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, or the Preſentation of *Jeſus* in the Temple.

HYPE'RBATON [ὑπερβατὸν of ὑπερβαίνω, Gr. to tranſcend] this is ſometimes treated on as a Figure in Grammar; but always rather to be taken Notice of, as bearing the Character of a ſtrong and violent Paſſion, and ſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*. It is nothing but a Tranſpoſition of Thoughts and Words, from the natural order of Diſcourſe.

HYPE'RBOLA [in *Geometry*] is one of the curve Lines, formed by the Section of a Cone.

Apollonian HYPERBOLA, is the common *Hyperbola*, in contradiſtinction to *Hyperbolas* of the higher kind.

HYPE'RBOLE [ὑπερβολὴ, Gr.] *i. e.* a ſurpaſſing, a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein an Expreſſion goes beyond Truth; ſo as to repreſent Things much greater or leſſer than they are; as *a Horſe runs ſwifter than the Wind*; *he moves ſlower than a Snail*, &c.

HYPERBOLO'IDES, hyperboliform Figures, or *Hyperbola*'s of the higher kind.

HYPERBO'LICAL } [*hyperbolicus*, L. ὑπερβολικὸς, Gr.] of
HYPERBO'LICK } or pertaining to an *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBOLICK *Space* [in *Geometry*] is the Area, Space or Content which is comprehended between the Curve of an *Hyperbola* and the whole Ordinate.

HYPERBO'LICUM *Acutum* [in *Geometry*] a Solid, made by the Revolution of the infinite *Area* of the Space made between the Curve and its *Aſſymptote*, in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, turning round that *Aſſymptote*, which produces a Solid infinitely long, which is nevertheleſs Cubable.

HYPERBO'LIFORM *Figures* [*Mathemat.*] ſuch Curves as approach in their Properties to the Nature of the *Hyperbola*, the ſame that are called *Hyperboloids.*

HYPERBORE'ANS, thoſe People who inhabit very far *North.*

HYPERCATALE'CTICK *Verſe* [ὑπερκαταληκτικὸν of ὑπὲρ and καταλήγω, I put to the Number, *Gr.*] a Verſe that has one or two Syllables too much, or beyond the meaſure of regular Verſe.

HYPERCATHA'RTICKS [of ὑπὲρ and καθαίρω, Gr. to purge] Purges which work too long and too violently.

HYPE'RCRISIS [ὑπέρκρισις, Gr.] an immoderate, critical Excretion; or a Voiding any thing above meaſure in the turn of a Diſeaſe: as when a Fever terminates in a Looſeneſs, and the humours ſometimes flow off faſter than the Strength can bear.

HYPERCRI'TICKS [ὑπερκριτικὸι, Gr.] over rigid Cenſurers or Criticks, who let nothing paſs; but animadvert ſeverely on the ſlighteſt Fault.

HYPERCRI'TICISM, a too ſevere Cenſure; an over-nice Criticiſm.

HYPERDISSY'LLABLE [of ὑπὲρ and δισύλλαβος, Gr.] a Word conſiſting of more than two Syllables.

HYPE'RMETER [ὑπερμετρὸς, Gr.] the ſame as *Hypercataleſtick.*

HYPERDULI'A [ὑπερδουλία, of ὑπὲρ above, and δουλεία worſhip, Gr.] the Worſhip paid to the Virgin *Mary*, ſo called, as being ſuperior to *Dulia*, the Worſhip paid to the Saints.

HYPEREPHRI'DOSIS [with *Phyſicians*] a too great Sweating.

HYPE'RICON [ὑπερικὸν, Gr.] St. *John*'s-wort, *L.*

HYPERO'A [ὑπηρόη, Gr.] the Roof of the Mouth.

HYPERPHY'SICAL [of ὑπὲρ and φυσικὸς, Gr.] that which is ſuperior to Phyſicks or natural Philoſophy, Metaphyſical.

HYPERSA'RCOSIS [of [ὑπὲρ and σὰρξ, Gr. Fleſh] an Exceſs of Fleſh, or rather a fleſhy Excreſcence, ſuch as ariſes on the Lips of Wounds.

HYPE'RTHYRON [ὑπέρθυρον, Gr.] with antient Architects, a ſort of Table uſed after the manner of a Frieze over the Jambs of the Doors, and Gates, and Lintels of Windows of the *Dorick* Order.

HYPETHRE [in *Architect.*] is two Ranks of Pillars all about, and ten at each Face of any Temple, with a Periſtyle within of ſix Columns.

HYPHEN [ὑφὲν, Gr.] a ſmall or ſhort Line ſet between two Words, to ſhew that they are to be joined togethers, as Loving-kindneſs.

HY'PO [ὑπὸ, under, *Gr.*] a Particle uſed in the Compoſition of many Words.

HYPO'THENAR [ὑπὸ and θέναρ, Gr. the hollow of the hand] the ſpace from the fore to the little Finger.

HYPNO'TICKS [ὑπνωτικὰ of ὕπνος, Gr. Sleep] Medicines which cauſe Sleep.

HYPO'BOLE [ὑπόβολὴ, ſurpaſſing Exceſs, ὑπὸ and βάλλω, Gr. to caſt] a rhetorical Figure, whereby an Anſwer is made to what the Adverſary was prevented of objecting.

HYPO'BOLUM [*Civil Law*] that which is given by the Huſband to the Wife at his Death above her Dowry.

HYPOCA'THARSIS [ὑποκάθαρσις, Gr.] a too faint or feeble Purgation.

HYPOCAU'STRIA [of ὑποκαύστρα of ὑποκαίω, Gr. to ſet on Fire] were Feaſts conſecrated to *Minerva*, for reſcuing Perſons from the Injuries of caſual Fire.

HYPOCAU'STUM [ὑποκαυστὸν, Gr.] a ſubterraneous Funnel or Stove under Ground, uſed by the Antients to heat the Baths.

HYPOCHÆRIS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Sow-thiſtle.

HYPO'CHONDRES. See *Hypocondria.*

HYPOCHO'NDRIA [ὑποχόνδρια of ὑπὸ and χόνδρος, a Cartilage, *Gr.*] the Sides of the upper part of the Belly about the ſhort Ribs, under which the Liver, Stomach and Spleen lie.

HYPOCHO'NDRIACAL } [*hypochondriacus*, L. ὑποχονδριακὸς,
HYPOCHO'NDRIACK } Gr.] of or pertaining to the *Hypochondria*; alſo afflicted with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in thoſe Parts.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACUS *Affectus* [with *Phyſicians*] hypochondriacal Melancholy, a Diſeaſe proceeding from windy Humours, bred in the *Hypochondres*; from whence a black Phlegm ariſes, infeſts the animal Spirits, and diſturbs the Mind, *L.*

HYPO'CHYMA [ὑπόχυμα, Gr.] a Suffuſion, a Fault in the Sight, when Gnats, Cobwebs, little Clouds, &c. ſeem to fly before the Eyes, *L.*

HYPOCHY'SIS, the ſame as *Hypochyma.*

HYPOCLE'PTICUM *Vitrum* [with *Chymiſts*] a Glaſs-funnel to ſeparate Oils from Water, *L.*

HYPO'CRISY [*hypocriſis*, L. ὑπόκρισις, Gr.] diſſimulation, counterfeit goodneſs or holineſs; Knavery cloak'd with a veil of Religion or Honeſty.

HY'POCRITE [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a Leopard; becauſe it is reported of this Beaſt, that it craftily diſſembles and hides its head from being ſeen, by covering it with its Paws, that it may more eaſily catch its Prey, for that the Beaſts, tho' they are much delighted with the Scent of its Body, are as much frighted at his head.

HYPOCRI'TE [*hypocrita*, L. ὑποκριτὴς, Gr.] a Diſſembler, one who makes a falſe ſhew of Virtue or Piety.

HYPOCRI'TICAL [ὑποκριτικὸς, Gr.] diſſembling, making a falſe ſhew of Virtue and Piety.

HYPOCRI'SIS [ὑπόκρισις, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, which the *Latins* call *Pronuntiatio.*

HYPO'DESIS [ὑπόδεσις, Gr.] a Bandage uſed by Surgeons before the Bolſter is laid on; alſo called *Epideſmus*,

HYPOGA'STRICK *Artery* [*Anatomy*] an Artery that ariſes from the *Iliaca interna*, and is diſtributed to the *Bladder*, the *Rectum* and the Genital Parts, eſpecially in Women.

HYPOGASTRICK *Vein* [*Anat.*] a Vein ariſing in the ſame Parts with the hypogaſtrick Artery, and diſcharging itſelf into the *Iliaca interna.*

HYPOGA'STRIUM [ὑπογάστριον, Gr.] the lower Part of the Belly, or the lower Belly; beginning from two or three Inches below the Navel, and extending to the *Os Pubis*.

HYPOGÆ'UM [ὑπόγειον, Gr. a place under Ground] the fourth houſe of the heavens, by Aſtrologers call'd alſo *Imum cœli*.

HYPOGEUM [in antient *Architecture*] a Name commonly uſed of all the Parts of a Building that are under Ground, as Cellars, Vaults, *&c.*

HYPO'GESUM [ὑπόγειον, Gr.] the herb Sengreen or Houſleek, *L.*

HYPOGLO'SSIS } [Ὑπογλωσσὶς, Gr.] an Inflammation or
HYPOGLO'TTIS } Ulceration under the Tongue; alſo in *Anatomy*, two Glands of the Tongue, or a piece of Fleſh that joins the Tongue to the nether part of the Mouth.

HYPOGLO'SSUM [ὑπόγλωσσον, Gr.] the herb Horſe-tongue.

HYPOGLO'TTIDES *Pilulæ* [with *Phyſicians*] Pills to be put under the Tongue, for aſſuaging a Cough.

HYPOMO'CLION [ὑπομόχλιον, Gr. in *Mechanicks*] is a Fulcrum or Prop, or any Roller, which is uſually ſet under the Lever, or under Stones or pieces of Timber, that they may be more eaſily moved.

HYPOPHA'ULUM [with *Phyſicians*] an ordinary Diet, obſerving a mean between a plain and exquiſite Diet, *L.*

HYPOPHORÆ [with *Surgeons*] deep-gaping and fiſtulous Ulcers.

HYPOPHO'RA [ὑποφορὰ, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, which produces the Objection, as *Anthepophora* anſwers it.

HYPOPHTALMI'A [ὑποφθαλμία, Gr.] a Pain in the Eye under the horny Coat.

HYPOPHILOSPE'RMOUS *Plants*, are ſuch as bear their Seeds on the backſides of their Leaves.

HYPOPHYSIS, a Fault in the Eye, the ſame as *Hypochyma*, *L.*

HYPOPO'DIUM [ὑποπόδιον, Gr.] a Plaſter to be laid to the Feet.

HYPO'PION [ὑπώπιον, Gr.] a Collection or gathering together of Matter under the *Tunica cornea* of the Eye.

HYPORCHE'MA [in *Greek Poetry*] a Poem compoſed in divers kinds of Verſes, and of different lengths; but always ſhort, and full of *Pyrrhic* Feet.

HYPOSPATHI'SMUS [ὑποσπαθισμὸς, Gr.] an Inciſion made by three Lines or Diviſions on the Forehead, to the *Pericranium*, ſo as a Spatula may be thruſt in between it.

HYPOSA'RCA } a kind of Dropſy call'd alſo *Ana-*
HYPOSARCI'DIUM } *ſarca*, *L.*

HYPO'SPHAGMA [ὑπόσφαγμα, Gr.] Blood-ſhottenneſs of the Eye proceeding from a Blow.

HYPO'STASIS [ὑπόστασις, Gr.] in *Theology*, it it uſed to ſignify a Subſiſtence or Perſon of the Trinity.

HYPOSTASIS *Urinæ* [in *Medicine*] is that thick Subſtance that ſubſides at the bottom of Urine.

HYPOSTA'TICAL [*hypoſtaticus*, L. ὑποστατικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to an *Hypoſtaſis* or perſonal Subſiſtence.

HYPOSTATICAL *Principles* [with *Chymiſts*] are the three chymical Elements, *Salt*, *Sulphur* and *Mercury*.

HYPOSTATICAL *Union* [in *Theology* [the Union of the human Nature with the divine.

HYPOTHE'CA [*Civil Law*] an Obligation whereby the Effects of a Debtor are made over to his Creditor, to ſecure a Debt due to him.

HYPOTHE'NAR [ὑποθέναρ, Gr.] a Muſcle ſerving to draw the little Finger from the reſt; alſo the ſpace from the fore-Finger to the little Finger.

HYPOTHENU'SAL *Line*, the ſame as *Hypothenuſe*.

HYPOTHENU'SE [ὑποτείνουσα, Gr.] is the longeſt ſide of a right angled Triangle, or that Side which ſubtends or is oppoſite to the right Angle.

HYPOTHESIS [Ὑπόθεσις, Gr.] ſuppoſition of that which is not, for that which may be.

HYPO'THESIS [with *Philoſophers*] Principles ſuppoſed, as granted for the Solution of any *Phænomena*, that from thence an intelligible and plauſible account may be given of the Cauſes and Effects of the *Phænomena* propoſed. The laying down or ſuppoſing ſuch Principles to be granted, is called an *Hypotheſis*. It is not abſolutely neceſſary that what is ſuppos'd be true, but it muſt be poſſible, and ought alſo to be probable.

HYPOTHESIS [with *Aſtronomers*] ſignifies a Syſtem, and is uſually uſed and underſtood in reſpect to the Univerſe, and in relation to the diſpoſitions of the Heavens, and the motions of the Stars: Concerning which an *Hypotheſis* that is elaborately contriv'd is call'd a Syſtem; as the *Ptolemaick*, *Copernican*, or *Tychonian*.

HYPOTHE'TICAL [*Hypotheticus*, L. ὑποθετικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to an Hypotheſis or Suppoſition.

HYPOTHE'TICAL *Syllogiſm* [with *Logicians*] is one which begins with a conditional Conjunction, as, *If he be a Man, he is an Animal.*

HYPOTRACHE'LION [ὑποτραχήλιον, of ὑπὸ and τραχήλος, the Neck, *Gr.*] the top or neck of a Column, the moſt ſlender part of it which is next to the Capital; or a little Freeze in the *Tuſcan* and *Dorick* Capital, between the Aſtragal and the Annulets.

HYPOTRACHE'LION [in *Anat.*] the lower part of the Neck.

HYPOTY'POSIS [ὑποτύπωσις of ὑπὸ and τύπος, Gr. a Type or Form] this Figure is thus denominated; becauſe it paints Things and forms Images, that ſtand inſtead of the Things. It is a kind of Enthuſiaſm, which cauſes a Perſon to fancy he ſees Things that are abſent, and to repreſent them ſo ſenſibly to the Sight of them that hear it, that they fancy they ſee them too. It is frequently us'd in Dramatick Poetry, and expreſſes a Paſſion very lively, when the Object of our Paſſion is before our Eyes, and we hear and ſee it tho' abſent; as,

Illum abſens abſentum auditque videtque.

HYPOZEUGMA [with *Grammarians*] a part of the Figure called *Zeugma*.

HYPOZOMA [with *Anatomiſts*] a Membrane or Skin that parts two Cavities or hollow places in the Body, as that called *Mediaſtinum* in the Cheſt, *L.*

HYPSIOLOGLO'SSUM [with *Anat.*] a Pair of Muſcles that draw the Tongue downwards; call'd alſo *Baſſioglooſſum*.

HYRST [hyꝛſt, *Sax.*] in the Names of Places denotes, that they took their Names from a Wood or Foreſt.

HYSSOPUS [ὕσσωπος, Gr.] an Herb.

HYSTE'RA [ὑστέρα, Gr.] the Mother or Womb.

HYSTERALGIA [of ὑστέρα the Womb and ἄλγος, Pain] a Pain in the Matrix or Womb, cauſed by an Inflammation or otherwiſe.

HYSTE'RICA [ὑστερικὸς, Gr.] Medicines againſt the Diſeaſe of the Womb, *L.*

HYSTE'RICA *Paſſio* [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe in Women called Fits of the Mother; alſo a Suffocation of the Womb.

HYSTE'RICAL } [*Hyſtericus*, L. of ὑστερικὸς, Gr.] of or
HYSTE'RICKS } pertaining to the Womb.

HY'STERICKS [ὑστερικὰ, Gr.] Remedies againſt hyſterick Affection.

HYSSO'PICK *Art*, a Name given to Chymiſtry by *Paracelſus*; in alluſion to that Text in the Pſalms, *Purge me with Hyſſop*; becauſe that Art purifies Metals, Minerals, *&c.*

HYSTEROCE'LE [ὑστεροκήλη, Gr.] a Rupture, or falling down of the Womb.

HYSTEROLOGY [ὑστερολογία, Gr.] the ſame as *Hyſteron Proteron*.

HYSTEROLY'THOS [of ὑστέρα and λίθος, Gr.] a Stone ſo called becauſe of the reſemblance of a Woman's Privities.

HYSTERO'POTMOI [ὑστερόποτμοι, Gr.] ſuch as had been thought Dead, and after a long Abſence in foreign Countries returned ſafe Home; or ſuch as had been thought Dead in Battle, and after unexpectedly eſcaped from their Enemies, and return'd Home. Theſe (among the *Romans*) were not permitted to enter their own Houſes at the Door, but were received at a Paſſage opened in the Roof.

HY'STERON *Proteron* [ὕστερον πρότερον, Gr. *i. e.* the laſt firſt] a prepoſterous manner of Speaking, putting that which ſhould be the laſt, firſt; or, as we ſay, the Cart before the Horſe.

HYSTERTOMI'A [ὑστεροτομία of ὑστέρα and τέμνω, Gr. to cut] the cutting of a Child out of the Womb.

HYSTEROTOMATOCI'A [of ὑστέρα, τομὴ, a cutting, and τόκος, Gr. Birth] an Operation more uſually call'd the *Cæſarian* Operation, the ſame as *Hyſterotomy*.

HYTH } [hyꝛ, *Sax.*] a little Haven or Port where
HYTHE } ſmall Ships load and unload Goods, as *Queen-Hythe*.

I.

I *Roman*, *i* Ital. J, ſ *Engl*, ι, ι *Greek*, are the ninth Letters of their reſpective Alphabets, and י, *Hebrew*, is the tenth in order of that Alphabet.

I, the Vowel is not ſounded in *Parliament*, *Suit*, *Fruit*, *Height*, &c. and tho' it very often ends foreign Words, it never ends *Engliſh* ones: before *r*, it has the ſound of *u*, as *Bird*, *third*, *firſt*, &c.

I [Ic *Sax.* Ich *Teut.* Ego *Lat.* Ἐγω *Gr.*] the Pronoun of the firſt Perſon ſingular

To Ja'bber [gabberen *Du. Gaber*, F.] to ſpeak much; alſo to ſpeak haſtily and indiſtinctly, to talk Gibberiſh,

Ja'cinth [*Hyacinthus*, L. ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a bluiſh Colour; alſo a kind of Flower.

Jack, a Nick-name for *John*.

Jack [*Jack* being a common Name given to Boys employ'd in mean Offices, and ſuch being uſed in great Houſes as Turnſpits, before the Invention of Machines for that uſe, they afterwards were call'd by the ſame Name] an Engine or Machine for roaſting Meat; alſo for pulling off Boots; alſo a Horſe or wooden Frame to ſaw Timber upon.

Jack [*in a Ship*] a Flag uſually hoiſted at the Sprit-ſail, top-maſt Head.

Jack [with *Falconers*] the Malekind of Birds of Sport.

Jack [at *Bowls*] a little Bowl which is the Mark to be bowled at.



Jack, is an Engine much uſed about *Guns* or *Mortars*, and is always carried along with the *Artillery*, for raiſing up the *Carriages*, or ſupporting the *Axletree*, if a *Wheel* chance to be broke; it is likewiſe uſed for traverſing large *Mortars*, ſuch as thoſe of 18 Inches diameter, which are upon *Low Dutch Carriages*, and for elevating them; for traverſing the Sea *Mortars*, and many other uſes, too tedious to be named: with this Engine, one Man is able to raiſe more than ſix could do without it. See the *Figure*.

Jacks [of *Virginals*] ſmall bits of Wood fixt to the Keys, of either thoſe, or Harpſicord or Spinet.

Jack, a Pike-Fiſh.

Jack, a ſort of Coat of Mail, anciently worn by Horſemen in the Wars, not made of ſolid Iron, but of many Plates of Iron faſtned together; theſe Jacks ſome ſort of Tenants, who held Lands, were obliged to provide upon any Invaſion made upon the Country.

Jack *by the Hedge*, an Herb.

Jack *in a Lanthorn*, a certain Meteor, or clammy Vapour in the Air, which reflects Light in the Dark, commonly haunting Churchyards, Fens, Marſhes and Privies, as ſteaming out of a fat Soil and there hovering about where there is a continual flux of Air: it appears like a Candle and Lanthorn, and ſometimes leads Travellers out of their way.

Jack *Pan*, a Device uſed by Barbers to heat Water, *&c.*

Ja'ckal, a wild Beaſt about the bigneſs of a Spaniel-Dog, with black ſhagged Hair, who in the Evening hunts for Prey for the Lion, and follows it with open Cry; to whom the Lion liſtens, and follows to ſeize it: For the Jackal will not eat of it till the Lion is ſatisfied, and afterwards feeds on what he leaves.

Ja'cket, [*Jacquetté*, F.] a ſhort Coat anciently worn by Horſemen, over their Armour and Cuiraſſes; it was made of Cotton or Silk ſtitch'd between two light Stuffs, and ſometimes of Cloth of Gold.

Jacobæ'a [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb *St. James-wort*, or *Rag-wort*,

Ja'cobins [ſo call'd becauſe their principal Convent ſtands near the Gate of St. *James* in the City of *Paris* in *France*] Monks and Nuns of the Order of St. *Dominick*.

Ja'cobitish [of *Jacobus*, *James*] inclined to the Principles of *Jacobites*, or attached to the Intereſt of King *James* II.

Ja'cobites, a Sect of Hereticks, anciently a branch of the *Eutychians*, followers of one *Jacob* a *Syrian*, who owned but one Nature in *Jeſus Chriſt*, uſed Circumciſion in both Sexes, ſign'd their Children with the Sign of the Croſs, imprinted with a burning Iron.

Jaco'bus, a Gold Coin of K. *James* I. of two ſorts, the one weighing 5 Peny Weight 18 Grains, now current at 23 Shil. the other weighing 6 Peny Weight 6 Grains, now current at 25 Shillings.

Jacob's *Staff*, a Mathematical Inſtrument for taking Heights and Diſtances.

Jacob's *Staff* [with *Pilgrims*] a Staff which they carry in their Hands in going a Pilgrimage to St. *James* of *Compoſtella* in *Spain*.

Jacti'vus, [*in Law*] that loſes by default, *L.*

Jacula'tion, a Shooting or Darting, *L.*

Jacula'tory [*jaculatorius*, L.] ſuddenly caſt like a Dart.

A Jade, a ſorry Horſe; alſo a lewd Wench, a Strumpet.

Ja'dish [of ȝaad. *Sax.* a Goad or Spur, *q. d.* one that will not go without the Spur] lazy, apt to be tired; (ſpoken of a Horſe).

Jade, a greeniſh Stone, bordering on the colour of Olive, eſteemed for its Hardneſs, and Virtues, by the *Turks* and *Poles*, who adorn their fine Sabres with it; and ſaid to be a preſervative againſt the nephritick Colick.

Ja'gged [jagen, *Teut.* to ſaw] ragged or notched like the Teeth of a Saw.

Ja'gging-*Iron*, an Inſtrument uſed by Paſtry-Cooks.

Ja'il-*Bird*. a Priſoner. See *Goal*.

Ja'kes [prob. of *jacere*, L. to lie along, or *jacere*, L. to caſt] a Lay-ſtall; alſo an Houſe of Office.

Ja'lap, the Root of a ſort of *Weſt-Indian Solanum*, or Night-ſhade of a black Colour on the out-ſide, and reddiſh within, with reſinous Veins.

Magiſtery of Ja'lap, a Diſſolution of the oily and reſinous Parts of *Jalap*, made in Spirit of Wine, and precipitated in common Water.

Jam } [with *Miners*] a thick Bed of Stone which hinders
Jamb } them from purſuing the Vein of Oar.

Jama'ica Wood, a ſort of ſpeckled Wood, of which Cabinets, *&c.* are made.

Ja'mbier, an Armour for the Leg, a Grave or Leg-piece, F.

Ja'mbick Verſe, is ſo call'd of the Jambick Feet, of which it chiefly conſiſts, which are one ſhort and one long Syllable, as *mĕŏs*. It is the moſt various of all other ſorts of Verſe, being of three Sorts; *Diameter*, *Trimeter*, or *Senarie*: the laſt of which is moſt in uſe; this conſiſts chiefly in Jambick Feet; but has now and then a *Spondee* and *Trochee*, as *ſuis & ipſa Roma viribus ruit*.

Ja'mbus [ἰαμβος, Gr. which ſome derive of ἰαπτίζω, Gr. to revile] a Jambick-foot in Verſe, conſiſting of two Syllables, the firſt ſhort and the other long.

Jambs } [*Jambs*, F.] the ſide Poſts of a Door,
Jaumbs }

St. Ja'mes-Wort, an Herb.

St. Ja'mes's Croſs [in *Heraldry*] is one whoſe Head or Top terminates in the Form of a Heart, and the two Arms bearing ſome Reſemblance to the *Croſs Patonce*, ſo call'd, becauſe worn by the *Spaniſh* Knights of *Santiago* or St. *James*. See the Figure.



Ja'moglaw, a certain Officer among the *Turks*.

Ja'mpnum [*Law word*] Furz or Gorſe; alſo gorſy Ground.

To Ja'ngle [*jangler*, F.] to differ or be at variance, to contend in Words; alſo to make a noiſe, as Bells when rung in no ſet Tune.

Jangle're'sses, Brabblers.

Ja'nitor, a Porter or Door-keeper, *L.*

Ja'nitor [*Anatomy*] the lower Orifice of the Stomach, the ſame as *Pylorus*.

Ja'nizary [in the Court of *Chancery* at *Rome*] an Officer of the third Bench in that Court, of which there are ſeveral who are Reviſors and Correctors of the Pope's Bulls.

Ja'nizaries, the grand Signior's Guard, or the Soldiers of the *Turkiſh* Infantry.

Ja'nnock, Oaten Bread.

Ja'nsenism, the Principles and Tenets of *Janſenius*, Biſhop of *Ypres*, who held *Auguſtin*'s Opinion concerning Grace, and oppoſed the *Jeſuits*.

Ja'nsenist, a follower of *Janſenius*.

Ja'nty ſee *Jaunty*.

Ja'nuary [is ſuppoſed to take its Name of *Janus*, an ancient King of *Italy*, whom they eſtabliſhed to bear Rule at all Beginnings: and by others, of *Janua*, L. a Gate, it being, as it were, the entrance to the reſt of the Months.] *January* the firſt Month in the Year, is repreſented in Painting all in White, like Snow or Hoar-Froſt, blowing his Fingers; holding in the left Arm a Billet, and *Aquarius* ſtanding by his Side.

Ja'nus [is ſuppoſed by ſome to be ſo called of יין, *Heb.* Wine, of which he is ſaid to have been the firſt Inventor; others derive the Name of *Janua*, L. a Gate, *q.* the Gate of the World, or Heaven, or of Months] the moſt ancient King of *Italy* among the *Aborigines*, about the Year of the World 2629, and 1319 before the Birth of *Chriſt*, who entertained

Saturn when he was baniſhed by his Son *Jupiter*. It is related of him, that he was the wiſeſt of all Kings, and knew Things paſt and to come; and therefore they pictured him with two Faces, and Deified him after his Death; and *Numa* built him a Temple, which was kept ſhut in a Time of Peace, and open in Time of War. Some are of the Opinion, that *Janus* was the ſame as *Ogyges*, or *Noah*, or *Japhet*; and thence ſaid to have two Faces, the one looking backwards and the other forwards; *i. e.* the one on the World before the Flood, and the other on the World after the Flood; and he is ſaid to have come into *Italy* in the golden Age of the World (when there was no Gold Coined when Men were Juſt) and to have taught Men to plant Vines, *&c.* to offer Sacrifice, and to live temperately.

To JAPA'N, to varniſh and draw Figures, *&c.* on Utenſils of Wood, Metal, *&c.* after the manner of Artificers of *Japan*.

JAPONNE'SE Language, the Language of *Japan* is ſaid to be very Curious, they having ſeveral Words to expreſs one thing, ſome in Honour, others in Deriſion; ſome for the Prince, others for the People; as alſo for the Quality, Age and Sex of the Speaker and Perſon ſpoken to.

JA'RDEES } [*with Horſemen*] are callous and hard Swel-
JA'RDONS } lings in the hinder Legs of an Horſe, ſeated on the out-ſide of the Hough, as the Spavin is on the in-ſide.

JA'RGON [ſome ſuppoſe it to be derived of *Chierero*, Ital. *Clericus*, L. a Clergyman, whence *Chierecon*, and with us *Jargon*, for upon the firſt appoinſment of the Liturgies and Prayers of the Church to be perform'd in *Latin*, being to them an unknown Tongue, they call'd it *Chierecon* or *Clergy-talk*] confuſed and unintelligible Talk.

JARR, a difference, a contention, a quarrel.

To JARR [*in Muſick*] to diſagree in Sound, or to go out of Tune.

A-JARR, half open, as *the Door ſtands a-jarr*.

A JARR [of *Jarra* Span.] an earthen Veſſel, well known of Oil, it contains from 18 to 36 Gallons.

JARRE'TIER [*with Horſemen*] a Horſe, whoſe Houghs are too cloſe together, now, by the *French* call'd *Crouchu*, i. e. crooked, *O. F.*

JA'RRING [probably either of *garrire*, L. prating as *Minſheu* ſuppoſes, or of *Guerroyant*, F. brawling according to *Skinner*] diſagreement between Perſons, falling out, quarrelling.

JA'RROCK, a ſort of Cork.

JASLO'NE [*Botany*] an Herb, a ſort of With-wind.

JA'SPER [*jaſpis*, L. ἴασπις, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour, and ſome of them with Veins of Red and other Colours; and ſome of them repreſenting Trees, Landskips, *&c.*

JA'SMIN [*Jaſminum*, L.] a certain Shrub bearing very fragrant Flowers.

JASPO'NYX ['Ιασπόνυξ, Gr.] a kind of Jaſper of a white Colour with red Streaks.

JASS-*Hawk*, a young Hawk, newly taken out of the Neſt.

JATRALI'PTES ['Ιατραλειπτής, Gr. of 'Ιατρὸς a Phyſician, and ἀλειπτὴς an Anointer, Gr.] a Phyſician who undertakes to Cure Diſeaſes by external Unctions.

JATRALI'PTICK, that part of Phyſick that Cures by Friction, the application of Fomentations and Plaſters.

JATROCHY'MIST [*Jatrochymicus*, L. of ἰατρὸς, a Phyſician, and χυμὸς, Chymiſtry] a chymical Phyſician, or one who uſes or preſcribes chiefly chymical Preparations.

JA'TROMA'THEMATI'CIAN [of ἰατρὸς a Phyſician, and μαθηματικὸς, Gr. a Mathematician] a Phyſician, who conſiders Diſeaſes, and their Cauſes mathematically, and preſcribes according to mathematical Proportions.

JA'VARIS, a ſort of Swine in *America*, that has its Navel on the Back, difficult to be taken, becauſe it is ſcarcely to be tired in running, and ſo furious, that it rends every thing to pieces with its Tuſhes.

JA'VELIN [*Javelina*, Span.] a ſort of half Pike or Spear, a long Dart.

JAUMBS [*Jambes*, F.] the ſide Poſts of a Door.

JAU'NDICE [*Jauniſſe* of *Jaune*, F. yellow] a Diſeaſe proceeding from the overflowing of the Gall, which turns the Complexion yellow.

A JAUNT [not improbably of *Jancer*, O. F. to drive a Horſe about, till he ſweat] a tedious, fatiguing Walk.

JAU'NTINESS [of an uncertain derivation; unleſs of *Jancer* before mentioned] Wantonneſs, hoidening, ramping Humour.

JAUNTS [*Jaunes*, F.] the Fellows of a Wheel.

A JAW [Dr. *Th. Henſham* ſuppoſed it to be derived of *Chawing*, and that it was antiently written *Chaw*; but *Skinner* rather of ȝeaȝle, *Sax.* the Check-bone] a Bone, in which the Teeth are ſet.

JAY, a Bird, *F.*

JA'ZEL, a precious Stone of an azure or blue Colour.

I'BERIS } [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of Water-creſſes, *L.*
I'BERUS }

IBERNA'GIUM [*Old Rec.*] the ſeaſon for ſowing Winter Corn.

IBIBO'CA, a kind of Serpent in *Braſil*, whoſe Bite, tho' venomous, does not preſently prey upon the Vitals, but proceeds by degrees; the principal Remedy for the Cure is a Plaiſter made of the Serpent's Head.

IBI'SCUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Marſh-mallows, *L.*

I'BIS, a tall Bird in *Egypt*, which is ſaid to have eaten up the Serpents which annoy'd the Country, and was therefore worſhipped antiently by the Inhabitants: *Langini* writes that they learned the uſe of Clyſters from this Bird, who when it was Sick uſed to inject the Water of the River *Nile* into its Fundament; a kind of Snipe or Stork.

ICA'DES [of ἴκας, of ἴκοσι twenty, *Gr.*] an antient Feſtival, celebrated Monthly on the twentieth Day, (he having been Born on the twentieth) by the *Epicurean* Philoſophers, in memory of their Maſter *Epicurus*. They bore his Images about their Houſes in State and made Sacrifices.

I'CARUS, the Son of *Dædalus*, who (according to the Poets) with his Father flying from *Crete*, thro' youthful wilfulneſs deſpiſed his Father's Counſel, and flew higher than he ſhould, and ſo melted the Wax, which held his winged Feathers together, and fell into the Sea and was drowned.

ICE [Ȝiȝ, *Dan.* Iȝ, *Sax.*] Water congealed into a glaſſy Subſtance by a cold Air or freezing Wind. It is the common Opinion of Philoſophers, that Ice is made by certain Spirits of Nitre, which in the Winter mix with the Parts of the Water, and being of themſelves improper for Motion, becauſe of their Figure and Inflexibility, infeeble and deſtroy gradually, that of the Parts to which they are joined.

ICE-*Birds*, a ſort of *Greenland* Birds.

ICE'NI, the Name of the People who antiently inhabited the Counties of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Huntingdonſhire*.

ICH Dien [ich and deinnen, *Teut.* to ſerve] a Motto which *Edward* the black Prince took for his, and ever ſince has been the Motto of the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*. The Prince obſerv'd it on the Shield of *John* King of *Bohemia*, who ſerved in the *French* Wars, at the Battle of *Creſſi*, where he was kill'd, and therefore took it as his Motto, in Token of Subjection to his Father, under whom he ſerved in that War againſt *France*.

ICHNEU'MON [ἰχνεύμων of τὸ ἰχνεύειν, *Gr.* inveſtigating, becauſe it ſearches after the Eggs of the Crocodile] an *Egyptian* Rat, an Animal about the bigneſs of a Cat, a bitter Enemy to the Crocodile, whoſe Eggs it breaks, and ſometimes kills them, by ſtealing unawares into their Mouths when they gape, and eating out their Bowels.

The ICHNEU'MON [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed to repreſent Safety and Preſervation.

ICHNOGRA'PHICAL [of ἰχνογραφικὸς, of ἴχνος and γραφικὸς, *Gr.*] deſcribing by Images, Pictures, *&c.* Hieroglyphical.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [of ἰχνογραφία, of ἴχνος a Draught, and γραφὴ a Delineation, *Gr.*] is threefold, *Geometrical*, in *Fortification*, or *Perſpective*.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Plane or Repreſentation of the Length and Breadth of a Fortreſs; the diſtinct Parts of which are mark'd either upon Paper or upon the Ground itſelf.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [with *Architects*] is a Plane or Platform of an Edifice, or the Ground-plot of an Houſe or Building, delineated upon Paper, deſcribing the Forms of the ſeveral Apartments, Windows, Chimneys, *&c.* the ſame that is call'd a Plan; ſo that the Ichnography of a Church is the Mark left by it, if it were razed; or the firſt appearance of it in Building, when the Foundation is ready to appear above Ground.

ICHNOGRAPHY [in *Perſpective*] is the View of any thing cut off by a plane Parallel to the Horizon, juſt at the Baſe or Bottom of it.

ICHOGLANS, the Grand *Signior*'s Pages or white Eunuchs, who ſerve in the *Seraglio*.

ICHOR [ἰχὼρ] in ſtrictneſs, a thin watery Humour; but is uſed for a thick Matter of ſeveral Colours, that iſſues out of Ulcers or Sores.

ICHOROI'DES [of ἰχὼρ, *Gr.* and εἶδος, form]

ICHOROUDES [*with Phyſicians*] a Moiſture like Corruption, *Gr.*

ICHTHYOCO'LLA [ἰχθυοκόλλα, *Gr.*] Fiſh Glue; Glue made of the Skins of Fiſhes.

ICH-

Ichthyo'logist [ἰχθυολόγος, *Gr.*] a Writer or Describer of Fishes.

Ichthyo'logy [ἰχθυολογία, of ἰχθὺς a Fish, and λόγος, *Gr.*] a Treatise or Description of Fishes.

Ichthyomancy [ἰχθυομαντεία, *Gr.*] Divination by the Entrails of Fishes, for which *Tiresias* is said to have been famous.

Ichthyo'phagist [ἰχθυοφάγος, *Gr.*] a Fish-Eater.

Ichthyo'phagy [ἰχθυοφαγία, *Gr.*] Eating of Fish.

Iciness [of Is, *Dan.* Ijs, *Sax.*] icy nature or qualities, also plenty or abundance of Ice.

Icon [εἰκὼν, *Gr.*] a Cut or Picture, the Image or Representation of any thing.

Iconogra'phy [of εἰκὼν an Image, and γράφω, *Gr.* to describe] a Description of Images or antient Statues of Marble and Copper, of Busts and Semibusts, of Penates, Paintings in Fresco, Mosaick Work; and antient Pieces of Mignature.

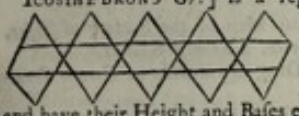
Ico'nism [εἰκονισμὸς, *Gr.*] an expression or fashioning; a true and lively Description. *L.*

Ico'noclasts [εἰκονοκλάστης of εἰκὼν an Image, and κλάω to break, *Gr.*] demolishers or destroyers of Images and Statues.

Icono'later [of εἰκὼν and λατρεύω to Worship] a Worshipper of Images.

Icono'logy [of εἰκὼν and λόγος, *Gr.*] Interpretation of antient Images, Monuments, and Emblems.

Icosae'dron } [εἰκοσάεδρον of εἴκοσι twenty, and ἕδρα,
Icosihe'dron } *Gr.*] is a regular Body, consisting of twenty triangular Pyramids, the Vertexes of which meet in the Center of a Sphere, supposed to circumscribe it, and have their Height and Bases equal. This Figure, drawn on Pasteboard, cut half thro', and then folded up, will represent an Icosihedron.



Icte'rias [of ἴκτερος, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, good for the yellow Jaundice.

Icte'rical [*Ictericus*, L. ἰκτερικὸς, *Gr.*] troubled with, or subject to the Jaundice.

Icte'ricalness [of *ictericus*, L. ἴκτερος, *Gr.* the Jaundice] a being troubled with the Disease called the Jaundice.

Icterus [ἴκτερος, *Gr.*] the Jaundice.

Icte'rus *Albus* [*with Physicians*] the Green-Sickness, a Disease in young Virgins, which seems to be a kind of phlegmatick Dropsy, proceeding from a stoppage of the Courses, want of Fermentation in the Blood, *&c.*

Ictus, a stroke or blow; also a biting or stinging; also a blast or puff, *L.*

Ictus *cæcus* } [*old-Writ.*] a Bruise or Swelling; any sort
Ictus *orbus* } of Maim or Hurt without breaking the Skin, as distinguished from a Wound.

Icy [of Is, *Sax.*] having or abounding in Ice.

Idea ['Ἰδέα of Εἶδος Form, or of Εἴδω to see, *Gr.*] the Form or Representation of any sensible Object, transmitted into the Brain, thro' the Organs of Sight, or the Eye; but in a more general Sense, it is taken for the immediate Object of Understanding, whatever it be; or as others define it thus; *Idea* is whatever the Mind perceives in itself, or stands there for the immediate Object of any Phantasm, Notion, Species, Thought, or Understanding: *Ideas* are either *simple* or *complex*.

Idea [*with Logicians*] is not to be understood only of those Images that are painted by the Fancy; but all that is within our Understanding, when we can truly say we conceive a Thing, after what Manner soever we conceive it.

Simple Ideas, are those *Ideas* that come into our Mind by *Sensation*, as *Colours* by the *Eye*, *Sounds* by the *Ear*, *Heat*, *Cold* and *Solidity* by the *Touch*, which come into the Mind by only one Sense; also *Space*, *Extension*, *Figure*, *Rest* and *Motion*, which we gain by more than one Sense; also *Pleasure*, *Pain*, *Power*, *Existence*, *Unity* and *Succession*, which *convey themselves into the Mind by all the Ways of Sensation*.

Complex Ideas, or compounded Ideas, are formed by the Power which the Mind hath of *comparing*, *separating* or *extracting* its *simple Ideas*, which come into it by *Sensation* and *Reflexion*.

Idea *morbi* [in *Medicine*] the propriety or quality of a Disease; or a complex perception of such a Collection of Accidents as concur to any Distemper, expressed by some particular Term.

Ide'al, of, or pertaining to an Idea.

Ide'ntical } [of *idem*, L.] the same.
Ide'ntick }

Ide'ntically [of *identique*, F.] by, or according to the same.

Ide'nticalness [of *identitas*, L. of *idem* the same] the sameness of a Thing in Nature or Properties; the being the very same Thing.

Identita'te *nominis*, a Writ lying for one, who upon a *Capias* or *Exigent*, is taken and committed to Prison for one of the same Name.

Ide'ntity [*identitas*, L.] is defined by *Metaphysicians*, to be the Agreement of two or more Things in another.

Idiot. See *Idiot*.

Ides [so called of *Iduo*, in the old *Tuscan* Language, to divide, because they divided the Months as it were into two Parts] were the Days of the Month, among the *Romans*, after the *Nones* were out, and they commonly fell out on the 13th of all the Months, except *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, in which they fell on the 15th, because in those Months the *Nones* were on the 7th.

Idiocra'tical, of, or pertaining to *Idiocrasy*.

Idiocra'sy [of Ἰδιοκρασία of ἴδιος the proper, and κρᾶσις Temperature, *Gr.*] the proper Temperament or Disposition of a Thing or Body.

Idiom [*Idioma*, L. Ἴδιωμα of ἴδιος proper, *Gr.*] the peculiar Phrase or Manner of Expression in any Language; a Propriety in speaking.

Idioma'tical, according to the *Idiom*, i. e. the peculiar Phrase or Manner of Expression in a Language, or the Propriety of Speech.

Idioma'tically, by the Idiom, or after the manner of Idiom.

Idiopathe'tical, of, or pertaining to *Idiopathy*.

Idiopa'thy ['Ἰδιοπάθεια of Ἴδιος proper, and πάθος Affection, *Gr.*] that proper or peculiar Affection that Persons naturally have to any peculiar Thing.

Idiosy'ncracy [of Ἰδιοσύγκρασις of Ἴδιος proper, σὺν with, and κρᾶσις Temperament, *Gr.*] a Temperament of Body peculiar to any living Creature, not common to another, by which the Creature hath either in Health or Sickness, a peculiar Inclination to, or Aversion for some Things.

Idiosyncra'tical, of, or pertaining to *Idiosyncrasy*.

Idio't [*idiot*, F. of *idiota*, L. of ἰδιώτης of ἴδιος proper, *Gr.*] a private Person, one of none or little Literature; also a Changeling, a natural Fool.

Idio'ta *inquirenda*, *&c.* a Writ issued out to the Escheator or Sheriff of any County where the King has notice that there is an Idiot naturally born, so weak of understanding that he cannot manage his Inheritance or Estate; to examine the Party, and to certify the Matter into Chancery.

Idio'tical [of *idioticus*, L.] of, or pertaining to, the manner of an Idiot, *i. e.* a private Person; also of a natural Fool.

Idio'tism } [ἰδιωτισμὸς, Gr.] a propriety of Speech be-
Idiocy } longing to any Language; also the condition of an Idiot; natural Folly or Simplicity.

I'dle [Ydle, *Sax.*] slothful, lazy; also unimploy'd.

I'dleness [Ydelnyſſe, *Sax.*] lazineſs, slothfulneſs.

I'dly [Ydelich, *Sax.*] after a lazy, slothful manner.

Id'ol ['Εἴδωλον, Gr.] some define an Idol to be not an Image of a real Thing; but of something that is false and imaginary, that is adored or worshipped; such as that of a Sphinx, a Dragon, a Griffin, a Satyr, Chimæra, *&c.* and they urge this of St. *Paul* for it, *an Idol is nothing*.

Ido'later [*Idolatra*, L. εἰδωλολάτρης, Gr.] a worshipper of Idols.

Ido'latress, a female Image worshipper.

Ido'latry [*Idolatria* of Εἰδωλολατρεία, Gr.] Idol worship.

Ido'latrizing [of Εἰδωλολατρεία, of εἴδωλα, Idols, and λατρεύειν, to worship, *Gr.*] committing Idolatry, worshipping of Idols.

Ido'latrously, after an idolatrous manner.

I'dolizing [*idolatrant*, F. of εἴδωλον, Gr.] making an Idol of, being extremely fond of, doting upon.

Idolothy'sy [ἰδωλοθυσία, Gr.] a sacrificing to Idols.

Idols of the Antients, were at first nothing but a rude Stock or Stone, and such a one was that of *Juno Samia*, which afterwards, in the Magistracy of *Procles*, was turned into a Statue. *Pausanias* relates, that in *Achaia* there were kept very religiously 30 square Stones, on which were engraven the Names of so many Gods. And in another place he tells us of a very antient Statue of *Venus* at *Delos*, which instead of Feet had only a square Stone. And some imagine the foundation of Adoration being paid to Stones, was from the Stone that *Saturn* is fabled to have swallowed.

One thing is remarkable in these Stones, as particularly in the square Stone that represented the God *Mars* at *Petra* in *Arabia*, that their colour was commonly black, by which it should seem, that that Colour, in those Times, was thought most solemn, and becoming things dedicated to sacred Uses.

They

They were called in *Greek* Βαιτύλια, which seems to be derived from the *Phœnician* Language, wherein בית־אל *Bethel* signifies the House of God; and thence some think that their true Original is to be derived from the Pillar of Stone that the Patriarch *Jacob* erected at *Bethel*.

IDO'NEOUSNESS [of *idoneus*, L. and *ness*, Eng.] fitness, meetness.

A JE *ne scay quoi*, an I know not what. *F.*

IDYL } [Εἰδύλλιον of εἶδος figure or representati-
IDY'LLION } on, *Gr.*] a little gay Poem, containing a Description or Narration of some agreeable Adventures.

JEA'LOUS [*jaloux*, F.] afraid of having a Rival, tender or chary of.

JEA'LOUSLY [*avec jealousie*, F.] with jealousy.

JEALOUSY } [*jealousie*, F. *zelotypia*, L. of ζηλοτυπία,
JEA'LOUSNESS } Gr.] suspicion, mistrust, *&c.*

JEAR-*Rope* [in *Ship*] a piece of a Hawser fastened to the Main and Fore-Yard, to help to hoise up the Yard, and to keep the Yard from falling, if the Ties should break.

JEAT, is a mineral or fossil Stone, extremely black, formed of a lapidifick or bituminous Juice in the Earth, in the manner of Coal; call'd also black Amber.

JECORA'RIA [in *Botany*] Liver-wort, or Wood-row, or *Agrimony* as some take it.

JECTIGA'TION [with *Physicians*] a trembling or palpitation felt in the Pulse of a sick Person, which indicates that the Brain, which is the Origin of the Nerves, is attacked and threatned with Convulsions.

JECU'R, the Liver, *L.*

JECU'R *uterinum* [with *Anatomists*] a Part which in colour and substance somewhat resembles the Liver: its Flesh is soft and full of Glandules or Kernels, having many Fibres or small Vessels. Its Use is to convey Nourishment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth; it is also called *Placenta Uterina*.

To JEER [perhaps of **scheeren**, *Teut. Skinner*] to laugh at, flout or ridicule.

JEER-*Rope*, see *Jear-Rope*.

JEE'RET, a sort of running Base on Horseback; the combatants darting Lances one at another; an Excercise among the *Turks*.

JE'JUNE [*jejunus*, L.] empty, barren, dry, mean, as a *jejune Stile*.

JEJU'NENESS [of *jejunus*, L. and *ness*, or *jejunitas*, L.] barrenness, emptiness of Stile, dryness.

JEJU NUM *intestinum* [with *Anatomists*] the 2d of the small Guts; so called, because it is often found empty; it is about eight Foot long in Men, *L.*

JE'LLY [*Gelée*, F. of *Gelande*, L. freezing] Broth, which having stood till it is cold grows into a thick Consistence.

JE'MAN [*old Rec.*] a Yeoman.

JE'MMARD, creased and scalloped; also the peculiar Affection that we naturally have to any particular things Dr. *More*.

JENNETS, see *Gennets*.

JEO'FAIL [in *Com. Law*] is when a Cause or Issue is so badly pleaded or joined, that it would be error if they did proceed; an oversight in Pleading.

JEO'PARDED [prob. of the *French* Words *j'a perdu*, F. *i. e.* I have lost] brought into danger, hazard, *&c.*

JEOPARDOUS, hazardous.

JEO'PARDY [prob. of *jeu perdu*, F. *i. e.* a lost Game] danger, hazard, risk.

JE'RGUER, an Officer belonging to the Customs, who oversees the Actions and Accounts of the Waiters.

JERK [either of גִּרְגַּר, *Sax.* a Rod, or **gercken**, *Goth.* according to *Minshaw*] a Lash of a Whip, a hasty pull or twitch.

To JERK [**gercken**, *Goth.* to beat] to lash; also to pull or twitch suddenly.

JE'RKING [of קֻרְטֵל, a Coat and Kin, *Sax.* a diminutive] a short upper Coat; also a Male-Hawk.

JE'ROMANCY [Ἱερομαντία, *Gr.*] Divination by Sacrifices; it made Conjectures from the external Parts and Motions of the Victim, then from its Entrails, the Flame in which it was consumed, from the Cakes and Flower, from the Wind and Water, and several other Things.

JEROSCO'PISTS [Ἱεροσκόποι, *Gr.*] Persons, who when they espy'd any thing in the Victim (at offering Sacrifice) that seemed to portend any Misfortune to themselves or their Country, used to pray that it might be turned on the Victim's own Head.

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes*, a Root resembling Artichokes in Taste.

JE SDEGERDICK *Epocha* [with *Chronologers*] a *Persian* Epocha, which takes its Date from the Coronation of *Jesdegerdis*, the last King of *Persia*; or rather from its being conquered by the *Ottoman Saracen*, *July* 16th, *An. Chr.* 632.

JE'SSAMIN [*jasminum*, L. *jasemin*, F.] a Shrub bearing flagrant Flowers.

JE'SSAMIN [in *Heraldry*] by those that blazon by Flowers instead of Metals and Colours, is used for *Argent*, on Account of the whiteness of the Flowers.



JESSANT [in *Heraldry*] signifies shooting forth as Vegetables do, and frequently occurs in *Flower-de-Luces*, as in the Escutcheon; a Leopard's Head *Jessant*, *Flower-de-Luce*, *Or*.

JE'SSES [with *Falconers*] Leather Straps fastened to a Hawk's Legs, and so to the Varvels.

To JEST [prob. of *gestire* or *gestus*, L.] to speak jocosely and wittily; also falsely.

JE'STER [prob. of *gesticulator*, L. a Mimick, for in antient Times the Mimicks used Gesticulations or Gestures in breaking their Jests on the Company] a witty jocose Person, formerly kept by Princes, *&c.* to break Jests for their Diversion.

JESUA'TI, an Order of Monks, so called from their having the Name of *Jesus* often in their Mouth.

JE'SUITED, which has embraced the Principles of the Jesuits.

JESUI'TICAL, of pertaining to, or like the Jesuits; also equivocating.

JESU'ITICALLY [of *de jesuite*, F. a religious Order, so denominated from *Jesus*] after the manner of the Jesuits; equivocatingly.

JESUITS, certain religious Men of the Society of *Jesus*, first founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a *Spanish* Soldier.

JESU'ITS Powder, the Drug *Quinquina* or *Cortex Peruviana*.

JE'SUS [Ἰησοῦς, *Gr.*] some have subtilized upon the Numbers of the *Greek* Letters, which being applied together make 888, *i. e.* 8 Unites, 8 Eights, and 8 Hundreds, and apply them to certain Predictions of the *Cumæan Sybil*.

JET. See *Jeat*.

JET *d' eau*, the Pipe of a Fountain, which throws up the Water into the Air.

JETT [*gagates*, L. *jayet*, F.] a black kind of brittle Stone.

To JET [*jetter*, F.] to cast, toss, or to carry the Body in a stately Manner; also to move up and down in a jetting or frisky Manner.

JE'TTY, of, or like Jet, of the Colour of Jet.

JE'TSAM } [prob. of *jetter*, F. to throw up] Goods,
JE'TSON } Merchandises, or other things, which having been cast over board in a Storm, or after Shipwreck, are thrown upon the Shoar, and belong to the Lord Admiral.

JE'WEL [**Juweel**, Du. *joyau*, F. *joyel*, Span.] a wearing Ornament made of a precious Stone; a precious Stone.

JEWEL Office, an Office where care is taken of fashioning and weighing the King's Plate, and delivering it out by such Warrants as the Masters receive from the Lord Chamberlain.

A JE'WELLER [*jouelier*, F.] a dealer in, or worker of Jewels.

JEWS *Ears*, a Plant, of a kind of Mushroom or spungy substance.

JEWS *Stone*, a Stone, otherwise called a Marchasite.

JEWS *Trump*, a musical Instrument.

JE'WISH, pertaining to the *Jews*.

IF [**ȝif**, *Sax.*] a conditional Conjunction.

IGNA'RO, a foolish, ignorant Fellow.

IGNA'VUS, a wild Beast, called the Sluggard, *L.*

IGNI'FEROUS [of *ignifer*, L.] bearing or producing Fire.

IGNI'GENOUS [*ignigena*, L.] ingendred in or by Fire.

IGNI'POTENCE [of *ignipotens*, L.] efficacy, prevalency against, or power over Fire.

IGNI VOMOUS [*Ignivomus*, L.] vomiting out Fire.

IGNI'VOMOUSNESS [of *ignivomus*, L. and *ness*, Eng.] Fire vomitting Quality, such as that of *Vulcano*'s or burning Mountains.

IGNIS, Fire, *L.*

IGNI'S *fatuus* [*q. d.* a foolish Fire] a certain Meteor which appears chiefly in Summer Nights, and for the most part frequents Church-Yards, Meadows, and Bogs, consisting of a somewhat viscous Substance, or a fat Exhalation, which being kindled, reflects a kind of thin Flame in the dark, but having no sensible Heat; often flying about Rivers, Hedges, *&c.* because it meets with a Flux of Air in those Places, and it frequently causes People to wander out of the Way. The Country People know this Meteor by the Name of *Jack with a Lanthorn*, and *Will of the Wisp*.

IGNIS *actualis* [*with Surgeons*] actual Fire, that which burns at first touch, as Fire itself, or heated searing Irons, *L.*

Ignis *Perſicus* [*with Surgeons*] a Gangrene, a Carbuncle or fiery Plague Sore.

Ignis *Judicium* [*Old Law*] Purgation, or clearing a Perſons ſelf by Fire, or the old way of fiery ordeal, *L.*

Ignis *potentialis* [*in Surgery*] potential Fire, a cauſtick or burning Compoſition, which being laid on a part of the Body for ſome Time, produces the ſame effect as Fire, *L.*

Ignis *reverberis* [*with Chymiſts*] a reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Veſſel, and is heightened by Bellows, *L.*

Ignis *rotæ* [*with Chymiſts*] a Wheel-Fire, is when the Flame in the Furnace runs round like a Wheel, covering the Crucible, *&c.* intirely over both at the Top and round the Sides.

Ignis *Sacer*, the Diſtemper called St. *Anthony*'s Fire, or the Shingles. *L.*

Ignis *Suppreſſionis* [*with Chymiſts*] a Fire above the Sand, *L.*

Ignis *Sylveſtris* [*with Surgeons*] a ſort of Pimple, otherwiſe called *Phlyctæna*, L.

Ignite'gium, the covering of Fire; the Eight a Clock Bell, ſo termed from the Injunction that King *William* the Conqueror laid upon his Subjects, to put out their Fires and Lights at that Hour, upon the ſignal of a Bell.

Igni'tion [*with Chymiſts*] the application of Fire to Metals till they become red Hot, without melting.

Igni'vomous [*Igniyomus*, L.] Vomiting out Fire.

Ignoble [*Ignobilis*, L.] of mean Birth, vile, baſe; being of no Repute or Eſteem.

Igno'bleness [*ignobilitas*, L.] baſeneſs or meanneſs of Birth.

Ignomi'nious [*ignominioſus*, L.] Diſhonourable, full of Shame or Reproach, Diſgraceful.

Igno'miniousness [of *ignominia*, L. *ignominie*, F. and *neſs*, Eng.] Diſgracefulneſs, Shamefulneſs, Diſhonourableneſs, Reproachfulneſs.

Igno'miny [*ignominia*, L.] Diſcredit, Diſhonour, Diſgrace, Reproach, Shame.

Ignora'mus [*i. e.* we know not] a term uſed by the Grand-Jury, which they write upon a Bill of Information for the Inquiſition of criminal Cauſes; when they approve not the Evidence, as defective, or too weak to make a true preſentation, and then all further inquiry upon the Party is Ropped.

Ignora'mus, hence an *Ignoramus*, an ignorant or ſilly Fellow.

An I'gnorant Fellow [*Hieroglyphically*] and ſuch an one as was unacquainted with the World, was painted with an Aſſes Head and Aſſes Ears.

I'gnorantness, Ignorance } [*Ignorantia*, L. *Ignorance*, F.] unknowingneſs, unskilfulneſs, ignorance.

I'gnorant [*Ignorans*, L.] that knows nothing of a Matter; unacquainted with it; alſo illiterate or unlearned.

Igno'scible [*Ignoſcibilis*, L.] fit to be, or that may be pardon'd or forgiven.

Igno'scibleness [of *Ignoſcibilis*, L.] fitneſs to be pardoned or forgiven.

I. H. S. are a contraction of the Words *Jeſus hominum ſalvator*, L. *i. e.* Jeſus the Saviour of Men, a Motto which the Jeſuits commonly make uſe of. It is ſometimes alſo taken to ſignify *Jeſus hominum ſanctiſſimus*, i. e. Jeſus the moſt holy of Men: But moſt commonly it ſignifies the former, the middle Letter H being taken for H the *Greek* long E.

Jig [of gige, Dan. a Fiddle, according to *Skinner*, or of *gigue*, F.] an airy brisk kind of Dance.

Jill, half a quarter of a Pint.

Jill [of *Julia*, or *Juliana*, L.] a Doxy, an Harlot,

Jilt, a lewd Woman who cheats or diſappoints a Perſon.

Jill *Flirt*, a ſorry Wench, an idle Baggage.

Ji'lting, deceiving, tricking, cheating, *&c.* uſed by Strumpets and lewd Women, eſpecially in the point of Amours.

Jippo, a ſhabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

Ile [Ἰλεὸς, Gr.] in *Anatomy* the cavity or hollowneſs from the Cheſt to the Thigh Bones; the Flank that contains the ſmall Gut, *&c.*

Ilet [*Iſlette*, F.] a little Iſland.

Ilet-*Hole*. See *Oylet*.

Ilia [*with Anatomiſts*] the Flanks, the ſide Parts of the lower Belly between the laſt Rib and the Privities, the ſmall Guts. *L.*

Iles or Oils, the Spires or Beards of Corn.

Ilex [*with Botaniſts*] the Holm-Oak, *L.*

Ilia Ἰλία, Gr.] the Daughter of *Numitor* King of the *Albanes*, who being a veſtal Virgin (as it is ſaid) was gotten with Child by *Mars* on the Bank of the River *Tiber*, and brought forth two Twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*, for which Fact ſhe was ſet alive in the Ground, and her Children expoſed hard by the ſame River; but being found by *Fauſtulus*, the King's Shepherd, he brought them up.

Ilia'ck-Paſſion [*with Phyſicians*] a painful wringing or twiſting of the Guts, when they are ſtopped up, or full of Wind, or troubled with ſharp Humours, or when the upper Part of any Entrail ſinks or falls into the lower, the ſame that is called *Chordapſus* and *Volvulus*, L.

Ili'acal, Iliack } [*iliacus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the *Ilia*.

Ilia'ck *Veſſel* [*Anat.*] the double forked Veſſels of the Trunks of the great Artery, and the great Vein of the Belly, about the place where the Bladder and Womb are ſituated.

Ilia'cus *Externus* [*with Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Thigh that takes its Names from its Situation, ariſing from the lower and inner Part of the *Os Sacrum*, and is inſerted by a round Tendon to the upper Part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*: The uſe of it is to move the Thigh Bone ſomewhat upwards, and turn it outwards. *L.*

Iliacus *Internus* [*with Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Thigh ariſing from the inward hollow Part of the *Ilium*, and joining with the *Pſoas magnus*, is inſerted with it under the *Pectineus*, ſo that they both ſerve to move the Thigh forward in walking. *L.*

Iliads [Ἰλιάδες. *Gr.*] the Title of *Homer*'s Poem, containing the Hiſtory of the deſtruction of *Troy*, which was named *Ilium*.

Ile'um, Iliu'm, Ilio'n } [Ἕιλεός. *Gr.*] the third of the ſmall Guts, ſo called by reaſon of its turnings and windings; and being in Length about 20 Hands Breadth: It begins where the Gut *Jejunum* ends, and ends itſelf at the *Cæcum*.

Ilium, Ilios } [*with Anatomiſts*] the ſmall or thin Gut.

Ilium, Ilios } [*with Phyſicians*] the twiſting of the ſmall Guts when their Coats are doubled inward, and there is ſuch a ſtoppage that nothing can paſs downward. *L.*

Ilium *Os* [*with Anatomiſts*] the upper Part of the Bone called *Oſſa innominata*, ſo called becauſe it contains the Gut *Ilium*, which lies between it and its Fellow. It is a large Bone, and connected to the Sides of the 3 ſuperior Vertebræ of the *Os Sacrum*.

Illa'borateness [of *illaboratus*, L.] the Quality of being effected without Labour and Pains.

Illa'cerable [of *illacerabilis*, L.] whole, or uncapable of being torn.

Illa'crymable [*illacrymabilis*, L.] uncapable of weeping.

Illa'psed [*illapſus*, L.] fallen or ſlid gently in or upon.

Illa'queated [*illaqueatus*, L.] intangled or inſnared.

Illa'tion, an Inference or Concluſion. *L.*

I'llatively [of *illatio*, L.] by way of Inference.

Illa'udable [*illaudabilis*, L.] unworthy of Praiſe.

Illece'bra [*with Botaniſts*] the Herb Wall-pepper or Stone-crop, *L.*

Illecebro'se [*illecebroſus*, L.] full of allurements, very inticing.

Ille'gal [of *in*, neg. and *legalis*, L.] contrary to Law.

Ille'gally [of *illegitime*, L.] not according to Law.

Ille'galness [of *in* neg. and *legalitas*, L.] contrarineſs to Law.

Illegi'timate [*illegitimus*, L.] unlawful; alſo unlawfully or baſely Born, a Baſtard.

Illegi'timateness [of *illegitimus*, L. *illegitime*, F.] unlawfulneſs, baſeneſs of Birth, ſpuriouſneſs.

Ille'viable [*Law Term*] that cannot, or may not be levied or recovered.

Illi'beral [*Illiberalis*, L.] ungenteel, baſe, niggardly.

Illi'beralness, Illibera'lity } [*illiberalitas*, L.] Niggardlineſs, Unbountifulneſs, Meanneſs of Spirit.

Illi'cit [*illicitus*, L. *illicité*, F.] unlawful.

Illi'nctus [in *Medicine*] Broth, or Liquor that may be ſupped; as an Electuary or Lohoch.

Illiqua'ted [*illiquatus*, L.] melted down.

Illiqua'tion, a melting down of one thing in another. *L.*

Illi'terate [*illiteratus*, L.] not learned.

Illi'terateness [of *illiteratus*, L.] unlearnedneſs.

Ill-naturedneſs [of *ill* a Contr. of Ęvel. *Sax. natura*, L. and *neſs*] unkind Diſpoſition, Moroſeneſs, Croſs-grainedneſs, *&c.*

Ill-naturedly, with ill Nature.

Illo'gical [of *in* and *logicus*, L.] not agreeable to the Rules of Logick; unreaſonable.

To Illu'de [*illudere*, L.] to mock, to jeer, to play upon.

To Illu'minate [*illuminatum*, L.] to enlighten.

To Illu'minate [with *Painters*] to beautify or ſet off, alſo to lay Gold or Colours on initial capital Letters and other Ornaments, as was antiently done in Manuſcript Books: alſo to gild and colour Maps and Prints, ſo as to give them, as it were, the greater Light and Beauty.

Illumina'tion, an enlightening, *&c. L.*

Illu'minative [of *illuminare*, L. *illuminér*, F.] tending to enlighten.

Illumina'tors, Gilders, Colourers, *&c.* of Writing, *&c.*

Illu'minative *Month* [in *Aſtronomy*] that ſpace of Time, during which the Moon gives Light, or is to be ſeen betwixt one Conjunction and another.

To Illu'mine [*illuminor*, L.] to illuminate, *Milton.*

Illu'mined, a term us'd antiently of ſuch as had been baptized, and ſprang from a Cuſtom of putting a lighted Taper in the Hand of the baptized, as a Symbol of the Faith and Grace received thereby.

Illu'miners } Painters and Gilders of Manuſcript
Illumina'tors } capital Letters. See *to Illuminate.*

Illu'sion, a Mocking, a falſe Repreſentation or Fancy; alſo a Sham or Cheat.

Illu'sive } [of *illuſus*, L.] deceitful, *&c.*
Illu'sory }

Illu'siveness } [of *illuſor*, of *illudere*, L.] mocking
Illu'soriness } Nature; alſo deceitfulneſs.

To Illu'strate [*illuſtratum*, L.] to make clear and evident, to explain.

Illustra'tion, a making clear, evident, or plain. *L.*

Illu'strious [*illuſtris*, L.] eminent, famous, renowned, noted, noble, excellent.

Illu'striousness [of *illuſtris*, L. *illuſtre qualité*, F.] illuſtrious Quality, Famouſneſs, Nobleneſs, Renownedneſs.

Illy'ricus, *a, um*, [in *Botan.* Writ.] growing in *Dalmatia*, in the Countries to the North-Eaſt of the Gulf of Venice. *L.*

I'mage [*imago*, L.] a natural lively Repreſentation of an Object, oppoſed to a ſmooth well poliſhed Surface; but is generally uſed for a Repreſentation or Likeneſs of a Thing, either natural or artificial; a Statue or Picture.

To I'mage, to repreſent.

Ima'gery [*images*, F. *imagines*, L.] painted or carved Work; alſo Tapeſtry with Figures.

Images, *Themiſtius* relates, that all the *Grecian* Images till the Time of *Dædalus* were unformed, and that he was the firſt Perſon that made two ſeparate Feet, whereas before they were but one Piece, being only ſhaved out of Wood or Stone. But in after Ages, when graving and carving was invented, they changed the rude Lumps into Figures reſembling living Creatures, nevertheleſs in more refined Ages ſuch of the unformed Images as were preſerved, were reverenced for their Antiquity and preferred before the moſt curious Pieces of the modern Art.

Images [in *Rhetorick*] the uſe of them is to paint things naturally, and to ſhew them clearly.

I'mages [in *Poetry*] their end is to cauſe Aſtoniſhment and Surprize.

I'mage [in *Phyſicks*] is the trace or mark which outward Objects impreſs upon the Mind, by means of the Organ of Senſe.

I'mage [in *Opticks*] is an Object projected on the Baſe of a convex Mirrour.

I'mages [in *Diſcourſe*] any thoughts proper to produce Expreſſions, and which preſent a kind of Picture to the Mind; or in a more *limited Senſe*, ſuch Diſcourſes as ſome Perſons, when by a kind of Enthuſiaſm or extraordinary Emotion of the Soul, they ſeem to ſee things whereof they ſpeak.

Ima'ginable [of *imaginabilis*, L.] that may be imagined.

Ima'ginableness, capableneſs of being imagined.

Ima'ginary [*imaginarius*, L.] fanciful, fantaſtick.

Ima'ginariness [of *imaginarius*, L. and *neſs*] fantaſticknes, the not having a real Exiſtence; but only in the Fancy.

Imagina'tion, is an application of the Mind to the Phantaſm or Image of ſome corporeal Thing impreſſed in the Brain: or, it is a power or faculty of the Soul, by which it conceives and forms Ideas of Things, by means of certain Traces and Impreſſions that had been before made on the Brain by Senſation.

Ima'ginative, apt to imagine, pertaining to imagination.

Ima'ginativeness [of *imaginativus*, L. and *neſs*] fantaſticalneſs; alſo ſuſpiciouſneſs, jealouſy, thoughtfulneſs.

To Ima'gine [*imaginare*, L.] to conceive or fancy, to think or ſuppoſe.

Ima'gines [among the *Romans*] certain Images of Anceſtors, which the Noblemen kept under the Porches of their Houſes in wooden Caſes; which were carried about at their funeral Pomps or triumphal Entries.

Imagino'se [*imagineſus*, L.] full of ſtrange fancies.

To Imba'lm [*embaumer*, F.] to anoint a dead Body with certain Unguents, Drugs or Spices, *&c.* in order to preſerve it.

To Imba'nk [of *in* and banc *Sax.*] to incloſe, bound or keep up within Banks.

Imba'rgo [*imbargo*, Span. *and* Portug.] a ſtop or ſtay upon Shipping by publick Authority; ſometimes that none ſhall go out of the Port or Harbour, and ſometimes that none ſhall either come in or go out.

To Imba'rk [of *embarquer*, F.] To Ship, to get or put on Ship-board; alſo to engage in a Buſineſs, to undertake it, to be in with it.

An Imba'rkment [*embarquement*, F.] an Entring or being entred on Ship-board.

Imba'sed [of *im* and *baſ*, F.] made lower in Value; mixt with a baſer Metal.

To Imba'ttle [of *im* and *batailler*, F.] to draw an Army up in *Battalia*, or diſpoſe it in Order of Battle.

Imba'ttled [of *im* and *batailli*, F.] ranged in Battle Array.

Imbe'cilness } [*imbecillitas*, L. *imbecillité*, F.] weak-
Imbe'cility } neſs, feebleneſs.

To Imbe'llish [*embellir*, F.] to adorn, beautify, ſet off or grace.

An Imbe'llishing } [*embelliſſement*, F.] an ornament
Imbe'llishment } or Beautifying.

To Imbe'zzle [prob. of *imbecillis*, L. weak, *q. d.* to weaken.]

To Imbe'zzle, to make away with, waſte or purloin; ſpoken of Things committed to ones Truſt.

Imbe'zzlement, waſte, conſumption, ſpoil.

Imbibi'tion [with *Chymiſts*] an eager receiving or drinking in any liquid Thing.

To Imbi'be [of *in* and *bibere*, L. to drink] to ſuck or drink in; alſo to receive by Education.

Imbi'bement, the Act of Imbibing, as the Imbibement of Principles.

To Imbi'tter [of *im* and bitter, *Sax.*] to make bitter; exaſperate or provoke.

Imbla'z'd [of *in* and blayc, *Sax.*] made to blaze, ſhining.

Imbla'zonary [of *blaſon*, F.] Shield and Colours with Coat-Armour, *&c. Milton.*

To Imbo'dy [of *im* and bodȝe, *Sax.*] to make up into one Body; to join to a Body; alſo to mingle together, as ſeveral Ingredients.

To Imbo'lden [of *im* and bald, *Sax.*] to make bold, to encourage.

To Imbo'ss [of *imboſſare*, Ital.] to raiſe with Boſſes.

To Imboss a Deer [with *Hunters*] is to chaſe her into a Thicket.

Imbo'ssment, } imboſſed Work, a ſort of carving or en-
Imbo'ssing, } graving, on which the Figures ſtand out above the Plane, on which they are made.

Imbo'rdered [of *im* and *bordure*, F.] bordered having borders. *Milton.*

Imbo'som'd [of *in* and boſom, *Sax.*] incloſed in the Boſom. *Milton.*

Imbow'elled [of *im*, negat. and *Boyau*, F.] a Bowel, having the Bowels taken out.

Imbra'cery [*Law Term*] tampering with a Jury, the Penalty of which is 20 Pounds and Impriſonment at the pleaſure of the Judge.

Imbricated [with *Botaniſts*] is apply'd to the Leaves of ſome Plants, which are hollowed in like an *Imbrex* or Gutter-tile.

Imbrica'tion [with *Architects*] a making crooked like a gutter or roof Tile.

Imbroca'do, Cloth of Gold or Silver, *Span.*

Imbro'cus [*old Rec.*] a Brook, Drain or Water-Courſe.

To Imbroi'der [of *im* and *broder*, F.] to make Flowers or other Figures with a Needle on Silk, Cloth, *&c.*

Imbroi'derer [of *im* and *brodeur*, F.] a Worker of Imbroidery

Imbroi'dery [of *im* and *broderie*, F.] imbroidered Work.

To Imbroil [of *im* and *brouiller*, F.] to cauſe broils, ſtirs or quarrels; to put into confuſion or diſorder, to ſet together by the Ears.

Imbrown'd, rendered Opaque, ſhady. *Milton.*

To Imbru'e [*imbuere*, L.] to moiſten or wet, to ſoak or ſteep, as to imbrue the Hands in Blood, *i. e.* to commit Murder.

To Imbru'te, [of *im* and *brutus*, L.] to render brutal or like a brute Beaſt.

To Imbu'e [*imbuere*, L.] to ſeaſon ones Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, *&c.*

* To

To Imbu'rse [*imbourſer*, F.] to put into Stock of Money.

Imbu'rsements, diſburſements, expences.

I'mitable [*imitabilis*, L.] that is or may be imitated.

I'mitableness [of *imitabilis*, L. *imitable*, F. and *neſs*] a capableneſs of being imitated.

To Imitate [*imitare*, L.] to follow the Example of another; to do the like, according to a Pattern.

Imitation, an imitating, *&c.* L.

Imitatione } [in *Muſ. Books*] a particular way of Com-
Imitazzione } poſition, wherein each part is made to imitate the other.

I'mitative [*imitativus*, L.] done by imitation.

I'mitatives [with *Grammarians*] Verbs that expreſs any kind of imitation, as *patriſſare*, to take after the Father; as to imitate his Actions, Humour, *&c.*

Imita'tor, he who imitates, *L.*

Imita'trix, ſhe who imitates, *L.*

Imma'culate [*Immaculatus*, L.] unſpotted, ſpotleſs, undefiled.

Imma'culateness [of *immaculatus*, L. *immaculé*, F. and *neſs*] ſpotleſneſs, undefiledneſs.

Imma'nent [of *in* and *manens*, L.] abiding, inherent.

Imma'neness } [*immanitas*, L.] cruelty, outrageouſneſs,
Imma'nity } fierceneſs; alſo vaſtneſs, ſuch hugeneſs, as renders a thing unmanageable.

Immarce'ssible [*immarceſſibilis*, L.] never fading, that cannot wither or decay.

Immarce'ssibleness [of *immarceſſibilis*, L. and *neſs*] never fading Nature, *&c.*

Immate'rial [*immateriel*, F.] not conſiſting of Matter; alſo of little or no Conſequence.

Immate'rialness } [*immaterialité*, F.] a not being made
Immateria'lity } up of Matter; alſo a not being to the matter or purpoſe.

Immatu're [*immaturus*, L.] unripe, not come to perfection; haſty, done before its Time.

Immatu'reness } [*immaturus*, L.] unripeneſs.
Immatu'rity }

Immatu'rely [*immature*, L.] before the Time or Seaſon; out of Seaſon.

Imme'diate [*immediatus*, L.] that Acts without means; alſo that follows or happens preſently, without any thing between.

Imme'diateness [of *immediate*, L. *immediat*, F.] preſentneſs, a following another thing without any thing coming between; alſo the acting without Means.

Imme'diately [*immediate*, L. *immediatement*, F.] preſently.

Imme'dicable [*immedicabilis*, L.] incurable.

Imme'dicableness [of *immedicabilis*, L. and *neſs*] incurableneſs.

Imme'morable [*immemorabilis*, L.] not worthy of remembrance, not remarkable.

Imme'morableness [of *immemorabilis*, L. and *neſs*] unworthineſs to be remembred.

Immemo'rial [in a *Law Senſe*] as *time immemorial*, that was before the reign of our King *Edward*, II.

Immemo'rial [*immemoriel*, F.] that is out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man; being of ſo long continuance that its beginning cannot be known.

Immemo'rialness [of *immemorial*, F. and *neſs*] the being out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man.

Imme'nse [*immenſus*, L.] being of ſo great or large an Extent, that it cannot be meaſured or equalled by any finite Meaſure; unmeaſurable, huge, vaſt, prodigious.

Imme'nseness } of *immenſitas*, L. *immenſité*, F.] vaſtneſs,
Imme'nsity } unmeaſurableneſs, greatneſs, hugeneſs. An Amplitude or Extenſion, that cannot be equalled by any finite Meaſure whatſoever, or how oft ſoever repeated.

Imme'nsurable [of *in*, neg. and *menſurabilis*, L.] uncapable of being meaſured.

Imme'nsurableness } [of *in*, negat. *menſurabilis*, L. and
Imme'nsurabi'lity } *neſs*] incapableneſs of being meaſured.

To Imme'rse [*immerſum*, ſup. of *immergere*, L.] to dip or plunge over Head and Ears.

Imme'rsable [*immerſabilis*, L.] that cannot be dipped, *&c.*

Imme'rsed } [*immerſus*, L.] plunged or dipped into, over
Imme'rged } Head and Ears.

Imme'rsion, a dipping, plunging, *&c.* *L.*

Imme'rsion [with *Phyſicians*] a Method of preparing a Medicine by ſteeping it in Water, to take away ſome Quality or ill Taſte.

Imme'rsion [with *Chymiſts*] is the putting Metals or Minerals into ſome corroſive Matter to reduce them to Powder.

Imme'rsion [with *Aſtronomers*] ſignifies, that any Planet is beginning to come within the ſhadow of another, as in Eclipſes, and whenever the ſhadow of the eclipſing Body begins to fall on the Body eclipſed, they ſay that is the time of the *Immerſion*, and when it goes out of the ſhadow, that is the time of the *Emerſion*.

Imme'rsus *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Arm, which ariſes from its whole Baſis in the upper and lower Rib, and is inſerted in a ſemicircular Manner, to the Neck of the *Os Humeris*, L.

Immetho'dical [of *im* and *methodus*, L.] without due Method or Order, confuſed.

Immetho'dicalness [of *im* for *in*, negat. and *methodus*, L.] the being out of Method, or contrary to Method; Irregularity.

Immetho'dically, after an immethodical or irregular Manner.

I'mminent [*imminens*, L.] approaching, at hand, ready to come upon a Perſon, hanging over the Head.

I'mminentness [of *imminens*, L. and *neſs*] readineſs to come upon us, *&c.* being as it were hanging juſt over our Heads.

Imminu'tion, a diminiſhing or leſſening. *L.*

Immobi'lity [*immobilitas*, L.] Unmoveableneſs, Stedfaſtneſs.

Immo'derate [*immoderatus*, L.] beyond the Bounds of Moderation, exceſſive, diſorderly.

Immo'derateness [of *immoderatio*, L. and *neſs*] Immoderation.

Immo'deration, Intemperance, Exceſs. *L.*

Immo'derately [*immoderate*, L. *immoderement*, F.] without Moderation, exceſſively,

Immo'dest [*immoděſtus*, L.] that has no Modeſty, Wanton, Bold, Laſcivious.

Immo'destly [*immoděſte*, L. *immodeſtement*, F.] without Modeſty.

Immo'destness } [*immodeſtia*, L. *immodeſtié*, F.] want
Immo'desty } of Modeſty or Shamefacedneſs.

Immola'tion, a ſacrificing or offering, *F.* of *L.*

Immo'ral [of *im* neg. and *moralis*, L.] of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

Immo'rally [of *im* negat. and *moraliter*, L.] contrary to Morality.

Immo'ralness } [of *im* and *moralitas*, L.] want of Mo-
Immora'lity } rality, or contrarineſs to Morality; corruption of Manners, Lewdneſs, *&c.*

Immori'gerous [*immoriger*, L.] diſobedient.

Immo'rtal [*immortalis*, L.] never dying, everlaſting.

Immo'rtalized [*immortaliſé*, F.] rendred immortal.

Immo'rtally [*immortaliter*, L.] never dying, perpetually.

Immo'rtalness } [*immortalitas*, L. *immortalité*, F.] the
Immo'rtality } ſtate of that which is immortal, a never dying.

Immo'veable [*immobilis*, L.] which cannot be moved, unmoveable.

Immo'veable *Feaſts*, ſuch Feſtivals as conſtantly are upon the ſame Day of the Month, tho' they vary as to the Day of the Week.

Immo'veably [of *immobiliter*, L.] in an immoveable Manner.

Immo'veableness [*immobilitas*, L. *immobilité*, F.] unmoveableneſs.

Immu'nities [of *immunitas*, L. *immunité*, F.] Privileges or Exemptions from Offices, Charges, Duties, *&c.*

To Immu're [of *in* and *murus*, L. a Wall] to ſhut up or incloſe between two Walls.

Immu'table [*immutabilis*, L.] unchangeable, conſtant.

Immu'table *Circles* [*Aſtronomy*] are the Ecliptick and Equator, ſo called becauſe they never change, but are the ſame to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

Immu'tableness } [*immutabilitas*, L. *immutabilité*, F.]
Immutabi'lity } unchangeableneſs.

Immutabi'lity [in *God*] conſiſts in his not being liable to any change in his Thoughts or Deſigns; but that what he wills he has willed from all Eternity.

Immuta'tion [with *Rhetoricians*] the ſame as *Hypallage*.

To Imp a Feather into the Wing of an Hawk, [in *Falconry*] is to add a new piece to an old broken Stump.

Imp [not improbably of *impius*, L. wicked] a familiar Spirit, a Dæmon ſaid to attend upon Witches, *&c.* alſo a kind of Graff to be ſet in a Tree.

To IMP the Wings of one's Fame, to tarnish or fully his Reputation.

To IMP the Feathers of Time with pleasure, &c. to divert one's self with Recreation.

IMPA'CTED [*impactus*, L.] driven in.

To IMPAI'R [*impairer*, O. F. or of *im* neg. and *pejorare*, L. to make worse] to weaken, make worse, &c.

An IMPAI'RING } [prob. of *im* and *pejorare*, L.] a dimi-
An IMPAI'RMENT } nishing, lessening, making worse, &c.

To IMPA'LE [*impalare*, Ital. *impaler*, F. of *in* and *palus*, L. a Stake] to inclose or fence about with Stakes; also a way of punishing Malefactors by driving a Stake through their Bodies.

IMPA'LED, undaunted. *Milton.*

IMPA'LED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Coats of a Man and his Wife, who is not an Heiress, are borne in the same Escutcheon, and are marshalled in Pale; the Husband's on the right side, and the Wife's on the left; call'd also *Baron* and *Femme*, two Coats impaled.

IMPA'LEMENT, an Execution by driving a Stake, &c.

IMPA'LPABLE [of *im* and *palpabilis*, L.] that whose Parts are so extremely minute, that they cannot be distinguished by the feeling.

IMPANA'TION [of *im* and *panis*, L. Bread] a term applied to the *Lutheran* Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, on account of their principle that the Body of *Christ*, subsists with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament.

IMPA'NNELLED [prob. of *in* and *paneau*, F. a square piece] inrolled, or put into the Roll, containing the Names of Jury-men.

IMPANNULA'RE [*Old Law*] to impannel a Jury.

IMPA'RADIS'D [of *in* and *paradisus*, L. Παράδισος, *Gr.* of פרדס, *Heb.*] enjoying a Paradise, delighted. *Milton.*

IMPARASYLLA'BICK [of *impar*, unequal, and *syllabus*, L. a Syllable] having unequal Syllables.

IMPARCAME'NTUM [*Old Law*] the right of pounding of Cattle.

IMPARI'LITY [*imparilitas*, L.] inequality, unequalness, unlikeness.

IMPA'RITY [*imparitas*, L.] inequality, unlikeness, unevenness.

IMPA'RKED [of in and *park* of Peapnoc, *Sax.* or *imparcatus*, L. inclosed in a Park] closed or fenced in for a Park.

IMPA'RLANCE [of *im* and *parlant*, F. speaking] a Motion made in Court upon Account of the Demandant, by the Tenant; on the Declaration of the Plaintiff, by the Defendant, whereby he craveth Respit, or another Day to put in his Answer. *L. T.*

General IMPARLANCE, is when it is set down and entered in general terms, without any special Clause.

Special IMPARLANCE, is when the Party desires a farther Day to answer, adding also these Words, *Salvis omnibus Advantagiis*, &c.

IMPARSONNE' [*Law Term*] inducted, as a *Parson imparsonne*, i. e. one inducted or put into Possession of a Benefice.

To IMPA'RT [*impartire*, L.] to give part to another, to communicate, to deliver ones Mind.

IMPA'RTIAL [*impartial*, F.] void of partiality, just, upright.

IMPA'RTIALNESS } [of *im* negat. and *partialité*, F.] dis-
IMPARTIA'LITY } interestedness, a not favouring or inclining to one Party, &c. more than to another.

IMPA'SSIBLE [*impassibilis*, L.] that cannot be passed or gone through; also uncapable of suffering.

IMPA'SSIBLENESS [of *impassibilitas*, L. *impassibilité*, F.] uncapableness of Suffering.

IMPA'SSIONED [of *in* and *passionné*, F.] wrought up to a Passion. *Milton.*

IMPASTA'TION [in *Masonry*] a Work made of Stuck or Stone, beaten to Powder and wrought up in manner of a Paste. Some Persons are of Opinion that the huge Obelisks, and antique Columns, still remaining, were made either by Impastation or Fusion.

IMPA'TIENCE [*impatientia*, L.] uneasiness of Mind under Sufferings; also Hastiness or Passion.

IMPA'TIENTNESS [of *impatientia*, L. *impatience*, F.] Impatience, impatient Temper, &c.

IMPA'TIENT [*impatiens*, L.] hasty, unquiet, cholerick.

IMPATRONIZA'TION, a putting into full Possession of a Benefice.

IMPATRONI'ZED [*s'impatroniser*, F.] having taken, or being put into the Possession of a Benefice.

IMPEA'CHABLE, capable or liable to be impeached.

To IMPE'ACH [probably of *empecher*, F. to hinder, or of *im* and *peccare*, to offend, &c.] to accuse of a Crime, as Felony, Treason, &c.

IMPEA'CHMENT [*impeschement*, F.] an Accusation or Information against one.

IMPEACHMENT of Waste [*Com. Law*] a restraint from committing Waste upon Lands or Tenements.

To IMPEARL [of *in* and *perlir*, F.] to form into Pearles of Dew. *Milton.*

IMPE'CCABLE [*impeccabilis*, L.] that cannot sin or offend.

IMPE'CCABLENESS } [of *impeccalis*, L. *impeccabilité*,
IMPECCABI'LITY } F.] an incapacity or uncapableness to
IMPE'CCANCE } commit Sin.

I'MPED [with *Gardeners*] inoculated or grafted.

To IMPE'DE [*impedire*, L.] to hinder, stay, lett, &c.

IMPE'DIMENTS [*impedimenta*, L.] Hindrances, Obstructions, Obstacles, &c.

IMPEDIA'TI *Canes* [*Law Rec.*] Dogs that are law'd or disabled from doing Mischief in a Forest.

To IMPE'L [*impellere*, L.] to drive or thrust forward; also to force.

To IMPE'ND [*impendere*, L.] to hang over one's Head as Dangers or Judgments.

IMPE'NDING } [*impendens*, L.] hanging over the Head,
IMPENDENT } being at Hand.

IMPE'NDIOUS [*impendiosus*, L.] liberal, that spends more than is needful.

IMPE'NDIOUSNESS [of *impendiosus*, L. and *ness*] liberality, extravagant spending.

IMPE'NETRABLE [*impenetrabilis*, L.] that cannot be penetrated or pierced through, that cannot be dived into.

IMPENETRABI'LITY [*impenetrabilité*, F. of *impenetrabilis*, L.] an uncapableness of being pierced thro' or dived into.

IMPENETRABI'LITY [with *Philosophers*] is the distinction of one extended Substance from another, by which the Extension of one Thing is different from that of another; so that two Things extended, cannot be in the same Place, but must of necessity exclude each other.

IMPE'NETRABLENESS [*impenetrabilité*, F. of *impenetrabilis*, L.] uncapableness of being penetrated, pierced, or dived into; impenetrability.

IMPE'NITENCE } [*impœnitentia*, L.] impenitence, un-
IMPE'NITENCY } relentingness, a hardness of Heart,
IMPE'NITENTNESS } which causes a Man to continue in Sin, and hinders him from repenting.

IMPE'NITENT, without Repentance, unrelenting.

IMPERATO'RIA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Master-Wort. *L.*

IMPERATO'RIUS, or Emperor's Piece, a *Roman* Gold Coin, in Value 15 Shillings Sterling.

IMPE'RATIVE [*imperativus*, L.] commanding.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE [of *imperceptus*, L.] that cannot be perceived.

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS [*qualité imperceptible*, F. of *imperceptus*, L.] unperceivable Quality, or uncapableness of being perceived.

IMPE'RFECT [*imperfectus*, L.] not perfect or compleat, unfinished, faulty.

IMPERFECT Flowers [in *Botany*] are such as want the *Petala*, or those fine coloured Leaves that stand round and compose a Flower.

IMPERFECT Plants [in *Botany*] are such as either really want Flowers or Seeds, or seem to want them.

IMPERFECT Tense [in *Grammar*.] a Time between the present and the past.

IMPERFECT Numbers [*Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts taken together, do either exceed or fall short of that whole Number of which they are Parts.

IMPERFE'CTION, unperfectness, defect, the want of something that is requisite or suitable to the Nature of the Thing, *F.* of *L.*

IMPE'RFECTNESS, want of Perfection.

An IMPE'RFECTION [with *Printers*] one or more Sheets that are wanting to make a compleat or perfect Book.

IMPE'RFECTLY [*imperfaitement*, F. of *imperfectus*, L.] after an imperfect Manner.

IMPERFO'RABLE [of *in* neg. and *perforare*, L.] not to be bored through.

IMPE'RIAL [*imperialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to an Emperor or Empire.

IMPE'RIAL Lilly, a Flower.

IMPERIAL Table, a Mathematical Instrument for measuring Land.

IMPE'RIALISTS [of *imperialis*, L.] the Partizans of an Emperor, Subjects. &c.

IMPERIA'LI [with *Moralists*] are Acts injoined, performed by other human Faculties on the Motion and Appointment of the Will.

IMPE'RIOUS [*imperiosus*, L.] commanding, lordly, haughty.

Im-

Impe'riousness [*imperioſitas*, L.] imperious, lordly, domineering, *&c.* humour or acting.

Impe'rishable [of *in* and *periſſable*, F.] uncapable of periſhing. *Milton.*

Impe'rsonal [*imperſonalis*, L.] that hath no Perſon.

Impe'rsonal *Verbs* [with *Grammarians*] are generally ſuch as have no other Sign but that of the third Perſon ſingular (*it*) as *it rains, it ſnows*, &c.

Impersua'sible [*imperſuaſibilis*, L.] that cannot be perſuaded.

Impe'rtinence, Extravagance, Sillineſs, Foolery, Nonſenſe. *F.*

Impe'rtinent [of *in* and *pertinens*, L.] not to the purpoſe, abſurd, ſilly.

An Impe'rtinent, a troubleſome or fooliſh Perſon.

Impe'rtinently [*impertinement*, F.] after a ſilly, abſurd Manner, *&c.*

Impe'rtinentness [of *impertinence*, F. of *in* negat. and *pertinens*, L. belonging to] Extravagance, Nonſenſe, Abſurdneſs; alſo unreaſonable or ill-timed troubleſomneſs.

Impe'rvious [*impervius*, L.] that does not afford any Paſſage through it; it conſiſts of ſuch a cloſeneſs of Pores, or particular configuration of Parts, as will not admit another thro'.

Impe'rvious *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] Bodies are ſaid to be impervious to others, when they will neither admit the Rays of Light, *&c.* nor the Effluvia of other Bodies to paſs thro' them.

Impe'rviousness [of *impervius*, L. and *neſs*] the being impracticable to be paſſed, impaſſableneſs; or the having no Way.

Impe'tible [*impetibilis*, L.] that cannot be come at or hurt.

Impeti'ginous [*impetiginoſus*, L.] troubled with the *Impetigo*, Scabbineſs.

Impe'tigo [in *Medicine*] a cutaneous foulneſs, as the Itch, a Ring-Worm, or Tetter. *L.*

Impe'tigo *Celſi*, a ſort of Leproſy or Scabbineſs.

Impe'tigo *Plinii* [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe called *Lichen Græcorum*.

I'mpetrable [*impetrabilis*, L.] eaſy to be, or that may be attained by entreaty.

I'mpetrableness [of *impetrabilis*, L. and *neſs*] capableneſs of being gotten or obtained by entreaty, *&c.*

To I'mpetrate [*impetrare*, L.] to get or obtain by earneſt requeſt or entreaty.

Impetra'tion, an obtaining by requeſt, *&c. L.*

Impetra'tion [in *Old Statutes*] the getting of Benefices and Church Offices beforehand from the Church of *Rome*, which belonged to the King, or other Lay Patron.

Impe'tuous [*impetuoſus*, L.] violent, vehement, raging, boiſterous, haſty.

Impetu'osity } [*impetuoſitas*, L.] a violent motion or
Impe'tuousness } driving on; vehemency, furiouſneſs.

Impe'tus [in *Mechaniſm*] the blow or force with which one Body ſtrikes againſt another.

I'mpierment [*Old Stat.*] an impairing or prejudicing.

Impi'ety } [*impietas*, L. *impieté*, F.] Irreligion,
Impiousness } Ungodlineſs.

I'mping. See To *Imp*.

I'mpious [*impius*, L.] ungodly, wicked, profane, lewd.

Impi'ety [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* repreſented by a Quail; becauſe they ſay, that this Bird doth furiouſly chatter, as if ſhe were offended, when the Creſcent of the Moon firſt appears.

An Impious Wretch [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the *Hippopotamus* or River-Horſe, a Creature that lives in the Water as well as in the Air; becauſe it is ſaid to kill both its Father and Mother, tearing them in Pieces with its Teeth.

Impignora'tion, a putting to Pawn. *L.*

Impi'grity [*impigritas*, L.] diligence, Induſtry, quickneſs of diſpatch.

Impingua'tion, a fattening. *L.*

Impla'cable [*implacabilis*, L.] not to be appeaſed or pacified.

Impla'cability } [*implacabilitas*, L.] implacable, un-
Impla'cableness } appeaſable, or irreconcilable Hatred.

To Impla'nt [of *in* and *plantare*, L.] to fix or faſten in the Mind.

Implanta'tion, a ſetting or fixing into.

Implanta'tion, is one of the ſix kinds of Tranſplantation.

Implanta'tion [with ſome pretenders to *Phyſick*] a Method of curing by placing Plants, or at leaſt their Roots, in a Ground prepared for that purpoſe, and water'd with what the Patient uſed to waſh himſelf, by which means they pretend that the Diſeaſe is tranſlated into the Plant.

To Implea'd [of *im* and *plaider*, F.] to ſue or proſecute by courſe of Law.

I'mplements [prob. of *implementum*, L. a filling up, or of *employer*, F. *q. d.* Employments] neceſſaries of a handy-craft Trade, as Tools, *&c.* alſo of a Houſe, as Furniture, *&c.*

To I'mplicate [*implicatum*, L.] to infold, wrap up in, *&c.*

Impli'cated [in *Medicine*] is apply'd to thoſe Fevers, when the Patient is afflicted by two at a time; either of the ſame kind or a different; as a *double Tertian*, or an *intermittent Tertian* and a *Quartan*.

Implica'tion, a folding or wrapping up within another thing; an intricating or intangling, an incumberance.

Impli'cit [*implicitus*, L.] tacitly underſtood; that is not expreſs'd in plain terms, but only follows by conſequence; obſcure.

Impli'cit *Faith* [with *Divines*] is ſuch a belief, as is grounded upon, and altogether upheld by the Judgment and Authority of others.

Impli'citness [of *implicatus* or *implicitus*, *L.*] a being folded or inveloped in another, the not being expreſſed in plain Terms, but only following by Conſequence; a tacit Underſtanding.

To Implo're [*implorare*, L.] to beg earneſtly with Tears and Prayers, to beſeech.

To Implo'y [*employer*, F.] to mind one Buſineſs; to keep in action.

Implo'y } [*employ*, F.] Occupation, Buſineſs,
Implo'yment } Trade, *&c.*

Implu'med [*implumis*, L.] unfledged, not feathered.

Implu'vious [of *impluvius*, L.] wet with Rain.

To Imply' [*implicare*, L.] to unfold or contain; to denote, to ſignify; to infer or gather from.

Impoli'te [*impolitus*, L.] unpoliſhed, rude, coarſe, rough.

Impo'litick [of *in* neg. and *politicus*, L.] diſagreeable or contrary to the Rules of Policy; imprudent, unwiſe.

Impo'litickness [of *in* neg. *politicus*, L. πολιτικὸς, *Gr.* and *neſs*] contrarineſs to the Rules of Policy; imprudence, *&c.*

Imporca'tion, a making a Balk or Ridge in the ploughing of Land. *L.*

Impo'rous [of *in* neg. and *poroſus*, L.] having no Pores or little Holes for the Paſſage of Sweat, Vapours, *&c.*

Impo'rousness, a being free from, or the want of Pores for the Paſſage of Sweat, Vapours, *&c.*

Impo'rt, Senſe or Meaning; alſo a bringing of foreign Goods into a Nation. *F.*

To Impo'rt [*importare*, L.] to mean, to ſignify; alſo to concern; alſo to bring in foreign Commodities into a Port.

Impo'rting [*importans*, L. *important*, F.] bringing Commodities into a Port; alſo concerning, ſignifying.

Impo'rtance [*importance*, F.] moment, conſequence, weight; alſo meaning.

Impo'rtant [*important*, F.] of moment, conſequence, weight.

Impo'rtunate [*importunus*, L.] troubleſome, wearying with repeated Requeſts, or unſeaſonable ones; very urgent.

Importu'nacy } [*importunitas*, L.] an eager
Importu'nity } urging or preſſing, troubleſome-
Impo'rtunateness } neſs, a wearying with too frequent or unſeaſonable Requeſts, hard dunning.

Importu'ne [*importunus*, L.] unſeaſonable. *Milton.*

To Importu'ne [*importuner*, F.] to preſs or ſue to a Perſon with great preſſingneſs, to requeſt earneſtly and often.

Impo'rtuous [*importuoſus*, L.] without Port or Harbours.

To Impo'se [*impoſitum*, L. *impoſer*, F.] to put, ſet, or lay upon; to lay or ſet a Tax upon; alſo to enjoin.

To Impose upon, to put upon one, to defraud, deceive, *&c.*

To Impo'se [with *Printers*] is to ſet the Pages in their proper order in a Form or Chace, in order to be ready for the Preſs.

Impo'sition, a laying on an Injunction; alſo an Aſſeſment; alſo a deceiving.

Imposi'tion, a peculiar way of curing certain Diſeaſes, being a kind of Tranſplantation, which is thus performed. They take ſome of the implanted Spirit, or Excrement of the Part of the Patient's Body, or of both together, and place it between the Bark and the Wood of a Tree or Plant, and then cover it with Mud. Or others bore a Hole in the Tree, *&c.* with an Augur, and put in the Matter beforementioned,

tioned, and then ſtop the Hole with a Tampion of the ſame Wood, and cover it with Mud. And when the effect has followed they take the Matter out of the Tree. If they would have the Effect ſhould be ſpeedy, they make choice of a Tree that is a quick grower: if they would have the Effect laſting, they chuſe a Tree of long continuance, as the *Oak*.

IMPO'SSIBLE [*impoſſibilis*, L.] that is not poſſible, or cannot be done.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY } [*impoſſibilitas*, L. *impoſſibilité*, F.]
IMPO'SSIBLENESS } or that which cannotbe done.

IMPO'ST [*impoſta*, L.] Impoſition, Cuſtom, Tribute, and more particularly the Tax received by the Prince for ſuch Merchandizes, as are brought into any Haven from other Nations.

IMPO'ST [in *Architecture*] is a Plinth or little Cornice, that crowns a Piedroit or Pier, and ſupports the Couſſinet, which is the firſt Stone, that a Vault or Arch commences, or,

IMPO'STS [in *Architecture*] are ſometimes call'd *Chaptrels*, they being the Parts on which the Feet of Arches ſtand, or the Capitals of Pilaſters, that ſupport Arches. Theſe Impoſts are conformable to their proper Orders. The *Tuſcan* has a Plinth only; the *Dorick* two Faces crowned; the *Ionick* a Larmier or Crown over the two Faces; the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* have a Larmier, Freeze, and other Mouldings.

IMPO'STOR [*impoſteur*, F.] a falſe Pretender, a Deceiver, a Cheat. *L.*

IMPO'STUMATED [*apoſtumé*, F.] grown to an Impoſtumation, *i. e.* a gathering or Collection of corrupt Matter in the Body.

IMPOSTUMA'TION, the act of Impoſtumating.

Peſtilential IMPO'STUME [with *Phyſicians*] a ſwelling accompanied with a Fever, a ſwooning and faintneſs.

IMPO'STURE [of *impoſtura*, L.] Deceit, Couſenage, Fraud, Cheat.

I'MPOTENCE } [*impotentia*, L.] weakneſs, want of power,
I'MPOTENCY } or ſtrength, or means to perform any thing; alſo a natural defect which hinders Generation.

IMPOTENT [*impotens*, L.] unable, weak, maimed, lame; alſo vain, fruitleſs.

I'MPOTENTNESS [*impotentia*, L.] want of power or ſtrength, weakneſs.

To IMPO'VERISH [*appauvrir*, F. *depauperare*, L.] to make Poor.

IMPO'VERISHMENT [*depauperatio*, L.] a being made poor.

To IMPOU'ND *Cattle*, to put them in a Pound, upon account of ſome treſpaſs done by them.

To IMPO'WER [of *in* and *Power* of *pouvoir*, F. or *poteſtas*, L.] to put into Power, to authorize, to furniſh with Power.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, that cannot be done, *F.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS [of *impraticable*, F. and *neſs*] impoſſibleneſs to be done or effected.

To I'MPRECATE [*imprecare*, L.] to wiſh evil, to curſe, to call down miſchief upon.

IMPRECA'TORY, that contains or implies Imprecation or Curſing.

IMPRECA'TION, a Curſing, calling or wiſhing for miſchief upon another.

IMPRECA'TIONS [with the *Antients*] a kind of Goddeſſes which the *Latins* alſo called *Diræ*, who they imagined to be the Executioners of evil Conſciences; who were called *Eumenides* in Hell, *Furies* on Earth, and *Imprecations* in Heaven. They invoked theſe Deities with Prayers and pieces of Verſes to deſtroy their Enemies.

IMPRE'GNABLE that cannot be taken by Force, *F.*

IMPRE'GNABLENESS [of *impregnable*, F. and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being taken by force.

To IMPREGNATE [*impregnare*, L.] to get with Child.

IMPRE'GNATED [*impregnatus*, L.] great with Child.

IMPRE'GNATED [*s'impregné*, F.] imbodied, imbibed, ſoaked in.

IMPREGNA'TION, is the immiſſion of the male Seed in Coition, by which the Female Conceives, or becomes with Young; alſo Conception.

IMPREGNATION [in *Chymiſtry*] is when any Body hath imbib'd ſo much Moiſture, that it will admit no more.

IMPRE'GN'D [*impregneé*, F.] impregnated. *Milton.*

IM'PRESE, an Emblem or Device with a Motto, *Ital.*

IMPRE'SS [*impreſſio*, L.] a Stamp, Mark or Print.

To IMPRE'SS [*impreſſum*, L.] to Print, Stamp or make an Impreſſion on the Mind, or upon the narural Faculties of the Body.

To IMPRE'SS Soldiers or Seamen, is to compel them into the publick Service.

IMPRE'SSED [of *impreſſus*, L.] printed, ſtamped, having an Impreſſion on it; alſo compelled into the publick Service.

IMPRESSED Species [with the *Peripateticks*] Species which (they ſay) Bodies emit reſembling them, which are convey'd by the exterior Senſes to the common Senſory, theſe *impreſſed Species* or Impreſſions, being material and ſenſible are rendred intelligible by the active Intellect, and being thus ſpiritualiz'd they are thus termed as expreſſed from others.

IMPRE'SSION, a Print, Stamp, Mark, *&c.* F. of L.

IMPRESSION [with *Philoſophers*] is a Term apply'd to the Species of Objects, which are ſuppoſed to make ſome Mark or Impreſſion on the Senſes, the Mind and the Memory.

IMPRESSION of Books, is that Number which is printed off at the ſame time.

IMPRE'ST Money, Money given to Soldiers, *&c.* compelled into the publick Service,

IMPRI'MERY [*l'imprimerie*, F.] a Printing-houſe; alſo the Art of Printing; alſo a Print or Impreſſion.

IMPRI'MING [with *Hunters*] is the rouſing, unharbouring or diſlodging a wild Beaſt; alſo a cauſing her to forſake the Herd.

IMPRI'MINGS, firſt Eſſays, Beginnings.

I'MPRIMIS, in the firſt Place, firſt of all, *L.*

To IMPRINT [*imprimere*, L. *empreindre*, F.] to impreſs or fix a thing, or make an Impreſſion upon the Mind, *&c.*

To IMPRI'SON [*empriſonner*, F.] to put into Priſon or Jail.

IMPRI'SONMENT [*empriſonnement*, F.] a being impriſoned, confinement, the reſtraint of a Perſon's liberty, whether in his own Houſe, the Cage or the Stocks.

IMPRO'BABLE [*improbabilis*, L.] unlikely, that has not any likelihood of being true.

IMPRO'BABLENESS } [of *improbabilis*, L. and *neſs*] unlike-
IMPROBABI'LITY } neſs to be true.

IMPROBA'TION, a diſallowing or diſapproving of, diſlike.

IMPROBITY [*improbitas*, L.] knavery, diſhoneſty.

IMPROCREATED [*improcreatus*, L.] not begotten.

IMPROPER [*improprius*, L.] inconvenient, unfit, unſeaſonable; thus an *improper Word*, is a Word that does not agree with the Thing, nor expreſſes it ſufficiently.

IMPROPER Fraction. See *Fraction.*

IMPROPRIA'TION, is when a Layman is poſſeſſed of a Church-living, and Converts the profits of it to his own private, uſe only maintaining a Vicar to ſerve the Cure.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, a Lay-man that has a Parſonage or Eccleſiaſtical Living at his own diſpoſal.

IMPROPRIE'TY [*improprieté*, F. of *improprietas*, L.] Quality of ſomething that is fit or proper; the Uſe of improper and inſignificant Words by a Speaker or Writer.

IMPRO'VABLE, that may be improved or made better.

IMPRO'VABLENESS [prob. of *im* and *prouer*, F. to eſſay or try, *q. d.* to make better by Eſſays or Trials, and *neſs*, unleſs you had rather from *in* and *probus*, L. good] capableneſs of being improved or made better.

To IMPRO'VE [of *in* and *prouver*, F.] to better, or make the beſt of; to promote or advance; to bring to greater Perfection; to make a conſiderable Progreſs in Arts and Sciences; alſo to grow more refined.

IMPRO'VEMENT, bettering, progreſs, an advancing of Profits; a thriving, a benefiting in any kind of Profeſſion.

IMPRO'VIDENT [*improvidus*, L.] not ſeeing before, not forecaſting; unheedful.

IMPRO'VIDENCE } [*improvidentia*, L.] want of fore-
IMPRO'VIDENTNESS } caſt, or taking thought beforehand.

IMPRU'DENT [*imprudens*, L.] inconſiderate, unwiſe, unadviſed.

IMPRU'DENCE } [*imprudentia*, L.] indiſcretion, un-
IMPRU'DENTNESS } adviſedneſs, want of diliberation, forethought, precaution, *&c.* F.

IMPUBE'SCENT [*impubeſcens*, L.] beginning to have a Beard.

IMPUDENCE } [*impudentia*, L.] ſhameleſneſs, a being
IMPUDENTNESS } void of modeſty or civility; alſo ſaucineſs, *F.*

I'MPUDENT [*impudens*, L.] ſhameleſs, brazen-faced, graceleſs, mal-apert, ſaucy.

IMPRU'VIAMENTUM [old *Rec.*] the improvement of Land Husbandry, *&c.*

To IMPU'GN [*impugnare*, L.] to endeavour to Confute a Doctrine, *&c.* by Argument.

IMPU'ISSANCE, want of Power, Strength or Ability, *F.*

IMPU'LSE [*impulſus*, L.] a puſhing or driving forward; an inforcement, motion, perſuaſion.

IMPU'LSED [*impulſus*, L.] driven forward, forced on, *&c.*

IMPU'LSION, a driving forward, a thruſting or puſhing on; alſo a conſtraining.

IMPU'LSIVENESS, impelling, forcing or driving in Quality.

IMPU'NITY [*impunitas*, L.] a freedom or an exemption from Puniſhment.

IMPU'RE [*impurus*, L.] unclean, foul, filthy; alſo lewd, diſhoneſt.

IMPU'RENESS } [*impuritas*, L.] filthineſs, uncleanneſs,
IMPU'RITY } lewdneſs.

IMPU'RPLED [of *in* and *pourpree*, F. *purpuratus*, L.] rendred of a purple Colour.

IMPUTA'TION, an imputing or laying to ones Charge.

IMPU'TATIVE [of *imputatus*, L.] that is imputed.

To IMPU'TE [*imputatum*, L.] to attribute, account, reckon or aſcribe to.

IMPUTRESCIBI'LITY [of *imputreſcibilis*, L.] incorruptibleneſs.

IMUM *Cæli* [*i. e.* the lower part of the Heavens] a Term that Aſtrologers uſe for the fourth Houſe in a Figure of the Heavens.

IN, a *Latin* Propoſition, as *in a Place*, &c.

IN, as to put a Horſe IN [with *Horſemen*] is to breed or dreſs him, by which Expreſſion is underſtood, the putting him right upon the Hand, and upon the Heels.

INABI'LITY [of *in* neg. and *habilis*, L. *inhabilité*, F.] unableneſs or incapacity to do or act.

INA'BSTINENCE [of *in*, neg. and *abſtinentia*, L.] intemperance.

INACCE'SSIBLE [of *in* and *acceſſibilis*, L.] unapproachable, that no Perſon can approach, not to be come at.

INACCESSIBLE height or diſtance [with *Surveyors*] that which cannot be meaſured by reaſon of ſome obſtacle in the way, as a River, Ditch, &c.

INACCE'SSIBLENESS [of *in*, neg. *acceſſible*, F. of L. and *neſs*] unapproachableneſs, un-come-at-ableneſs.

INA'CTION, inactivity, a Privation of Motion, or an Annihilation of all the Faculties.

INA'DEQUATE [of *in*, neg. and *adæquatus*, L.] diſproportionate.

INA'DEQUATE *Ideas* [in *Philoſophy*] is a partial or incompleat repreſentation of any thing to the Mind.

INA'DEQUATENESS [of *in* neg. *adæquatus*, L. and *neſs*] diſproportionateneſs.

INADVE'RTANCE } [of *inadvertance*, F. and *neſs*] in-
INADVE'RTANTNESS } advertancy; a want of heed or care; a not minding ſufficiently.

INADVE'RTANT, not ſufficiently heeding.

INA'FFABLE [of *in* neg. and *affabilis*, L.] unpleaſant in Converſation, uncourteous.

INAFFECTA'TION, unaffectedneſs, a being free from preciſeneſs, or formality.

INA'LIENABLE, that which cannot validly be alienated or made over to another.

INALIENA'BLENESS [*inalienable* F. of *alienare*, L and *neſs*] incapableneſs of being alienated, or transferred to another by Law.

INALIME'NTAL [of *in* and *alimentum*, L.] that does not nouriſh.

INA'MIABLE [*inamabilis*, L.] unlovely, not worthy to be loved.

INA'MIABLENESS [of *inamabilis*, L. and *neſs*] unlovelineſs, undeſervingneſs of love.

INAMI'SSIBLE [of *amiſſibilis*, L.] that can never be loſt.

INAMISSIBI'LITY } [of *inamiſſibilis*, L. and *neſs*] unca-
INAMI'SSIBLENESS } pableneſs of being loſt.

INAMORA'TO, a Lover, a Sweetheart, *Ital.*

To INA'MOUR [of *in* and *amor*, L.] to engage in Love, to indear in Affection.

INANE [*inanis*, L.] empty, vain.

INANILOQUENT [*inaniloquus*, L.] talking or babbling vainly.

INA'NIMATE [*inanimatus*, L.] a Body that has loſt its Soul, or that is not of a nature capable of having any.

INA'NIMATED [*inanimatus*, L.] Lifeleſs, Dead, without Life or Soul.

INANI'TION [in *Medicine*] emptineſs, or the State of the Stomach when it is empty and needs Food.

INA'NITY [*inanitas*, L.] emptineſs, or abſolute vacuity; implying abſence of all Body and Matter whatſoever.

INA'PPETENCY [of *in* and *appetentia*, L.] a want of Appetite for Victuals.

INA'PPLICATION, heedleſneſs, *L.*

INA'PPLICABLENESS [of *in* and *applicabilis*, L. and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being applied to.

INA'RABLE [*inarabilis*, L.] not to be Ploughed.

INARGENTA'TION [of *in* and *argentum*, L. Silver] a gilding vering a Thing with Silver.

INARTI'CULATE [of *in* and *articulatus*, L.] not articulate, indiſtinct, confuſed.

INARTIFI'CIAL [of *inartificialis*, L.] artleſs, unworkmanlike.

INARTIFI'CIALNESS [of *inartificialis*, L. and *neſs*] artleſneſs, unlikeneſs to having been performed by a Workman.

INAU'DIBLE [*inaudibilis*, L.] not to be heard. *L.*

INAU'DIBLENESS [of *inaudibilis*, L. and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being heard.

INAU'GURATED [*inauguratus*, L.] a being admitted into the College of *Augurs* among the *Romans*] inſtalled, inveſted with an Office or Dignity.

INAUGURA'TION, an Inſtallment, the Ceremony performed at the Coronation of a King, or making a Knight of the *Garter*, &c.

To INAU'RATE [*inauratum*, L.] to gild or cover with Gold.

INAURA'TION, a covering or gilding with Gold. *L.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS [*inauſpicatus*, L.] unlucky, ill-boding.

INAUSPI'CIOUSNESS [of *inauſpicatus*, L. and *neſs*] unpromiſingneſs; alſo unluckineſs, unfortunateneſs.

INBLAU'RA [*old Rec.*] the product or profit of Land.

I'NBOROW and *Out-borow*, an Office in antient Times of obſerving the *Ingreſs* and *Egreſs* of thoſe who travelled between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.

I'NBRED [of *in*, i. e. within, and Bpeban, *Sax.* to breed] natural, bred within a Perſon, or born with him.

INCA } a Name or Title given by the *Peruvians* to their
YNCA } Kings and Princes of the Blood.

INCALE'SCENCY [of *incaleſcere*, L.] growing hot by ſome internal Motion and Fermentation, or by Friction.

INCALE'SCENT [*incaleſcens*, L.] a growing hot by ſome internal Motion or Fermentation.

INCALE'SCENT *Mercury* [with *Chymiſts*] a Name which Mr. *Boyle* gives to Mercury or Quickſilver, prepared after a particular Manner, ſo that being mingled with a due proportion of leaf Gold or Filings, would amalgamate or turn to a Paſte and grow hot with the Gold, even in the palm of the Hand.

INCAME'RATION [in the apoſtolick Chancery at *Rome*] the Union of ſome Land, Right or Revenue to the Dominion of the Pope.

To INCA'MP [of *in* and *camper*, F.] to pitch Tents, or build Huts on a Place appointed for that purpoſe.

An INCA'MPING [*campement*, F.] an Incampment.

INCA'MPMENT, the lying of an Army in the Field.

INCANTA'TION, Enchantment, a Charm or Spell; Words or Ceremonies uſed by Magicians to raiſe Devils; or to abuſe the ſimplicity of the People.

INCA'PABLE [*incapax*, L.] not capable, unable, unfit.

INCA'PABLENESS } [of *incapacité*, F.] the want of Quali-
INCAPA'CITY } ties, Power or Parts ſufficient or neceſſary to do or receive a thing.

INCAPACITY in *matters of Benefices* [with the *Roman Catholicks*] is of two kinds, the one renders the Proviſion of a Benefice null in its original; as want of a Diſpenſation for Age in a Minor, Legitimation in a Baſtard, Naturalization in a Foreigner, &c. the other is acceſſionary, and annuls the Proviſions, which at firſt were valid, as grievous Offences and Crimes, &c. which vacate the Benefice to all intents, and render the holding it irregular.

INCAPA'CITATE, to render uncapable, to put out of a Capacity.

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS [of *incapax*, L. and *neſs*] the wanting capacity, room or ſpace.

INCARCERA'TION, an impriſoning or putting into Priſon.

INCA'RNADINE, a bright Carnation or fleſh Colour, *F.*

INCARNA'NTIA [in *Surgery*] ſuch Medicaments as bring on Fleſh.

INCA'RNATE *Devil*, a deviliſh Perſon, a Devil in the ſhape of a Man.

INCA'RNATED [*incarnatus*, L.] having brought or taken Fleſh upon him; alſo ſupplied or filled up with new Fleſh.

INCARNA'TION, aſſuming or taking of Fleſh, *L.*

INCARNA'TION [in *Theology*] is the union of the Son of God with human Nature.

INCARNA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a making of Fleſh grow in Wounds, &c.

INCA'RNATIVE *Bandage* [with *Surgeons*] is a Filet with a Nooze or Eye at one End of it, ſo that the other may be put through it.

INCA'RNATIVES, Medicines that produce or cauſe Fleſh to grow.

INCARTA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] a purifying of Gold, by means of Silver and *Aqua Fortis*.

INCA'STELLED [of *in* and *caſtellum*, L. a Caſtle] incloſed within a fort of a round Caſtle of Stone or Brick, as Conduits are.

INCA'STELLED [of *encaſtelli*, F.] Hoof-bound or narrow heeled, ſpoken of Beaſts.

INCA'VATED [*incavatus*, L.] made hollow.

INCE'NDIARY [*incendiarius*, L.] one who ſet Houſes on Fire; alſo one who ſows Striſe and Diviſion.

I'NCENSE [*incenſum*, L.] a rich Perfume, uſed in Sacrifices and ſacred Uſes.

INCENSE-*Wort*, an Herb.

INCE'NSED [*incenſus* of *incendere*, L. to burn] perfumed or fumed with Incenſe.

INCE'NSED [of *incenſus* of *incendere*, L. to kindle] provoked to Anger, ſet in a Flame.

I'NCENSING, the burning Perfumes to the honour of ſome Deity.

INCE'NSORY [*incenſorium*, L.] a Cenſer or perfuming Pan.

INCE'NTOR, the ſame as an Incendiary.

An INCE'NTIVE [*incentivum*, L.] an incitement or Motive.

INCENTIVE [*incentivus*, L.] inciting or ſtirring up.

INCE'PTION, a beginning or enterprize. *L.*

INCE'PTIVES [with *Grammarians*] as *Verbs Inceptives*, are ſuch as expreſs a proceeding by degrees in any action.

INCE'PTIVE [*inceptivus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a beginning.

INCEPTIVE *Magnitude* [in *Geometry*] a term uſed to ſignify ſuch Moments or firſt Principles, as tho' of no Magnitude themſelves, are yet capable of producing ſuch; as for Inſtance; a *Point* has no Magnitude of itſelf, but is inceptive of it. A *Line* conſidered one Way has no Magnitudes as to Breadth; but by its Motion is capable of producing a Surface, which hath Breadth.

INCE'PTOR, a beginner; [in the *Univerſity*] it ſignifies one who has newly taken the Degree of Maſter of Arts, *&c.*

I'NCERATED [*inceratus*, L.] covered with Wax, ſeared.

INCERA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is a mixing of moiſture with ſomething that is dry, till the ſubſtance is brought to the conſiſtence of ſoft Wax.

INCE'RTITUDE [*incertitudo*, L.] uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

INCE'SSANT [*inceſſans*, L.] without ceaſing.

INCE'SSANTNESS, continualneſs, unceaſingneſs.

I'NCEST [*inceſtus*, L.] carnal Copulation or Marriage with one who is of too near a kin.

Spiritual INCEST, is when a Vicar, or ſpiritual Perſon, enjoys both the Mother and the Daughter, *i. e.* holds two Benefices, the one of which depends upon the Collation of the other.

INCE'STUOUS [*inceſtuoſus*, L.] guilty of, or given to commit Inceſt.

INCE'STUOUSNESS [of *inceſtuoſus*, L. and *neſs*] Marriage or carnal Copulation with one that is too near of Kin.

INCH [Ince, *Sax.*] the twelfth part of a Foot.

INCH by Inch, gradually.

To INCH out, to lengthen out to the utmoſt.

INCH of Candle, or Sale, is when a large parcel of Merchandizes are divided into ſeveral Parcels, called Lots, and according to the Propoſals of Sale, the Buyers bid, while about an Inch of Wax Candle is burning, the laſt Bidder, before the going out of the Candle, has the Lot.

To INCHAI'N [*enchainer*, F.] to put into Chains.

To INCHA'NT [*incantare*, L. *enchanter*, F.] to bewitch or charm, to uſe magick or ſome diabolical Art, for the working of ſomething wonderful, and not agreeable to the courſe of Nature.

INCHA'NTMENT [*enchantement*, F. of *incantamentum*, L.] a Spell or Charm.

INCHA'NTER [*enchanteur*, F. *incantator*, L.] a Magician.

INCHA'NTRESS [*inchantereſſe*, F. of *incantatrix*, L.] a Sorcereſs, a Witch.

To INCHA'SE [*enchaſſer*, F.] to ſet or work in Gold, Silver, *&c.*

INCHIPIN [with *Hunters*] the loweſt Gut of a Deer.

INCHOATED [*inchoatus*, L.] begun.

INCHOA'TIVE, a term ſignifying the beginning of a thing or action.

INCHO'ATIVES [in *Gram.*] See *Inceptives*.

To INCI'DE [*incidere*, L.] to cut into.

I'NCIDENCE [of *incidens*, L.] a falling in with, or meeting together.

I'NCIDENCE [in *Geometry*] the direction by which one Body ſtrikes upon another.

Angle of INCI'DENCE, the Angle made by that Line of Direction, and the Angle ſtruck upon.

I'NCIDENCE Point [in *Opticks*] is that Point, in which a Ray of Light is ſuppoſed to fall on a Piece of Glaſs.

I'NCIDENT [*incidens*, L. *une incident*, F.] a thing that happens or falls out occaſionally.

I'NCIDENT [in *Com. Law*] a thing neceſſary, and depending on another as more principal, as a Court Baron is incident to a Mannor, *&c.*

I'NCIDENT [in a *Poem*] is an Epiſode or particular Action, tack'd to the principal Action or depending on it.

INCIDE'NTAL, happening or falling out occaſionally.

INCIDE'NTALNESS, the quality of happening or falling out occaſionally.

I'NCIDENTNESS [of *incidens*, L. and *neſs*] liableneſs.

INCI'DING Medicines, cutting ones, which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp Particles, as Acids and moſt Salts do: by the inſinuation or force of which they divide the Particles of other Bodies, that before cohered one with another.

INCI'NERATED [*incineratus*, L.] reduced to Aſhes by a violent Fire.

INCINERA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the reducing the Bodies of Plants, Minerals, *&c.* to Aſhes by means of a ſtrong Fire.

INCI'RCLED [*encircli*, F. of *in* and *circulus*, L.] incompaſſed or ſurrounded with a Circle.

INCI'SION, a Cut, a Gaſh; a cutting or lancing, *F.* of *L.*

INCI'SION [with *Surgeons*] the cutting the Skin or Fleſh to open a Tumour, or widen the Orifice of a Wound; alſo a Fracture or Wound of the Scull, made by a cutting Inſtrument.

Crucial INCI'SION [in *Surgery*] the cutting or lancing of an Impoſthume or Swelling croſswiſe.

INCISI'VI } [with *Anatomiſts*] the foremoſt Teeth in each
INCISORES } Jaw.

INCISI'VUS *muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which draws the upper Lip upwards.

INCI'SORY [*inciſorius*, L.] that cutteth.

INCISORES [with *Anatomiſts*] i. e. *the Cutters*: the foremoſt Teeth, moſt commonly four in each Jaw, which have but one Root or Fang.

INCI'SUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] cut in.

INCI'SURE [*inciſura*, L.] a Cut or Gaſh, a lancing.

To INCITE [*incitare*, L.] to ſtir up or move; to egg, ſet or ſpur on.

INCI'TATION } [*incitamentum*, L.] inducement, motive.
INCITEMENT }

INCI'VIL [*incivilis*, L.] unmannerly, clowniſh, rude, illbred.

INCI'VILNESS } [*incivilité*, F. *incivilis*, L. and *neſs*] in-
INCI'VILITY } civility, rudeneſs, unmannerlineſs.

INCLAU'SA [*old Rec.*] a home Cloſe or incloſure near an Houſe.

I'NCLE, a ſort of Tape.

INCLE'MENT [*inclemens*, L.] unkind, unmerciful, rigorous. *Milton.*

INCLEME'NCY } [*inclementia*, L. *inclemence*, F.] rigor-
INCLEMENTNESS } ouſneſs, ſharpneſs, unmercifulneſs.

INCLI'NABLE [of *inclinare*, L.] inclining to, bent, prone, apt.

INCLI'NABLENESS } proneneſs to, aptneſs, affection, na-
INCLI'NATION } tural diſpoſition.

INCLI'NATION [with *Mathematicans*] ſignifies a mutual approach, tendency or leaning of two Lines or two Planes towards each other, ſo as to make an Angle.

The INCLINA'TION of two Planes [in *Geometry*] is the acute Angle, made by two Lines drawn one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

INCLINA'TION of Meridians [in *Dialling*] is the Angle that that Hour-line on the Globe, which is perpendicular to the Dial-Plane, makes with the Meridian.

INCLI'NATION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the Arch of a vertical Circle, perpendicular to both the Plane and the Horizon, and intercepted between them.

INCLI'NATION of the Planes of the Orbits of the Planets to the Plane of the Ecliptick are by *Aſtronomers* accounted as follows: the Orbit of *Saturn* makes an Angle of 2 Degrees 30 Minutes; that of *Jupiter* 1 Degree and 1 Third; that of *Mars* is a ſmall matter leſs than 2 Degrees; that of *Venus* is 3 Degrees and one Third; that of *Mercury* is almoſt 7 Degrees.

INCLINA'TION of a right Light to a Plane, is the acute Angle, which this right Line makes with another right Line drawn in the Plane through the Point, where it is alſo cut by a Perpendicular, drawn from any Point of the inclined Line.

INCLINA'TION of the Axis of the Earth, is the Angle that it makes with the Angle of the Ecliptick.

INCLINA'TION of a Ray [in *Dioptricks*] is the Angle made by that Ray with the Axis of Incidence in the firſt *Medium* at the Point, where it meets or enters the ſecond *Medium*, *i. e.* at the Point of Incidence.

INCLINA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is the pouring any Liquor from its Settlement or Dregs by cauſing the Veſſel to lean on one ſide.

To INCLI'NE [*inclinare*, L.] to bow or bend to or towards, to lean towards.

INCLI'NING [*inclinatus*, L. *inclinant*, F.] bowing or bending to, leaning forwards.

INCLI'NING *Planes* [in *Dialling*] are thoſe that lean or bend to the Horizon.

INCLO'ISTERED [of *in* and *cloitrér*, F.] shut up in a Cloister or Monastery.

To INCLOSE [*includere*, L. *enclorre*, F.] to shut in, to fence about, to surround with a Wall, Bank, *&c.*

INCLO'SURE [*enclos* or *cloture*, F. or of *in* and *clausura*, L.] a Place inclosed or fenced in.

INCLUDE [*includere*, L.] to take in, comprehend, contain.

INCLU'SIO, a Figure in Rhetorick called *Epanadiplosis*, L.

INCLUSION, an including, inclosing or comprehending, *L.*

INCLU'SIVE, that comprehends or takes in.

INCOA'GULABLE [of *in* neg. and *coagulare*, L.] that cannot be curdled or congealed together.

INCO'G } [of *incognitus*, L.] privately, unknown.
INCO'GNITO }

INCO'GITANCY, INCO'GITANTNESS, INCOGITA'TIVENESS } [*incogitantia*, L.] a not thinking or minding, thoughtlesness, heedlesness.

INCOGNO'SCIBLE [*incognoscibilis*, L.] that cannot be known.

INCOHE'RENT [*incohærens*, L.] that does not hang, agree, or suit well together.

INCOHE'RENCE, INCOHE'RENTNESS } [of *in*, *cohærens*, L.] disagreement, or not suiting well together.

INCOLU'MITY [*incolumitas*, L.] safety, freedom from all Danger.

INCOMBU'STIBLE, that cannot be burned or consumed by Fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS [*qualité incombustible*, F. of *in* neg. and *combustibilis*, L.] a Quality that will not burn.

INCOMBU'STIBLE *Cloth*, a sort of Linen Cloth, made from a Stone in the Form of Talk, which Stone is call'd *Lapis Amianthus* and *Asbestos*. This Cloth is said to be of that Nature, that it will not be consumed, tho' thrown and let to lie never so long in a violent hot Fire; and therefore in antient Times (as *Pliny* relates) Shrowds were made of it, and used at Royal Obsequies to wrap up the Corps, that the Ashes of the Body might be preserved distinct from those of the Wood of the funeral Pile. And Writers relate, that the Princes of *Tartary* use it for the same Purpose at this Day. And it is the Matter of Wicks the perpetual Lamps were made. The Stone, which is the Matter of it, is found in several Places, as in *China*, *Italy*, and *Wales*; and some also in *Scotland*. *Pliny* relates, that he was himself at a great Entertainment, where the Napkins of this Cloth being taken foul from the Table, were thrown into the Fire, and by that means were taken out fairer and whiter than if they had been washed. As to the manner of making this Cloth, *Paulus Venetus* relates, that he was informed by an Intendant of the Mines in *Tartary*, that this Mineral (that is found in a certain Mountain there) is first pounded in a Brass Mortar, to separate the earthy Part from it, and that it is afterwards washed, and then spun into Threads like Wooll, and afterwards woven into Cloth. And that, when it is foul, they throw it into the Fire for an Hour's Time, from whence it comes out unhurt, and as white as Snow.

But in two Trials that were made before the Royal Society in *London*, a Piece of this Cloth, of twelve Inches long and six broad, which weigh'd twenty four Drams, being put into a strong Fire for some Minutes, it lost one Dram each Time.

INCOME [q. d. *Coming in*] Revenue, Rent, Profit, Gain.

INCOMME'NSURABLE [of *in* neg. *con* with, and *mensurabilis*, L.] that cannot be measured, that has not an equal Measure or Proportion.

INCOMMENSURABLE *Numbers* [with *Arithmeticians*] are such as have no common Divisor, that can divide them both equally.

INCOMME'NSURABLE *Quantities* [with *Mathematicians*] are such, which have no aliquot Part, or any common Measure, that may measure them; as the Diagonal and Side of a Square; for altho', that each of those Lines have infinite aliquot Parts, as the Half, the Third, *&c.* yet not any Part of the one, be it never so small, can possibly measure the other.

INCOMME'NSURABLE *Quantities* [in *Power*] is when, between the Squares of two Quantities, there can no Area or Content be found, that may serve for a common Measure to Measure both exactly.

INCOMM'ENSURABLENESS [of *incommensurabilité*, F.] uncapableness of being measured by any other equal Quantity.

INCOMME'NSURATENESS [of *in* neg. and *con*, *mensuratus*, L. and *ness*] incommensurable Qualitity.

To INCOMMO'DE [*incommodare*, L.] to cause Inconvenience, Prejudice, or Hurt.

INCOMMO'DIOUS [*incommodus*, L.] inconvenient, unprofitable, unfit; also troublesome, offensive.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS, INCOMMO'DITY } [*incommoditas*, L. *incommodité*, F.] inconvenientness, inconveniency.

INCOMMU'NICABLE [*incommunicabilis*, L.] that cannot be made common or imparted to others.

INCOMMU'NICABLENESS, incommunicable Quality.

INCOMMU'TABLE [*incommutabilis*, L.] not liable to, or that cannot change.

INCOMPA'CT [*incompactus*, L.] not well jointed.

INCOMPA'CTNESS [of *incompactus*, L.] the being not compact, or close joined together.

INCO'MPARABLE [*incomparabilis*, L.] without compare, not having its like, matchless, peerless.

INCO'MPARABLENESS, incomparable Nature or Quality.

To INCO'MPASS. See to *Encompass*.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE [of *in* and *compassio*, L.] void of Compassion or Pity.

INCOMPA'TIBLE [of *incompatibilis*, L.] that cannot subsist, suit, or agree together, without destroying one another.

INCOMPA'TIBLENESS, INCOMPATIBI'LITY } [*incompatibilité*, F.] a being incompatible; Antipathy, Contrariety.

INCOMPE'NSABLE [of *in* and *compensare*, L.] uncapable of being compensated, or that cannot be recompensed.

INCO'MPETENT [of *in* and *competens*, L.] uncapable, not duly qualified, improper, unfit.

INCO'MPETENCY, INCO'MPETENTNESS } [*incompetance*, F. of *incompetens*, L.] Insufficiency, Inability.

INCOMPE'TIBLE, unsuitable, that does not agree with.

INCOMPE'TIBLENESS [of *in* negat. and *competible*, F.] the Condition of a Thing, that will not square or agree with another.

INCOMPLE'TE [of *in* and *completus*, L.] not complete, not brought to perfection, unfinished.

INCOMPLE'TENESS, incomplete, unfinished Quality.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, a not consenting, or a not being disposed to comply with.

INCOMPO'SED [of *in* and *compositus*, L.] uncouth, ill favoured, disorderly.

INCOMPO'SEDNESS, Disorderedness, the being out of Frame, or disturbed in Mind.

INCOMPO'SITE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are those Numbers made only by Addition, or the Collection of Units, and not by Multiplication; so an Unit only can measure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* call'd also *prime Numbers*.

INCOMPO'SSIBLE *Proposition* [in *Logick*] that which affirms what another denies.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE [*incomprehensibilis*, L.] that cannot be comprehended or conceived in Mind.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS, INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY } [of *incomprehensibilité*, F. of *incomprehensibilis*, L.] Quality that cannot be comprehended or conceived in the Mind.

INCONCEI'VABLE [*inconcevable*, F.] not to be conceived or imagined.

INCONCEI'VABLENESS, Quality, Nature or Property, that cannot be conceived.

INCONCI'NNITY [*inconcinnitas*, L.] ill-fashionedness, unfitness, *&c.*

INCONGEA'LABLE [of *in* and *congelabilis*, L.] that cannot be frozen.

INCONGEALA'BLENESS, Nature or Quality that cannot be congealed or frozen.

INCO'NGRUOUS [*incongruus*, L.] improper, unseemly, unfit, disagreeable.

INCO'NGRUOUSNESS, INCO'NGRU'ITY } [*incongruitas*, L.] disagreeableness, unfitness, irregularity, *&c.*

INCONGRUITY [with *Gram.*] an impropriety of Speech.

INCONGRU'ITY [in *Physicks*] a property by which a fluid Body is hindered from uniting with another fluid or solid Body, that is dissimilar to, or different from.

INCONNE'XION [of *in* neg. and *connexio*, L.] a defect in joining things together, want of coherence, or the quality of things that are not hanged, linked, or joined together.

INCONNEXIO [in *Rhet.*] the same as *Asyndeton*.

INCO'NSEQUENCY, INCO'NSEQUENTNESS } [*inconsequentia*, L.] weakness of arguing, when the Conclusion does not follow, or cannot be fairly drawn from the Premises.

INCONSI'DERABLE, not worthy of consideration, regard, or notice; also of little or no account or worth.

INCONSI'DERABLENESS, worthlessness, *&c.* not worthy of regard or notice.

INCONSI'DERANCY [*inconsiderantia*, L.] inconsiderateness, unadvisedness, rashness.

INCONSI'DERATE [*inconsideratus*, L.] unadvised, rash.

INCONSI'DERATENESS, INCONSI'DERATION } [*inconsiderantia*, L.] want of Thought, thoughtlessness.

INCONSI'STENCE, INCONSI'STENCY, INCONSI'STENTNESS } [of *in* neg. *consistentia*, L. and *ness*] a not agreeing, suiting, or consisting with; a being incompatible.

Inconsistent [of *in* and *consistens*, L.] that is not consistent, suitable, or agreeable to; that does not comport with.

Inconsolable [*inconsolabilis*, L.] that cannot be comforted or cheered.

Inconsolableness, a State of uncomfortableness, or that will not admit of Comfort.

Inconsonancy [*inconsonantia*, L.] disagreeableness in sound.

Inconstant [*inconstans*, L.] fickle, light, wavering, uncertain.

Inconstancy, Inconstantness } [*inconstantia*, L.] unsteadiness, changeableness, fickleness.

Incontestible [*incontestible*, F.] indisputable.

Incontestibleness, indisputableness.

Incontinent, unchaste, *&c.* F.

Incontinentness, Incontinency } [of *incontinentia*, L.] incontinence, a not abstaining from unlawful desires, lack of moderation in Lusts and Affections, unchastity.

Incontinency [with *Physic.*] is a Term used of such natural Discharges as are involuntary through Weakness; as an *involuntary Discharge of Urine*, &c.

Inconvenience [of *inconvenient*, L.] cross Accident, Disturbance, Trouble, Difficulty.

Inconvenientness, inconvenience.

Inconversable [of *in* and *conversable*, F.] unsociable, unfit for Conversation.

Inconversableness, unsociableness.

Inconvertible [of *in* and *convertibilis*, L.] that cannot be transposed, changed or altered.

Inconvertibelness, incapableness of being converted or turned, unalterableness.

Incording [with *Farriers*] a disease when a Horses Guts fall down into his Cods.

Incorporalness, Incorporeity, Incorporality } [of *incorporalitas*, L.] the being without a Body.

Incorporated [*incorporatus*, L. *incorpore*, F.] imbodied, formed or admitted into a Corporation or Society.

Incorporated [with *Chymists*] mixed well or united, as the Particles of one Body with those of another, so as to appear an uniform Substance.

Incorporatedness, the State or Condition of being incorporated, or the unitedness of one Thing with another.

Incorporation, an incorporating, uniting or joining of one Body or Substance with another.

Incorporation [with *Chymists*] the mixing of dry and moist Bodies together, so as to make one uniform Mass, without leaving a possibility of distinguishing the Ingredients or Bodies mixt.

Incorporeal [*incorporeus*, L. *incorporel*, F.] having no Body, Bodiless.

Incorporeity, the State or Condition of that which has no body; as *the incorporeity of the Soul of Man.*

Incorrectness [of *incorrectus*, L.] faultiness.

Incorrigible [*incorrigibilis*, L.] past Correction, not to be amended or reclaimed, obstinate.

An Incorrigible Person [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was by the Antients represented by a Leopard's Skin, because there are such spots in it, that no Art can remove or whiten.

Incorrigibleness [of *incorrigible*, F. of *in*, neg. and *corrigibilis*, L.] Quality or Temper, *&c.* that will not be amended.

Incorrupt, Incorrupted } [*incorruptus*, L.] incorrupted, untainted, whole and sound.

Incorrupta *Virgo*, a Virgin who hath had no venereal Intercourse with a Man, L.

Incorruptibility [with *Metaphysicians*] is an inability not to be.

Incorruptible [*incorruptibilis*, L.] not subject to corruption or decay; also that cannot or will not be bribed.

Incorruptibles, a Sect of the *Eutychians*, who held that the Body of *Jesus Christ* was incorruptible; *i. e.* not susceptible of any change or alteration from his formation in the Womb of his Mother, nor of natural Passions, as Hunger, Thirst, *&c.*

Incorruptibleness [*incorruptibilitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

To Incounter [*rencontrer*, F.] to fight with, to join in Battle.

To Incourage, *&c.* See *Encourage.*

Incrassantia [with *Physicians*] incrassating or thickening things, such as being indued with thick ropy Parts, are mixed with thin liquid Juices to bring them to a due Consistence.

Incrassated [*incrassatus*, L.] thickened.

Incrassation, a making thick or gross, a rendring fluids thicker than before by the mixture of less fluid Particles.

To Increase [*increscere*, L.] to grow, or cause to grow, to add, to enlarge, to advance or improve; also to be advanced.

Increased in Number [*Astrol.*] a Planet is said to be so, when by its proper Motion it exceeds the mean Motion.

Increate [of *in* neg. and *creatus*, L.] is that which does not depend upon another by Creation, uncreated.

Incredible [*incredibilis*, L.] that is not to be believed, surpassing belief; excessive, vast, huge.

Incredibility, Incredibleness } [*incredibilitas*, L.] unbelief, unapt-ness or backwardness of belief; also the being past belief.

Incredulous [*incredulus*, L.] hard of belief, who will not believe.

Incredulity, Incredulousness } [*incredulitas*, L. *incredulité*, F.] unbelieving Temper, *&c.*

Increment [*incrementum*, L.] an increase, a waxing bigger.

Increment [with *Algebraists*] is used to signify the infinitely small increase of a Line in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion.

Increme'ntum [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure wherein a Speech rises up by degrees, from the lowest to the highest Pitch; as, *neither Silver, Gold, nor precious Stones are worthy to be compared with Virtue.*

Incrementum [old *Rec.*] the advance in Rent or other Payments, in opposition to *Decrementum*, L.

Incrementum, improvement of Land; also a Plot of Land enclosed out of common or waste Ground.

Increpation, a rebuking or chiding; a rebuke, a check, *L.*



Incressant, Increscant } [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Moon in the encrease, from the new to the full. *See the Escutcheon.*

To Incroach [of *accrocher*, F. to hook in] to gain upon or hook in, to catch.

Incroachment, an entring upon, gaining, hooking in or usurping.

Incroachingness, incroaching Disposition or Quality.

Incrusted [*incrustatus*, L.] made into a hard Crust.

Incrusted *Column* [in *Architecture*] is a Column consisting of several pieces or slender Branches of some precious Marble, Agate, Jasper, *&c.* masticated or cemented around a Mould of Brick, or any other Matter; which is done for two Reasons, the one is to save the precious Stones, or to make them appear of an uncommon largeness, by the neatness and closeness of the Incrustation, when the Mastick is of the same Colour.

Incrustation [*Architecture*] is a Column which consists of several pieces of hard polish'd Stones, or other brilliant Matter, disposed in Compartiments in the Body of a Building; also a Plaister, with which a Wall is lined.

Incrustation, a making or becoming hard on the outside like a Crust; also a rough casting or pargetting.

Incubation, Incubiture } a sitting abrood, a hatching, as a Hen, *&c. L.*

Incubated [*incubatus*, L.] brooded or hovered over as by a Bird on her Eggs or Nest.

Incubus, a Dæmon, who in the shape of a Man, has carnal Knowledge of a Woman.

Incubus [with *Physicians*] a Disease called the Night Mare, proceeding from raw Humours ascending into the Brain, and stopping the Course of the animal Spirits, which oppresses People in their Sleep, and seems as if a great Weight were lying upon them, *L.*

To Inculcate [*inculcatum*, L.] to repeat and insist upon often; as it were to beat a thing into a Person's Brains.

Inculpable [*inculpabilis*, L.] unreproveable, unblameable, blameless.

Inculpableness, unblameableness.

Incumbency [of *incumbens*, L.] a plying, performing, occupying.

Incumbent [*incumbens*, L.] lying or leaning upon.

An Incumbent [of *incumbere*, L. to labour strenuously; because he ought to bend his whole Study to discharge his Function] a Person who has the Care or Cure of Souls, one that enjoys a Benefice.

To Incumber [*encombrer*, F.] to crowd or Stop, to trouble or pester; to clog, to hinder.

Incumberance [*encombre*, F.] hinderance, stoppage, clog.

To Incur [*incurrere*, L.] to run upon or into, to fall under, to expose or render ones self liable to.

Incurable, that cannot be cured, healed or remedied. *F.*

Incurableness, incapableness of being cured.

Incurious [*incuriosus*, L.] careless, negligent.

In-

INCU'RIOUSNESS, careleſneſs, heedleſneſs.

INCURSIONS, inroads made by Soldiers into an Enemy's Country. *F.* of *L.*

INCURVA'TION, a bending, a bowing, a making crooked, *L.*

INCURVATION of the Rays of Light [in *Dioptricks*] is the variation of a Ray of Light, from that right Line in which its Motion would have continued, were it not for the reſiſtances made by the thickneſs of the Medium thro' which it paſſes, ſo as to hinder its ſtrait Courſe, and turn it aſide.

INCURVA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a bunch or ſwelling on the Back; alſo the bending of a Bone, *&c.* from its natural Shape.

I'NCUS, a Smith's Anvil, *L.*

I'NCUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a Bone of the inner Part of the Ear, reſembling a grinder Tooth, and lying under the Bone called *Malleus*, L.

INCU'SSION, a violent ſhaking againſt or into, *L.*

INDAGA'TOR, a ſearcher or inquirer into Matters.

INDAGA'TION, a diligent ſearching or inquiring into, *L.*

To INDA'MMAGE [of *endommager*, F.] to bring dammage, to hurt or prejudice.

INDA'MMAGEMENT, dammage, hurt, prejudice.

To INDA'NGER [of *in* and *danger*, F.] to expoſe to danger or hazard.

To INDEAR [of *in*, intenſive, and ꝺẏꝛꝛan, *Sax.*] to render dear to, to gain the Affection of.

INDEA'RMENT, a rendring dear, an engaging Carriage.

INDEAVOUR. See *Endeavour.*

INDE'BTED [*endetté*, F.] in the Debt of, that owes to another.

INDE'CENT [*indecens*, L.] unbecoming, unſeemly.

INDE'CENTNESS } [*indecentia*, L. *indecence*, F.] unbe-
INDE'CENCY } comingneſs, unſeemlineſs, unhandſomneſs.

INDE'CIMABLE [of *in* and *decimæ*, L.] not tithable, not liable to pay Tithes.

INDECLI'NABLE [*indeclinabilis*, L.] as indeclinable Nouns, are ſuch as do not vary the caſes; alſo not to be declined or ſhunned.

INDE'COROUS [*indecorus*, L.] unhandſome, unſeemly.

INDE'COROUSNESS [of *indecorus*, L. and *neſs*] unhandſomneſs, indecency.

INDECO'RUM, unhandſome Behaviour, unſeemlineſs. *L.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE [*indefatigabilis*, L.] unwearied.

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS, unwearied diligence or application.

INDEFEA'SIBLE [of *in* neg. and *defaire*, F.] that which cannot be defeated or made void, as *an indefeaſible Right to an Eſtate*, &c.

INDEFE'CTIBLE [of *indefectus*, L.] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, the quality of being never liable to fail.

INDEFE'NSUS [*old Rec.*] one who is impleaded and refuſes to anſwer.

INDE'FINITE [*indefinitus*, L.] that has no bounds or limits ſet, unlimited, undefined; which has no certain bounds, or to which the human Mind cannot conceive any.

INDE'FINITE *Pronouns* [with *Grammarians*] are ſuch that have a looſe and undetermined Signification, and are called, either *indefinite Pronouns, Perſonal, as whoſoever, whatſoever, each, other*: Or, *Pronouns indefinite*, which relate both to Perſon and Thing; as, *any, one, none, and the other.*

INDE'FINITENESS, uncapableneſs of bounds or limits, unlimitedneſs.

INDE'LIBLE [*indelibilis*, L.] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

INDE'LIBLENESS, uncapableneſs of being blotted out or deſtroy'd.

To INDE'MNIFY [of *in* and *indemnis*, L. or *indemniſer*, F.] to ſave or bear harmleſs.

INDE'MNITY [*indemnitas*, L.] a being ſcreened or exempted from harm, dammage, loſs.

INDE'MNITY, [*old Law*] an annual Penſion of one or two Shillings, paid to the Archdeacon, when a Church was appropriate to an Abby or College, inſtead of Induction Money.

INDEMO'NSTRABLE [*indemonſtrabilis*, L.] that cannot be proved or demonſtrated.

INDEMO'NSTRABLENESS, incapableneſs of being demonſtrated.

To IN'DENT [*endenter*, F.] to jag or notch.



INDE'NTED [in *Heraldry*] needs no Explanation; but it ought to be obſerved, that there are in *Heraldry* two Sorts of it, which are only diſtinguiſhable by the largeneſs of the Teeth, the ſmaller being commonly called *Indented*, and the larger by the *French*, *Dancette* or *Dantelé*. F.

INDE'NTED *Line* [in *Fortification*] is a Line made like the Teeth of a Saw.

INDE'NTURE [*indentura*, L.] an Agreement or Contract between two or more Perſons in Writing, indented at the Top, and anſwering to another Copy, which contains the ſame Covenants and Articles to be kept by the other Party.

INDEPE'NDENT [with *Metaphyſicians*] is when one Thing does not depend on another as its Cauſe.

INDEPE'NDENCE } [*independance*, F.] abſoluteneſs, a ha-
INDEPE'NDENCY } ving no dependence on another.

INDEPE'NDENT [*independant*, F.] that has no dependency upon any one.

INDEPE'NDENTISM, the State or Condition of being independent; alſo the Principles of

INDEPE'NDENTS, Diſſenters, who manage all things relating to Church Diſcipline within their own Congregations, and allow not of any dependance on any other Church or Churches.

INDE'PRECABLE, that will not be entreated.

INDETE'RMINATE [*indeterminatus*, L.] not preciſe.

INDETE'RMINED Problem [with *Mathematicians*] is one which is capable of an infinite Number of Anſwers; as to find out two Numbers, whoſe Sum, together with their Product, ſhall be equal to a given Number; or to make a Rhomboides, ſuch that the Rectangle under the Sides be equal to a given Square; both of which Problems will have infinite Solutions.

INDEVO'TION, want of Devotion, Irreligion. *F.*

I'NDEX, a Token or Mark to ſhew or direct to, as the Hand of a Clock, *&c.*

I'NDEX, a Table of the Contents of a Book, a Token or Mark to ſhew or direct to any Thing, *&c. L.* and *F.*

I'NDEX [in *Muſ. Books*] a little Mark at the End of each Line of a Tune, ſhewing the Note the next Line begins with.

I'NDEX [of a *Logarithm*] is the Character or Exponent of it, and is that Figure, which ſhews of how many Places the abſolute Number belonging to the *Logarithm* does conſiſt, and of what Nature it is, whether it be an Integer or Fraction. Thus in this *Logarithm* 2.-562293, the Number ſtanding on the left Hand of the Point is call'd the *Index*, and ſhews that the abſolute Number anſwering to it conſiſts of three Places; for it is always one more than the *Index*. Again, if the abſolute Number be a Fraction, then the *Index* of the *Logarithm* hath a negative Sign, and is marked thus, $\bar{2}$.562293.

I'NDEX of a Quantity [with *Algebraiſts*] is that Quantity ſhewing to what Power it is to be involved, as a^3 ſhews that a is to be involved to the third Power, *&c.*

I'NDEXES of Powers [in *Algebra*] are the Exponents of Powers, and are ſo named, becauſe they ſhew the Order, Seat, or Place of each Power; as alſo its Number of Dimenſions or Degrees, *i. e.* how many times the Root is multiplied in reſpectively producing each Power: Thus 2 is the *Index* or *Exponent* of the ſecond Power or Square, 3 of the third Power or Cube, 4 of the fourth Power or Biquadrate, *&c.*

I'NDIAN, beloning to *India.*

I'NDIAN *Creſſes*, an Herb.

I'NDIAN *Mouſe*, an *Ichneumon*, a little Creature that creeps into the Mouths of Crocodiles, and gnaws their Entrails and ſo kills them.

I'NDICANT [*indicans*, L.] indicating, ſhewing, pointing to as it were with the Finger.

INDICANT *Days* [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe Days which ſignify that a Criſis or Change in a Diſeaſe will happen on ſuch a Day.

To I'NDICATE [*indicare*, L.] to ſhew or diſcover.

INDICA'TION, a ſhewing, a Sign or Symptom.

INDICA'TION [in *Medicine*] a diſcovering what is to be done in order to recover the Patient's health.

INDICA'TION *Curative* [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe Indications that ſhew how the Diſeaſe is to be removed that a Patient labours under at the preſent time.

INDICA'TIONS *Preſervatory*, are thoſe that ſhew what is to be done for the preſervation and continuance of health.

INDICA'TIONS *Vital*, are ſuch as reſpect the Life of the Patient, his Strength and way of living.

INDICA'TIONS, Signs, Marks, Tokens, pointing out ſomething to be done, *F.* of *L.*

INDI'CATIVE [of *indicativus*, L.] ſhewing or declaring.

INDICATIVE *Mood* [in *Gram.*] a Mood which barely affirms and denies, and no more.

INDICA'TOR [*Anat.*] one of the Muſcles which extends the Forefinger, ſo called becauſe it ſerves to point at any thing, *L.*

INDICATO'RIUS *Muſculus* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle which turns the Eye aſide, *L.*

INDICA'TUM [in *Medicine*] is that which is ſignified to be done in order to recover the Patient's health.

INDICA'VIT [in *Law*] the name of a Writ by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Writ commenced againſt the Clerk upon account of Tithes, from the Court Chriſtian to the King's Court.

INDICES *Dies* [with *Phyſicians*] the ſame as critical Days.

To INDI'CT [*indictum*, L.] to impeach, accuſe or prefer a Bill againſt an Offender in due Courſe of Law.

INDI'CTABLE, that may or is liable to be indicted or proſecuted.

INDI'CTED [of *indictus*, L.] told, ſhew'd, declared; alſo accuſed or impeached in a Court of Judicature.

INDI'CTMENT [*indictamentum*, L. of *indicare*, L. to ſhew, *&c.*] an Accuſation or Impeachment for ſome Crime preſented in a Court of Juſtice.

INDI'CTIVE [among the *Romans*] an Epithet given to certain Feaſt Days appointed by the Magiſtrates, as *Conſul, Prætor*, &c.

INDICTION [with *Chronologers*] the ſpace of 15 Years, a way of reckoning appointed by the Emperor *Conſtantine* the Great, in the place of the *Olympiads*: this Account began at the diſmiſſion of the Council of *Nice*, *A. C.* 312. *Indiction* alſo ſignifies the Convocation of an eccleſiaſtical Aſſembly, as of a Synod or Council, and even a Diet.

I'NDICUS, *a, um*, [with *Botan. Writ.*] of the growth of *India*, L.

INDIFFERENT [*indifferens*, L.] that is of little or no Concern, not material, that has no affection or love, cold; alſo pretty good or paſſable, common or ordinary.

INDI'FFERENCY, INDI'FFERENTNESS } [*indifferentia*, L. *indifference*, F.] the having little or no Concern or Affection for; alſo middle Nature or Quality neither beſt or worſt.

I'NDIGENCY, I'NDIGENTNESS } [*indigentia*, L. *indigence*, F.] needineſs, poverty.

INDIGE'STED [*indigeſtus*, L.] not digeſted, confuſed, out of order; alſo crude or raw.

INDIGE'STEDNESS [of *indigeſtus*, L. *indigeſté*, F. and *neſs*] the not being digeſted; confuſedneſs, want of Order.

INDIGE'STIBLE [*indigeſtibilis*, L.] that cannot be digeſted.

INDIGE'STIBLENESS, uncapableneſs of being digeſted.

INDIGE'STION, want of digeſtion or rawneſs of the Stomach.

To INDI'GITATE [*indigitatum*, L.] to ſhew or point at as it were with a Finger.

INDIGITA'TION, a ſhewing as it were with a Finger, a plain Proof, a convincing Demonſtration.

INDI'GITES [according to ſome ſo call'd of *indigere*, L. to want, *q.* thoſe that wanted nothing; but others of *in loco geniti*, born in the Place] Demi-Gods, or certain eminent Perſons or Heroes, for their noble Atchievements enrolled among the Gods.

INDIGNABU'NDUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Eye, which draws off the Eye from the Noſe, ſo call'd, becauſe it is made uſe of in ſcornful Looks.

INDIGNA'TION, Anger, Wrath, Wrathfulneſs, *&c. L.*

INDIGNATO'RIUS *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Eye, the fourth ſtraight one; ſo named becauſe in drawing the Eye outward, it cauſes that Caſt or Motion, that is peculiar to Perſons in Anger, *L.*

INDI'GNITY [*indignitas*, L.] affront, unworthy Uſage or Treatment of a Perſon beneath his Merit or Character.

IN'DICO, I'NDIGO } a kind of ſtony Subſtance, brought from the Eaſtward, uſed in dying Blue. It is a Fecula procured from the Leaves of a Shrub, frequent in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, where they plant and cultivate it with great care; when it is ripe, *i. e.* when the Leaves are brittle, and break by only touching, they cut them, tie them up in bundles, and lay them to Rot in large Vats of River or Spring Water. In 3 or 4 Days the Water boils by mere force of the Plant heating it, *&c.* upon this they ſtir it up with large Poles, and then letting it ſtand to ſettle again, take out the Wood, which is now void both of Leaves and Bark. Afterwards they continue to ſtir what remains at bottom divers times; after it has ſettled for good, they let out the Water, take the Sediment which remains at bottom, put it into Forms or Moulds, and expoſe it in the Air to dry; and this is Indigo.

INDIRE'CT [*indirectus*, L.] not direct, not upright, unfair, unhandſome, foul, baſe.

INDIRECT *Modes of Syllogiſm* [in *Logick*] are the 5 laſt *Modes* of the firſt Figure expreſſed by the barbarous Words *Baralipton, Celantis, Dabitis, Friſeſomorum*.

INDIRE'CTNESS [of *indirectus*, L.] unfair Dealing or Management.

INDISCE'RNIBLE [of *in*, neg. and *diſcernere*, L.] not to be diſcerned.

INDISCE'RNIBLENESS, uncapableneſs of being diſcerned.

INDISCE'RPIBLE [of *in* and *diſcerpere*, L.] that cannot be rent, divided, or ſeparated.

INDISCERPIBI'LITY, INDISCE'RPIBLENESS } [of *in* neg. and *diſcerptus*, L.] a Term uſed by *Philoſophers*, to ſignify a being inſeperable.

INDISCREET [of *in* and *diſcretus*, L. *indiſcret*, F.] unwiſe, unadviſed, unwary.

INDISCRE'TION, INDISCRE'ETNESS } want of diſcretion or judgment; imprudence, inconſideration.

INDISCRI'MINATE [*indiſcriminatus*, L.] not ſevered or differenced, where no ſeparation, diſtinction or difference is made.

INDISPE'NSABLE, INDISPE'NSIBLE } not to be diſpenſed with or avoided; that is of abſolute neceſſity.

To INDISPO'SE [*indiſpoſer*, F.] to render unfit or uncapable.

INDISPO'SED [of *in*, neg. and *diſpoſitus*, L.] diſordered in Body or Mind, Sick.

INDISPOSI'TION, a diſorder, an alteration of Health for the Worſe, *F. of L.*

INDISPU'TABLE [of *in*, neg. and *diſputabilis*, L.] that is not to be diſputed or queſtioned.

INDISPU'TABLENESS, unqueſtionableneſs, ſo great certainty, as not to be argued againſt.

INDISSO'LVABLE, INDI'SSOLUBLE } [*indiſſolubilis*, L.] that cannot be looſened, broken or undone.

INDISSO'LVABLENESS, INDISSO'LUBLENESS } uncapableneſs of being diſſolved, *&c.*

INDISTI'NCT [*indiſtinctus*, L.] not diſtinct, confuſed, diſordered.

INDISTI'NGUISHABLE [*indiſtinguibilis*, L.] that cannot be diſtinguiſhed.

To INDI'TE [prob. of *inditum*, L. to put in] to compoſe or dictate the matter of a Letter or other Writing.

INDIVI'DUAL [*individuus*, L.] of or pertaining to an *Individuum*.

An INDIVI'DUAL, the ſame as

INDIVI'DIUM, a Body or Particle ſo ſmall, that it cannot be divided, an Atom, *L.*

INDIVI'DIUM [with *Logicians*] is what denotes one only Perſon or Thing, or it is a particular being of any *Species*, or that which can't be divided into two or more Beings equal or alike, and is four-fold, *L.*

INDIVI'DIUM *determinatum*, is when the thing is named and determined, as *Alexander*, the River *Thames*, &c. *L.*

INDIVI'DUUM *demonſtrativum*, is when a demonſtrative Pronoun is uſed in the Expreſſion, as *this Man, or that Woman.*

INDIVI'DUUM *ex Hypotheſi*, or by ſuppoſition, is when an univerſal Name or Term is reſtrained by the ſuppoſition, to a particular thing, as *the Son of ſuch an one*, and it is known that he had but one Son. *L.*

INDIVIDUUM *Vagum*, is that, which tho' it ſignifies but one thing, yet may be of any of that kind; as when we ſay *a Man, a certain Perſon, one ſaid ſo or ſo*; but one Perſon is meant; but that one Perſon, may be any body, for what appears to the contrary.

INDIVI'SIBLE [*indiviſibilis*, L.] which cannot be divided.

INDIVISIBI'LITY, INDIVI'SIBLENESS } *indiviſibilité*, F. *indiviſibilis*, L. and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being divided.

INDIVI'SIBLES [*indiviſibilia*, L.] Things that cannot be divided.

INDIVI'SIBLES [with *Geometricians*] are ſuch Principles or Elements, that any Body or Figure may ultimately be reſolved into; and theſe are ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall in each peculiar Figure. As for Example, a Line may be ſaid to conſiſt of an infinite Number of Points; a *Surface* of an infinite Number of parallel Lines; and a ſolid of infinite parallel Surfaces. This Doctrine of *Indiviſibles*, the Ancients call'd by the Name of the *Method of Exhauſtions*, and is ſuppoſed to have been invented by *Archimedes*.

INDIVI'SUM [in *Law*] that which two Perſons hold in common, without Partition.

INDO'CILE, INDO'CIBLE } [*indocilis*, L.] unteachable, that cannot be taught; ſtupid, dull, blockiſh.

INDO'CIBLENESS, INDO'CILNESS } [*indocilitas*, L. *indocilité*, F.] unapteneſs to learn or be tought.

To INDO'CTRINATE, to inſtruct or teach.

INDO'LENCY, INDO'LENTNESS } [*indolentia*, L. *indolence*, F.] unſenſibleneſs of Pain or Grief; alſo an unconcernedneſs, regardleſneſs.

INDOLENT [*indolens*, L.] inſenſible, careleſs, ſupine.

INDO'MABLENESS [of *indomabilis*, L.] untameableneſs.

To INDO'RSE [*endoſſer*, F.] to write on the back of an Inſtrument or Deed, ſomething that relates to the Matter therein contained; alſo to write ones Name on the back of a Money Bill.

INDO'RSED [in *Heraldry*] Fiſhes are ſaid to be borne indorſed, when they are repreſented with their Backs to each other.

INDO'RSEMENT [*endoſſement*, F. of *in* and *dorſum*, L. the Back] a writing on the backſide of a Bond, Deed, Note, *&c.*

To

To Indo'w [*indotare*, L. *indouairer*, F.] to beſtow a Dower, to ſettle Rents or Revenues upon.

Indow'ment [of *in* and *douaire*, F. a Dowry] a beſtowment; a Gift of Nature, an Accompliſhment, as to natural Gifts or Parts.

I'ndraught [of *in* and דְּחוֹל, *Sax.*] a Gulph or Bay running in between two Lands.

Indu'bitable [*indubitabilis*, L.] not to be queſtion'd, paſt all doubt.

Indu'bitableness, undoubtedneſs, *&c.*

Indu'bitate [*indubitatus*, L.] undoubted.

To Indu'ce [*inducere*, L.] to lead, to perſuade.

Indu'cements [of *inducere*, L.] Motives, Reaſons for doing a Thing.

Indu'ciary [*induciarius*, L.] pertaining to a Truce.

Indu'ciate [of *induciatus*, L.] immediate, next, preſumptive, as *induciate Heir*, &c.

Indu'cted [*inductus*, L.] introduced; put into the Poſſeſſion of.

Indu'ction, a bringing or leading into; an inducement or perſuaſion.

Indu'ction [with *Logicians*] an Inference or Conſequence drawn in reaſoning from ſeveral eſtabliſhed Principles; a kind of imperfect Syllogiſm, when the Species is gathered out of the Individuals, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the whole out of the Parts.

Indu'ction [in a *Law Senſe*] a Term uſed for the giving Poſſeſſion to an incumbent of his Church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the Keys by the Commiſſary or Deputy of the Biſhop; and by his ringing one of the Bells.

Indu'ctive [of *inductus*, L.] apt to induce or lead into. *Milton.*

To Indu'e [of *in* and *douaire*, F. or *induere*, L.] to qualify, ſupply, or furniſh with.

To Indue [of *in* and **deuwen**, *Du.*] ſignifies ſpeaking of a Hawk, to digeſt or concoct her Meat.

To Indu'lge [*indulgere*, L.] to cocker, make much of, to be fond of; alſo to gratify; alſo to give leave.

Indu'lgence [*indulgentia*, L.] fondneſs, favour, gentleneſs, aptneſs to bear with or tolerate; alſo pardon and forgiveneſs of Sins.

Indu'lgence [with *Romaniſts*] the remiſſion of a Puniſhment due to a Sin, granted by the Pope, *&c.* and ſuppoſed to ſave the Sinner from Purgatory.

Indu'lgent [*indulgens*, L.] favourable, tender-hearted, gentle, mild, kind, fond of.

Indu'lgentness [*indulgentia*, L.] Indulgence; indulgent Nature.

Indu'lt } [of *indulgeo*, L.] a ſpecial Grant of the
Indu'lto } Pope, to any Society, Corporation, or private Perſon, to do or obtain ſomething contrary to the Canon Law. *Ital.*

Indulto [in *Commerce*] a Duty or Impoſt laid by the King of *Spain*, to be paid for the Commodities imported in the Galeons, *&c.* from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.*

Indult *of Kings*, a Power granted by the Pope to nominate to conſiſtorial Benefices, either by Treaty or Agreement, or otherwiſe.

Indu'rable [of *in* and *durare*, L.] that may be endured or born.

Indu'rableness, capableneſs of being born or ſuffered; alſo laſtingneſs.

Indurance, bearing, ſuffering, holding out.

Indura'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] hardening Medicines. *L.*

To Indu'rate [*induratum*, L.] to harden.

Indu'ration, a giving a harder conſiſtence to the other by a greater ſolidity of their Particles; or a diſſipation of the thinner Parts of any Matter, ſo that the remainder is left harder.

To Indu're [*endurer*, F.] to laſt or continue; alſo to bear or ſuffer.

Indu'sium, a Shirt or Shift. *L.*

Indusium [with *Anatomiſts*] the innermoſt Coat, which covers a Child in the Womb; alſo call'd *Amnion.*

Indu'strious [*induſtrioſus*, L.] labourious, pains-taking, diligent.

Indu'striousness } [*induſtria*, L.] Pains-taking, Dili-
Indu'stry } gence, Labour.

To Ine'briate [*inebriare*, L.] to make drunk; alſo to beſot, to fuddle.

To Inebriate [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] to make proud or conceited.

Inebria'tion, a making drunk, *&c. L.*

Ine'dia, want of Food or Drink. *L.*

Inedia [in *Med.*] Abſtinence, an eating leſs than is uſual.

Ine'ffable [*ineffabilis*, L.] unſpeakable, not to be uttered or expreſſed.

Ineffable *Numbers* [with *Algebraiſts*] the ſame as Surd Numbers; which ſee.

Ine'ffableness, } unſpeakableneſs, *&c.*
Ineffability, }

Ineffica'cious [*inefficax*, L.] ineffectual.

Ineffe'ctive, that has no effect, vain, fruitleſs.

Ineffe'ctual [of *in* and *efficax*, L.] fruitleſs, to no purpoſe.

Ine'fficacy } [*inefficacité*, F. of *inefficax*, L.] in-
Ineffe'ctualness } efficacy, fruitleſneſs.

Inela'borate [*inelaboratus*, L.] unlaboured, not well wrought or compoſed.

Ine'legant [*inelegans*, L.] uneloquent; alſo not having any Graceſulneſs or Beauty, *&c.*

Ine'legantness } [*inelegantia*, L.] want of Elegancy,
Ine'legancy } Beauty, Grace, *&c.*

Inelu'ctable [*ineluctabilis*, L.] that cannot be overcome with any Pains or Labour, *&c.*

Ineme'ndable [*inemendabilis*, L.] that cannot be amended; in antient Times a Crime was ſaid to be inamendable, which could not be atoned for by Fine.

Ineme'ndableness, uncapableneſs of being amended.

Inena'rrable [*inenarrabilis*. L.] that cannot be related.

Inena'rrableness, unſpeakableneſs.

Ineno'dable [*inenodabilis*, L.] not to be untied or explained.

Ineno'dableness, uncapableneſs of being unlooſed, untied, or explicated.

Ine'pt [*ineptus*, L.] unfit, uncapable.

Ineptitude [*ineptitudo*, L.] unaptneſs, incapacity; alſo weakneſs, fillineſs.

Ine'quable [of *in* neg. and *æquabilis*, L.] unequal, uneven.

Ine'quableness, uncapableneſs of being made equal or even.

Ine'qualness } [of *in* neg. *æqualitas*, L. *inegalité*, F.
Inequa'lity } and *neſs*] inequality.

Inequality of *natural Days*, tho' the Sun is ſuppoſed, vulgarly, to meaſure our Time equally, yet it is very far from doing ſo: and as it is impoſſible for a good Clock or Movement to keep time with the Sun; ſo one that is truly ſuch, will meaſure Time much more truly, and go exacter than any Sun-dial.

The reaſon of the inequality of natural Days, is, that the Motion of the Earth it ſelf, round its Axis, is not exactly equable or regular, but is ſometimes ſwifter and ſometimes ſlower.

Inerge'tical [of *in* neg. and *energia*, L. of ἐνεργία, Gr.] ſluggiſh, unactive.

Inergetical *Bodies* [with *Naturaliſts*] are ſuch as are unactive and ſluggiſh.

Inergetically [of *in* neg. *energia*, L. of ἐνεργία, Gr.] ſluggiſhly, unactively.

Ine'rrable [of *in* neg. and *errare*, L.] that cannot err, infallible.

Ine'rrableness, } Infallibility.
Inerrabi'lity, }

Ine'rte [*inertus*, L.] ſluggiſh, unfit for action.

Ine'rtitude [*inertitudo*, L.] ſlothfulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, *&c.*

Inesca'tion, an inveigling, alluring, catching with a bait, *L.*

Inescation [with ſome pretenders to *Phyſick*] a kind of tranſplantation uſed in curing ſome Diſeaſes. It is done by impregnating a proper Medium or Vehicle with ſome of the Mumia or vital Spirit of the Patient, and giving it to ſome Animal to eat. It is pretended that the Animal unites and aſſimilates that Mumia with it ſelf, imbibing its vicious quality, by which means the Perſon to whom the Mumia belonged is reſtored to Health.



Inescu'tcheon [in *Heraldry*] is a ſmall Eſcutcheon born within the Shield, with ſome other Coat, and is generally the ſame as ſcutcheon of Pretence, as the Arms of a Wife, who was an Heireſs, and by that means has brought the Arms and Eſtate into her Husband's, which he bears within his own: It contains one fifth of the Field, is born as an Ordinary thus; *Ermin an Inescutcheon Gules.*

In *Eſſe* [i. e. *in being*] ſignifies a thing that is apparent and viſible, having a real being, oppoſed to a thing in *poſſe* or *potentia*, which is not, but may be.

Ine'stimable [of *inæſtimabilis*, L.] which cannot be ſufficiently eſteemed or valued.

Ine'stimableness, uncapableneſs of being juſtly valued, eſteemed, *&c.*

Ine'vitable [*inevitable*, F.] unavoidable.

Ine'vitableness, unavoidableneſs.

Inexco'gitable [*inexcogitabilis*, L.] that cannot be found out or thought of.

INEXCU'SABLE [*inexcuſabilis*, L.] that will admit of no excuſe or that cannot be excuſed.

INEXCU'SABLENESS, uncapableneſs or undeſervingneſs to be excuſed.

INEXHAU'STED [*inexhauſtus*, L.] that cannot be exhauſted, drawn out or emptied.

INEXHAU'STIBLE, that cannot be drawn out or emptied.

INEXHAU'STIBLENESS, uncapableneſs of being emptied or drawn dry.

INE'XORABLE [*inexorabilis*, L.] that is not to be entreated or perſwaded; not to be prevailed upon with prayers or entreaties.

INE'XORABLENESS, temper or humour not to be intreated.

INEXPA'NSUS, *a*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] that does not blow open.

INEXPE'CTABLE [*inexpectabilis*, L.] not to be looked for.

INEXPE'DIBLE [*inexpedibilis*, L.] cumberſome, that one cannot rid himſelf of.

INEXPE'DIENCY [of *in*, neg. and *expedient*, L.] inconveniency, unfitneſs.

INEXPE'DIENT, that is not expedient, convenient or fit.

INEXPE'RIENCE [of *in* and *experientia*, L.] want of experience or skill.

INEXPE'RIENCEDNESS, want of experience.

INEXPI'ABLE [*inexpiabilis*, L.] not to be expiated or atoned for.

INE'XPIABLENESS uncapableneſs of being expiated.

INEXPLA'NABLE [*inexplanabilis*, L.] that cannot be explained.

INE'XPLICABLE [*inexplicabilis*, L.] that cannot be unfolded or explained.

INE'XPLICABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE, ineffable, unutterable.

INEXPRE'SSIBLENESS [of *in*, neg. and *expreſſus*, L. and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being expreſſed.

INEXPU'GNABLE [*inexpugnabilis*, L.] not to be taken or won by force; impregnable.

INEXPU'GNABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being conquered or overcome by fight, invincibleneſs.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE [*inextinguibilis*, L.] unquenchable, not to be quenched or put out.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLENESS, unquenchableneſs.

INEXTI'RPABLE [*inextirpabilis*, L.] that cannot be extirpated; rooted out; pulled up or utterly deſtroyed.

INEXTI'RPABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being rooted out.

INE'XTRICABLE [*inextricabilis*, L.] that a Perſon cannot rid himſelf or get out of.

INE'XTRICABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being diſentangled or extricated.

INEXU'PERABLE [*inexuperabilis*, L.] not to be overcome or ſurpaſſed.

INFA'LLIBLE [*infallibilis*, L.] that cannot err, deceive or be deceived; alſo never failing.

INFA'LLIBLENESS, INFALLIBI'LITY } unerring quality, impoſſibility of deceiving or being deceived.

INFALLIBI'LITISHIP, the gift of being infallible; a ſarcaſtical Title given to the Pope or any other Pretender to infallibility.

INFAME' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies diſgraced, ſpoken of a Lion or ſome other Beaſt that hath loſt his Tail, as if by that it were made infamous or diſgraced.

INFA'MOUS [*infamia*, L.] ſcandalous, notoriouſly contrary to Virtue or Honour.

INFAMY, I'NFAMOUSNESS } infamy, infamous Quality, Condition, *&c.*

INFANCY [*infantia*, L. *enfance*, F.] the firſt State of human Life, reckoned from the firſt to the ſeventh Year.

INFANGTHEFE [Inꝼanꝫ ϸeoꝼ, *Sax.*] a privilege allow'd, in the time of our *Saxon* Anceſtors, to the Lords of certain Manours, of paſſing Judgment upon any Theft committed by their own Servants.

IN'FANT [*infans*, L. *enfans*, F. of *in*, neg. and *fando*, L. ſpeaking] a Child under the Age of 7 Years.

I'NFANT [in *Law*] all Perſons are ſo reputed who are under the Age of 21 Years.

INFA'NTA, a Daughter of the King of *Spain* or *Portugal*.

INFA'NTE, a Son of the King of *Spain* or *Portugal*.

INFA'NTICIDE [*infanticida* or *infanticidum*, L.] a Killer of Infants; alſo a killing of Infants.

I'NFANTRY [*l'Infanterie*, F.] the Foot-Soldiers in an Army.

INFA'TIGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] not to be tired or wearied.

INFA'TUATED [*infatuatus*, L. *infatué*, F.] made or become fooliſh, beſotted, prepoſſeſſed in favour of a Perſon or Thing, which does not deſerve it; ſo far that he can't eaſily be diſabuſed.

INFATUA'TION, a beſotting, a ſtrong prejudice, a conceited Opinion.

INFAVO'URABLE [*infavorabilis*, L.] not to be favoured; alſo ſevere.

INFAU'STOUS [*infauſtus*, L.] unhappy.

To INFE'CT [*infectum*, ſup. of *inficere*, L.] to communicate to another Corruption, Poiſon or Peſtilence, to corrupt or taint.

INFE'CTED [*infectus*, L. *infecté*, F.] corrupted or tainted, ſeized with a noxious Diſtemper by another.

INFE'CTION [in *Medicine*] that way or manner of communicating a Diſeaſe by ſome *Effluvia* or Particles which fly off from diſtempered Bodies, and mixing with the Juices of others occaſion the ſame Diſorder as in the Bodies they came from; a Plague, a Peſtilence.

INFE'CTIOUS [of *infectio*, L.] apt to infect or taint, tainting, infection.

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, infectious Nature, *&c.*

INFE'CTIVE, apt, or tending to infect, or Infection.

INFECU'ND [*infœcundus*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFECUNDITY, INFECUNDNESS } [of *infœcunditas*, L.] unfruitfulneſs, barrenneſs.

To INFEE'BLE [of *in* and *foibler*, F.] to make feeble, to weaken.

INFELI'CITOUS [*infelix*, L.] unhappy.

INFELI'CITY [*infelicitas*, L.] unhappineſs, unfortunateneſs.

To INFEO'FF [of *infeoder*, F.] to unite or join to the Fee.

INFEO'FFMENT [*feoffamentum*, L. Barb.] a ſettlement in fee. See *Feoffment*.

To INFE'R [*inferre*, L.] to conclude or gather, to draw a Conſequence.

I'NFERENCE [of *inferendo*, L.] a conſequence, a concluſion.

INFE'RIOR, *ius* [in *Botan. Writ.*] lower, *L.*

INFERIOR *Planets* [with *Aſtronomers*] ſuch as are placed beneath the Orbit of the Sun.

INFE'RIOURS [*inferiores*, L.] thoſe who are of a lower Degree or Merit, Perſons of a meaner Quality or lower Rank.

INFE'RIORITY, INFE'RIORNESS } [*infériorité*, F. or of *inferior*, L. and *neſs*] lower Rank or Degree.

INFE'RNAL [*infernalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Hell, low, nethermoſt.

INFE'RNAL *Stone* [with *Surgeons*] a perpetual Cauſtick or burning Compoſition; ſo called on account of the exquiſite Pain it cauſes in the Operation; it is the ſame with the Silver Cautery.

INFERNA'LNESS, the being of the Nature, Temper or Diſpoſition of Hell; helliſh Quality.

INFE'RTILE [*infertilis*, L.] unfruitful, barren.

INFE'RTILENESS, INFERTI'LITY } [of *in*, neg. and *fertilitas*, L.] unfruitfulneſs, barrenneſs.

To INFE'ST [*infeſtare*, L.] to annoy or trouble; to do damage or hurt.

INFESTI'VITY [*infeſtivitas*, L.] unpleaſantneſs.

INFI'BULATION, a buttoning or buckling in, *L.*

I'NFIDEL [*infidelis*, L. *un infidelle*, F.] an Unbeliever, one who does not profeſs or believe the truths of the Chriſtian Religion as *Turk* or *Pagan*; but not a *Jew*.

INFIDE'LITY [*infidelitas*, L. *infidelité*, F.] unbelief, the State of Unbelief or of an Unbeliever.

INFIDE'LITY, unfaithfulneſs, diſloyalty, treachery.

INFIMUS *Venter* [with *Anatomiſts*] the lowermoſt of the 3 Venters in a human Body.

Infinitely INFINITE *Fractions* [in *Arithm.*] are thoſe whoſe numerator being one, are together equal to an unite; from whence it is deduced that there are Progreſſions infinitely farther than one kind of Infinity.

INFINITE *Line* [in *Geometry*] an indefinite or undeterminate Line to which no certain bounds or limits are preſcribed.

I'NFINITE [*infinitus*, L. *infini*, F.] boundleſs, endleſs, that has no bounds, terms or limits: *Infinite* implies a Contradiction, to have terms or bounds to its eſſence, and in this ſenſe God only is infinite. The Word is alſo uſed to ſignify that which had a beginning; but ſhall have no end, as Angels and human Souls.

I'NFINITE *in it ſelf* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is not that which is only ſo in reference to us, as the Sand, Stars, *&c.* becauſe their number cannot be diſcovered by any Man; but as *God*.

I'NFINITE, in reſpect to us, as the Sand, Stars, *&c.* becauſe their number cannot be diſcovered by any Man.

INFI'NITENESS [in *God*] is an incommunicable Attribute; by which is meant, that he is not bounded by place, ſpace or duration; but is without limits or bounds, without beginning or end.

INFINITE'SIMALS [with *Mathematicians*] ſuch quantities as are ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall.

INFINITIVE *Mood* [with *Gramm.*] a Mood ſo termed becauſe not limited by Number or Perſon, as the other Moods are.

INFI'NITY, I'NFINITENESS } [*infinitas*, L.] endleſneſs, boundleſneſs, unmeaſurableneſs.

INFINITUDE [of *infinitus*, L.] infiniteneſs, boundleſneſs. *Milton*.

IN-

INFIRM, [*Infirmus*, L.] weak, feeble, crazy, sickly.

INFI'RMARY [*Infirmarium*, L. *Infirmarie*, F.] an Apartment, or Lodgings, for sick People.

INFI'RMNESS } [*Infirmitas*, L.] Weakness, feebleness of
INFI'RMITY } Body, Sickness.

INFI'STULATED [*in* and *fistulatus*, L.] turned to or become fistulous; also full of Fistula's.

To INFI'X, [*infixum*, sup. of *infigere*. L,] to fix or fasten into.

To INFLA'ME, [*Inflammare*, L.] to set ones Heart on fire, to heat, to inrage or incense; also to provoke, to put into a Passion.

INFLA'MMABLENESS [of *inflammable*, F; *inflammare*, L.] capableness of being inflamed or set on fire.

INFLAMMA'TION [in *Medicine*] a blistering heat, a Tumor occasioned by an obstruction, by means whereof the Blood in the Flesh and Muscles, flowing into some part faster than it can run off again, swells up and causes a Tension with an unusual soreness, redness and heat.

INFLAMMATIVE, of an inflaming Nature or Quality.

INFLA'TE *Expression*, an Expression swelling with big Words; but to no great purpose.

To INFLA'TE [*inflatus*, L.] to blow, swell, or puff up with Wind.

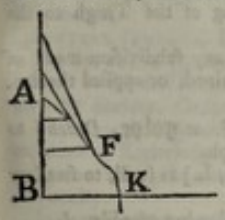
INFLATION [in *Medicine*] a puffing up, a windy Swelling, the extension of a part occasioned by windy Humours.

To INFLECT [*inflectere*, L.] to bend or bow.

INFLECTION } a bending or bowing.
INFLEXION }

INFLE'CTION [with *Grammar*.] is the variation of Nouns and Verbs in their several Cases, Tenses and Declensions.

INFLE'CTION [in *Opticks*] a multiplex Refraction of the Rays of Light, caused by the unequal thickness of any Medium; so that the Motion or Progress of the Ray is hindred from going on in a right Line, and is *inflected* or bent back on the inside by a Curve.



INFLECTION *Point of any Curve* [*Geometry*] is that Point or Place, where the Curve begins to bend back again a contrary way. As for instance, when a Curve Line as A, F, K, is partly concave and partly convex towards any right Line, as A, B, or towards a fixt point, as then the Point F, which divides the concave from the convex part, and consequently is at the beginning of the one, and the end of the other, is called the Point of Inflection, as long as the Curve being continued in towards F, keeps its course the same; but the Point K is called the Point of Retrogression, where it begins to reflect back again towards that part or side where it took its original.

INFLE'XIBLENESS } [*inflexibilitas*, L. *inflexibilité*, F.]
INFLEXIBI'LITY } that which cannot be bowed or bended; also an inflexible Temper, obstinateness, stiffness.

To INFLI'CT [*infictum*, sup.] to lay a Punishment upon.

INFLI'CTION, a smiting, a laying a Punishment upon. *L.*

I'NFLUENCE [*influentia*, L.] an Emission of a Power or Virtue; also the working or prevailing upon; power over, *&c.*

INFLUENCE [in *Astrology*] a quality supposed to flow from the Bodies of the Stars, or the Effect of their Heat and Light, to which, the pretenders to that Art, attribute all the Events that happen on the Earth.

I'NFLUENCED [of *influentia*, L.] swayed, biassed, inclined towards, wrought upon.

To I'NFLUENCE [of *influentia*, of *influere*, L.] to flow into, to have an influence upon, to produce or cause; to sway or have power over.

I'NFLUENT [*influens*, L.] flowing into.

INFLUENT *Juices* [in *Medicine*] such juices of a human Body, that by the contrivance of Nature and laws of Circulation, fall into another Current or Receptacle; as the *Bile* into the Gall-Bladder, *&c.*

INFLUE'NTIAL, influencing or bearing sway.

INFLUX [*influxus*, L.] a flowing or running into, especially of one River into another.

To INFOLD [of *in* and ȝeolꝺan, *Sax.*] to fold or wrap up.

To INFORCE [*enforcir*, F.] to prevail upon by force of Argument, to constrain or oblige.

INFO'RCEMENT, such a compulsion or restraint.

To INFO'RM [*informare*, L.] to give notice, to tell, to instruct, to teach, to make acquainted with.

INFORM [*informis*, L.] unshapen, without form; also ugly.

IN FORMA *Pauperis* [*i. e.* under the form of a poor Person] is when a Person having made Oath before a Judge, that he is not worth 5 Pound, his Debts paid, is admitted to sue, having Council or an Attorney assigned to manage his Business without any Fees. *L.*

INFORMA'TION, an informing relation, advice; also instruction, a making known; also an accusation brought against one before a Magistrate. *F.* of *L.*

INFORMATUS *non sum* [*i. e.* I am not informed] a formal answer made in Court, by an Attorney who has no more to say in the defence of his Client.

INFO'RMED *Stars* [with *Astrologers*] are such fixed Stars as are not ranged under any form or particular constellation.

INFO'RMER, one who in any Court of Judicature informs against, or prosecutes any Persons who transgress any Law or penal Statute.

INFO'RMOUS [*informis*, L.] that is without form, fashion or shape.

INFO'RTUNATE [*infortunatus*, L.] unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy.

INFO'RTUNATENESS, unhappiness, unluckiness.

INFO'RTUNES [with *Astrologers*] the Planets *Saturn* and *Mars*, so called by reason of their ill-disposed Natures and unfortunate Influences.

INFRA *Scapularis Musculus* [with *Anatomists*] a broad or fleshy Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower side of the *Scapula*, and ending in the third Ligament of the Shoulder. *L.*

INFRA *Spinatus Musculus* [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Arm, so termed from the being placed below the Spine, under which it arises from the *Scapula*, and is inserted to the Shoulder Bone. This Muscle moves the Arm directly backwards.

INFRA'CTION, a breaking in, a rupture or violation of a Treaty, a Law, Ordinance, *&c.*

To INFRA'NCHISE [of *affranchir*, F.] to set free, to give one his Liberty; to make a Freeman or Denizon; to incorporate into a Society or Body politick.

INFRA'NCHISEMENT [*affranchisement*, F.] a making free, *&c.* also delivery, discharge, release.

INFRALAPSA'RIANS, a Sect who hold that God has created a certain number of Men, before the fall of *Adam*, only to be damned, without allowing them the means necessary for their Salvation, if they would labour never so much after it.

INFRA'NGIBLE [of *infrangibilis*, L.] not to be broken; durable, strong.

INFRA'NGIBLENESS, uncapableness of being broken.

INFRE'QUENCY [of *infrequentia*, L.] seldomness.

INFRE'QUENT [of *infrequens*, L.] seldom happening, rare, uncommon.

INFRICA'TION } a rubbing or chafing. *L.*
INFRI'CTION }

To INFRI'NGE [*infringere*, L.] to break a Law, Custom or Privilege.

INFRI'NGEMENT, such violation or breach.

INFRUCTUO'SE [*infructuosus*, L.] unfruitful.

INFRUGI'FEROUS [*infrugiferus*, L.] bearing no Fruit.

INFU'CATED [*infucatus*, L.] painted over.

INFUCA'TION, a painting of the Face, a colouring or disguising. *L.*

I'NFULA, a Name antiently given to some of the pontifical Ornaments, which are said to be Filaments or Fringes of Wool, with which Priests, Victims and even Temples were adorned.

To INFU'MATE [*infumare*, L.] to Smoke or dry in the Smoke.

INFUMA'TION, a drying in the Smoke. *L.*

INFU'NDI'BULIFO'RMES [with *Botanists*] a term applied to such Flowers, as are shaped like a Funnel.

INFUNDI'BULUM, a Tunnel or Funnel for the pouring of Liquors into a Vessel. *L.*

INFUNDIBULUM *Cerebri* [*Anatomy*] the Brain Tunnel, a hollow place in the Root of the Brain, through which serous Humours are discharged. *L.*

INFUNDIBULUM *Renum* [*Anatomy*] the *Pelvis* or Basin of the Reins, thro' which the Urine passes to the Ureters and Bladder. *L.*

INFURI'ATE [of *in* and *furiatus*, L.] stark Mad; also recovered from Madness.

INFUSCA'TION, a making dark or dusky. *L.*

To INFU'SE [*Infusum*, sup. of *infundere*, L.] to pour in, or into; to steep or soak; also to inspire or endue with.

INFUSION, a pouring in, *&c.* *L.*

INFUSION [in *Pharmacy*] is a steeping of any kinds of Drugs, Roots, Leaves, *&c.* in some Liquor proper to draw out their Virtues.

To INGA'GE. See *To Engage.*

To INGE'MINATE [*ingeminare*, L.] to double or repeat often.

INGE'MINATED Flowers [with *Botanists*] are such when one Flower stands on, or grows out, of another.

INGEMINA'TION, a doubling or repeating. *L.*

To INGE'NDER [*ingenerare*, L. *engendrer*, F.] to beget, to produce or cauſe to breed.

INGE'NERABLE [*ingenerabilis*, L.] that cannot be engendred.

INGE'NERABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being generated; alſo uncapableneſs of being Born.

INGE'NERATED [*ingeneratus*, L.] unbegotton, coming by Nature, not produced by Generation; naturally inbred in a Perſon or Thing.

INGE'NIER. See *Engineer*.

INGE'NIO, a Sugar Mill or Workhouſe.

INGE'NIOUS [*ingenioſus*, L.] quick, full of wit, cunning, ſhrewd; alſo excellent, exquiſite.

INGE'NIOUSNESS } [*ingenioſitas*, L. *ingenié*, F.] wittineſs,
INGE'NUITY } ingenious Nature or Diſpoſition.

INGE'NITE [*ingenitus*, L.] inborn, inbred, bred by Nature, natural.

INGENITE *Diſeaſe* [in *Med.*] a Diſeaſe that a Perſon brings into the World with him; much the ſame as Hereditary.

INGE'NIUM, natural Quality or Diſpoſition, Fancy, Capacity, Judgment. *L.*

INGE'NIUM [*old Rec.*] an Engine, Inſtrument or Device. *L.*

INGENUITAS *Regni* [in *old Rec.*] the Free-holders or Commonalty of the Kingdom; and ſometimes it was uſed to ſignify the chief Barons, *i. e.* the great Lords, and the King's Common-Council.

INGE'NUOUS [*ingenuus*, L.] frank, ſincere, without diſguiſe or double-meaning.

INGE'NUOUSNESS } [*ingenuitas*, L. *ingenuité*, F.] frank-
INGENUI'TY } neſs; freeneſs in Diſcourſe or Dealing, Sincerity.

I'NGENY [*ingenium*, L.] Genius, natural Diſpoſition, Parts, Humour, *&c.*

To INGE'ST [*ingeſtum*, L.] to put or thruſt in.

INGINIE'R [of *engin*, F. of *ingenium*, L.] Enginier an Artiſt in either fortifying or attacking fortified Places.

I'NGLE, a Boy hired to be abuſed contrary to Nature.

INGLO'RIOUS [*inglorius*, L.] that is of no renown or repute, diſhonourable, baſe, mean.

INGLO'RIOUSNESS, diſhonourableneſs, *&c.*

INGLU'VIES [in *Medicine*] a ravenous Appetite.

To INGO'RGE [of *in* and *gorger*, F.] to cram, glut or ſtuff the Stomach.

I'NGOT [*un lingot*, F.] a wedge of metal, either Gold or Silver.

To INGRA'FT [of *in* and *greffer*, F.] to ſet in as a Shoot in the Stock of a Tree; alſo to implant, imprint or fix in the Mind.

INGRAI'LED [*ingrelé*, F.] notched about, as a bordure ingrailed in *Heraldry* is, when the line of which it is made bends towards the end.

An INGRA'TE [*ingratus*, L.] an ungrateful an unthankful Perſon.

To INGRA'TIATE [prob. of *in* and *gratia*, L.] to endeavour to gain the good will or favour of another.

INGRA'TITUDE [*ingratitudo*, L.] unthankfulneſs, ungrateſulneſs.

INGRAVI'DATION [of *in* and *gravidatio*, L.] the ſame as impregnation or a being young with Child.

INGRA'VIDATED [of *in* and *gravidatus*, L.] impregnated, great with Child.

INGRE'DIENTS [*ingredientia*, L.] the Simples in a compound Medicine; alſo the reſpective parts or principles that go to the making up of a mixt Body.

IN GREE, in good part. *Old Word.*

INGRE'SS [*ingreſſus*, L.] an entrance.

INGRESS [with *Aſtronomers*] ſignifies the Suns entring the firſt Scruple of one of the 4 cardinal Signs; eſpecially *Aries*.

INGRESSU *in caſu conſimili*, a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in Courteſy, or Tenant for Term of Life, or for the Life of another, alienates or makes over Land in Fee or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life.

INGRESSU *in caſu proviſo*, a Writ of Entry given by the Statute of *Gloceſter*, where a Tenant in Dowry aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or in Tail; and it lies for the Party in reverſion againſt the Alience.

INGRESSU *ad Terminum qui præteriit* [in *Law*] a Writ lying where the Lands or Tenements are let for a term of Years, and the Tenant holdeth over his term.

INGRESSU *cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti* [in *Law*] a Writ lying in caſe, where a Woman gives Lands to a Man in Fee Simple, to the intent he ſhall Marry her, and he refuſes to do ſo in a reaſonable Time, the Woman having required him ſo to do. *L.*

INGRESSU *dum fuit infra ætatem* [in *Law*] a Writ lying where one under Age ſells his Land, *&c. L.*

INGRESSU *dum non fuit compos mentis* [in *Law*] a Writ lying where a Man ſells Lands or Tenements, when he is not *compos mentis*, i. e. while he is Mad. *L.*

INGRESSU *in le per* [in *Law*] a Writ lying where one Man demands Lands or Tenements, let by another after the term is expired.

INGRESSU *ſine aſſenſu Capituli* [in *Law*] a Writ given by Common Law to the Succeſſor of him that alienated, *ſine aſſenſu Capituli*.

INGRESSU *ſuper deſſeiſina* [in *Law*] a Writ lying where a Man is diſſeiſed and dies, for his Heir againſt the *Diſſeiſor*. *L.*

INGRESSU *ſur cui in vitâ* [in *Law*] a Writ lying where one demands Lands or Tenements of that Tenant that had entry by one to whom it was let, by ſome Anceſtor of the Plaintiff, for a term now expired.

INGRE'SSUS *ad communem legem*, a Writ that lies where a Tenant for term of Life makes a *Feoffment* and dies; ſo that he in reverſion ſhall have the ſaid Writ againſt any Perſon, who is in the Land.

IN GROSS [*Law Term*] that which appertains to the Perſon of the Lord, and not to any Manour, Lands, *&c.*

To INGROSS [of *in* and *groſſoyer*, F.] to write over the Draught of a Deed in fair and large Characters; alſo to buy up any Commodities in the Groſs, to foreſtal, to enhance the Price of the Market.

INGRO'SSATOR *magni Rotuli* [in *Law*] the Clerk of the Pipe. *L.*

INGROSSER, a Clerk that writes Deeds, Conveyances, Records, or any Law Writings.

INGRO'SSER, one who buys up Corn, while it is growing, or other Proviſions before the Market, in order to ſell them again.

INGRO'SSING of a Fine [in *Law*] is when the Indentures being drawn up by the Chirographer, are delivered to the Party to whom the Cognizance is made.

INGRO'SSMENT, an Ingroſſing.

INGUEN [*Anatomy*] the upper part of the Thigh, the Groin, the Share, the ſpace from the bending of the Thigh to the Privities.

INGUINA'LIA [in *Medicine*, &c.] any ſubdiviſion made of that part, or any thing therein contained, or applied thereto, as a Medicine.

To INGU'LF [of *in* and *gouffre*, F. or **golpe**, *Dutch*] to ſwallow down, to devour, as a Gulph.

To INGU'RGITATE [*ingurgitatum*, L.] to ſwill, to ſwallow greedily; to devour gluttonouſly.

INGURGITA'TION, ſwilling, ſwallowing greedily, *L.*

INGU'STABLE [*inguſtabilis*, L.] that may not or cannot be taſted.

INHABI'LE [*inhabilis*, L.] unmeet, unfit, unwieldly, not nimble.

INHABI'LITY [*inhabilitas*, L.] diſability.

To INHA'BIT [*inhabitare*, L.] to dwell in.

INHA'BITABLE [*inhabitabilis*, L.] not habitable; alſo that may be inhabited.

INHA'BITABLENESS, fitneſs or commodiouſneſs to be inhabited.

INHA'BITANT [*inhabitans*, L.] one who dwells in. *F.*

To INHE'RE [*inhærere*, L.] to ſtick or cleave faſt to.

INHE'RENCE } [*inhærentia*, L.] inherent quality or that
INHE'RENCY } which inheres.

INHE'RENCE [with *Philoſophers*] a term apply'd to the juncture and connexion of an accident with its ſubſtance.

To INHE'RIT [*heriter*, F. of *hæres*, L. an heir] to enjoy or poſſeſs by inheritance or ſucceſſion; to be heir to a Perſon.

INHE'RITANCE [*jus hæreditarium*, L. *heritage*, F.] a perpetual deſcendance of Lands and Tenements to a Man and his Heirs; alſo an Eſtate, whether it come by ſucceſſion or purchaſe; as every Fee Simple and Fee Tail.

INHERITOR [*heritier*, F. *hæres*, L.] one who holds Lands, *&c.* by inheritance.

INHE'RITRIX [*heritiere*, F.] a ſhe inheritor, an heireſs.

INHE'SION [*inhæſio*, L.] a ſticking or cleaving to.

To INHI'BIT [*inhibere*, L.] to hold in, to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBI'TION, a holding in, *&c. L.*

INHIBITION [in *Law*] a Writ forbidding a Judge from proceeding farther in the Cauſe before him; but *Inhibition* is moſt uſually a Writ iſſuing out of a higher Court to a lower and inferior.

INHO'C } [*old Rec.*] a Corner or out-part of a common
INHO'KE } Field, plough'd up and Sown, and ſometimes enclos'd, whilſt the other Part of the Field lies Fallow.

INHOLDER [of Inne and Healdan, *Sax.* to hold or keep] an Inn-keeper; alſo a Maſter of a Houſe.

INHO'SPITABLE [*inhoſpitalis*, L.] not given to Hoſpitality; alſo uncourteous, uncivil.

IN-

INHO'SPITABLENESS } [of *inhoſpitalitas*, L.] inhoſpitable
INHOSPITA'LITY } Temper or Behaviour; diſcourteouſneſs to Strangers or Gueſts.

INHU'MAN [*inhumanus*, L.] void of Humanity, Barbarous, Savage, Cruel.

INHU'MANNESS } [*inhumanitas*, L. *inhumanité*, F.] is as
INHUMANI'TY } it were a putting off, or ſtripping ones ſelf of human Nature; ſavage Nature, Cruelty, Barbarity.

To INHU'MATE } [*inhumatum*, L.] to bury, to interr.
To INHU'ME }

INHUMA'TION, a burying or interring.

INHUMATION [with *Chymiſts*] is when 2 Pots, the lowermoſt of which is full of little Holes, are covered with Earth, and a Wheel Fire made, cauſing the Vapours to Sweat thro' in the diſtillation; alſo a Digeſtion made by burying the Materials in Dung or in the Earth.

To INJE'CT [*injectum*, L.] to caſt or ſquirt in.

INJECTIO *Inteſtinalis* [with *Phyſicians*] a Clyſter. *L.*

INJE'CTION, a caſting or ſquirting in. *L.*

INJECTION [in *Surgery*] the injecting or caſting in any liquid Medicine into Wounds or the Cavities of the Body, by Syringe, Clyſter, *&c.*

INJECTION [with *Anatomiſts*] is the filling the Veſſels of a human or animal Body with Wax, or any other proper Matter, to ſhew their Ramifications.

INI'LUM } [with *Anatomiſts*] the beginning of the oblon-
INI'UM } gated Marrow.

INIMA'GINABLE, not to be imagined.

INIMITABLE [*inimitabilis*, L.] that cannot be imitated.

INIMITABLENESS, Quality, *&c.* that cannot be imitated.

To INJOIN [*injungere*, L. *enjoindre*, F.] to require, to lay upon.

To INJOY [of *in* and *jouir*, F.] to take pleaſure in; alſo to poſſeſs.

INJO'YMENT [of *in* and *jouiſſance*, F.] Pleaſure, Poſſeſſion.

INI'QUITY [*iniquitas*, L. *iniquité*, F.] Injuſtice, Sin, Wickedneſs.

INI'TIAL [*initialis*, L.] of or pertaining to beginning.

To INI'TIATE [*initiatum*, L. *initier*, F.] to enter in; to inſtruct in the firſt Principles of any Art or Science; to admit into any Society, Order or Faculty.

INI'TIAMENTS [*initiamenta*, L.] the firſt Inſtructions in any kind of Knowledge, Science, *&c.*

INITIA'TION, the entring or admitting one into any Order or Faculty.

INJUCU'ND [*injucundus*, L.] unpleaſant.

INJUCU'NDITY [*injucunditas*, L.] unpleaſantneſs.

INJU'DICABLE [*injudicabilis*, L.] that cannot be judged.

INJUDI'CIAL [of *in* and *judicialis*, L.] not agreeable to Judgment, injudicious.

INJUDI'CIOUS [of *in*, neg. and *judicieux*, F.] void of Judgment or Diſcretion.

INJUDI'CIOUSNESS, want of Judgment, Diſcretion, *&c.*

INJU'NCTION, a command or requirement. *F.* of *L.*

INJUNCTION [in *Law*] a Writ grounded upon an Order in *Chancery*, to give Poſſeſſion to the Plaintiff, for want of the Defendants appearance; or to ſtay proceedings in another Court.

To I'NJURE [*injuriari*, L. *injurier*, F.] to wrong or abuſe, to prejudice or endammage.

INJU'RIOUS [*injuriſus*, L.] unjuſt, wrongful, hurtful, offenſive, outragious, abuſive, againſt Right and Law.

INJU'RIOUSNESS, hurtful Quality, Injury, Wrong, *&c.*

I'NJURY [*injuria*, L.] Abuſe, Offence, Wrong, Outrage; any thing contrary to Juſtice and Equity.

INJURY [with *Civilians*] a private Offence committed deſignedly, and with an evil intention to any Man's Prejudice.

INJU'ST [*injuſtus*, L.] wrongful, offenſive.

INJU'STICE [*injuſtitia*, L.] unfair dealing, diſhoneſty, *&c.* any Vice contrary to Juſtice.

INK [Inck, *Du.*] a black or red Liquor for Writing.

INK [with *Falconers*] the Neck of any Bird which a Hawk preys upon.

INK-Horn [of Inck, *Du.* and Hopn, *Sax.*] a Veſſel to hold Ink.

I'NKINESS [of Inck, *Du.*] inky nature; alſo ſmearedneſs or being blotted with Ink.

To INKI'NDLE [prob. of in and ȳnbelan, *Sax.*] to Light, to ſet on Fire, to catch Fire, to break out into a flame.

An I'NKLING [ſome derive it of *in* and kallen, *Du.* to tell, or of munkelen, *Teut.* a ſmall Rumour. But *Minſheu*, of *inclinando*, L.] a hint, an intimation.

INLA'GH [*Law Word*] a Perſon ſubject to the Law, one who was included in ſome *Frank-pledge*, and not out-lawed.

INLA'GARY, a reſtoring of an outlawed Perſon to the King's Protection, and to the Eſtate or Benefit of a Subject.

IN'LAND [of *in*, within, and Land, *Sax.*] ſituate upon the main Land, or in the heart of the Country.

I'NLAND [*Saxon* Law] that inner Land, or part of a Manour, which lay next or moſt convenient for a Lord's Manſion Houſe, for the maintenance of his Family, *&c.*

I'NLAND-Bills [in *Commerce*] Bills for Money payable in the ſame Lands in which they are drawn.

INLAND Towns, Towns ſituated far in the Land, to which Ships, *&c.* cannot come up.

I'NLAND-Trade, a Trade carried on wholly within one Country.

INLA'NTAL [*old Rec.*] Inland, or Demeſn, oppoſed to *Delantal*, or Out-Land, or Land Tenanted.

To INLARGE [of *in* and *largus*, L. or *large*, F.] to make large; to diſcourſe largely upon a Subject.

INLA'RGEMENT [*elargiſſement*, F.] an enlarging or making more large; an expatiating or treating more largely.

An INLAY, an inlaid Work, or what is inlaid. *Milton.*

To INLAY [*in* and lepden, *Du.*] to make Inlaid Work.

INLA'YD-Work [of *in* and leazan, *Sax.*] worked in Wood or Metal, with ſeveral pieces of different Colours curiouſly ſet together. See *Marquettry.*

INLEA'SED [*enlacé*, F.] catch'd in a leaſe or ſnare, entangled.

INLET [of *in* into, and leȝan, *Sax.* to let] an entrance or paſſage into.

To INLI'GHTEN, [of *in* and lihtan, *Sax.*] to give light to.

INLI'GHTENED [of *in* and lihtan, *Sax.* to make light] having received, or being made light; being made to know what was before unknown.

INLI'STED [of *in* and *liſte*, F. and *liſta*, Ital. a Roll] entred as a Soldier into the Service of a Prince, *&c.*

INMA'TE [of *in* and mata, *Sax.* a Mate] a Lodger in the ſame Houſe with the Poſſeſſor or Owner of it.

IN-MATES [in *Law*] are ſuch as for Money dwell jointly in the ſame Houſe with another Man, but in different Rooms, paſſing in and out at the ſame Door, and not being able to maintain themſelves.

INMOST [of inmæȝt, *Sax.*] the moſt inward.

I'NLY, inwardly. *Milton.*

INN [Inne, *Sax.*] a Houſe of Entertainment for Travellers.

To INN, to lodge at a publick Inn.

To INN-Corn, to get it into Barns, *&c.* at Harveſt-time.

INNS *of Court*, are four particular Houſes or Colleges for the Entertainment of Students in the Law, *viz.*

Gray's INN, antiently the Manour Houſe of Baron *Gray* in the Reign of King *Edward* III.

Lincoln's INN, firſt built, for his own dwelling Houſe, by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln.*

The two TEMPLES, the Inner and the Middle, which were antiently the Habitation of the Knights *Templars*; to which the outward *Temple* was added afterwards, called *Eſſex-Houſe.*

INNS *of Chancery* are eight, appointed for young Students in the Law.

1. *Bernard's* INN, which once belonged to Dr. *Macworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*; and in the Poſſeſſion of one *Lionel Bernard.*

2. *Clement's* INN, once a Meſſuage belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Clement's Danes.*

3. *Clifford's* INN, ſometime the dwelling Houſe of *Malcolm de Herſey*, and afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it was rented.

4. *Furnival's* INN, once the Manſion of Sir *Richard Furnival*, and afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury.*

5. *Lion's* INN, once a private Houſe, known by the Name of the *Black-Lion.*

6. *New* INN, once the dwelling Houſe of Sir *J. Tyncaulx*; which has been alſo call'd *Our Lady's Inn.*

7. *Staple's* INN, ſo called, becauſe it formerly belonged to the Merchants of the Staple.

8. *Thavy's* INN, antiently the dwelling Houſe of *John Thavy*, Armourer of *London.*

And alſo *Serjeants* INNS, two Houſes of a higher Rank, ſet apart for the Judges and Serjeants at Law.

INNA'TE [*innatus*, L.) born with a Perſon, inbred, natural.

INNATE *Principles* or *Ideas* (with *Moraliſts*) certain original Notions or Characters, which ſome hold to be ſtamped on the Mind of Man, when it firſt receives its Being, and which it brings into the World with it; but this Doctrine has been ſufficiently confuted by Mr. *Lock.*

INNA'TENESS [of *innatus*, L. and *neſs*] inbornneſs, inbredneſs, naturalneſs.

INNA'VIGABLE [*innavigabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſail'd in.

INNA'VIGABLENESS, unfitneſs to be ſail'd in.

I'NNER [innop, *Sax.*] inward.

I'NNERMOST [innemeſt, *Sax.*] the inmoſt, or moſt inward.

I'NNINGS, Lands recovered from the Sea by draining and bawking.

INNO [in *Muſ. Books*] a Hymn or ſpiritual Song.

INNOCENCE, INNOCENCY, INNOCENTNESS } [*innocentia*, L.] inoffenſiveneſs, guiltleſneſs, harmleſneſs; alſo ſimpleneſs.

INNOCENT [*innocens*, L.] inoffenſive, guiltleſs, harmleſs; alſo ſilly, ſimple.

An INNOCENT, a Ninny, a ſilly or half-witted Perſon.

INNOCENTS *Day*, a Feſtival held the 28th of *December*, in Memory of the innocent Children, whom *Herod* ſlew upon the Birth of our Saviour.

INNO'CUOUS [*innocuus*, L.] harmleſs, doing no hurt.

INNO'CUOUSNESS, harmleſneſs.

INNO'MINABLE [*innominabilis*, L.] not fit, or that cannot be named.

INNO'MINATA *Oſſa* [*Anat.*] the nameleſs Bones, two large Bones ſituate on the Sides of the *Os Sacrum*; each of which, in young Children, may be ſeparated into three Bones; but in thoſe of riper Years, grow all into one Bone. *L.*

INNO'MINATA *tunica oculi* [with *Oculiſts*] a certain Coat of the Eye which wants a Name. *L.*

INNO'MINATUS *Humour* [in *Med.*] one of the 4 ſecondary Humours, with which the Antients thought the Body to be nouriſhed, the other 3 being *Ros*, *Gluten* and *Cambium*. L.

INNOTE'SCIMUS [of *innoteſcimus per præſentes*, L. *i. e.* we make known by theſe Preſents] Letters Patents ſo called, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or ſome other Deed not of Record. *L.*

To INNOVATE [*innovare*, L.] to lay aſide old Cuſtoms and bring up new ones.

INNOVA'TION, a bringing in of new Cuſtoms or Opinions, change, alteration.

INNOVA'TOR [*novateur*, F.] one who lays aſide old Cuſtoms and brings up new ones. *L.*

INNOXIOUS [*innoxius*, L.] not hurtful, harmleſs.

INNO'XIOUSNESS harmleſneſs.

INNUE'NDO [of *innuo* to beckon or nod with the Head] a Word frequently uſed in Writs, Declarations and Pleadings, to declare a Perſon or Thing that was mentioned before but obſcurely, or leſt doubtful.

INNU'MERABLE [*innumerabilis*, L.] that cannot be numbered, numberleſs.

INNU'MERABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being numbered.

INNU'MEROUS [*innumerus*, L.] innumerable. *Milton.*

INOBE'DIENCE [*inobedientia*, L.] diſobedience.

INOCULA'TION [*inoculatio*, L.] a kind of grafting in the bud; as when the bud of the Fruit-tree is ſet in the ſtock or branch of another, ſo as to make ſeveral ſorts of fruits grow on the ſame tree.

INO'DORUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] that has no ſmell.

INO'DOROUS [*inodorus*, L.] without ſcent, unperfumed.

INOFFE'NSIVE [of *in* and *offenſive*, F.] that gives no offence, harmleſs.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, innocentneſs, harmleſneſs.

INOFFI'CIOUS [*inofficioſus*, L.] backward in doing any good office or turn, diſcourteous, diſobliging.

INOFFI'CIOUSNESS, backwardneſs in doing any good office.

INOPERATIO [in *Law*] one of the legal Excuſes to exempt a Man from appearing in Court.

INO'RDINATE [*inordinatus*, L.] out of order, extravagant, immoderate.

INOPI'NABLE [*inopinabilis*, L.] that could not be thought.

INO'PPORTUNE [*inopportunus*, L.] unſeaſonable.

INO'RDINATE *Proportion* [in *Geometry*] is where the order of the terms is diſturbed.

INORDINATE *Proportion* [in *Numbers*] is as follows, ſuppoſe 3 magnitudes in one rank and 3 others proportionate to them in another, then compare them in a different order: as theſe three numbers 2 3 9 being in one rank and theſe three other 3 24 36 in another rank proportional to the precedent in a different order, ſo that 2 ſhall be to 3 as 24 to 36. and 3 to 9 as 8 to 24; then caſt away the mean terms in each rank, conclude the firſt 2 in the firſt rank is to the laſt 9, as 8 the firſt of the other rank to the laſt 36.

INO'RDINATENESS, immoderateneſs, extravagantneſs.

INORDINATUS, [*old Rec.*] one who died inteſtate.

INORGA'NICAL [of *in*, neg. and *organicus*, L. of ὀργανικὸς, Gr.] without proper Organs or Inſtruments.

INORGA'NITY [of *in*, neg. and *organon*, L. of ὄργανον, Gr.] a deprivation of Organs or Inſtruments.

INOSCULA'TION, the joining of the Mouths of the capillary Veins and Arteries.

IN PACE [*i. e.* in peace] a term uſed by the Monks for a Priſon where ſuch of them are ſhut up as have committed any grievous fault, *L.*

INPENY and OUTPENY [*old Rec.*] Money paid by the Cuſtom of ſome Manours upon the alienation of Tenants, *&c.*

IN PO'SSE, IN POTE'NTIA } [*Law Senſe*] that is not; but may be.

IN PROCI'NCT [*in procinctu*, L.] in readineſs, ready. *Milton.*

IN PROMPTU [*readily*] a term ſometimes uſed to ſignify ſome Piece made off hand, extemporary, without any previous Meditation, merely by the vivacity of Imagination, *L.*

INQUEST [*enqueſte*, F.] a ſearch, eſpecially made by a Jury; alſo the Jury it ſelf.

The Court of INQUEST [at *Guild-hall*, *London*] a Court held for determining all complaints preferred for Debt, by one Freeman againſt another, under 40*s.* called alſo *the Court of Conſcience.*

INQUIE'TUDE [*inquietudo*, L.] reſtleſneſs, diſquiet, uneaſineſs.

INQUIETUDE [with *Phyſicians*] a convulſive Motion of the Muſcles in the Limbs, which cauſes the ſick Patient to throw himſelf from one ſide to the other.

INQUINA'TION, a defiling or fouling, *L.*

INQUI'RABLE [of *inquirere*, L.] that may be inquired about or ſearched into.

To INQUI'RE, to ask or demand; to examine or ſearch into.

INQUIRE'NDO [in *Law*] an authority given to a Perſon or Perſons to inquire into ſomething for the King's advantage.

INQUI'RY, an asking after.

INQUI'SITION, a ſtrict inquiry, ſearch or examination. *L.*

INQUISITION [in a *legal Senſe*] is a manner of proceeding in matters Criminal by the Office of the Judge; or by the great Inqueſt before Juſtices in Eyre.

Spaniſh INQUISITION, a ſort of Council (ſo called becauſe the Judges of this Office take cognizance of Crimes by common report without any legal Evidence) firſt appointed by *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, who having ſubdued the *Moors*, ordered that no *Moors* nor *Jews* ſhould ſtay there but ſuch as were baptized. But tho' the occaſion of this Court has long ſince ceaſed, yet the Power of it is ſtill continued, and exerciſed with barbarous cruelty againſt *Chriſtians* themſelves, under the notion of *Hereticks*, and even againſt all that are not ſtanch *Roman Catholicks*.

INQUI'SITIVE, deſirous to know every thing, curious, prying.

INQUI'SITIVENESS [of *inquiſitus*, L. and *neſs*] inquiſitive humour, *&c.* a deſire to know every thing.

INQUI'SITOR [*inquiſiteur*, F.] a Judge of the *Spaniſh* Inquiſition; alſo a Coroner, or any Perſon that makes ſearch after.

INQUISITORS [in *Law*] Sheriffs, Coroners, *&c.* who have Power to enquire in certain Caſes.

To INRAGE [*enrager*, F.] to put into a rage to make mad.

To INRI'CH [*enricher*, F.] to make rich, to imbelliſh, to adorn.

INRI'CHMENT, an inriching or being inriched, imbelliſhment, *&c.*

INRO'AD [prob. of *in* and *rode* did ride, of ꝛiꝺan, *Sax.*] an Invaſion or entring a Country in a hoſtile manner.

To INRO'L [of *enroler*, F.] to enter or write down in a Roll, to regiſter.

INRO'LMENT [*enrolement*, F.] a regiſtring, recording or entring of any Act, as a Recognizance, Statute, Fine, *&c.* in the Rolls of *Chancery*, or in thoſe of the *Exchequer*, *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, *&c.*

INSA'NABLE [*inſanabilis*, L.] not to be cured.

INSA'NABLENESS, incurableneſs.

INSA'NE [*inſanus*, L.] out of order as to health; alſo mad.

INSA'NENESS, unhealthfulneſs; alſo madneſs.

INSA'NGUIN'D [of *in* and *ſanguinatus*, L.] rendred bloody, drench'd with Blood.

INSA'NIA, Madneſs, Frenzy, Dotage, which happens when the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment are damaged or quite deſtroyed.

To INSA'NIATE [of *inſanire*, L.] to render or make Mad.

INSA'TIABLE [*inſatiabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſatisfied with Meat, Drink, *&c.*

INSATIABLE [in a *metaphorical Senſe*] is apply'd to the Paſſions, as *inſatiable Ambition*, *inſatiable Avarice*, &c.

INSA'TIABLENESS, unſatisfiedneſs; uncapableneſs of being ſatisfied.

INSA'TIATED [*inſatiatus*, L.] not ſatisfied or filled.

INSA'TIATENESS, INSATIE'TY } [*inſatietas*, L.] unſatisfiedneſs.

INSCIENCE [*inſcientia*, L.] Ignorance.

INSCO'NCED [of *in* and Skandse, *Dan.*] ſpoken of part of an Army, encompaſſed with a Sconce or little Fort, in order to defend ſome Paſs.

INSCRI'BABLE, that may be inſcribed or contained in other Figures, as a Triangle, Square, *&c.* in a Circle.

To INSCRI'BE [*inſcribere*, L.] to write within or upon.

INSCRI'BED [*inſcriptus*, L.] written in or upon.

INSCRIBED [in *Geom.*] a Figure is ſaid to be inſcribed in another, when all the Angles of the Figure inſcribed touch either the Angles, Sides or Planes of the other Figure.

IN-

INSCRIBED *Bodies* [in *Geom.*] the ſame as *regular Bodies*.

INSCRIBED *Hyperbola* [with *Geometricians*] is ſuch an one as lies entirely within the Angle of its Aſymptotes, as the Conical Hyperbola doth.

INSCRI'PTION, a Title, Name or Character, written or engraven on any thing, as Marble, Braſs, *&c.* *L.*

INSCRIPTIONS [*old Rec.*] written Inſtruments, by which any thing was granted.

INSCRU'TABLE [*inſcrutabilis*, L.] unſearchable, unfathomable.

INSCRU'TABLENESS, unſearchableneſs.

INSCU'LPED [*inſculptus*, L. *inſculpé*, F.] engraven, carved or cut.

INSE'CT [*inſectum* of *inſecare*, L. to cut in, *un inſecte*, F.] a Worm, Flie, *&c.* any ſmall Creature that creeps or flies, either not divided into Limbs and Joints, as other Creatures are; but encompaſſed with Rings or Diviſions, capable of being parted without deſtroying Life, as Worms, *&c.* or elſe divided between the Head and Body, as *Bees*, *Flies*, *Piſmires*, *&c.*

INSECTA'TION, a railing or inveighing againſt one, *q. d.* a following or perſecuting a Perſon with foul Language.

INSECTA'TOR, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter; alſo a Proſecutor at Law. *L.*

INSECTATOR, a Proſecutor or Adverſary at Law.

INSE'CTION, a cutting into, *L.*

INSECTI'VOROUS [of *inſectum* and *vorax*, L.] that feeds upon Inſects.

INSECU'RE [of *in* and *ſecurus*, L.] not ſecure, unſafe.

INSECU'RENESS, INSECU'RITY } [of *in* and *ſecuritas*, L.] unſafety.

INSEMINA'TION [with pretenders to *Phyſick*] one of the four kinds of Tranſplantion of Diſeaſes: the Method of performing it is by mixing the impregnated *Medium* with the *Mumia* taken from the Patient, with fat Earth, where has been ſown the Seed of a Plant appropriate to that Diſeaſe, and by ſprinkling it with Water wherein the Patient has waſhed; and they imagine the Diſeaſe will decline in proportion as the Plant grows.

INSE'NSATE [*inſenſatus*, L.] ſenſeleſs; alſo mad, furious.

INSE'NSIBLE [*inſenſibilis*, L.] void of Senſe.

INSE'NSIBLENESS, INSENSIBI'LITY } voidneſs of Senſe; ſenſeleſneſs.

INSE'PARABLE [*inſeparabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſeparated, ſevered, or parted.

INSE'PARABLENESS, inſeparable Quality or Condition.

To INSE'RT [*inſerere*, L.] to put or bring in or between.

INSE'RTION, an inſerting or putting in or between; alſo a grafting.

INSERTION [in *Phyſick*] the implication of one part within another.

To INSE'RVE [*inſervire*, L.] to bear a part in or promote.

INSE'RVICEABLE, unſerviceable.

INSERVIRE [*old Rec.*] to reduce Perſons to Servitude.

INSE'SSUS [in *Med.*] a Bath, or half Bath, prepared of a Decoction of ſeveral kinds of Herbs, proper for the lower Parts, in which the Patient ſits down to the Navel.

INSETE'NA [in*ſ*etena, *Sax.*] an Inditch.

INSIDIA'TOR, a lier in wait. *L.*

INSIDIATO'RES *Viarum* [*old Stat.*] way-layers, or liers in wait to inſnare or deceive. *L.*

INSI'DIOUS [*inſidioſus*, L.] inſnaring, treacherous, deceitful.

INSI'DIOUSNESS, fullneſs of wiles, deceitfulneſs, craftineſs.

INSI'GHT [Inſicht, *Du.*] Light into, or Knowledge of a Matter.

INSIGNIA, Enſigns or Arms. *L.*

INSIGNI'FICANT [or *in* and *ſignificans*, L.] ſignifying nothing, inconſiderable.

INSIGNI'FICANTNESS, INSI'GNIFICANCY } [of *in* negat. and *ſignificantia*, L.] inconſiderableneſs, worthleſneſs.

INSI'LIUM [*old Rec.*] deſtructive Counſel, ill Advice.

I'NSIMUL *tenuit*, one ſpecies of the Writ called *Formedon*.

To INSI'NUATE [*inſinuare*, L.] to wind or ſcrew ones ſelf into favour, cunningly or craftily; alſo to intimate or give a hint of.

INSINUA'TION, a cunning and covert way of creeping into favour; alſo a giving a hint, *L.*

INSINUATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is a crafty addreſs or beginning of an Oration, whereby the Orator ſlily creeps into the favour of the Audience.

INSINUATION *of a Will* [in *Civil Law*] the firſt production of it; or the leaving it to the regiſter in order to its probate.

INSI'NUATIVE [*inſinuativus*, L.] apt to inſinuate, engaging.

INSI'NUATINGNESS, INSI'NUATIVENESS } inſinuating nature, engagingneſs, winningneſs.

INSI'PID [*inſipidus*, L.] having no taſte or reliſh, unſavoury; alſo flat or dry.

INSI'PIDNESS, INSIPI'DITY } unſavorineſs, the want of taſte or reliſh.

INSIPIDUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] that has no taſte.

INSI'PIENCE, INSI'PIENCY } [*inſipientia*, L.] ſillineſs, want of knowledge or diſcretion.

To INSI'ST [*inſiſtere*, L.] to ſtand much upon, to urge, to preſs hard upon; alſo to perſiſt or hold on in ones deſigns or pretenſions.

INSISTING [with *Geometricians*] the Angles in any Segment are ſaid to be *Inſiſting*, when they ſtand upon the Arch of another Segment below.

INSI'TION [with *Garden.*] the letting or grafting any Scion or Bud into the ſtock of a Tree.

INSITIVE [*inſitivus*, L.] grafted or put in, not natural.

To INSLA'VE [of *in* and ſlave, *Du.*] to make a Slave or Drudge of.

To INSNA'RE [prob. of beſnaeren, *Du.*] to draw into a ſnare, to ſurprize or catch.

INSO'CIABLE [*inſociabilis*, L.] not ſociable, unfit for Society or Converſation.

INSO'CIABLENESS, unfitneſs for Society, unſociable Temper.

I'NSOLATED [*inſolatus*, L.] laid in the Sun, bleached.

INSOLA'TION, a laying in the Sun, a bleaching. *L.*

INSOLATION [in *Pharmacy*] the digeſtion of any Ingredients or mixt Bodies, by expoſing them to the Sun-beams.

INSOLENT [*inſolens*, L.] ſaucy, bold; alſo proud, lifted up in Mind.

INSOLENCE, I'NSOLENTNESS } [*inſolentia*, L.] inſolence, haughtineſs, ſaucineſs.

INSO'LITE [*inſolitus*, L.] unuſual, unaccuſtomed.

INSO'LVABLE, not able to pay.

INSO'LUBLE [*inſolubilis*, L.] that cannot be ſolved or looſed.

INSO'LUBLENESS, INSO'LVABLENESS } uncapableneſs of being looſed or reſolved.

INSO'LVENT [*inſolvens*, L.] not able to pay.

INSO'LVENTNESS, INSO'LVENCY } [of *in* neg. and *ſolvere*, L. to pay] incapacity of paying Debts, *&c.*

INSO'MNIOUS [*inſomnioſus* or *inſomnis*, L.] troubled with Dreams, not ſleeping ſoundly.

To INSPE'CT [*inſpectum*, L.] to look narrowly into, to overſee.

INSPE'CTION, an overſeeing, an inſight, a cloſe viewing, a looking on or into. *L.*

INSPE'CTOR, an Overſeer, one to whom the care and conduct of any Work is committed. *L.*

To INSPE'RSE [*inſperſum*, L.] to ſprinkle upon.

INSPE'RSION, a ſprinkling upon. *L.*

INSPE'XIMUS [ſo called, becauſe they begin with the Word *inſpeximus*, i. e. we have looked upon or conſidered] Letters Patents. *L.*

INSPIRA'TION [in *Phyſick*] an inſpiring or breathing in; alſo a taking in Air or Breath by the alternate Dilatation of the Cheſt.

INSPIRA'TION [with *Divines*] the conveying of certain extraordinary or ſupernatural Notices or Motions into the Soul; alſo a being moved by the Spirit of God to ſpeak and act in an extraordinary Manner.

To INSPI'RE [*inſpirare*, L.] to breathe in or upon; to prompt, to put into ones Head, to endue or fill with.

INSPI'RITED [of *inſpiré*, F. or *in* and *ſpirit*, Eng.] having Life and Spirit put into.

INSPI'SSATE [*inſpiſſatus*, L.] thickened.

INSPISSA'TION, a thickening or rendering thick; as when a Liquid is brought to a thicker Conſiſtence, by evaporating the thinner Parts. *L.*

INSTA'BLE [*inſtabilis*, L.] unſtable, inconſtant, uncertain, changeable.

INSTA'BLENESS, INSTABI'LITY } [*inſtabilitas*, L. *inſtabilité*, F.] unſtedfaſtneſs, *&c.* unconſtancy, fickleneſs, uncertainty.

To INSTA'LL [of *in* and ſ*tal*, *Sax.* or *inſtaller*, F.] to put into poſſeſſion of an Office, Order, or Benefice; properly the placing of a Clergyman in a Cathedral Church, or a Knight of the Garter in his Stall, where every one has his particular Stall or Seat.

INSTALLA'TION, INSTA'LMENT } [*inſtallation*, F.] the act of inſtalling or initiating into an Order, as that of the Garter; Office, *&c.*

INSTANCE [*inſtantia*, L.] eager ſuit, earneſtneſs, entreaty, *&c.*

I'NSTANCE *Model*, example, proof, *&c.*

To I'NSTANCE, to bring or produce an Inſtance.

An I'NSTANT [with *Philoſ.*] is defined to be an indiviſible in Time, that is neither Time nor a Part of it; whereto nevertheleſs

verthelefs all the Parts of Time are joined; a portion of Time fo fmall, that it can't be divided; or, as others define it, an Inftant is an inftantly fmall Part of Duration, that takes up the Time of only one Idea in our Minds, without the fucceffion of another, wherein we perceive no fucceffion at all.

A temporary INSTANT, is a Part of Time that immediately precedes another; and thus the laft Inftant of a Day really and immediately precedes the firft Inftant of the following Day.

A natural INSTANT, is what we obferve in the priority of Nature, which is obferved in things that are fubordinated in acting; as firft and fecond Caufes; Caufes and their Effects.

A rational INSTANT, is not any real *Inftant*, but a Point which the Underftanding conceives to have been before fome other *Inftant*; founded on the nature of the things which occafion it to be conceived.

I'NSTANTNESS [of *inftans*, L. and *nefs*] the immediateneſs.

INSTANTA'NEOUSNESS [of *inftantaneus*, L. and *nefs*] Momentaneouſneſs, or happening in the nick of Time.

INSTAURA'TA *Terra* [in *antient Deeds*] Land ready ſtocked or furniſhed with all Things neceſſary to carry on the Employment of a Farmer.

INSTAURA'TION, the re-eſtabliſhment of a Religion, a Church, *&c.* L. a reſtoring to the former ſtate; a repairing or renewing.

INSTAU'RUM [in *ant. Deeds*] the whole ſtock upon a Farm, as Cattel, Waggons, Ploughs, and all other Implements of Husbandry.

INSTAU'RUM *Eccleſiæ*, the Veſtments, Plate, Books, and other Utenſils belonging to a Church.

To I'NSTIGATE, [*inſtigare*, L.] to ſpur, to egg or ſet on; to provoke to, to encourage or abet.

INSTIGA'TION, an inſtigation, egging on, *&c.* alſo Motion, Sollicitation. *L.*

INSTIGA'TOR, an encourager or abetter. *L.*

To INST'IL [*inſtillare*, L.] to pour in by Drops; alſo to infuſe Principles or Notions, ſo that they may glide inſenſibly into the Mind.

INSTILLA'TION, a dropping into, *&c.*

INSTIMULA'TION, a pricking forward, an egging on. *L.*

I'NSTINCT [*inſtinctus*, L.] a natural bent or inclination; that Aptitude, Diſpoſition, or natural Sagacity in any Creature, which by its peculiar formation it is naturally endowed with, by virtue whereof, they are enabled to provide for themſelves, know what is good for them, and are determined to preſerve and propagate the Species.

INSTI'NCTIVE [of *inſtinctus*, L.] belonging to, or cauſing inſtinct. *Milton.*

INSTIRPARE [*old Rec.*] to plant or eſtabliſh.

To I'NSTITUTE [*inſtituere*, L.] to enact, ordain, or appoint; alſo to eſtabliſh or found.

I'NSTITUTES, Principles, Ordinances, Precepts, or Commandments.

INSTITUTES, the firſt Part of the four Volumes of the Civil Law, made by the order of *Juſtinian* the Emperor, for young Students.

INSTITU'TION, eſtabliſhment, appointment; alſo inſtruction, education, or training up, *F.* of *L.*

INSTITUTION *to a Benefice*, is the Biſhop's putting a Clerk into poſſeſſion of the Spiritualities of a Benefice; a Rectory or Parſonage for the Cure of Souls.

To INSTRU'CT [*inſtructum*, ſup. of *inſtruere*, L.] to teach, to train or bring up; to prepare one who is to ſpeak.

INSTRU'CTION, Teaching, Education, Precept, *F.* of *L.*

INSTRUCTIONS, Directions in an Affair of Moment and Conſequence.

INSTRU'CTIVE [*inſtructive*, F.] apt to inſtruct.

INSTRU'CTIVENESS, inſtructive or teaching Quality.

I'NSTRUMENT [*inſtrumentum*, L.] a Tool to do any thing with; alſo a publick Act, Deed or Writing drawn up between two or more Parties, and containing ſeveral Covenants agreed upon between them, *F.*

INSTRUME'NTAL [*inſtrumentalis*, L.] of or pertaining to an Inſtrument; alſo ſerviceable or contributing to as a means.

INSUCCA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the moiſtening of Drugs with the Juice of Roſes, Violets, *&c.*

INSUCCE'SSFUL [of *in* neg. and *ſucceſſus*, L.] that has no good ſucceſs, unfortunate.

INSUFFI'CIENT [of *in* and *ſufficiens*, L.] not ſufficient, incapable.

INSUFFI'CIENTNESS, INSUFFI'CIENCY } inability, incapacity.

INSULATA *Columna* [in *Architect.*] a Pillar which ſtands alone or free from any contiguous Wall.

INSU'LATED [*inſulatus*, L.] made an Iſland.

INSULO'SE [*inſuloſus*, L.] full of Iſlands.

INSU'LSE [*inſulſus*, L.] unſavoury; alſo ſilly, fooliſh.

To INSU'LT [*inſultare*, L.] to aſſault, to affront, to abuſe.

To INSULT [in a *Military Senſe*] to attack a Poſt by open force, falling to handy ſtrokes without making uſe of Trenches, Saps or other Methods to gain Ground Foot by Foot.

An I'NSULT [*inſultus*, L.] outrage, aſſault, onſet, abuſe, affront.

I'NSUPER [*i. e.* over and above] a term uſed by the Auditor of Accounts in the *Exchequer*, who ſay ſo much remains *Inſuper* to ſuch an one.

INSU'PERABLE [*inſuperabilis*, L.] not to be overcome, invincible.

INSUPERABI'LITY, INSU'PERABLENESS } invincibleneſs, uncapableneſs, or a not being liable to be overcome.

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS [of *in*, neg. and *ſupportable*, F. and *neſs*] intolerableneſs, unbearableneſs.

INSU'RANCE [of *aſſeurance*, F.] ſecurity given to make good any loſs that ſhall happen of Ships or Merchandize at Sea, or Houſes and Goods on Land, for a certain Premium paid.

To INSU'RE *aſſurir*, F.] to ſecure by making Inſurance.

INSU'RER [*aſſeurer*, F.] one who for a certain Premium or Sum of Money, undertakes to make good any loſs that may happen, or has happened unknown, to Goods, Ships, Houſes, *&c.* by Caſualties of Pirates, the Seas, Fire, *&c.*

INSURMOU'NTABLE [of *in* and *ſurmontable*, F.] that cannot be overcome by Labour or Induſtry.

INSURMOU'NTABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being overcome, by Labour, Induſtry, *&c.*

INSURRE'CTION, a riſing againſt, a revolt, a popular tumult or uproar, *F.* of *L.*

INTA'BULATED [*intabulatus*, L. written on Tables.

INTA'CTA *Virgo*, a pure Virgin, *L.*

INTA'CTÆ [with *Geometricians*] are right lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never meet with or touch them, which are moſt uſually called *aſymptotes*.

INTA'CTILE [*intactilis*, L.] that cannot or will not be touched.

INTACTUS, untouched, as *Virgo intacta*, a pure Virgin.

INTA'CTIBLE, INTA'NGIBLE } [of *intactus*, L.] that cannot be touched.

INTA'GLIOS, precious Stones, having the Heads of great Men or Inſcriptions, *&c.* engraven on them, ſuch as we frequently ſee ſet in Rings, Seals, *&c.*

I'NTAKERS, Perſons on the borders of *Scotland*, who were the receivers of the Booty that their Accomplices, called the *Out parters*, uſed to bring in.

To INTA'NGLE [prob. of *in* and Tangle, *Sax.* a little twig, of which they made Snares for Birds, unleſs you had rather derive it from *Tendicula*, L. a Snare or Trap] to intricate, to twiſt together, to perplex, to confound or engage ones ſelf.

INTA'NGLEMENT, an intrication, perplexity, *&c.*

I'NTEGER [with *Arithmeticians*] a whole Number, as diſtinguiſhed from a Fraction or any thing intire, as one Pound, one Yard, one Ounce, *&c.*

I'NTEGRAL [of *Integer*, L.] whole, intire.

INTEGRAL *Numbers*, are whole Numbers in oppoſition to broken Numbers or Fractions.

INTEGRAL *Parts* [with *Philoſophers*] thoſe Parts that make up the whole.

I'NTEGRATED [*integratus*, L.] renewed, reſtored, brought into the former ſtate, made whole.

INTEGRA'TION, a making whole, a renewing, a reſtoring, *L.*

INTE'GRITY [*integritas*, L. *integrite*, F.] ſincerity, uprightneſs, honeſty, *&c.*

INTE'GUMENT [*integumentum*, L.] a covering.

INTEGUMENTS [*Anat.*] the common coverings of the Body, whether the *Cuticula*, *Cutis* or Membranes of any particular Parts.

I'NTELLECT [*intellectus*, L. *l'intellect*, F.] that faculty of the Soul commonly call'd the Underſtanding, Judgment, *&c.*

INTELLE'CTUAL [*intellectualis*, L.] of or pertaining to underſtanding.

INTELLE'CTUALS [*l'intellect*, F. of *L.*] the Power, Facelties, *&c.* of the Underſtanding.

INTELLIGENCE [*intelligentia*, L.] knowledge, underſtanding, judgment or ſkill; alſo the Correſpondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in foreign Countries; alſo advice or news.

INTE'LLIGENCER, one who gives intelligence, *i. e.* notice, knowledge or advice of what happens; one who makes it his buſineſs to inquire into and ſpread News; a News-monger, a News-writer.

INTE'LLIGENCES, Angels or other ſpiritual Beings.

INTELLIGENT [*intelligens*, L.] underſtanding, perceiving or knowing well.

INTE'LLIGENTIAL, intellectual, underſtanding. *Milton.*

INTE'LLIGENTNESS, underſtanding faculty.

INTE'LLIGIBLE [*intelligibilis*, L.] capable of being underſtood, apprehended or conceived in the Mind.

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS, capableneſs of being underſtood, apprehended or conceived by the underſtanding.

Sub INTELLEGITUR [*i. e.* underſtood] ſignifies that ſomething is to be underſtood. *L.*

INTE'MPERANCE } [*intemperantia* L.] a Vice the con-
INTE'MPERATENESS } trary to temperance, uncapableneſs to rule and moderate ones Appetite's luſts; inordinateneſs of life or deſires, exceſs as to Appetites, Luſts, *&c.*

INTE'MPERATE [*intemperatus*, L.] immoderate in Appetite as to Food, Drink, *&c.*

INTE'MPERATURE [*intemperie*, F. of *L.*] a diſorder in the Air; alſo in the Humours of the Body.

INTE'MPERATURE [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſtemper or Indiſpoſition that conſiſts in inconvenient Qualities of the Body, as an hot, thin, or ſalt Diſpoſition.

INTEMPE'RIES [*in Medicine*] a diſcrazy or ill habit.

INTEMPE'STIVE [*intempeſtivus*, L.] unſeaſonable, out of Time or due Seaſon.

To INTE'ND [*intendere*, L.] to deſign or purpoſe, to mean.

INTE'NDANCY [*intendance*, F.] the Office or Management of an Intendant, *i. e.* one who has the inſpection, conduct of a Juriſdiction. *&c.*

INTE'NDANT, one who has the inſpection, conduct and management of certain Affairs; the Governor of a Province in *France*.

INTE'NDMENT [of *intendere* and *ment*, L.] true meaning, purpoſe, intention, ſenſe, *&c.*

INTENERA'TION [of *in* and *tener*, L.] a making tender.

INTE'NSE [*intenſus*, L.] very great or extenſive.

INTE'NSENESS, greatneſs, extremeneſs.

INTE'NT } meaning, purpoſe, deſign, drift, mind.
INTE'NTION } *F.* of *L.*

INTE'NT } [*intentus*, L.] fixed or cloſe bent upon a
INTE'NTIVE } Buſineſs.

INTE'NTION, the end propoſed in any Action, the determination of the Will in reſpect to any thing. *F.* of *L.*

INTE'NTION [in *Natural Philoſophy*] is the increaſe of the Power or Efficacy of any Quality, as *Heat*, *Cold*, &c. and is the oppoſite to *Remiſſion*; all Qualities being ſaid to be *intended* and *remitted*, as *intenſely* Cold, *i. e.* Cold in a high degree; *remiſly* Cold, *i. e.* Cold in a low degree.

INTENTION [with *Phyſicians*] a particular Method of Cure, that a Phyſician forms in his Mind from a due Examination of the Symptioms of the Diſeaſe.

INTENTION [in *Law*] a Writ which lies againſt one who enters after the Death of a Tenant in Dower, or other Tenant for Life, and holds him out in the reverſion or remainder.

INTE'NTION [in *Metaphyſicks*] ſignifies the exertion of the intellectual Faculties with more than ordinary vigour.

INTENTION [of *Study*] is when the Mind fixes its View on an *Idea* with great earneſtneſs, ſo as to conſider it on all Sides, and will not be called off by the crowding of other Ideas.

INTENTION [with *Rhetoricians*] is the Repetition of the ſame Word in a contrary Senſe; as, *una ſalus victis nullam ſperare ſalutem.*

INTE'NTIONAL [of *intentio*, L.] belonging to the intention.

INTER *Canem et Lupum*, an Expreſſion antiently uſed for the Twilight, which is called *Day Lights gate* in ſome Places in the North of *England*, and in others, betwixt *Hawk* and *Buzzard*.

INTERA'NEA, the Entrails or Bowels.

INTERCA'LATED [*intercalatus*, L.] put between; as the putting in a Day in the Month of *February*, in Leap Year.

INTERCA'LARY *Day*, the odd Day added in Leap Year.

INTERCA'LARY *Days* [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe Days during the courſe of a Diſtemper, in which Nature is excited to throw off her Load unſeaſonably by the vehemency of the fit, or ſome external Cauſe. Theſe are the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th, and 19th, called alſo *Dies Intercidentes* and *Provocatorii*.

INTERCALA'TION, an inſerting or putting in a Day in the Month of *February* every 4th Year, which is called the *Leap Year* or *Biſſextile*.

To INTERCE'DE [*intercedere*, L.] ſignifies properly to come in between; alſo to perform the Office of a Mediator; alſo to intreat or pray in the behalf of another.

INTERCE'DENT [*intercedens*, L.] coming in between.

INTERCEDE'NTAL *Day* [with *Phyſicians*] an extraordinary critical Day, which being occaſioned by the violence of the Diſeaſe, falls between the ordinary critical Days.

To INTERCE'PT [*interceptum*, ſup. of *intercipere*, L. *intercepter*, F.] to take up by the way or in the mean while, to prevent; alſo to ſurprize.

INTERCE'PTED [*interceptus*, L. *intercepté*, F.] catched up by the way, prevented.

INTERCE'PTED [with *Mathemat.*] taken between, comprehended, or contained.

INTERCEPTED *Axes* } [in *Conick Sections*] the ſame
INTERCEPTED *Diameters* } as *Abſciſſæ*.

INTERCE'PTION, an intercepting. *L.*

INTERCE'SSION, as it were a ſtepping in between to keep off harm or danger; intreaty in behalf of another, mediation. *F.* of *L.*

INTERCE'SSOR [*interceſſeur*, F.] a Mediator. *L.*

To INTERCHANGE [of *entre* and *changer*, F.] to exchange between Parties, or reciprocally, as Complement, Writing, *&c.*

INTERCI'SSION, a cutting off between. *L.*

INTERCLU'SION, a ſhutting up between, or a ſtopping up the Paſſage between one thing and another.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION [with *Architects*] the ſpace or diſtance between the Pillars of a Building.

INTERCO'MMONING [in *Law*] is when the Commons of two Manours lie together, and the Inhabitants of both have Time out of mind cauſed their Cattle to feed promiſcuouſly in each.

To INTERCOMMU'NICATE [of *inter* and *communicare*, L.] to communicate mutually or one with another.

INTERCO'STAL *Veſſels* [with *Anatomiſts*] Veſſels that lie between the Ribs, *i. e.* the Veins and Arteries that run along through the Parts.

INTERCO'STAL *Nerve* [with *Anatom.*] a Nerve proceeding from the ſpinal Marrow, and ſpreading it ſelf in the Belly through all the Bowels.

INTERCOSTA'LES *externi* } [with *Anatom.*] certain Muſcles
INTERCOSTALES *interni* } lodging in the intervals or ſpaces of the Ribs, their Number on each ſide being 22; being 11 outward, and as many inward.

INTERCOURSE [*intercurſus*, L. a running amongſt, or of *inter*, L. and *cours*, F.] mutual Correſpondence, *&c.*

INTERCU'RRENT [*intercurrens*, L.] running between two Lands as a River.

INTERCUS, a kind of Dropſy. *L.*

INTERCUTA'NEOUS [of *intercutaneus*, L.] lying between the Fleſh and Skin.

To INTERDI'CT [*interdictum*, L.] to prohibit or forbid; to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments.

INTERDICT [*interdictio*, L.] a popiſh Cenſure, formerly inflicted by Biſhops or Ordinaries, forbidding all Sacrifices and divine Offices (except Baptiſm to Children, the Sacrament of the Euchariſt, and extreme Unction at the Point of Death) to be performed within any Pariſh, Town, Country, or Nation. This was commonly inflicted on a pretence that the Privileges of the Church had been violated, by the Lords, Magiſtrates, or Princes of any Nation; and *England* wholly lay under an interdict from the Pope for ſix Years in the Reign of King *John*.

INTERDI'CTED [*interdictus*, L. *interdit*, F.] prohibited, forbidden, excluded from.

INTERDI'CTED [of *Water* and *Fire*] a Sentence antiently pronounced againſt ſuch as for ſome Time were to be baniſhed, which tho' it was not pronounced, yet was with an Order that no Man ſhould receive them into his Houſe, or afford them the uſe of Water or Fire, which are two Elements very neceſſary for Life.

INTERDI'CTION, a forbidding or debarring from the uſe of any Thing. *F.* of *L.*

INTERDI'CTION [in *Law*] is an Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, forbidding the Exerciſe of the miniſterial Function, or the performance of ſacred Rights.

INTERDU'CTUS, a ſpace left between Periods or Sentences, in Writing or Printing; alſo a ſtop or fetching ones Breath in Reading or Writing.

INTERE'MPTION, a killing or ſlaying. *L.*

To INTERESS } [*intereſſer*, F. of *inter* and *eſſe*, L.] to
To INTEREST } engage, to concern.

INTEREST [*interet*, F. of *inter*, L. among, and *eſſe*, infin. for *edere*, L. to Eat] Uſe, Money paid for the Uſe, Loan, or Forbearance of Money lent.

Simple INTEREST, is that which ariſes from the principal only.

Compound INTEREST, is that which ariſes from the principal and the intereſt forborn.

INTEREST [of *intereſt*, L. it concerneth] Concernment, Right, Advantage or Benefit, Power, *&c.*

INTERFE'CTION, a killing or ſlaying. *L.*

INTERFECTOR, a killer or ſlayer. *L.*

INTERFECTOR [with *Aſtrol.*] a deſtroying Planet placed in the 8th Houſe of a Figure, either 5 degrees before the Cuſp, or 25 after it.

To INTERFE'RE [of *inter*, among, *&c.* and *ferire*, L. to ſtrike] ſpoken of Horſes, to ſtrike or hit one Heel againſt the

other; alſo to claſh or diſagree with, or to fall foul upon one another.

INTERFÆMI'NEUM [with *Anatom.*] a Part of the Body betwixt the Thighs and the Groin. *L.*

INTERFLU'ENT } [*interfluens*, *interfluus*. L.] flowing be-
INTERFLU'OUS } tween.

INTERFU'S'D [*interfuſus*, L.] poured forth, in, or among. *Milton.*

INTERGA'PING *Vowels* [with *Gram.*] is when two Vowels meet together, one at the end of a Word, and the other at the beginning of the next, ſo as to make an uncouth Sound.

INTERJA'CENT [*interjacens*, L.] lying between.

To INTERJE'CT [*interjectum*, L.] to throw in between.

INTERJE'CTION [with *Gram.*] is an Expreſſion which ſerves to ſhew a ſudden Motion of the Soul, either of Grief, Joy, Deſire, Fear, Averſion, Admiration, Surprize, *&c.* And as the greateſt part of thoſe Expreſſions are taken from Nature only in all Languages: True Interjections conſiſt generally of one Syllable. The *Latins* borrowed moſt of their Interjections from the *Greeks*, and we, and the reſt of the Moderns, borrowed them from the *Latins*; tho' the *Engliſh* have ſome few of their own; but they are but few.

Sanctius, and other modern Grammarians, do not allow it a Place in the Parts of Speech, but account it among the Adverbs; but *Julius Cæſar Scaliger*, reckons it the firſt and principal Part of Speech, becauſe it is that which moſt ſhews the Paſſions; in reſpect to Nature it may probably be the firſt articulate Voice that Man made uſe of; but as to Grammar, there is ſo few of them, it is hardly worth while to ſeparate them from Adverbs; and as to the Connection of a Diſcourſe, they ſerve for ſo little by themſelves, that they may be taken away and the Senſe not ſuffer by it.

I'NTERIM, a certain Inſtrument containing a mixed form of Doctrine, tendered by the Emperor *Charles* V. at *Augsburgh*, to be ſubſcribed both by *Papiſts* and *Proteſtants*, and to be obſerved till a general Council ſhould be called.

In the I'NTERIM, in the mean time or while.

INTE'RIOR [*interieur*, F.] more inward, or the inſide. *L.*

To INTERLA'CE [*entrelaſſer*, F.] to twiſt one with another; alſo to inſert or put in among.

To INTERLA'RD [*entrelarder*, F.] to lard between; or as the Lean of well fed Meat is with Streaks of Fat; to ſtuff in between.

INTERLEA'VED [of *inter*, L. and leaf, *Sax.*] put between Leaves of a Book, as blank Paper.

INTERLI'NEARY [*interlinearis*, L.] interlined.

INTERLI'NEARY *Bible*, a Bible that has one Line of a *Latin* Tranſlation, printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Originals.

INTERLOCU'TION, a ſpeaking while another is ſpeaking; an interpoſition of ſpeaking; an interrupting of another's Diſcourſe.

INTERLOCUTION [in *Law*] an intermedial Sentence before a final Deciſion; or a determining ſome ſmall matters in a Trial, till ſuch time as the principal Cauſe be fully known.

INTERLO'CUTORY [*interlocutorius*, L.] of or pertaining to Interlocution,

INTERLOCU'TORY *Order* [in *Law*] is that which does not decide the Cauſe, but only ſettle ſome intervening matters relating to it.

To INTERLO'PE [of *inter*, L. between, and **loopen**, *Du.* to run, *q. d.* to run in between, and intercept the Commerce of others] to trade without proper Authority, or interfere with a Company in Commerce.

INTERLO'PERS [in *Law*] are thoſe who without legal Authority intercept or hinder the Trade of a Company or Corporation legally eſtabliſhed, by trading the ſame way.

INTERLUCA'TION [in *Agriculture*] the lopping off Branches to let in Light between.

INTERLU'CENT [*interlucens*, L.] ſhining between.

I'NTERLUDE [*interludium*, L.] that part of a Play, that is repreſented or ſung between the ſeveral *Acts*.

INTERLU'NARY [of *inter* and *lunaris*, L.] pertaining to the ſpace between the old Moon and the New.

INTERLU'NIUM [with *Aſtronom.*] the Time in which the Moon has no *Phaſis* or Appearance. *L.*

INTERMEA'TION, a flowing between, or paſſing thro'. *L.*

To INTERME'DDLE [*entremeſter*, F.] to concern ones ſelf in the Buſineſs of another.

INTERME'DIATE [*intermediatus*, L.] lying between.

INTERME'SSES [of *intremets*, F.] Courſes ſet on a Table between other Diſhes.

INTERME'WING [with *Falconers*] a Hawk's Mewing from the firſt Change of her Coat till ſhe turn white.

INTERMICA'TION, a ſhining amidſt or among. *L.*

INTE'RMINATED [*interminatus*, L.] unbounded having no Limits.

INTE'RMINABLE } [*interminatus*, L.] boundleſs, endleſs.
INTE'RMINATE }

To INTERMI'NGLE [*intermiſcere*, L. *entremêler*, F.] to mingle among or with.

INTERMINA'TION, a threatning, *L.*

INTERMI'SSION, a diſcontinuance, a breaking or leaving for a while, ceaſing. *L.*

INTERMISSIONS [with *Architects*] the ſpaces between a Wall and the Pillars, or between one pillar and another.

To INTERMI'T [*intermittere*, L.] to leave off for a while.

INTERMI'TTENT } [*intermittens*, L.] leaving off for a
INTERMITTING } while.

INTERMI'TTENT *Diſeaſe*, ſuch as comes at certain Times and then abates a little.

INTERMITTENT *Stitch* [in *Surgery*] a ſort of Stitch made at certain ſeparate Points, in the ſewing up of croſs or traverſe Wounds.

INTERMITTENT *Pulſe* [with *Phyſicians*] a Pulſe which is held up by the Fit for a while, and then beats again.

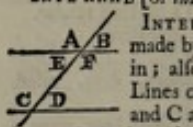
To INTERMI'X [*intermixtum*, L.] to mingle between or among.

INTERMI'XTURE [of *inter* and *mixtura*, L.] a mingling between or among others.

INTERMU'NDATE [of *intermundium*, L.] relating or pertaining to the ſpace between Worlds, according to the Suppoſition of *Epicurus*.

INTERMU'RAL *Space* [of *intermuralis*, L.] a ſpace betwixt two Walls.

INTE'RNAL [of *internus*, L.] inward.



INTERNAL *Angles* [*Geometry*] are all Angles made by the ſides of any right lined figure within; alſo the two Angles between the parallel Lines on each ſide the croſſing Line, as D and F, and C and E, in the Figure, are called the two *Internal Angles* and are always equal to two right Angles.

INTERNAL *Digeſtives* [with *Phyſicians*] ſuch as are preſcribed to prepare the Body by Purgation, by rendring the Humours fluid, thinning, *&c.* clammy or rough Subſtances, and tempering ſuch as are ſharp.

INTERNALNESS, inwardneſs.

INTERNO'DII [*Anatomy*] the Extenſores Pollicis, *L.*

INTERNO'DIUM [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſpace betwixt the joining together of the Bones of the Fingers and Toes, *L.*

INTERNU'NTIO [of *inter* and *nuntius*, L.] an Agent for the Court of *Rome*, in the Courts of foreign Princes, where there is not an expreſs *Nuntio*.

INTE'RNUS *Muſculus Auris*, [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Ear which lies in a bony Channel cavated in the Bone called *Os Petroſum*.

INTEROSSEI *Muſculi* [*Anatomy*] the Muſcles of the Hands between the Bones which move the Fingers.

INTEROSSEI *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] ſeven Muſcles of the Toes ariſing from the *Oſſa Metatarſi* of the leſſer Toes and falling down into the firſt internode of each Toe ſide-ways.

INTERPA'SSATION [in *Pharmacy*] the ſtitching of Bags at certain diſtances, to prevent the Drugs contained in them from falling together into a lump.

INTERPELLA'TION, interruption or diſturbance.

To INTERPLEA'D [of *entre* and *plaider*, F.] to diſcuſs or try a Point which accidentally falls out, before the determination of the main Cauſe: as when two ſeveral Perſons are found Heirs to Land by two ſeveral Offices, and the thing is brought in doubt to which of them Poſſeſſion ought to be given; ſo that they muſt Interplead, *i. e.* formally try between themſelves who is the right Heir.

To INTERPO'LATE [*interpolatus*, L.] to alter from the original Copy, to falſify, to inſert ſomething not genuine or written by the original Author.

INTERPOLA'TION, a furbiſhing up, a new vamping; a falſifying an Original by putting in ſomething which was not in the Author's Copy; alſo that which is ſo inſerted.

INTERPOLA'TOR, a falſifier of original Writings by Interpolations.

To INTERPO'SE [*interpoſitum* of *interponere*, L.] to put in or between; to intermeddle in an Affair.

INTERPOSITION, a ſtepping in or concerning one's ſelf in a buſineſs, or difference between two Parties. *L.*

To INTE'RPRET [*interpretari*, L.] to expound or explain; alſo to tranſlate.

INTE'RPRETABLE [*interpretabilis*, L.] that may be, or eaſy to be expounded.

INTE'RPRETABLENESS, eaſineſs to be interpreted.

INTERPRETA'TION, an expoſition, explanation or tranſlation, a commentary. *L.*

INTE'RPRETER [*interpretator*, L.] a Perſon who explains the Thoughts, Words or Writings of another Perſon.

INTERPU'NCTION, a diſtinction, by Pricks or Points, ſet between, a pointing. *L.*

To INTE'RR [of *in* and *terra*, L. *interrer*, F.] to bury or lay under Ground.

INTE'RMENT [*enterrement*, F.] a burial, a putting under Ground.

INTE'RREGNUM [*interregne*, F.] the vacancy of a Throne; or the ſpace between the Death or Depoſition of one King, and the Succeſſion or Reſtoration of another.

I'NTER-REX the Perſon who governs during an Interregnum, or while there is no King.

To INTE'RROGATE [*interrogare*, L.] to ask a queſtion, to demand; alſo to examine.

INTERROGA'TION, a queſtion, an examining, *F.* of *L.*

Note of INTERROGA'TION, a Point of diſtinction, marked thus (?).

INTERROGA'TION [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure that is very common. In a figurative Diſcourſe, Paſſion continually carries an Orator towards thoſe that he would perſuade, and cauſes him to addreſs what he ſays to them by Way of Queſtion. An Interrogation has a wonderful Efficacy in making the Audience liſten to what is ſaid.

INTERRO'GATIVE [*interrogativus*, L.] that interrogates, asks or demands.

INTERROGATIVES [with *Grammarians*] certain Pronouns, *&c.* uſed in asking queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORIES [*interrogatoria*, L.] queſtions. *F.*

INTERRO'GATORIES [in *Law*] are queſtions put to witneſſes at their examination before a Magiſtrate.

INTERRO'GATORY [*interrogatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to an interrogation or examination.

To INTERRU'PT [*interruptum*, L.] to break or take off; to diſturb or hinder, to ſtop.

An INTERRU'PT, an interruption. *Milton.*

INTERRU'PTION, a troubling one in the midſt of Buſineſs; a putting in in the middle of a diſcourſe; alſo a diſcontinuance or breaking off

INTERRU'PTION [with *Geometricians*] is the ſame as *Diſjunction* of Proportion, and is marked thus; to ſignifie the breaking off the Ratio in the Middle of 4 ſeperate Proportionals, as B : C : : D : E, *i. e.* as B is to C, ſo is D to E.

INTERSCA'PULAR [*Anatomy*] a proceſs or knob of the *Scapula* or Shoulder-blade, in that part of it which riſes, and is commonly called the *Spine*.

INTERSCAPULA'RIA [with *Anatomiſts*] the cavities or hollow places between the Shoulder-blades, and the *Vertebras* or turning Joints, *L.*

To INTERSCI'ND [*interſcindere*, L.] to cut in two in the midſt.

To INTERSCRI'BE [*interſcribere*, L.] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRI'PTION, an interlineation or writing between. *L.*

INTERSECANT [*interſecans*, L.] cutting in two in the middle.

INTERSECANTS [in *Heraldry*] pertranſient Lines, which croſs one another.

To INTERSE'CT [*interſectum*, L.] to cut off in the middle.

INTERSE'CTION, a cutting off in the middle, *F.* of *L.*

INTERSE'CTION [with *Mathematicians*] ſignifies the cutting off one Line or Plane by another: and thus they ſay the mutual Interſection of two Planes is a right Line.

To INTERSE'MINATE [*interſeminatum*, L.] to ſow among or between.

I'ETERSHOCK, a claſhing or hitting of one thing againſt another.

INTERSOWING [with *Husband-men*] the laying of one kind of Earth upon another.

To INTERSPE'RSE [of *inter* and *ſparſum*, L.] to ſcatter or ſprinkle here and there or among.

INTERSPE'RSION, a ſcattering or ſprinkling about, *L.*

INTERSPERSUM *Vacuum*. See *Vacuum*.

INTERSPINALES *Colli* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Name of five Pair of ſmall Muſcles of the Neck, ariſing from the upper parts of each double Spinal, proceſs of the Neck, except of the ſecond *Vertebra*, and end in the lower part of all the ſaid double Spines.

INTERSPIRA'TION, a breathing between, a fetching breath.

INTERSTELLAR [of *inter* and *ſtellaris*, L. pertaining to a Star] between or among the Stars, and are ſuppoſed to be planetary Syſtems, having each a a fixed Star for the Center of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours.

INTERSTELLAR *Parts of the Univerſe* [*Aſtron.*] thoſe Parts which are without and beyond our ſolar Syſtem; in which there are ſuppoſed to be ſeveral other Syſtems of Planets, moving round the fixed Stars, as the Centers of their reſpective Motions, as the Sun is of ours; and ſo, if it be true, as it is not improbable, that every ſuch Star may thus be a Sun to ſome habitable Orbs moving round it, the *Interſtellar World* will be infinitely the greater Part of the Univerſe.

INTE'RSTICES [*interſtitia*, L.] diſtances or ſpaces between.

INTERSTI'TIAL, having a ſpace between.

INTERTE'XT [*intertextus*, L.] interwoven.

INTERTEXTURE, a weaving between.

INTERTIES } [*Architecture*] ſmall pieces of Timber that
INTERDUCES } lie horizontally between the Sommers, or betwixt them and the Cell or Reaſon.

INTERTRANSVERSALES *Colli* [*Anatomy*] certain Muſcles between the tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebra* of the Neck, of the ſame ſize and figure with the *Interſpinales*.

INTERTRI'GO, a fretting off the Skin of the Parts near the Fundament or between the Thighs, a Gall or Chafe. *L.*

I'NTERVAL [*intervallum*, L.] the diſtance or ſpace between two extremes either of time or place; a pauſe, a reſpit.

INTERVAL [in *Muſick*] the difference between two Sounds in reſpect of grave or acute, or that imaginary ſpace terminated by two Sounds differing in gravity or acuteneſs.

INTERVAL *of the Fits of eaſy Reflection, or eaſy Tranſmiſſion of the Rays of Light* [in *Opticks*] is the ſpace between every return of the Fit, and the next return.

To INTERVE'NE [*intervenire*, L.] to come between, to come in unexſpected.

INTERVE'NIENT [*intervenient*, L.] intervening or coming in accidentally.

INTERVE'NTION, an Interpoſition, *L.*

INTERVO'LV'D [of *inter* and *volvere*, L.] rolled one within another. *Milton.*

I'NTERVIEW [*entrevue*, F.] a Sight of one another; alſo a meeting of great Perſons.

I'NTERVI'GILATION, a watching or waking between whiles. *L.*

To I'NTERWEA'VE [of *inter* and ꝑeaꝛ̈an, *Sax.*] to weave in, with, or among.

INTERWO'VEN [of *inter*, L. between, and ꝑeaꝛ̈an, *Sax.*] to weave] weaved or woven with or among.

INTE'STABLENESS [of *inteſtabilis*, L.] uncapableneſs (in Law) of making a Will.

INTE'STATE [*inteſtatus*, L. *inteſtat*, F.] dead, or a Perſon who dies without making a Will.

INTESTI'NA *Gracilia* [with *Anatom.*] the ſmall Guts. *L.*

INTESTI'NA *Terræ*, Earth-worms. *L.*

INTESTI'NE [*inteſtinus*, L. *inteſtin*, F.] inward, within.

INTE'STINE *War*, a civil War, as it were within the Bowels of a State or Kingdom.

INTE'STINE Motion of the Parts of Fluids, where the attracting Corpuſcles of any Fluid are elaſtick, they muſt of neceſſity produce an *inteſtine Motion*; and this greater or leſſer according to the degrees of their elaſticity and attractive Force.

INTE'STINES [*inteſtina*, L.] the Entrails, the Bowels, the inward Parts of any living Creature.

INTE'STINES [with *Anatom.*] long and large Pipes, which by ſeveral circumvolutions and turnings, reach from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*, and are accounted to be ſix times as long as the Body that contains them.

INTE'STINENESS, the being within or inward.

INTESTINULUM [*Anat.*] the Navel String. *L.*

INTE'STINUM, a Bowel or Gut. *L.*

INTESTINUM *rectum*, the ſtrait Gut. *L.*

To INTHRA'L [of *in* and ϸꝛæl, *Sax.* a *Slave*] to enſlave, to bring into Bondage.

INTHRA'LMENT [of *in*, ϸꝛæl, *Sax.* and *ment*] Slavery, or bringing into Bondage.

To INTHRO'NE } [*inthronizatum*, L. *inthroniſer*, F.]
INTHRONI'ZE } to ſeat or place on a Throne.

INTHRONIZA'TION, an Inſtalment, the placing on the Throne or Seat of Majeſty. *L.*

To INTI'CE [prob. of *in* and ϯiϸꝛan, *Sax.* to over-perſuade, or *attiſer*, F.] to allure or draw in by fair Words, *&c.*

INTI'CEMENT, an alluring, a drawing in, *&c.*

An I'NTIMATE [*intimus*, L. *ami intimé*, F. properly moſt inward] an intimate Friend, one very familiar, dear, or intirely beloved.

To I'NTIMATE [*intimare*, L.] to give to underſtand, to hint, to ſhew.

I'NTIMATENESS } great Familiarity; ſtrict Friendſhip.
I'NTIMACY }

INTIMA'TION, a ſecret declaring, an hint. *L.*

To INTI'MIDATE [*intimider*, F. of *in* and *timidus*, L.] to put in fear, to frighten, to diſhearten.

INTIMIDA'TION, an affrighting or putting in fear.

INTI'RE [*integer*, L. *entier*, F.] whole, compleat.

INTI'RENESS [*integritas*, L. *entiereté*, F.] wholeneſs, compleatneſs, *&c.*

INTI'TLED [*intitulatus*, L. *intitulé*, F.] having a Title, Name or Subſcription; alſo having a Right to claim, *&c.*

I'NTO [inᵭo, *Sax.*] a Prepoſition.

I'NTOL [of *in* and ᵭol, *Sax.*] Cuſtom paid for Commodities imported.

INTO'LERABLE [*intolerabilis*, L. unbearable, unſufferable, not to be borne with.

INTO'LERABLENESS, unbearableneſs, *&c.*

To IMTO'MB [*entomber*, F.] to put into a Tomb, to bury.

To INTO'NATE [*intonare*, L.] to Thunder or make a rumbling Noiſe.

INTONA'TION [in *Muſick*] is the giving the Tone or Key, by the Chanter in a Cathedral, to the reſt of the Choir.

INTO'RTUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] writhed or wreſted like Biſtort. *L.*

To INTO'XICATE [*intoxicare*, L.] to make drunk or giddy; to poiſon, *&c.*

INTOXICA'TION, a making drunk, a ſuddling, an invenoming, a poiſoning, a bewitching.

INTRA'CTABLE [*intractabilis*, L.] not to be managed, ungovernable, unruly.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, ungovernableneſs, unmanageableneſs.

INTRA'DA [in *Muſ. Books*] an Entry, much the ſame as *Prelude* or *Overture*. Ital.

INTRA'DO, an entrance into a Place. *Span.*

INTRA'NEOUS [*intraneus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTRA'NS'D [of *in* and *tranſe*, F.] caſt into a Tranſe. *Milton.*

INTRA'NSITIVE [*intranſitivus*, L.] not paſſing into another.

To INTRA'P [*attraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to inſnare.

INTRA'RE *Mariſcum* [*old Rec.*] to drain a Marſh or Bog, and reduce it to paſture Ground, by Dikes, Walls, *&c.*

To INTREA'T [of *in* and *traiter*, F.] to ask humbly, to ſupplicate.

INTREA'TY, a ſubmiſſive asking, a ſupplication.

To INTRE'NCH [of *in* and *trenchée*, F.] to fortify with a Trench or Rampart; alſo to encroach upon, to uſurp.

INTRE'NCHMENT, an intrenching with a Breaſt-work; an encroachment.

INTRE'NCHMENT [in the Art of War] any Work that defends a Poſt againſt the Attacks of an Enemy, and is generally taken for a Trench or Ditch.

INTRE'PID [*intrepidus* L.] fearleſs, undaunted, reſolute.

INTRE'PIDNESS, } undauntedneſs, fearleſneſs.
INTREPI'DITY, }

To INTRICATE [*intricatum*, L.] to intangle, perlex, *&c.*

INTRICATENESS, } perplexity, intanglement, difficulty.
I'NTRICACY, }

INTRI'GUE [*intrigue*, F. derived, as ſome ſay, of ἐν and θρὶξ, Gr. Hair] and is properly underſtood of Chickens that have their Feet intangled in Hair; a ſecret Contrivance, cunning Deſign or Plot; an aſſemblage of Events or Circumſtances occurring in an Affair, and perplexing the Perſons concerned in it.

To INTRIGUE [*intriguer*, F.] to plot, to cabal, to carry on an Intrigue.

INTRI'NSICAL } [of *intrinſicus*, L.] inward, real, genuine
INTRI'NSICK } value of things; alſo occult, ſecret: in oppoſition to extrinſick, outward or apparent value of things.

INTRI'NSICALNESS, inwardneſs.

INTRINSICUM *Servitium*, that which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manour.

To INTRODU'CE [*introducere*, L.] to bring or lead in; alſo to broach.

INTRODU'CTION, a leading in or introducing; alſo a Preface to a Book, Diſcourſe, *&c. F.* of *L.*

INTRODU'CTIVE, ſerving to bring in.

INTRODU'CTOR, an introducer of Ambaſſadors, *&c. L.*

INTRODU'CTORY [*introductorius*, L.] ſerving to introduce.

INTROGRE'SSION, a going into. *L.*

INTROMI'SSION, a letting or ſending in. *L.*

To INTROSPE'CT [*introſpectum*, L.] to look into, to view, to conſider.

INTROSPE'CTION, a looking narrowly into. *L.*

INTROSU'MPTION [with *Philoſop.*] the taking of Nouriſhment, whereby animal Bodies are increaſed.

To INTRU'DE [*intrudere*, L.] to thruſt ones ſelf rudely into Company or Buſineſs; to intermeddle; to uſurp or get poſſeſſion of a thing unjuſtly.

INTRU'DER [*intruſor*, L.] he who intrudes, an Uſurper.

INTRUDER [in *Common Law*] one who gets poſſeſſion of Lands that are void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years; and differs from an Abator, in that an *Abator* enters upon Lands void by the Death of a Tenant in Fee.

INTRU'SION, an unmannerly thruſting ones ſelf rudely into Company, where one is not acceptable; or into Buſineſs, relying upon a Perſon's Patience, *&c.*

INTRU'SION [in *Law*] a violent or unlawful ſeizing upon Lands or Tenements, void of a Poſſeſſor, by one who has no right to them.

INTRUSIO'NE, the Name of a Writ which lies againſt an intruder.

To INTRU'ST [of *in* and *truſt*] to put in truſt with.

I'NTUBUS [with *Botan.*] Endive or Succory. *L.*

INTUI'TION [of *intuitus*, L.] a clear or diſtinct View, or looking into a Matter, ſpeculation, conſideration, examination.

INTUITION [in *Metaphyſicks*] a perception of the certain agreement or diſagreement of any two Ideas, immediately compared together. *Lock.*

INTUITI'VE [*intuitive*, F.] ſpeculative.

INTUME'SCENCE [*intumeſcentia*, L.] a ſwelling, a puffing, or riſing up.

INRU'RN [with *Wreſtlers*] is when the one puts his Thigh, between his Adverſaries Thighs, and lifts him up.

To INVA'DE [*invadere*, L.] to attack or ſet upon, to ſeize violently, to uſurp.

To INVA'DIATE [*old Rec.*] to engage or mortgage Lands.

INVADIATIONS [old *Rec.*] Mortgages or Pledges.

INVADIA'TUS [in *Law*] is when one has been accuſed of ſome crime, which not being fully proved, he is obliged to find good Sureties.

INVALESCENCE [*invaleſcentia*, L.] want of health.

An INVA'LID, a Perſon or Soldier, wounded, maimed, or diſabled from Action by Age.

INVALID [*invalidus*, L.] infirm, weak, crazy; alſo that is of no force or ſtrength, that does not ſtand good in Law.

To INVA'LIDATE, to weaken, to make void.

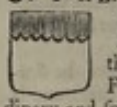
INVALIDITY } [*invalidité*, F.] the nullity of an Act or
INVA'LIDNESS } Agreement.

INVALIDS [*invalidi*, L. *les invalides*, F.] ſick Perſons, or Perſons diſabled from Service by Sickneſs.

INVA'RIABLE [*invariabilis*, L.] unchangeable, conſtant, firm, ſtedfaſt.

INVA'RIABLENESS, unchangeableneſs.

INVA'SION, a deſcent upon a Country, an enchroachment, *&c. F.* of *L.*



INVE'CTED } [in *Heraldry*] is fluted or furrowed,
INVE'CHED } and is the reverſe of Ingrailed, in that *Ingrailed* has the Points outwards toward the Field; whereas *Invected* has them inwards, the ordinary and ſmall *Semi-circles* outwards toward the Field, as in the Figure.

INVE'CTIVE [*invectus*, L.] railing, reproachful, virulent.

An INVE'CTIVE [*invectiva*, L.] railing, ſharp, virulent Words or Expreſſions.

INVE'CTIVENESS, reproachfulneſs, virulence in Words, *&c.*

To INVEI'GH [*invehere*, L.] to rail, to declaim, to ſpeak bitterly againſt one.

To INVEIGLE [prob. of *vagolare*, Ital. or *aveugler*, F. to make blind] to allure, entice or deceive with fair Words.

To INVE'LOP [*inveloper*, F.] to wrap up, to infold.

INVE'NDIBLE [*invendibilis*, L.] unſaleable, that cannot be ſold.

To INVE'NOM [*envenomer*, F.] to poiſon, to infect.

To INVE'NT [*inventer*, F.] to find out, to contrive or deviſe; alſo to forge or feign.

INVE'NTION, a finding out; alſo a contrivance or device; a ſubtlety of mind or ſomewhat peculiar in a Man's Genius, which leads him to the diſcovery of things that are new.

INVENTION [with *Logicians*] is that part of *Logick* that ſupplies Argument for Demonſtration.

INVENTION [in *Rhetorick*] is reckoned the firſt Part of that Art. For by the help of Invention in oratory *Rhetoricians* have found out certain ſhort and eaſy Methods to ſupply them with Arguments to diſcourſe properly on all Subjects, theſe are diſtributed into certain Claſſes call'd *Common Places*.

INVENTION [with *Painters*, *&c.*] is the Art of finding out proper Objects for a Picture, by the help of Hiſtory or antient Fables.

INVENTION [with *Poets*] every thing that the Poet adds to the Hiſtory of the Subject he has choſen, and of the turn he gives it.

INVENTI'ONES [old *Law*] Treaſure-trove, Money or Goods found, and not challenged by any Owner, which properly belonged to the King, unleſs by him granted to ſome other.

INVE'NTIVE, apt to invent, ingenious, ſharp-witted.

INVE'NTIVENESS [of *inventif*, F. and *neſs*] aptneſs to invent.

I'NVENTORY [*inventaire*, F.] a Catalogue of Goods and Chattels found in the poſſeſſion of a Party deceaſed, and appraiſed, which every Executor or Adminiſtrator is bound to deliver to the Ordinary, whenever it ſhall be required.

INVENTORY [in *Commerce*] a Liſt or particular Valuation of Goods.

INVENTORY'D [*inventorié*, F.] written down in an Inventory.

INVE'NTRESS [*inventrix*, L. *inventrice*, F.] a female Inventer.

INVERSE [*inverſus*, L.] turned in and out, upſide down, backward or the contrary way.

INVERSE *Rule of Three* } a Method of working the
INVERSE *Rule of Proportion* } *Rule of Three*, which ſeems to be inverted or turned backwards.

INVERSE *Method of Fluxions* [with *Mathematicians*] is the Method of finding the flowing Quantity of the Fluxion given, and is the ſame that Foreigners call *Calculus Integralis*.

INVERSE *Method of Tangents*, is the Method of finding an Equation to expreſs the Nature of a Curve in an Equation expreſſed in the neareſt Terms.

INVERSE *Ratio* [with *Mathematicians*] is the Aſſumptom of the Conſequent to the Antecedent; like as the Antecedent to the Conſequent, as if B: C:: D: E, then by Inverſion of Ratio's C: B: :E: D.

INVE'RSION, a turning the *inſide* out; a change in the order of Words or Things. *L.*

INVERSION [with *Geometricians*] is when, in any proportion, the conſequents are turned into antecedents, *& e contra*.

INVERSION [with *Rhetoric.*] a Figure whereby the Orator makes that to be for his advantage, which was alledged againſt him.

To INVE'RT [*invertere*, L.] to turn upſide down or inſide out, to turn backward or the contrary way.

INVERTED [in *Heraldry*] as Wings inverted, is when the Points of them are down.

To INVE'ST [*inveſtire*, L.] is to conſer on any one the Title of a Fee, Dignity, or Office, or to ratify and confirm what has been obtained elſewhere.

To INVEST [in *Law*] to put into Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* alſo to inſtal with any Dignity or Honour.

To INVEST *a Place* [in the Art of War] is to beſiege a Place ſo cloſely, as to ſtop up all its Avenues, and to cut off all communication with any other Place.

To INVE'STIGATE [*inveſtigare*, L.] to trace or find out by Steps, to ſearch or inquire diligently.

INVESTIGA'TION, a traceing, *&c.* a ſearching or finding any thing out by the tracks or prints of the Feet.

INVESTIGATION [with *Gram.*] is the Art, Method or Manner of finding the Theme in Verbs, the Mood, Tenſe, *&c.*

INVE'STITURE [*inveſtitura*, L.] a giving of, or putting into the Poſſeſſion of.

INVE'TERATE [*inveteratus*, L.] grown, rooted in, or ſettled by long continuance.

INVE'TERATENESS, } inveterate Malice, or the quality of
INVE'TERACY, } an old Grudge.

INVETERA'TION, a growing into Uſe by long Cuſtom. *L.*

INVI'DIOUS [*invidioſus*, L.] hated, odious, envied or envious.

INVI'DIOUSNESS [*invidia*, L. *invidié*, F.] Envy.

INVI'GILANCY, want of watchfulneſs, carefulneſs. *L.*

To INVI'GORATE [of *in* and *vigeratum*, L.] to inſpire with Vigour, Life and Spirit.

INVI'NCIBLE [*invincibilis*, L.] not to be overcome or conquered.

INVI'NCIBLENESS, unconquerableneſs.

INVI'OLABLE [*inviolabilis*, L.] not to be violated or broken.

INVI'OLABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being violated.

INVI'OLATED [*inviolatus*, L.] not violated or broke.

To INVI'RON [*environner*, F.] to compaſs or ſurround.

INVI'SIBLE [*inviſibilis*, L.] that cannot be ſeen.

INVI'SIBLENESS, } inviſible quality, uncapableneſs of being
INVISIBILITY, } ſeen.

INVI'TATORY [*invitatoire*, F.] of an inviting quality.

INVITATORY *Verſe* [in the *Roman Catholick* Service] a Verſe that ſtirs up to praiſe and glorify God.

To INVI'TE [*invitare*, L.] to bid, call or deſire one to come; eſpecially to a Feaſt or Solemnity; alſo to incite or allure.

I'NULA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Enulacampane. *L.*

INU'MBRATED [*inumbratus*, L.] ſhadowed.

INUNDA'TION, an overflowing of Water, a Flood. *L.*

To INVO'CATE } [*invocare*, L.] to call upon for aid, help
To INVO'KE } or relief.

INVOCA'TION, a calling upon, a crying to one for help, aid or aſſiſtance; a calling upon God for aid or aſſiſtance.

INVOCA'TION [in an *Epick Poem*] is accounted the third Part of the Narration; and moſt Poets, in imitation of *Homer*, have begun their Poems with an Invocation; who, no doubt, thought the Invocation would give a Sanction to what he ſhould ſay, as coming from divine inſpiration.

INVOI'CE [in *Traffick*] a particular account of Merchants Goods, Cuſtom, Proviſion, Charges, *&c.* ſent by a Merchant to his Factor or Correſpondent in another Country.

INVOI'CE *Tare*, the Weight of the Cask, Bag, *&c.* in which Goods mentioned in the Invoice are contained.

INVOLU'CRUM, any covering of particular Parts of the Body.

INVOLUCRUM *Cordis* [with *Anatom.*] a Membrane which ſurrounds the Heart, the ſame as *Pericardium*.

To INVO'LVE [*involvere*, L.] to wrap or fold in; alſo to engage or entangle.

To INVOLVE [with *Algebraiſts*] is to multiply a Number by it ſelf.

INVO'LUNTARY [*involuntarius*, L.] not voluntary, contrary to ones will, forced.

INVOLUNTARY [in *Med.*] any natural Excretion, which happens thro' weakneſs, or want of Power to reſtrain it; all convulſive Motions, where the Muſcles are invigorated to Action, without the conſent of the Mind.

INVO'LUNTARINESS, unwillingneſs, or the not being done with the free Will.

INVOLU'TION, a wrapping or rolling up in. *L.*

INVOLU'TION [with *Algebraiſts*] is the raiſing up any quantity aſſigned, conſidered as a Root to any power aſſigned; ſo that if the Root be multiplied into it ſelf, it will produce the *Square* the ſecond Power, and if the *Square* be multiplied by the Root, it will produce the *Cube* the third Power, and ſo on.

INURBA'NE [*inurbanus*, L.] uncivil, clowniſh.

INURBA'NENESS, } clowniſhneſs, incivility.
INURBA'NITY, }

To INU'RE [of *in* and *uti*, L.] to uſe, to accuſtom.

To INURE [in a *Law Senſe*] to be of effect, to be available.

INUSIT'ATE [*inuſitatus*, L.] not in uſe.

INU'STION [in *Med.*] a term ſometimes uſed for hot and dry Seaſons.

INUSTION [with *Surg.*] the operation of Cauterizing.

INUTI'LITY [*inutilitas*, L. *inutilité*, F.] unprofitableneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, L.] that cannot be wounded.

INVU'LNERABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being wounded.

I'NWARD [in ꝑeaꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] on the inſide.

I'NWARDNESS, the being on the inſide.

INWO'VEN [of *in* and ꝑeaꝛꝺan, *Sax.*] weaved in. *Milton.*

Io, being transformed into a Cow, is a Fable of the Poets, taking its riſe from this, that *Io*, being got with Child by a *Phœnician* Mariner, fled away in a Ship that had a Cow painted on it. See *Iſis*.

Io [according to the Poets] was the Daughter of *Inachus*, with whom *Jupiter* being enamoured, and *Juno* being Jealous of her, *Jupiter* transform'd her into a Heifer; *Juno* ſuſpecting the Fallacy, begged this Heifer of her Husband, and committed her to the keeping of *Argus*; (who is ſaid to have had an hundred Eyes) but *Jupiter* ſent *Mercury* to ſlay *Argus*, which he did; and *Juno*, in revenge, ſent a *Gadbee* to Sting her and made her Mad, ſo that ſhe ran into *Egypt*, where her old form came to her again, and ſhe was married to *Oſiris*; and after her Death ſhe was deified and worſhipped under the Name of *Iſis*. Others ſay that *Io* was the Daughter of *Areſtor*, King of the *Argives*, who being gotten with Child before her Father had given her in Marraige, and he finding it out and incens'd, confin'd her, and committed her to the keeping of *Argus* her Mother's Brother; but he being Slain, and ſhe making her Eſcape, got away to avoid her Father's Diſpleaſure, and went by a Ship into *Egypt*.

JOACHIMITES [of *Joachim*, an Abbot of *Flora* in *Calabria*] a Sect who eſteemed *Joachim* a Prophet, and who left at his Death ſeveral Books of Prophecies.

JOANNI'TICKS, a certain Order of Monks, who wear the Figure of the Chalice upon their Breaſt.

A JOBB, a ſmall Piece of Work to be done.

JO'BBER, one that undertakes Jobbs.

JO'BBERNOWL [of **Jobbe**, ſtupid, and **now'**, the Crown of the Head] a ſtupid Fellow, a Blockhead.

To JOBB [at the *Univerſity*] to rebuke, to reprimand, to chide.

JO'BBET *Nails*, a ſmaller ſort of Nails, commonly uſed to Nail thin Plates of Iron to Wood.

JOCKEY, one who trims up and rides about with Horſes for Sale.

JO'CKLET } [Yoclet, *Sax.*] a little Farm, requiring as it
YOCKET } were but one Yoke of Oxen to Till it. *Kentiſh.*

JOCO'SE [*jocoſus*, L.] given to jeſting, merry, pleaſant.

JOCO'SENESS [*jocoſitas*, L.] merrineſs in jeſting, drollery.

JO'CULAR [*jocularis*, L.] jeſting.

JO'CULARNESS, jocoſeneſs, jeſtingneſs, *&c.*

JO'CUND [*jocundus*, L.] full of joy, blithe, ſportful, merry, pleaſant.

JO'CUNDNESS, merrineſs, pleaſantry, ſportfulneſs.

To JOG } [prob. of **ſhockelen**, *Teut.*] to ſhove or
To JO'GGLE } ſhake.

A Joc } [prob. of **Shockelen**, *Teut.*] a push or
A Joggle } shove.

St. John's *Bread*, a kind of Shrub.

St. John's *Wort*, an Herb.

To Join [*jungere*, L. *joindre*, F.] to knit or unite together; to add to.

Joi'nder [in *Law*] two joined in an Action against another.

Joyner [of *joindre*, F.] one who makes wooden Furniture, *&c.*

Joinery, the Art of working in Wood, and of fitting or assembling various Parts or Members of it together; it is employ'd chiefly in small Work, and in that differs from Carpentry, which is conversant about larger Work.

Joi'ning [*jungens*, L. *joignant*, F.] uniting, *&c.*

Joint [*junctura*, L. *jointure*, F.] a Place where any Thing or Member is added to another; also the junćture, articulation or assemblage of two or more things.

Joint [with *Architects*] the separation between the Stones, which is filled with Mortar, Plaister or Cement.

Joint [in *Carpentry*] the several manners of assembling or fitting Pieces of Wood together.

Joint *Tenants* [in *Law*] are such as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

Jointer [with *Joiners*] a sort of Plane.

Joi'nture [*junctura*, L.] a Maintenance allotted or joined, or made over by the Husband to the Wife, in consideration of her Dowry she brought to her Husband.

To Joi'nture *a Wife*, is to make over a Jointure or Settlement to her.

Joi'ntured [spoken of a Wife] having a Dowry settled on her.

Joists [prob. of *joindre*, F. to join] Timbers framed into the Girders or Sommers of a Building.

To Joke [*jocari*, L.] to jest, to speak merrily, to droll.

Joke [*jocus*, L.] a jest, a merry drolling Speech.

Jo'lliness } [q. d. *jovialitas*, L. of *Jovis*, *Jupiter*] gaie-
Jo'llity } ty, mirth, good humour.

To Jolt [prob. of *jouster*, F.] to shake or jostle to and fro, as a Coach, Waggon, or trotting Horse, *&c.*

Jolt-*Head* [prob. of Ceole, *Sax.* the Cheek or Jaws] one who has a great Head; a Block-head.

Io'nick *Dialect*, a manner of speaking peculiar to the People of *Ionia*.

Ionick *Mood* [in *Musick*] a light and airy sort of soft and melting Strains.

Ionick *Order* [in *Architecture*] an Order so call'd from *Ionia* in lesser *Asia*, the body of the Pillar is usually channelled or furrowed with 24 Gutters, and its length with the Capital and Base is 29 Modules, the Chapiter being chiefly compos'd of *Volutas* or Scrolls.

Virtruvius says the People of *Ionia* formed it on the Model of a young Woman dress'd in her Hair, and of an easy, elegant Shape; whereas the Dorick had been formed on the Model of a Robust, strong Man. See the Plate *Architecture*.

Jon'quil [*jonquille*, F.] a Flower.

Jonthus [ἰονθὸς, Gr.] a little hard, callus, in the Skin of the Face.

Jo'ssing *Block*, a Block for getting on Horse-back.

To Jostle [prob. of *jouter*, F.] to thrust, shake or push with the Elbow, *&c.*

Jo'stum [old *Rec.*] Agistment, the pasturing or feeding of Cattle.

A Jot [*jota*, L. and *F.* of ἰῶτα, Gr.] a Point or Tittle.

Iotacism [*iotacismus*, L. of ἰωτακισμὸς, Gr.] a running much upon the letter Iota or I.

Jove [Ζεὺς, Gr.] the Soul of the World is called Ζεὺς, *i. e. Jupiter*, of Ζαὼ, to live; and it takes its name from this, to wit, that the health [well being] of all things depends on him alone, and because he is the cause of life to all things that do live, therefore he is called the King of the Universe.

Or the Soul of the World is call'd *Jupiter*, because as the Soul presides over us, so Nature rules far and wide over all things. They call the Soul of the World Δία, i. e. *Jove*: and for this Reason, that all things were made and are preserved in their Being by him.

Some call the Soul of the World Ἄιδης of Ἀΐω to water, because he Waters the Earth, or because he administers vital Moisture to all living Things.

Jovi'al [of *jovialis*, L.] jolly, merry, *&c.*

Jo'vialness. See *Jolliness*.

Jovialist [*q. d.* one born *Jove lætus*, under the jovial Planet *Jupiter*] a pleasant, jolly, merry Fellow.

Jouk [with *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to Jouk when he falls asleep.

A Journal [of *jour*, F. a Day] a Day-book, Diary or Register of what passes daily.

Journal [in *Merchants Accounts*] a Book into which every particular Article is posted out of the waste Book and made Debtor, clearly expressed and fairly written.

Jou'rnal [with *Navigators*] a Book wherein is kept an account of the Ships way at Sea, the changes of the Wind, and other Occurrences.

Journal, a common Name of several News-Papers who detail the particular Transactions of *Europe*.

Jou'rney [*journée* of *jour*, F. a Day] a travel; also a Day's Work in Husbandry, properly as much Ground as may be passed over in a Day.

To Jo'urney, to travel.

Journey [in *Husbandry*] a Day's Work in Ploughing, Sowing, Reaping, *&c.*

Journey *Choppers*, sellers of Yarn by retail.

Journey *Accounts* [*Law Term*] is when a Writ is abated or overthrown with the default of the Plaintiff or Demandant, and a new one purchased by *Journey Accounts*, *i. e.* as soon as possibly it can be done, after the abatement of the first Writ.

Jou'rney-*Man* [*journalier*, F.] one who Works under a Master.

Journey *Work*, Day-Work; but properly working for a Master of the same Trade, *&c.*

Joust, justing. *Milton.*

Jowl [Ceole, *Sax.* the Jaw] the Head, Neck, *&c.* of a Salmon.

Jow'ler [prob. from having a great Jowl or Head] a Dog's Name.

Jowring } as a jowring Pain, a constant grumbling Pain,
Jouering } as that of the Tooth-ach.

Joy [*joye*, F.] gladness, mirth.

Joy, is of all the Passions the most agreeable to Nature; but *Moralists* say, care must be taken that it break not out on improper Occasions, as on other Mens Misfortunes.

To Joy [*rejouir*, F.] to rejoice.

Joy'ful } [of *joyeux* of *joye*, *F.* and *ful*] merry, glad.
Joy'ous }

Joy'fulness, gladness.

Joy'less, destitute of Joy. *Milton.*

Joys *of the Planets* [in *Astrology*] are certain Dignities that happen to them either by their being in the place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a House of the Figure agreeable to their own Nature.

Joy'nder [in *Common Law*] the joining or coupling of two Persons in a Suit or Action against another.

Joy'ning *of Issue* [*Law Term*] is when the Parties agree to join, and refer their Cause to the Trial of the Jury.

Joynt *Tenants* [in *Law*] are such Tenants as come to, or hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, and *pro indiviso*, or without Partition.

Joy'nter [with *Joyners*] a kind of Plane to smooth Boards.

Joy'nture [in *Law*] a Covenant, whereby the Husband assures to his Wife upon account of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for term of Life or otherwise.

Joy'tnure, the State or Condition of joint Tenants, also the joining of one Bargain to another.

Ipecacuanha, a medicinal *West-Indian* Root.

Ira'scible *Appetite*, a Passion of the Soul, to which *Philosophers* ascribe wrath, boldness, fear, hope and despair.

Ira'scible [of *irasci*, L.] capable of Anger, also apt to be angry.

Ira'sibleness capableness of being angry, angriness, aptness or readiness to be angry.

Ire *ad largum* [*i. e.* to go at large] an Expression frequently used in Law.

Ire [*ira*, L. Ire or Iren, *Sax.*] anger.

I'reful [Ire*ful* or Iren*ful*, *Sax.*] very angry.

I'refulness, wrathfulness, angriness.

I'reland, *i. e.* the Land of the People called *Erii*. *Baxter.*

Irena'rch [Εἰρηνάρχης, Gr.] a Justice of the Peace.

Iris [Iren, *Sax.*] the Rain-bow, *L.*

I'ris [with *Anat.*] the Black about the Nipples of a Woman's Breast.

Iris [with *Botan.*] the Flower-de-Luce, Cresses, Rocket-gentle or Rocket-gallant.

Iris [in *Painting*, &c.] was represented as a Nymph with large Wings extended in the form of a Semicirle, the Plumes being set in rows of divers Colours, with her Hair hanging before her Eyes, her Breasts like Clouds, and Drops of Water falling from her Body, holding in her Hand a *Rain-bow* or a *Flower-de-Luce*.

Iris [in *Opticks*] those changeable Colours that sometimes appear in the Glasses of Telescopes, Microscopes, *&c.* also that coloured Figure which a triangular Glass will cast on a Wall, when plac'd at a due Angle in the Sun-beams.

Irish *Tongue*, is accounted to have been of *British* Extraction, but is of great Antiquity; and the Letters of it bear

some

some Resemblance to the *Hebrew*, *Saxon*, and other Characters; but the old *Irish* is now become almost unintelligible; very few Persons being able to read or understand it.

To Irk, to be troublesome or uneasy to the Mind.

Irksom [ỳrkſ̃e, *Sax.*] uneasy, tedious.

Irksomness, troublesomness, tediousness, *&c.*

Iron [Iſen, *Sax.*] a hard, fusible, malleable Metal. Iron is accounted the hardest of all other Metals, as being the most difficult to melt; and yet it is one of the lightest Metals, and easiest to be destroy'd by rust, by reason of the Steams which proceed from it: it is engendered of a most impure Quicksilver, mixed with a thick Sulphur, filthy and burning.

Iron [with *Chymists*] is called *Mars* and represented by this Character ♂ which is an Hieroglyphick and denotes Gold at the Bottom; only its upper Part, too sharp, volatile and half corrosive, which being taken away the Iron would become Gold.

The first Character of Iron is, That it is the heaviest of all Bodies after Copper. Its second, That it is the least ductile, the hardest and most brittle of all Metals. Third, That it is very fixed, as to its metaline Part, not sulphurous one. Iron being well purged of its Sulphur by a vehement Fire, becomes harder, compacter, and somewhat lighter, and is called Steel. Fourth, It ignites before it fuses, and fuses with much difficulty; and contrary to the Nature of all other Metals, the more it is ignited, the softer and more ductile it becomes: being scarce flexible or malleable at all before ignition. Fifth, It is dissoluble by almost all Bodies in Nature, *i. e.* that have any degree of Activity, as Salt, Dew, the Breath, Fire, Water, Air, *&c.* Sixth, It is very Sonorous and Elastick, tho' the Sound it yields is less sweet than that of Copper. Seventh, Of all Bodies it is the only one that is attracted by the *Load-stone*.

Iron *Ore*, is found in the Mines, in Grains and Lumps, and being melted and burned in Forges, is brought into Forms by main force of Fire. Iron being heated red hot, and then put into Water hardens it; and by the often doing so, it becomes Steel, which is more stiff and hard; but yet more brittle; but has more of a springy Nature to leap back, than any other Metal; for both Steel and Iron have abundance of Pores, which go turning and winding like Screws, by means of which it approaches to the *Load-stone*, and is said to be a-kin to the *Load-stone*, being dug out of the same Mines. If a Plate of Iron be put in the Fire, and made red hot, it (is said) will come out longer than it was when it was put in.

To Iron, to put into Irons, *i. e.* Chains or Fetters; also to smooth Linen, *&c.* with a heated Iron.

Iron-*Monger* of [Iſen-ſ̃angere, *Sax.*] a Dealer in Iron.

Iron *Moulds*, certain yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in Chalk Pits; also certain Spots in Linen.

Iron *Sick* [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to be so when her Spikes, Bolts, Nails, *&c.* are so eaten away with rust and worn out, that they stand hollow in the Planks and so cause the Ship to leak.

Iron-*Wort*, an Herb.

Clerk of the Irons, an Officer in the Mint, whose Business is to take care that the Irons be clean and fit to work with.

Iro'nical [*ironicus*, L. of εἰρωνικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to an Irony or Raillery.

Irony [εἰρωνία, Gr.] is a manner of speaking quite contrary to what we think, as when we call a lewd Woman chaste, and a known Rogue an honest Man. The chief Sign of this Trope is generally the Tone of the Voice in pronouncing Ironies.

Irony [with *Rethoricians*] a Figure used by Orators, when they speak contrary to what they mean, so as to make a shew of praising an Adversary, and at the same time to scoff and despise him, and *e contra*.

To Irra'diate [*irradiare*, L.] to dart or cast forth beams.

Irradia'tion, a casting forth beams, an enlightening, a lustre or brightning. *L.*

Irra'diating [in *Chymistry*] is the operating of some mineral Ingredients, by imparting their Vertue, without sending forth any thing material out of them or losing any thing of their own Substance or Weight.

Irra'tionable [*irrationabilis*, L.] unreasonable.

Irra'tionableness, unreasonableness, irrationality.

Irra'tional [*irrationalis*, L.] void of reason, unreasonable.

Irra'tional *Lines* [with *Geometricians*] are such as are incommensurable to rational ones; and so Figures incommensurable to a rational Square may be called Irrationals or Surds.

Irra'tional *Root* [with *Mathematicians*] is a surd Root, *i. e.* that square Root, or any other Root, which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational Number, and is usually expressed by some Character called the radical Sign: thus √ 5, or √ (2) 5, signifies the Square Root of 5; and √ (3) 16, the Cube Root of 16, *&c.*

Irrational *Quantities* [with *Mathematicians*] are such, between which there is no expressible Reason or Proportion; all such as are in no wise commensurable to a given Quantity.

Irrationa'lity } defectiveness of Reason.
Irra'tionalness }

Irreconci'lable [*irreconciliable*, F.] that cannot be reconciled.

Irreconci'lableness, Estate, Quality, *&c.* that cannot or will not be reconciled.

Irreco'verable [of *in*, neg. and *recoverable*, F.] that is not to be recovered or gotten again.

Irreco'verableness, impossibleness of being recovered or gotten again.

Irrefra'gable [*irrefragabilis*, L.] undeniable, not to be baffled or withstood.

Irrefragabi'lity } undeniableness, uncapableness of
Irrefra'gableness } being baffled, *&c.*

Irrefu'table [*irrefutabilis*, L.] not to be refuted.

Irrefu'tableness [of *irrefutabilis*, L. and *ness*] unliableness or impossibleness of being refuted or disproved.

Irre'gular [*irregularis*, L.] after an irregular manner.

Irregular *Column* [with *Architects*] is such an one as not only deviates from the Proportions of any of the five Orders; but whose Ornaments either in the Shaft or Capital are absurd and ill chosen.

Irregular *Bodies* [with *Mathemat.*] are Solids not terminated by equal and like Surfaces.

Irregula'rity [in *Common Law*] an incapacity of taking holy Orders, *viz.* being Base born, notoriously guilty of a Crime, maimed or much deformed, *&c.*

Irregula'rity } [*irregularité*, F. of L.] going out of
Irre'gularness } Rule.

Irreli'gion, want of Religion, ungodliness.

Irreli'gious [*irreligiosus*, L.] ungodly, *&c.*

Irreli'giousness, irreligion, ungodliness.

Irreme'diable [*irremediabilis*, L.] that cannot be remedied, desperate, helpless.

Irreme'diableness, quality or circumstance that cannot be remedied.

Irremi'ssible [*irremissibilis*, L.] not to be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.

Irremi'ssibleness, uncapableness of being remitted, unpardonableness.

Irre'parable [*irreparabilis*, L.] not to be repaired.

Irre'parableness, uncapableness of being repaired or restored to its first State.

Irreple'viable, that cannot be replevy'd.

Irrepre'hensible [*irreprehensibilis*, L.] not to be reprehended or blamed.

Irreprehe'nsibleness, undeservingness or uncapableness of being blamed or reprehended.

Irresi'stible [of *irresistible*, F.] that cannot be resisted.

Irre'solute [*irresolute*, F.] without resolution, *&c.*

Irre'soluteness } uncertainty, unresolvedness of mind;
Irresolu'tion } suspence, want of Courage.

Irretrie'vable, not to be retrieved.

Irretrie'vableness [of *in retrouver*, F. and *ness*] irrecoverable or irretrievable State or Quality.

Irreve'rence [*irreverentia*, L.] irreverent behaviour, *&c.*

Irre'verent [*irreverens*, L.] without reverence.

Irre'verentness, irreverence, want of respect or regard to sacred things.

Irreve'rsible [of *in*, *reverſus* and *able*] that cannot be revoked, recalled, irrevocable.

Irrevo'cable [*irrevocabilis*, L.] not to be recalled.

Irrevo'cableness, Condition, *&c.* that cannot be called back, or revoked to its former State.

To I'rrigate [*irrigare*, L.] to water.

Irri'guous [*irriguus*, L.] moist, wet, plashy.

Irri'guousness, well watered State or Condition.

Irri'sion, a laughing to scorn, a flouting or mocking, *F.* of *L.*

I'rritable [*irritabilis*, L.] quickly made angry.

To Irritate [*irritare*, L. Iꝛꝛan, *Sax.*] to provoke to anger, to incense, to urge.

Irrita'tion [Iꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] a provoking or stirring up, especially of the Humours of the Body. *L.*

Irrita'tion [with *Physicians*] a Species of *Stimulus*, expressing a lesser degree of it than Vellification or Corrugation.

Irrora'tion, a bedewing, a sprinkling, *L.*

Irrora'tion [with some pretenders to *Physick*] a kind of Transplantion, used for the curing some Diseases. It is thus performed, they sprinkle Trees, or other proper Plants, daily with the Urine or Sweat of the Patient, or with Water in which his whole Body, or at least the Part affected, has been washed, till such time as the Disease is removed.

Irru'ption, a breaking into by Violence, an Inroad, *F.* of *L.*

Is [ἐστί, *Teut. eſt*, L. ἐστι, Gr.] as he or ſhe is.

Isagogical [of *iſagogicus*, L. of εἰσαγωγικὸς, of εἰσαγωγῶ, to introduce, Gr.] pertaining to an Introduction; Introductory.

Isagon [ἰσογώνιος of ἴσος, equal, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] a Figure in Geometry that conſiſts of equal Angles, *L.*

Isato'des [with *Surgeons*] a Boil or Sore, whoſe Colour reſembles that of *Wood*.

Isa'tis, the Herb Woad; alſo a kind of wild Lettice, *L.* of *Gr.*

Ischæ'ma [ἰσχαίμων, Gr.] Medicines for ſtopping Blood.

Ischia'dick, a term apply'd to the two Veins of the Foot, which terminate in the Crural.

Ischæ'mon [ἰσχαίμων, Gr.] Cock's Foot-Graſs, *L.*

Ischa's [ἰσχάς, Gr.] Sow-thiſtle, *L.*

Ischal *Aſtera* [with *Botan.*] long knotty rooted Spurge, *L.*

Ischi'as [ἰσχιάς, Gr.] the Hip Gout.

Ischias *major* [with *Anat.*] a Branch of the Crural, which goes to the Muſcle and the Calf of the Leg, and then is divided into ſeveral Branches, which are ſpread out to the Toes.

Ischias *minor* [*Anat.*] a ſmall Branch of the Crural Vein, which is wholly ſpent on the Muſcles and Skin, which are about the upper Joint of the Thigh.

Ischia'tick [of ἰσχιάς, Gr.] troubled with, or ſubject to a Pain in the Hip.

Ischi'um [ἰσχίον of ἰσχὺς, Strength, Gr.] the hip or huckle Bone.

Ischophoni'a [ἰσχοφωνία of ἰσχνὸς, ſhrill, and φωνὴ, Voice, *Gr.*] a ſhrilneſs of Voice, *L.*

Ischno'tes [ἰσχνότης, Gr.] a fault in Speech, being a pronouncing of Words with a mincing and ſlender Tone.

Iscure'tic [of ἰσκυρία, Gr. a ſtoppage, *&c.* of Urine] a Medicine to force Urine when ſuppreſſed.

I'scury [ἰσχυρία of ἴσχω, to ſuppreſs, and οὖρον, the Urine, *Gr.*] a ſuppreſſion or ſtoppage of Urine.

Ise'lastic, a kind of Combat, celebrated in the Cities of *Greece* and *Aſia*, in the Time of the *Roman* Empire; the Victors at theſe Games were crowned on the ſpot, immediately after the Victory, had Penſions allow'd them, were carried in Triumph into their Country, and were furniſhed with Proviſions at the publick Coſt.

I'sia, Feaſts and Sacrifices antiently ſolemnized in Honour of the Goddeſs *Iſis*.

Isiaci, Prieſts of the Goddeſs *Iſis*; they wore Shoes made of the thin Bark of the Tree call'd *Papyrus*, and were clothed with Linen Garments, becauſe *Iſis* was held to be the firſt that taught the culture of Linen to Mankind; they bore in their Hands a Branch of the Marine Abſynthium, ſung the Praiſes of the Goddeſs twice a Day, *viz.* at the riſing and ſetting of the Sun; at the firſt of which they opened their Temple, and went about begging Alms the reſt of the Day; and at Night, they returning, repeated their Oriſons and ſhut their Temple.

I'sicle [of Ice, *Sax.*] a Drop, *&c.* of Water frozen, that hangs on Eaves of Houſes, or ſuch like Places.

I'sidos *Phocanies*, a Sea Shrub like Coral, *Gr.*

Isinglass, a kind of Fiſh-Glue, brought from *Iſlandia* and thoſe Parts, uſed in Phyſick, and for adulterating Wines, *&c.*

Isis [or *Io*, L. Ἶω, Gr.] was a Goddeſs of the *Egyptians*, and acording to the Poets, was the Daughter of *Inachus*, the Prieſt of *Juno*; who perſuading *Jupiter* to ſatisfy her Luſt; *Juno* being Jealous, and going in queſt of her Husband, found them together, *Jupiter* in the Form of a Cloud, and *Iſis* in the Form of a white Cow; for *Jupiter* had ſo transformed her that his Wife *Juno* might not ſuſpect her; but ſhe underſtanding his ſubtilty, begged the Cow of him; and he being afraid, by a refuſal, to diſcover her and his own Diſhoneſty, gave her to *Juno*, and ſhe preſently put her into the Cuſtody of *Argus*, with a hundred Eyes, where ſhe continued till *Jupiter* ſent *Mercury* to deliver her; who having play'd *Argus* to Sleep with his Muſick, ſlew *Argus*; upon which *Juno* cauſed *Iſis* to run Mad; ſo that ſhe ran up and down the World in a frantick Condition, and ſwam over the Seas into *Ionia*, unto which ſhe left her Name, and alſo to the Sea that bounds that Country. At laſt, returning back to *Egypt*, ſhe was married to *Oſiris*; and after her Death, was adored by the *Egyptians*, and her Hair was preſerved as a ſacred Relick at *Memphis*: She was honoured as the Goddeſs of Navigation, and of the Weather. Her Statue was a Cow with Horns. At the Entry of her Temple was the Statue of a *Sphinx*, to intimate that ſhe was a myſterious Goddeſs. The Goddeſs had a famous Temple in the City of *Sai*, where was to be ſeen this Inſcription; *I am all that was, that is, and that ſhall be; my Veil no Mortal hath yet uncovered.* For her ſake the *Egyptians* kept in a Corner of her Temple a white Cow, which when it died, they all mourned as for a Prince, until another was put in the Place of the dead Beaſt. The ſame is related of the God *Apis*; and *Iſis* is alſo taken to be the ſame that is called *Anubis*.

I'sis [in *Pourtraiture*] was repreſented full of Dugs, to ſignify (*Hieroglyphically*) the Benefits that Men receive from the happy Influences of the Moon, which was worſhipped by the Statue of *Iſis* in *Egypt*.

Isla'nder [*inſularis*, L. *inſulaire*, F.] an Inhabitant of an Iſland.

Isle } [*iſle*, F. *inſula*, L.] a Country ſurrounded with
I'sland } the Sea.

An Isle [of *aile*, F. *ala*, L. a Wing] the Paſſages on the Sides of a Church within, between the Pews.

I'slet, a little Iſle.

Iso'chronal [ἰσόχρονος of ἴσος, equal, and χρόνος, Gr. Time] being of equal Time.

Iso'chrone [Ἰσόχρονος, Gr.] equal in Time, as the Iſochronal Vibrations of a Pendulum, are ſuch as are made in equal Time.

Iso'colon [of ἴσος and κῶλον, Gr.] a Term uſed by Grammarians, when two Sentences are alike in length.

Isomeri'a [Ἰσομερία, Gr.] a diſtribution into equal Parts.

Isomeria [in *Algebra*] the Method of freeing an equation from Fragments.

Isonomi'a [Ἰσονομία, Gr.] an equality in Diſtribution, *L.*

Isoperi'meters [with *Geometricians*] ſuch Figures as have equal Perimeters or Circumferences.



Isosce'les [of ἴσος, equal, and σκέλος, Gr. the Leg] a Triangle that has two Legs equal; as in the Figure.

I'ssuant [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies coming up or out, intimating that the Thing is half come out, as if the other half were about to follow; but is uſed chiefly of thoſe Beaſts, *&c.* that come out of the Bottom of a Chief. See *Naiſſant*.

I'ssue, a Paſſage, Outlet, going out, ſucceſs; an End or Event; alſo Off-ſpring. *F.*

Issue [in *Com. Law*] are Children begotten between Man and Wife; alſo Profits from Fines, or of Lands and Tenements; alſo that point of matter depending in Suit, upon which the Parties join and put their Cauſe to the Trial of the Jury.

General Issue [in *Law*] that whereby it is referred to the Jury to bring in their Verdict, whether the Defendant hath done any ſuch thing as the Plaintiff lays to his Charge.

Special Issue [in *Law*] is that when ſpecial Matters being alledg'd by the Defendant in his Defence, both Parties join thereupon, and ſo grow rather to a Demurrer, if it be *Quæſtio Juris*, or to the Trial by a Jury, if it be *Quæſtio Facti*.

Issue [in *Surgery*] is a ſmall artificial Aperture, made in ſome fleſhy Part of the Body, to drain off ſuperfluous Moiſture, or give vent to ſome noxious Humour; alſo a Flux of Blood.

To I'ssue [of *iſſue*, F.] to proceed or come out of; alſo to put forth or publiſh.

I'ssues, Expences, Diſburſements. *F.*

I'ssueless, without Off-ſpring.

I'sthmus [Ἰσθμὸς, Gr.] a narrow Part or Neck of Land, that lies between two Seas and joins a Peninſula to the Continent.

I'sthmus [in *Anatomy*] are ſuch Parts, as in the Situation have ſome reſemblance to an Iſthmus of Land; as that Part which lies between the Mouth and the Gullet; the ridge that ſeparates the Noſtrils, *&c.*

I'sthmian *Games* [among the antient *Greeks*] certain Games appointed by *Theſeus* in Honour of *Neptune*, and celebrated every fifth Year in the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*.

Ita'lian } [*Italicus*, L.] of, or pertaining to *Italy*.
Ita'lick }

Ita'lick *Architecture*, the compoſite Order.

I'tching [*incertæ Etymologiæ*] a certain Motion in the Blood, *&c.* better known by the Senſe of feeling, than by a Deſcription in Words.

Item, an Article of an Account; alſo a warning or Caution, *L.* and *F.*

I'terated [*iteratus*, L.] repeated, done over again.

Iti'nerant [*itinerans*, L.] travelling or journeying; as *itinerant* Judges.

Juſtices Iti'nerant, ſuch Juſtices as were formerly ſent into divers Countries to hear and determine ſuch Cauſes eſpecially as were Pleas of the Crown.

Itinera'rium [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument, which being fixed in the urinary Paſſage ſhews the *Sphincter* or Neck of the Bladder, in Order to a more ſure making an Inciſion to find out the Stone, *L.*

Iti'nerary [*itinerarium*, L. *itineraire*, F.] a Journal or Diary of the occurrences in a Journey, *&c.*

ITI'NERARY [*itinerarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Journey.

JU'BARB [q. d. *Jovis Barba*, i. e. *Jupiter's Beard*] the Plant Houſleek.

JU'BEBS. See *Jujubes*.

JU'BILANT [*jubilans*, L.] Singing for Joy. *Milton.*

JU'BILATE [in the *Romiſh* Church] a term uſed of a Monk, Canon or Doctor, who has been fifty Years a Profeſſor.

JU'BILEE [of יובל, *Heb.* rejoicing] a Year of rejoicing or a Feſtival Year among the *Jews*, which was celebrated every 50th Year, at which Time thoſe who were Bond-ſervants were made free; and Poſſeſſions, that had been alienated or ſold, returned to the firſt Owners.

JU'BILEE [among *Chriſtians*] was a Solemnity firſt inſtituted *A. C.* 1300. by Pope *Boniface* VIII. to be obſerved once every hundred Years; and afterwards, in the Year 1350. Pope *Clement* VI. ordered it to be obſerved every 50th Year; and in the Year 1475. Pope *Sixtus* IV. enjoined it to be obſerved every 25th Year, which Cuſtom has continued ever ſince, and is obſerved not on ſecular Accounts, as the *Jewiſh* was, but in the performance of ſeveral pompous Ceremonies, in order to obtain Pardons, Remiſſions from Sins, Indulgences, *&c.*

JU'CCA *Peruana*, a Plant, the Root of which makes that Bread, call'd *Caſſava* in the *Weſt-Indies*.

JU'CKING *Time* [with *Fowlers*] the Seaſon of going to the Haunts of Partridges to liſten for the calling of the Cock-Partridges.

JUCU'ND [*jucundus*, L.] pleaſant, merry.

JUCU'NDNESS [*jucunditas*, L.] pleaſantneſs, *&c.*.

JUDA'ICAL [of *judaicus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the *Jews*, *Jewiſh*.

JUDA'ICUS *Lapis* [with *Apothecaries*] a Stone found in *Judea*, often uſed in Diſtempers of the Reins.

JUDA'ICUM *Bitumen*. See *Aſphaltos*.

JUDAI'ZING [*judaizans*, L. *judaizant*, F.] imitating the *Jews*, practiſing *Judaiſm*, i. e. the Religion, Cuſtoms, or religious Ceremonies of the *Jews*.

JUDAS-*Tree*, a Tree with broad Leaves, ſomething reſembling thoſe of the Apricock, growing in the Hedges of *Italy* and *Spain*.

JU'DGE [*Judex*, L. *Juge*, F.] a Magiſtrate well known.

To JUDGE [*judicare*, L. *juger*, F.] to think, believe, or ſuppoſe; to conceive or imagine; alſo to hear and determine a Cauſe.

JU'DGING [with *Logicians*] is defined to be that Action of the Mind, by which joining ſeveral *Ideas* together, it affirms from one what the other is, as when having an Idea of *Earth*, and an Idea of *Round*, we either affirm or deny that the Earth is round. It is call'd the ſecond of the four principal Operations of the Mind.

JU'DGMENT [*judicium*, L. *jugement*, F.] the diſcerning Faculty, Reaſon; alſo Opinion; alſo a Deciſion or the Sentence of a Judge.

JUDGMENT [in *Phyſicks*] a Faculty of the Soul, by which it perceives the relation that is between two or more Ideas.

JU'DGMENTS *of God*, are the remarkable Puniſhments, which he inflicts upon Nations, Families, and private Perſons, for their Sins and Tranſgreſſions.

JU'DICABLE [*judicabilis*, L.] that may be judged.

JU'DICATORY [of *judicatorius*, L.] belonging to Judgment.

JU'DICATURE [of *judicaterium*, L.] Judgment or trying Cauſes; a term apply'd either to the Court wherein the Judge ſits, or the extent of his Juriſdiction; alſo the Profeſſion of thoſe who adminiſter Juſtice, *F.*

Court of JUDICATURE, an Aſſembly of competent Judges and other Officers, for the hearing, trying, and determining of Cauſes.

JUDI'CIAL } [*judicialis*, L.] done in due form of
JUDI'CIARY } Juſtice, or according to the Courſe of Law.

JUDI'CIAL } *Aſtrology*, a Science or Art that pretends
JUDI'CIARY } to judge of and fortel future Events, by conſidering the Poſitions and Influences of the Stars, *&c.*

JUDI'CIALNESS, judicial Quality, State or Condition.

JUDI'CIOUS [*judicieux*, F.] of, or pertaining to; alſo endowed with much Judgment and Reaſon; rational, diſcreet, prudent, adviſed.

JUDI'CIOUSNESS, diſcerning Faculty, *&c.*

JUDI'CIUM *Dei* [*i. e.* the Judgment of God] a Name given by our Anceſtors to the Trials called *Ordeal*.

JUG [not improbably of *Jug* a Nick-name for *Joan*] a ſort of Pitcher or earthen Pot with a Handle, for Drink; alſo a common Paſture or Meadow.

JU'GAL [*jugalis*, L.] pertaining to a Yoke or to Matrimony.

JU'GALE *Os* [*Anat.*] the jugal Bone about the Temples; the ſame as *Zygoma*.

JU'GATED [*jugatus*, L.] yoked or coupled together.

JU'GGLING [of *jougler*, F.] ſhewing Tricks with ſlight of Hand; alſo acting clandeſtinely; cheating, *&c.*

JU'GLANS, a Walnut Tree or Walnut, *L.*

JU'GULAR [*jugularis*, L.] pertaining to the Throat or Wind-pipe.

JU'GULAR *Veins* [*Anat.*] thoſe Veins that go along the Side of the Neck, and terminate in the *Subclavian*.

JU'GULATED [*jugulatus*, L.] having the Throat cut.

JU'GUM *Terræ* [*old Rec.*] is half an Arpent, or 50 Perches, or half a plough'd Land.

JU'GULUM [in *Anat.*] the fore-part of the Neck, where the Wind-pipe lies; alſo the Neck-bone or Channel-bone; alſo the upper Breaſt-bone.

JUICE [*jus*, L. and *F.*] Moiſture, Gravy.

JUICE [with *Naturaliſts*] a liquid Subſtance, which makes part of the Compoſition of Plants, which communicates its ſelf to all the other Parts, and ſerves to feed and increaſe them; alſo the Vapours and Humidities incloſed in the Earth.

JUICE [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of Fluid in an animal Body, as *nervous Juice*, that which is found in the Nerves.

Pancreatick JUICE [with *Phyſ.*] a Liquor ſeparated in the Glands of the *Pancreas*.

JU'ICELESS [*ſans jus*, F.] having no Juice.

JU'ICINESS, the abounding in, or abundance of Juice.

JU'ICY [*plein de jus*, F.] full of Juice.

JU'JUBES [*jujubæ*, L.] a ſort of *Italian* Prunes.

To JUKE [*joucher*, F. of *jugum*, L.] to perch or rooſt as a Hawk does.

JUKE [with *Falconers*] the Neck of any Bird that a Hawk preys upon.

JU'KING [of *jouchant*, F.] perching as a Hawk does.

JU'LAP } [*julapium*, L. of *julep*, a ſweet Potion *Perſ.*
JU'LEP } *Lang.*] a liquid Medicine of an agreeable Taſte.

JULE [with the *Greeks* and *Romans*] a Hymn ſung in Honour of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, in the Time of Harveſt, to engage thoſe Deities to be propitious.

JU'LI } [in *Botan. Writ.*] a Catkin or Catkins, *i. e.*
JU'LIUS } Bunches of ſmall duſty Flowers growing on ſome Trees, as Pines, Poplars, Haſels, Walnuts, *&c. Julo* with a Catkin, *Julis* with Catkins, *L.*

Mr. *Ray* ſuppoſes them to be a kind of Collection of the Stamina of the Flowers of the Tree; becauſe in fertile Trees and Plants they have abundance of Seminal Veſſels and Seed Pods.

JU'LIAN *Period* [ſo call'd of *Julius Cæſar Scaliger* the Inventer of it] is a Cycle of 7980 Years ſucceſſively following one another; by the continual Multiplication of the 3 Cycles, *viz.* that of the Sun of 28 Years, and that of the Moon of 19 Years, and that of the Indiction of 15 Years; which *Epocha*, although but feigned, is yet of very good uſe in Calculations, in that every Year, within the Period, is diſtinguiſhable by a certain peculiar Character; for the Year of the Sun, Moon, and the Indiction will not be the ſame again, till the whole 7980 Years be revolved. He fixed the beginning of this Period 764 Years before the Creation.

JU'LIAN *Year*, is the old Account of the Year (or a ſpace of Time conſiſting of 365 Days and 6 Hours, inſtituted by *Julius Cæſar*, who cauſed the *Roman* Calendar to be reformed) which to this Day we uſe in *England*, and call it the old Stile in contradiſtinction to the new Account, framed by Pope *Gregory*, which is 11 Days before ours, and is called the New Stile.

JU'LIAN [in *Cookery*] Pottage made of a Leg of Mutton roaſted, and put into a Pot with Beef, a Fillet of Veal, *&c.*

JU'LIFER, *era*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] that bears Catkins, or long ſlender Bunches of ſtamineous Flowers.

JU'LIO, a piece of *Italian* or *Spaniſh* Coin, in value about 6*d. Sterling*.

JU'LY [was ſo called of *Julius Cæſar*, who regulated the Year, for before that Time that Month was call'd *Quintilis*] the 7th Month in the Year.

JU'LY [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in a Jacket of a light Yellow, eating Cherries; his Face and Boſom Sunburnt; having his Head adorned with a Garland of *Centaury* and *Thyme*, bearing a Scythe on his Shoulder, and having a Bottle hanging at his Girdle, and by him a Lion.

JU'MBALS [in *Confectionary*] a ſort of ſugared Paſte.

To JU'MBLE, to mingle, to confound, to ſhake.

JUME'NT [*jumentum*, L.] a labouring Beaſt, any ſort of Beaſt uſed in tilling Land, or in drawing Carriages.

To JUMP [prob. of **gumpen**, *Du.*] to Leap.

A JUMP, a Leap; alſo a ſhort Coat.

JUMPS, a ſort of Bodice for Women.

JU'NAMES [in *Agriculture*] a Land ſown with the ſame Grain that it was ſown with the Year before.

JUNCA'RE [*old Rec.*] to ſtrew or ſpread with Ruſhes, according to the old Cuſtom of adorning Churches.

JUNCO'SE [*juncoſus*, L.] full of Bull-ruſhes.

JU'NCTO, } a Cabal, a factious Aſſembly, a meeting of
JU'NTO, } Men to ſit in Council, *Span.*

JU'NCTUM, a Soil or Place where Ruſhes grow. *L.*

JU'NCTURE [with *Surgeons*] the reducing of crooked Members to their due ſtate: the ſame as *Diorthoſis*, L.

JU'NCTURE [*junctura*, L.] a joining or coupling together; alſo the preſent Poſture of Affairs; an Inſtant or Moment of Time, *F.*

JUNE [takes its Name, either of *Juniores*, L. the Youngers, becauſe that young People had an Aſſembly in that Month for their Recreation; or of *Junius Brutus* (as others ſay) who drove out the King of the *Romans* in that Month] it is the ſixth Month of our Year.

JUNE [in *Painting*, &c.] was repreſented in a Mantle of dark Graſs-green, having his Head adorned with a Coronet of Bents, King-cobs and Maiden-hair; holding in his left Hand an Angle, and in his right *Cancer*, and on his Arm a Basket of Summer-Fruits.

JU'NETIN [*q. d.* An Apple of *June*] a ſmall Apple that ripens early, commonly called a *Genniting*.

JU'NIOR, a younger in Age; alſo a younger in ſtanding in any Art, Profeſſion or Faculty.

JU'NIPER, a ſort of Tree or Shrub, *L.*

JUNK, Pieces of old Cable; alſo an *Indian* Sea-Veſſel or Ship.

JU'NKETING [ſome derive it of *Joncades*, O. F. Sweetmeats] Feaſting or making Merry.

JU'NO [ſo called of *Juvando*, L. helping] according to the Poets, was the Siſter and Wife of *Jupiter*, the Queen of the Gods, and the Goddeſs of Kingdoms and Riches; ſhe had alſo a Juriſdiction and Command over Marriages and Childbearing; and on theſe Accounts had many fair Temples and Altars erected in Honour of her. As to her marrying with her Brother *Jupiter*, they tell us, that ſhe was not willing to conſent to it; but *Jupiter* effected it by the following Stratagem. He took upon him the ſhape of a Cuckow, and in a Storm lighted upon her Lap, and *Juno* out of Pity, to ſhelter it from the Weather, put it into her Boſom; but when the ſubtil Bird felt the warmth of her Body, it took again the Form of *Jupiter*, and obtain'd his deſire by a promiſe of Marriage; and on this Account, at *Argos*, a Cuckow was adored for *Jupiter*.

JU'NO was repreſented upon a Throne, ſitting adorn'd with a Crown on her Head that touch'd the Clouds, and a Scepter in her Hand, and round about her the fair and beautiful *Iris* (the Rainbow) and attended by Peacocks (her beloved Bird) on both Sides.

JUNO is ſometimes taken for the Moon, and as ſuch, is painted ſitting upon Lions holding a Scepter and a Spindle in her Hands, with Beams of Light about her Face.

She was ſometimes painted with a pair of Sheers and a Platter in her Hand, clothed in the Skin of a Goat, and girded with Vine-branches, and a Lioneſs under her Feet. Sometimes ſhe was painted with a Scepter, on the top of which was the Image of a Cuckow, and the two Meteors *Caſtor* and *Pollux* waiting on her.

JU'NO [by modern *Painters*] is alſo repreſented with black Hair and bright Eyes, clothed in a ſky-colour'd Mantle, wrought with Gold and Peacock's-Eyes, like the Circles in a Peacock's Train.

JU'NO's *Roſe*, the Lily.

JU'NO's *Tears*, the Herb Vervain.

JUNO'NIA, a yearly Solemnity performed in Commemoration of her Marriage, at which Time the Maids of all Ages ran Races in Honour of *Juno*, petitioning her for Husbands, calling her *Juno Pronuba* and *Jugalis*; and at *Rome* an Altar was erected to *Juno Juga*, where the new married Couple appeared to offer Sacrifice, which was either a white Cow, Geeſe or Ravens; and they took the Gall from the ſacrificed Beaſt, and caſt it behind the Altar, to intimate that all bitterneſs of Spirit ſhould be baniſhed from married Perſons.

JUNO'NES, were the *Genii Dæmones*, or Goddeſſes that waited upon Women, watching over and protecting them.

IVORY [*Ebur*, L. *Yvoire*, F.] the Tooth of an Elephant.

JU'PITER [was ſo called of *Juvando*, and alſo *Dieſpiter*, q. the Father of the Day; and by the *Greeks* Ζεὺς of τὸ ζῆν, to live] according to the Poets, was the Son of *Saturn* and *Cybele*, who having expelled his Father his Kingdom, divided the Empire of the World between himſelf and his Brothers; he took to his Share the Command of Heaven, and aſſigned the Waters to his Brother *Neptune*, and ſent *Pluto* to command in *Hell*.

He was call'd the Father of the Gods, and the King of Men, becauſe Nature is the Cauſe of the Eſſence of Things, as Parents are of Children; and he only had the Power to handle the Thunderbolts, and to hold the World in Subjection. He had a great many Names, as *Jupiter Capitolinus*, *Jupiter Inventor*, *Jupiter Feretrius*, &c. and as many Statues, and many Temples erected to him.

The *Heathens* painted him like an old Man ſitting upon a Throne with a Crown upon his Head, clothed with a rich Garment ſparkling with Stars, holding in his Hand two Globes, which repreſented Heaven and Earth, and *Neptune*'s Trident under him, and a Carpet repreſenting the Tail and Feathers of a Peacock. Sometimes they pictured him with Thunderbolts in his Hand, in the Form of crooked Iron Bars, ſharp at the End, joined together in the Middle.

The *Egyptians* worſhipped him in the Figure of a Ram, and repreſented his Providence by a Scepter, with a great Eye upon the Top of it.

JU'PITER [by modern *Painters*] is repreſented with long black curled Hair, in a purple Robe trimm'd with Gold, and ſitting on a golden Throne, or the Back of an Eagle (which he choſe for his Bird, becauſe when he went to deliver his Father out of his Confinement, an *Eagle* gave him an Omen of happy Victory) encompaſſed with bright yellow Clouds, and holding in his Hand Thunderbolts,

JU'PITER [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients repreſented without Ears, to intimate that God ſeems not to liſten or take notice of the profaneneſs of Men, nor of their impious Diſcourſes: And ſometimes with one hundred Hands, and as many Feet, to intimate the multiplicity of Effects, which proceed from his Agency, and that he ſuſtains all Things from falling into confuſion.



JU'PITER [with *Heralds*] who blazon the Arms of Princes by Planets, inſtead of Metals and Colours, is uſed for Azure or Blue, as in the Figure.

JU'PITER [with *Aſtron.*] is accounted the biggeſt of all the Planets, being computed to be 2460 times bigger than our Earth. Its periodical Time is 43332 Days 12 Hours, and revolves about its Axis in 9 Hours 56 Minutes.

JU'PITER [with *Aſtrologers*] ſignifies Judges, Divines, Senators, Riches, Law, Religion, and its Characteriſtick is ♃.

JU'PITER's *Diſtaff*, an Herb, otherwiſe called *Mullein*.

JU'RAMENT [*juramentum*, L.] an Oath.

JU'RAT [of *juratus* and *jurator*, L.] a Magiſtrate in ſome Corporations in the Quality of an Alderman for govering the Corporation.

JU'RDEN } [prob. of ȝoꝛ, filth and ꝺen, *Sax.* a lodging, *q. d.*
JU'RDON } the filth of the Chamber] a large Chamber-Pot.

JURI'DICAL [*juridicus*, L.] of or pertaining to the law: alſo actionable; alſo juſt, judicial, orderly.

JURI'DICAL *Days*, Court Days on which the Law is adminiſtred.

JURISDI'CTION, a Power or Authority which a Man has to do juſtice in caſe of complaint made before him; alſo a Court of Judicature; alſo the verge or extent of it.

JURIS-PRUDENCE [*juris prudentia*, L.] the skill or knowledge of the Law, Rights, Cuſtoms, Statutes, &c. of what is juſt and unjuſt.

Canonical JURIS-PRUDENCE, is that of the Canon Law.

Feodal JURIS-PRUDENCE, is that of the Fees.

Civil JURIS-PRUDENCE, is that of the *Roman* Law.

JU'RIST, a Civilian, a Lawyer, one who treats of Law Matters.

JU'RIS *Utrum*, a Writ that lies for the Poſſeſſor of a Benefice, whoſe Predeceſſor has alienated his Lands or Tenements.

JU'ROR [*jurator*, L.] a Jury-man, who has been Sworn.

JURY-MAST [with *Mariners*] is when the Fore-Maſt or Main Maſt is broken down by a Storm, or loſt in a Fight, they put ſome great Yard that is ſaved into the Step of the broken Maſt, and faſten it into the Partners; fitting it with Sails and Ropes, ſo as to make a ſhift to ſail and ſteer the Ship.

JURY [in *Common Law*] ſignifies either 24 or 12 Men ſworn to inquire of the Matter of Fact, and to declare the truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them, touching the Matter in queſtion.

Grand-JURY, conſiſts of 24 grave and ſubſtantial Perſons, either Gentlemen or ſome of the better Sort of Yeomen, choſen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to conſider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they do approve by writing upon them *Billa vera*, or elſe diſallow by indorſing on them *Ignoramus*.

Petty JURY, conſiſts of 12 Men at the leaſt, and are empanled as well upon criminal as upon civil Cauſes. Thoſe that paſs upon Offences of Life and Death, do bring in their Verdict either guilty or not guilty; whereupon the Priſoner, if he be found guilty, receives Judgment and Condemnation; or otherwiſe is Acquitted and ſet free. In Civil caſes the Jury, after due Conſideration, bring in their Verdict either for the

Plaintiff

Plaintiff or *Defendant*, and in real Actions either for the *Demandant* or *Tenant*.

Clerk of the JURIES, an Officer in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, who makes out the Writs call'd *Habeas Corpora* and *Diſtringas*, for the Appearance of the Jury, after they have been returned upon the *Venire Facias*.

JUS, Law, Right, Equity, *L.*

JUS *Coronæ*, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many Things from the general Law relating to the Subject, *L.*

JUS *Curialitatis Angliæ*, the Law called the Courteſie of *England*, L.

JUS *Hæreditatis*, the Right of Inheritance, *L.*

JUS *Patronatus* [in *Canon Law*] the Right of preſenting a Clerk to a Benefice, the ſame that is call'd Advowſon in the *Common Law*.

JUS *retractus* } [In the *Civil Law*] is an agreement
JUS *retrovendendi* } between Buyer and Seller, that the latter and his Heirs, may buy back the Goods or Wares again before any other.

JUSQUIAMUS [with *Botan.*] the Herb *Henbane* or *Hogbane*.

JUSSEL, a Diſh made of ſeveral Meats minced together.

JUST [*juſtus*, L.] right, reaſonable, righteous, upright, meet, fit.

JUST *Diviſors* [in *Mathemat.*] ſuch Numbers or Quantities which will divide a given Number or Quantity ſo as to leave no Remainder.

To JUST. See *Juſting*.

JUSTICE [*juſtitia*, L.] juſtneſs, equity, reaſonableneſs, right Law.

JU'STICE [*juſtitia*, L. q. *juris ſtatio*, the Station or Boundary of Right] tho' accounted the Splendor of all Vertues, yet derives its Excellency only from the Corruption of Men, taking its Riſe from their Vices; and as the uſe of Mercy is for the leaſt offending, ſo the uſe of *Juſtice* is for the greater offending, and is either in Action or Puniſhment, and is either *commutative* or *diſtributive*.

JUSTICE [in *God*] is a communicable Attribute, by which is intended not only the Rectitude of his Nature in General; but more eſpecially his dealing with his Creatures according to the Deſert of their Deeds.

JUSTICE [in *Men*] is a Propenſion and Cuſtom to give every Man is Due.

JUSTICE [with *Moraliſts*] is not to injure or wrong any one.

Poſitive JUSTICE [with *Moraliſts*] is to do Right to all, to yield them whatſoever belongs to them. The *Juſtice of moral Actions* differs from *Goodneſs* in this, that *Juſtice* denotes barely a Conformity to the Law; but *Goodneſs* further includes a reſpect to thoſe Perſons, towards whom the Action is performed.

Commutative JUSTICE, is that which concerns all Perſons one with another, in relation to dealings, as buying, ſelling, exchanging, lending, borrowing, *&c.*

Diſtributive JUSTICE, is that which concerns Princes, Magiſtrates and Officers, *&c.*

JUSTICE *and Equity* [*Hieroglyphically*] were ſometimes repreſented by a Swallow, becauſe it diſtributes its Meat equally to its young Ones.

JUSTICE [in *Painting*, *&c.*] was repreſented in a crimſon Mantle trimmed with Silver, and was called the Goddeſs *Aſtræa*; ſhe held a Pair of Scales in one Hand, and a Sword in the other.

General JU'STICE, } is a conſtant giving to every one his
Univerſal JU'STICE, } due, and this hath for its Object all Laws Divine and Human.

Particular JU'STICE, is a conſtant Will and Deſire of giving to every one his due, according to a particuar Agreement, or the Laws of Civil Society; and this is alſo call'd *commutative* or *expletory Juſtice*.

JUSTICE *Seat*, the higheſt Foreſt Court, always held before the Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre of the Foreſt; upon warning forty Days before; where Judgments are given, and Fines ſet for Offences.

JUSTICE } an Officer appointed by the King or Com-
JUSTICER } mon-wealth to do Right by way of Judgment.

JUSTICE or *Lord Chief Juſtice* [of the *Common-Pleas*] is one who, with his Aſſiſtants, hears and determines all Cauſes at the common Law; that is to ſay all civil Cauſes between common Perſons, as well perſonal as real.

JUSTICE *of the Foreſt*, is alſo a Lord by Office, and the only Juſtice that can appoint a Deputy. He is alſo called *Juſtice in Eyre of the Foreſt*. He has the hearing and determining of all Offences, within the King's Foreſts, committed againſt Veniſon or Vert.

JUSTICE or *Chief Juſtice* [of the *King's Bench*] is the capital or chief Juſtice of *England*, and alſo a Lord by his Office. Which is more eſpecially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, *i. e.* ſuch as concern Offences committed againſt the Crown, Dignity and Peace of the King; as Treaſons, Felonies, Mayhems, *&c.*

JUSTICES *of Aſſize*, are ſuch as were wont by ſpecial Commiſſion to be ſent into this or that Country to take Aſſizes for the eaſe of the Subjects. Theſe Commiſſions of late Years have been ſettled and executed only in *Lent* and the long *Vacation*, when the Juſtices of both Benches go on their Circuit by 2 and 2 through all *England*, and diſpatch their Buſineſs by ſeveral Commiſſions.

JUSTICES *in Eyre*, theſe in antient Times, were ſent with Commiſſion unto divers Counties to hear ſuch Cauſes, eſpecially as were termed Pleas of the Crown; and that for the eaſe of the Subject, who muſt elſe have been hurried to the Courts of *Weſtminſter* if the Cauſe were too high for the County Court.

JUSTICES *of Goal Delivery*, are ſuch as are commiſſioned to hear and determine Cauſes appertaining to thoſe, who for any Offence are caſt into Goals. Their Commiſſion is now turned over to the *Juſtices of Aſſize*.

JUSTICES *of Labourers*, were Juſtices formerly appointed to curb the frowardneſs of labouring Men, who would either be idle or exact unreaſonable Wages.

JUSTICES *of Niſi Prius*, are now all one with *Juſtices of Aſſize*, for it is a common adjournment of a Cauſe in the *Common-Pleas* to put it off to ſuch a Day, *Niſi prius juſticiarii venerint ad eas partes*, *i. e.* unleſs the Juſtices come before into thoſe Parts to take Aſſize; and from that Clauſe of the adjournment they are alſo call'd *Juſtices of Niſi Prius*.

JUSTICES *of Oyer and Terminer*, were Juſtices that were deputed on ſome ſpecial Occaſions to hear and determine ſome particular Cauſes.

JUSTICES *of the Pavilion*, were certain Judges of a *Pie-Powder Court*, of a ſingular Juriſdiction, which were antiently authorized by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, at a Fair kept at St. *Giles*'s-Hill near that City.

JUSTICES *of the Peace*, are Perſons of Intereſt and Credit, appointed by the King's Commiſſion to maintain the Peace in the County where they dwell.

JU'STICES [of the *Quorum*] are ſuch of thoſe Juſtices beforementioned, whoſe Commiſſion has this Clauſe, *Quorum vos unum eſſe Volumus*.

JUSTICES *of the Peace* [within the *Liberties*] are ſuch, in Cities and Towns corporate, as the former are in any County; and their Authority and Power is altogether the ſame, within their ſeveral Precincts.

JU'STICES *of Trial Baſton* or *Trayl Baſton* [of *trailer*, F. to draw, and *baſton*, F. a Staff; becauſe they had a Staff delivered to them as a Badge of their Office] were certain Juſtices appointed by King *Edward* I. to make Inquiſition thro' the Realm upon all Officers, touching Bribery or Extortion, and Intruſion; as alſo upon Barretors, breakers of the Peace, and other Offenders.

Lords JU'STICES [of the Kingdom] are Noble Perſons deputed to be Regents or Chief Governors of the Realm, during the Abſence of the King.

JU'STICEMENTS [*Law Word*] importing all things belonging to Juſtice.

JUSTE *a Corps*, a Garment that reaches down to the Knees, fits cloſe to the Body, and ſhews the Shape of it.

JUSTI'CIARY, one that adminiſters Juſtice.

JUSTI'CIES [in *Law*] a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the diſpatch of Juſtice in ſome ſpiritual Cauſe, wherewith, of his own Authority, he cannot deal in the County Court. This Writ particularly enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum; whereas, by his ordinary Power, he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under forty Shillings.

JUSTIFIABLE [of *juſtus* and *fio*, L.] that may be juſtified.

JU'STIFIABLENESS, capableneſs of being juſtified, warrantableneſs.

JU'STIFIED [*juſtificatus*, L.] cleared or proved innocent of any Crime, Charge or Accuſation; alſo verified, maintained for good, proved.

JU'STIFYING [*juſtificans*, L.] rendring or declaring innocent.

To JU'STIFY [*juſtificare*, L.] to clear ones ſelf, to make his innocency appear, to verify, to ſhew or prove, to maintain or make good.

To JU'STIFY [with *Divines*] to declare innocent; to bring into a State of Grace.

To JU'STIFY [in *Law*] is to give a Reaſon why ſuch an Act was done.

To JU'STIFY [with *Printers*] is to make the Lines they compoſe even.

JUSTIFICA'TION, the Act of juſtifying, clearing, or making good.

JUSTIFICA'TION [with *Divines*] a juſtifying or clearing of Tranſgreſſors of the Divine Laws, by the imputation of *Chriſt*'s Righteouſneſs.

JUSTI-

JUSTIFI'CATION [in *Com. Law*] a ſhewing in Court a good Reaſon, why a Perſon did ſuch a thing, for which he is called to anſwer.

JUSTIFICA'TORS [in *Law*] are Compurgators, ſuch Perſons who upon Oath juſtify the Innocence, Report, or Oath of another. Alſo Jurymen, becauſe they juſtify that Party for whom they give their Verdict.

JU'STINGS } [*joutes* of *jouter*, F. to run at Tilts] were
JU'STS } Exerciſes uſed in former Times by ſuch Perſons, who deſir'd to gain Reputation in Feats of Arms, of whatſoever Degree or Quality, from the King to the private Gentleman; they were uſually performed at great Solemnities, as Marriages of Princes; and alſo on other Occaſions. The Time and Place being appointed, Challenges were ſent abroad into other Nations to all that deſir'd to ſignalize themſelves. And Rewards were appointed by the Prince for thoſe that came off Conquerors. As for the Place it was various; in the Year 1395 there was great Juſting on *London-Bridge*, between *David*, Earl of *Craford* in *Scotland*, and the Lord *Wells* of *England*, *&c.* In the Time of King *Edward* the III. Juſtings were frequent in *Cheap-ſide*, and on the *North-ſide* of *Bow*-Church, there was a Building of Stone erected, call'd *Sildam* or *Crownfild*, to ſee the Juſtings that were frequently perform'd there, between the End of *Soper-Lane* and the *Croſs*. It was built on this Occaſion, in the Year 1330 there was a great Juſting of all the ſtout Earls, Barons and Nobles of the Realm, which laſted three Days, where Queen *Philippa*, with many Ladies, fell from a Scaffold of Timber, but received no Harm; after which the King built it ſtrongly of Stone for himſelf, the Queen and Perſons of high Rank, to behold the *Juſtings*. This *Sildam* remained till the Time of *Henry* VIII, as it appears in that he came thither, dreſs'd in the Habit of a Yeoman of the Guard, with a *Patiſon* on his Shoulder, and having taken a View of the Watches of the City, went away undiſcovered.

Smithfield alſo was a Place for performing theſe Exerciſes; in the Year 357 great and royal Juſts were held in *Smithfield*, there being preſent the Kings of *England*, *France* and *Scotland*, and their Nobility. And in the time of *Richard* II. royal Juſts and Tournaments were proclaimed by Heralds in ſeveral Courts in *Europe* to be performed in *Smithfield*, to begin on Sunday next after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*. At the Day appointed there iſſued out of the Tower, about 3 in the Afternoon, 60 Courſers apparelled for the Juſts, upon every one an Eſquire of Honour, riding a ſoft Pace, then came forth 60 Ladies of Honour mounted upon Palfreys riding on the one ſide richly apparelled, and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold. Thoſe Knights that were of the King's Party had their Armour and Apparel adorn'd with white Harts, and Crowns of Gold about the Harts Necks, and ſo they rode thro' the Streets of *London* to *Smithfield*, with a great number of Trumpets and other Inſtruments of Muſick before them. Where the Ladies that led the Knights, were taken down from their Palfreys and went up to their Seats prepared for them. The Eſquires of Honour alighted from their Courſers, and the Knights mounted. And after the Helmets were ſet on their Heads, and they were ready at all Points, Proclamation was made by the Heralds, and then the Juſts began. Theſe Juſts laſted many Days with great Feaſting. The manner of it was thus, the Ground being railed about, in which the *Juſters* were to exerciſe, the Contenders were let in at ſeveral Barriers, being compleatly armed from Head to Foot, and mounted on the ſtouteſt Horſes; who after they had pay'd their reſpects to the King, the Judges and Ladies, they took their ſeveral Stations, and then the Trumpets ſounded and they having couched their Lances, that is, having ſet the But-end againſt their Breaſt, the Point toward their Adverſary, ſpurred their Horſes, and ran furiouſly one againſt another, ſo that the Points of their Spears lighting upon the Armour of each other, gave a terrible ſhock, and generally flew to pieces.

If neither Party received any injury, they wheel'd about, took freſh Lances, and ran a 2d time, and ſo a third, and if neither ſuffered any diſgrace in 3 Encounters, they both came off with Honour.

There were many Circumſtances relating to theſe Performances; as if a Man was unhorſed, he was quite diſgraced, or if he was ſhaken in the Saddle, or let his Lance fall, or loſt any Piece of his Armour, or wounded his Antagoniſt's Horſe, *&c.* all which were accounted diſreputable. And there were alſo certain Rules for diſtributing the Prizes to them that behaved themſelves with the greateſt Gallantry.

To JUSTLE, to joſtle, ſhake or jogg.

JU'STNESS [*juſtitia*, F.] a being juſt, juſt Quality; the exactneſs or regularity of any Thing.

JU'STNESS *of Language*, conſiſts in uſing proper and well-choſen Terms, and in ſpeaking neither too much nor too little.

JU'STNESS *of Thought*, conſiſts in a certain accuracy or preciſeneſs, by which every Part of it is perfectly true and pertinent to the Subject.

To JUT-out [*of jetter*, F.] to ſtand out beyond the reſt of a Building, *&c.*

JU'TER [with *Chymiſts*] the fertile, congealing, ſaltiſh Quality of the Earth.

JU'TTY, that Part of an Edifice or Building Wall, *&c.* that ſtands or juts out farther than the reſt.

JUVENA'LIA [among the *Romans*] certain Games or Feats of Activity, inſtituted by *Nero* the firſt time his Beard was ſhaved, celebrated for the Health of Youth, *L.*

JUVENI'LE [*juvenilis*, L.] a youthful manner.

JUVENI'LENESS } [*juvenilitas*, L.] youthfulneſs, youthful
JUVENI'LITY } Heat or Temper.

JU'XTA *Poſition* [with *Philoſ.*] a contiguity or nearneſs; a ranging the ſmall Parts of any mixt Body into ſuch a Poſition, Order or Situation, that the Parts being contiguous, ſhall determine or ſhew a Body to be of ſuch a Figure or Quality; or to be endued with ſuch Properties, as are the natural reſult of ſuch a configuration or diſpoſition of Parts.

IVY [Ιχὺς, *Sax.*] a twining Plant, that runs about Trees, Walls, *&c.*

IXIA ['Ιξία, Gr.] a ſwelling of the Veins; the ſame as *Cirſos* and *Varix*.

IXIA } ['Ιξία or 'Ιξινὴ, Gr.] a ſort of *Carduus*, called
IXINE } *Cameleon*.

IXI'ON [according to the *Poets*] was the Son of *Phlegias*, who murdered his Father, by caſting him into a Pit of burning Coals; and afterwards, being troubled with remorſe of Conſcience, wandered up and down the Earth till *Jupiter* out of Pity made ſatisfaction for his Crime, and received him into Heaven; where Eaſe and Pleaſure made him become wanton and ungrateful, and growing enamoured with *Juno*, ſought to defile *Jupiter*'s Bed; upon which *Jupiter* preſented to him a Servant Maid, call'd *Nephele* (a Cloud) in the Habit and Form of *Juno*, upon which he begot the Lecherous *Centaurs*: *Jupiter* upon this ſent him back again to Earth, where he making boaſts of his familiarity with *Juno*, *Jupiter* condemned him to Hell, to be tormented by being continually carried about upon a Wheel, which never ſtood ſtill but when *Orpheus* was there playing upon his Harp.

K.

K, *Roman*, *K k*, Ital. **K k**, *Engliſh*, K k, *Saxon*. Κ κ, *Greek*, are the 10th Letters in Order of the Alphabets, ק, the 19th of the *Hebrew*.

K, is a Numeral Letter ſignifying 250.

K̄, with a Daſh over it ſtood for 150000.

The Letter K, tho' moſt commonly written, is not pronounced, but is loſt after C, as in *Arithmetick*, *Logick*, *Magick*, *Phyſick*, &c. *Pick*, *Prickle*, *Stick*, *Stickle*, &c.

The Letter K [in old *Charters* and *Diploma's*] had various ſignifications, as *K. R.* was ſet for *Chorus*, *K. B. C.* for *Cara Civitas*, i. e. the dear City, *K. R. M.* for *Carmen*, i. e. a Verſe, *K. R. A. M. N.* for *Charus Amicus Noſter*, i. e. our dear Friend, *&c.*

A KAARL-*Cat* [of Kaple, *Sax.* a Male] a boar Cat.

KAB [קב, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Meaſure, containing three *Engliſh* Pints.

KA'BIN } [among the *Perſians* and *Turks*] a temporary
KE'BIN } Marriage for a Time, upon condition that the Husband ſhall allow the Wife a certain Sum of Money if he repudiates or quits her.

KA'DARES } [among the *Mahometans*] a Sect who deny
KA'DARITES } the generally received Tenet among the Muſſelmen Predeſtination, and maintain the Doctrine of Free-will, and the Liberty of it in its full extent.

KA'LENDER [*calendarium* of *calendæ*, L. the firſt Days of every Month among the *Romans*] an Ephemeris or Almanack, to ſhew the Days of the Month.

KA'LI, the Sea-herb Glaſs-wort, which grows on the Sands, on the Sea ſhore in *Egypt*, *Syria*, and other Places, uſed in making Glaſs, Soap, *&c.*

KAN [in *Perſia*] a Magiſtrate, the ſame as a Governor in *Europe*.

KA'NTREF [kant, kref, *C. Br.*] a Diviſion of a County in *Wales*, containing an hundred Towns.

KA'RATA, a kind of Aloes, which grow in *America*, the Leaves of which being boiled are made into Thread, of which fiſhing Nets, Cloth, *&c.* are made. The Root or Leaves being thrown into a River, ſtupifies the Fiſh, ſo that they may be eaſily taken with the Hand; and the Stalk being dried and burned, burns like a Match; and if it be rubbed briskly on a harder Wood, takes fire and conſumes it ſelf.

KA-

KARE'NA [with *Chymiſts*] the 20th Part of a Drop.

KARITE, a Name which the Monks gave to the beſt Drink or ſtrong Beer, that was kept in the Monaſtery.

KARL [Ceopl, *Sax.*] a Man, a Servant, as Þuſcarle, a *Houſhold-ſervant*, Buſcarle, a *Seaman*.

KARL *Hemp*, the latter green Hemp.

KA'ROB, a ſmall Weight uſed by Goldſmiths, being the 24th Part of a Grain.

KARRA'TA *feni* [*old Rec.*] a Cart Load of Hay.

KASI, the fourth Pontiff of *Perſia*, who is the ſecond Civil Lieutenant and Judge of Temporal as well as Spiritual Affairs.

KA'TZEN *Silver*, a ſort of Stone, which, it is ſaid, cannot be conſumed either by Fire or Water.

To KAW [of **kaw**, *Du.*] to cry as a Jack-Daw does.

To KAW [of **kauchen**, *Du.*] to fetch the Breath with difficulty; to gape for Breath.

A KAY } [**kaeye**, *Du.* **kay**, *Teut.*] a Place to land or
A KEY } ſhip off Goods at, a Wharf.

KEY'AGE, Money paid for Wharfage.

KE'BBARS, refuſe Sheep taken out of the Flock, Cullers.

KE'BER [among the *Perſians*] a Sect who are generally rich Merchants. They are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the *Perſians* by their Beards and Dreſs, and are had in great Eſteem for the regularity of their Lives. They believe the immortality of the Soul, and hold ſome Notions like thoſe of the Antients, concerning *Hell* and the *Elyſian* Fields. When any of them die, they let looſe a Cock in his Houſe, and drive it into a Field; if a Fox ſiezes it and carries it away, they take it for a Proof that the Soul of the dead Perſon is ſaved. If this Experiment does not anſwer their expectations, they prop the Carcaſs up with a Fork againſt a Wall in the Church-Yard, and if the Birds firſt pick out the right Eye, they take it for granted that he is one of the Predeſtinated, and bury it with great Ceremony; but if the Birds firſt pick out the left Eye, they look upon him a Reprobate, and throw the Carcaſs into a Ditch.

KEB'LEH } [among the *Turks*] the Point or Quarter to
KIB'LEH } which they turn themſelves when they make their Prayers, which is towards the Temple at *Mecca*; alſo an Altar or Nich in all their Moſques, which is placed exactly on the ſide next to the Temple at *Mecca*.

KE'BLEH-NOMA, a Pocket Compaſs which the *Turks* always carry about them, to direct them how to place themſelves exactly when they go to Prayers.

To KECK } [prob. of **kuchen or kuch**, *Du.* a Cough]
To KECKLE } to make a Noiſe in the Throat, by reaſon of difficulty of fetching Breath.

To KE'CKLE [prob. of **kuckle**, *Teut.* a Globe] to wind or twine ſome ſmall Ropes about the Cable or Bolt Rope, to prevent them from galling in the Hawſe or in the Ship's Quarter.

KECKS, the dry hollow Stalks of ſome Plants.

KE'DGER, a ſmall Anchor.

KE'DGING [with *Mariners*] ſetting up the Foreſail or Foretop-ſail and Miſſen, and ſo letting a Ship drive with the Tide; letting fall and lifting up the Kedg-anchor, as oft as occaſion ſerves; when in a narrow River they would bring the Ship up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

KEEL [**Kiel**, *Teut.* Cælan, *Sax.* prob. of κοιλος, Gr. a Hollow, or the Belly] the loweſt Timber in a Ship at the Bottom of her Hull.

KEEL, a Veſſel for Liquors to ſtand and cool in.

KEE'LSON [of a *Ship*] the Piece of Timber near to her Keel.

KEEL-HALING } a Puniſhment at Sea inflicted on a Male-
KEEL-RAKING } factor, by putting a Rope under his Arms, about his Waſte, and under his Breech, and hoiſting him up to the End of the Yard, and thence letting him down into the Sea, and drawing him underneath the Ship's Keel.

A Falſe KEEL [of a *Ship*] a ſecond Keel, which is ſometimes put under the firſt.

A Rank KEEL [of a *Ship*] is a deep Keel, which is good to keep the Ship from rolling.

KEEL *Rope* [of a *Ship*] a Hair Rope, running between the Keel and the Keelſon, to clear the Timber Holes when they are choked with Ballaſt.

KEE'LAGE [at *Hartle-pool* in *Durham*] a Duty paid by every Ship coming into that Port.

KEE'LING, a ſort of Fiſh.

KEELS [Cæly, *Sax.*] a ſort of long Boats, in which the *Saxons* invaded *England*.

KEEN [Cene, *Sax.*] ſharp, that cuts well; alſo cunning, ſubtil.

KEE'NNESS [of Cenenerye, *Sax.*] ſharpneſs.

To KEEP [**keepen**, *Du.*] to retain, preſerve, nouriſh, to look to, *&c.*

A KEEP, a ſtrong Tower in the middle of a Caſtle, the laſt reſort of the beſieged; as the Keep of *Windſor-Caſtle*, &c.

KEEP *her to* } [*Sea Phraſe*] a term uſed when the
KEEP *your loof* } Steerſman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

KEE'PER *of the Exchange and Mint*, the ſame as Warden of the Mint.

KEEPER, one who preſerves, retains, nouriſhes; an Obſerver, *&c.*

KEEPER *of the Great Seal of* England, is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy-Council, whoſe Authority and Juriſdiction is much the ſame in Effect, with that of the Lord Chancellor, thro' whoſe Hands paſs all Charters, Commiſſions, and Grants from the King, ſtrengthened by the great or broad Seal, without which they are of no force at all.

KEEPER *of the Privy-Seal*, a Member of the Privy-Council, thro' whoſe Hands paſs all Charters ſign'd by the King, before they come to the Broad-Seal; and alſo ſome Deeds which do not paſs the Great-Seal at all. He alſo is a Lord by Office.

KEEPER [of the *Foreſt*] is an Officer who has the principal Government of all things belonging to the Foreſt, and the Check of all the other Officers; called alſo the Warden of the Foreſt.

KEEPER [of the *Touch*] an Officer of the Mint, who is now called the Maſter of Aſſay.

KEE'PERS *of the Liberties of* England, by the Authority of Parliament, *&c. Cuſtodes Libertatis* Angliæ *Autoritate Parliamenti*; the Style in which Writs and other Proceedings at Law ran during the Uſurpation of *Oliver Cromwel*.

KEE'VER, a brewing Veſſel to cool in before it is work'd.

A KEG } [*cague*, F.] a Veſſel for Sturgeon, Salmon, and
A KEG } other pickled Fiſh.

KEIRI }
CHEI'RI } [with *Botan.*] the Wall-flower.

KE'LDER. See *Haus in Kelder*.

KELL, a Kiln, which ſee; alſo the Caul or Skin that covers the Bowels.

KE'LLUS [in the Tin Mines in *Cornwall*] a ſubſtance like a ſoft white Stone.

KELP, a ſubſtance made of Sea Weed dry'd and burnt, which being ſtirred with an iron Rake cakes together.

KE'LTER [prob. of *cultura*, L. trimming Cultivation, *&c.* but *Skinner* chuſes to derive it of **Dpkilter**, *Dan.* to gird] order, fitneſs, preparedneſs, as in *Kelter*, &c.

To KEMB [Cæmban, *Sax.*] to Comb.

KEN-BOW [ſome derive it of κάμπτω, Gr. to bow or bend; others of *aſcembo*, Ital.] as, *the Arms ſet a kembo*, i. e. each Hand upon each Hip.

To KEN [Cennan, *Sax.*] to know, to ſpy out at ſome diſtance.

Within KEN, within Sight or View.

KENKS [*Sea Term*] doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run ſmooth, as it is handed in or out; alſo when any Rope makes turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks or Pullies, they ſay it makes Kenks.

To make KENKS [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Rope that makes turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks and Pullies.

KE'NNEL [of *canile*, L. *chenil*, F.] a Dog's Hut, or Earth, or Hole of a Fox.

KE'NNEL *of Hounds* [with *Sportſmen*] a pack of Hounds.

KE'NNEL [*canalis*, L. **kennel**, *Teut.*] a Courſe in a Street for Water.

To KE'NNEL *a Fox*, a Fox is ſaid to Kennel when he lies cloſe in his Hole.

KE'NNETS, a ſort of courſe *Welſh* Cloth.

KE'NNETS [in a *Ship*] ſmall pieces of Timber nailed to the Inſide, to which the *Tacks* or *Sheets* are belayed or faſtened.

KE'NNING [cennung, *Sax.*] knowing, deſcrying at a diſtance.

KE'NODOXY [κενοδοξία of κενος, empty, vain, and δοξα, glory, *Gr.*] vain-glory.

KERA'NA [among the *Perſians*] a long Trumpet, in the form of a ſpeaking Trumpet.

KERB *Stone*, a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well.

KE'RCHIEF [*couvre-chef*, F. *q. d.* a covering for the Head] a ſort of Garment of Linen, Silk, *&c.* as *Handkerchief*, *Neckerchief*.

KE'RMES, a kind of Huſk, or Excreſcence, or Berry, round, ſmooth and ſhining, of a beautiful Red, and of a mucilaginous Juice of the ſame Colour; or the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, uſed in the Confection *Alkermes*.

KERN [in Old *Britiſh* prob. of *Cornu*, L.] an Horn.

KERN, an *Iriſh* Foot Soldier, lightly armed with a Dart or Skene; alſo a Vagabond or Stroling Fellow; a Country Bumpkin.

To KERN, to salt Meat, to powder Beef, Pork, &c.

KE'RNEL [Cirnel, *Sax.*] the eatable part of a Nut, or the Stone of any Fruit.

KE'RNEL *Water* [in *Confectionary*] a Liquor made of the Kernels of Apricocks, Peaches, Cherries, &c. steeped in Brandy.

KE'RNELLARE [*old Rec.*] to build a House with kernelled Walls.

KE'RNELLATUS [*old Rec.*] embattled, crenelled.

KE'RNELLED *Walls*, Walls built with Notches or Crannies, for the better conveniency of Shooting with Bows, &c.

KERNE'LLINESS, fulness of Kernels.

KE'RSEY [q. d. *coarse Say*] a sort of Woolen Cloth.

KE'SHITAH [קשיטה *Heb.* i. e. a Lamb] a *Hebrew* Coin, so called from its having the Figure of a Lamb upon it.

KE'STREL, a kind of Hawk.

A KETCH, a Vessel like a Hoy, but something less.

KE'TTLE, a large boiling Vessel of Brass or other Metal.

KE'VILS [in a *Ship*] small wooden Pins, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry; called also Chevils.

KEY [Cæg, *Sax. Clavis*, L. *Cliff*, F. κλεὶς, Gr.] an Instrument for opening a Lock.

KEY [with *Musicians*] is a certain Tone, whereto every Composition, whether it be long or short, ought to be fitted: And this *Key* is said either to be flat or sharp, not in respect of its own Nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp Third, which is joined with it.

KEY [in *Polygraphy* and *Stenography*] is the Alphabet of the Writing in Cypher, which is a secret known only to the Person who writes the Letter and he to whom it is sent.

KEY [of an *Author* or *Book*] an explication that lets into some Secrets in respect to Persons, Places, and Times, &c. which don't appear without it.

KEY *of a River* [kay, *Teut.* kaye, *Du.*] a Wharf, a Place on the Side of a River for shipping off and landing Goods.

KEY *Stone* [with *Architects*] the middle Stone of an Arch, for binding the Sweeps of the Arch together.

The Power of the KEYS [with the *Romanists*] is used to signify Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, or Power of Excommunicating or Absolving. Thus the *Papists* say, the Pope has *the Power of the Keys*, and can open and shut Paradise as he pleases.

KEYS [of *Spinets*, *Organs*, &c.] little bits, by means of which the Jacks play, so as to strike the Strings of the Instrument; and Wind is given to the Pipes of an Organ, by raising and sinking the Sucker of the Sound board.

KEYS, KEY'US [in *Antient Deeds*] a Guardian, Warden or Keeper, whence

KEYS *of the Island* [in the Isle of *Man*] are the 24 Chief Commoners, who are as it were the Keepers of the Liberties of the People.

KI'BES [kibes, *C. Br.*] a Chilblain, with Inflammation on the Heels, often occasioned by Cold.

KI'BED *Heels* [in *Horses*] Scabs breeding about the nether Joint, and overthwart the Fetlock.

KI'BRIT [*Chymical Term*] Sulphur.

KI'BSEY, a kind of Wicker Basket.

To KICK [*calcare*, L.] to strike with the Foot.

KI'CKLE, KI'TTLE uncertain, doubtful, as when a Man knows not his own Mind.

KI'CKSHAW [prob. of *quelques choses*, F. any things or some things] Tarts, Cheese-cakes, or such like things.

KID [*hædus*, L. of גדי, *Heb.*] a young Goat, *Dan.* also a young Person trepanned by a Kidnapper.

KI'DDER, KI'DYER a Huckster who carries Corn, Victuals, &c. up and down to sell.

KI'DDLE, KI'DEL [*old Rec.*] a Dam in a River to catch Fish.

KI'DDLES, a sort of unlawful fishing Nets.

To KIDNA'P, to trapan Children, &c.

KI'DNAPPER, a Trepanner of Children and young Persons, to sell them for the Plantations.

KI'DNEY-VETCH, an Herb.

KI'DNEYS [some derive it of cennan, *Sax.* to beget, or cynne, *Sax.*] the Genitals and *Nigh.*

KIDNEY *Beans*, a well known Pulse.

KIDNEY *Wort*, an Herb.

KI'LDERKIN [kindekin, *Dan.*] a Vessel containing two Firkins or eighteen Gallons.

KILN, KILL [cyln, *Sax.*] a sort of Furnace.

To KILL [cpellan, *Sax.*] to deprive of Life.

KI'LLOW, a mineral Stone, used in drawing Lines. The *Cæruleus Lapis.*

KILN [cyln, *Sax.*] a Place where Chalk is burnt for Lime; also for drying Malt, Hops, &c.

A KIN [prob. of kind, *Teut.* a Child] related to.

KIND [prob. of cyn, *Sax.* an agreer with others] shewing good Will, &c.

KIND [cynne, *Sax.*] Species or Sort.

KI'NDNESS, benevolence, friendly disposition, treatment, &c.

To KI'NDLE [prob. of cennan, *Sax.*] spoken of Rabbets, &c. to bring forth Young.

To KI'NDLE [cynðelan, *Sax.*] to cause to grow Light, or burn as Fire.

KI'NDER, a Company of Cats.

KI'NDRED [of cynhiene, *Sax.*] those of the same Descent or Blood.

KING [konig, *Teut.* cyngc, *Sax.* of konnen, *Teut.* to know, on account of the great Knowledge and Prudence wherewith such Persons ought to be endu'd; or of konnen, to have Power, because of their Power over the People] a chief Ruler of a Kingdom.

A KING [*hieroglyphically*] was represented by an Elephant, because it is a Beast very noble in its Carriage, and is said not to be able to bow the Knee; and is a great Enemy of Serpents, as Kings ought to be to Thieves and Robbers.

KING *Apple*, a Fruit.

KING *of the Sacrifices* [among the Antient *Romans*] a Priest superior to the *Flamen Dialis*, but inferior to the *Pontifex Maximus.*

KI'NGDOM [cyneðom, *Sax.*] the Dominion of a King.

KI'NGDOMS [with *Chymists*] are the three Orders of natural Bodies, *viz. Animal*, *Vegetable* and *Mineral.*

KINGS *at Arms*, Officers of great Antiquity, and antiently of great Authority; they direct the Heralds, preside at their Chapters, and have the Jurisdiction of Armory. There are three in Number, *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarencieux.*

KING'S-*Bench*, a Court or Judgment Seat, so called in regard the King is supposed to sit in Person, as Judge of the Court, and may do so whenever he pleases, as Kings antiently have done. This Court is more especially exercised about criminal Matters and Pleas of the Crown. The Lord Chief Justice of *England* is President of it.

KING'S *Evil*, a disease, the gift of curing of which has been attributed to the Kings and Queens of *England*, ever since the time of *Edward* the Confessor.

KING'S *Fisher*, a Bird so called because it feeds on Fish, and has blue Feathers resembling a King's purple Robe.

KING'S *Silver*, that Mony due to the King in the Court of *Common Pleas*, *pro licentia concordandi*, in respect to a License there granted to any Man of levying a Fine.

KING-GELD, Escuage or royal Aid.

KING *Piece*, [*Architecture*] a piece of Timber standing upright in the middle between 2 Rafters.

KING'S *Spear*, an Herb, the Flower of which is good against the Poison of Asps.

KING'S *Widdow*, a Widdow of the King's Tenant in Chief, who to keep the Land after her Husband's decease was obliged to make Oath in Chancery that she would not marry without the King's leave.

Clerk of the KING'S *Silver*, an Officer of the Court of *Common Pleas*, to whom every Fine is brought after it has been with the *Custos Brevium.*

KI'NNER *Nut*, an Earth-Nut, a Chesnut.

KI'NS-Man [of kind, *Teut.* or cynne and Man, *Sax.*] a he Cousin, &c.

KINS-Woman [of cynne and piman, *Sax.*] a she Cousin, &c.

A KI'NTAL [*quintal*, F.] a weight of one hundred Pounds more or less, according to the different Custom of Nations.

KIPE, a Basket of Osiers broad at bottom and brought narrower to the Top for taking of Fish.

KI'PPER *Time*, a space of time between the 3d of *May* and the 12th Day, during which, Salmon fishing in the River *Thames* is forbidden.

KIRA'T, a weight of 3 Grains.

KIRK, a Church.

A KIRK *Mote*, a meeting of Parishoners upon Church Affairs.

KI'RTLE [cyrtel, *Sax.*] a sort of short Jacket.

KIRTLE *of Flax*, a bunch containing 22 heads, in weight about an 100 Pounds.

A KISS [kiss, *Teut.* coyye, *Sax.*] a loving or friendly salute with a Kiss.

To KISS [kyssan, *Sax.*] to salute with a kiss.

KISSI'NG, saluting with a kiss.

KIT, an abbreviation of *Christopher*; also a small Tub with a Cover; also a small Violin for the Pocket; also a milking Pail.

KIT *Floor* [at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*] a particular Bed or lay in a Coal Mine, the 4th parting in the body of the Coal, which is one Foot thick is called the *Kit-floor.*

KIT *Keys*, the Fruit of the *Ash-tree.*

KI'TCHIN [cycene, *Sax. coquina*, L.] the Room or Apartment where Victuals are dreft. *Teut.*

Clerk

Clerk of the KITCHIN [in a *King's Houſe*, &c.] one whoſe buſineſs is to buy in Proviſions, *&c.*

KITCHEN-*Stuff* [of **kitchen**, cycene, *Sax.* and *etoffe*, F.] Greaſe, *&c.* the Refuſe of a Kitchen or Cookery.

KITE [cyta, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

KI'TLING } [prob. of *Cat* and *ling*, dimin.] a young Cat.
KI'TTEN }

To KLICK [prob. of *cliquet*, F. a Mill-clapper] to make a clicking noiſe.

KLI'CKER [with *Saleſmen*, &c.] one who ſtands at a ſhop Door to invite Cuſtomers in.

KLICKETTING. See *Clicker*.

To KNACK [**knacken**, Du.] to Snap with the Fingers.

KNACK [of knapinȝe, *Sax.*] knowledge] a particular skill or faculty.

KNAG } [cnæp. *Sax.*] the Top of an hill or any thing that
KNAP } ſtands out.

KNAG } [cnæp, *Sax.*] a knot in wood; alſo a ſtump that
KNAP } grows out of the Horns of an Hart, near the Forehead.

KNAGGY, full of knags or knots.

KNAGGINESS [of cnæp and neſſe, *Sax.*] fulneſs of knots, as wood.

A KNAP [cnæp, *Sax.*] the top of an hill or any thing that ſticks out.

To KNAP [**knappen**, *Du.*] to ſnap or break in ſunder.

To KNAP [*Hunt. Term*] to brouze or feed upon the tops of Leaves, Shrubs, *&c.*

KNAP-*ſack* [prob. of **knab**, *Teut.* cnapa, *Sax.* a Boy, and **ſack**, a Bag, *q. d.* Boys-Bag, from being uſed to be carried by Boys] a Leather Bag, in which a Soldier carries his Neceſſaries upon a March.

KNAP *Weed*, an Herb.

To KNA'PPLE [of **knappen**, *Du.*] to knaw off.

A KNAVE *Child* [cnapa cilde, *Sax.*] a male Child; afterwards it was uſed to ſignify a ſervant Boy, and afterwards a ſerving Man: now uſed to ſignify a fraudulent Perſon in dealing.

KNAVE *Line* [in a *Ship*] a Rope which ſerves to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another.

KNAVERY [of **knab**, *Teut.* cnapa, *Sax.* a Boy or Servant] in antient times, had no worſe Senſe than a ſervileneſs, ȝcyldcnapa, Shield-bearer; but now it is gnerally uſed in an opprobious Senſe, for craft, deceit, cheating, fraud, *&c.*

KNA'VISH, deceitful, fraudulent, diſhoneſt, *&c.* alſo waggiſh.

KNA'VISHNESS, diſhoneſty, fraudulentneſs, *&c.* alſo waggiſhneſs.

To KNEAD [cnædan, *Sax.*] to work Meal mixed with Water and Yeaſt into Dough.

KNECK [with *Sailors*] the twiſting of a Rope or Cable as it is veering out.

KNEE [**knie**, *Teut.* cneo, *Sax.*] that Part that joins the Leg and Thigh together.

KNEE *Timber* [with *Ship-Wrights*] Timber proper for making the Knees of a Ship.

KNEE *Graſs*, an Herb.

KNEE *Holm*, a Shrub.

KNEES [in *Botan.*] thoſe parts in ſome Plants, which reſemble the Knees and Joints.

KNEES *of a Ship*, are pieces of Timber, bowed like a Knee, which Bind the Beams and Futtocks together.

KNEEL [**knielen**, *Du.*] to ſtand or bear ones ſelf upon the Knees.

KNEE'LING, a ſort of ſmall Cod-fiſh of which Stock-fiſh is made; called alſo *Menwell* or *Melwell*.

KNELL [of cnyllan, *Sax.* to knock or ſtrike] a Paſſing-Bell, antiently rung at the Departure of a Perſon juſt ready to expire; but now when dead.

KNE'TTLES [with *Sailors*] 2 Pieces of ſpun Yarn, put togegether untwiſted into a Block or Pully.

KNICK-*Knacks*, fine Things to play withal, Gew-gaws; alſo Curioſities valued more for fancy than real Uſe.

KNICK-*Knacketary Man*, one that makes a Collection of Knick-knacks or Curioſities, things uncommon in Nature or Art, a Vertuoſo.

KNIFE [cnif, *Sax.*] a cutting Inſtrument for various uſes.

KNIGHT [**knecht**, *Teut.* cniht, *Sax.*] a Perſon whom the King has ſingled out from the common Claſs of Gentlemen, and dignified with the honour of Knighthood. In antient Times there were 6 Particulars required in him that was to be made a Knight. 1. That he was no Trader. 2. That beſides other things he were not of ſervile Condition. 3. That he ſhould take an Oath that he would not refuſe to die for the ſake of the Goſpel and his Country. 4. His Sword was to be girt on by ſome Nobleman. 5. That he ſhould have the Badge of Knighthood put upon him. And, 6thly, That he ſhould be enrolled in the King's Books. It was alſo required, that Knights ſhould be brave, undaunted, expert, provident and well behaved. Chriſtian Kings appointed many religious Ceremonies to be obſerved at the Creation of Knights, and none were admitted to the Order of Knights, but ſuch as had merited the Honour by ſome commendable and extraordinary Exploits. They were antiently diſtinguiſhed by a Belt, a Target, a Sword, or ſome martial Token. But now the Honour being grown cheap, theſe Ceremonies have been laid aſide, and there goes nothing now to the making a Knight in *England*, but the King's touching him with a Sword as he kneels, and ſaying, *Riſe up Sir* R. N.

KNIGHTS *Bannerets*, the Ceremony of their Creation is thus. The King, or his General, at the head of his Army, drawn up in order of Battle after a Victory, under the royal Standard diſplay'd, attended by all the Officers and the Nobility of the Court, receives the Knight, led by two Knights of Note or other Men renowned in Arms, carrying his Pennon or Guidon of Arms in his Hand; being preceeded by the Heralds, who proclaim his valiant Atchievements, for which he has merited to be made a Knight Banneret, and to diſplay his Banner in the Field; then the King or the General ſays, *Advances toy Banneret*, and cauſes the Point of his Pennon to be rent off, and the new Kinght is ſent back to his Tent, the Trumpets ſounding before him, and the Nobility and Officers attending him, where they are nobly entertained. This Order is certainly moſt Honourable, becauſe never conferr'd but upon the performance of ſome heroick Action in the Field; whereas all other Orders are beſtow'd by Favour, or other meaner Motives. But there have been none of theſe Knights made for many Years paſt.

KNIGHTS *Baronets*, is a modern degree of Honour, and next to a Baron; they have preceedency before all Knights, except thoſe of the Garter, Bannerets and Privy-Counſellors, and the Honour is hereditary in the Male Line. This Order was firſt inſtituted in the Year 1611 by King *James* I. they are created by Patent, the Proem whereof ſignifies, that it is for propagating a Plantation in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, for which purpoſe each of them was to maintain thirty Soldiers in *Ireland* for three Years, allowing each Soldier 8 *d. per Diem*, the whole Sum of which was paid into the *Exchequer* upon paſſing the Patent. They are to bear in a Canton, or in an Eſcutcheon, the Arms of *Ulſter*, viz. a Field *Argent*, a ſiniſter Hand couped at the Wriſt *Gules*.

BARONS [prob. of *Barones*, L. Men of Valour] are Peers of *England*, but of the loweſt Dignity, and as ſuch ſit in Parliament, as all the Peers of *England* do by their Baronies, tho' they be Dukes, Marqueſſes, or Earls beſides, and likewiſe Archbiſhops and Biſhops have Baronies annexed to them. Barons are of three ſorts.

BARONS [*by Tenure*] are Biſhops, who hold their Baronies by vertue of their being choſen to their Sees.

BARONS [*by Writ*] are ſuch as are called to ſit in Parliament by their Sovereign, without any precedent Title.

BARONS [*by Patent*] their Title is, *Right Noble Lord*; King *Charles* II. gave the Barons a Circle of Gold, with ſix Pearls ſet cloſe to the Rim. He is likewiſe allowed to have the cover of his Cup held underneath while he is drinking; and a Baroneſs may have her Train held up in the Preſence of a Viſcounteſs. The manner of creeting a Baron by Patent is as follows, he appears in Court in his long Robe and Hood, attended by ſeveral Perſons of Quality; two Heralds walk before him, followed by *Garter* King at Arms, holding the King's Writ; a Baron, ſupported by two Gentlemen of diſtinction, brings the Robe or Mantle, and ſo they enter the King's Preſence, kneeling three times; then *Garter* delivers the Writ to the Lord Chamberlain, and when in reading they come to the Word *Inveſtiwimus*, the King puts on his Mantle, and the Writ being read, declares him and his Heirs Barons.

KNIGHTS *Batchelors* [either of *Bas Chevaliers*, F. *i. e.* low Knights, or of *Baccalaria*, a kind of Fees or Farm, conſiſting of ſeveral Pieces of Ground, each of which contained twelve Acres, or as much as two Oxen would Pough; the Poſſeſſors of which *Baccalaria* were called *Batchelers*; others derive the Name of *Baſtailler*, F. to Combat or Fight] they were antiently called, as being the loweſt Order of Knights, or inferior to Bannerets. They were obliged to ſerve the King in his Wars at their own Expence, for the ſpace of forty Days. They are now called *Equites Aurati* in *Latin*; *Equites*, i. e. Horſemen, becauſe they were to ſerve on Horſeback; and *Aurati*, golden or gilded, becauſe they had gilt Spurs given them at their Creation. This Dignity was at firſt confin'd to military Men, but afterwards it was conferr'd on Men of the Robe. It was an antient Ceremony at the Creation

Creation, to honour the Knights with the Girdle of Knighthood; which he who received was to go to Church and ſolemnly to offer his Sword upon the Altar, and to vow himſelf to the Service of God. In proceſs of Time, beſides the Girdle and Sword, gilt Spurs were added for the greater Ornament. The Ceremony of the Creation is very ſimple, the Candidate kneels down, and the King touches him lightly with a naked Sword, ſaying, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, F. *i. e.* Be a Knight in the Name of God; and afterwards *Avance Chevalier* A. B. Theſe may be ſaid to be the only Knights in *England*, beſides thoſe of the *Garter* and of the *Bath*, who are of a much higher Sphere; for *Bannerets* have been long diſuſed, and *Baronets* are not properly Knights. When a Knight had committed a capital Offence, it was uſual publickly to degrade and deprive him of his honour of Knighthood, which was done by ungirding his military Belt, taking off his Sword and breaking it, and hewing off his Spurs with a Hatchet, plucking his Gauntlet from him, and reverſing his Eſcutcheon of Arms.

Knights *of the* Bath, this Order of Knighthood is of no leſs Antiquity than the Times of our *Saxon* Anceſtors, and tho' the Original of it cannot be exactly determined, yet it appears that *Geoffrey* of *Anjou*, before his Marriage to *Maud* the Empreſs, Daughter to our King *Henry* I. was thus made a Knight at *Rome*, *An.* 1227. tho' *Cambden* and others write that it was inſtituted by *Richard* II. and *Henry* IV. *An.* 1339. upon this occaſion, King *Henry* being in the Bath, and being inform'd by ſome Knight that two Widows were come to demand Juſtice of him, he immediately leap'd out of the Bath, ſaying, *he ought to prefer doing Juſtice to his Subjects before the Pleaſure of the Bath*; and thereupon created Knights of the Bath. Some ſay theſe Knights were made within the Liſts of the Bath, and that King *Richard* ordain'd that there ſhould be no more than four of them; but King *Henry* IV. encreaſed them to forty ſix: their Motto was *Tres in uno*, L. *i. e.* Three in one, ſignifying the three theological Virtues. At the Creation of theſe Knights there were ſeveral religious Rites and Ceremonies performed, which uſually belonged to Hermits and other holy Orders. *Firſt*, When the Eſquire to be knighted came to the Court, he was to be received by the King's Officers, and to have two Eſquires of note to attend him; and if he came before Dinner, he was to carry up one Diſh to the King's Table, after which thoſe Eſquires were to conduct him to his Chamber, and at Night he had his Beard ſhav'd and his Hair cut round. Then the King commanded his Chamberlain to go to the Chamber of this intended Knight, attended by ſeveral Knights and Eſquires, with Muſick, Singing Dancing, and there to inform him of Feats of Chivalry. Then the Eſquire was put into the Bath, and when taken out put into a Bed without Curtains, there to lie till he was dry, and afterwards cloth'd with a Robe of Ruſſet with long Sleeves, having a Hood to it, like that of an Hermit; then the old Knights conducted him to the Chapel, being accompanied with Muſick, and other Eſquires, Dancing and Sporting before him, where being entertain'd with Wine and Spices, they were diſmiſs'd with Thanks; the new Knight was to ſtay in the Chapel all Night, and ſpend it in Prayer, and the next Morning to confeſs his Sins to the Prieſt; and while Maſs was ſaying, a Taper was burning before him, which he held in his Hand during the Goſpel; at the Elevation an Eſquire took off his Hood from his Head, and held it till the laſt Goſpel. And Maſs being ended, the ſame Eſquire offered the Candle at the Altar and a Penny or more. After this the new Knight was put to Bed, and lay there till day Light. Then the Chamberlain and other Company went to his Chamber and ſaid, *Sir good Morrow to you, it is Time to get up and make your ſelf ready*: and having dreſs'd him, they mounted on Horſeback, they conducted him to the Hall with Muſick, a young Eſquire carrying his Sword before him, holding it by the Point. Being come to the Hall Door, he was received by the Marſhals and Uſhers, who deſired him to alight, and the Marſhal was either to have his Horſe or an hundred Shillings for his Fee; and being conducted up the Hall, there he ſtay'd while the King came, the young Eſquire ſtill holding his Sword. The King being come, he took one of the Spurs from the Chamberlain, and delivering it to ſome Perſon of Note, commanded him to put it on his right Heel, which was done kneeling, and the other Spur was put on by another Knight; which being done, the Knight holding up his Hands together, the King girt on his Sword, and embracing him about the Neck, ſaid to him, *Be thou a good Knight*, kiſſing him. This being done, the Knights conducting him to the High Altar in the Chapel, he there promiſed to maintain the Rights of the Holy Church during his whole Life, and then ungirt his Sword and offered it to God, praying to God and the Saints that he might keep that Order to the end, after which he drank a Draught of Wine. Upon his going out of the Chapel, the King's Maſter Cook ſtood ready to take off his Spurs for his Fee, ſaying to him, *I the King's Maſter Cook, am come to receive your Spurs for my Fee; and if you do any thing contrary to the Order of Knighthood (which God forbid) I ſhall hack your Spurs from your Heels.* This being done, he was conducted again to the Hall by the Knights, where he ſat the firſt at the Knight's Table, the Knights being about him, to be ſerved as the other were; but was neither to Eat nor Drink at the Table, nor ſpit, nor look about him upwards or downwards any more than a Bride. But one of his Governors was to hold a Handkerchief before him when he was to ſpit, and when the King was departed, he was to be attended to his Chamber by Knights, Muſick, *&c.* who taking their leave of him went to Dinner. When the Company were retired, he was diſrobed and his Attire was to be given to the King at Arms or that Herald that attended, or to the Minſtrels, with a Mark of Silver, if he were a Knight Batchelor; two Marks, if a Baron, and four, if an Earl or ſuperior Rank; and his Ruſſet Night-Cap or a Noble was given to the Watch. After this he was clothed with a blue Robe, with ſtrait Sleeves in the faſhion of a Prieſts, having a white Silk Lace hanging on his left Shoulder, which Lace he wore upon all his Garments, till he had gained ſome Honour and Renown in Arms, and was regiſtred as of high Record, as the Nobles, Knights, *&c.* or till ſome great Prince or noble Lady did cut the Lace off, ſaying to him, *Sir, we have heard ſo much of your true Renown concerning your Honour, which you have done in divers Parts, to the great Fame of Chivalry, as to your ſelf and him that made you a Knight, that it is meet this Lace be taken from you.* After Dinner the Knights and Gentlemen conduct him to the King's Preſence, where he ſays, *Right noble and renowned Sir, I do in all that I can give you thanks for theſe Honours, Courteſies and Bounty which you have vouchſafed me*: and then takes his leave of the King; and then the Eſquires Governors take their leave of their Maſter, with much Complaiſance demanding their Robes and Fees according to the Cuſtom.

Knights *of the Shire*, two Knights or Gentlemen of worth, choſen to ſerve in Parliament by the King's Writ *in plena Comitatu*, by ſuch of the Free-holders as can expend 40 *s.* a Year.

Knights [in a *Ship*] are 2 pieces of Timber, to each of which go 4 Shivers, 3 for the Halliards and one for the top Ropes, they are uſually in the figure of ſome Head.

Knights *Errant*, a pretended Order of Knights mentioned in Romances. A ſort of Heroes who travelled the World in ſearch of Adventures, redreſſing Wrongs, reſcuing Damſels, and taking all opportunities of ſignalizing their Proweſs.

Knights *Fee* [ant. *Law Term*] ſignifying ſo much inheritance as was ſufficient to maintain a Knight and a ſuitable Retinue; which in *Henry* III. time was reckoned at 15 *l. per an.* others ſay 40. All who had 20 *l.* a Year in Fee or for term of Life, might be compelled to be Knights.

Knights *Service*, a Tenure whereby ſeveral Lands in this Nation were antiently held of the King, which drew after it Homage, Eſcuage, Wardſhip, Marriage, *&c.*

Knights *of the Poſt*, Perſons who for hire will ſwear before a Magiſtrate or in a Court of Judicature, whatſoever you would have them.

Knight *Marſhal*, an Officer of the King's Houſe, having Juriſdiction and Cognizance of any Tranſgreſſion within the King's Houſe and Verge; as alſo of Contracts made there, when one of the King's Houſe is a Party.

Knights *Spurr*, an Herb.

Knighten *Court*, a Court Baron or honour Court, held twice a Year by the Biſhop of *Hereford*, at his Palace, where the Lords of the Manours and their Tenants, holding by Knights Service of the honour of that Biſhoprick, are Suitors.

Knighten *Guild*, an antient Guild or Society conſiſting of 13 Knights, founded by King *Edgar*, and he gave them a portion of ground lying without the City now called *Port-ſoken* Ward.

Knipperdolings [of one *Knipperdoling* their ring-leader] a Sect of *German* Hereticks, *An. Chri.* 1535. about the Time of *John* of *Leyden*.

To Knit [cnyttan, *Sax.* knitten. Du.] to make knots.

Knit *Stockings* were firſt brought into *England*, by the means of one *William Ryder*, an Apprentice to *Thomas Burdet* againſt St. *Magnus* Church *London*, in the Year 1564. who happening to ſee a pair of Knit Stockings in the Lodgings of an *Italian* Merchant that came from *Mantua*, borrowed them and cauſed others to be made by them; and theſe were the firſt Worſted Stockings made in *England*; but within a few Years the making *Jerſey* and Woollen Stockings began to grow common.

Frame

Frame Work KNITTING or Stocking Weaving was first devised, as it is said, by William *Lee*, Master of Arts of St. *John's* College *Cambridge*, 1599.

KNIVES, one *Richard Matthews* was the first *English* Man that attained the Perfection of making fine Knives and Knife Hafts and obtain'd a prohibition againſt all Foreigners bringing Knives into *England*, the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

KNOB [knoppe, *Dan.* cnæp. *Sax.*] a riſing, *&c.* upon a a Tree, an extuberance or bunching out on any Thing.

KNO'BBY, full of, or having knobs.

To KNOCK [of cnoccio, *Brit.* cnucian, *Sax.*] to beat, hit or ſtrike upon.

KNOP [cnæp, *Sax.* knoppe, *Dan.*] a knob.

KNOPH, a Divinity of the *Egyptians*, whom they repreſented as a beautiful Man with Feathers upon his Head, a Girdle, and a Scepter in his Hand; and an Egg proceeding out of his Mouth: the Egg was the *Hieroglyphick* of the World, the Shell ſignified the *Heavens*, that ſhut in all viſible Things on every Side, the White the *Air* and *Water*, and the Yolk the *Earth*, that contains in it a ſecret Virtue, that cauſeth it to produce living Creatures by the Aſſiſtance of a natural Heat: The Egg proceeding out of the Mouth, beſpeaks the Image, and repreſentation of the Creator of the Univerſe.

KNOT [cnuꝺꝺa of cnyꝺꝺan, *Sax.*] a line, ſtring, *&c.* implicated.

KNOT *Graſs*, an Herb.

KNOT or *Nodus* [of a *Romance* or *dramatick Piece*] is uſed for that part where the Perſons are the moſt embarraſs'd by a conjuncture of Affairs, the end of which it is not eaſy to foreſee.

Knights of the KNOT, an Order of ſixty Knights inſtituted by *Jane* I. Queen of *Naples* on occaſion of the Peace eſtabliſh'd by her and the King of *Hungary*, by means of her Marriage with *Lewis* Prince of *Tarentum*.

KNOTS [ſo called from King *Canutus*, who eſteemed them very highly] a kind of delicious ſmall Birds, well known in ſome Parts of *England*.

KNOTS [cnoꝺꝺaȝ, *Sax.*] are with Sailors of two ſorts.

Bowling KNOTS, a very faſt Knot, that will not ſlip; ſo called, becauſe the bowling Bridles are faſtened to the Crengles by this Knot.

Wale KNOTS, are round Knobs or Knots.

KNOTS [with *Phyſicians*] Tuberoſities form'd in the Joints of old gouty People, conſiſting of a thick, viſcous, crude, indigeſted Pituita, accompanied with a bilious Humour, hot and acrimonious.

KNO'TTINESS, fulneſs of Knots, intricateneſs, perplexedneſs, difficultneſs.

To KNOW [cnapan, *Sax.* prob. of γνόω, Gr.] to underſtand.

KNO'WINGNESS, knowledge.

KNO'WLEDGE, underſtanding or acquaintance with Things or Perſons.

KNOWLEDGE [according to Mr. *Lock*] conſiſts in the perception of the connection and agreement or diſagreement, and repugnancy of our *Ideas*. Thus we know that White is not Black, by perceiving that theſe two *Ideas* do not agree.

KNO'WMEN, a Name formerly given to the *Lollards*, or religious Chriſtians in *England* before the Reformation.

To KNU'BBLE [of knipler, *Dan.* to beat, or knubble, *Teut.* a knuckle] to beat with the Knuckles or Fiſt.

KNU'CKLE [knogle, *Dan.* coun, *Sax.*] the external middle Joint of a Finger.

KNUR } [knou, *Teut.*] a knot in Wood.
KNURL }

'KYPHO'NISM [of κύφων, Gr. a piece of Wood whereon Criminals were ſtretch'd and tormented] it was thus, the Body of the Perſon to be tormented was anointed with Honey, and expoſed to the Sun, in order to attract the Flies and Waſps, it was for a certain number of Days, and ſome Authors ſay, ſometimes for twenty. Sometimes the Perſon was ſtretched on the Ground, with his Arms ty'd behind him; ſometimes only ty'd to a Stake; ſometimes hung up in the Air in a Basket. This Puniſhment has been frequently inflicted on the Martyrs in the Primitive Times.

KYRK [of κυριακὸς, Gr.] a Church.

KYSTUS [κύστις, Gr.] a Bag or Membrane in form of a Bladder full of unnatural Humours.

L

L, *Roman*, *l*, Italick, L, *Engliſh*, L, *Saxon*, Λ λ, *Greek*, are the eleventh Letters of the Alphabet, and ל *Hebrew*, the 12th. L, if it be the laſt Letter of a Word of two or more Syllables, is generally ſingle, as *evil*, *civil*, &c. eſpecially ſuch as are derived from the *Latins*; but in Words of one Syllable, it is for the moſt Part double, as *fall*, *tell*, *fill*, *roll*, *Bull*; and if a Conſonant be next before *l*, joined with a Vowel at the end of a Word, they muſt not be parted, as *Bi-ble*, *Ca-ble*, *Aſſa-ble*, &c.

L, in *Latin* Numbers ſtands for 50.

L̄, with a Daſh over it denotes 50000.

LA'BANT [*labans*, *L.*] ſliding, falling down, wavering.

LA'BARUM, a Royal Standard which the *Roman* Emperors had born before them in the Wars. It was a long Pike or Spear, with a Staff going croſs way at the Top, from which hung down a long purple Standard or Streamer, embroidered with Gold, fringed on the Edges, and adorned with precious Stones.

LA'BEL [*labellum*, *L.*] a long thin braſs Ruler, with a ſmall Sight at one end, and a center Hole at the other, commonly uſed with a tangent Line on the edge of a Circumferenter, to take Altitudes, *&c.*

LA'BEL [in *Law*] a narrow ſlip of Paper or Parchment, affixed to a Deed or Writing in order to hold the appending Seal.

LA'BEL [in *Heraldry*] is generally allowed to be the difference of the ſecond Son, and his Family, and of ſuch Dignity, that the Son of an Emperor cannot bear a difference of higher Eſteem. And *Morgan* conjectures, that it may repreſent in the one Label, the Banner of Love from all Eternity, or that of the three *Lambeaux*, is the Symbol of three divine Vertues, *Faith*, *Hope* and *Charity*, united in one Being. See the Figure.



LA'BELS, Ribbands hanging down on each ſide of a Miter, Crown, or Garment of Flowers.

LA'BENT [*labens*, *L.*] falling, ſliding, fleeting, running or paſſing away.

LA'BES, a Spot, Blemiſh or Stain. *L.*

LA'BES [with *Sur.*] a ſtanding or bunching out of the Lips.

LA'BIA, the Lips of the Mouth, the Womb, a Wound, *&c. L.*

LA'BIA *leporina* [with *Surgeons*] ſuch Lips as, by reaſon of their ill make, will not come together, *L.*

LA'BIAL [*labialis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the Lips, as Labial Letters, ſuch as require the uſe of the Lips in pronouncing them.

LA'BIATE [of *labium*, *L.* a Lip] having Lips.

LA'BIATE *Flowers* [with *Floriſts*] are difform monopetalous Flowers, divided uſually into two Lips, as in *Sage*, *Roſemary*, &c. of which ſome repreſent a Monk's Hood, or a ſort of Helmet.

LA'BIATUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has an under Lip hanging down, as have moſt of the hooded Flowers; tho' ſome have a Lip and no Hood, as *Germander*, *Scordium*, &c.

LA'BIS [of λαμβάνω, Gr. to lay hold of] any Forceps, or ſuch like Inſtrument.

LABO'RANT [with *Chymiſts*] an Aſſiſtant, or one who attends upon them, while they are about any Proceſs or Experiment.

LABORA'RIIS, a Writ which lies againſt ſuch as refuſe to ſerve, altho' they have not whereon to live; or who refuſe to ſerve in Summer, where they ſerved in Winter.

LABORA'TION [*laboratio*, *L.*] a labouring.

LA'BORATORY [*laboratoire*, F. *laboratorium* of *laborare*, L.] any ſort of Work-houſe.

LABORATORY [with *Gunners*] a Place or Work-houſe, where the *Fire-workers* and *Bombardiers* prepare their Stores; as driving *Fuzees*, fixing *Shells*, making *Quick-match*, fixing *Carcaſſes*, and all other Fire-works belonging to War, *&c.*

LABORATORY *Tent* [in an *Army*] a large Tent, carried along with the Artillery into the Field, furniſhed with all ſorts of Tools and Materials for the Fire-workers, for the Uſes abovementioned.

LABORATORY, a Place where Chymiſts perform their Operations, where their Furnaces are built, their Veſſels kept, *&c.*

LABORI'FEROUS [*laboriſer*, *L.*] bearing or enduring Labour; alſo bringing or cauſing Labour.

LABO'RIOUS [*laborioſus*, *L.*] Pains-taking; alſo requiring much Labour.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, Pains-taking, Labourſomneſs.

To LA'BOUR [*laborare*, *L.*] to take Pains, to endeavour earneſtly.

To LABOUR [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Ship, when ſhe rolls, tumbles, and is very unſteady, either a Hull or under Sail.

LA'BOUR [*labor*, L.] pains, work, toil, drudgery, difficulty; alſo travel in Child-birth.

LA'BOURER [*laborator*, *L.*] one who does drudgery work.

LA'BOURSOME, [*laborioſus*, *L.*] laborious, toilſom.

LA'BRING [prob. of *laborare*, *L.*] eſſaying or ſtriving to raiſe it ſelf with Wings, labouring. *Milton.*

LABROSU'LCIUM [of *labrum* and *ulcus*, *L.*] a Swelling in the Lips, the ſame as *Cheilocace*.

To LAMM [prob. of **lamen**, Du.] to baſte ones ſides, to drub or bang him.

LA'MMAS *Day* [ſo called as ſome ſay from the *Saxon* Lagy-mæſſe, *i. e. Bread Maſs*, it being obſerved as a Feſtival of Thankſgiving for the fruits of the Corn] the firſt of *Auguſt*.

A LAMP [*lampas*, *L.* of λαμπὰς, Gr.] a light well known.

Perpetual LAMP, the antient *Romans* are ſaid to preſerve lights in their Sepulchres many Ages, by the oilineſs of Gold reſolved by Art into a liquid Subſtance. And it is reported, that at the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. there was a Lamp found that had then burnt in a Tomb from about 300 Years after Chriſt, which was near 1200 Years. Two of theſe ſubterranean Lamps are to be ſeen in the *Muſæum* of Rarities at *Leyden* in *Holland*. One of theſe Lamps, in the Papacy of *Paul* III. was found in the Tomb of *Tullia Cicero*'s Daughter, which had been ſhut up 1550 Years.

LA'MPADARY, an Officer in the Church of *Conſtantinople*, whoſe Office was to ſee the Church well illuminated, and to bear a Taper before the Emperor, Empreſs and Patriarch when they went in Proceſſion or to Church.

LAMPA'DIAS [of λαμπὰς, Gr.] a bearded Comet or blazing Star, that reſembles a Lamp or burning Torch.

LA'MPAS, LA'MPERS, LA'MPRAS } [with *Farriers*] a kind of ſwelling in a Horſe's Mouth or Palate, *i. e.* an Inflammation in the Roof of his Mouth, behind the Nippers of the upper Jaw; ſo called, becauſe it is cured by a burning Lamp or hot Iron.

LAMPASSE' [in *Heraldry*] is what is by the *Engliſh* Heralds called *Langued*, *i. e.* the Tongue of a Beaſt appearing out of his Mouth, being of a Colour different from the Body. *F.*

LAMPETIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, ſo called of *Lampetius* one of their Ring-leaders, who held ſome of the Doctrines of the *Arians*, and condemned all kinds of Vows, particularly that of Obedience, as inconſiſtent with the liberty of the Sons of God.

LAMPOO'N, a drolling Poem or Pamphlet, in which ſome Perſon is treated with reproach or abuſeful Language.

To LAMPOO'N *one* [prob. of *lampon*, F. a drunken Song] is to treat him with ridicule in a Lampoon, Libel or Satyr.

LA'MPRAY, LA'MPREY } *with an Eel* [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented Adulterers; for the Lamprey is ſaid to ſeek the Company of other Fiſhes of the ſame Shape; and for that Reaſon, ſome ſay, they are venomous, becauſe they join themſelves with Snakes, and other water Serpents.

LA'MPREY [*lampetra*, *L.*] a Fiſh ſhaped like an Eel; called alſo a Suckſtone.

LAMPRO'PHORI [λαμπροφόροι of λαμπρὸς, white, and φέρω, Gr. to bear] the *Neophytes* or *New Converts*, ſo called, during the ſeven Days after they had been Baptized, on account of their being clothed with a white Robe.

LAMPSA'NA [λαμψάνη, Gr.] Corn-Sallet. *L.*

LAMPSU'CA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Hawkweed, *L.*

LAN'AR [with *Falconers*] a ſort of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

LANA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Mullein, Long-wort, or Hare's-beard.

LANA'RIOUS [*lanarius*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to Wool.

LA'NARY [*lanarium*, *L.*] a Wool-Houſe, a Ware-Houſe or Store-Houſe for Wool.

To LANCE, to cut with a Lancet, to ſcarify.

A LANCE [*lancea*, *L.*] a Javelin, Pike or Spear: an offenſive Weapon much in uſe with the Antients; being a long Staff like a Pike, pointed at the End, and armed with Iron.

LANCEPE'SADE, an Officer under a Corporal, who aſſiſts him in his Duty, and performs it for him in his Abſence. They teach the new raiſed Men their Exerciſe, and poſt the Centries. They are generally accounted the moſt vigilant and brave of the Company: And on a March, their Place is on the Right-hand of the ſecond Rank.

LA'NCET [*lancette*, F.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument, uſed in letting Blood, opening Tumors, *&c.*

To LANCH, To LAUNCH } [prob. of *lancer*, F. to ſhoot out] to put a Ship or Boat a float out of a Dock, or from the Stocks or Place where it is built.

To LANCH *out* [*s' elancher*, F.] to put a Ship or Boat afloat out of a Dock; alſo to expatiate in Words; alſo to be extravagant in Expences.

LANCI'FEROUS [*lancifer*, *L.*] bearing a Lance or Spear.

LANCINA'TION [*lancinatio*, *L.*] a lancing.

LANDE'GANDMAN [*O. R.*] a ſort of cuſtomary inferior Tenants of a Manour.

LA'NEOUS [*laneus*, *L.*] woolly, made of Wool.

LAND *Cheap* [at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, &c.] an antient Fine ſtill paid, of 13 Pence in every Mark of the purchaſe Money for certain Lands and Houſes ſold in that Town.

LAND *Fall* [among *Sailors*] ſignifies to fall in with Land: Thus, when Mariners have been in expectation of ſeeing Land in a ſhort Time, and they happen to ſee it accordingly, they ſay, *they have made a good Land-fall.*

LAND *Loper*, a Vagrant, one that ſtroles about the Country.

To ſet LAND [among *Sailors*] is to ſee by the Compaſs how it bears.

Head LAND, a Point of Land, or that which lies farther out into the Sea than the reſt.

LAND [land, *Sax.*] in a *general Senſe* includes not only all kinds of Grounds, as Meadows, Paſture, Arable, Wood, *&c.* but alſo Houſes and all manner of Buildings; but in a *reſtrained Senſe* it ſignifies only ſuch Ground as is plough'd.

To LAND [gelandian, *Sax.* **lander**, *Dan.*] to come or ſet on Land, from on board of Ship or Boat.

LAND *Boc* [land-boc, *Sax.*] a Charter or Deed, by which Lands or Tenements were made over or held.

LAND *Cape* [*Sea Phraſe*] an End or Point of Land that ſtretches it ſelf out into the Sea.

LAND *layed* [with *Mariners*] the Land is ſaid to be laid, when a Ship is juſt got out of ſight of the Land.

LAND *Gabel*, LAND *Gavel* } [*Doom's-Day Book*] a Tax or Rent iſſuing out of Land; a quit Rent for the Soil of an Houſe or the Land on which it ſtood.

LAND *Lock'd* [*Sea Phraſe*] a Ship is ſaid to ride *Land-lock'd*, when ſhe is ſhut in between Land, *i. e.* when in a Road or Harbour the Land lies ſo round a Ship at Anchor, that no one Point appears upon the Sea.

LAND *leapers ſpurge*, an Herb.

LAND *Mark*, a Boundary ſet up between Lands and Pariſhes, in Roads, *&c.*

LAND *Mark* [*Sea Language*] any Mountain, Rock, Church, Windmil, *&c.* by which the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compaſs.

LAND *Mate* [with *Husbandmen*] one who reaps with another in the ſame ridge of ground.

LAND *Pike*, an *American* Animal like the Pike Fiſh, having Legs inſtead of Fins, by which it crawls, tho' awkwardly, on the Ground; theſe Creatures lurk about the Rocks and are rarely ſeen but towards Night, at which time they make a noiſe more ſhrill and grating to the Ear than Toads.

LAND *ſhut in* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when another Point of Land hinders the ſight of that which a Ship came from.

LAND *Tenant* [*Statute Law*] a Perſon who actually poſſeſſes Land.

LAND *to* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when a Ship is ſo far off from the Shore, that they can but juſt diſcern land, then ſhe is ſaid *to lie land to.*

LAND *turn* [in *Sea Language*] a Gale of Wind, which is the ſame off the Land by Night, as a Sea turn or breeze is off the Sea by Day.

LA'NDA [*old Rec.*] an open Field without Wood.

LANDIMERS, Meaſures of Land.

LA'NDING [of gelandian, *Sax.*] to go or put out of a Ship upon Land.

LANDIRECTA [*old Law*] certain Services and Duties as were laid upon all who held Land in the *Saxon* times; theſe were Expedition, Burghbote and Brigbote.

LAND *Gate*, a long and narrow Slip of Land.

LAN'DGRAVE [**lantgrave**, Du.] one who has the government of a Tract of Land or Province in *Germany*; a Count or Earl.

LANDGRAVIATE, the Juriſdiction or Territory of a Landgrave.

LA'NDRESS [of *lauandreſſe*, F.] a Waſher-Woman.

LA'NDRY [of *lavare*, L. to waſh] a Place or Office where Linen is waſhed.

LANDSCAPE [landſcip, *Sax.*] a Landskip. *Milton.*

LANDSKIP [landſcip, *Sax.*] a repreſentation of Part of a Country, both Place and Perſons; the Landskip being called the *Parergon* or By-work, and the Perſons the Argument: Or a Landskip is a deſcription of the Land, as far as it can be ſeen above our Horizon, by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, *&c.* all that in a Picture which is not of the Body or Argument (which denote the Perſons) is called by this Name of *Landskip.*

A LANE [**laen**, Du.] a narrow Street.

To make a LANE [*Military Term*] is to draw up Soldiers in 2 Ranks for any great Perſon to paſs through.

LA'NGATE [with *Surgeons*] a Linen Roller for a Wound.

LA'NGREL [with *Gunners*] a Shot uſed at Sea to cut the Enemies Rigging; a ſort of Shot that runs looſe with a Shackle or Joint in the middle, having half a Bullet at each end, which is to be ſhortned when put into the Piece; but ſpreads it ſelf when diſcharged.

LA'NGUAGE [*langage*, F. of *Lingua*, *L.*] Tongue or Speech, a ſet of Words upon which a particular Nation or People are agreed, to make uſe of to expreſs their thoughts.

LAN-

LA'NGUED [of *langue*, F. the Tongue] having a Tongue.

LA'NGUED [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the Tongue of any Animal hanging out, of a different Colour from the Body, as *Langued, Azure, Gules*, &c. i. e. having the Tongue of a blue or red Colour.

LA'NGUENT [*languens, L.*] languiſhing.

LANGUE'NTE [in *Muſ. Books*] the ſame as *Lamentatione*, Ital.

LANGU'ID [*languidus, L.*] languiſhing, weak faint.

LA'NGUIDNESS, languiſhingneſs, faintneſs.

LANGUI'DO [in *Muſ. Books*] the ſame as *Lamentatione*, Ital.

LANGUI'FICK [*languificus, L.*] making faint and feeble.

To LA'NGUISH [*languere, L. languir*, F.] to live in a daily decay of Health.

LA'NGUISHMENT, a decaying or drooping.

LANGUISSA'NT [in *Muſ. Books*] languiſhing, and much the ſame as *Lamentatione*, Ital.

LA'NGUOR [*langueur*, F.] want of ſtrength or ſpirit. L.

To LA'NIATE [*laniare, L.*] to butcher, to cut in pieces, to rend, to tear.

LA'NIFICE [of *lanificium, L.* of *Lana*, Wool, and *facio* to make, *&c.*] ſpinning, carding or working Wool. *L.*

LANI'GEROUS *Trees* [with *Botan.*] ſuch Trees which bear a woolly, downy Subſtance.

LA'NIS *de crescentia Walliæ*, &c. a Writ that lies to the Cuſtomer of the Port; for permitting one to paſs over Wool without Cuſtom, becauſe he has paid Cuſtom in *Wales* before.

LANK [prob. of **flank**, *Du.*] ſlender, ſlim; alſo limber, that hangs flat down.

LA'NKNESS, limberneſs, ſlimneſs, ſlenderneſs.

LA'NNIERS } [in a *Ship*] the Ropes which faſten the
LA'NNIARDS } Stoppers of the Halliards to them. *Lanniers* are alſo ſmall Ropes let into the Blocks or Pullies, called dead Mens Eyes, which ſerve to ſtiffen or ſlacken the Shrowds, Chains and Stays.

LA'NO-NIGER, a ſort of baſe Coin in uſe about the Time of King *Edward* I.

LANSQUE'NET, a *German* Foot Soldier; alſo a Game at Cards, called *Lamb-ſkin-it*.

LANTE'RIUM [*old Law*] the Lanthorn, Cupulo or Top of a Steeple.

LA'NTHORN [*lanterna, L.*] a Device for carrying a Candle in, commonly called a *Lantern*.

Magical LANTHORN [in *Opticks*] an Inſtrument that by means whereof, little painted Images are repreſented on an oppoſite Wall of a dark Room, magnified to any bigneſs at pleaſure.

LANU'GINOUS [*lanuginoſus, L.*] downy, or covered with a ſort of Down.

LANU'GINOUSNESS, downineſs, *&c.*

LANU'GINOSUS, *a, um* [*Botan. Writ.*] downy, *L.*

LANU'GO [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of ſoft Down or Cotton on ſome Fruits, as Peaches, Quinces, *&c.* On ſome Herbs, as Mullein, Clary, *&c. L.*

LANUGO [with *Anatom.*] the ſoft tender Hairs that firſt appear on the Faces of young Men, *L.*

LAP [prob. of læppe, *Sax.*] the Knees, *&c.* of a Perſon ſitting.

To LAP [lappen, *Sax.*] to lick up with the Tongue, as Dogs do.

LAPA'RA [of λαπάσσω, Gr. to empty] the fleſhy Part between the Ribs and the Hips, ſo called, it falls in as if it were empty.

LA'PATHUM [λάπαθον, Gr.] a general Name, with *Botaniſts*, for all kind of Docks, *L.*

LAPATHUM *Rubrum* } [with *Botaniſts*] the red Dock or
LAPATHUM *Sativum* } Blood-wort, *L.*

LAPHRI'A [λαφρία, Gr.] an anniverſary Feſtival held in *Achaia*, in honour of *Diana*. At the approach of the Feſtival they made an aſcent to the Altar, heaping up Earth in the manner of Stairs; round the Altar they placed in order Pieces of green Wood, all of 16 Cubits long, and upon that they laid the drieſt Wood that could be gotten. On the firſt Day of the Solemnity, the Prieſteſs of *Diana*, who was a Virgin, rode in a Chariot drawn by Bucks: On the ſecond they offered Sacrifice of Birds, Bears, Bucks, Lions, Wolves, and all ſorts of Animals and Garden-Fruits.

LA'PICIDE [*lapicida, L.*] an Hewer of Stones, a Stone-Cutter or Maſon.

LA'PIDABLE, that may be ſtoned; alſo marriageable or fit for a Husband.

LA'PIDARY [*lapidarius, L.*] one who cuts, poliſhes, *&c.* precious Stones; a Jeweller.

LAPIDARY *Verſes*, Epitaphs of a middle nature, between Proſe and Verſe.

LA'PIDATED [*lapidatus, L.*] ſtoned, battered with Stones.

LAPIDE'SCENT [*lapideſcens, L.*] having a property of turning Bodies into a ſtony Nature.

LAPIDESCENT *Waters* [with *Natural.*] ſuch Waters, which being full of ſtony Matter diſſolved in them, and covering Graſs, Leaves, Ruſhes, and Sticks that lie in them all over, cover them with a ſort of ſtony Coat, ſo that they ſeem to be changed into a perfect Stone.

LAPIDIFI'CATION [with *Chymiſts*] is the Art of turning any Metal into Stone; which Operation is performed by diſſolving the Metal in ſome corroſive Spirit, and afterwards boiling the Diſſolution to the conſiſtence of a Stone.

LAPIDI'LIUM [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument for extracting Stones out of the Bladder.

LAPIDO'SE [*lapidoſus, L.*] ſtony, full of Stones or Gravel.

LAPILLA'TION [with *Paracelſians*] that faculty in a human Body of turning things to a ſtony Subſtance.

LA'PIS, a Stone, *L.*

LAPIS *admirabilis* [in *Medic.*] an artificial Stone, ſo called on account of its great Virtues; it is compounded of *Vitriol, Salt Petre, Allum*, and ſeveral other Ingredients, *L.*

LAPIS *Armenus* [of *Armenia*, where firſt found] a light, brittle Stone, of a blue Colour inclining to green, of uſe in Phyſick.

LAPIS *Cæruleus Anglicus*, a Mineral found in *Lancaſhire*, there call'd *Killow*, uſed for drawing Lines.

LAPIS *Calaminaris*. See *Cadmia*.

LAPIS *Crucis* [*i. e.* the Croſs Stone] is of two ſorts the one ſhews a white Croſs on an Aſh coloured ground; and the other a Purple or Black one, *L.*

LAPIS *Hæmatites* [of αἷμα, Gr. Blood] the Blood Stone; a certain red Stone good for ſtopping of Blood, *L.*

LAPIS *infernalis* [*i. e.* the *infernal Stone*] a ſort of cauſtick Compoſition; called alſo the *Silver Cautery*.

LAPIS *Judaicus* [ſo called, becauſe found in *Judæa*] a little Stone in the ſhape of an Olive, with lines or ſtreaks ſo equally diſtant, as if they were artificially made by a Turner.

LAPIS *lazuli*, a Stone of an azure or blue Colour, of which the Paint call'd Ultramarine is made, *L.*

LAPIS *limacis*, the Snail-ſtone; a ſmall white Stone of an Oval figure, found in the Head of ſuch Snails as are without Shells, and wander about in Fields and Places under Ground, *L.*

LAPIS *lipis*, a Stone of a ſapphire blue Colour like *Indigo*, but ſomething tranſparent.

LAPIS *medicamentoſus*, an artificial Stone, made of Colcothar or calcined Vitriol, Litharge, Allum, *&c.* efficacious in ſtopping the running of the Reins, *&c.*

LAPIS *nephriticus*, a Stone of a green and milk white Colour mixed, of great efficacy againſt the Stone in the Kidneys, *L.*

LAPIS *Opprobrii*. See *Opprobrii*.

LAPIS *Percarum*. See *Percarum*.

LAPIS *Prunellæ*. See *Prunellæ*.

LAPIS *Tutiæ*. See *Tutty*.

LA'PPA [with *Botan.*] the Plant Bur or Clot-Bur.

LAPPA GO [with *Botan.*] the Herb Maiden-Lips, Shepherd's-Rod or Teazle. *L.*

LA'PPICE } [*Hunt. Term*] uſed when Greyhounds open
LA'PICE } their Mouths in the Courſe; or Hounds in the Leaſh or String.

LA'PPET [of læppe, *Sax.*] the hanging part of a Garment.

LAPSA'NA [with *Botan.*] wild Cole-wort or Dock-creſs. A Plant, on the Root of which *Cæſar*'s Army liv'd a long Time at *Dyrrachium*. *L.*

LAPSE [*lapſus, L.*] a ſlip or fall.

LAPSE [in *Law*] a Benefice is ſaid *to be in Lapſe*, when the Patron, who ought to preſent thereto in ſix Month after it is voidable, has omitted to do it; upon which default the Ordinary has a right to collate to the ſaid Benefice.

To LAPSE [of *lapſum* of *labi, L.*] to fall from.

LA'PSED [in *Theology*] fallen from the ſtate of Innocency.

LA'PWING [hleappince, *Sax. q.* Clapwing] a Bird ſo called from its often clapping its Wings.

LAQUEAR [*Architect.*] a vaulted Roof, the inward Roof of an Houſe; the Roof of a Chamber, bowed, channelled and done with fretwork.

LAQUEUS, a Halter, a Gin, a Snare, *L.*

LA'QUEUS [with *Anatom.*] the Navel String, *L.*

LAQUEUS [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of Bandage for ſtretching out broken or diſjointed Bones, to keep them in their places when they have been ſet; ſo tied, that if it be drawn together or preſſed with weight it ſhuts up cloſe.

LARA or LARANDA, one of the *Naiades*, a Nymph, on whom *Mercury* is ſaid to have begotten the Houſhold Gods called *Larets*. They were diſtinguiſhed into publick and private; the publick *Lares* were eſteemed Protectors of Cities, People and High-ways, and the private *Lares* of Families.

LARA'RIUM, a private Chapel in a House, for the Houshold Gods of the *Romans*, called *Lares*, *L.*

LA'RBOARD [q. *lever-board* of *lævus*, *L.* the left side] the left hand side of a Ship or Boat, when a Person stands with his Face towards the Stern.

LARBOARD *Watch* [*Sea Term*] one half of a Ship's Crew, under the direction of the chief Mate, which watches in its turn with the Starboard Watch.

LARBOARD *the Helm* [*Sea Phrase*] is to put the Helm on the Larboard or left Side of the Ship.

LA'RCENY [*latrocinium*, *L. larcin*, F.] theft, stealing, a wrongful taking away of another Persons Goods.

Grand LARCENY [in *Law*] is where the Goods exceed the value of one Shilling from a Person, five Shillings in a Shop, forty Shillings in a Dwelling-House.

Petit LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen exceed not the value of a Shilling.

LARCH *Tree* [so called of *Lariſſa*, a City of *Theſſaly*, where it was first known] a lofty Tree, bearing Leaves like those of a Pine-Tree, and a sort of Mushroom or Fruit called *Agarick*. The Gum of this Tree is called *Venice Turpentine*.

To LARD *Meat* [*Cookery*] is to draw thin slips of fat Bacon thro' the outsides of it.

LARD [of *lardum*, *L.* Bacon] the Fat of a Hog's Belly melted or try'd up.

LARDA'RIUM [*old Rec.*] the Larder in a noble House, the Place where the Victuals is kept. *L.*

LARDERA'RIUS *Regis*, the King's Larderer or Clerk of the Kitchin. *L.*

LA'RDING *Money* [in the Manour of *Bradford* in *Wiltshire*] a small annual Rent paid to the Marquis the Lord of it. It is a sort of Commutation or Exchange for some customary Service of carrying Salt or Meat, *&c.* to his *Larder*.

LARDO'ON [in *Cook.*] a small slip of Bacon, proper for larding.

LARE, a Turner's Bench, Bow, String, Seat, *&c.* whereto he sits to turn things.

LARENTINALIA. See *Laurentalia*.

LARES, certain domestick Gods of the *Romans*, called also *Penates*, shaped like Monkeys, or as others say Dogs, placed in some private Place of the House, or in the Chimney Corner, which the Family honoured as their Protectors, and therefore offered to them Wine and Frankincense. *Plutarch* tells us, that they were covered with Dog's Skin, and a Dog placed next to them, to express the Care they had of the House, and their Friendship to those that did belong to it. The Poets feign that *Lara* being sentenced to lose her Tongue for revealing to *Juno*, *Jupiter*'s intention of deflowring *Juturna*, she was sent to Hell under the Conduct of *Mercury*, who lying with her by the Way, begat two Sons, named *Lares*, from whence these Gods are derived.

LARGE [*largus*, *L.*] broad, great, wide, extensive.

LARGENESS, greatness, width, breadth, *&c.*

To LARGE [spoken of a Ship] when she goes neither before the Wind, nor upon the Wind; but as it were quartered between both.

To LARGE [*Sea Phrase*] the Wind is said to large, when it blows a fresh Gale.

LARGE, as *to go Large* [in *Horsemanship*] is when a Horse gains or takes in more Ground in going wider of the Center of the Volt, and describing a greater Circumference.

LARGE [in *Musick*] the greatest measure of musical quantity, one large containing two longs, one long two briefs, and one brief two semibriefs.

LA'RGESS [*largitio*, *L. largiſſe*, F.] a free Gift bestowed upon any one, a Dole or Present.

LARGE'TTO [in *Muſ. Books*] signifies a Movement a little quicker than *Largo*.

LARGI'FICK [*largificus*, *L.*] that gives liberally, frankly and freely.

LARGI'FLUOUS [*largifluus*, *L.*] flowing abundantly.

LARGI'TION [*largitio*, *L.*] largeness, bountiful giving.

LA'RGO [in *Muſ. Books*] signifies a slow Movement, yet one degree quicker than *Grave*, and two than *Adagio*.

LARI'CINA, the Gum called *Turpentine*.

LARINGO'TOMY [of λάρυγξ and τομὴ, Gr. a cutting] a cutting or opening of the Wind-Pipe, to prevent the Persons being choaked by a *Quinsey*.

LA'RIX, the *Larch-Tree* that yields Turpentine, *L.*

A LARK [lapepe, *Sax.*] a singing Bird.

LARMIER [of *larme*, F. a Tear] because it causes the Water to fall by Drops or Tears at a Distance from the Wall; the Eaves or Drip of a House; a flat square Member placed on the Cornice, below the *Cymatium* and juts out the farthest. *Architect.*

LARRO'NS, LARO'NS } [*Fr. Larron*] Thieves, Robbers.

Petty LARRONS, such as steal Geese, Hens, *&c.*

LA'RVÆ, the Ghosts or Spirits of wicked Men, which after Death, were believed to wander up and down the Earth; Phantoms or Apparitions that torment the wicked and affright good Men.

LA'RVATED [*larvatus*, *L.*] wearing a Mask; also frighted with Spirits.

LA'RYNX [with *Anatomiſts*] the Top of the Wind-Pipe, by which the Breath is drawn, and the Voice formed.

LA'RYX [with *Botaniſts*] the *Larinch Tree* or *Larch Tree* that yields Turpentine. *L.*

LASCI'VIENT [*laſciviens*, *L.*] playing, wantoning.

LACIVIO'SITY [*laſciviositas*, *L.*] lasciviousness.

LASCI'VIOUS [*laſcivius*, *L.*] wanton in behaviour, lustful.

LASCI'VY [*laſcivia*, *L.*] lasciviousness.

LA'SER [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb *Benjamin*. *L.*

LASERPI'TIUM [q. *lac. ſerpitium*, *L.*] the Plant *Laser wort*.

A LASH, a blow with a Whip, Rod, *&c.*

To LASH [some derive it of *laqueus*, *L.* an Halter, *q. d.* to lash one with a Rope's end] to whip, to scourge.

LA'SHERS [in a *Ship*] the Ropes which bind fast the Tackles and Breechings of the Ordnance, when they are made fast with boards.

LA'SHING [among *Sailors*] is the making fast, or tying any thing to the Ship's Sides, Masts, *&c.* as Pikes, Muskets, Boards, Casks, *&c.*

LA'SHITE, LA'SHLITE } in the *Daniſh* times, a common forfeiture of 12 Ores, each Ore being in Value 6*d.* or as others 16*d.* Sterling.

A LASK [*laxitas*, *L.*] an immoderate looseness of the Belly.

LA'SKETS [in a *Ship*] those small lines like loops, fastned by sewing into the Bonnets and Drabblers.

LA'SKING [*Sea Term*] the same as veering or falling with quarter Winds, or going roomer, or going large, *i. e.* when a Ship sails neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind, but as it were quartering between both.

LASSITUDE [*laſſitudo*, *L.*] a weariness, a heaviness in the limbs.

LA'SSITUDE [with *Phyſicians*] a stoppage of the animal Spirits in the Nerves and Muscles, which forebodes some Sickness approaching. *L.*

LASSITUDO *Ulcerosa* [with *Phy.*] a Symptom usually attending the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever, being a soreness and weariness of all the Joints and Bones.

LAST [laſt, *Sax.*] the latest, the hindmost.

LAST [læſt, *Sax.*] a Mould or wooden Foot to make Shoes on.

To LAST [læſtan, *Sax.*] to abide, to continue, to endure.

LAST [læſt of hlæſtan, *Sax.* to load] a Burthen, Measure, as of Pitch Tar, or Ashes; 12 Barrels, of Corn 10 Quarters, of Cod-fish 12 Barrels, of Hides 12 Dozen, of red Herrings 20 Lades, of Stock-fish a 1000, of Gun-Powder 24 Barrels.

LAST *Heir* [in *Law*] he to whom lands fall by Escheat for want of a lawful Heir, as the King, Lord of the Manour, *&c.*

LAST [in the Marshes of *Kent*] a Court held by 24 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.

LA'STAGE, LESTAGE } a Custom challenged in some Markets or Fairs for carrying Goods to them to be sold, *&c.*

LA'STINGNESS, continuance, durance, wearing a long time.

LATCH [prob. of *loquent*, F. a String of a Latch] a fastning for a Door.

LA'TCHES *of a Clock*, those Parts which wind up and unlock the Work.

LA'TCHET [*lacet*, F.] that part on each side a Shoe, by which it is fastned.

LA'TCHETS, LA'SKETS } [in a *Ship*] are small lines sewn into the Top-Sails called Bonnets and Drablers, in the form of loops, by which the Bonnets are laid to the Courses or plain Sails, and the Drablers to the Bonnets.

LATE [late, *Sax.*] behind in time.

LA'TEST [latest, *Sax.*] hindmost in time.

LATEBRO'SE [*latebroſus*, *L.*] full of Dens, hiding or lurking Places.

LA'TENT [*latens*, *L.*] lying hid.

LA'TERAL [*lateralis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to the sides of any thing; sideways.

LATERAL *Judge*, an Assessor, one that sits on the Bench with, and assists another Judge.

LATERAL *Diſeaſe*, the Pleurisy.

LATERAL *Equation* [in *Algebra*] an Equation that has only one Root, whereas a Quadratick has 2, a Cubick 3 Roots, *&c.*

A LA'TERE, on the side. *L.*

A LATERE, as *a legate a latere* [q. a Counsellor always by one's Side or at his Elbow] a Title given to those *Cardinals* who are sent by the Pope to the Courts of foreign Princes.

LATH [lætta, *Sax.*] a thin piece of cleft Wood; also a Turner's Instrument.

LATHE [læþe, *Sax.*] a great part or division in a Country, containing 3 or more Hundreds.

A LA'THER [of *laver*, F. to wash] the Froth of Water and Soap.

LA'THREVE } [in the *Saxon* Government] an Officer who
LEI'DGREVE } had Authority over the third part of a Country, whose Territory was called a Tithing.

LATHY'RIS [λαθυρὶς, Gr.] the Herb called *Garden-spurge*. *L.*

LATHYRUS [λάθυρος, Gr.] Chichelings, Pease-Everlasting. *L.*

LATIAR, a Feast instituted in Honour of *Jupiter Latialis*.

LATICLA'VIUM [among the *Romans*] a Tunick or Coat trimmed with broad Studs or Buttons like the head of a Nail. It was a Garment of distinction and of the senatorial Order.

LATIFO'LIUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] broad-leafed.

LA'TIN [*lingua latina*, *L.*] the Tongue anciently spoken in *Rome*.

LATINÆ *feriæ*, certain Feasts appointed by *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of *Rome*, and celebrated 4 Days successively, during which they offered Sacrifices to *Jupiter Latialis*, for preserving the Union between the *Latins* and *Romans*.

LA'TINISM, a speaking or writing according to the propriety of the *Latin* Tongue.

LA'TINIST, one well Versed in *Latin*.

LATI'NITY [*latinitas*, *L.*] the *Latin* Tongue, the propriety of it.

To LA'TINIZE, to express ones self after the manner of the *Latins*; also to give *Latin* Terminations to Words.

LATION [with *Philos.*] the translating or moving of a natural Body from one place to another in a right line; and is much the same as local Motion.

LA'TISSIMUS *Dorsi* [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Arm which arises chiefly from the seven lower Spires of the *Vertebræ*, or turning Joints of the Chest, and all those of the Loins, and is inserted to the Shoulder Bone, by a short, flat, strong Tendon. It is also called *Anisculptor* and *Tersor*.

LA'TITANCY } [*latitatio*, *L.*] a lurking or lying hid.
LATITA'TION }

LA'TITAT, a Writ whereby all Men in personal Actions are called originally to the King's Bench. *Latitat* signifies he lies hid, so that being served with this Writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the Day appointed.

LA'TITUDE [*latitudo*, *L.*] width, wideness, Compass, *&c.*

LATITUDE *of a Place* [in *Geography*] is the distance of that Place either North or South, from the Equinoctial, and is measured by that Ark of the Meridian of the Place which is intercepted between the Place and the Equinoctial.

Difference of LATITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Northing or Southing of a Ship or the way gained, to the Northward or Southward.

LATITUDE *of a Star* [with *Astronomers*] is the space that any Star or Planet goes at any time from the Ecliptick.

Apparent LATITUDE [*Astron.*] is the distance of its apparent Place from the Ecliptick.

Northern LATITUDE *of a Star* [*Astron.*] is its distance from the Ecliptick towards the North Pole.

Southern LATITUDE *of a Star* [*Astron.*] is its distance from the Ecliptick towards the South Pole.

LATITUDE *of Health* [with *Physicians*] that deviation from a certain Standard of Weight and Bulk, which a Person cannot admit of without falling into a Disease.

LATITUDINA'RIAN [of *latitudo*, *L.*] Persons who take too great a liberty in matters of Religion.

LA'TOMY [*latomia*, *L.* of λατομία, Gr.] a Quarry of Stones.

LA'TOMIST [*latomus*, *L.* λατόμος of λᾶς, a Stone, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] a Stone-Cutter, a Mason.

LATO'NA [according to the Poets] the Mother of *Apollo* and *Diana* by *Jupiter*.

LA'TRANT [*latrans*, *L.*] Barking, as a *Latrant Writer*, an Author who snarls at others.

LATRI'A [λατρεία, Gr.] the Worship of God, *L.*

LATROCINA'TION, a robbing, plundering or pillaging.

LATROCI'NIUM, *Larceny*, *Theft*, *Robbery*. *L.*

LATROCINIUM [in *Ant. Charters*] the liberty and privilege of adjudging and executing Thieves, Malefactors.

LA'TROCINY. See *Latrocinium*.

LA'TTEN [**lattoen**, *Du.*] Iron tinned over.

LA'TTER *Math* [latten Mæð, *Sax.*] a second Mowing.

LA'TTICE [of latta, *Sax.* a Lathe] a Window made of Lathe-work.

LA'TUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] broad.

LATUS *primarium* [in *Conick Sections*] a right line drawn thro' the Vertex of the Section, parallel to the base of the triangular Section of the Cone, and within it.

LATUS, a Side, *L.*

LATUS *rectum* [in *Conick Sections*] the same as *Parameter*.

LATUS *transversum* [of the *Hyperbola*] is a right line intercepted between the Vertices of the two opposite Sections.

LAVAMENTUM, a Fomentation, *L.*

LAVA'NDULA [with *Botan.*] Lavender, Lavender Spike. *L.*

LAVATO'RIUM [*old Rec.*] a Laundry, *L.*

LAVATORY } [in *Chili* in *America*] certain Places where
LAVADE'RO } Gold is got out of the Earth by washing.

LAVA'TION, a washing, especially of Metals and Minerals, a cleansing them from their Filth, by washing them in Water or some other Liquor.

LAUD [of *laus*, *L.*] Praise, Commendation.

LAU'DABLE [*laudabilis*, *L.*] worthy of Praise, commendable.

LAUDABLE *Matter* [with *Surg.*] such Matter of a Wound as is natural and has no bad quality.

LAU'DANUM [with *Physicians*] the finer and purer Part of Opium, drawn in Water and Spirit of Wine, and then reduced to its due Consistence, used to compose to Rest.

LAUDA'TIVE [*laudativus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to Praise or Commendation.

LAUDI'MIUM [in the *Civil Law*] the fiftieth Part of the Value of the Land or Houses, which in antient Times the Proprietor paid to the new Tenant, as an acknowledgment upon Investiture, or for being put into Possession.

LAU'DUM, a decisive Sentence or Award of an Arbitrator.

LAUDS [*laudes*, *L.*] Praises said or sung last at Morning or Evening Service.

To LAVE [of *lavare*, *L.* to wash] to scoop or throw Water out of a Vessel, Boat, *&c.*

To LAVE *a Design* [with *Painters*] is to do a Picture over with wash; to cleanse, freshen or touch it up.

LA'VEDAN, a Gennet of an Iron Gray.

To LAVE'ER [**laveren**, *Du.*] to steer a Ship sometimes one way, and sometimes another.

LA'VENDER [*lavendula*, *L.*] a well known fragrant Herb.

LAVENDER *Cotton*, an Herb.

LA'VER [*lavoir*, F. *labrum*, *L.*] a Vessel to wash in.

LAVER, Brook-lime, Water-cresses or Water-parsley.

LAVER *Bread* [used in *Glamorganshire*, &c.] a sort of Food made of a Sea Plant, that seem to be *Oyster Green* or *Sea-Liver-wort*.

LAVE'RNA, the Goddess of Thieves.

LAU'GHING } [Hlæhtor and Hleahor, *Sax.*] the Act of
LAU'GHTER } laughing.

LAU'GHTER, the Antients used to paint *Laughter*, or the Genius or Deity of it, in a Garment of various Colours.

To LAUGH [hlahan, *Sax.*] to do the Action of laughing.

LA'VISH [of *lavare*, *L.* to wash, *Skinner*; or of λαπάξω, to destroy or empty, or λαφύσσω, Gr. to gorge, *Minsheu*] to be lavish of, to waste or squander away.

LAVISH, prodigal, wastful, extravagant.

LA'VISHNESS } profuseness, wastfulness.
LA'VISHMENT }

To LAUNCE } [*Sea Phrase*] to put out; thus they say,
To LAUNCH } *launce out this Davit*, &c.

To LAUNCE *aft* } [*Sea Term*] in flowing Things in
To LAUNCH *forward* } the Hold, signifies flow it aft, or flow it forward.

LAUNCE *by* [*Sea Phrase*] used when the Yard is hoised high enough, or the Pump sucks.

To LAUNCH [of *lancir*, F.] a Ship or Boat, is to put it afloat out of a Dock.

LAUND [laund, *Sax.*] signifies a Plain among Trees.

LAU'NDER [in the *Tin-works*] a Trench in a Floor cut eight Foot long and ten Foot over, with a Turf at one End for a Stopper, to let the Water (that comes along with the bruised Ore from the Coffer of a stamping Mill) run away while the Ore sinks to the Bottom.

LAURA'GO [with *Botanists*] a sort of Laurel, or the Herb Ground Pine, *L.*

LAU'REA [with *Botan.*] the Bay-Tree or Laurel, *L.*

Poet LAU'REAT, a Title commonly given to the King's Poet, *&c.*

LAUREAT } [*laureatus*, *L.*] crowned with Laurel.
LAU'REATED } The antient Conquerors used to wear Crowns of Laurel, in token of Victory.

LAU'REATED *Letters*, Letters bound up in Laurel, such as the *Roman* Generals were used to send to the Senate, when the Contents of them were Victory and Conquest.

LAUREL [*figuratively*] is the Emblem of Victory and Triumph.

LAUREL [*hieroglyphically*] represents Favour and Preservation, because Lightening never blasts it as it does other Trees; and upon that account it is dedicated to *Jupiter* and *Apollo*.

LAUREA'TION [in the Universities in *Scotland*] the Action of taking up the Degrees of a Master of Arts.

Lau'rentalia [among the *Romans*] Feſtivals or Holy-Days dedicated to *Laurentia*, who was the Nurſe to *Romulus* and *Remus*, *L.*

Laureo'la [with *Botan.*] the common laurel Shrub; alſo the Spurge or laurel Wreath, *L.*

Laureocerasus [with *Botan.*] the Cherry-bay Tree.

Lau'rets, certain Pieces of Gold, coined *A. D.* 1619. with the Head of K. *James* I. laureated. The 20 Shilling piece was marked with XX, the 10 Shilling piece with X, the 5 Shilling piece with V.

Lauri'comous [*lauricomus*, *L.*] full of Bay at Top; having Hair like Bays.

Lauri'gerous [*lauriger*, *L.*] wearing a Garland of Bays.

Lau'rus, the Bay Tree, *L.*

Laurustinus [with *Botan.*] the wild Bay.

Law [lagᵹe, *Sax.*]

Law [among *Moraliſts*] is a Decree by which a Sovereign obliges a Subject to conform his Actions to what he preſcribes, or a Rule of acting or not acting, ſet down by ſome intelligent Being, or Perſons having Authority for ſo doing.

Poſitive Law [in *Ethicks*] is that which proceeds from the ſole Pleaſure of the Law-giver.

The natural Law [in *Ethicks*] is one which is exactly fitted to ſuit with the rational and ſocial Nature of Man; ſo that human Kind cannot maintain an honeſt and peaceful Fellowſhip without it.

Law *of Merchants*, a ſpecial Law peculiar to Merchants, and different from the common Law of *England*; which is, if there be two joint Merchants, and one of them dies, his Executor ſhall have the Moiety. It is alſo called the Law of the Staple.

Law *of Mark* } is alſo called *Repriſal*, is that whereby
Law *of Mart* } Men take the Goods of thoſe by whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Juſtice, when ever they find them within their own Bounds or Precincts.

Law-*Day* [lagᵹe-dæᵹ, *Sax.*] any Day of open Court; but was antiently uſed of the more ſolemn Courts of a County or Hundred.

Laws [of *Nations*] are of two ſorts, either *Primary* or *Secundary*; the *Primary Laws* are ſuch as concern Embaſſies, and the Entertainment of Strangers; and ſuch as concern Traffick, and the like; the *Secundary Laws* are ſuch as concern Arms.

Law, was painted by the Antients in purple Robes, ſeeded with Stars, in a Mantle of Carnation Colour fringed with Gold.

Law [hlaw, *Sax.*] ſignifies a Hill among Borderers,

Law [of *Arms*] the allowed Rules and Precepts of War, as to make and obſerve Leagues and Truces; to puniſh ſuch as offend in a Camp, *&c.*

Laws [of *Molmutius*] the Laws of *Dunmallo Molmutius*, the 16th King of the *Britains*, who began his Reign 444 Years before the Birth of our Saviour.

Laws of *Oleron* [ſo called, becauſe made at *Oleron*, an Iſland of *France*, when King *Richard* was there] certain Laws belonging to Sea Affairs.

Laws *Spiritual*, the Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Laws, according to which the Ordinary and Eccleſiaſtical Judges act in thoſe Cauſes that come under their Cognizance.

Laws *of the twelve Tables* [among the *Romans*] certain Laws compos'd from thoſe of *Solon*, and other Conſtitutions of *Greece*, by order of the *Roman* Senate; which were engraved on twelve Tables of Braſs, and committed to the Cuſtody of the Magiſtrates, called *Decemviri*.

Lawes [in the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*] certain round Heaps of Stones.

La'wing *of Dogs*, is cutting off three Claws of the Fore-foot by the Skin, or the Ball of the Fore-foot.

La'wless *Court* [ſo called, becauſe held at an unlawful Hour] a Court held at *King's Hall* at *Rochford* in *Eſſex*, on the *Wedneſday* next after every *Michaelmas* Day, at the Cock crowing, by the Lord of the Manour of *Raleigh*. The Steward and Suiters whiſper to each other, and have no Candles, or any Pen and Ink, but ſupply that Office with a Coal. And he that owes Suit and Service to this Court, and appears not, forfeits to the Lord double his Rent, every Hour he is abſent.

Lawless *Man*, one who has no Benefit of the Law, an Outlaw.

La'wless [lagᵹheleaſe, *Sax.*] that is without Law; irregular, diſorderly.

Law'lessness, illegality, diſorderlineſs; alſo the Condition of an outlaw'd Perſon.

Lawn [*lande*, F.] a great Plain in a Park.

Lawn [of λινον, Gr.] a ſort of fine Linen Cloath.

Lawn [*Dooms-Day Book*] a Plain between two Woods.

Lax, a kind of Fiſh.

Lax [*laxus*, *L.*] looſe, ſlack.

La'xament [*laxamentum*, *L.*] releaſe, Refreſhment, relaxation.

Laxa'ntia [with *Phyſic.*] looſening Medicines, which ſoften, ſcour, and cleanſe the Bowels, *L.*

La'xated [*laxatus*, *L.*] looſened, *&c.*

La'xative [*laxativus*, *L.*] that is of a looſening or opening Quality.

La'xatives [*laxantia*, *L.*] looſening Medicines. *L.*

Laxa'tion, a ſlackening, eaſing; alſo a looſening. *L.*

La'xity [*laxitas*, *L.*] looſeneſs, ſlackneſs.

Lay, a Word ſignifying moan or complaint [*old French*] a kind of antient Poetry conſiſting of very ſhort Verſes.

Lay [leᵹ, *Sax.*] a Song or Poem.

Lay, of a Bed of Mortar.

To Lay [licᵹean, *Sax.*] to put or place.

To Lay [with *Gardners*] is to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and to cover them that they may take Root.

To Lay *an evil Spirit*, to confine it that it do not infeſt Houſes.

To Lay *Land* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to Sail from it juſt as far as you can ſee it.

Lay *Brother* [among the *Romaniſts*] an illiterate Perſon, who does the ſervile Offices in a Convent or Monaſtery; but is not in any Oders, nor makes any Vows, enters not into the Choir, and wears a Habit different from the Monks, *&c.*

Lay *Man* [of *laicus*, *L.* of λαικὸς, Gr.] one who follows a ſecular Employment, or has not entered into Holy Orders.

Lay *Stall* [of lay and ſtal, *Sax.*] a Place to lay Dung, Soil or Rubbiſh in.

Lay *Man*, a Statue of Wood, whoſe Joints are ſo made, that they may be put into any Poſture.

Lay [of leaᵹ, *Sax.*] whether it ſtand at the beginning or end of a Name, ſignifies a Field or Paſture; but ſuch a Field as is not often ploughed.

Lay'er, a Place in a *Creek*, where ſmall Oiſters are thrown, which, by the Laws of the Admiralty, are to lie there till a broad Shilling, put in between both Shells, may be heard to rattle when it is ſhut.

Layer [with *Gardeners*] a young Sprout covered with Mould in order to raiſe its kind.

La'zar [of *lazarus*] a Leper or leprous Perſon.

Lazaretto [*lazaret*, F. *lazaretto*, Ital.] a Lazar-houſe, a Peſt-houſe, an Hoſpital for Lepers.

La'ziness, ſlothfulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, idleneſs.

La'zy [loſagh, *Dn.*] ſlothful, ſluggiſh, idle.

Lea [at *Kederminſter*] a Quantity of Yarn, containing 200 Threads, reeled on a Reel four Yards about.

Leach [as tho' *le ache*, which it cauſes in Workmens Joints] hard Work, a term very common with the Miners in the *North*.

To Leach, to cut up [a Term in *Carving*] as *leach that Brawn*, i. e. cut it up.

Leach *Troughs* [in the *Salt Works*] Veſſels in which the Salt is ſet to drain.

Lea'cher [prob. of leᵹeȝn, *Sax.*] a luſtful Perſon, a Whore-monger.

Lea'cherous, luſtful.

Lea'chery [prob of leᵹeȝnſcipe or leᵹen-ᵹeam, *Sax.*] luſtfulneſs, luſt.

Lead [leaᵭe, *Sax.*] a Metal compoſed of an earthy Salt and Sulphur, impure and ill digeſted with imperfect *Mercury*, coming near to the Nature of Antimony. It is the heavieſt of all Bodies after *Mercury*; it has the greateſt affinity with Gold of any Metals in point of Weight. Some Authors affirm, that if a Perſon ſhall dip his Hand in the Juice of Water Mallows, Purſlain and Mercury, he may put it into melted Lead without harm; the natural Coldneſs of theſe Juices, and their Thickneſs, covering the Hand as it were with a Skin. It is eaſily bent, and as readily melted, and differs only from Iron, in that the Parts lie more cloſe together, and more ſmooth, which makes it ſo pliable and heavier than Iron.

Lead *Wort*, a kind of Herb.

Lead [among *Sailors*] See *Sounding Lead*.

Sounding Lead } is a Lead of about ſix or ſeven Pound
Dead Sea Lead } Weight, ten or twelve Inches long, and faſtened at the end of the *ſounding Line* or *deep Sea Line*.

To heave the Lead [*Sea Phraſe*] is to ſtand by the Ship's Horſe, or in the Chains, and to throw out the Lead, and ſound the Depth of the Waters, to know where the Ship may ſail; and he that heaves the Lead, ſings the Depth he finds.

To Lead [lædan, *Sax.*] to conduct.

Leaf [leaf, *Sax.*] a Part of a Tree or Plant well known.

A LEAF [with *Botan.*] is defined to be a Part of a Plant extended into length and breadth, in such a manner, as to have one side distinguishable from the other.

A simple LEAF, is that which is not divided to the middle in several Parts, each resembling a Leaf it self, as in a Dock.

LEA'FDIAN [leafðian, *Sax.*] a Lady.

LEAGUE [*leuca, L. ligue,* F.] the length of 3 Miles.

LEAGUE, in *France*, contains 2282 Fathoms or Toises, in *Spain* 3400 geometrical Paces, in *Sweden* 5000, and in *Hungary* 6000.

LEAGUE [*ligue,* F. q. *ligatio, L.* a binding] a Covenant, *&c.* but especially a Treaty of Alliance between Nations, Princes, States, *&c.*

LEAGUER [**legger,** *Dan.*] a Siege laid to the Town; hence *to beleaguer.*

LEAK [in a *Ship*] a Hole in it, by which the Water comes in.

To stop a LEAK [*Sea Term*] is to put into it a Plug wrapt in Oakum and well tarred, or in a Tarpawlin Clout, to keep out the Water, or to nail a piece of Sheet Lead upon the Place.

To LEAK [spoken of *Vessels*] is when the Liquor contained in them, runs out at some Hole or Chink.

To spring a LEAK [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship, by opening some Chink, takes in more Water than ordinary.

LEA'KAGE [in *Traffick*] an allowance made to a Merchant of 12 *per Cent* in liquid Things.

LEAKAGE [with *Brewers*] an allowance of 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and 2 in 22 of Ale.

LEA'KING [of **leken,** *Du.*] running out of a Vessel, thro' some Hole or Chink.

LEA'KY, full of Leaks.

LEAM [leoma, *Sax.*] a Flash of Fire or Lightening.

LEAM, LIAM } [*Hunt. Term*] a line to hold a Dog in; a *Leash.*

LEAN [læne, *Sax.*] poor in Flesh.

To LEAN [hlynian, *Sax.*] to rest against, to stay upon; also to incline or bend.

LEA'NNESS [lænenyſſe, *Sax.*] poorness in Flesh.

To LEAP [hlepan, *Sax.*] to jump.

A LEAP [hleap, *Sax.*] a jump.

A LEAP, A LIB } [leap, *Sax.*] a Measure of half a Bushel; also a Corn Basket.

A LEAP, a Wheel or Device to catch Fish in.

LEAP *Year* [so called of leaping a Day] consists of 366 Days, and returns every 4th Year, the other 3 containing but 365 Days each. The Reason of it is, the Sun not making his annual Revolution in exactly 365 Days, but in 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes and 16 Seconds, a Day is added to every 4th Year, to make amends for the 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 19 Seconds, which yet is too much.

To LEARN [leoſnian, *Sax.*] to receive Instruction in Letters, Arts, Sciences, *&c.* also to get Intelligence, *&c.*

To LEARN [lærnan, *Sax.*] to instruct or inform.

LEA'RNING [of leornenyſſe, *Sax.*] Erudition.

LEA'RNER [leornere, *Sax.*] one who learns.

LEASE [prob. of *laisser,* F. to leave] a Deed or Writing, relating the demise or letting of Lands or Tenements for a certain Rent.

LEASE [by *Indenture*] is letting Land or Tenement, right of Common, Rent or any Inheritance, to another for Term of Years or Life, for a Rent reserved in, Writing indented.

LEASE *Parole,* is a Lease as above mentioned; but by Word of Mouth.

LEASH, LEASE [*lesse,* F.] a leather Thong, with which a Falconer holds a Hawk.

A LEASH *of Greyhounds,* three in Number.

LEASH *Laws* [with *Hunters*] certain Laws or Rules to be observed in Hunting or Coursing.

LEA'SING [prob. of **lesen,** *Du.* or of lesan, *Sax.*] gleaning, picking up scattered Corn after reaping.

LEA'SING [leasunge, *Sax.*] lying, telling lies.

LEASSEE', LESSEE' } the Party to whom a Lease is granted.

LEASSO'R, LESSO'R } the Person who lets or grants a Lease.

LEA'SURE, LEI'SURE } [*loisir,* F.] opportunity, convenient or vacant Time.

LEAST [leaſt, *Sax.*] the smallest.

LEAT, a Trench for the conveyance of Water to or from a Mill.

LEATH [leað, *Tax.*] a Barn. *N. C.*

LEA'THER [leðer, *Sax.*] the Skin or Hide of a Beast tanned.

LEAVE [leafe, *Sax.*] liberty, permission, licence.

To LEAVE [of belifan, *Sax.*] to forsake, to depart from.

To give LEAVE [prob. of lifan, *Sax.*] to permit.

LEA'VEN [*levain,* F.] a piece of Dough salted and sowred, to ferment and relish a Mass of Dough for Bread.

LEA'VES *of Sin* [*Theology*] an inclination to do Evil, proceeding from the corruptness of human Nature.

LEA'VER [*levier,* F. of *levator, L.*] a Bar for raising a heavy Weight.

LEAVER [in *Mechanicks*] one of the 6 Principles, is a Balance resting on a determinate Point, called its *Hypomoclion* or *Fulcrum,* the Centre not being in the middle, as in the common Ballance, but near to one End; by which means it will raise a great Weight.

LEAVES [of leafe, *Sax.*] of a Tree, Plant, *&c.*

LECA'NOMANCY [λεκανομαντεία, Gr.] Divination by Water in a Bason.

LECCA'TOR [*old Rec.*] a Leacher, a Debauchee, a Tavern haunter.

LE'CTIONARY, a Service Book or Missal.

LECTISTE'RNIA [among the *Romans*] a religious Ceremony, Beds being placed in the *Adytum* of the Temples, to set the Statues of their Gods on round the Tables, and for People to lye on, and eat the Festival Cheer, which was there dedicated to the Gods, *L.*

LECTISTE'RNIUM [with *Physicians*] that *Apparatus* which is necessary for the Cure of a sick Person in Bed.

LECTUA'LIS [with *Physicians*] a Name which they give to a sick Person confined in his Bed.

LE'CTURE, a reprimand or chiding Speech, as a Curtain Lecture.

LECTURE [*lectura, L.*] a reading; also an Instruction given by a Master to his Scholars; also a Discourse made upon a Text of Scripture, Art or Science, a Sermon.

LE'CTURER [*lector, L.*] a Reader of Lectures, *i. e.* certain Portions of any Art or Science, read in publick Schools.

LECTURER [of a *Church*] a Minister who preaches in the Afternoon, having no Benefit, besides the free Gift of the People.

LECTU'RNIUM [*old Rec.*] a reading Desk or Pew in a Church.

LEDA, Daughter of *Thestius,* and Mother of *Castor* and *Clytemnestra,* by her Husband *Tyndarus,* King of *Oebalia,* and of *Pollux* and *Helena* by *Jupiter,* who in the shape of a Swan enjoyed her, as she was bathing herself in the River *Eurotas*; and she was afterwards delivered of an Egg, of which they both proceeded.

LE'DGER [prob. of *legere, L.* to gather together] the chief of a Merchants Books, in which every Man's particular Account, and also all the Goods bought and sold, are distinctly placed, each by themselves; as Debtor on the left Page and Creditor on the right.

LE'DGES [in a *Ship*] small Pieces of Timber lying across from the *Waste-trees* to the *Roof-trees*; which serve to bear up the nettings or the grating over the half Deck.

LEE, LEG, LEY } [of leaȝ] whether it stand at the beginning or end of a Name signifies a Field or Pasture; but such a Field as is not often plou ghed.

LEE [*Sea Language*] that part which the Wind blows upon, or is opposite to the Wind, as the *Lee-shore.*

LEE *Fangs* [in a *Ship*] a Rope reev'd or let into Crengles of the Courses, when the Mariners would hale to the bottom of the Sail, either to lace on a Bonnet or to take in the Sail.

To be under the LEE *Shore* [*Sea Term*] is to be close under the Wind, or under the Weather Shore.

To come by the LEE, *To lay a Ship by the* LEE } [*Sea Phrase*] is to bring her so, that all her Sails may be flat against the Masts and Shrouds, and so that the Wind may come right on her Broad-side. Hence

To come by the LEE [*Proverb*] is to come off with loss.

To have a care of the LEE *Latch* [*Sea Phrase*] a Word of Command given to the Steers-Man, requiring him to keep the Ship near the Wind.

LEE *Watch* [*Sea Term*] a Word of Command to a Man at the Helm, and is as much as to say, *take care that the Ship don't go to the Leeward of her Course.*

LEECH [læce *of* læcnian, *Sax.* to heal] a Physician, as a *Horse-leech, i. e.* a Horse Doctor.

LEECH *Worm,* *Horse* LEECH } a kind of Insect.

LEED *Month,* LEID *Month* } [q. Loud Month, of hlyd, *Sax.* a noise or uproar] the Month of *March,* so called on account of the Winds being then high and boisterous.

LEEK [leac, *Sax.*] a Pot-Herb.

To LEER [prob. of hleapan, *Sax.* the Fore-head, or **leer,** *Dan.* to laugh] to cast a fly or wishful look.

LEER, LAIR } [of **laper,** *Teut.* to lodge] the Place where he lies to dry himself after he hath been wet by the Dew.

LEERO *Viol* [q. *Lyra Viol*] a kind of musical Instrument.

LEES [*lies,* F.] the Dregs of any Liquid.

LEES [of *Wine*] the Dregs of it, of which the Diſtillers make ſtrong Waters.

LEET [of *litibus*, *L.* Law Suits, or of lyt̃e, *Sax.* little, *q. d.* a little Court; or (as others) of laet, *Ger.* a County Judge, or of lætan, *Sax.* to cenſure] a kind of Court held by Lords of Manours, as *Court Leet*, *Leet Jury*, &c.

LEETS } [*old Rec.*] Meetings appointed for the Nomina-
LEITS } tion or Election of Officers.

LEETCH [of a *Sail*] the outward Edge or Skirt of it, from the earing to the Clew; or rather the Middle of the Sails between theſe two.

LEETCH *Lines* [in a *Ship*] Lines to hale in the top Sails, when they were to be taken in.

LEE'WARD *Ship* [*Sea Term*] a Ship which is not faſt by the Wind, or that does not ſail ſo near the Wind, or make her way ſo well as ſhe might.

LEEWARD *Tide*, is when the Wind and Tide go both one way.

To fall to the LEEWARD [*Sea Phraſe*] is to loſe the advantage of the Wind.

LEEWARD *Way* [with *Mariners*] ſomewhat allow'd for the driving of a Ship to the Leeward, from that Point which ſhe ſeems to go by the Compaſs.

LEAF *Silver*, a Fine antiently paid by a Tenant to his Lord for leave to Plough and Sow.

LEG [leck of lecken, *Teut.* to kick] a Limb or part of an animal Body.

LEGS [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes of the Martnets that go thro' the bolt Ropes of the Main and Fore Sail.

LEGS [in *Trigonometry*] the two Sides of a right angled Triangle, when the third is taken for the Baſe.

LEGA [old *Rec.*] the allay of Mony.

LE'GABILE [*legabilis*, *L.*] not intailed as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed as Legacy.

LE'GACY [*legatum*, *L.*] a Gift bequeathed by a Teſtator in his Will.

LEGAL [*legalis*, *L.*] lawful, according to law; alſo pertaining to the *Jewiſh* Law.

LEGALIS *Homo*, one who ſtands *reſtus in Curiâ*, not Outlaw'd or Excommunicated.

LEGA'LITY } lawfulneſs.
LEGALNESS }

LE'GATARY } [*legatarius*, *L.*] a Perſon to whom a Le-
LEGATEE' } gacy is bequeathed.

LE'GATE [*legatus*, *L.*] is properly an Envoy or Ambaſſador, ſent by one Prince or State to another, to treat on ſome Affair: but now the Title of *Legate* is given particularly to one that is ſent by the Pope to a Prince or State, and is eſteemed equal in Dignity to the extraordinary Ambaſſador of any other Prince.

LEGATI'NE } of or pertaining to a *Legate*.
LEGA'NTINE }

LEGA'TION } the Office or Function of a *Legate*.
LE'GATESHIP }

LEGA'TUM, a Legacy or Bequeſt. *L.*

LEGATUM [old *Rec.*] a Soul Sceat or Legacy given to the Church; an accuſtomed Mortuary.

LE'GEND [of *legendo*, *L.* reading] a Book uſed in the antient *Roman* Churches, containing the Leſſons that were to be read in the holy Office; an Accuont of the lives of Saints; a fabulous Tale or Relation.

LEGEND, the Words that are about the edge of piece of Coin or Medal, ſerving to explain the Figure or Device.

LE'GENDARY, of or pertaining to a Legend, fabulous.

LE'GER [*leggiero*, Ital. to run over] a Merchant's Book. See *Ledger*.

LE'GERDEMAIN [of *legerete de main*, F.] ſlight of Hand, Juggling.

LEGERMENT [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies lightly, gently, and with eaſe.

LE'GIBLE [*legibilis*, *L.*] that may be read, eaſy to be read.

LE'GIBLENESS, capableneſs of being read.

LE'GION [in the *Roman* Army] a Regiment or Body of Soldiers, commonly conſiſting of 6000 Men; but ſometimes leſs.

LE'GIONARY [*legionarius*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Legion.

LEGI'SLATIVE [of *legis* and *latus*, *L.*] having the Authority of making Laws.

LEGISLA'TOR, a Law-maker. *L.*

LEGISLA'TURE [of *latura legis*, *L.*] the Power or Authority of making Laws.

LEGI'TIMATE [*legitimus*, *L.*] lawful, rightful.

To LEGI'TIMATE [*legitimatum*, *L.*] to make or declare legitimate; to qualify with ſuch Conditions as are according to Law.

LEGI'TIMACY } lawfulneſs, rightfulneſs, legalneſs;
LEGI'TIMATENESS } alſo a being born in a lawful Wedlock.

LEGITIMA'TION, a rending natural Children legitimate.

LEGRUI'TA [*Dooms-day Book*] a Fine or Puniſhment for criminal Converſation with a Woman.

LEGU'MEN [in *Botany*, of *lego*, *L.* to gather, becauſe they may be gathered with the Hand without cutting] all manner of Pulſe, as Peas, Beans, Tares, &c.

LEGU'MINOUS, of or pertaining to Pulſe.

LEI'RY *Places*, cavernous, full of Caverns.

LE'MA [with *Oculiſts*] a white Humour or Matter, congealed in the Eyes.

LE'MAN [*l'aimante*, F. a Sweetheart] a Concubine, a Harlot; alſo a Gallant.

LE'MMA [λῆμμα, Gr.] an Argument or Subject of what is to be treated of.

LEMMA [with *Geom.*] an aſſumption or preparatory Propoſition, laid down to clear the way for ſome following Demonſtration: often prefix'd to Theorems to render their Demonſtration leſs perplext and intricate; and to Problems in order to make their Reſolution more eaſy and ſhort.

LE'MNIAN *Earth* [of the Iſland of *Lemnos*, whence it is brought] a medicinal Aſtringent uſed in the ſame Caſes as Bole.

LEMONA'DE, a Drink made of Water, Lemons and Sugar.

LE'MPET, a ſort of Fiſh, a Limpin.

LEMU'RES [q. *Remures* of *Remus*, whoſe Ghoſt is ſaid to have appeared to his Brother *Romulus*, after he was ſlain by him] reſtleſs Ghoſts of departed Perſons, who returned to torment the living. The Spirits of dead Perſons, whom the *Romans* thought haunted Houſes in the Night, and were diſpos'd to be miſchievous. *L.*

LEMU'RIA [among the *Romans*] the Feſtival of the *Lemures*, inſtituted by *Romulus*, to the Ghoſts and Phantoms; which was obſerved the 9th Day of *May*, every other Night for 3 times, to pacify the Ghoſts of the Dead; they threw Beans on the Fire of the Altar to drive them out of their Houſes: the Temples were all ſhut up; and to Marry in this Time, was accounted unlucky.

To LEND [lænan, *Sax.*] to grant the uſe of, to another.

To LENEFIE [*lenefier*, F.] to ſoften, aſſwage, &c.

LENGTH [lenꝫð, *Sax.*] the Extent or Meaſure from End to End.

LENGTH [with *Geometricians*] the firſt dimenſion of Bodies, conſidered in their utmoſt extent.

LENGTH [in *Horſemanſhip*] as *to Paſſage a Horſe upon his own Length*, is to make him go round in 2 Treads, as a Walk or Trot, upon a Spot of Ground ſo narrow, that the Haunches of the Horſe being in the Center of the Vault, his own length is much about the Semi-diameter of the Volt, the Horſe ſtill working between the 2 Heels, without putting out his Croup, or going at laſt faſter or ſlower than at firſt.

To LE'NGTHEN [prob. lenꝫðen of lenꝫ, *Sax.* long] to make longer.

LENIE'NTIA [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines that are ſoftening and looſening. *L.*

A LE'NITIVE [of *lenire*, *F. lenitif*, F.] a Medicine good to allay or eaſe Pain.

LE'NITIVENESS, ſoftening or aſſuaging Quality.

LE'NIMENT [*lenimentum*, *L.*] a moderating, or that which takes away uneaſineſs, harſhneſs, &c.

LE'NITY [*lenitas*, *L.*] meekneſs. mildneſs, gentleneſs.

LE'NO } [with *Anatomiſts*] a part of the Brain; alſo cal-
LE'NON } led *Torcular*.

LENO'CINY [*lenocinium*, *L.*] the practice of Bawdery.

LENS [in *Dioptricks*] a Glaſs which either collects the Rays into a Point in their Paſſage thro' it, or diſperſes them farther apart, according to the Refraction.

LENS [with *Oculiſts*] the cryſtalline Humour of the Eye, ſo called from its performing the ſame Office.

LENS [with *Botan.*] a Lentil, a kind of round and flat Pulſe.

LENS *Paluſtris* [with *Botan.*] a water Vegetable called Duck's-Meat, *L.*

LENS *Marina* [with *Botan.*] Sea or Water Lentils. *L.*

LENT [lenczen, *Sax.* lentz, *Teut.* the Spring of the Year.] a Time of Faſting and Abſtinence for forty Days next before *Eaſter*.

LENT was firſt ordered to obſerved in *England*, *An. Dom.* 640 or, as *Baker* in his *Chron.* relates, that *Ercombert*, the 7th King of *Kent* (who reigned about the Year 650) commanded it.

LENT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a ſlow movement, and much the ſame as *Largo*, Ital.

LENTEME'NT [in *Muſ. Books*] the ſame as *Lent*.

Tres LENTEMENT [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies very ſlow, or a movement that is between *Large* and *Grave*, and the ſame as *Largo*, Ital.

LE'NTEN, of or pertaining to *Lent*.

LENTI'CULA [in *Opticks*] a ſmall concave or convex Glaſs,

LEN-

LENTICULA [with *Phyſi.*] a kind of Fever, the ſame as *Petechialis*, which throws upon the Skin little Spots like Fleabites; alſo the ſame as *Lentigo*.

LENTI'CULARE *Inſtrumentum* [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to make Bones ſmooth.

LE'NTIFORM *Prominences* [in *Anat.*] Protuberances on the *Crura medullæ oblongatæ*, i. e. the two heads or beginnings of the marrowy Subſtance of the Brain, gathered together as it were into two Bundles.

LENTI'GINOUS, full of Freckles.

LENTI'GO, a Freckle, a ſmall red Spot in the Face or other Part of the Body, reſembling a Lentil.

LE'NTILS [*lentilles*, F.] a ſort of Pulſe.

LE'NTITUDE, ſlowneſs, negligence.

LENTI'SCUS *vulgaris* [with *Botan.*] the lentiſc or maſtick Tree, *L.*

LE'NTUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] tough or hard to break.

LE'NTO [in *Muſ. Books*] a ſlow movement, the ſame as *Lent* or *Lentement*.

LE'NTOR [in *Med.*] that fizy, viſcid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which obſtructs the Capillary Veſſels in malignant Fevers.

LE'O [in *Phyſi. Writ.*] a Species of Leproſy.

LEO, a Lion, a wild Beaſt, *L.*

LEO [with *Aſtrol.*] the 5th in order of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, whoſe Character is (♌). This is a noble and illuſtrious Conſtellation. It is ſtoried that *Jupiter* beſtowed this Honour on this Animal, becauſe he was accounted the Prince of four footed Beaſts. Some ſay that this was the firſt Combat of *Hercules* that is worthy of Commemoration; for *Hercules*, ambitious of Glory, did not only overcome him without Weapons, but choked him in a naked Embrace. *Piſander* of *Rhodes* writes of him, that he wore the Lion's Skin as a Trophy of his great Atchievement. This is that Lion that he kill'd in *Nemea*.

LEO'NARD *Hawk*, a Lanner Hawk.

LEONI'NE [*leoninus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Lion, of a Lion like Nature, ſavage, cruel.

LEONI'NE *Verſes*, a ſort of *Latin* Verſes that Rhime in the Middle and End, imitating as it were a Lion's Tail; as,

Brixia veſtratis Merdoſa volumina vatis,
Non ſunt noſtrates tergere digna nates.

LEO'NTICA [with the *Antients*] a Feſtival and Sacrifice, celebrated in honour of the Sun. It was ſo called of *Leo*, a Lion, becauſe they repreſented the Sun in the Form of a Lion radiant, bearing a *Tiara*, and griping the Horns of a Bull in his fore Paws, who in vain ſtruggled to diſingage himſelf.

LEO'NTICE [λεοντικὴ, Gr.] the Herb wild Chervil, *L.*

LEONTOPE'TALON [λεοντοπέταλον of λέων, a Lion, and πέταλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] the Herb Liop's-blade, Lion's-leaf or Lion's-turnep, *L.*

LEONTOPO'DIUM [λεοντοπόδιον of λέων and πούς, a Foot, *Gr.*] the Herb called Lion's-foot, *L.*

LEONTO'STOMUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb Columbine, *L.*

LEO'PARD } [*leopardus*, *L.* λεοπάρδαλις of λέων, a Lion, and
LIBBARD } πάρδαλις, a Panther, *Gr.*] a wild Beaſt that is all over full of Spots or Streaks, ingendred by a Male Panther and a Lioneſs.

LEOPARD's *Bane* } [with *Botan.*] a ſort of Herb.
LIBBARD's *Bane* }

LEOPARD [in *Heral.*] repreſents thoſe brave and generous Warriors, who have performed ſome bold Enterprize, with Force, Courage, Promptneſs and Activity.

A LEOPARD [*hieroglyphically*] ſignified a great Hypocrite, or a notable Diſſembler; becauſe this Beaſt is ſaid craftily to diſſemble, and hide its Head from being ſeen, that it might with leſs difficultly catch its ſilly Prey; for the Beaſts are ſaid to be as much frighted at that, as they are taken with the pleaſant Scent of his Body; when therefore they come towards it, to delight themſelves with the Perfume that it yields, it is ſaid to cover its Head with its Paws, until they come within its reach. It alſo repreſented an incorrigible Perſon, becauſe the Spots of it no Art can whiten or remove.

LEO'RNING *Knight* [leopnin̄g-cnihtaȝ, *Sax.*] Diſciples, Scholars.

LEP *and Lace* [in the Manour of *Whittle* in *Eſſex*] a Cuſtom that every Cart that comes over a Part of it, call'd *Greenbury*, pays 4 *d.* to the Lord of the Manour, except the Owner of it be a Noblemau.

LE'PER [*leproſus*, *L.*] one who has the Leproſy.

LE'PID [*lepidus*, *L.*] jocund, pleaſant in Speech and Behaviour.

LEPI'DITY [*lepiditas*, *L.*] pleaſantneſs in Speech.

LEPI'DIUM [λεπίδιον of λεπὶς, a Scale, becauſe it is believed to take off Spots and Scurf from the Face, *Gr.*] the Herb Pepper-wort or Dittander, *L.*

LEPIDOI'DES [of λεπὶς, a Scale, and εἶδος, Form, *Gr.*] the ſcaly Suture of the Skull.

LEPIDOSA'RCOMA [of λεπὶς, a Scale, and σάρξ, Fleſh, *Gr.*] a certain Tumor or Swelling ſo called.

LE'PIS [λεπὶς, *Gr.*] the Scum or Droſs of Silver, the Scales of Braſs, *&c.*

LEPORA'RIA [with *Phyſi.*] a Diſtemper, when Perſons ſleep with their Eyes open.

LEPORI'NA *Labia*, i. e. Hare's Lips, uſed of ſuch Perſons whoſe upper Lip has a natural defect like a ſlit towards the Noſe, reſembling that of an Hare. *L.*

LEPORI'NE [*leporinus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to an Hare.

LE'PRA, a ſcurvy Eruption upon the Skin, that makes it Scaly; the Leproſy, *L.* See *Elephantiaſis*.

LEPRO'SO *amovendo*, a Writ that lies for a Pariſh to remove a leprous Perſon. *L.*

LE'PROSY [λέπρα, Gr.] a dry white Scab or Scurf, by which the Skin becomes ſcaly like a Fiſh.

LE'PROUS [*leproſus*, *L.*] troubled with a Leproſy.

LEPTOCARY'ON [λεπτοκάρυον. Gr.] the Filberd-Nut, *L.*

LEPTOCENTAU'RIUM [κεντάυριον λεπτὸν, Gr.] the Herb leſſer Centaury.

LEPTO'LOGY [λεπτολογία, Gr.] a rhetorical Deſcription of very minute and trifling Things.

LEPTO'PHYLLON [λεπτόφυλλον, Gr.] a ſort of Spurge, the Herb Tithymal.

LEPTU'NTICA [with *Phyſi.*] attenuating, thinning Medicines, which, by their acid Particles, ſeparate thick and clammy Humours, *L.*

LE'PUS [with *Aſtron.*] the Hare, a Conſtellation. They tell us *Mercury* placed this Animal among the Stars on account of its ſwiftneſs. It ſeems to breed the moſt Young of any four footed Beaſt; of which, ſome it brings forth, and ſome it has in its Womb, as *Anſtelle* ſays in his Book of *Animals*.

LERE [ȝeleȝ, *Sax.*] void, empty, ſpare, as a *leer Horſe*, a ſpare Horſe.

LE'RIPOOPS, old faſhioned Shoes.

LE *Roy s' aviſera* [*i. e.* the King will conſider] by the Words, written on a Bill preſented to the King by the Parliament, is underſtood his abſolute denial of that Bill in civil Terms, and it is thereby wholly made null and void, *F.*

LE *Roy ſe veut* [*i. e.* the King is willing] a Term in which the Royal Aſſent is ſignified by the Clerk of the Parliament to publick Bills; giving authority to them, which before were of no force nor virtue.

LE'SIA [*old Rec.*] a Leaſh of Greyhounds.

LE'SION [*læſio*, *L.*] hurt.

LESSEE', the Perſon to whom a Leaſe is granted.

LE'SSEL, a ſhady Buſh or Hovel.

LESS } [læȝ, *Sax.*] not ſo much, not ſo great.
LE'SSER }

LESSER *Circles* [with *Aſtron.*] thoſe which divide the Globe into two unequal Parts, as the polar Circles, Tropicks, and Parallels of Declination and Altitude.

LESSES [*laiſſes*, F.] the Dung of a Wolf, Bear or wild Boar.

LE'SSIAN *Diet* [of *Leſius*, a Phyſician who preſcribed Rules for Diet] a ſpare, moderate Diet.

LE'SSON [*lectio*, *L.* *leçon*, F.] a portion of any Thing to be heard, recited, *&c.* at one Time.

LESSO'R, the Perſon who grants a Leaſe.

LEST [læȝe, *Sax.*] leſt that.

LESTAGE'FRY [leȝtaȝe-ȝpeoh, *Sax.*] an exemption from the Duty of paying Ballaſt Money.

LESVES } [*old Deeds*] Conveyances, *&c.* for Paſture
LESWES } Ground.

TO LET [lætan, *Sax.*] to hinder; alſo to permit; alſo to lend out to hire, as to let a Houſe, Horſe, *&c.*

LE'TCHER, a luſtful Perſon.

LE'TCHEROUS, luſtful.

LE'TCHEROUSNESS } luſtfulneſs, proneneſs to Luſt.
LE'TCHERY }

A LETCH, a Veſſel to put Aſhes in to run Water through to make Lye.

LE'TFALL [*Sea Term*] uſed for the putting aboard the Main-ſail, Fore-ſail, and Sprit-ſail when their Yards are aloft.

LE'THAL [*lethalis*, *L.*] deadly, mortal.

LETHA'RGICK [*lethargicus*, *L.* of λαθαργικὸς of λάθη, Oblivion, and ἀργὸς, ſwift, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to, alſo afflicted with a Lethargy.

LETHA'RGICKNESS, the being afflicted with a Lethargy.

LE'THARGY [*lethargia*, *L.* of λαθαργία, Gr.] a Diſeaſe that cauſes an heavy ſleepineſs, attended with a Fever, and in a manner a loſs of Reaſon and all the Senſes.

LE'THE. See *Lathe*.

LETHE [λήθη, Gr. *i. e.* Oblivion or Forgetfulneſs] a River in Hell, which, according to the Poets, had the Virtue of making all that drank of it forget all Things paſt.

LETHI'FEROUS [*lethifer*, *L.*] bringing Death.

LETHI'FEROUSNESS, Death bringing Quality.

LE'TTER [*littera*, *L.*] a Character, ſuch as the Alphabets of all Languages are compoſed.

LETTERS [*by whom invented*] the firſt Letters are ſaid to be the *Chaldæan*, which *Philo* affirms were invented by *Abraham*, and uſed by the *Chaldæans*, *Aſſyrians* and *Phœnicians*: Tho' there are ſome that attribute the Invention of Letters, among the *Aſſyrians*, to *Badamanth*; but whether theſe were the ſame that *Moſes* wrote in, is a difficult Matter to determine. Thoſe Characters, that *Moſes* delivered to the *Jews*, are by ſome thought not to be the ſame now uſed by the *Jews*; but that *Ezra* was the Author of them; but others are of Opinion, that the Law was written in the *Hebrew* Character now uſed.

Greek LETTERS, *Linus*, a *Calcidian*, is ſaid to have brought Letters out of *Phœnicia* into *Greece*, which were the *Phœnician* Characters, which were us'd in *Greece*, till *Cadmus*, the Son of *Agenor*, brought 16 new Letters thither, to which 16, *Pala*, in the Time of the *Trojan* War, added 4 more, to which, *Simonides*, the *Milenian*, added the other 4, making 24.

Latin LETTERS, *Nicoſtrata Carmenta*, is reported firſt to have taught the Uſe of them to the *Latins*, which Characters have been altered ſince their firſt Invention; and ſuppoſing that thoſe *Latin* Letters were uſed in the moſt flouriſhing Times by the *Romans*, yet the *Roman* Letters were corrupted by the *Goths*, *Lombards*, *Franks*, &c.

LETTER, an Epiſtle ſent by one Perſon to another.

LETTER *of Advice* [among *Merchants*] a Letter from one Correſpondent to another, giving him advice or notice of what Bills he hath drawn on him.

LETTER *of Attorney*, a writing whereby a Perſon conſtitutes a Friend to do a lawful Act in his ſtead, as to receive Debts, give poſſeſſion of Land, *&c.*

LETTERS *Clauſe*, i. e. *cloſe Letters*, ſuch as are uſually ſealed up with the King's Signet or Privy Seal; and are diſtinguiſhed from Letters Patent, are ſealed with the Broad-Seal and left open.

LETTERS *of Credit*, [with *Merchants*] Letters given by a Merchant, or Bankers to a Perſon in whom they confide, to take up Money of his Correſpondents in Foreign Parts.

Dominical LETTERS [with *Aſtron.*] are the firſt ſeven Letters of the Alphabet, which ſerve each in their turns to mark out the ſeven Days of the Week; ſo that one of them always ſtands for *Sunday* or *Lord's Day*, and thence they take their Name.

LETTERS *Patents* [are ſo called from their being open] are Writings ſealed with the Great Seal of *England*; whereby a Man is authorized to do or enjoy any Thing, that otherwiſe of himſelf he could not do.

LETTERS *of Mart*, are Letters under the Privy Seal, granted to the King's Subjects, impowering them to take by force of Arms, what was formerly taken from them contrary to the Laws of Mart.

LETTER *of Licence*, an Inſtrument or Writing granted by his Creditor, to a Man who has failed or broke, to give him a longer Time of payment.

LETTER *of Reſpite*, a Letter iſſued out by the King in favour of honeſt and unfortunate Debtors, againſt too rigorous Creditors, whereby payment is delay'd for a certain Time.

LETTER-*Founder*, one who caſts Letters or Characters for Printers.

LETTE'RED [*litterati*, *L.*] skill'd in Letters, learned; alſo having Letters mark'd or impreſs'd, as Books lettered on the Back.

LE'TTICE [*laſtuca*, *L.*] a Garden Herb.

LEVA'NA, a Goddeſs that had an Altar, and was worſhipped at *Rome*; ſhe was thought to lift up young Children from the Ground. As ſoon as the Infant was Born, the Midwife laid it on the Floor; then the Father took it up in his Arms and embraced it; and without this Ceremony was performed, the Children were ſcarce thought legitimate.

LEVA'NT [in *Geography*] ſignifies any Country on the Eaſt of us, on the Eaſtern Side of any Continent or Country.

LEVANT [with *Merchants*, *&c.*] is underſtood of the *Mediterranean Sea*, or the Countries on the Eaſt Side of it.

LEVANT *and Couchant* [in *Law*] is when Cattle have been ſo long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down and riſen again to feed, *F.*

LEVA'NTINE, that belongs to, or comes from the *Levant*.

LEVA'NTINES, *Eaſtern* People, Natives of the *Levant*.

LEVA'RE *fænum* [*old Rec.*] to make Hay properly to caſt it in Wind-rows.

LEVA'RI *facias*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying a Sum of Money on the Lands and Tenements of a Perſon who has forfeited a Recognizance, *L.*

LEVARI *facias damna*, &c. a Writ to the Sheriff, for the levying Damages, in which the Diſſeizor has been formerly condemned to the Diſſeiſee, *L.*

LEVARI *facias quando*, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for ſelling the Goods of the Debtor, which he has already taken and return'd that he could not ſell them, with as much more of the ſaid Debtor's Goods, as will ſatisfy the whole Debt, *L.*

LEVARI *facias reſiduum*, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements or Chattels of the Debtor, that has in part given Satisfaction before.

LEVA'TOR, a lifter up, *L.*

LEVATOR *Ani* [with *Anatom.*] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing fleſhy from each ſide of the ſhare Bone, *&c.* and are implanted in the lower end of the ſtrait Gut in the *Anus*, their Uſe is to draw the *Anus* upwards, *L.*

LEVATOR *ſcapulæ* [with *Anatom.*] a Muſcle of the Shoulder Blade, taking its riſe from the ſecond, third, fourth and fifth tranſverſe Proceſſes of the Vertebra's of the Neck, and is inſerted at the upper Corner of the *Scapulæ*, which it draws upwards, *L.*

LEVA'TORY [*levatorium*, *L.*] an Inſtrument uſed by Surgeons to raiſe up the Skull when it is ſunk.

LEU'CA } a League, *i. e.* three Miles; but in *Doom's Day*
LEU'GA } *Book*, one Mile.

LEUCACHA'TES' [λευκαχάτης, Gr.] a kind of Agate Stone with white Veins.

LEUCACA'NTHA [λευκακάνθη, Gr.] the White-Thorn, *L.*

LEUCA'NTHEMIS } [λευκάνθεμις, Gr.] the Herb Camo-
LEUCA'NTHEMIUM } mile, *L.*

LEU'CAS [with *Botan.*] the Herb Poley, *L.*

LEU'CE [λεύκη, Gr.] a white Poplar-Tree.

LEUCE [with *Phyſi.*] a Diſeaſe, when the Hair, Skin, and ſometimes the Fleſh underneath turns white; and the latter, being prick'd with a Needle, is inſenſible, and ſends not forth Blood but a milky Humour.

LEUCO'CHRYSOS [λευκόχρυσος, Gr.] a ſort of Jacinth Stone of a golden Colour, with a Streak of White.

LEUCO'GÆA [λευκόγαια, Gr.] a precious Stone of a white Colour; called alſo Galactites.

LEUCO'GRAPHIS [with *Botan.*] the Herb Ladies-Thiſtle.

LEUCOI'ON [λευκόϊον, Gr.] the white or bulbous Violet; alſo the Wall Flower, *L.*

LEUCOLA'CHANON [of λευκὸς and λάχανον, Gr.] Lamb's-Lettice; or the white Valerian, *Gr.*

LEU'COMA [λεύκωμα, Gr.] a white Scar in the horny Coat of the Eye.

LEU'COPHLE'GMATICK [λευκοφλεγματικὸς, Gr.] troubled with the *Leucophlegmacy*.

LEU'COPHLE'GMACY [λευκοφλεγματία of λευκὸς, white, and φλέγμα, Gr. Phlegm] a Dropſy conſiſting in a Tumour or Bloating of the whole outer Surface of the Body, or ſome of its Parts, white and ſoft, eaſily giving way to the Touch, and keeping the impreſſion of the Finger for ſome Time.

LEUCOPHORUM [λευκοφόρον, Gr.] *Borax*, with which Gold is ſoldered.

LEU'COPHTHA'LMOS [λευκόφθαλμος, Gr.] a precious Stone, reſembling the White of an Eye.

LEUCO'PIPER [of λευκὸς, Gr. and *piper*, *L.*] white Pepper.

LEUCORRHÆA [of λευκὸς, white, and ῥέω, Gr. to flow] the *Fluor Albus* or Whites in Women.

LEUCO'STICTOS [λευκόστικτος, Gr.] a kind of Marble, with white Strakes.

LEVER', the Time of a Prince or noble Perſons riſing; alſo a Ladies Toilet or dreſſing Cloth, *F.*

LE'VEL [læ̃vel, *Sax.*] even, plain, flat.

LEVEL, an Inſtrument us'd by Artificers, to try whether a plain Floor, *&c.* lies parallel to the Horizon.

LEVEL, ſhews the horizontal Line, by means of a Surface of Water, *&c.* founded on this Principle, that Water always places it ſelf level. This Inſtrument is uſed to find the true level for conveying of Water to Towns, making Rivers, *&c.*

To LEVEL [either of læ̃vet, *Sax.* or *livrare*, *L.*] to make level, even or plain; alſo to aim or take aim at.

LEVEL *Coil* [of *lever le cul*, F. *i. e.* to lift up the Buttock] hitch Buttock; a term uſed at Play, when one who has loſt the Game ſits out, and gives another his Place.

LEVEL *Range* [with *Gun.*] the diſtance that a Piece of Ordnance does carry a Ball in a direct line; the ſame as point blank.

LE-

LEVELLERS, People in *Oliver Cromwel's* Army, who were for having an equal ſhare in the Adminiſtration of the Government between the Nobility and Commonality.

LE'VER [of *levare*, *L.*] to lift up.

LEVER [in *Mechanicks*] is one of the 6 Powers; the *Lever* differs from the common Ballance in this, that the Center of Motion is in the middle of a common Ballance; but may be any where in the *Lever*.

LE'VERET [*levraut*, F.] a young Hare.

LE'VET, a leſſon on the Trumpet.

LEVI'ATHAN [לויתן, *Heb.*] a Whale, or as ſome ſuppoſe a Water-Serpent of a vaſt bigneſs.

LEVI'ATHAN [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] the Devil.

LEVIGA'TION, a making ſmooth, *L.*

LEVIGATION [with *Chymiſts*] the reduction of any hard, ponderous Bodies into a light, ſubtile powder, by grinding on a Marble Stone.

LEVIHO'MNOUS [*leviſomnis*, *L.*] watchful, wakeful.

LEVI'STICUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Lovage. *L.*

LEVITE, one of the Tribe of *Levi* among the *Jews*.

LEVI'TICAL [*Leviticus*, *L.*] belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Prieſts Office, which was the peculiar Inheritance of that Tribe, under the Moſaical Diſpenſation.

LEVITICUS, one of the 5 Books of *Moſes*, ſo called becauſe it treats of the Office and Duties of the levitical Order.

LE'VITY [*levitas*, *L.*] lightneſs, inconſtancy, ficklenes.

LEVITY [with *Philoſophers*] is oppos'd to Gravity, or is the leſſening or want of weight in a Body, when compared with another that is heavier.

Abſolute LEVITY } a Quality which ſome ſuppoſe to be
Poſitive LEVITY } the Cauſe, why Bodies that are lighter in Specie than Water, do ſwim up to the ſurface of it; but it appears by Experiments, that *Gravity* and *Levity* are only *relative*, and not *comparative* Things.

LEVITA'TION, the Property directly oppoſite to Gravitation. *L.*

LEU'TO [*Muſ. Books*] a Lute, a muſical Inſtrument. *Ital.*

To LE'VY [*levare*, *L.*] to raiſe, gather or collect.

To LEVY [in a *Law Senſe*] is to ſet up or erect, as to levy a Mill.

To LEVY, is alſo to caſt up or cleanſe, as to levy a Ditch.

LEWD [*Etymologiſts* differ as to the Original of this Word; ſome derive it of læpebe, *Sax.* one of the Laity, who were accounted lewd in compariſon to the religious Clergy; or elſe of leop, *Sax.* the common People, who are prone to lewdneſs; others from leidig, *Teut.* wicked; others of λαὸς, Gr. a diſſolute Man] wicked, debauched, wanton, riotous.

LEW'DNESS, wickedneſs, debauchedneſs.

LE'WIS *de or*, a golden *French* Coin in Value 12 Livers, now ſettled at 17 *s.* Sterling.

LEX, a Law. *L.*

LEX *Brehonia*, an *Iriſh* Law called the *Brehon-Law*.

LEX *Breteiſe*, the Britiſh Law, or for the Marches of *Wales*.

LEX *de raiſnia* [old *Law*] the Proof of a Thing which one denies to be done by him, and his Adverſary affirms it.

LEX *Terræ*, the Law and Cuſtom of the Land in diſtinction from the Civil Law. *L.*

LEX *Talionis* [the Law of retaliation or like for like] a Law that renders one good or ill turn for another; or the requital of an injury in the ſame kind, as *an Eye for an Eye*, *a Tooth for a Tooth*, &c.

LEXICO'GRAPHER [λεξικογράφος, of λέξις a Word, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Writer or Compiler of a Lexicon or Dictionary. *L.*

LEXICON [λεξικὸν of λέξις, Gr. Words] a Dictionary, a general Collection of the Words of any Language.

LEY, Law. *F.*

LEY *Gager*, a Wager of Law. *F.*

LEY'ERWIT } [of leȝen, *Sax.*] a privilege of taking an a-
LOTHERWIT } mends of one who lies with a Bondſwoman.

LEYS [in *Dooms-day Book*] a Paſture Ground.

LIAR [leoȝoſte, *Sax.*] a teller of untruths.

LIAR [on *Ship-board*] he who is firſt catch'd in a lie on a Monday Morning, who is proclaimed at the Main-maſt, *liar*, *liar*, *liar*; whoſe puniſhment is to ſerve the under Swabber for a Week, to keep clean the Beak-head and Chains.

LIARD, a *French* Farthing.

LIBA'DIUM [λιβάδιον, Gr.] the leſſer Centaury. *L.*

LIBANO'CHRUS [λιβανόχρως, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of Frankincenſe.

LIBA'NOMANCY [λιβανομαντεία, Gr.] a divination by Frankincenſe, which if it preſently catch'd Fire, and ſent forth a grateful Odour, was eſteemed an happy Omen; but if the Fire would not touch it, or any naſty Smell, contrary to the nature of Frankincenſe proceeded from it, it was thought to forbode ill.

LIBANO'TIS [λιβανωτὶς, Gr.] an Herb that has the ſmell of Frankincenſe.

LIBA'NUS [λίβανος, Gr. לבנון, *Heb.* of Mount *Libanus*, a Hill in *Syria*, 125 Miles in length] the Frankincenſe Tree which grows plentifully on that great Mountain.

LIBA'TION [with the *Romans*] a Ceremony performed by the Prieſts in their Sacrifices, who poured down Wine, Milk or other Liquors in honour of that Deity to whom he Sacrificed, having firſt taſted a little of it; whence the Word is uſed to ſignify the firſt taſte or ſmatch of a thing.

L'BBARD [libaerd, Du.] a Leopard.

LIBBARDS *bane*, an Herb.

LI'BEL, a little Book, a Petition or Bill of Requeſt.

LIBEL [in *Civil Law*] an original Declaration of an Action.

LIBEL, a writing containing Injuries, Reproaches or Accuſations againſt the Honour and Reputation of any Perſon.

A *Libel* in a ſtrict Senſe, is a malicious defamation and aſperſion of another, expreſſed either in printing or writing, and tending either to blacken the Memory of one that is dead, or the Reputation of one that is alive; and in a larger Senſe any Defamation whatſoever.

To LIBEL, to ſet forth or publiſh Libels againſt one, to defame or ſlander in Writing.

LIBELLA'TICI, Primitive Chriſtians in the Perſecution of *Decius*, who obtained Certificates called *Libelli*, either by Money or Conformity in private, by which they avoided Perſecution.

LI'BELLO *habendo* [*Law Term*] a Writ that lies, in Caſe where a Man cannot procure the Copy of a Libel from the Hands of an Eccleſiaſtical Judge. *L.*

LI'BER [in *Botany*] the inner Parts of Plants or Herbs.

LI'BER [of *liberando*, *L.* delivering] a Name of *Bacchus*.

LI'BERA [old *Rec.*] a livery or delivery of ſo much Graſs or Corn to a Tenant, who cuts down or prepares the ſaid Graſs or Corn, and receives a ſmall Portion of it as a reward or gratuity.

LIBERA *chacea habenda*, a Writ granted to a Man for a free Chace pertaining to his Manour, after he has proved his right to it.

LI'BERAL [*liberalis*, *L.*] free, bountiful, generous; alſo Gentleman-like, *&c.*

LIBERAL *Arts*, ſuch as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars; in oppoſition to *Mechanical Arts*; ſuch as depend more on the Mind than that of the Hand; that conſiſt more in *Speculation* than *Operation*, as *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Painting*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Muſick*.

LI'BERALNESS } generoſity, bountifulneſs.
LIBERA'LITY }

LIBERALIA, Feſtivals in Honour of *Bacchus*. *L.*

LIBERATE, a Warrant iſſued out of Chancery to the Treaſurer, *&c.* for Payment of an annual Penſion under the great Seal; and alſo to a Jailor for the delivery of a Priſoner; alſo to a Sheriff for the delivery of Lands or Goods taken upon Forfeitures.

LIBERA'TIO [old *Rec.*] Money, Meat, Drink, Clothes, *&c.* annually given and delivered by the Lord to his domeſtick Servants.

LIBE'RIA [among the *Romans*] a Feaſt held on the Day wherein their Children laid aſide their juvenile Habit and took upon them the Garment called *Toga Libera*. *L.*

LIBE'RTAS, liberty, freedom, leave; a Privilege by Grant or Preſcription to enjoy ſome extraordinary Benefit. *L.*

LIBE'RTAS [among the *Romans*] the Goddeſs of *Liberty*, who had a Temple at *Rome*, in which ſhe was worſhipped by the *Romans*, as ſhe was alſo by the *Greeks*, under the Name of *Eleutheria*; ſhe was repreſented in the Form of a Virgin, clothed in white, holding in her right Hand a Sceptre, and in her left a Hat, with a Cat before her.

LIBERTAS *Eccleſiaſtica* [old *Rec.*] Church Liberty and Eccleſiaſtical Immunities. This at firſt was no more than the Right of Inveſtiture; but in proceſs of Time it grew very great, and under ſome weak Governments extended ſo far, as to exempt the Perſons and Poſſeſſions of the Clergy from the civil Power and Juriſdiction.

LIBERTA'TE *probanda*, a Writ for ſuch as were challenged for Villains and offered to prove themſelves free, directing the Sheriff to take ſecurity of them to prove the ſame before the Juſtices of the Aſſize.

LIBERTA'TIBUS *allocandis*, a Writ lying for a Citizen or Burgeſs of any City, *&c.* who contrary to the Liberties of that City, *&c.* is impleaded by the King's Juſtices, in order to have his Privilege allow'd. *L.*

LIBERTATIBUS *exigendis*, &c. a Writ whereby the King requires the Juſtices in Eyre to admit of an Attorney for the defence of another Man's Liberty.

Li'bertine [*libertini, L.*] one of a looſe, debauched Life and Principles; a diſſolute and lewd Liver.

Libertine [with the *Romans*] a Perſon legally ſet free from Servitude.

Libertine [in the *Civil Law*] a Perſon who is manumiſed and ſet free from Bondage, to which he was Born.

Li'bertiniſm, the State of him that of a Slave is made free.

Libertiniſm [with *Divines*] is a falſe Liberty of Belief and Manners, which will have no other dependence but on particular fancy and paſſion; a living at large, or according to a Perſon's Inclination, without regard to the divine Laws.

Liberty [*libertas, L.*] a being free from obligation, ſervitude or conſtraint.

Liberty [of *Conſcience*] a Right or Power of making Profeſſion of any Religion a Man ſincerely believes.

Liberty *to hold Pleas*, ſignifies to have a Court of ones own and to hold it before a Mayor, Bailiff, *&c.*

Liberty [in *Ethicks*] is a Faculty of the Will, by which all Requiſites of Actions being given, it may chuſe one or more out of many Objects propos'd, and reject the reſt: or if one Object only be propoſed, it may admit that, or not admit it; may do it, or not do it.

Liberty [in *Speaking*] a free or eaſy way of Expreſſion.

Liberty [in a *Law Senſe*] a privilege held by Grant or Preſcription, by which Men enjoy ſome Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject.

Liberty *of the Tongue* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a void Space left in the middle of the Bit,, to give Place to the Tongue of a Horſe, made by the Bits arching in the middle, and riſing towards the Roof of the Mouth. The various Form of this *Liberty* of the *Bit*, gives Name to the Bit.

Libi'dinist [of *libidinoſus, L.*] a Senſualiſt, one who gives himſelf up to his Luſts.

Libi'dinous [*libidinoſus, L.*] luſtful, leacherous.

Libi'dinousness, luſtfulneſs.

Libi'do, Venereal Appetite or Deſire. *L.*

Libido [with *Phyſ.*] any ſtrong Inclination; as to forward the natural Excretions by Stool or Urine; to ſcratch in thoſe Diſtempers that cauſe itching.

Libiti'na [of *libendo, L.*] ſome ſay was *Proſerpina*, others will have her to be *Venus*; ſhe had a Temple in *Rome*, in which the Funeral Pomp was kept, and Sacrifices were there offered to her for the Dead: The Furniture for Funerals was laid up there, to put Perſons in mind of Mortality: She alſo preſided over Birth as well as Death; the Birth being the firſt Step to Death.

Libitina'rii [among the *Romans*] Perſons who furniſhed Funerals, ſuch as we now call *Undertakers*.

Li'bitum } at your pleaſure [in *Muſ. Books*] you may
Ad Li'bitum } if you pleaſe, *L.*

Liblo'ng, a ſort of Herb.

Li'bra [with *Aſtron.*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, whoſe Characteriſtick is (♎)

Libra *Medica*, the Phyſician's Pound, which contains 12 Ounces. *L.*

Libra'rian, a Perſon who looks after a Library.

Libra'rii, thoſe Perſons who tranſcribed in legible and beautiful Characters, what had been written by the Notarii, in Notes and Abbreviations.

Li'brary [*libraria, L.*] a Study or Place where Books are kept; alſo the Books themſelves, lodg'd in that Appartment.

Libra'ta *Terræ*, a ſpace of Ground containing 4 Oxgangs. and each Oxgang 13 Acres.

Libra'tion, a weighing or ballancing; but it is uſually us'd of the motion or ſwinging of a Pendulum or Weight hanging on a String.

Libration *of the Moon* [*Aſtron.*] an apparent irregularity or trepidation of the Moon, by which ſhe ſeems to librate or ſhake about her own Axis, ſometimes from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, and ſometimes on the contrary.

Libration *of the Earth* } [*Aſtron*] is that Motion, where-
Motion of Libration } by the Earth is ſo retained in its Orbit, as that the Axis of it continues conſtantly parallel to the Axis of the World.

Li'bro, a Book, *Ital.*

Lice. See *Louſe*.

Lice *Bane*, an Herb.

Li'cence [*licentia, L.*] permiſſion, leave, power.

To Licence, to give licence, leave or liberty; to permit.

Licences [in *Painting*] are the Liberties which the Artiſt takes in diſpenſing with the Rules of Perſpecttive, and the other Laws of his Art.

Poetical Licence, is a liberty which Poets take, of diſpenſing with the ordinary Rules of Grammar; which Licences were antiently greater to the *Greek* Poets than are now allow'd.

Licentia' *Surgendi*, the Writ by which the Tenant eſſoin'd, *de malo lecti*, i. e. on account of his being ſick in Bed, obtains time or liberty to ariſe.

Licentia *tranſfretandi*, a Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Sea Ports, requiring them to let ſome, who have obtain'd the King's Licence ſo to do, to paſs quietly beyond the Seas.

Lice'ntiate [*licentiatus, L.*] in Foreign Countries, one who has licence and authority to Practice in any Art or Faculty; as a Batchelor of Divinity, Civil Law or Phyſick; alſo a Barriſter in Common Law.

Licentiate, with us is generally uſed of a Phyſician, who has a Licence to Practice granted him by the College or Biſhop of the Dioceſs.

Lice'ntious, [*licentioſus, L.*] looſe, lewd, diſorderly.

Lice'ntiousness, looſeneſs, lewdneſs, diſorderlineſs.

Lich *Fowl* [ca⁊pea⁊⁊ bi⁊⁊, *Sax.*] certain Birds accounted unlucky or ill boding; as the Night Raven, Screech Owl, *&c.*

Lich *Wake* [of lice, *Sax.* a dead Corps, and ⁊ucian. *Sax.* to watch] the Cuſtom of watching the Dead every Night till they are buried.

Lich *Gate*, a Church-yard Gate, thro' which dead Corps are carried.

Li'chen, a ſort of Tetter or Ring-Worm; a Roughneſs and Tumour in the Skin, that itches very much, and diſcharges Matter, *L.*

Lichen [with *Botan.*] the Herb Liverwort, *L.*

Li'chwale, an Herb.

Licita'tion, a ſetting out to be ſold to the higheſt bidder.

To Lick [**lecken**, *Teut.* lician, *Sax.*] to take up with the Tongue.

Li'ckorish } [*liquiritia, L.*] a Shrub, the Root where-
Li'quorish } of is ſweet.

Lickorish [prob. of licę⁊a, *Sax.*] loving ſweet Things, Dainties or tid Bits.

Li'ckorishness, aptneſs to lick, taſte, or eat tid Bits; or the love of Dainties, *&c.*

Li'ctors, *Roman* Officers, who carried the Axes and bundles of Rods before the Magiſtrates.

Li'dford *Law*, a proverbial Expreſſion uſed to ſignify the hanging a Perſon firſt and trying of him afterwards; from *Lidford* in *Cornwall*.

Lie' [in *French Heraldry*] is uſed to expreſs the Strings that are to any Thing, which the *Engliſh* expreſs by Stringed.

To Lie [leoȝan, *Sax.*] to ſpeak an untruth.

A Lie [liȝa, *Sax.*] a falſity, an untruth.

To Lie *along* [licȝean, *Sax.*] to lie proſtrate.

To Lie *under the Sea* [with *Mariners*] is ſaid of a Ship, when her Helm being made faſt a Lee, ſhe lies ſo a Hull that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broad-ſide.

Liege [*ligio*, Ital. *lige*, F. of *ligando*, *L.* binding] properly ſignifies a Vaſſal, who holds a ſort of Fee which binds him in a cloſer obligation than other People.

Liege *Man*, one who owes Allegiance or Homage to the liege Lord.

Liege *Homage*, a Vaſſal was obliged to ſerve his Lord towards all, and againſt all but his own Father.

Liege *Lord*, one who acknowledges no Superior, a Soveraign Prince; alſo the chief Lord of the Fee.

Liege *People*, are the Subjects of a King, Queen or State.

Lie'gancy } [*ligence*, F.] ſuch a Duty or Fealty as no
Li'egeancy } Man may owe to more than one Lord; and therefore moſt commonly taken for a true and faithful Obedience of a Subject to a Sovereign Prince; alſo the engagement of the Sovereign to protect his Subjects; ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify the Dominion or Territory of the liege Lord.

Lien *Perſonal* [in *Law*] a Bond, Covenant or Contract.

Lien *Real* [in *Law*] a Judgment, Statute, Recognizance, *&c.* which oblige and affect the Land.

Lien [with *Anatom.*] the Spleen or Milt, *L.*

Lienté'rick [*lienterieus, L.*] one that is ſick of a Lientery.

Lie'ntery [λειοτηρία, Gr.] a kind of Looſeneſs, wherein the Food paſſes ſo ſuddenly through the Stomach and Guts, as to be thrown out by Stool with little Alteration.

Li'erwite [of licȝean, *Sax.* to lie, and pi⁊e, a Fine] a liberty whereby a Lord challenges a Penalty from one who lieth with his Bond Woman.

In Lieu, in the place, room or ſtead of, *F.*

Lieu co'nus [*old Law*] a Caſtle, Manour or other notorious Place, well known by thoſe who dwell about it, *F.*

Lieute'nancy } [*lieutenance*, F.] the Office of a
Lieute'nantship } Lieutenant.

Lieutenancy [of the City of *London*] a ſelect Council of the Officers of the Artillery Company, and of the trained Bands, who govern and order Matters relating to the Militia of it.

Lieutenant [of *lieu*, F. a Place, and *tenens*, *L.* holding, or q. *locum tenens*, *L.*] one who ſupplies the Place of another; a Deputy or Officer who holds the Place of a Superior, and does his Office when abſent,

Lieutenant *General* [in an *Army*] a great Commander, next in Place to the General, who commands one of the Wings or Lines in a Battle; alſo a Detachment or flying Camp upon a March; and a particular Quarter at a Siege.

Lieutenant *General* [of *Artillery*] is an Officer who is next to the General of the Artillery or Ordnance, and in his Abſence has the whole Charge of all that belongs to it.

Lieutenant *Colonel of Foot*, is the ſecond Officer in the Regiment; he commands in the Abſence of the Colonel, and in a Battle takes poſt on the left of his Colonel.

Lieutenant *of Horſe*, is the firſt Captain of the Regiment; he commands in the Abſence of the Colonel, taking place of all the other Captains.

Lieutenant *of a Ship*, the Officer next in place to the Captain or Chief Commander of the Ship.

Lieutenant *of the Tower of* London, one who is to act under the Conſtable for the time being, and to perform all his Offices; he is a Juſtice of the Peace for the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Kent* and *Surry*.

Life [lif, *Dan.* lif, *Sax.*] living, manner of living; alſo livelineſs, *&c.* the duration of Animal being, or the ſpace of Time that paſſes between their Birth and Death; al. ſo the Conſtitution, or the Principle of Heat and Motion that animates Bodies, and makes them perceive, act and grow.

Life, a Hiſtory or Relation of what a Man has done in his Life Time.

Animal Life, } the Life of living Creatures, conſiſting
Senſitive Life, } in the Exerciſe of the Senſes.

Vegetative Life, the Life of Trees or Plants, or that Faculty by which they grow.

Life *everlaſting*, an Herb.

Life *Guards*, Soldiers who are the Body Guard of the King or Prince.

Life *Rent*, a Rent or Salary which a Man receives for Term of Life, or for the maintenance of Life.

Li'feleſs [lifeleaſ, *Sax.*] without Life, Dead; alſo dull, ſtupid, *&c.*

Li'felesness, deadneſs, dullneſs, *&c.*

Li'felikins, a kind of Oath, as *Adzlifelikins*, upon or by my Life.

To Lift [prob. from *levare*, *L.*] to raiſe or heave up.

A Lift, a raiſe, a hoiſt, a lifting up.

Li'fting [*levans*, *L. levant*, F.] raiſing or heaving up.

Lifting *Pieces* [in a *Clock*] certain Parts of it, which lift up and unlock the Stops called Detents.

Lifts [in a *Ship*] Ropes pertaining to the Yard Arms of all Yards; the uſe is to make the Yards hang higher or lower.

To Lig [ligan, *Sax*, ligger, *Dan.*] to lie in a Bed or on any Place, *&c.*

Li'gaments *ligamenta*, *L.*] thoſe things that tie or bind one part to another.

Ligaments [with *Anatom.*] are Parts of an animal Body of a middle Subſtance, between a Cartilage and a Membrane, being harder than a Membrane, but ſofter than a Cartilage; whoſe Uſe is to gird and ſtrengthen the Jointure, eſpecially of Bones, to prevent their Diſlocation, eſpecially where they have no Articulation; thoſe which tie the Bones are void of Senſe; but thoſe which knit other Parts are ſenſible.

Ligame'nta *Uteri* [*Anat.*] the Ligaments of the Womb, *L.*

Ligame'ntum *Ciliare* [*Anat.*] the Ligament of the Eye-lid.

Liga'tion, a binding or tying, *L.*

Li'gatures [in the *Greek* Tongue] Characters made to expreſs two or more *Greek* Letters together.

Ligatures [with *Surgeons*] Bandage, or fillets of Cloth or Linen, for binding the Arm and facilitating the Operation of Bleeding,

Li'gature, the art and manner of diſpoſing and applying Bandages for cloſing Wounds and performing other Operations in Surgery.

Ligature [with *Myſtick Divines*] a total Suſpenſion of the ſuperior Faculties or intellectual Powers of the Soul.

Ligature [with the Natives of *Marcaſſar*, *Siam*, &c.] a kind of Bondage or Chain for curing Diſeaſes; alſo a Chain for binding up a Woman to a Man, or Man to a Woman, ſo as to put it out of her power to have to do with any other Man, and out of the power of the Man to have to do with any other Woman, he being thereby rendred impotent to all other Women, and all other Men impotent to that Woman. Some of their Philoſophers pretend that this *Ligature* may be effected by the drawing of a knot, the ſticking of a Knife in the Wall, or the ſhutting of a Lock at the Time the Prieſt is joining the Couple together; and that it may be diſſolved by the Spouſes urining thro' a Ring.

Ligatures [with *Mathem.*] are compendious Notes or Characters, by which are repreſented the ſums, differences or rectangles of ſeveral Quantities.

Ligatures [with *Printers*] types conſiſting of two Letters, as *ff*, *fi*, *ſt*, &c.

Lige [in *Horſes*] a Diſtemper, being little Bladders or Puſtules under the Lips.

Light [leoht, *Sax.*] is either the Senſation that ariſes from beholding any bright Object, as the Sun, a Lamp, *&c.* called primary Light; or elſe it is the Cauſe of that Senſation.

as it is an Action or Property of that luminous or light Body.

Light [*lævis*, *L.*] not heavy; alſo quick, nimble; alſo trifling.

Light [with *Aſtrol.*] a Planet is ſaid to be light, *i. e.* nimble, compared with thoſe that move ſlower.

Homogenial Light [in *Opticks*] that Light, whoſe Rays are equally refrangible; called alſo ſimilar or uniform Lights.

Heterogeneal Light [in *Opticks*] is that whoſe Rays are unequally refrangible.

Light *of Time* [with *Aſtrol.*] the Sun by Day and the Moon by Night.

Light *Horſe* [*Military Affairs*] Horſemen not in Armour; all are ſo called, except the Life-Guards.

To Light, *i. e.* to alight [of alihtan, *Sax.*] to get off Horſe-back.

To Light [of alihtan, *Sax.*] to fall or ſettle upon, as a Bird upon a Tree, *&c.* alſo to meet by chance, to happen.

Light *upon the Hand* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is ſaid of a Horſe that has a good tractable Mouth, and does not reſt too heavy upon the Bit.

Light *Bellied* [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] is one that has flat, narrow and contracted Sides, which make his Flank turn up, like that of a Grey-hound.

Secondary Light, a certain Action of the luminous Body on the Medium between that and the Eye by means whereof one is ſuppoſed to act on the other.

Light [by *ſome*] is underſtood to mean that Action of the *Medium*, that is interpoſed between us and the *luminous* Object; but others underſtand it of that train of Rays, which coming forth from thence pervades the *Medium* before it can come to affect the Eyes.

To Li'ghten *a Horſe* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is to make a Horſe light in the Fore-hand, *i. e.* to make him freer and lighter in the Fore-hand than behind.

To Lighten [lihtenan, *Sax.*] to ſend forth flaſhes out of the Clouds.

Li'ghtening [lihtung, *Sax.*] a flaſhing of Light or Fire out of the Clouds.

A Li'ghter [lichter, *Du.*] a large Veſſel to carry Goods in by Water.

Li'ghtness [*levitas*, *L.* lihtingneſſe, *Sax.*] the want of Weight, which cauſes the haſting of a Body upwards, by reaſon of its rarity and ſpirituality, *&c.*

Li'ghtness [of leohtneſſe, *Sax.*] the oppoſite of darkneſs.

Lights [ſo named prob. as being the lighteſt Parts of an animal Body] the Lungs.

Lights [in *Ships of War*] are of uſe by way of diſtinction. The *Admiral* of a Fleet carries 3 Lights on the Poop and 1 on the Main-top; the *Vice Admiral* carries 2 on his Poop and 1 on his Main-top; the *Rear Admiral* carries 1 on his Poop and 1 on his Main-top. The *Vice Admiral* of each particular Squadron carries only 2 on his Poop, but none on his Main-top; the *Rear Admiral* of each Squadron carries only 1 on his Poop. When the whole Fleet carry their Lights, the *Rear Admiral* carries 2 Lights the one hoiſted a Yard above the other on the Enſign Staff; and if it be foul Weather and dark Night, every Ship carries a Light.

Lights [in *Architecture*] the openings of Doors, Windows, and other Places through which the Light have Paſſage.

Lights [in *Painting*] thoſe Parts of a piece that are illumined, or that lie open or expoſed to the Luminary, by which the Piece is ſuppoſed to be enlightened, and which, for that reaſon, are painted in light, vivid Colours.

Li'gius [*old Rec.*] pure, perfect, intire; as *ligia viduitas*, pure Widowhood.

Ligna'gium [*old Recs*] the right of cutting Fuel in Woods; alſo a Tribute or Payment due for the ſame.

Ligna'tion, a hewing or purveying of Wood.

Lign *Aloes*, the Wood of Aloes, a valuable Drug.

Li'gneous [*ligneus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Wood, woody.

Li'gnum Wood, Timber, *L.*

Lignum *Nephriticum* [in *Medicine*] a Wood of great Efficacy againſt the Stone in the Kidneys, *L.*

Lig-

Lignum *Rhodium*, a sweet Wood, of which the Oil of *Rhodium* is made, *L.*

Lignum *Sanctum* } the Wood commonly called *Guaiacum*,
Lignum *Vitæ* } *L.*

Ligs [in *Horses*] a Disease, little Bladders or Pushes within the Lips.

Li'gula [*old Rec.*] an Exemplification of a Copy or Court Roll.

Li'gure [so called from its likeness to *Ligurian* Amber] a precious Stone, mentioned *Exodus* xviii. 19.

Ligurition, liquorishness; also greediness, *L.*

Ligu'sticum [in *Botany*] the Herb *Lovage* of *Lumbardy*, *L.*

Ligu'strum [with *Botanists*] Privet, Prick-Timber or Prime-Privet; also the Plant white Withy or With-bind.

Like [of Gelic, *Sax.*] in the likeness of, resembling.

To Liken, to make like; also to compare with or to.

Li'keness [Getienesse, *Sax.*] resemblance.

To Like [of Gelican *or* licean, *Sax.*] to approve of.

Likeliness, worthiness to be liked, comeliness; also probability.

Likelihood [of Gelic-heopb, *Sax.*] probability.

Like *Arches* } [in *Projections of the Sphere*] are Parts of
Like *Arks* } lesser Circles, which contain an equal number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of great ones.

Like *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

Like *solid Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such as are contained under the like Planes equal in Number.

Like *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are such as are expressed by the same Letters equally repeated in each Quantity, thus, 2. a and 3 a and 4 ad and 6 ad, are like Quantities, but 2 b and 3 bb, are unlike Quantities.

Like *Signs* [in *Algebra*] are when both are Affirmative or both Negative, thus 16 d and + d have like Signs, but + 12 d and —— 2 d have unlike.

Li'lach *Tree*, a Tree bearing blue, white or purple Flowers.

Li'lith [לילות, prob. of ליל, Night, *Heb.*] the *Jews* have a Notion that she was *Adam*'s first Wife, and by pronouncing the Name of God flew away into the Air. This *Lilith* they imagine to be a Spectre, that kills or carries away young Children in the Night; and therefore, as a Charm against her, it is a Custom to throw into the four Corners of a Chamber, where a *Jewish* Woman lies in, a Paper with these Words in it, אדם וחוה הוצ לילית, *&c.* i. e. *Adam* and *Eve*, *Lilith*, get thee out.

Li'lium, the Lily, a Flower well known, *L.*

Lilium *Convallium* [with *Botan.*] Lilly of the Vallies.

Lilium *Paracelsi* [with *Chy.*] a Tincture of Antimony, *Li*

Lima'ceous [of *limax*, *L.* a Snail] of or pertaining to Snails.

Lima'tion [with *Surg.*] the filing of Bones, *&c. L.*

Li'mature [*limatura*, *L.*] Powder or Dust which comes of filing.

Limatu'ra *Martis* [with *Chy.*] the filings of Steel, used in making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limb [of lem, *Dan.* lim, *Sax.*] a Member or Part of the Body.

Limb [with *Mathem.*] is the utmost End or Border of an Instrument, as an Astrolabe, *&c.* also the Circumference of the original Circle in any Projection of any Sphere upon the Plane.

Limb [with *Astron.*] the utmost Edge or Border of the Body, or Disk of the *Sun* and *Moon*, when either is in an Eclipse.

To Limb [of lim, *Sax.*] to pull Limb from Limb.

Li'mbeck [*alembicus*, *L.* Barb. *alembic*, F.] a Vessel or Furnace used in Distillation.

Li'mber [prob. either of lencken, *Du.* to bow or bend, or of *limber*, F. soft] pliable, supple, apt to bend or flag.

Li'mberness, pliableness, aptness to be bowed or bent.

Limber *Holes* [in a *Ship*] little square Holes cut out in all the ground Timbers, next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the Well of the Pump.

In Li'mbo, in Prison, *L.*

Li'mbus [with *Mathem.*] the Limb or outmost Edge of an Astrolabe, or other Mathematical Instrument, *L.*

Limbus *Patrum* [is so called, because it is *Limbus inferorum*] the Edge, Brink or Border of *Hell*.

Limbus *Patrum* [according to the Notion of the *Roman Catholicks*] the Place where the deceased Patriarchs resided while the coming of our Saviour; and also the Place where our Saviour continued, from the Time of his Death to his Resurrection; and where the Souls of Infants who die without Baptism are received; who have not deserved Hell, as dying in Innocence; nor are fit for Heaven, because of the imputation of original Sin.

Lime [lijm, *Du.*] Stone, of which (being burnt) Mortar is made.

Lime *Tree* [with *Botan.*] a Tree bearing sweet Flowers; the Linden or Teyl-Tree.

Lime, a sort of Limon.

To Lime [Getiman, *Sax.*] to daub with Lime.

To Lime } [prob. of *ligner*, F. *Minshew*] to couple as
To Line } Dogs do.

Lime *Bush or Twig*, a Device for catching of Birds, by a Twig daubed with Bird-lime.

Lime-*Wort*, an Herb.

Limena'rch [λιμενάρχης of λιμὴν, a Lake or Port, and ἀρχὴ, Government, *Gr.*] a Warden of a Sea Port.

Lime'ntius [of *limen*, *L.* a Threshold] the God of Thresholds among the *Romans*.

Li'mer [*limier*, F. a blood Hound] a large Dog for the Hunting of a Boar.

Li'mit [*limes*, *L.*] a Bound, Boundary or Border; to appoint or fix; to confine, to shut.

To Li'mit [*limitare*, *L.*] to set Limits or Bounds.

Limit *of a Planet* [with *Astron.*] the greatest Heliocentrick Latitude.

Limita'neous [*limitaneus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Bounds or Frontiers.

Li'mitary [of *limes*, *L.*] belonging to the Limits or Bounds.

Limita'tion, a limiting, setting Bounds to a thing, *L.*

Limitation *of Assize* [*Law Term*] a certain Time set down by the Statute, wherein a Man must alledge himself or his Ancestors to have been seized of Lands, sued for by Writ of Assize.

Li'mited *Problem* [*Geom.*] such a one which has but one only Solution, or which can be done only one way.

Li'mits *of a Planet* [*Astron.*] the greatest Excursion or Distance from the Ecliptick.

Limmer, a mongrel Dog, engendered between a Hound and a Mastiff.

To Limn [of *enluminer*, F.] to paint in water Colours; also to paint to the Life in Creons, oil Colours, *&c.*

Li'mner [*enlumineur*, F.] one who draws and paints as aforesaid.

Li'mon [*limone*, Ital.] a Fruit well known.

Limo'nade, a potable Liquor, made of Limons, Water and Sugar.

Li'monia [λιμωνία, Gr.] the Anemony, Emony or Wind-Flower, *L.*

Limonia *mala* [with *Botan.*] Lemons or Limons, *L.*

Limonia'tes [λιμωνιάτης, Gr.] a precious Stone, the Emerald.

Limo'nium [λιμώνιον, Gr.] the Herb Winter-green or wild Beets, Sea Lavender, Water Plantain, *L.*

Limo'sity [of *limositas*, *L.*] fulness of Mud.

Limo'sum *Saxum*, the Mud Stone, a Stone so named, because soon dissolved into Dirt or Mud, *L.*

Li'mous [*limosus*, *L.*] full of Mud.

Limp, limber, supple.

To Limp [of limp-healc, *Sax.* Lame] to halt or go Lame.

Li'mpness, limberness.

Li'mpid [*limpidus*, *L.*] pure, clear, transparent.

Li'mpitude [*limpitudo*, *L.*] clearness, pureness.

Li'mphæducts. See *Lymphæducts*.

Li'nament [with *Surg.*] a Tent or Lint for a Wound. *L.*

Lina'ngina [with *Botan.*] Dodder or Withy-Wind. *L.*

Lina'ria [with *Botan.*] the Herb Toad-Flax, *L.*

Lina'rium, a Flax Plat, where Flax is sown. *L.*

Linch *Pin* } [of a Cart, Waggon, *&c.*] an Iron Pin
Lins *Pin* } that keeps the Wheel on the Axle-tree.

Li'nctus, a licking or sucking, *L.*

Linctus [in *Pharm.*] a Medicine to be licked or sucked, *L.*

Li'nden *Tree*, the Teyl Tree, a Tree bearing sweet Flowers.

Line [*linea*, *L.*] a row of Words in Writing or Printing.

Line [*French Measure*] the 12th Part of an Inch, or 144th Part of a Foot.

Line [in *Geometry*] Quantity extended in length only, without either breadth or thickness, and is formed by the Motion of a Point.

Right Line } [*Geometry*] a Line whose Points are equally
Strait Line } placed between the two Extremes or Ends.

Curved Line } [*Geometry*] a Line whose Points are not
Crooked Line } equally placed between the two Extremes.

Line *of Numbers*, a Line usually placed on Carpenters, *&c.* Rules or Sectors, which running parallel with it, shews the artificial Line, and is called *Gunter*'s Line, he being the Inventor.

Lines [in *Military Art*] ſignify the Poſture of an Army drawn up for Battle; the Front being extended as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked. Theſe Lines are 1. the Van; 2. the main Body; 3. the Rear.

Line *of the Anomaly of a Planet* [in *Aſtron.*] according to the Ptolemaick Syſtem, is a right Line, drawn from the Centre of the *Excentrick* to the Centre of the Planet.

Line *of the Apſes* [*Aſtron.*] is a right line paſſing from the Centre of the World, and that of the Excentrick; the two Ends of which, are the one the *Apogee*, and the other the *Perigee* of the Planet.

Line *of the Apogee of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] a line drawn from the Centre of the World, through the Point of the *Apogee*, as far as the Zodiack of the *primum mobile*.

Horizontal Line [in *Geography*] a line parallel to the Horizon.

Line *of Longitude*, of a Planet, either greateſt or leaſt [in *Aſtron.*] is that Part of the Line of the *Apſes*, which reaches from the Centre of the World, to either the *Apogee* or *Perigee* of the Planet.

Line *of mean Longitude* [*Aſtron.*] is a line drawn thro' the Centre of the World, at right Angles to the line of the *Apſes*, and the extreme Points of it are termed the mean Longitudes.

Line *of mean Motion of the Sun* [*Aſtron.*] is a right line drawn from the Centre of the World, as far as to the Zodiack of the *primum mobile*.

Line *of mean Motion of the Sun in the Excentrick* [in *Aſtron.*] is a right line drawn from the Centre of the Excentrick to the Centre of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

Line *of real Motion of the Sun* [*Aſtron.*] a line drawn from the Centre of the World to the Centre of the Sun, and protracted as far as the Zodiack of the *primum mobile*.

Line *of the Nodes of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is a right line from the Planet to the Sun, being the common Place of interſection of the Plane of the Orbit of the Planet, with that of the Ecliptick.

Synodical Line [*Aſtron.*] (in reſpect to ſome Phaſes of the Moon) is a right line, ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the Centres of the Earth and Sun.

Line *of the mean Syſygies* [*Aſtron.*] is a right line, imagined to paſs through the Centre of the Earth and the mean Place of the Sun.

Line *of the true Syſygies* [*Aſtron.*] a right line, ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the Centre of the Earth and the real Place of the Sun.

Equinoctial Line [in *Dialling*] is the common Place, where the Equinoctial and the Plane of the Dial do mutually interſect one another.

Horary Lines [*Diall.*] are the common Interſections of the Hour, Circles of the Sphere, with the Dial Plane.

Horizontal Line [*Diall.*] is a common Interſection of the Horizon, and the Dial Plane.

Subſtilar Line [*Diall.*] is that line on which the Style of the Dial is erected, and repreſents ſuch an Hour Circle, as is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial.

Line [in *Fortification*] is what is drawn from one Point to another, in making a Plan on Paper. On the Ground in the Field, it is ſometimes taken for a Trench with a Parapet; at other Times, for a row of Bags of Earth or Gabions ſet in a line to cover the Men from the Fire of the Enemy.

Line [in *Fencing*] is that directly oppoſite to the Adverſary, wherein the Shoulders, the right Arm and the Sword ſhould always be found, and wherein alſo the 2 Feet are to be placed, at a Foot and an half diſtance from each other; and in this Poſition he is ſaid to be in line.

Lines *of approach*, Lines *of attack* [*Fortific.*] are the Ways of Trenches, dug along the Earth, towards a Town that is beſieged, in order to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

Line *of the Baſe* [in *Fortific.*] a right line, joining the Points of the two neareſt Baſtions.

Capital Line [in *Fortific.*] a line drawn from the Angle at the Gorge to the Angle of the Baſtion.

Line *of Circumvallation* [in *Milit. Art*] a Trench with a Parapet, made by the Beſiegers quite round their Camp, within Cannon Shot of the Place; to oppoſe any Army that may come to the relief of the Place, and to ſtop Deſerters.

Cogrital Line [in *Fortific.*] one drawn from the Angle of the Centre to the Angle of the Baſtion.

Lines *of Communication* [in *Fortific.*] ſuch lines as run from one Work to another; but more eſpecially is a continued Trench, with which a Circumvallation or Contravallation is encompaſſed, ſo as to maintain a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts, and other Works.

Line *of Contravallation* [in *Fortific.*] a Trench with a breaſt Work or Parapet, which the Beſiegers make next to the Place beſieged, to ſecure themſelves againſt the Sallies of the Gariſon; ſo that an Army forming a Siege, lies between the lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

Line *of Defence* [*Fortific.*] a ſtraight line ſhewing the Courſe of a Bullet, according to the Situation it ought to have to defend the Face of the Baſtion.

Line *of defence fichant* [in *Fortific.*] a line drawn from the Angle of the Courtin to the flanked Angle of the oppoſite Baſtion, nevertheleſs without touching the Face of the Baſtion.

Line *of defence razant* [in *Fortific.*] is a line drawn from the Point of the Baſtion along the Face, till it comes to the Courtin, and this ſhews how much of the Courtin will ſcour the Face.

Line *forming the Flank* [*Fortific.*] one drawn from the Angle, made by the two Demi-gorges of the Baſtion to the Angle at the Flank.

Lines *within ſide* [in *Fortific.*] are Trenches or Moats, or Trenches cut towards the Place beſieged, to hinder Sallies.

Lines *without ſide* [in the *Art of War*] are Trenches towards the Field, to hinder any Succours from being brought to the beſieged.

Line *of the Front* in *Perſpective*] is any right line parallel to a terreſtrial line.

Geometrical Line, is a line drawn on a geometrical Plane after any manner.

Horizontal Line [*Perſpect.*] is the common Section of the horizontal Plane, and that of the repreſentation or draught; which alſo paſſes thro' the principal Point.

Line *of Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] a Ray ſtarting from ſome luminous Body, and terminating in a Point of ſome Surface.

Objective Line [in *Perſpect.*] the line of an Object, from whence the appearance is ſought for in the Draught or Picture.

Station Line [*Perſpect.*] is the common Section of the vertical geometrical Plane; or the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the geometrical Plane; or a line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the line expreſſing the Height of the Eye.

Terreſtrial Line [in *Perſpect.*] a right line, in which the Geometrical Place and that of the Draught or Picture interſect each other.

Vertical Line [in *Perſpect.*] is the common interſection of the vertical Plane and the Picture or Draught.

Line *of Direction* [in *Philoſophy*] is that according to which a Body endeavours to move.

Line *of Gravitation* of an heavy Body [*Philo.*] a line drawn through its Centre of Gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

To Line, to put a thing into the inſide of another.

To Line [in *Fortif.*] is to ſurround and ſtrengthen a Work, with a Wall, Turf, *&c.*

To Line *Hedges* [in *Military Art*] is to plant Musketeers along them under their Covert, to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, or to defend themſelves againſt the Horſe.

Line *of Meaſures* [in *Geometry*] that Line in which the Diameter of any Circle to be projected does fall.

Linea *Alba* [in *Anatomy*] a Concourſe of Tendons of the oblique Muſcles of the lower Belly, which meet on both Sides, and ſo form a kind of Coat that covers the Belly, as if they were all but one Tendon. *L.*

Linea *celerrmii deſcenſus* [*Mathemat.*] that Curve which a Body would deſcribe in its deſcent, if it moved with the ſwifteſt Motion poſſible.

Li'neage [*linage*, F.] Race, Stock, Pedigree.

Li'neal [*linealis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a line; that is, or goes in a right line.

Li'neaments [*lineamenta*, *L.*] fine ſtrokes or lines obſerved in the Face, and forming the Delicacy thereof; or that which preſerves the reſemblance and occaſions the relation of likeneſs or unlikeneſs to any other Face, or the Features or Proportion of the Face, drawn out as it were in Lines.

Li'near [*linearis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a line.

Linear *Problem* [in *Mathem.*] a ſingle Problem that is capable of but one Solution, or that can be ſolved Geometrically by the interſection of 2 right lines.

Linear *Numbers*, are ſuch as have relation to length only, as ſuch as repreſent one ſide of a plain Figure.

Linen *Cloth* [linen cla'ð, *Sax.*] Cloth made of Flax.

Ling, a ſort of ſalt Fiſh. *Du.*

Ling *Wort*, the Herb Angelica.

To Li'nger [of langern, *Teut.*] to delay, to loiter; alſo to pine away with a Diſeaſe.

Li'ngots [with *Chymiſts*] Iron Moulds of ſeveral ſhapes, in which melted Metals are uſually poured.

Li'ngua, the Tongue; alſo a Language or Speech. *L.*

Lingua'cious [*linguax*, *L.*] long-tongued, blabbing, talkative.

LINGUACIOUSNESS } talkative
LINGUA'CITY }

LINGUALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ſaid to paſs from the Root of the *Os Hyoides* to the Tip of the Tongue.

LINGUIST, a Perſon well verſed in Tongues or Languages.

LINGULACA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Adders or Serpents Tongue. *L.*

LINGUO'SITY [*linguoſitas*, *L.*] talkativeneſs.

LINI'GEROUS [*liniger*, *L.*] that bears Flax or Linen.

LI'NIMENT [*linimentum*, *L.*] an external Medicine of a middle Conſiſtence between an Oil and an Ointment.

LINK [prob. of *ligamentum*. *L.*] part of a Chain; alſo a Sauſage.

LINK [prob. of λύχνος, Gr. a Candle, *Caſaub.*] a Torch of Pitch.

To LINK [prob. of *ligo*, *L.* to bind] to join or tie together.

LINO'SITY [*linoſitas*, *L.*] fulneſs of, or abounding with Flax.

LINO'STROPHON [λινόστροφον, Gr.] the Herb Hoar-hound.

LINOZO'STES [λινόζωστις, Gr.] the Herb Mercury.

LI'NSEED [of *linum*, *L.* Flax] the Seed of Hemp or Flax.

LINSEY *Woolſey* [of *linum*, *L.* and Wool] Cloth of Linen and Woollen mixt together.

LIN STOCK [with *Gunners*] a ſhort Staff of Wood about 3 Foot long, uſed in firing Canons.

LINT [of linen, *Sax.* or *linteum*, *L.*] fine Linen ſcraped to a ſort of Tow.

LI'NTEL [*linteau*, F.] the upper Poſt of a Door or Window-Frame.

LI'NTER [in *Anatomy*] the inner Rim of the Ear, the ſame as *Scapha*. *L.*

LINUM *Catharticum* [in *Pharmacy*] Mountain Flax a powerful Detergent.

LINUM *incombuſtibile*, [*i. e.* Flax that will not be conſumed by burning] a mineral Subſtance of a whitiſh Silver Colour and of a woolly Texture; conſiſting of ſmall Threads or longitudinal Fibres, endued with that admirable Property of reſiſting Fire, and remaining unconſumed in the moſt intenſe Heat. It is called alſo *Amianthus* and *Aſbeſtus*. Which See.

LI'ON [*leo*, *L.* λέων, Gr.] the moſt courageous and generous of all wild Beaſts, the Emblem of Strength and Valour.

A *Lion* being looked upon as the King of Beaſts, is eſteemed the moſt magnanimous, the moſt generous, the moſt bold, and the moſt fierce of all four footed Beaſts; and therefore has been choſen by Heralds, to repreſent the greateſt Heroes, who have been endued with theſe Qualities.

The *Lion* [*Emblematically*] is uſed to repreſent vigilancy; ſome being of Opinion, that he never ſleeps. And he alſo repreſents Command and monarchical Dominion: and alſo the Magnanimity of Majeſty, at once exerciſing Awe and Clemency, ſubduing thoſe that reſiſt, and ſparing thoſe that ſubmit.

LION [in *Blazonry*] in blazoning a Lion, their Teeth and Talons muſt always be mentioned, they being their only Armour, and are in Coat Armour for the moſt part made of a different Colour from the Body of a Beaſt; and therefore ſpeaking of their Teeth and Talons, you muſt ſay they are armed ſo and ſo.

A LION [*Hieroglyphically*] wiping out with his Tail the Impreſſions of his Feet, was a Repreſentation of the great Creator, covering over the Marks of his Divinity by the Works of Nature, and hiding his immediate Power, by the viſible Agency of inferiour Beings.

LION's *Mouth*, *Tooth*, *Paw*, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

LIO'NCEL [with *Heralds*] a ſmall Lion; ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from one that is full grown; for there may be ſeveral Lions in a Coat, or an Ordinary, and ſtill be of their full ſize; but the *Lioncel* is expreſs'd to be but a little Lion.

LIONNE' [in *French Heraldry*] ſignifies Rampant, when they ſpeak of a Leopard in that Poſture, which they ſay is peculiar to the Lion.

LIP [*labium*, *L.* lippa, *Sax.*] a Part of the Mouth.

LIPODE'RMOS [λιποδερμός, of λείπω to leave, and δέρμα, Gr. the Skin] a diſeaſe of the Skin which covers the Glands of the Yard, ſo that it cannot be drawn Back.

LIPOPSYCHI'A [λιποψυχία of λείπω and ψυχὴ, Gr. the Soul] a little or ſhort Swoon or fainting Fit.

LIPOTHYMI'A [λιποθυμία of λείπω and θυμὸς, Gr. the Mind] a fainting or ſwooning away from too great a decay or waſte of the Spirits.

LI'PPITUDE [with *Oculiſts*] a dry foreneſs in the Eyes, without running, when they feel rough, as if there were Sand in them; Blear-eyedneſs.

LIPTOTES [λιπτότης, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, when the force of Words is not anſwerable to the greatneſs of the Matter.

LIPYRI'A [of λιπυρία and πυρετὸς, Gr.] a kind of continual Fever, wherein the inward Parts burn, but the outward Parts are cold.

LI'QUABLE [*liquabilis*, *L.*] that may be melted or diſſolved.

LIQUABI'LITY } capableneſs of being melted.
LI'QUABLENESS }

LIQUA'TION } [with *Apothecaries*] an Operation, by
LIQUEFA'CTION } which a ſolid Body is reduced a into liquid; or the action of Fire or Heat on fat, fuſible Bodies, which puts their Parts into motion.

LI'QUEFIED [*liquefactus*, *L.*] melted.

LIQUE'SCENT [*liqueſcens*, *L.*] melting, conſuming.

LIQUE'SCENCY } aptneſs to melt.
LIQUE'SCENTNESS }

LI'QUID [*liquidus*, *L.*] that has its Parts fluid and in motion; moiſt.

LIQUID [with *Civilians*] apparently proved, as Goods that are clear and out of diſpute are ſaid to be *Liquid*.

LIQUID *Effects and Debts*, are ſuch as are not really Exiſting; but ſuch as there can be no diſpute about.

LIQUI'DITY } liquid Quality; the property of Fluidity or
LI'QUIDNESS } Quality of wetting other Bodies immerged in it.

LI'QUIDS [*liquidæ literæ*, of *liquefio*, *L.* to melt or diſſolve] *Letters Liquid*, with *Grammarians*, are ſo called, not becauſe they are never ſolid, but becauſe they are ſometimes liquefied and diſſolved in their Sounds; they are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

LIQUIDS [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch Bodies which have all the Properties of Fluidity; the ſmall Parts of which are ſo figured and diſpoſed, that they ſtick to the Surface of ſuch Bodies as are dipt in them; which is uſually called wetting.

LI'QUIDATED [*liquidatus*, *L.*] made moiſt or clear; alſo ſpoken of Bills made current or payable; pay'd off, cleared.

LIQUIDA'TION, an Aſcertainment of ſome dubious or diſputable Sum; or of the reſpective Pretenſions which 2 Perſons may have to the ſame liquid or clear Sum.

LIQUIDATION [in *Trade*] the Order and Method which a Trader endeavours to eſtabliſh in his Affairs.

LIQUIRITIA [with *Botaniſts*] a Plant called Liquoriſh or Licoriſh. *L.*

LI'QUOR } [*liqueur*, F.] any liquid Thing, Drink, Wa-
LI'QUOUR } ter, Wine, Juice, *&c.*

LIRICONFA'NCY, the Plant called Lily of the Valleys. *F.*

LI'RIPOOP [of *clerc*, a Clergyman, and peplum, a Hood, *L.*] a Livery-hood.

LISIE'RE [in *Fortification*] the ſame as *Berme* or *Foreland*.

To LISP [liſpen, Du.] to falter in the Speech, to clip Words in ſpeaking.

LI'SPOUND, a foreign Weight, containing ſometimes 15, 16 or 20 Pounds.

LIST [*liſte*, F.] a Roll or Catalogue of the Names, *&c.* of Perſons; alſo the border or edge of woollen Cloth.

To LIST, to enter Soldiers; alſo to enter his Name as a Soldier.

LIST [with *Architects*] a ſtraight, upright Ring, which runs round the lower Part of Pillars, juſt above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft or Body.

LIST [of *luſt*] deſire, will.

LI'STLESNESS [qu. *luſtleſneſs*] want of Will or Inclination.

LI'STED [of *lez* or *leſiere*, F.] having, or being made of, or reſembling the Liſt of Cloth. *Milton.*

LISTEL [with *Architects*] a ſmall Band or Rule in Moulding; alſo the ſpace between the Channelling of Pillars.

To LI'STEN [hlyſtan, *Sax.*] to hearken.

LI'STENING, is ſaid to be performed by extending or bracing the Tympanum of the Ear, which puts it into ſuch a Condition, as that it will be more effected by any tremulous Motion of the external Air.

To *enter the* LISTS [of *lice*, F. a Liſt] is to engage in a Fight or Diſpute.

LISTS [*lice*, F.] a Place incloſed with Bars or Rails for the performing therein Juſts or Tournaments, Wreſtling, Races and other Exerciſes.

LI'TANY [of λιτανία, Gr.] a general Supplication or Prayer, ſung or ſaid in Churches; eſpecially one in the Common Prayer Book of the Church of *England*; appointed to be ſaid or ſung on certain Days.

LI'TANY [*litania*, *L.* of λιταὶ, Gr. Prayers] are Supplications and publick Prayers, uſed in a ſolemn Manner, to invoke God and the Saints for Mercy; uſed in Proceſſions in Popiſh Countries, on *Corpus Chriſti* Day; and in ſeveral Countries and Towns on various Days.

LITÆ [λιταὶ, Gr. Prayers] the Daughter of *Jupiter*, or Mediators betwixt Gods and Men, for obtaining what was deſired either of Gods or Men; they are repreſented lame, wrinkled, and ſquint-eyed; which is meant of Prayers; Lame, as not immediately granted; Squint-eyed, as looking to By-Ends; and Wrinkled, as requiring Labour and Aſſiduity.

LITERAL [*literalis*, *L.*] according to the Letter.

Li'teralness, the being according to the Letter.

Li'terate [*literatus*, *L.*] learned or skilled in Letters or Languages.

Literati, learned Men, *L.*

Li'terature [*literatura*, *L.*] knowledge of Letters, Learning.

Li'thanthrax [of λίθος and ἄνθραξ, Gr.] ſtony Coal, a kind of Jeat, Pit Coal or Sea Coal.

Li'tharge [*lithargyros*, *L.* λιθαργυρος of λίθος, a Stone, and ἀργυρος, Silver, *Gr.*] the Scum or frothy Droſs that ariſes in puriſying Silver with Lead; Silver Glet.

Lithe [liþ, *Sax.*] ſupple or limber.

Li'theness [liþeneſſe, *Sax.*] ſuppleneſs, limberneſs.

Lithi'asis [λιθίασις, Gr.] the breeding of the Stone in a human Body.

Lithizo'ntes [λιθίζοντες, Gr.] an ordinary Carbuncle.

Litho'colla [λιθόκολλα of λίθος, a Stone, and κόλλα, Glue, *Gr.*] Stone Glue, a ſort of Cement, with which Stones are joined or faſtened together.

A Lithogly'pher [λιθογλύφος of λίθος and γλύφω, to carve or engrave, *Gr.*] a Stone-cutter or Maſon.

Litho'graphy [λιθογραφία, Gr.] the Art of cutting or engraving in Stone; alſo a Deſcription of Stones.

Lithoi'des [λιθοειδὲς, Gr.] the Bone of the Temples, which, in the upper Part, toward the Sagittal Suture, is equally circumſcribed with the ſcaly Agglutinations; but behind with the Parts or Additions of the Suture Lambdoides and the ſixth Seam, which ſevereth the lower Parts thereof from the *Sphenoides*, and the fore-part from the upper Jaw.

Litho'la'bon [of λίθος, a Stone, and λαβεῖν, to take hold of] an Inſtrument for extracting the Stone out of the Bladder.

Li'thomancy [λιθομαντία of λίθος and μαντία, Gr. Divination] was a ſort of Divination performed by a precious Stone called *Siderites*, which they waſhed in Spring Water, in the Night by Candlelight; the Perſon that conſulted it, was to be purified from all manner of Pollution, and to have his Face covered; this being done, he repeated divers Prayers, and placed certain Characters in an appointed Order, and then the Stone moved of it ſelf, and in a ſoft gentle murmur, or (as ſome ſay) in a Voice like that of a Child, returned an Anſwer.

Litho'ntripon [of λίθος, a Stone, and τρίβω, to wear, *Gr.*] a Confection of the Apothecaries, ſo called, becauſe it breaks and expels the Stone, *L.*

Lithontri'ptick [λιθοτριπτικὸς of λίθος, a Stone, and τρίβω, to break, *Gr.*] Medicines good to break the Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys.

Litho'spermon [λιθόσπερμον of λίθος, a Stone, and σπέρμα, Seed, *q. d.* ſtony Seed, *Gr.*] the Herb Stone Crop, Gromwell or Graymill, *L.*

Litho'strota [λιθόστρωτα of λίθος and στρώνυμι, Gr. to pave] Stone Pavements of *Moſaick* Work, ſuch as the Antients made of fine pieces of Marble and other Stones, curiouſly joined together, and as it were inchaſed in the Cement, repreſenting different Figures by the variety of their Colours and Diſpoſitions.

Lithotomi'a [λιθοτομία of λίθος and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] a Quarry of Stones; alſo a Maſon's Work-houſe.

Litho'tomist [λιθότομος, Gr.] an Operator, who cuts for the Stone; alſo a Maſon.

Litho'tomy [λιθοτομία, Gr.] the Operation of cutting the Stone, out of human Bodies.

To Li'tigate [*litigare*, *L.*] to contend, to wrangle, to quarrel.

Litiga'tion, a quarrelling or brawling; a ſuit or pleading at Law, *L.*

Liti'gious [*litigioſus*, *L.*] that delights in going to Law, quarrelſom, contentious, wrangling.

Liti'giousness, contentiouſneſs, delight in Law Suits.

Litispe'ndence [of *lis*, *litis* and *dependere*, *L.*] the Time during which a Law Suit is depending, *F.*

Li'tmose, a ſort of blue Paint or Colour.

Lito'ral *Shells* [with *Naturaliſts*] ſuch Sea Shells which are always found near the Shore, and never far off in the Deep.

Li'toral [*literalis* of *litus*, *L.* the Sea Shore] belonging to the Sea Shore,

Lito'tes [among *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, when leſs is ſpoken than is intended, *L.* as, *I do not deſpiſe*, inſtead of I take delight in. *I cannot praiſe you*, which implies, I have juſt grounds to diſpraiſe. *I cannot praiſe you enough*, I ſhall never be able to make you amends.

To Li'tter [of *litiere*, F.] to ſpread Straw for Beaſts to lie down on; alſo to throw Things about an Houſe.

A Li'tter [prob. of *litiere* of *lit*, F. a Bed] a Brood of a Beaſt brought forth at once; alſo a ſort of Sedan or Chair borne by Horſes; alſo the Straw that is ſpread for Cattle to lie down on.

Li'tterings [with *Weavers*] the Sticks that keep the Web ſtretcht on the Loom.

Li'ttle [lytel, *Sax.*] ſmall.

Li'tteling [lytling, *Sax.*] a little one.

Litu'rgick [*liturgicus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to the Liturgy; miniſterial.

Li'turgy [*liturgia*, *L.* of λειτουργία of λειτουργέω, Gr. to perform a publick Service] a general Word for all manner of Ceremonies belonging to divine Service; with the *Romaniſts* the *Maſs*: with us the *Common Prayer*.

Liturgies are different, according to the different Nations and Religions in the World.

Li'tuus [with *Medaliſts*] a Staff uſed by Augurs in form of a Croſier.

To Live [libban or leofan, *Sax.*] to enjoy Life.

To Live [*Sea Term*] is to endure the Sea.

Li'veliness [lifelicneſſe, *Sax.*] vivacioufneſs, *&c.*

Live *long*, an Herb.

Li'velihood [of life and heafod, *Sax.* the Head] a Way of living.

Li'ver [lifepe of lif, *Sax.* the Life] the thickeſt of the Parts of all the Bowels, whoſe Office is to purifie the Maſs of Blood by ſtraining it.

Liver *of Antimony* [with *Chymiſts*] Antimony opened by Salt Petre and Fire, ſo as to make it half Glaſs and of a liver Colour.

Liver-*Wort*, an Herb.

White Li'vered *Fellow* [prob. for white-leathered, *i. e.* one, the Skin of whoſe Face turns white as Leather, with Spite, *&c.*] a ſpiteful, malicious Fellow, a deſigning Knave.

Li'verings, a ſort of Puddings or Haggeſs, made of the Livers of Hogs and Calves.

Li'very [*livræ* of *livrer*, F. to deliver or give] a Suit of Clothes of different Colours and Trimming, given by a Gentleman to his Footman, Coachman, *&c.* to diſtinguiſh them from others.

Livery [in *Law*] is the delivery of Poſſeſſion to thoſe Tenants, which held of the King in Capite or Knight's Service.

Livery, a Writ which lies for the Heir to obtain the Poſſeſſion or Seizin of his Lands at the King's Hands.

Livery *of Seizin* [in *Law*] a delivery of Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements or Things corporeal, to him who hath Right or probability of Right to them.

Livery [of *Hay*, &c.] the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horſes.

Livery *Stables*, Publick Stables, where Horſes are taken in to be kept or to be let out for Hire.

Livery *Men* [in the Companies of Tradeſmen] ſuch Members of a Company or Corporation, as are advanced above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery Gown upon ſolemn Occaſions.

To Stand at Livery, is to be kept at Livery Stables.

Livery [in *Deed*] is when the *Feoffer* takes the ring of the Door, or a Twig, or a Turf of Land, and delivers it to the *Feoffee*, in the Name of the *Seizin* of the Land.

Livery [in *Law*] is when the *Feoffer* ſays to the *Feoffee*, being in view of the Houſe or Land, *I give you yonder Houſe or Land, to you and to your Heirs, and therefore enter into the ſame and take Poſſeſſion of it accordingly.*

Li'vid [*lividus*, *L.*] black and blue.

Livid *Muſcle* [*Anat.*] one of the Muſcles that moves the Thigh, ſo called from its Colour.

Li'vor [with *Surgeons*] a kind of leaden or dead bluiſh Colour in any Part of the Body, caus'd by a Stroke or Blow, *L.*

Livre, an imaginary *French* Coin of two kinds, of *Tournois* and *Paris*. The Livre *Tournois* contains 20 Sols *Tournois*, and each *Sol* 12 Deniers *Tournois*; the Livre *Pariſis* is 20 Sols *Pariſis*, each Sol *Pariſis* worth 12 Deniers *Pariſis*, and each Sol *Pariſis* worth 15 Deniers *Tournois*.

Lixi'vial } [*lixivius*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Lye, or
Lixi'vious } proceeding from Lye.

Lixi'viate *Salts* [with *Chymiſts*] the fixed Salts of Plants, drawn by calcining the Plant, and then making a Lye of Aſhes and Water.

Lixi'viated [of *lixivium*, *L.*] pertaining to, or proceeding from Lye.

Lixi'vium, a Lye made of Aſhes, *L.*

Lixivium [with *Chymiſts*] a fixed *Alkali*, as the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, *&c.*

Li'zard [*lizarde*, F. *lacerta*, *L.*] a little creeping Creature, of a green Colour, much like an Evet, but larger, very common in *Italy*, and other hot Countries.

Lo [la, *Sax.*] behold.

Loach [*loche*, F.] a ſmall freſh water Fiſh.

To Load [lædan, *Sax.*] to lay on a Burden; alſo to oppreſs.

Load [læde, *Sax.*] a Burden or Weight.

Load *of Hay*, about 2000 *l.*

Load [with *Miners*] a Vein of Oar.

Load [of lædan, *Sax.* to lead] a Trench to drain fenny Places.

Load-manage, the Money or Hire paid to a Guide or Pilot.

Load *Star* [q. *leading Star*] the *North* Star, which is a Guide to Mariners.

Loa'dsman [of lædan, *Sax.*] a Guide, a Pilot.

Loa'dstone [prob. of lædan, to lead, and ſtan, *Sax.* a Stone, *q. d.* leading-ſtone] is digged out of Iron Mines; the Virtues of it are,

1. That when it is in a free poſition, without any thing to hinder it, it will direct it ſelf to the Poles of the World.

2. It will draw another Loadſtone to itſelf, and ſometimes alſo will repel it.

3. By being touch'd with Iron, it communicates to it not only the Virtue, which it ſelf has of pointing to the Poles of the World, but alſo that Virtue by which it attracts Iron; ſo that ten or a dozen Needles, or as many Buckles, may be made to hang together like a Chain.

A Loadſtone being made thoroughly hot in the Fire, loſes its attractive Virtue.

Some Authors write, that by the help of the Magnet or Loadſtone, Perſons may communicate their Minds to a Friend at a great diſtiance; as ſuppoſe one to be at *London*, and the other at *Paris*, if each of them have a circular Alphabet, like the Dial-plate of a Clock, and a Needle touched with one Magnet, then at the ſame time that the Needle at *London* was moved, that at *Paris* would move in like manner, provided each Party had ſecret Notes for dividing Words, and the Obſervation was made at a ſet Hour, either of the Day or of the Night; and when one Party would inform the other of any Matter, he is to move the Needle to thoſe Letters that will form the Words, that will declare what he would have the other know, and the other Needle will move in the ſame manner. This may be done reciprocally.

A Loaf [hlaf, *Sax.*] a portion or lump of Bread.

Loam, Lome } [with *Gardiners*] grafting Clay, a ſort of Mortar made of Clay and Straw.

Loam [with *Chymiſts*] a ſort of Plaiſter uſed by Chymiſts to cloſe up their Veſſels.

Loa'miness, fulneſs of Loam, or loamy Nature.

Lo'amy, of the Nature of Loam.

Loan [læna, *Sax.*] a thing lent; a lending of Money; alſo the Intereſt for Money lent.

To Loath [laðian, *Sax.*] to Nauſeate.

Lob, a large *North* Sea Fiſh; whence, perhaps,

Lob, Lo'bcock } [q. d. *Lap-cock*] a great, heavy, ſluggiſh Fellow.

Lob *Worm*, a Worm uſed in fiſhing for Trouts.

Lo'bby [prob. of **laube**, *Teut.* the Porch of an Houſe] a kind of Paſſage-room or Gallery.

Lobe [*lobus*, *L.*] any Body turned of a roundiſh Shape.

Lobes [λοβοὶ Gr.] the ſeveral Diviſions of the Lungs, Liver, &c. alſo the Tip of the Ear, which is more fat and fleſhy than any other Part of it.

Lobes [with *Botan.*] the Diviſions of the Bulk of Seeds, which uſually conſiſts of two Parts, as is plainly ſeen in Beans, Peas, &c.

Loblo'lly, a ſort of fluttiſh out of the way Pottage. Whole Groots or Oatmeal, boiled till they burſt, and then buttered. *Burgoo.*

Lo'bster [loppeꝛtre, *Sax.*] a Fiſh well known.

Lobsters [*Hieroglyphically*] two Lobſters, fighting one with another, repreſented Sedition in a Common-wealth; and becauſe Land Lobſters are ſaid to be great Enemies to Snakes and Serpents, therefore the *Egyptians* put them to ſignify a Man of Temperance, who ſuppreſſes his Luſts and wicked Affections, that are moſt dangerous Serpents to his Soul.

Lo'bule [*Anat.*] a little Lobe.

Lo'buli *adipoſi* [in *Anat.*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muſcles, *L.*

Lo'bus *auris* [*Anat.*] the lower Part or Tip of the Ear.

Lo'cal [*localis*, *L.* of or pertaining to Place.

Local [in *Law*] tied or joined to a Place.

Local *Colours* [in *Painting*] are ſuch as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture.

Local *Medicaments* [in *Surgery*] ſuch Remedies as are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place or Part; as Plaiſters, Salves, Ointments, &c.

Local *Problem* [with *Mathemat.*] is ſuch ſuch an one as is capable of an infinite number of different Solutions, as where the Point which is to ſolve the Problem may be indifferently taken within a certain extent, *i. e.* any where, in ſuch a line, or within ſuch a Plane or Figure, &c. which is termed a geometrical *Locus*, and the Problem is ſaid to be a *local* or *indeterminate* one.

Local *Cuſtoms*, are thoſe peculiar to ſome Lordſhip or other Diſtrict, and not agreeable to the general Cuſtoms of the Country.

Loca'lity, Lo'calness } the being of a Thing in a Place.

Lo'cation [*Civil Law*] a letting out to rent.

Loch, Lo'hoch } [לוט, *Arab.* لعوق, Gr. *linctus*, *L.*] a thick Medicament, that is not to be ſwallowed at once, but to be licked, or ſuffered to melt in the Mouth, that it may have more effect upon the Parts affected: as the Breaſt, Lungs, &c.

Lo'che *Sanum* [with *Apothe.*] a particular ſort of *Linctus*, good for the Lungs.

Lo'chia [λοχία of λέχος, a Bed, *Gr.*] the natural Evacuations of Women in Child-bed, after the birth of the *Fœtus* and the excluſion of the Membrane, called *Secundinæ*.

Lo'ci *Chymici*, Chymical Furnaces or Veſſels, *L.*

Loci *Muliebres*, Womens Privities, *L.*

Lock *of Hair* [locca, *Sax.*]

Lock *of a Door* [loc. *Sax.*].

Lock *of Wool* [*floccus*, *L.*]

Lock [*of a River*] a Place where the Current or Stream of it is ſtopt.

Lock, an Infirmary or Hoſpital for the Cure of pocky Perſons.

To Lock [belucan, *Sax.*] to make faſt with a Lock and Key; alſo to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

Lock *Spit* [in *Fortific.*] a ſmall Trench opened with a Spade, to mark out the lines of any Work.

Lo'cker [*loculamentum*, *L.*] a Pigeon Hole.

Locker [in a *Ship*] a Cheſt or Box ranging along the Sides to put Things in.

Lo'cket [of loc, *Sax.* and *et* dimin.] a little Lock of a Gold Chain, or a ſet of Diamonds, &c.

Locking *Wheel of a Clock*, the ſame with the Count Wheel.

Lo'ckman [in the Iſle of *Man*] an Officer, who executes the Orders of the Governor or Deemſters, not much unlike to our under Sheriff.

Lo'ckram, a coarſe ſort of Linen Cloth.

Lo'ckron, a ſort of Flower, called alſo *Locker-Goulans*.

Locks [for *Horſes*] are Pieces of Leather about the breadth of two Fingers, turned round and ſtuffed on the inſide, to prevent their hurting the Paſterns, about which they are clapp'd.

Lo'co *Ceſſion* [in *Law*] a yielding or giving Place.

Loco *motive Faculty* [with *Philoſop.*] that Faculty which cauſes moving from one Place to another.

Loculame'nta [with *Botan.*] little diſtant Cells or Partitions within the common Seed-bag of a Plant or Flower, as the Poppies, &c. *L.*

Loculame'ntum, an Apartment or Partition; a Box or Drawer to put any thing in, *L.*

Lo'cus, a Place, *L.*

Locus *apparens* [with *Aſtron.*] in which any Planet or Star appears, when view'd from an Eye at the ſenſible Horizon.

Locus *Primarius*, Locus *Abſolutus* } *i. e.* the primary Place [with *Philoſ.*] is that Part of the abſolute or immoveable Space of extended Capacity, to receive all Bodies, which a particular individual Body takes up.

Locus *Secundarius*, Locus *Relativus* } *i. e.* the ſecondary Place [with *Phil.*] is that apparent and ſenſible Place, in which we determine a Body to be placed, with reſpect to other adjoining or neighbouring Bodies.

Locus *in quo* [in *Law*] the Place, where any thing is ſaid to be done, in Pleading, *L.*

Locus *partitus*, [in *Law*]] a Diviſion made between two Towns or Counties, to make trial in which the Land or Place in queſtion lies.

Locus *Geometricus*, a line by which an indeterminate Problem is ſolved. Thus, if a right line ſuffice for the Conſtruction of the Equation, it is called *Locus ad rectum*; if a Circle, *Locus ad circulum*; if an Ellipſis, *Locus ad Ellipſin*, &c.

Locus *ad lineam* [*Mathematicks*] is when a Point that ſatisfies the Problem is found in a line, whether Right or Curve, and that by the Reaſon of the want of one Condition, only to render the Problem determinate altogether, *L.*

Locus *ad ſolidum* [*Mathem.*] is when three Conditions are wanting to the determination of the Point that is ſought, and ſo it will be found in a ſolid; and this may be included either

under

under a plain, curve or mixt Superficies, and those either determinate or indefinitely extended.

Locus *ad superficiem* [*Mathem.*] is when there are two Conditions wanting to determine any Point that satisfies any Problem, and that Point may be taken throughout the extension of some Superficies, whether Plane or Curve.

Lo'cust [*locusta, L.*] a mischievous Insect, that eat up and spoils all green Plants.

Lo'custæ [with *Botan.*] the Beards and hanging Seeds of Oats and other Plants, whose Figure something resembles that of a Locust.

Locution, phrase or manner of Speech, *F.* of *L.*

Lo'cutory } [*old Records*] a sort of Parlour or
Locuto'rium } with-drawing Room in a Monastery, where the Friars meet together for Conversation or Discourse.

Lode *manage* [of læðan, *Sax.*] the hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship.

Lode *Ship*, a small fishing Vessel.

Lo'demerge [in the Laws of *Oleron*] the Skill or Art of Navigation.

Lodesman [læðman of læðan, *Sax.*] a Coasting Pilot.

Lode-works [in the Stannaries or Tin Mines in *Cornwall*] Works performed in the high Grounds, by sinking deep Wells, call'd Shafts. See *Stream works*.

To **Lodge** [ȝeloȝian, *Sax. loger*, F.] to take up a Lodging in; to entertain with a Lodging; to lay up in a Place.

A **Lodge** [*loge*, F.] a Hut or Apartment for a Porter, Centinel, *&c.*

To **Lodge** [*Hunt. Term*] a Buck is said *to lodge*, when he goes to Rest.

Lodger, one who lodges in a hired Room or Apartment in another's House.

Lo'dging [of ȝeloȝian, *Sax.* or *loger*, F.] a Place of Habitation or Repose for a Time.

Lo'dgment [in *Milit. Aff.*] an encampment made by an Army; a retrenchment dug for a covert or shelter, when the Counterscarp or some other Post is gained; also a Place where the Soldiers are quartered among the Townsmen or Burghers, in Barracks, Huts or Tents.

Lodgement *as an Attack*, is a Work cast up by the Besiegers, during their approaches in a dangerous Post, where it is absolutely necessary to secure themselves from the Enemies Fire; as in a covert Way, a Breach, *&c.* These kind of Lodgments are made of Barrels or Bags full of Earth, Faggots, Wool-Packs, Pallisadoes, to cover the Men in a Place they have gain'd and resolve to keep.

A **Loft** [prob. of **lofter**, *Dan.* to lift] an upper Floor of an House.

Lo'ftiness, high-mindedness, pride, haughtiness.

Lo'fty [of **lofter**, *Dan.*] high; haughty, proud, high-minded.

Log [prob. of ligan, *Sax.* to lie along, because of its Weight] a large thick Piece of Wood.

Log [לוג, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Measure, containing 3 quarters of a Pint and 1 and ½ solid Inches, Wine Measure.

Log *Line* [in *Navigation*] a small long line tied to the Log, having Knots at every 50 Foot distance, round about a Reel fixt for that purpose in the Gallery of a Ship.

Log *Board* [in *Navig.*] a Table divided into 5 Columns, containing an account of the Ship's Way, measured by the Log, which is to be entred daily into the Log-board.

Log *Wood*, a sort of Wood used by Dyers, called also *Campechio* Wood, brought from thence, a Province of *New Spain*.

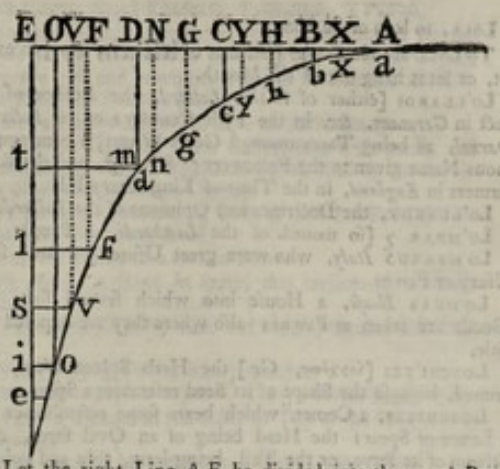
Lo'garithms [of λόγος, a Word, and ἀριθμὸς, Number, *Gr.*] artificial Numbers, which perform Multiplication by Addition, and Division by Subtraction, invented by the Lord *Nepier*, Baron of *Merchiston* in *Scotland*, and afterwards compleated by Mr. *Henry Briggs*, *Savilian* Professor of Geometry at *Oxford*.

Defective **Lo'garithm** } the Logarithm of a Fraction.
Impure **Logarithm** }

Lo'garithmick *Spiral* [with *Mathem.*] is a sort of *Spiral* Line, which may be conceived to be form'd much after the same manner with other Spirals. As supposing the Radius of a Circle to move uniformly through the Circumference, while a certain Point moves from the extremity of this Radius towards the Center, with a Motion retarded in a geometrical Proportion; the Mark of this Point will form the Logarithmical Spiral.

Logarithme'tical } of or pertaining to Logarithms.
Logarithme'tick }

Logarithmetick *Line* } of *Pardie*, is a Curve which
Logarithmetick *Curve* } discovers perfectly all the Mysteries of Logarithms, with several other very excellent Properties and ules, and is thus delineated.



Let the right Line A E be divided into the equal Parts A B, B C, C D, D E, *&c.* from the Points A, B, C, D, E, *&c.* let the Lines A a, B b, C c, D d and E e be drawn all perpendicular to A E, and consequently parallel to one another.

Lo'garithmotechny [of λόγος and τέχνη, Gr.] the Art of making Logarithms.

Lo'gating, a certain unlawful Game, now out of Use; but mentioned in the Statute, 23 *Hen.* VIII.

Loggerhead [prob. of *log* and *head*] a stupid Person.

Lo'gia, a little House, Lodge or Cottage.

Lo'gical [*logicalis, L.*] of, or pertaining to, or agreeing with the Rules of Logick.

Logical *Division*, is an Oration or Speech, explaining a thing Part by Part.

Lo'gicalness, argumentativeness, the being according to the Rules of Logick.

Logi'cian, one skilled in the Art of Logick.

Lo'gick [λογικὴ of λόγος, Gr.] is the Art of guiding our Reason in the knowledge of Things, as well for our own Instruction, as that of others. It consists in the Reflection which Men have made of the four principal Operations of the Mind, *viz. conceiving, judging, reasoning* and *disposing*.

Natural **Logick**, the power or force of Reason unassisted by Art.

Logi'smus [with *Rhetoric.*] a Figure when a Sentence is framed without any consequent.

Lo'gist [λογιστὴς, Gr.] an expert Accountant.

Logi'stica [λογιστικὴ, Gr.] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of multiplying, dividing, *&c.* to the degrees of Sines, Circles, Angles, *&c.*

Logistica *speciosa* [with *Mathem.*] literal or specious *Algebra, L.*

Logistica *linea* [with *Arithmet.*] is the Line, called also the logarithmick Line, where the Ordinates, apply'd in equal Parts of the Axis, are in geometrical proportion.

Logistical *Arithmetick*, is now used by some for the expeditious Arithmetick of Logarithms, by which all the trouble of Multiplication and Division is saved.

Logistical *Logarithms*, a Table of Logarithms adapted to Sexagesimal Fractions.

Logi stick, the same as Logistical Arithmetick; or, as some will have it, the first general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subtraction, *&c.*

Logium [*old Rec.*] an Hovel, an Out-House.

Logodæ daly [*logodædalia, L.* of λόγος, Gr. a Word, and *Dædalus*] a goodly shew and flourish of Words, without much matter.

Logodæ dalist [*logodædalus, L.* of λογοδαίδαλος, Gr.] an Inventor or Forger of new Words, and strange Terms.

Logodiarrhœ'a [λογοδιάῤῥοια, Gr.] a Diarrhœa or Flux of Words not well digested, *L.*

Logo'grapher [λογογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Books of Account.

Logomachy [λογομαχία, Gr.] a Contention about Words.

Lo'hoch. See *Lach*.

Loich *Fish* [*old Stat.*] Cod, Ling, Lob, *&c.*

Loimo'grapher [of λοιμὸς, a Pestilence, and γράφω, Gr. to describe] one who writes about, or describes Pestilences.

Loimos [λοιμὸς, Gr.] the Plague or Pestilence, a catching Disease, which corrupts the Blood and animal Spirits.

Loins [*lumbi, L. longia*, Ital.] the lower Parts of the Back, near the Hips, the Waste.

To **Loi'ter** [prob. **luteren**, *Du.*] to delay, to lay behind.

Lo'lium, Cockle or Darnel, a Weed that grows among Corn, *L.*

Loll, to lean or lie upon.

To Loll *out the Tongue* [perhaps of **lelken**, *Du.*] to exert, or let it hang out of the Mouth.

Lo'llards [either of *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a Sect in *Germany*, &c. in the 13th Century; or of *Iolium Darnel*, as being Tares amongst God's Wheat] a contemptuous Name given to the Followers of *Wickliff*, and the Reformers in *England*, in the Time of King *Henry* III.

Lo'llardy, the Doctrines and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

Lo'mbar } [so named of the *Lombards*, a People of
Lo'mbard } *Italy*, who were great Usurers] a Bank for Usury or Pawns.

Lo'mbar *House*, a House into which several sorts of Goods are taken as Pawns; also where they are exposed to Sale.

Lonchi'tes [λογχίτης, Gr.] the Herb Spleen-Wort, so named, because the Shape of its Seed resembles a Spear.

Lonchites, a Comet, which bears some resemblance to a Lance or Spear; the Head being of an Oval form, the Stream of its Rays, or the Tail, being long, thin and pointed at the End.

Lo'ndless [lanð leas, *Sax.*] a banished Man.

Long [*longus*, *L.*] of extent in Length.

Long *Jointed* [spoken of a *Horse*] is one whose Pastern is slender and pliant.

To Long [longen, *Sax.*] to desire very earnestly.

Long *Accent* [in *Grammar*] shews that the Voice is to stop at that Vowel that has this Mark (-) set over it.

Long [in *Musick*] a Note equal to two Briefs.

Long *Boat*, is the strongest and biggest Boat belonging to a Ship, that can be hoised up into it.

Long *Meg*, a Stone near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, near 15 Foot high.

Long *of you* [prob. of belang, *Sax.* a fault, blame, or of **belangen**, *Teut.* to belong to] it is your fault.

Long *Primmer*, a sort of Printing Letter.

Longani'mity [*longanimitas*, *L.*] long Suffering, great Patience, Forbearance.

Longa'nimous [*longanimis*, *L.*] long suffering, patient.

Longa'no } the straight Gut in the Fundament.
Longa'non }

Longe'vity [*longævitas*, *L.*] length of Age, long life.

Longe'vous [*longævus*, *L.*] long lived, living long.

Long-wort, the Herb *Angelica*.

Longi'metry [with *Mathematicians*] the Art of taking the Distances of Things afar off, as the Distances of Steeples, Towers, Trees, &c. either one or many together.

Longi'or, *us* [in *Botan. Writ.*] longer; *longiore*, *i*; *longiori bus*, with longer. *L.*

Longi'nquity [*longinquitas*, *L.*] length of Place, remoteness, length of Time, or long Continuance.

Longi'ssimus, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] longest; *longissimo*, *a*, *longissimis*, with longest. *L.*

Longissimus *Femoris* [with *Anatomists*] a certain Muscle of the Thigh, otherwise called *Sartorius*. *L.*

Longissimus *Pollicis*. [with *Anatomists*] See *Flexor tertii internodii*. *L.*

Lo'ngitude [in *Geography*] is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the first Meridian; or it is the difference, either East or West, between the Meridians of any 2 Places counted on the Equator, and that of the Place enquired after; or it is the difference, either *East* or *West*, between the Meridians of any two Places, counted on the Equator; and is usually marked at the top and bottom of Maps, Charts, &c.

Longitude [in *Navigation*] is the distance of a Ship or Place, East or West, from another; counted in proper Degrees.

Longitude [in the *Heavens*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, contained between the first Degree of the Sign *Aries*, and that Circle which passes through the Centre of any Star.

Longitude *of the Sun, Planet*, &c. *from the next equinoctial Point*, is the number of Degrees and Minutes they are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them, and can never be above 180 Degrees.

Longitude [in *Dialling*] the Arch of the Equinoctial comprehended between the substilar Line of the Dial and the true Meridian.

Longitude *of Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] the measure of Motion reckoned according to the Line of direction, being the distance of length, which the Centre of any moving Body runs thro' as it moves on in a right Line.

Longitu'dinal, extended lengthwise.

Longitudinal *Suture* [*Anat.*] the cross Seam of the Scull, that goes from one side to the other.

Longus *Musculus* [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Cubit or Elbow which helps to stretch out the Arm forwards; also a Muscle of the *Radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards.

Longus, *a*, *um* [in *Roton. Writ.*] the longest, *longo*, *a*, *longis*, with long.

Longus *Colli* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Neck, which arises chiefly fleshy, tho' partly tendinous from the fore-part of the 5 upper *Vertebræ* of the Back, and is inserted into every *Vertebra* of the Neck. Its Office is to bend the Neck forwards.

Loof [of lufan, *Sax.* above] is that part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the Timbers called Chels-Trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Fore-castle.

To Loof } [a Phrase used in conning a Ship] as *Loofup*, *i. e.*
To Luff } keep the Ship near to the Wind; to *Loof into a Harbour*, is to sail into into it close by the Wind.

To spring a Loof [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship that was going large before a Wind, is brought close by the Wind.

A Loof *off*, at a distance.

Keep your Loof, is a direction to the Man at the Helm to keep the Ship near the Wind.

Loof *Tackle* [in a *Ship*] a small Tackle, serving to lift all small Weights in and out of a Ship.

Loof *Hooks*, Tackle with 2 Hooks, one of which is to hitch into the Crengles of the Main and Fore-sail, and the other into a strap or pulley Rope, let into the Chess-Tree, &c. its use being to succour the Tackles in a large Sail.

Loof *Pieces*, are those Guns that lie in the Loof of a Ship.

To Look [locian, *Sax.*] to behold, to see.

A Look, a casting the Eye, beholding, seeing; a form of Coutenance, as *an angry look*.

A Loom [prob. of *glomus*, *L.* a Ball of Yarn, according to *Minsheu*] the Frame in which a Weaver works.

Loom *Gale* [in *Sea Language*] a fresh or stiff Gale; the best fair Wind to sail in, because the Sea does not go high, and all the Sails may be borne out.

Looming *of a Ship*, is the prospect or shew that she makes, as they say, such a *Ship Looms a great Sail*, i. e. she seems or appears to be a great Ship.

Loon, an idle, lazy, good for nothing Fellow.

Loon [in *New England*] a Bird like a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less fly, and makes a noise like a Sow-gelder's Horn.

A Loop [prob. of **loopen**, Du. to run, because it can be easily slipped] a Noose in a Rope which will slip; also an Ornament for a Button-hole.

Loop [in the *Iron Works*] about 3 Quarters of a hundred Weight of Iron, melted and broken off from a Sow, in the Fire of the Finary.

Shingling the Loop, is the breaking off this Loop from the Sow, and working it into a Bloom.

A Loop [in *Gun.*] a small Iron-ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

Loop *of Corn* [at *Riga*] 2 Bushels, and in some Places 4 Pecks and ½.

Loop *Holes* [in a *Ship*] are holes made in the comings of the Hatches for close Fights and other Conveniences.

Loop *Holes* [in *Fortification*] are little holes in the Walls of a Castle or Fort to shoot through.

Loose [**loos**, Du.] slack, not tight, not bound up; also loose in Morals.

To Loo'se } [of **loosen**, Du. leʒan, *Sax.*] to unbind,
To Loo'sen } to let loose; to move a thing from its fixedness.

Loose *Strife*, Willow-herb or Willow-weed, which is so called by Country People, because there goes a Tradition of it, that if it be held to Cattle when a fighting, it will part them.

Loo'seness, laxativeness of Body; also depravedness as to Morals.

To Lop, to cut off the tops of Trees.

To Lope [of **loopen**, Du. or *labi*, *L.*] to run away, to slip away privately.

Lophia [with *Anatomists*] the upper Part of the Cervix or the back Part of a human Neck.

Loqua'cious [*loquax*, *L.*] full of talk, prating.

Loqua'ciousness } talkativeness.
Loqua'city }

Loque'la, talk, discourse, speech. *L.*

Loquela *fine die* [old *Rec.*] an Imparlance or Petition for a day of respite in a Court of Justice. *L.*

Lord [hlaford, *Sax.* of hlaf a Loaf, and *afford*, of a Custom of Noblemen, antiently giving Loaves of Bread to the Poor] a Nobleman.

Lord *in Gross* [being a private Person] is when a Man makes a Gift in tail of all his Lands, to hold of him and dies, his Heir is said to have but a Seignory or Lordship in Gross.

Lord [in *Law*] is a Person who has a Fee, and of consequence the Homage of Tenants within his Manour.

Lord

Lord mein [in *Law*] the owner of a Manour, who therefore has Tenants holding of him in Fee and by a Copy of Court-Roll.

Lord *of the Geniture* [with *Astrologers*] is that Planet which has the greatest strength in the Figure of any Person's Geniture or Nativity, and so becomes principal Significator of his Temperament, Manners, disposition of Body, *&c.*

Lord *of the Hour*, [with *Astrologers*] a Planet which governs the twelfth Part of the Day; as also of the Night severally, and divided into 12 Parts, which were called planetary Hours.

Lord *of the Year* [with *Astrologers*] that Planet which has most Marks of Fortitude in a revolutional Figure.

Lo'rdane } [of *Lord* and *Dane*, because when the *Danes*
Lo'rdant } had the Government in *England*, enjoined the better sort of People to keep a *Dane* in their Houses; as a Spy and Curb upon them] a dull, heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber.

Lordo'sis [λόρδωσις, Gr.] the bending of the Back-bone forwards in Children.

Lo'rdliness, stateliness, pride, haughtiness.

Lo'rdly, haughty, lofty, proud.

Lo'rdship, the Title, Jurisdiction or Manour of a Lord.

Lore [lare, *Sax.*] Learning or Skill.

Lore, Direction, Advice, Teaching. *Milton.*

Lo'rey, an Article in the Chamber of Accounts in *France*, which ordains, that if a Combat be accepted, and afterwards taken up by the consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the Parties shall pay 2*s.* 6*d.* and the Party overcome forfeits 112 Shillings.

Lo'rica, a Coat of Mail or Armour, worn in old Times, wrought over with many small Iron Rings.

Lorica'tion, a fencing with a Coat of Mail.

Lorication [in *Mason.*] the filling of Walls with Mortar.

Lorifica'tion [with *Chymists*] the covering a Vessel, call'd a Retort, with Loam or Clay, before it is set over a naked Fire.

Lo'rimers } [prob. of *lorum*, *L.* a Thong or Bridle] a
Lo'riners } Company of Artificers, who make Horse Bits, Spurs, *&c.* and other Things for Horses.

Lo'riot, a Bird, that being looked upon by one that has the Jaundice, cures the Person and dies it self.

To Lose [leſan, *Sax.*] to suffer loss.

A Lo'sel, an idle, slothful Person.

Lo'singa } [*old Rec.*] a Flatterer, a Sycophant.
Losinger }

Loss [of leſan, *Sax.* to lose] losing, damnage.

Lote *Tree* [*lotos*, *L.* λωτὸς, Gr.] a Tree, bearing broad, jagged Leaves, full of Veins, the upper Part being green, and the other whitish.

Lo'therwit, a Penalty or Fine antiently impos'd on those that committed Adultery or Fornication.

Lot [hlot, *Sax.*] a Portion of a Thing divided into several Parts, to be shared among several Persons; Chance, Fortune, *F.*

To cast Lots [hleotan, *Sax*] to determine a doubt by Lot.

To pay Scot and Lot, to pay such Parish Duties as Housekeepers are liable to.

Lot } [at the *Derbyshire* Mines] a Duty paid to the
Loth } King of every 13th Dish of Lead.

Lotometra, Bread made of the Seed of the Herb *Lotus*, being like Millet.

Loth [laþ, *Sax.*] unwilling, as *I am loth, I have no mind to, or it irketh me.*

To Lothe } [laþian, *Sax.*] to nauseate, to abominate.
To Loath }

Lo'thness, unwillingness.

Lo'thing [laþunge, *Sax.*] a nauseating, a hating.

Lo'thsom [laþlanſom, *Sax.*] nauseous, hateful.

Lo'thsomness, hatefulness, nauseousness.

Lo'tion, a washing, *F.* of *L.*

Lotion [with *Chymists*] is the washing or cleansing any Medicine or Water.

Lotions [in *Med.*] Remedies that are of a kind between a Bath and a Fomentation, used to wash the Head or any Part affected.

Lo'tos [with *Botan.*] the Herb Clover or Melilot, *L.*

Lotus [with *Botan.*] the Nettle-Tree, *L.*

Lo'ttery [lotterija, *Sax. lotérie*, F.] a Play of Chance in the nature of a Bank, wherein are put Tickets for Sums of Money, mixt with many more blank Tickets, which Tickets being mixed together, and drawn at a Venture, each Person has the Value of the Lot drawn to the Number of his Ticket. There are also Lotteries of Goods, which are much after the same manner.

Lo'vage, an Herb.

Loud [hlud, *Sax.*] sounding, noisy.

Lou'dness, noisiness.

Love [luf, *Sax.*] Kindness, Friendship, a Passion.

Love [in *Ethicks*] is a friendly Motion to Mankind; but the Moralists tell us, must not be thrown away on an ill Object, nor procure base and unworthy Fuel to its Flames, nor hinder the Exercise of others Duties.

To Love [lufian, *Sax.*] to have an Affection for.

Love *Days*, Days on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies between Neighbours put an End to, for the restoring of mutual Love and Charity.

Love *Seome*, a grinding of Corn at their Lord's Mill freely, out of Love to their Lord.

Love, the Name of a certain Flower.

Love *Apple*, a Root in *Spain*, that inclines to a Violet Colour.

Lo'velines [lufelic, *Sax.* and neſſe] Quality deserving Love.

Lo'vely [lufigendlice, *Sax.*] Amiable.

Lo'ver [of lufiende or lufiend, *Sax.*] a Sweet-heart, *&c.*

Lover, a Tunnel in the Roof or Top of the House to avoid Smoke.

Lound [lound, *Sax.*] signifies a Plain among Trees.

Lou'rdan, a lazy, slothful Fellow. See *Lordane.*

Lourcu'rdus [*old Rec.*] a Ram or bell-weather Sheep.

Loure, the Name of a *French* Dance, or the Tune that belongs to it.

Lou'rgulary, a casting any thing into the Water to spoil or poison it.

Louse [luſ, *Sax.*] an Insect that infests human Kind.

To Louse [luyſen, *Du.*] to hunt or catch Lice.

Louse *Wort*, an Herb.

Lou'sy [luſig, *Sax.*] infested with Lice.

Lou'siness, lousy Condition, a being infested with Lice.

Lout } [prob. of læwed, *Sax.* a Lay-man, or leod, the
Lowt } People, one of the vulgar] a clownish, unmannerly Fellow.

Low [loy, *Du.*] not high, humble, mean.

To Low [hlowan or hlepan, *Sax.*] to bellow like an Ox or Cow.

Low *bearing Cock*, a fighting Cock, over match'd as to Height.

Lowa'ry } a sort of Shrub, otherwise called Spurge
Low'ry } Laurel.

Lo'wliness, humility, humbleness of Mind.

Lo'wness [*incertæ Etymologiæ, nisi ex* loy, *Du.*] low State or Place, meanness, *&c.*

Lo'wing [of hlowan, *Sax.*] bellowing like a Cow, *&c.*

Low-bell [q. *Lowing Bell*] a Device for catching Birds, by hanging a Bell about the Neck of a weather Sheep.

Low'beller, one who goes a Fowling with a Light and Bell.

Low'land *Men*, the Offspring of the *English Saxons*, in the *East* Part of *Scotland.*

Low *Masted Ship*, one whose Mast is either too short or too small, so that she cannot bear a Sail large enough to give her her true way.

Low *Worm* [in *Horses*] a Disease like the Shingles.

Lown [loen, *Du.*] a dull heavy-headed Fellow.

To Lowr [loeren, *Du.*] to frown, to look sowr or grim; also to begin to be overcast with Clouds.

Loxodro'mical } [with *Navigat.*] of or pertaining to
Loxodro'mick } the Method of oblique Sailing.

Loxodromick *Line* [in *Navig.*] an oblique or crooked Line, the Line of the Ships Way, when she Sails upon a Rhumb, or which she describes when she does not go in a right Line.

Loxodromick *Tables* [in *Navigation*] certain Tables of Rhumbs, and traverse Tables of Miles, *&c.* made to find out the requisites, or resolve the cases of Sailing, after the most true and expeditious manner.

Loxodro'micks [of λοξὸς, oblique, and δρομὴ, Gr. a Course] the Art of oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, when a Ship does not Sail, either directly under the Equator, or under one and the same Meridian; but oblique or across them.

Loxo'dromy, the Course of a Ship, or the Point it describes in Sailing from any Point towards another, excepting a Cardinal Point; making equal Angles with every Meridian.

Lo'yal [*legalis*, *L. loyal*, F.] honest, trusty, faithful, more especially to the Prince.

Loyal [spoken of a *Horse*] a Horse is said to be loyal, who freely bends all his Force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not defend himself, nor resist, altho' he is ill treated.

Loyal *Mouth* [of a *Horse*] an excellent Mouth, of the nature of such Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

Loy'alness } [*loyalte*, F.] fidelity, faithfulness.
Loy'alty }

To

To Lo'yter, to tarry, to ſtand trifling, to ſpend Time idly.

Lo'zel, a lazy Lubber.

Lo'zenge, a ſquare Cake made of preſerved Herbs, in the Shape of a Diamond cut, or Quarrel of Glaſs.



Lozenge [in *Heral.*] is uſed to contain the Coat Armour of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows, as ſome ſay, becauſe it is the Figure of the antient Spindle; or, as others ſay, becauſe the Shields of the Amazons were of that Form: It is the Form or Shape of a Pane of Window Glaſs, before the Square came ſo much in faſhion, and has two obtuſe Angles, as in the Figure.



Lozenge' } [in *Heraldry*] is a Sheild or an
Lozangy } Ordinary of all Lozenges, as in the Figure.



Lozenge [in *Geometry*] a Figure, the two oppoſite Angles of which are acute, and the other two obtuſe, as in the Figure.

Lu'bber, a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

Lubricifaction, a making ſlippery, *L.*

Lu'bricitate [*lubricare, L.*] to make ſlippery.

To Lubri'cious [*lubricus, L.*] ſlippery, uncertain, not concluſive; as a *lubricious Hope, a lubricious Argument*, &c.

Lu'briciousness } [*lubricitas, L.*] ſlipperineſs, uncer-
Lubri'city } tainty, fickleneſs.

Lu'caria [of *lucus, L.* a Wood or Grove] a Feſtival celebrated by the *Romans* in a Wood, where they retired and concealed themſelves, after they had been defeated, and were purſued by the *Gauls*.

Lu'cent [*lucens, L.*] bright, ſhining.

Lu'cern, a wild Beaſt in *Ruſſia*, almoſt as big as a Wolf; the Skin of which has a very rich Fur, of Colour between a red and brown, and ſomething mailed like a Cat, intermixt with black Spots.

Lu'cid [*lucidus, L.*] clear, bright, ſhining.

A Lucid *Body* [with *Philoſ.*] one that emits Light.

Lucid *Intervals*, the Fits or Paroxiſms of Maniacks, wherein the Frenzy leaves them in Poſſeſſion of their Reaſon.

Lu'cida *Corona* [*Aſtron.*] a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude in the Northern Garland.

Lucida *lancis* [*Aſtron.*] a Star in the Sign *Scorpio*.

Lucida *lyra* [*Aſtron.*] a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Conſtellation called *Lyra*.

Lucı'dity } [*luciditas, L.*] brightneſs.
Lu'cidness }

Lu'cidus, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſhining.

Lucifer [with *Aſtron.*] the Planet *Venus*; ſo called, when it riſes before the Sun, q. d. *lucem ferens, L. i. e.* bringing light; and *Heſperus*, or the Evening Star, when it ſets after the Sun.

Lucife'rian, like, of, or pertaining to *Lucifer*, proud, haughty, arrogant.

Lucife'rians [ſo called of *Lucifer*, Biſhop of *Cagliari*] a Sect in the fourth Century, who held that the Soul of Man was propagated out of his Fleſh.

Lucıferous *Experiments* [among *Naturaliſts*] ſuch Experiments as ſerve to inform and enlighten the Mind, as to ſome Truth or Speculation in Philoſophy, Phyſick, *&c.*

Luci'fugous [*lucifugus, L.*] that ſhuns the light.

Luci'genous [*lucigena, L.*] born or begotten in the Day Time.

Luci'na [with the *Poets*] a Name of *Juno*; or, as others ſay, of *Venus*, ſuppoſing her to aſſiſt Women in Labour, whom they invoked for a ſafe delivery.

Lucio'la [with *Botan.*] the Herb Adder's Tongue, *L.*

Luck [**luck**, *Du.*] Chance, Fortune.

Lu'ckiness, fortunateneſs.

Lu'cky, fortunate.

Lucra'tion, a gaining or winning, *L.*

Lu'crative [*lucrativus, L.*] gainful, profitable.

Lu'crativeness, gainfulneſs.

Lucrative *Intereſt* [in *Civil Law*] is ſuch as is paid, where there hath been no Advantage made by the Debtor, and no delay nor deceit in him.

Lucre [*lucrum*, L.] gain, advantage, profit.

Lucrı'ficable [*lucrificabilis, L.*] bringing or producing gain or profit.

Lucrı'fick [*lucrificus, L.*] gaining, making gain.

Lucta'tion, a wreſtling, ſtriving or ſtruggling, *L.*

Lucti'ferous [*luctifer, L.*] cauſing or bringing Sorrow or Mourning.

Lucti'ficableness, mournfulneſs.

Lucti'fick [*luctificus, L.*] cauſing ſorrow or mourning.

Lucti'sonous [*luctiſonus, L.*] ſounding out ſorrow, ſounding mournfully.

Luctuous [*luctuoſus, L.*] ſorrowful, full of ſorrow.

To Lu'cubrate [*lucubrare, L.*] to ſtudy late, or to work by Candle-light.

Lucubration, a ſtudying or working late or by Candle-light. *L.*

Lu'culence [*luculentia, L.*] trimneſs, fineneſs, beauty.

Lu'culent [*inculens, L.*] trim, fine, beautiful.

Ludi'brious [*ludibrioſus, L.*] reproachful, ſhameful, ridiculous.

Lu'dibund [*ludibundus, L.*] full of play.

Lu'dicrous [*ludicrus, L.*] ſportive, diverting, pleaſant; alſo trifling, light, childiſh.

Lu'dicrousness, ſportiveneſs; trifſingneſs.

Lu'di *compitales* [among the *Romans*] were ſolemnized in the *Compitæ, i. e.* the Croſs-ways and Streets. *Servius Tullius*, inſtituted them in honour of the houſhold Gods or familiar Spirits, it being given out that he himſelf was begotten of one of the *Genii*.

Ludifica'tion, a mocking or deceiving, *L.*

Lues *Venerea*, the *French* Pox. *L.*

Lu'es, a great mortality, either among Perſons or Cattle. *L.*

Lues *Deifica* [*i. e.* the deifying *Lues* } the falling
Lues *Sacra* [*i. e.* the ſacred or holy *Lues* } Sickneſs. *L.*

Luff [*Sea Term*]. See *Loof*.

Luff } a light or flame to catch Fowls with, a Low-
Lough } Bell.

To Lug [ȝeluȝȝian, *Sax.*] to pull, to hale or pluck.

Lug, a Land Meaſure, a Pole or Perch.

Lu'gs [prob. of ȝeluȝȝian, or liȝȝan, *Sax.* to lie, becauſe the Ears lie cloſe to the Head, contrary to thoſe of 4 footed Animals] the Ears.

Lug *Wort*. An Herb.

Luggage [of ȝeluȝȝian, *Sax.*] an heavy Weight.

Lugu'brious [*lugubris, L.*] mournful, ſorrowful.

Luido'rr, a Corruption of *Louis d'Or*. See *Lewis d'Or*.

Lukewa'rm [plæc, and peapm, *Sax.*] between hot and cold; alſo indifferent.

Lukewarmness, a being between hot and cold; indifference, regardleſneſs.

To Lull [*lallare, L.*] to entice to ſleep by ſinging ſleepy Tunes or other allurements; alſo to allure.

Lu'llaby [either of λαλέω, Gr. to ſpeak, q. talk to ſleep, or of *lallare, L.* and abiƀan, *Sax.*] a Nurſe's allurement to cauſe a Child to ſleep.

Luma [*Bot.*] a kind of Thorn that grows in Meadows and moiſt Places. *L.*

Lumba'go, a pain in the Muſcles of the Loins, which is ſometimes ſo very violent that the Patient cannot ſit down.

Lu'mbar } [*lumbaris, L.*] of or pertaining to Loins.
Lu'mbary }

Lumba'ris *Vena* [with *Anat.*] a Vein taking its Riſe from the deſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and is not always ſingle; but ſometimes 2 or 3 on each ſide, and are beſtow'd on the Muſcles of the Loins. *L.*

Lumba'res *Arteriæ* [with *Anat.*] certain Arteries which ariſe from the Aorta, ſpreading themſelves over all the Parts of the Loins, and to the Marrow of the Back-bone.

Lu'mber, old houſhold Stuff; alſo things uſeleſs and of ſmall Value.

Lu'mbrical [of *lumbricus, L.*] of or pertaining to, or like an Earth-worm.

Lumbrical *Muſcles* [with *Anat.*] 4 Muſcles in each Hand and as many in the Feet; ſo called on account of their ſmalneſs and reſemblance to Earth-worms.

Lumbrica'les, the lumbrical Muſcles.

Lumbrica'lis *Pedis* [*Anat.*] one of the lumbrical Muſcles of the leſſer Toes.

Lu'mbricus, an Earth-worm, a Belly-worm, a Maw-worm. *L.*

Lumina're, a Lamp or Candle to burn on the Altar of a Church, or Chapel. *L.*

Lu'minaries [*luminare, L.*] the Sun or Moon, ſo called by way of eminency; Lights, Lamps.

Luminaria [in the antient *Weſtern Churches*] the Name of the Time of the Nativity of our bleſſed Saviour, called *Chriſtmaſs*. *L.*

Lu'minary [*luminaire, F. luminare, L.*] a light Body, or Body that gives light; as the Sun and Moon, which are ſtiled *Luminaries* by way of Eminency, becauſe of their extraordinary brightneſs, and the great quantity of light that they afford.

Lumina'tion, a lightening. *L.*

Lumi'neous [*lumineux, F. lumineus, L.*] proceeding from light.

Lu'minous [*luminoſus, L.*] full of light.

Lu'minousness lightneſs, fulneſs of light.

A LUMP [lomp, *Du.*] a Mass, a whole Bath; also the Name of a Fish.

LU'MPISH [lompsch, *Du.*] heavy, dull; also in lumps, cloddy.

LU'MPISHNESS, a being in lumps or clods; also dulness, heaviness.

LUNA [q. *lux aliena*, a borrowed light, because she receives her light from the Sun] the Moon, the nearest to the Earth of all the seven Planets.

LUNA [with *Chymists*] Silver.

LUNA [with *Astrol.*] the Moon, called *Feminine* and *Nocturnal*; because, borrowing her light from the Sun, she excels in passive Qualities and Moisture, *L.*



LUNA [in *Heral.*] the Moon, is used, by such as blazon the Arms of Monarchs by Planets, instead of Metals and Colours, for *Argent* or *Silver*; because the Moon is the second resplendent Planet to our Sight, as Silver is the second in Value among Metals. And some Heralds have accounted this way of Blazon proper to distinguish the Arms of Sovereigns and those of Subjects. See the Figure.

LUNA *cornea* } [with *Chymists*] a rough, tasteless Mass,
LUNÆ *cornua* } almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt upon Crystals of Silver.

LU'NACY [of *luna*, *L.* the Moon] Frenzy or Madness, so called, because supposed to be influenced by the Moon.

LU'NAR [*lunaris*, *L.*] of or pertaining to the Moon.

LUNAR *Months*, Months according to the Course of the Moon.

LU'NARIA [with *Botan.*] Moon-wort or Mad-wort, *L.*

LU'NAR *Cycle* [with *Astron.*] is a Period or Revolution of 19 Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar: So that at the end of this Revolution of 19 Years, the new Moons happen in the same Months, and on the same Days of the Month as they did 19 Years before; and the Moon begins again her Course with the Sun. This Lunar Cycle is also called the *Golden Number*: the *Circulus Decennovenalis*; also *Enedecaeteris*, and *Circulus Metonicus*, of *Meton* the *Athenian*, who first invented it, *L.*

LU'NARY [*lunaris*, *L.*] belonging to the Moon.

LU'NATICK [*lunaticus*, *L.*] affected with lunacy, distracted, mad.

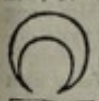
LU'NATICKNESS, lunacy, distractedness, madness.

LUNATICK *Eyes* [in *Horses*] a Disease which makes their Eyes look as if they were covered with white.

LU'NATED [*lunatus*, *L.*] crooked, like a half Moon.

LUNA'TION [with *Astronom.*] the Synodical Month, accounted from one Conjunction of the Moon, with the Sun, to another, or a Revolution of the Moon, or Time between one new Moon and another, consisting of 29 Days, 12 Hours and 3 Quarters of an Hour.

LU'NDRESS [so named, because coined at *London*] certain silver Pence antiently, which weigh'd three times as much as now, *F.*



LU'NES } [with *Geometricians*] Planes in the
LU'NULÆ } form of a Crescent or half Moon, terminated by the circumference of two Circles which intersect each other within, as in the Figure.



LUN *en l' autre* [*Heraldry*] *i. e.* the one in the other, *F.* is the same that the *English* called counterchanged, and is when the Escutcheon is parted of two Colours, and the Charge extends over both; that Charge has the upper half, or Metal of the lower Part of the Escutcheon, and the lower Part of the Colour or Metal, of the upper; or if *Party per pale*, then one Side is of one Colour, and the other of another, answering to the two Sides of the Field. See the Escutcheon.

LU'NES [with *Falconers*] leashes or long lines to call in Hawks; call'd also lowings.

LUNETTE' [with *Horsemen*] a half Horse-shoe; a Shoe without the Spunges (the Part of the Branches which runs towards the Quarters of the Foot, are so called.) *F.*

LUNE'TTES [in *Fortific.*] are Envelopes, Counter-guards or Mounts of Earth cast up before the Courtin, about five Fathom in breadth, of which the Parapet takes up three. They are usually made in Ditches full of Water, and serve to the same purpose as *Fauss-brays*; they are compos'd of two Faces, which form a re-entring Angle; and their Platform, being no more than twelve Foot wide, is a little raised above the level of the Water, and hath a Parapet three Fathom thick. *F.*

LUNETTES [with *Horsemen*] two small Pieces of Felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the Eyes of a vicious Horse, that is apt to bite, or strike with his fore Feet; or that will not suffer his Rider to mount him. *F.*

LUNETTES, Glasses to help the Sight, Spectacles, *F.*

LU'NGIS [*longis*, F.] a tall, lazy, drowsy, dreaming Fellow, or Wench, a slow back.

LUNGS [lungena *of* lun, *Sax.* empty, because they are empty, as containing nothing but Wind] a Part of the human Body, consisting of Vessels and membranous Vesicle, and serving for Respiration.

LUNG's *Growing*, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG's *Sickness*, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG-*Wort*, an Herb.

LUNI SOLAR *Year* [*Astron.*] a Period made by multiplying the Cycle of the Moon, or 19 into that of the Sun, which is 28.

LUNT [lunce, *Teut.*] a Match for firing of Guns.

LUPERCA'LES [so called of *Lupercal*, a Place consecrated to *Pan*, where *Romulus* and *Remus* were afterwards brought up by a Wolf] Priests instituted by *Evander*, in honour of *Pan*. These Priests run about the Streets naked, and barren Women strove to touch them, or be struck by them, fancying a Blow from them had Virtue in it, to render them fruitful.

LUPERCA'LIA [so called, as some say, of *Lupa*, a she-Wolf, which gave suck to *Romulus* and *Remus*; or as others say, of λύκος, a Wolf, because the chief Employment of *Pan* was to drive away such Beasts from the Sheep that he protected] Feasts celebrated by the *Romans*, on the 15th of *February*. The Ceremony was thus; first a Sacrifice was kill'd of Goats, (because *Pan* was supposed to have Goat's Feet) and a Dog (as being the necessary Companion of Shepherds) then two Noblemens young Sons were brought to the *Luperci*, and they stained their Foreheads with the bloody Knife, and others wiped it off with Locks of Wool dipped in Milk: Then they cut the Skins of the Goats into Thongs, and ran about the Streets all naked but their Middle, lashing all they met in their way with the Thongs, because the *Romans* had happily recovered their Beasts, when they ran in this manner after the Thieves that had stolen them away, while they were sacrificing to the God *Pan*. The young Women, and those that were barren, never endeavoured to get out of their Way, but rather to come into it; because they thought a Stroke from them, was a great helper of Conception and Delivery.

LUPE'RCI, the Priests of the God *Pan*.

LU'PIA, a Tumor or Protuberance about the size of a small Bean.

LU'PINES [*lupini*, *L.*] a sort of Pulse.

LUPINUM *caput gerere* [*old Law*] to be outlaw'd. *L.*

LUPLICETUM [*old Deeds*] a Hop Garden.

LU'PUS, a Wolf, *L.*

LUPUS [with *Surgeons*] a sort of Cancer on the Thighs and Legs, *L.*

To LURCH [perhaps of *lucrari*, *L.* to steal or pilfer] to lie hid; to lie in wait for.

A LU'RCHER [of *lurco*, *L.*] one who lies upon the lurch or upon the catch; also a kind of hunting Dog.

LU'RCHING, leaving a Person under some embarassment; also lying upon the catch.

LU'RDAN [prob. of *lourd*, F. is *lourdaut*, F. a Dunce] a lazy fellow. See *Lordane*.

LURE [*leurre*, F.] a Device which Falconers use, made of Leather, in the form of two Wings stuck with Feathers, and baited with a Piece of Flesh, to call back a Hawk at a considerable distance; a decoy or allurement.

To LURE [*leurrer*, F. but prob. of belæ an, *Sax.* to betray] to bring a Hawk to the Lure; to allure or decoy.

LU'RID [*luridus*, *L.*] pale, wan, black and blue.

LU'RIDNESS, black and blueness, paleness, *&c.*

To LURK [prob. of loeren, Du. to lie in ambush, or as *Skinner* thinks, of Lark, *q. d.* to lie hid as a Lark in a Furrow] to lie hid or concealed.

LURKING, lying hid.

LU'SCIOUS } [prob. of *delicious*, or of *laxus*, *L.* loose]
LU'SHIOUS } over sweet, cloying.

LU'SCIOUSNESS, over sweetness, cloyingness.

LU'SERN [*lupus cervarius*, L.] a kind of Wolf called the Stag-Wolf.

LU'SERNS, the Fleeces of the Animals aforesaid.

LU'SION, a playing. *L.*

LUSHBURG, a sort of base Coin in the Time of King *Edward* III coined beyond Sea, counterfeiting the *English* Money.

A LUSK [of *luske*, *F. Minshew*] a sluggish slothful Fellow, a Drone.

LU'SKISHNESS, laziness, slothfulness.

LU'SORY [*luserius*, *L.*] jocular, sportive.

To LUST [lyſten, lusten, Du.] to desire, to have an inclination to.

To have a LUST [*Sea Phrase*] is used of a Ship, which is said *to have a luſt to one side or another*, when she is inclined to heel or lean to one side, more than to another.

Lust [luſt, *Sax.*] concupiſcence, unlawful Paſſion or deſire, lechery, wantonneſs; alſo a natural deſire. *Dan.*

Lu'stful [luſtfull, *Sax.*] lecherous.

Lustfulness, luſtful Nature; lecherouſneſs.

Lust-*Wort*, an Herb.

Lu'ster } [*luſtre*, F. **luſter**, Du.] brightneſs, ſhin-
Lu'stre } ningneſs, gloſs, the brillant appearance on any thing.

Lusty [luſtig, *Teut.*] ſtrong in Body, healthful.

Lu'stiness, ſtrongneſs of Body; alſo healthineſs.

Lu'strable [*luſtrabilis*, *L.*] that may be purged or purified.

Lu'stral [*luſtralis*, *L.*] an Epithet apply'd by the Antients to the Water uſed in their Ceremonies, to ſprinkle and purify the People, Cities or Armies, defiled by any Crime or Impurity; a ſort of holy Water.

Lustral *Water* [among the *Romans*] a ſort of holy Water, with which the Prieſts uſed to purify the People.

Lustra'tion, a going about every where to view; alſo a purging by Sacrifice; alſo Expiation, Sacrifices or Ceremonies by which the *Romans* purified their Cities, Fields, Armies and People, defiled by any Crime or Impurity.

Lu'strici *dies* [among the *Romans*] the Days on which they gave their Children the Name of the Family.

Lustrifick [*luſtrificus*, *L.*] purging.

Lu'string } [of *luſtre*, F. brightneſs, gloſſineſs] a
Lu'testring } Gloſſy ſort of *French* Silk.

Lu'strum [among the *Romans*] the Space of 5 Years or rather 50 Months; at the end of which, they from time to time numbred the People, and purified the City. Others derive the Word of *luſtrare* to make a review, becauſe the Cenſors review'd the Army once in 5 Years. *Varro* derives it from *luo* to pay, becauſe at the beginning of each 5 Years, they paid Tribute, that had been impoſed by the Senate. *L.*

Lu'tanist, one well skill'd in playing on the Lute.

Luta'tion [of *lutum*, *L.* clay or loom] the ſtopping up of chymical Veſſels with loom and plaiſter.

Lute [*liuto*, Ital.] a muſical Inſtrument.

Lute [with *Chymiſts*] a compound Paſte, made of Sand, Clay, Potters-Earth, Droſs of Iron, *&c.* for the building of Furnaces; and alſo for the joining and cloſing up the Necks of Retorts, Receivers, *&c.* to Coat Glaſſes and earthen Veſſels to preſerve them from the Violence of Fire.

To Lute, to cover or ſtop Veſſels with the aforeſaid Lute.

Lu'tea [with *Botan.*] the Herb Looſe-ſtrife. *L.*

Luteo'la [with *Botaniſts*] a ſmall Flower like Dyers-weed. *L.*

Lute'scens [in *Botan. Writ.*] yellowiſh. *L.*

Luteo-viridis [in *Botan. Writ.*] of a yellowiſh Green. L.

Lu'teous [*luteus*, *L.*] clayey, full of Clay.

Luteu's, *a*, *um* [*Botan. Writ.*] Yellow. *L.*

Lu'theranism, the Opinions and Doctrines of *Martin Luther*, an *Auguſtin* Friar, who ſeparated himſelf from the Church of *Rome*, *A. C.* 1115. wrote againſt its Errors and began the Reformation.

Lu'therans, the followers of *Luther*'s Doctrines.

Lutherns, Windows in the top of an Houſe, or over the Cornice in the Roof of a Building, ſtanding perpendicular over the Naked of the Wall, and ſerving to enlighten the upper Stairs.

Lu'tum, Clay, Lute, *&c.*

Lu'tulence [*lutulentia*, *L.*] dirtineſs, muddineſs.

Lu'xated [*luxatus*, *L.*] diſjointed, put out of Joint or looſened.

Luxa'tion [with *Anat.*] is a looſening of the Tendons or Ligaments, ſo that the Bones continue not firm in their natural Situation or Place; or when a Bone abſolutely goes out of its proper Cavity into another Place. *L.*

Luxa'tor *externus* [with *Anat.*] the ſame as *externus auris*.

Luxu'riancy } [*luxuria*, *L.*] abundance, as luxuri-
Luxu'riantness } ancy of Words.

Luxuri'ose } [*luxurioſus*, *L.*] given too much to luxury,
Luxurious } exceſſive.

Luxu'riant [*luxurians*, *L.*] growing rank, running out exceedingly; alſo wanton, riotous.

To Luxu'riate [*luxuriare*, *L.*] to abound, to exceed, to grow rank.

Luxu'riousness } [*luxuria*, *L.*] all ſuperfluity and ex-
Lu'xury } ceſs in carnal Pleaſures, ſumptuous Fare, ſumptuouſneſs in Building; alſo ſenſuality, riotouſneſs, profuſeneſs.

Lycaia, an *Arcadian* Feſtival, reſembling the *Roman Lupercalia*. It was firſt obſerved by *Lycaon*, in honour of *Jupiter*, ſirnamed *Lycæus*. It was celebrated with Games; in which the Conqueror was rewarded with a Suit of brazen Armour; and a human Sacrifice was offered at this Feſtival.

Lyca'nthropist [*lycanthropus*, *L.* of λυκάνθρωπος of λύκος a Wolf, and ἄνθρωπος a Man, *Gr.*] one troubled with the melancholy Frenzy, called *Lycanthropy*, with which Perſons that are ſeized, fancy themſelves Wolves, and wander in Woods and deſart Places, howling like Wolves; which is ſaid to have been cauſed by the bite of a mad Wolf.

Lyca'nthropy [λυκανθρωπία, Gr.] a Madneſs, a Diſeaſe, a kind of Phrenzy, that cauſes People to run thro' the Fields, Streets, *&c.* in the Night, occaſioned by the bite of a mad Wolf.

Lyceia [λυκεία of λύκος, Gr. a Wolf] a Feſtivial held at *Argos* to *Apollo*, on account of his delivering the *Argives* from Wolves that waſted their Country. *L.*

Lyce'um, a Place near *Athens*, where *Ariſtotle* taught Philoſophy to his Diſciples. Hence *Lyceum* is uſed to ſignify the *Ariſtotelian* or *Peripatetick* Philoſophy.

Ly'chnis [λύχνις of λύχνος, Gr. a Candle or Light] a kind of Roſe ſo called, from its bright Colour.

Ly'chnis [with *Botan.*] the Herb Campion.

Lychnis *Agria* [with *Botan.*] the Herb Calves-Snout.

Lychni'tis [λυχνῖτις, Gr.] the ſame as *Verbaſcum*.

A Lychno'bite [*lychnobius*, *L.* of λυχνόβιος of λύχνος a Candle, and βίος, Life, *Gr.*] a Night-walker; one, who, inſtead of the Day, uſes the Night, and lives as it were by Candle-light; one that turns Day into Night, and Night into Day.

Lyci'sca [λυκίσκη, Gr.] a Dog engendred of a Wolf and a Bitch; a Wolf Dog, a Shepherd's Dog, *L.*

Lyco'ctonon [λυκόκτονον, Gr.] Herb Wolf's Bane, *L.*

Lycoi'des [λυκοειδὲς of λύκος, Gr. a Wolf] a ſort of Madneſs like that of Wolves, *L.*

Lycopo'dium [*quaſi* λύκου πούς, *i. e.* Wolf's Foot] the Herb Wolf's Claw, *L.*

Lycopsis [λύκοψις, Gr.] the Herb Garden Bugloſs or Wolf's Tongue, *L.*

Lycostaphylos [of λύκος, a Wolf, and σταφυλὴ, a Cluſter] Water Elder, or the Dwarf Plane-Tree, *L.*

Ly'dian *Mood* [in *Muſick*] a doleful and lamenting kind of it, the Deſcant being in ſlow time.

Ly'dius *Lapis*, the touch-ſtone, *L.*

Lye [læg, *Sax. lixivium*, *L.*] a Compoſition of Aſhes and Water, for Waſhing or Scouring.

To tell a Lye [leogan, *Sax.*] to affirm what is falſe.

Lyef-yeld [lyef yeld, *Sax.*] Leave Silver, a ſmall Fine or Piece of Money, which in the *Saxon* Times, the Tenant pay'd to the Lord of the Manour, for leave to plow or ſow, *&c.*

Lygmoi'des [of λυγμὸς εἶδος, Gr. form] a Fever accompanied with the *Hiccough*.

Ly'gmos [λυγμὸς, Gr.] the Hiccough or Hickup, a convulſive Motion of the Nerves in the Throat.

Lympha [prob. of νύμφη, Gr.] a tranſparent fluid, as Water, *&c.*

Ll'mphæducts. See *Lymphatick Veſſels*.

Ly'mpha [with *Anatom.*] a clear limpid Humour, conſiſting of the nervous Juice, and of the Blood, which being continually ſeparated by the Glandules, it at laſt again diſcharged into the Blood, by its proper and peculiar Veſſels.

Lympha [with *Surgeons*] a watery Matter, iſſuing from Sinews that are pricked, and other Wounds.

Lympha'ted [*lymphatus*, *L.*] fallen diſtracted.

Lympha'tick *Perſons* [*lymphatici*, *L.*] Perſons frighted to Diſtraction, or thoſe that have ſeen Spirits or Fairies in the Water.

Lymphatick *Veſſels* } [in *Anat.*] very ſmall, fine, hol-
Lymphatick *Ducts* } low Veſſels, generally ariſing from the Glands, and conveying back a tranſparent Liquor, called *Lympha*, to the Blood.

Ly'nceous [of *Lynceus*, a Man of a very quick and ſtrong Sight, ſo that, as the Poets ſay, he could ſee thro' Stone Walls] quick-ſighted.

Ly'nchet [in *Agriculture*] a line of *green Sward*, which ſeparates plough'd Lands in common Fields.

Ly'ncis *Lapis*, a round Stone of a pyramidical Form, and of divers Colours, *L.*

Lyncu'rium [λυγκούριον, Gr.] a precious Stone, ſuppoſed to be bred of the congealed Urine of the Beaſt *Lynx*.

Lynx [λύγξ of λυγκὸς, Gr. the Morning Light] a wild Beaſt very much ſpotted all over his Body, and very quick ſighted, much of the Nature of the Wolf.

Lynx [with *Phyſic.*] a Diſtemper, the ſame as Ligmos; the Hiccough.

Ly'ra *Viol*, a muſical Inſtrument, whence comes the common Expreſſion of playing *leero way*, corruptly for *lyra way*.

Lyre [*lyra*, L.] a Harp, ſome of which are ſtrung with Wire, and others with Guts.

LYRE [with *Aſtron.*] a Conſtellation of 13 Stars, feigned by Poets to be the Harp of *Arion*.

LYRIST [*lyriſtes*, *L.* λυριϛὴς, Gr.] an Harper, one that plays or ſings to the Harp.

LY'RICK [*lyricus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Lyre or Harp.

LYRICK *Verſes*, *&c.* are ſuch as are ſet to the Lyre or Harp, apply'd to the antient Odes and Stanza's, and anſwer to our Airs or Tunes, and may be play'd on Inſtruments.

LYSIMACHI'A [λυσιμαχία, Gr. with *Botan.*] the Herb Looſe-Strife, Water-Willow or Willow-Herb, *L.*

LYSIMACHUS [λυσιμαχος, Gr.] a ſort of precious Stone, having Veins of Gold in it.

LY'SIS [λύσις, Gr.] a looſening, unbinding, releaſing.

LYSIS [in *Medicine*] a weakneſs of the Body by Sickneſs.

LYSSA [λύσσα, Gr.] the madneſs of a Dog, the bite of a venemous Creature.

LY'TINT [in *Heral.*] the white Colour of Skins and Furs.

LYTE'RIA [λυτήριος Gr.] a Sign of the looſening, or rather abating of a violent Diſeaſe.

M.

M m, *Roman*: *M m*, *Italick*: 𝔐 𝔪, *Engliſh*; ϻ m, *Saxon*; Μ μ, *Greek*; are the 12th Letters of the Alphabet; and מ ם, the 13th of the *Hebrew*: *M*, in *Engliſh*, always keeps its ſound; ſo that *n* following it, is loſt in *Autumn*, *Solemn*, &c.

M [in *Aſtronomical Tables*, &c.] ſignifies Meridional or Southern.

M [in *Law*] was a Brand or Mark with which a Criminal, convicted of Murther, and having the benefit of the Clergy, was ſtigmatiz'd, it being burnt on the Brawn of his Thumb.

M [in *Latin Numbers*] ſtands for a Thouſand.

M̄ with a Daſh [with the *Antients*] ſignified a thouſand Thouſand.

M, is an Abbreviation of *Magiſter*, as *M. A.* or *A. M*, *Magiſter Artium*, i. e. *Maſter of Arts*.

M [in *Phyſician's Bills*] ſignifies ſometimes *Manipulus*, L. *i. e.* an handful; and at the end M ſtands for *miſce*, L. *i. e.* mingle, or *mixtura*, a mixture.

MA, the Name of one of *Rhea*'s Maids, who tended *Bacchus*; alſo *Rhea* herſelf was ſo called.

MAC, a Son, *Iriſh*, added to the beginning of many Sirnames, as *Mac-ferlin*, &c.

MA'CALEB [with *Botan.*] baſtard Privet, or Coral, or Pomander Privet; a kind of Shrub, whoſe Berries are black and ſhining, and ſerve for Bracelets.

MACA'RONICKS [among the *Italians*] a jumble of Words of different Languages, with Words of the vulgar Tongue latiniz'd, or put into *Latin* Terminations and Forms, as *ſagarizavit*, he ſugared; and *Latin* Words put into the Form of the Modern; a ſort of Burleſque Poetry made out of their Language, and the Scraps and Terminations of divers other. The Invention is attributed to one *Theophilus Folengi*, in the Year 1520, and to have been ſo called, of *Macarone*, Ital. a coarſe, clowniſh Man, or of the *Italian Macaroons*, which are a ſort of Worms or Cakes, made of unleavened Flower, Eggs and Cheeſe, after a clumſy manner by the Peaſants: ſo that as the latter were a *Hotch-Potch* of various Ingredients; ſo were the *Macaronicks* of *Italian*, *Latin* and *French*, and adorned with natural Beauties, pleaſant Jeſts, and a lively Stile.

MACARO'NICK, of or pertaining to a macaronick Stile or Way of Writing.

MACAROO'NS [in *Confect.*] lumps of boiled Paſte, ſtrewn over with Sugar, *&c.* or a Sweet-meat, made of Almonds, Eggs, Sugar, Roſe Water, *&c.*

MA'CCABEES, the Name of two Books, call'd *Apocryphal*; which contain an Hiſtory of the memorable Actions of *Judas Maccabæus*, and others of the Family.

MACE [*macis*, *L.* of μάκις, Gr.] a Spice.

MACE [prob. of *maſs* or *maſſy*] an Enſign carried before a Lord Chancellor, and other great Officers.

MACE GREFFS [*macegrarii*, *L.* Barb.] thoſe who wittingly buy and ſell ſtolen Fiſh.

To MA'CERATE [*macerare*; *L.*] to make lean or bring down in Fleſh; alſo to ſteep or ſoak.

MACERA'TION, a making lean, weakening or bringing down.

MACERATION [in *Pharmacy*, &c.] is an Infuſion, either with or without Heat, wherein the Ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved..

MACHA'ON, an antient Phyſician, ſaid to be one of the Sons of *Æſculapius*; from whom the Art of Phyſick in general is called *Ars Machaonia*.

MA'CHES, a kind of Corn Sallet.

MACHIAVI'LIAN [of *Machiavel*, a famous Hiſtorian and Politician of *Florence*] ſubtil or crafty.

To MACHI'AVILIZE, to practiſe Machiaveliſm.

MACHIAVILIANISM [of *Nicholas Machiavel*, a Politician of *Florence* in *Italy*] a politick Principle, not to ſtick at any Thing to compaſs a Deſign, to break thro' the moſt ſolemn Obligations, to commit the greateſt Villanies, in order to remove any Obſtructions to great and ambitious Deſigns; eſpecially in relation to Government.

MACHINA [of μηχανὴ, Gr. Invention, Art] an Engine, a Machine, that conſiſts more in Art and Invention, than in Strength and Solidity, *L.*

MACHI'NAL [*machinalis*, *L.*] belonging to an Engine.

MACHI'NAMENT [*machinamentum*, *L.*] an Engine.

To MACHINATE [*machinari*, *L.*] to invent, to contrive, to deviſe.

MACHINA'TION, a ſubtile invention or deviſing, *L.*

MACHINA'TOR, a deviſer, a contriver, a plotter.

MA'CHINE, an Engine compos'd of ſeveral Parts, ſet together by the Art of Mechaniſm, as Springs, Wheels, *&c.* for raiſing or ſtopping the Motion of Bodies, uſed in raiſing Water, Architecture, Military, and many other Affairs.

Simple MA'CHINES, are the Ballance, Lever, Pully, Wheel, Wedge and Screw.

Compound MA'CHINES, are ſuch as are compounded or made up of ſimple ones.

MACHINE [with *Architects*] an Aſſemblage of ſeveral Pieces of Timber, ſo diſpoſed, that a ſmall Number of Men, by the help of Ropes and Pullies, may be able to raiſe vaſt Loads and Weights.

Hydraulick MACHINE, a Machine for raiſing or conducting of Water, as a Sluice, Pump, *&c.*

Warlick MACHINES [among the *Antients*] were for launching Arrows, Javelins, Stones, *&c.* or for battering down Walls, as battering Rams, *&c.* but now Artillery Bombs, Petards, *&c.* are ſo called.

Dramatick MACHINES, are thoſe where the Poet brings ſome Deity or ſupernatural Being upon the Stage, either to ſolve ſome difficulty, or perform ſome Exploit beyond the reach of human Power.

MACHI'NIST [*machiniſte*, F.] an inventor or manager of Engines.

MACHI'NULÆ [with *Phyſic.*] little Compoſitions; Parts of more compound Bodies, and which, by their peculiar configuration, are deſtined to particular Offices.

MACIA'NUS [with *Botan.*] a Crab-Tree or Wilding, *L.*

MACIA'TION, a making lean, *L.*

MA'CILENCY [*macilentia*, *L.* leanneſs.

MA'CILENT [*macilentus*, *L.*] lean, thin, lank.

MA'CKENBOY, a ſort of Spurge, having a knotty Root.

MA'CKAREL [**mackerel**, *Teut.*] a Sea Fiſh well known; alſo a Pimp or Pander.

To MA'CKLE, to ſell Weavers Goods for them to the Mercers, *&c.*

MA'CKLER, a ſeller of Weavers Goods.

MA'CKLED [*maculatus*, *L.*] blotted or daubed in Printing.

MACRO'BIUS [μακρόβιος of μακρὸς, long, and βίος, Life, *Gr.*] long lived; a proper Name.

MACROCE'PHALUS [of μακρὸς, large, and κεφαλὴ, an Head, *Gr.*] one who has a Head larger than is proportionable to the Body.

MA'CROCOSM [of μακρὸς and κόσμος, Gr. the World] the whole Univerſe; ſo called, in Diſtinction to the *Microcoſm*, i. e. the little World or Body of Man, which is frequently ſo called.

MACRO'LOGY [μακρολογία, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, when more Words are uſed than are neceſſary; a Prolixity in Speech.

MACRONOSI'A [μακρονοσία of μακρὸς, large or long, and νόσος, a Diſeaſe, *Gr.*] a long Sickneſs.

MACRO'PIPER [of μακρὸς and πίπερι, Gr.] long Pepper.

MACTA'TION, a killing or ſlaying. *L.*

MA'CULA, a Spot or Stain, *L.*

MACULA *Hepatica* [i. e. the *Liver Spot*] a Spot of a brown or a ſad Colour, about the breadth of the Hand, on the Breaſt, Back or Groin, and ſometimes over the whole Body, *L.*

MACULA *matricalis*, a browniſh Spot, with which young Children are born, *L.*

MACULA *volatica* [with *Phyſicians*] a reddiſh or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which, if it comes to an Orifice, proves mortal.

MA'CULÆ *ſolares*, dark Spots, of an irregular Figure, which appear in the Sun, *L.*

MACULA'TION, a ſpotting or ſtaining.

MACU'LATUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſpotted, *L.*

MACULO'SE [*maculeſus*, L.] full of Spots or Stains.

MA'CULATURE [with *Printers*] a waſte Sheet of Paper.

MAD [ȝemaᵹ, *Sax.*] deprived of Reaſon, furious.

MA'DNESS, a kind of Delirium without a Fever, attended with Rage, and a total deprivation of Reaſon; alſo enragedneſs, fury,

MAD NEP-Wort, *&c.* Herbs.

MA'DAM [*madame*, F. *i. e.* my Lady or Miſtreſs] a Title of Honour formerly given to Women of Quality only; but now to moſt Women of any faſhion.

MADA'ROSIS [μαδάρωσις, Gr.] a baldneſs of the Head.

MA'DDER [mæddpe, *Sax.*] a Plant uſed by Dyers.

MADIFICA'TION } a moiſtening or wetting, properly the
MADEFA'CTION } receiving ſo much Moiſture, that the Body is quite ſoak'd thro' by it.

To MA'DEFY [*madefacere*, L.] to make moiſt, to wet.

MADEMOISE'LLE, a Title given to the Wives and Daughters of bare Gentlemen.

MA'DNING *Money*, old *Roman* Coins, ſometime found about *Dunſtable*.

MADGE *Howlet*, an Owl.

MA'DID [*madidus*, L.] moiſt, wet.

MADID [in *Pharmacy*] made tender by Infuſion or Decoction.

MADI'DITY } [*madiditas*, L.] moiſtneſs, wetneſs.
MA'DIDNESS }

MADRASPATE'NSIS, *e* [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing near *Madraſpatan*, or Fort St. *George* in the *Eaſt Indies*, L.

MA'DRIGAL, a ſort of *Italian* Air or Song to be ſet to Muſick; a little amorous Piece, which contains a certain Number of unequal Verſes, not tied to the ſcrupulous regularity of a Sonnet; or the ſubtlety of an Epigram, but conſiſts of ſome tender, nice, delicate Thoughts ſuitably expreſs'd in it. It conſiſts of one ſingle Rank of Verſes, and in that is different from a *Canzonet*, which conſiſts of ſeveral Strophe's or Ranks of Verſes, which return in the ſame Order and Number.

MADRI'ER [*Milit. Art*] a thick Plank armed with Iron Plates, having a Concavity ſufficient to receive the Mouth of the Petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a Gate, *&c.* intended to be broken down.

MADS, a Diſeaſe in Sheep.

MAESTO'SO } [*Muſick Books*] intimates that they play
MAESTU'SO } with Majeſty, Pomp and Grandeur, and conſequently ſlow; but yet with ſtrength and firmneſs of Hand, *Ital.*

MAE'STRO *Capella* [in *Muſ. Books*] Maſter of the Chapel Muſick, *&c. Ital.*

MÆA'NDER [μαίανδρος, Gr.] a River in *Phrygia*, full of turnings and windings in its Courſe, as it is ſaid, to the Number of 600; whence any thing that is full of intricacy and difficulty is called a *Mæander*, *L.*

MÆANDER [with *Architects*] a Fret Work in arched Roofs, or carved Cranks in Vaults and Caves, *L.*

MÆA'NDRATED [*mæandratus*, L.] turned, intricately wrought.

MÆMACTE'RIA [μαιμακτήρια of μαιμάσσω, Gr.] ſacred Feſtivals celebrated to *Jupiter*, the rainy or ſhowery.

MÆMACTE'RION [μαιμακτηριών, Gr.] the 5th Month among the *Athenians*, being about our *September*.

MÆR, comes from the *Saxon* Word Mepe, noted. See *Mer*.

MAGAZI'NE [*magazin*, F.] is a publick Store-houſe; but it is moſt commonly uſed to ſignify a Place where all ſorts of warlike Stores are kept; where Guns are caſt; Smiths, Carpenters and Wheel-wrights, *&c.* are conſtantly employed in making all things belonging to an Artillery; as Carriages, Waggons, *&c.*

To MA'FFLE [**makkelen**, *Du.*] to ſtammer or ſtutter.

MA'GBOTE [of mᵹ, a Kinſman, and bote, *Sax.* a recompence] a Compenſation antiently made in Money, for killing a Kinſman.

MAGDALE'ON [μαγδαλία, Gr.] a Roll of Salve or Plaiſter.

MAGELLA'NICK, of or pertaining to *Magellanus*, a Portugueſe.

MAGE'LLAN's *Clouds*, two ſmall Clouds of the Colour of the *via lactea*, not far diſtant from the South Pole.

MA'GGIO, a meaſure of Corn in *Italy*, containing 17 Buſhel and a half *Engliſh*.

MAGGIO'RE [in *Muſ. Books*] major or greater, *Ital.*

MA'GGOT [**maego**, *Du.* a Mite in Bread] a ſmall Worm.

MA'GGOTTINESS, fulneſs of Maggots; alſo freakiſh, whimſical Humour.

MA'GGOTTY, full of Maggots; alſo freakiſh, *&c.*

MA'GICAL } [μαγικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the Ma-
MA'GICK } gick Art.

MAGICK [μαγικὴ Gr.] is by ſome diſtinguiſhed into 4 kinds.

Natural MAGICK, natural Philoſophy, or the application of natural active Cauſes to paſſive Cauſes; by means of which many ſurprizing, but natural, Effects are produced; but the *Arabians* corrupting it, and filling it with many ſuperſtitious Vanities, the Name of it began to be underſtood in an ill Senſe.

Natural MAGICK [according to the Deſcription of ſome] is by Art and Induſtry to produce Vegetables before their natural Time, as ripe Roſes, Figs, *&c.* in *February*; alſo the cauſing Lightening, Thunder, Rain, Winds, Transfigurations and Tranſmutations of Animals, ſuch as *Roger Bacon* is ſaid to have performed by *Natural Magick*.

Divine MAGICK, which is performed by the immediate Grace of the Almighty, and depends on that Spirit and Power, which diſcovers it ſelf in noble Operations; ſuch as Prophecy, Miracles; ſuch Magicians were *Moſes*, *Joſhua*, the Prophets and Apoſtles.

Celeſtial MAGICK, attributes to Spirits a kind of Rule or Dominion over the Planets, and to the Planets, a Dominion over Men, and on this it raiſes a ridiculous kind of Syſtem, nearly bordering on judiciary Aſtrology.

White MAGICK, call'd alſo *Theurgick*, performed by the Aſſiſtance of an Angel, which, upon account of Religion, enjoins Faſting, Piety and Purity, that the Soul which is deſirous of Commerce with the ſuperiour Deities, may not be in any thing diverted by the Body, being ſinful or polluted.

MAGICK *Geotetick*, Magick performed by the Aſſiſtance of a Dæmon.

Superſtitious MAGICK, is performed by the Invocation of Devils; and the Effects of it are very Evil and Wicked, tho' very ſtrange and ſurpaſſing the Powers of Nature; and are ſaid to be performed by means of ſome compact, either expreſs or tacit, with Evil Spirits. But their Power is not near what is imagined, nor do they produce half the Effects commonly aſcribed to them.

Mathematical MAGICK, is that which, by mathematical Learning, and the Aſſiſtance of the celeſtial Influences, produces ſeemingly miraculous Works; as, walking and ſpeaking Images, as alſo by mechanical Science, and rare Art beyond the reach of vulgar Capacities. See Biſhop *Wilkins*, &c.

MAGICK *Lanthorn*, a ſmall Optick Machine, by means of which are repreſented on an oppoſite Wall in an obſcure Place, many monſtrous and hideous Shapes, terrifying to the beholder; and which, by thoſe who are ignorant of the Device, are thought to be effected by Magick.

5	10	3
4	6	8
9	2	7

MAGICK *Square*, is when Numbers, in an Arithmetick proportion, are diſpoſed into ſuch parallel and equal Ranks, as that the Sums of each row, as well diagonally as laterally, ſhall be equal, as in the Square they make 18.

MAGI'CIAN [*magicien*, F. *magus*, L. of μαγος, Gr.] the *Perſians* called thoſe *Magus* or Magicians, that the *Greeks* called φιλοσοφους; the *Latins*, *Sapientes*; the *Gauls*, *Druids*; the *Egyptians*, *Prophets* or *Prieſts*; the *Indians*, *Gymnoſophiſts*; the *Engliſh*, *Cunning Men*, *Wizards* or *Conjurers*.

Simon, the *Samaritan*, was honoured with a Statue at *Rome*, for his excellency in the Magick Art, in the Time of *Claudius Cæſar*, with this Inſcription. *To* Simon *the Holy God*; and *Cenæus*, among the *Greeks*, was worſhipped as a God in the Days of *Auguſtus*, for his Skill in the Magick Art,

MA'GIS [in *Botan. Writ.*] more, *L.*

MA'GISTER, a Maſter, *L.*

MAGISTE'RIAL [*magiſtralis*, L.] Maſter-like, imperious, haughty.

MA'GISTERIES [with *Chymiſts*] ſometimes ſignifies Reſins and reſinous Juices, as the Magiſteries of *Jalap*, *Scammony*, &c.

MA'GISTERY [*magiſtere*, F. *magiſterium*, L.] a very fine chymical Powder, made by diſſolving and precipitating the Matter, as Magiſtery of *Biſmuth*, *Coral*, *Lead*, &c.

MAGISTERY [according to Mr. *Boyle*] a preparation of a Body (not an Analyſis of it, becauſe the Principles are not ſeparated) whereby the whole, or very near the whole of it, by ſome additament is turned into a Body of a different kind.

MA'GISTRACY [*magiſtratus*, L.] the Dignity or Office of a Magiſtrate.

MAGISTRA'LIA *medicamenta*, ſuch Medicaments as are uſually preſcribed by Phyſicians for ſeveral Purpoſes, *L.*

MA'GISTRATE [*magiſtratus*, L. *magiſtrat*, F.] an Officer of Juſtice, *&c.* a Governor of a City, *&c.*

MAGI'STRATURE, magiſtracy.

MA'GMA [μάγμα of μάσσω, Gr. to ſqueeze or preſs out] the Refuſe or Droſs of a Thing; eſpecially of any liquid Thing after ſtraining.

MA'GNA *Arteria* [with *Anatomiſts*] the great Artery, a Veſſel conſiſting of 4 Coats, which beats continually, proceeding from the left Ventricle of the Heart, and carrying

the

the ſpirituous Blood thence, by its Branches, to all Parts of the Body for their Nouriſhment. The *Aorta*, *L.*

MAGNA *aſſiſa eligenda*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to ſummon four lawful Knights, to chuſe twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, *&c.* to paſs upon the great Aſſize between the Plaintiff and the Defendant.

MAGNA *Charta* [*i. e.* the great *Paper* or *Charter*] King *John*, to appeaſe his Barons, is ſaid to have yielded to Laws or Articles of Government, much like to thoſe of *Magna Charta*. But at this Time we find no Law written antienter than this *Magna Charta*, which was granted the 9th Year of *Henry* III. and confirmed by *Edward* I. This was approv'd of by the Subject, as ſo beneficial a Law, and of ſo great Equity, in compariſon to thoſe which were in Uſe before it, that King *Henry* had for granting it the 15th Peny of all the moveable Goods, of both the Temporality and Spirituality.

It is called the great Charter, either becauſe it contained more than many other Charters; or becauſe of the great and remarkable Solemnity in the denouncing Excommunication and direful Anathemas, againſt the Infringers of it. For when King *Henry* III. ſwore to the obſervation of this Charter, the Biſhops holding lighted Candles, extinguiſhed them, and then threw them on the Ground, and every one ſaid, *thus let him be extinguiſhed and ſtink in Hell, who violates this Charter*. Or elſe, becauſe it contained the ſum of all the Liberties of *England*; or elſe, becauſe there was another Charter, called *Charta de Foreſta*, eſtabliſhed with it, which was the leſs of the two.

MAGNA *precaria*, a great reap Day, upon which the Lord of the Manour of *Harrow* in *Middleſex*, uſed to ſummon his Tenants to do a certain Number of Days Works for him, every Tenant who had a Chimney, being obliged to ſend a Man.

MAGNÆVOUS [*magnævus*, L.] of very great Age.

MAGNA'NIMITY [*magnanimitas*, L.] greatneſs of Spirit, great Courage; alſo Generoſity.

MAGNANI'MITY [*magnanimitas*, L.] this the Antients uſed to repreſent, Hieroglyphically, by a Lion rampant.

MAGNA'NIMOUS [*magnanimus*, L.] that is of a brave Spirit or Courage; generous, brave.

MAGNA'NIMOUSNESS, magnanimity, greatneſs of Mind.

MA'GNES *arſenical* [with *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition of equal Parts of Arſenick, Sulphur and Antimony, melted together over the Fire, and condenſed in manner of a Stone. It is called *Magnes*, or a *Magnet*, becauſe it is ſuppoſed, being worn, to defend the Weather from Infection, during the Time that malignant Diſeaſes reign, and that by its magnetical Vertue.

MAGNES *Microcoſmicus*. See *Unguentum Armarium*.

MAGNE'SIA *opalina* [with *Chymiſts*] a kind of *Crocus Metallorum*, or Liver of Antimony; but of a redder or more opaline Colour than the common one.

MA'GNET [*magnes*, L. μάγνης, Gr. ſo called of *Magneſia*, a Province of *Lydia* in *Aſia Minor*, where it was found in good Plenty] a mineral Stone, commonly called the *Loadſtone*, found in moſt Iron Mines, endowed with the property of attracting Iron to it ſelf, and of both pointing it ſelf, and giving the Virtue of pointing to the Poles of the World, to a Needle that is touch'd by it.

MAGNE'TICAL, MAGNE'TICK [*magneticus*, L.] of or pertaining to the Magnet or Loadſtone.

MAGNETICAL *azimuth* [with *Aſtron.*] an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Sun's azimuth Circle, and the magnetical Meridian; or it is the apparent Diſtance of the Sun, from the *North* or *South* Point of the Horizon.

MAGNETICAL *amplitude* [in *Navig.*] an Arch of the Horizon, contained between the Sun at his riſing or ſetting, and the *Eaſt* and *Weſt* Points of the Compaſs; or it is the different riſing and ſetting of the Sun, from the *Eaſt* or *Weſt* Points of the Compaſs.

MA'GNETISM, is the magnetical Attraction, or the Faculty of drawing or attracting Iron, as the Loadſtone does.

MAGNETISM [with *Chymiſts*] a certain Vertue, whereby one thing becomes effected at the ſame time with another, either in the ſame or a different manner.

MAGNI'FICENCE, MAGNI'FICENTNESS [*magnificentia*, L.] a largeneſs of Soul, in conceiving and managing great Things; ſtate, greatneſs, generoſity, gallantry, ſtatelineſs, coſtlineſs.

MAGNI'FICENT [*magnificus*, L.] living in great State; ſtately, noble, great, fine.

MAGNI'FICI [in *Germany*] a Title given to the Regents or Governors of Univerſities there.

MAGNI'FIC [*magnificus*, L.] magnificent. *Milton.*

MAGNI'FICO, a Great Man, a Nobleman of *Venice*.

To MA'GNIFY [*magnificare*, L.] to commend or praiſe highly; to amplify or enlarge in Words; alſo to make things appear bigger than they really are.

MAGNI'FYING *Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] a little convex Glaſs, Lens, *&c.* which in tranſmitting the Rays of Light reflects them ſo, as that the parallel ones become converging, and thoſe which were diverging become parallel; by which means Objects view'd thro' them appear larger, than when view'd by the naked Eye.

MAGNI'LOQUY [*magniloquium*, L.] lofty Speech, ſpeaking of great matters.

MAGNI'LOQUOUS [*magniloquus*, L.] ſpeaking big, loud, or of great matters.

MA'GNITUDE [*magnitudo*, L.] greatneſs, largeneſs, bigneſs.

MAGNITUDE [in *Geometry*] a continued Quantity or Extenſion, conſiſting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, Bodies.

Commenſurable MAGNITUDES [with *Geometricians*] are ſuch as may be meaſured by one and the ſame common Meaſure.

MAGNUS *pes* [with *Anat.*] i. e. *the great Foot*, is all that Part of the Body that reaches from the Buttocks down to the End of the Toes; comprehending the Thigh, Leg and Foot.

MAGNUS, *a*, *um* [in *Baton. Writ.*] great, *magno*, with great; *magnis*, with great, *L.*

MAGOPHONI'A [of μάγος and φόνος, Gr. Murther] a Feſtival obſerved by the *Perſians*, in Commemoration of the Maſſacre of the *Magi*, who had uſurped the Throne upon the Death of *Cambyſes*.

MA'HIM, MAY'HIM [in *Law*] is a hurt received in a Man's Body, by which he loſes the Uſe of any Member, that is, or might be a defence to him in Battle.

MA'HEM, MA'HIM [*mehaigne*, F.] maim, wound, hurt.

MAHO'METAN, of or pertaining to *Mahomet*.

MAHO'METISM, the Religion contrived by the Impoſtor *Mahomet*.

MA'HONE, a large *Turkiſh* Ship, ſomewhat like a Galleaſs.

MAID, MAI'DEN [Mæden, *Sax.*] a Virgin, a young unmarried Woman.

MAIDEN [in *Scotland*, &c.] an Inſtrument or Machine uſed in beheading Perſons.

MAIDEN-*Head* [Mædenhade, *Sax.*] the Hymen of a Virgin.

MAID *Marion*, a Boy dreſs'd in Girl's Cloths, to dance the Moriſco or Morice Dance.

MAIDEN *Hair*, *Lips*, &c. ſeveral ſort of Herbs.

MAIDEN *Rents* [in the Manour of *Builth* in *Radnorſhire*] a Noble or 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by every Tenant to his Lord upon the Marriage of a Daughter.

MAJE'STATIVE [*majeſtativus*, L.] majeſtical.

MAJE'STATIVENESS, MAJE'STICALNESS ſtatelineſs.

MAJE'STICAL, MAJE'STICK [*majeſtueux*, F.] full of Majeſty; noble, ſtately.

MA'JESTY [*majeſtas*, L.] an Air or Mein that is Venerable and full of Authority; ſtatelineſs, greatneſs, loftineſs; alſo a Title of Honour, uſually given to ſovereign Princes.

MAIL [*maille*, F.] an Iron Ring or Rings, for making Coats of Mail or Armour.

MAIL, a kind of Portmanteau or travelling Trunk, for carrying Letters, *&c.*

Coat of MAIL, a ſort of defenſive Armour for the Body, wrought in *Mails* or *Rings*, link'd together and made Piſtol proof.

MAIL, a Speck on the Feathers of Birds.

MAILE, a ſilver Halfpenny in the Time of K. *Edward* V. This Word *Maile*, taken in a larger Senſe, did not only ſignify Mony; but alſo a proportion of Grain, *&c.* paid as a Rent or Fine.

MAI'LED [ſpoken of *Fowls*] ſpotted or ſpeckled, as the Feathers of Partridges, Hawks, *&c.* or as the Furs of wild Beaſts are.

A MAIM [prob. of *mehaign*, F.] the loſs of a Member; a Hurt or Wound.

To MAIM [*mehaigner*, O. F.] to cut off any Member, to Hurt or Wound.

MAI'MED [*mancus*, L. *mayns*, O. F.] having loſt a Member, hurt, wounded.

MAIN [*magnus*, L.] chief, principal.

MAIN, the middle of the Sea or Land.

MAIN [mæȝen of maȝan, *Sax.* to may or can] might, power.

MAIN *Hamper* [of *main*, F. the Hand] a hand Basket to carry Grapes in to the Preſs.

MAIN *Body* [of an *Army*] that Body which marches between the main and rear Guard; and in a Camp, that which lies between the two Wings.

MAIN *of an Horſe*. See *Mane*.

MAIN-*Guard* [*Mil. Affairs*] a Body of Horſe, poſted before the Camp for the ſafety of the Army; and in a Garriſon, it is that Guard to which all the reſt are ſubordinate.

MAIN-*Maſt of a Ship*, that Maſt which ſtands upright in the waſte or midſt of the Ship; the length of it being uſually 2 ½ the length of the Midſhip Beam.

MAIN *Top-Maſt of a Ship*, a Maſt that is half the length of the Main-Maſt.

MAIN *Top-gallant Maſt*, is one half of the length of the Main-top Maſt.

MAIN-*Port*, a ſmall Duty paid in ſome Places, in recompence for ſmall Tithes, by the Pariſhioners to the Parſon.

To ſet a MAIN } [of *main*, F. a Hand] to throw with
To throw a MAIN } Box and Dice, *&c.*

MAIN-*Yard of a Ship*, that Yard that belongs to the Main-Maſt, which is uſually ⅗ of the length of the Ship's Keel.

MAI'NOUR } [of *manier*, F. to handle, of *amener*, F. to
MEI'NOUR } lead away] a Thing which a Thief ſteals; as to be taken with the *Mainour*, is to be taken with the thing ſtolen about him.

MAINPE'RNABLE [in *Law*] bailable, that may be ſet at liberty upon Bail.

MAINPE'RNORS [in *Law*] are thoſe Perſons to whom a Perſon is delivered out of Cuſtody or Priſon, upon Security given either for his appearance or ſatisfaction.

MAI'NPRISE [in *Law*] one who is Bail-pledge or Security for another.

MAIN-PRIZE [of *main* a hand, and *pris* taken, *F.*] is the receiving a Man into friendly Cuſtody, that is, or otherwiſe might be committed to Priſon, upon Security given for his forth coming at a Day appointed.

To MAINTA'IN [*maintenir*, F.] to uphold, to defend or preſerve, to give a livelihood to, to keep in repair; alſo to make good a thing affirmed.

MAINTA'INABLE, which may be maintained.

MAINTA'INER, an Upholder, Provider for, *&c.*

MAINTAINER [in *Law*] a Perſon who ſupports a Cauſe, between others, either by laying out Money or making Friends for him or her.

MAI'NTENANCE [*maintien*, F.] Food and Neceſſaries for Life; alſo ſupport, protection, defence.

MAINTENANCE [in *Law*] an unjuſt or wrongful upholding a Perſon; alſo the name of a Writ which lies againſt a Perſon for ſuch an Offence.

MA'JOR, *us* [in *Botan. Writ.*] bigger, greater, *majore*, *majori*, *majoribus*, with bigger, *&c.* L.

MAJOR, greater, ſenior, elder; alſo a Mayor of a City or Town.

MAJOR [with *Logicians*] is the firſt Propoſition of a regular Syllogiſm.

MAJOR *General* [in *Milit. Aff.*] he who receives the General's Order, and delivers them out to the Majors of the Brigades, with whom he concerts what Troops to mount the Guard, *&c.* he is next chief Commander to the General and Lieutenant General, when there are 2 Attacks at a Siege, he Commands that on the left.

MAJOR *of a Brigade*, either of Horſe or Foot, is he who receives Orders and the Word from the Major General, and gives them to the particular Majors of each Regiment.

MAJOR *of a Regiment*, an Officer whoſe buſineſs it is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to draw it up and Exerciſe it, to ſee it march in good Order; to rally it, if it happens to be broken in an Engagement. He is the only Officer of Foot who is allow'd to ride on Horſe-back.

MAJOR *of a fortified Town*, has the charge of the Guards, Rounds, Patrols and Centinels.

MAJOR *Domo*, the Steward of a great Man's Houſe, a Maſter of the Houſhold.

MAJOR *and* MINOR [in *Muſick*] are ſpoken of the Concords which differ from each other by a Semi-tone.

MAJORA'NA [with *Botan.*] the Herb *Marjoram*. L.

MA'JORALTY, the Time or Office of a Mayor or Major of a City, *&c.*

MAJO'RITY [*majorité*, F.] the greateſt Number or Part; alſo a Perſon's being at Age.

MA'JUS *Jus* [in *Law*] a Writ of proceeding in ſome cuſtomary Manours, in Order to a Trial of Right of Land. *L.*

MAI'SON *Dieu* [*i. e.* the Houſe of God] an Hoſpital for ſick People.

MA'IZE, a kind of *Indian* Wheat, which bears an Ear a Foot, ſometimes a Foot and an Half long upon a Stalk of 6 or 8 Foot high.

To MAKE [macan, *Sax.*] to cauſe, to force or oblige, to form, to frame.

To MAKE *faſt* [*Sea Phraſe*] to bind or tye.

To MAKE *his Law* [*Law Term*] is for a Perſon to perform that Law he has formerly bound himſelf to, *i. e.* to clear himſelf of an Action brought againſt him; by his Oath and the Oaths of his Neighbours.

To MAKE *Cuſtoms* } [*Law Term*] is to execute or perform
To MAKE *Services* } them.

MAKE *Hawk* [with *Falconers*] an old ſtanch Hawk, who being us'd to to fly is fit to inſtruct a young one.

MA'KER [of Macan, *Sax.* to make] one who cauſes, Forms or Frames.

A MAKE-BATE, a Cauſer and Promoter of Quarrels.

MAL *Adminiſtration*, a miſmanagement of a publick Employment.

MALA [with *Anat.*] the Cheek-bone or Cheek itſelf, the Ball of the Cheek.

MALA [in old *Rec.*] ſignifies a Mail or Port-mail; a Bag to carry Writings, Letters, *&c.* ſuch as Poſt-boys carry.

MALÆ *Os* [with *Anat.*] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which joins to the *Os Sphenoides* on the upper Part, and to the *Os Maxillare* on the lower Part; alſo having a long Proceſs or Knob call'd *Proceſſus Zygomaticus* on its outward Part.

MALA'CHE [μαλάχη, Gr.] a ſort of Mallows. *L.*

MALA'CIA [with *Phyſ.*] the longing of a Woman with Child; alſo the Green-ſickneſs, as when young Women eat Oatmeal, Chalk, Tobacco-Pipes, *&c.*

MALACOCI'SSUS [with *Botan.*] a kind of Ivy. *L.*

MALA'CTICA [with *Surgeons*] ſoftening Medicines, which by a moderate Heat diſſolve ſome Swellings, and diſperſe others. *L.* of *Gr.*

MA'LADIES [*maladies*, F.] Diſeaſes.

MAL ADROIT, awkward, clumſey. *F.*

MALAGOI'DES [with *Botan.*] a Plant with a Mallows-flower; but having a Fruit, tho' dry, like that of Bramble.

MA'LAGMA [μάλαγμα, Gr.] a Cataplaſm, Fomentation or Pulteſs for ſoftening and ripening Impoſthumes. *L.*

MALAGNE'TTA [with *Apoth.*] Grains of Paradiſe. *L.*

MA'LA'NDERS [of *malandare*, Ital. to go ill] a Diſeaſe in the Fore-legs. See *Malenders*.

MA'LAPERT [q. *male partus*, L. ill-gotten or bred; or *male appert*, F. ready, *q. d.* always ready to ſpeak ill of others] impertinent ſaucy, impudent.

MA'LAPERTNESS, ſaucineſs, extraordinary readineſs to give ſaucy Language.

To MALA'XATE [*malaxatum*, L.] to make ſoft or molify.

MALAXA'TION [in *Pharm.*] the working of Pills, and eſpecially Plaiſters with other Things with the Hand, a Peſtle or other Inſtrument; a moiſtening or ſoftening of hard Bodies.

MALBRANCHISM, the Doctrine or Sentiments of Father *Malbranch*, a Prieſt of the Oratory of *France*, and much the ſame as *Carteſianiſm*.

MALE [*maſculus*, L. *male*, F.] the Male-kind.

MALE [prob. of μῆλον, Gr. a Fleece, becauſe made of Wool] a Budget for carrying Letters on a Journey.

MALE *Contents* [*male-contenti*, L. *mal-contents*, F.] diſcontented Perſons, eſpecially ſuch as are uneaſy and diſſatisfied with their ſovereign Prince or his Miniſtry, and wiſh for or attempt a Change of Government.

MALEDI'CTED [*maledictus*, L.] curſed or banned.

MALEDI'CTION, an evil ſpeaking, ſlandering, railing, curſing, imprecation. *L.*

MALEDICTION [in old *Deeds*] an Imprecation or Curſe, which was antiently annexed to Grants of Lands, *&c.* made to Churches and religious Houſes to deter Perſons from attempting to alienate or apply them to other Uſes.

MA'LEFICE [*maleficium*, L.] an evil deed or ſhrewd turn.

MALE'FICENCE [*maleficentia*, L.] miſchievouſneſs.

MALEFICK [*maleficus*, L.] cauſing evil, miſchievous.

MALEFICK *Planets* [with *Aſtrologers*] the Planets *Saturn* and *Mars*, ſo called on account of the evil Effects attributed to them.

MALE'FICKNESS, injuriouſneſs.

MALEGE'RENT [*malegerent*, L.] ill-behaving, unthrifty, improvident.

MA'LENDERS [in a *Horſe*] a Diſeaſe, being Chops or Chinks on the the bending or joint of a Horſe's Knee, which ſometimes ſuppurate: when theſe Chops appear in the bending of the Hough, they are call'd Selanders.

MALE'NTENT } [of *maltate*, F. a Tax or Impoſition] a Toll
MALTO'LTE } of 40 *d.* formerly paid for every Sack of Wool.

MALE'VOLENT [*malevolens*, L.] that bears ill-will or ſpight; ill-natured.

MALEVOLENT [with *Aſtrologers*] having an ill aſpect or influence, thus *Saturn* and *Mars* are ſaid to be malevolent Planets.

MALE'VOLENCE } [*malevolentia*, L.] ill-will, hatred,
MALE'VOLENTNESS } ſpight.

MAL FEASANCE [*Law Term*] a doing evil. *F.*

MA'LICE [*malitia*, L.] ill-will, grudge or ſpite. *F.*

MALI'CIOUS [*malitioſus*, L. *malicieux*, F.] full of malice, ſpiteful.

MALICO'RIUM [q. *mali granati corium*, L.] the Peel of a Pomegranate.

MALI'GN [*malignus*, L.] bent on miſchief, miſchievous.

To MALIGN [*malignare*, L.] to envy, to wiſh ill to.

MALI'GNANCY, MALI'GNITY, MALI'GNANTNESS } [*malignitas*, L.] hurtfulneſs, miſchievouſneſs, malignant Nature or Quality, ill-will.

MALI'GNANT [*malignans*, L.] hurtful, miſchievous.

A MALIGNANT [*malignus*, L.] an envious, ill affected Perſon.

MALIGNANT *Diſeaſe* [with *Phyſ.*] a Diſeaſe which rages more vehemently and continues longer, than its Nature uſually permits it to do; or rather ſuch an one as is greatly aggravated. The Term is generally apply'd to ſuch Fevers as are Epidemical or Infectious, and are attended with Spots and Eruptions.

MA'LKIN [prob. of *Mall* for *Mary*, and *Kin*, a Dim] a ſort of Mop or Scovel for ſweeping an Oven.

MALL, PALL-MALL } [q. *pellere malleo*, to drive with a Mallet] a ſort of Play or Exerciſe with a wooden Ball, and an Inſtrument call'd a *Mall*, by which the Ball is ſtruck with great Force and Art, ſo as to run through an iron Arch, at the End of a long Alley, ſmoothly gravelled and boarded on each Side. This Arch is call'd the Paſs, and the Alley is alſo call'd the *Mall*.

MA'LLARD [malaerd, *Du. malart*, F.] a wild Drake or male Duck.

MA'LLEABLE [of *malleus*, L. a Hammer] ſomething hard and ductile, that may be hammered, and that will ſpread out being beaten.

MA'LLEATED [*malleatus*, L.] hammered or wrought with a Hammer.

MALLEABI'LITY, MA'LLEABLENESS } the Quality of being beaten out or wrought with a Hammer, and ſpreads, being beaten, without breaking or cracking, which Glaſs will not bear, but Gold will, to the higheſt Degree of any Metal whatſoever.

MALLEO'LUS [with *Botan.*] a Sprout growing out of a Branch which grew out it ſelf but one Year before.

MALLEOLUS [with *Anat.*] a Proceſs in the lower Part of the Leg, juſt above the Foot, *L.*

MA'LLET [*malleus*, L.] a ſort of wooden Hammer.

MA'LLEUS [in *Anat.*] one of the ſmall Bones of the Ear, ſo named from its reſemblance to a Hammer.

MA'LLOWS [mealpe, *Sax.*] a Plant well known.

MALLOW *Shrub*, an Herb.

MA'LMSEY [of *Malvaſia*, a City of *Candia* in *Greece*] a luſcious ſort of Wine.

MALOCOTOO'N [q. *malum*, an Apple, and *coſtona*, L. Cotton, becauſe of its downy Coat] a ſort of Peach, call'd alſo *Melocotony*.

MALOGRANA'TUM [with *Anat.*] the Cartilage or Griſtle; call'd alſo *Xiphoides* or Sword-like.

MALT [mealt, *Sax.*] Barley ſoaked and dried in order to make Drink.

MALT *long Worm* } a cancerous Sore about the Foot of an Horſe; alſo an Infect.

MALT *Mulna* [*old Rec.*] a Quern or Malt Mill.

MALT *Shot* [*old Rec.*] a certain Duty antiently paid for making Malt.



The Croſs of MA'LTA, which is worn by the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, is a Croſs of 8 Points, according to the Form in the Eſcutcheon hereunto annexed.

MA'LTSTER [of mealt, *Sax.*] a maker of Malt.

MA'LOPE [with *Botan.*] a kind of Mallows.

MA'LTHA [μάλθη of μαλάσσω, Gr. to mollify] Pitch and Wax melted together; alſo a kind of Terrace made of Quick-lime and Hog's-greaſe.

MALTHA'CODE [μαλθακώδης, Gr.] a Medicine ſoftened with Wax.

MA'LVA [with *Botan.*] the Herb common Mallows, *L.*

MALVA'CEOUS [*malvaceus*, L.] like, belonging to, or made with Mallows, *L.*

MA'LVADA [of *Spain*] a Coin, 13 of which make an *Engliſh* Farthing.

MALVAVI'SCUS [with *Botan.*] the Herb Marſh-mallows.

MALVE'ILLES [*old Records*] Miſdemeanours or malicious Practices, *F.*

MALVEIS *Procurers* [*old Law*] ſuch as uſed to pack Juries.

MALVOI'SIN [q. d. *mal*, evil, *voiſin*, a Neighbour, *F.*] an antient warlike Engine for caſting Stones, battering Walls, *&c.*

MALVERSA'TION [*malverſation*, F.] misbehaviour in an Office, Employ or Commiſſion, as Breach of Truſt, Extortion, *&c.*

MA'LUM, Evil, Miſchief, Calamity, Affliction, Diſeaſe, *&c.* L.

MALUM *Terræ* [with *Botan.*] *the Apple of the Earth*, the Herb Birth-wort; ſo called, becauſe its Fruit reſembles the Apple, *L.*

MALUM *Mortuum* [the dead Diſeaſe] a ſort of Scab ſo termed, becauſe it renders the Body black and mortified.

MAM [mam, *C. Br.* of *mamma*, L.] a Mother.

MAMA'LUKES [prob. of ממלוך, *Heb.* under the Dominion of another] a Dynaſty which reigned a conſiderable Time in *Egypt*. Light Horſemen, an Order of valiant Soldiers, who were at firſt *Circaſſian* Slaves brought up to military Exerciſes, in which they were very expert, and were the chief military Support of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*; but having killed Sultan *Moudam*, they took upon themſelves the Government.

MA'MIN-*Tree* [in *Jamaica*] a Tree that grows plentifully in the Woods, yielding a pleaſant Liquor, drunk by the Inhabitants, *&c.* call'd *the Planter's Toddy-Tree*.

MA'MMA [with *Anat.*] a Breaſt, Pap or Teat; alſo a Dug in Cattle, *L.*

MAMMA'RIA [with *Anat.*] an Artery that iſſues out of the Subclavian Branch of the aſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, and ſupplies the Breaſts, *L.*

MA'MMARY *Veſſels* [with *Anat.*] thoſe Arteries and Veins, which paſs thro' the Glands or Kernels and Muſcles of the Breaſt.

MAMMILLA'RIS *Arteria*, the ſame as *Mammaria*.

MA'MMEATED [*mammeatus*, L.] having Paps or Teats.

MA'MMIFORM *Proceſſes* [*mammiformes*, L.] two knobs of the Bone of the back Part of the Skull.

MA'MMILLARY [with *Anat.*] an Artery which ſupplies the Breaſt.

MAMMILLARY *Proceſſes* [with *Anat.*] two Protuberances of the Bone in the Temples, reſembling the Teats or Dugs of a Cow.

MAMMILA'RES [in *Anat.*] two little Protuberances ſomething reſembling Nipples found under the fore Ventricles of the Brain, and ſuppoſed to be the Organs of Smelling.

To MA'MMOCK [prob. of Pan, *Br.* little or ſmall, and Dek, a Diminutive] to break into Bits or Scraps.

MA'MMON [ממון, *Syr.* Riches or Gain, of the *Heb.* אמן, *i. e.* Plenty, leaving out the (א) Hemantick at the beginning] the God of Wealth and Riches.

MA'MMONIST, one whoſe Heart is ſet upon getting worldly Wealth.

MAMO'EIRA [with *Botan.*] the Dug-tree, *L.*

MAN [man, *Sax.* and *Teut.*] a Creature endued with Reaſon.

To MAN [manner, Du.] to furniſh with Men.

MAN *of War*, a Ship of War.

To MAN *a Hawk* [with *Falc.*] is to make her gentle, tame and tractable.

To MAN *the Capſtan* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when they would have the Men heave at the Capſtan.

MAN *well the top* [*Sea Term*] is a Word of Command, when Men are ordered to go into the top of a Ship.

MAN *the Ladder*, MAN *the Ship's ſide* } [among *Sailors*] is a Word of Command, when any Perſon of Figure is at the ſide of the Ship, ready to enter or be helped into it.

MA'NFULNESS [*of* man and fulneſſe, *Sax.*] valour, ſtoutneſs.

MANSLAU'GHTER [man-ſlæhte of ſlæan, *Sax.* to ſlay] the killing of a Man without malice propenſe, whether in a rencounter or careleſly, and differs both from Murther and Chance-medly, in that they both import a preſent intent to kill. This Offence is Felony by the Law; but allow'd the Benefit of the Clergy for the firſt time; but the Convict forfeits his Goods and Chattels.

MANSLAYER [manſlaga, *Sax.*] he who kills a Man.

To MANACLE [*of manus*, L.] to bind with Hand-cuffs or Fetters.

MA'NACLES [*manicles*, F.] Hand-cuffs or Fetters.

To MA'NAGE [*meſnager*, F.] to order or handle, to rule or govern; alſo to mind or take ſpecial care of; alſo to huſband matters.

A MANAGE [for *Horſes*] a Riding-ground or Academy with a Pillar fix'd in the Center of it, to which Horſes are tied that are beginning to learn, and Pillars ſet up on the Sides 2 by 2, in order to teach Horſes to raiſe their Fore-legs; the *Manage* is alſo the particular Way of working or riding a Horſe.

High MANAGE, is the high or raiſed Airs, which are proper for leaping Horſes.

MAN-

MA'NAGE [*manage*, F.] the managing of a Family or a Concern.

MA'NAGEMENT } managing or ordering, conduct.
MANAGERY }

MANA'GIUM [old *Rec.*] a manſion houſe or dwelling Place.

MANATE } [about the Iſland *Hiſpaniola*] a Fiſh of the
MANATI' } Whale kind, and ſome of them ſo large that they can ſcarce be drawn by a Yoke of Oxen.

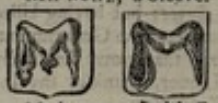
MANATION, a flowing or running. *L.*

MANBO'TE [man-bote, *Sax.*] a Compenſation or Recompence made in money for the killing of a Man.

MA'NCA, a ſquare Piece of Gold in former times, valued at 30 Pence.

MANCH [of *Silver*] 60 Shekels, about 7 *l.* 10 *s.* in value; of Gold 100 Shekels, in value 75 *l. Sterling.*

MA'NCHE, a Sleeve. *F.*



MANCHE } [in *Heral.*] an odd
MAUNCHE } faſhioned Sleeve with long hangers to it, as in the Figures here annexed. *F.*

MA'NCERON [with *French Heral.*] a Sleeve uſed indifferently with *Manche*, and ſignifies any ſort of Sleeve.

MA'CHE *Preſent*, a Bribe or Preſent from the Donors own Hand.

MA'NCHET [*miche de pain*, F.] a fine ſort of ſmall Bread.

MANCHINE'LO *Tree*, a certain Tree in the Iſland of *Jamaica.*

To MA'NCIPATE [*mancipare*, L.] to deliver the Poſſeſſion, to give the Right to another; to ſell for Money.

MANCIPA'TION, a giving up a thing to another; an antient manner of ſelling before Witneſſes, in which divers Formalities were uſed for aſſurance of the Bargain and Sale.

MA'NCIPLE, a Caterer, one who buys Victuals and common Proviſions for a College and Monaſtery.

MANCU'SA [ſo called of *manu cuſa*, L. *i. e.* ſtamped or coined with the Hand] an antient Coin, in value about a Mark in Silver.

MANDA'MUS [i. e. *we command*] a Writ ſo call'd, commanding Corporations to reſtore Aldermen and others to Office, out of which they have been put unjuſtly.

MANDAMUS, the Name of a Writ directed to an Eſcheator to find an Office after the Death of one that was the King's Tenant.

MANDAMUS, is alſo a Charge to a Sheriff to take into the Hands of the King all the Lands and Tenements of the King's Widow, who contrary to her Oath formerly given, had married without the King's Conſent.

MA'NDATARY [*mandataire*, F.] one to whom a Command or Charge is given; alſo he who comes into a Benefice by *Mandamus.*

MA'NDATE [*mandatum*, L.] a judicial Command of the King or his Juſtice, to have any thing done for the diſpatch of Juſtice.

MA'NDIBLE [with *Anat.*] the Jaw, either upper or lower, the upper conſiſting of 12 Bones, 6 on each Side, or the lower Jaw, which, when a Perſon comes to ripeneſs of Years, grows into one continued Bone, and very hard and thick. *L.*

MANDI'BULAR [*mandibularis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Jaw.

MANDIBULAR *Muſcles* [with *Anat.*] thoſe Muſcles which belong to the lower Jaw.

MANDARI'N, the Title of a great Lord among the *Chineſe Tartars.*

MANDI'LION [*mandiglione*, Ital.] a Soldier's Garment, a looſe Caſſock.

MANDERIL, a kind of wooden Pulley, that is part of a Turner's Leath, of which there are ſeveral kinds, as flat, hollow, pin and ſkrew Manderils.

MA'NDIL, a ſort of Cap or Turbant worn by the *Perſians.*

MA'NDRAKE [דודאים, *Heb.* μανδραγόρας of μάνδρα, Gr. a Cave or Den, becauſe of its growing near Caves and ſhady Places, or as ſome ſay, of ανδρὸς γοῦ, *i. e.* the Knee of a Man] a Plant, whoſe divided Root bears ſome reſemblance to the Legs and Thighs of a Man. It bears a yellow Fruit, call'd *Mandrake-Apples.*

To MA'NDUCATE [*manducatum*, L.] to chew, to eat.

MANDUCA'TION, a chewing or eating, *L.*

MA'NDY *Thurſday* } [q. *dies mandati*, i. e. the Day of
MAU'NDY *Thurſday* } Command] the Thurſday next before *Eaſter*, ſo denominated from our Saviour's giving a Charge to his Diſciples before his laſt Supper. It has been an antient Practice in *England*, for the Kings and Queens on that Day to waſh the Feet of ſo many poor Men as they had reigned Years, and to give them a Dole of Cloth, Shoes, Stockings, Money, Bread and Fiſh, in imitations of our Saviour, who waſh'd the Diſciples Feet at his ordaining the Lord's Supper, bidding them do the like to one another.

MA'NDUCI [among the *Romans*] the Name of certain hideous Figures of Perſons, which were deſign'd to entertain ſome and fright others at their Plays. The Mothers us'd to fright their Children with their Names, by crying *Manducus venit.*

MANE [mwng, *C. Br.* man, *Dan.* maene, *Du.*] the long Hair hanging down on a Horſe's Neck.

MA'NENT [*manens*, L.] remaining, abiding.

MANE'NTES [*old Law*] for *Tenentes*, holding or poſſeſſing Tenants. *L.*

MA'NEQUIN [with *Painters*, &c.] a little Statue or Model uſually made of Wax or Wood, the Junctures whereof are ſo contrived, that it may be put into any Attitude at pleaſure, and its draperies and folds may be diſpoſed at Diſcretion.

MA'NE-SHEET [with *Grooms*] is a covering for the upper Part of a Horſe's Head, and all round his Neck, which at one End has two Holes for the Ears to paſs through, and then joins to the Halter on the Fort-part, and likewiſe to the Surcingle or long Girth on the Horſe's Back.

MA'NES, were certain *Roman* Deities, which ſome ſuppoſe to have been the Souls of Perſons deceaſed; and others, that they were infernal Gods, and Gods of the Dead. Some are of Opinion, that the Celeſtial Gods were thoſe of the Living, and the *Manes* the Gods of the Dead. Others take *Manes* to be the Gods of the Night, and that the *Latin* Word *Mane*, was thence derived. *Apuleius* writes, that they were *Dæmons* or *Genii*, which were ſometimes call'd *Lemures*, of which, the Good were called *Lares familiares*, and the Bad *Larvæ*. The *Manes* were ſuppoſed to preſide over Tombs, and had Adoration paid to them accordingly.

MA'NETH [מנה, *Heb.*] a weight or ſum of Money among the *Jews*, about an 100 Shekels in Gold val. 75 *l.* 60 in Silver val. 7 *l.* 10 *s.*

MANG-*Corn* } [*old Rec.*] mixed Corn, Maſlin.
MUNG-*Corn* }

MANGE, a Scab on Dogs, &c. alſo a filthy and infectious Diſeaſe in Horſes.

MA'NGINESS [*demangeaiſon*, F.] a having the Mange, a ſort of itching Diſtemper, common to Dogs.

MA'NGY [of *ſe demanger*, F.] troubled with the Mange.

MA'NGER [*mangeoire*, F. of *manger*, to eat] a Conveniency for eating Corn, a ſort of Trough for Horſes.

MANGER [in a *Ship*] a Place on the Deck made with Planks, about a Foot and half high, to catch and receive the Sea Water that beats in at the Hawſes in ſtreſs of Weather.

To MA'NGLE [of mangle, *Teut.* a deſect, or *mancus*, L. maimed, as *Minſheu* ſuppoſes] to cut, rend or tear in pieces; to maim or wound.

MA'NGO, an *Eaſt Indian* Fruit,

MA'NGON } [*manganeau*, F.] an antient warlike Engine
MANGONE'L } for caſting Stones.

MA'NGONISM [of *mangonizo*, L.] a trimming or furbiſhing up old Things.

MANI'A [μανία of μαίνομαι, Gr. to be mad, or μάω, to be carried with Violence] a kind of madneſs, by which the Faculties or Judgment and Imagination are deprav'd, and the Patient is poſſeſs'd with great Rage and Anger, *L.*

MA'NIACK [μανιακὸς,] Gr. of, pertaining to, or affected with madneſs.

MA'NICA, a Sleeve, Gantlet or Glove, *L.*

MANICA *Hippocratis* [in *Pharmacy*] *Hippocrates*'s Sleeve; a woollen Sack or Bag, in a pyramidal Form, for ſtraining liquid Things.

MA'NICATED [*manicatus*, L.] wearing a Sleeve, Glove or Gantlet.

MANICHE'S [ſo named of *Manes*, a *Perſian*, their Ringleader] they held (among other Errors) that *Manes* was the Comforter that our Saviour promiſed to ſend, &c.

MANDRAGORA [μανικὸς of μαίνομαι, Gr. becauſe it makes mad] an Herb, call'd alſo *Dorychnion*, a kind of Nightſhade, *L.*

MANICORDIUM, a muſical Inſtrument in form of a Spinet, its Strings are covered with ſcarlet Cloth to deaden and ſoften the Sound. It is uſed in Nunneries by the Nuns to learn to play, and not diſturb the Silence of the Dormitory.

MA'NIFEST [*manifeſtus*, L.] apparent, evident, clear, plain.

MA'NIFESTNESS, plainneſs, &c. to be ſeen, &c.

To MANIFEST [*manifeſtare*, L.] to reveal, to declare or publiſh; to make apparent.

A MANIFEST [in *Trade*] a Draught of the Cargo of the Maſter of a Ship, ſhewing what is due to him for freight from every Perſon, to whom the Goods in his Ship belong.

MANIFESTA'TION, a making manifeſt, &c. *L.*

MANI-

MANIFESTO, an Apology or publick Declaration in Writing made by a Prince, ſhewing his Intentions in any Enterprize; the Motives that induced him to it, and the Reaſons on which his Right and Pretenſions are founded.

MA'NIFOLD [of manig and ꝑeolꝺan, *Sax.*] a great many.

MANI'GLIONS [with *Gunners*] two Handles on the back of a piece of Ordnance, caſt after the *German* Form.

MANIPLE [*manipule*, F.] a ſort of Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Wriſts by *Romiſh* Maſs Prieſts.

MANIPULA'TION, a term uſed in Mines, to ſignify the manner of digging the Silver.

MANI'PULAR [*manipularis*, L.] of or like a Maniple.

MANI'PULUS [among *Apothecaries*] an handful of Herbs, Roots, Flowers, *&c. i. e.* as much as one can take up in his Hand. *L.*

MA'NNA [ſome derive it of מן הוא, what is this; the Expreſſion uſed by the *Iſraelites*, when they firſt ſaw it; others derive it of מנה, a proportion or allowance, of מנה, *Syr.* he diſtributed diſtinctly] a certain delicious Food, which God rained from Heaven for the Support of the *Iſraelites* in the Wilderneſs.

MANNA [with *Phyſ.*] a ſort of ſweet Liquor, which drops of it ſelf, or elſe is let out by cutting from the Branches and Leaves of Aſh-Trees in *Calabria* in *Italy*; or, as others ſay, a kind of Dew congealed on Trees and Plants in *Syria*, *Germany* and *Calabria*, but the *Calabrian* is moſt in uſe.

Chymical MANNA, an exceeding white Subſtance diſtilled from Precipitate.

MANNA *Pear*, a Pear that is ripe in *December* and *January*.

MA'NNASI } [about *Jamaica*] a certain monſtrous Fiſh,
MA'NNATI } call'd the Sea-Cow from its reſembling a Cow, that brings forth her young Ones alive and ſuckles them with Milk from her Dugs; ſhe is an amphibious Animal, lives for the moſt part in the Water, but feeds on Graſs in the Fields.

MA'NNEKIN, a little Man, a Dwarf.

MA'NNER [*maniere*, F.] faſhion, way, cuſtom, uſage.

MANNER [with *Painters*, *Carvers*, &c.] a particular Habit or Mode the Artiſt has in managing his Hand, Pencil, Inſtrument, *&c.* thus they ſay the manner of *Reuben's*, *Titian*, &c.

A good MANNER [in *Painting*, &c.] a habit or peculiar way of Painting, agreeable to the Rules of Art; natural, ſtrong, eaſy and duly proportioned.

A bad MANNER, the contrary of the former.

Grand MANNER } [in *Architect.*] is ſaid of an Order
La grand MANIER } heroically and gigantically deſigned; where the Diviſion of the principal Members have all a bold and ample *relievo*.

MANNER [with *Muſic.*] is a particular way of ſinging or playing; which is often expreſs'd by ſaying, *he has a good Manner*,

MA'NNERS [*manieres*, F.] Behaviour, Conditions good or bad; alſo Rules for Behaviour, Converſation, *&c.*

MA'NNING [in *old Rec.*] the Days Work of a Man.

MANNING *a Ship*, is a term uſed when a Ship is to ſhew all her Men; alſo furniſhing it with Men.

MA'NNOPERS [*old Law*] ſtolen Goods, taken in the Hand of a Thief, who is taken in the Fact.

MA'NNUS [μάννος Gr.] a Nag, an ambling Nag, a Gennet, O. *L.* Hence *Mannheof* is uſed for a Horſe-ſtealer, in King *Alfrid's* Law.

MANO'METER } [of μανὸς, thin, and μέτρον, meaſure, or
MA'NOSCOPE } of σκόπω, Gr.] an Inſtrument to meaſure or ſhew the Alterations in the Rarity and Denſity of the Air.

MA'NOR } [of *manoir*, F. of *manendo*, L. becauſe the
MA'NOUR } Lord did uſually reſide there] was a noble ſort of Fee antiently granted, partly to Tenants for certain Services, and partly reſerved for the Uſe of the Lord's Family, a Juriſdiction over his Tenants for their Farms..

The original of Manours was this: The King antiently granted a certain Compaſs of Ground to ſome Man of Merit, for him and his Heirs to dwell upon, and exerciſe ſome Juriſdiction, more or leſs, within that Circuit; for which the Lord performed ſuch Services, and paid ſuch annual Rents, as was required by the Grant. Now the Lord parcelling this Land out to other meaner Men, received Rent and Services of them; and ſo as he was Tenant to the King, they alſo were Tenants to him.

The whole *Fee* was call'd a *Lordſhip*, of old a *Barony*, from whence comes the term *Court-Baron*, which is always an Appendant to the Manour.

Manour at this Time, ſignifies rather the Juriſdiction or Royalty incorporeal, than the *Land* or *Site*; for a Man may have a Manour in Groſs, *i. e.* the Right and Intereſt of a *Court-Baron*, with the Perquiſites belonging to it, and another Perſon, or others, have every Foot of the Land.

MANOUR *in Groſs*, is the Right and Intereſt of a *Court-Baron*, with the Perquiſites belonging to it; which may be veſted in one Perſon, whilſt another or others have every Foot of the Land.

MANQUE'LLER [of man-cpellan, *Sax.*] a Manſlayer.

MANSE [prob. of *manſio*, L.] Parſonage or Vicarage Houſe for the incumbent to live in.

MA'NSION, an abiding or dwelling Place, a Manſion-Houſe; alſo the Seat of the Bleſſed in Heaven. *L.*

MANSION [in *Law*] the Lord of a Manour's chief Dwelling-Houſe within his Fee; otherwiſe call'd the capital Meſſuage.

MANSLAU'GHTER [in *Law*] an unlawful killing a Man; tho' without prepenſe malice.

MANSLA'YER [manꝑlaga, *Sax.*] one who kills a Man.

MANSUEFA'CTION, a taming or making gentle, *L.*

MANSUE'TE [*manſuetus*, L.] quiet, tame, meek, gentle.

MANSU'ETUDE [*manſuetudo*, L.] meekneſs, mildneſs.

MA'NSUS [in *ant. Deed.*] a Farm; *Manſus* and *Manſum* are alſo uſed for *Meſſuagium*, a Meſſuage and Dwelling-Houſe.

MANSUM *Capitale* [*old Rec.*] the chief Manſion, Manour-Houſe or Court of a Lord, *L.*

MA'NSURA [*Doomſ-Day Book*] the Manſions or dwelling Places of the Country People.

MANTE'A [*old Rec.*] a Mantle, Cloak or long Robe.

MA'NTELET, a ſhort purple Mantle, worn by Biſhops in *France*, over their *Rochet*, on ſome ſpecial Occaſions, *F.*

MA'NTELETS [with *Military Men*] are great Planks of Wood, in height about 5 Foot, and in thickneſs 3 Inches, which are uſed at Sieges to cover the Men from the Enemies Fire; being puſhed forward on ſmall Trunks, and are either ſingle or double.



Single MANTELETS, are compoſed of two or three ſuch Planks, joined together with Bars of Iron, to the meaſure of three Foot or three Foot and a half broad, to cover thoſe that carry them from the Enemies Fire. See the Figure.



Double MANTELETS, are compoſed by putting Earth between two ſuch rows of Planks, and are uſed in making Approaches and Batteries near the Place, as others are in making Lodgments on the Counterſcarp. They are covered with Lattin, and are to cover the Soldiers from the Grenades and Fire-works of the Place. See the Figure.



MANTELLE' [*Heraldry*] is when the two upper Ends of a Shield are cut off by Lines drawn from the upper Edge of the Shield to that Part of the Sides, where the chief Line ſhould part it, ſo forming a Triangle of a different Colour or Metal from the Shield, as if a Mantle were thrown over it, and the Ends drawn back, according to the Figure, F.

MA'NTHA *agreſtis* [with *Botan.*] the Herb Calamint, *L.*

MA'NTIA [with *Botan.*] the Buſh called *Rubus*, L.

MA'NTICE [μαντικὴ, Gr.] divination or foretelling Things to come.

MA'NTLE [of *manteau*, F.] is the ſame in *Engliſh* as *Mantelle*, F. and tho' *Manteau* with us, ſignifies a long Robe; yet it was a military Habit, uſed in antient Times by great Commanders in the Field, as well to manifeſt their high Places, as alſo (being caſt over their Armour) to repel the Extremity of Wet, Cold and Heat, and withal, to preſerve their Armour from Ruſt, and ſo preſerve its glittering Luſtre.

MA'NTLE [prob. of *mantilium*, L. mæntel, *Sax. manteau*, F.] a Garment to be worn over the Shoulders.

To MANTLE, to ſparkle, to flower, to ſmile like Drink.

To MANTLE [with *Falcon.*] to diſplay, as the *Hawk Mantles*, i. e. ſpreads her Wings after her Legs.

MANTLE *Tree* [*manteau*, F.] a piece of Timber laid acroſs the head of a Chimney.

M'ANTLINGS [in *Heral.*] as now repreſented about Shields,



are a ſort of Flouriſhings: However, they are always ſuppos'd in Blazon to be doubled; that is, lined throughout with ſome Part of the Furs. *French* Heralds ſay, that theſe *Mantlings* or *Mantles* were originally ſhort Coverings, that Commanders wore over their Helmets, to defend their Head from the Weather; and that coming away from Battle, they wore them hanging about them in a ragged manner, cauſed by the many Cuts that

that they had received on their Heads: and therefore the more hack'd they were, the more honourable they were accounted; and that in process of Time they were by degrees made deeper, and so from the Helmet, to hang down below the whole Shield, and were adorned either according to the Honour of the Bearer, or Fancy of the Painter.

MA'NTUA } [*manteau*, F. prob. so called from *Mantua*, a
MA'NTOE } Dukedom in *Italy*] a loose Gown worn by Women, an upper Garment.

MANTU'RNA [among the *Romans*] a Goddess who was supposed to oblige Wives to stay at Home.

MA'NUAL *Operation* [of *manus*, L.] any thing done or performed by the Hand.

Sign MANUAL, the signing of a Deed or Writing under Hand and Seal.

A MANUAL [*manualis*, L.] of, pertaining to, or performed by the Hand.

MANUAL *Goods*, such whereof present Profit may be made.

MANUA'LIA *Beneficia* [*old Rec.*] the daily Distributions or Portions of Meat and Drink, allotted to the Canons and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their present Sustenance, *L.*

MANUALIA *Obedientia*, sworn Obedience, or subjection upon Oath. *L.*

MA'NUALIST, a handicrafts Man, or Artificer.

MANU'BIAL [*manubialis*, L.] pertaining to Prey or Booty.

MA'NUBIÆ, the Spoils taken in War, or the Money made of the Booty taken from the Enemy, *L.*

MANUCA'PTION [in *Law*] a War that lies for a Man, who being taken on suspicion of Felony, and offering sufficient bail for his appearance, is refused to be admitted thereto by the Sheriff, or any other Person having Power to let to mainprize.

MANUCA'PTORS, those who stand Surety or Bail for others.

MANU'CODIATA, the Bird of Paradise.

MANUDU'CTION, a leading by the hand. *L.*

MANUDU'CTOR, one who leads by the Hand, *L.*

MA'NUEL [in *Law*] a thing whereof present Profit may be made.

MANUFACTURE [of *manus*, a Hand, and *factura*, a making, or *facio*, L. to make] handy Work, or any Commodity made by the Hand, or Things that are the natural Product of a Country, as Woollen Cloths, Bayze, Stuffs, Hats, *&c.* of Wool, Linen Cloth of Flax, *&c.* F.

MANUFACTURE, the Place or Work-house were Manufactures are wrought or carried on.

To MANUFACTURE [*manu-facere*, L. *manufacturer*, F.] to make or work up with the Hands.

MANUFA'CTURER [*manufacturier*, F.] one who works up any Commodity with the Hands.

MANUMI'SSION [of *manus*, and *mittere*, to send] an enfranching or setting a Slave or Bond-man free; which in former Times was performed before a Magistrate with divers Ceremonies.

MANUMISSION *expressed* [in *Law*] is when the Lord makes a Deed to his Villain, to franchise him by the Word *Manumittere*.

MANUMISSION *imply'd* [in *Law*] is when the Lord makes an Obligation for Payment of Money to his Bond-man at a certain Day; or Sues him when he might enter without Suit, or Grants him an Annuity, *&c.*

To MANUMI'T [*manumittere*, L.] to enfranchise or make a Bond-man free.

MA'NU *jurare* [*old Rec.*] to take an Oath.

MANU *opera* [*old Rec.*] stolen Goods, taken upon a Thief apprehended in the Fact.

MANU *pes* [*old Rec.*] a foot of full and usual measure.

MANU *tertia, sexta aut decima jurare* [*old Rec.*] was when the Person who took the Oath, brought so many to swear with him, that they did firmly believe that what he swore was true, *L.*

MANU'RE, dung, marl, *&c.* used by Husbandmen for inriching and fattening the Soil.

To MANURE [prob. of *manœuvrir*, F.] to Till the Ground to inrich the Soil by Dung, *&c.* to labour the Earth by the Hand.

MA'NUS, a Hand, *L.*

MANUS *mediæ & infimæ homines* [in *Ant. Deeds*] signifies Men of a mean Condition, or of the lowest Rank or Degree.

MANUS [in *Law*] an Oath; also the Person who took it; a Compurgator.

MANUS *Christi*, i. e. *Christ*'s Hand, a Confection of fine Sugar boiled with Rose Water, or that of Violets, *&c.* a sort of Cordial.

MA'NUSCRIPT [*manuscriptum*, L.] a Book or Copy written with the Hand, in opposition to a printed Copy.

MANUSPA'STUS [in *Law*] a domestick or Houshold Servant, *L.*

MA'NUTENENTIA, a Writ used in the Case of Maintenance.

MA'NUTENTION, a holding by the Hand, *F.* of *L.*

MA'NWORTH [*old Law*] the price or value of a Man's Head; every Man, according to his Degree, being rated at a certain Price, according to which satisfaction in old Time was made to his Lord, if any one kill'd him.

MA'NY [menig, *Sax.*] a great Number.

MANY *Feet*, the Fish Pourcountrel.

MA'NZED *Shrew*, a wicked, violent Scold.

MAP [*mappa*, L.] a plain Figure, representing the several Parts of the Surface of the Earth, according to the Laws of Perspective, or it is a Projection of the Surface of the Globe, or a Part thereof in *Plano*, describing the several Countries, Islands, Seas, Rivers, with the Situation of Cities, Woods, Hills, *&c.*

Universal MAPS, are such as exhibit the whole Surface of the Earth, or the two Hemispheres.

Particular MAPS, are such as exhibit some particular Part or Region thereof.

MA'PPARIUS [of *mappa*, L. a Handkerchief] an Officer among the *Romans*, who in the Games of the Circus and Gladiators, gave the Signal for their beginning, by throwing an Handkerchief that he had before received for that purpose of the Emperor. *L.*

MA'PLE [maþul, *Sax.*] a sort of Tree.

MARA [*old Rec.*] a Mere or Lake, a Pool or Pond, a Marsh or Bog.

MA'RACOC [with *Botan.*] the Passion Flower.

MARANA'THA [מרן־אתא, *Syr. i. e.* our Lord cometh] the highest degree of Excommunication.

MARASMO'DES [μαρασμώδης, *Gr.*] a Fever which at last ends in a Consumption.

MARA'SMUS [μαρασμὸς, Gr.] a Fever which wastes the Body by degrees.

MA'RATHRUM [μάραθρον, Gr.] Garden Fennel, *L.*

MARAU'DING, ranging about as Soldiers in quest of Plunder, Forage, *&c.*

MARAVE'DIS, a *Spanish* Coin 34 of which amount but to a Ryal, which is about 6 *d. English* Money.

MA'RBLE [*marmor*, L. *marbre*, F.] a sort of Stone extremely hard, firm and solid; dug out of Pits or Quarries.

To MA'RBLE [*marbrer*, F.] to Paint or Stain in Colours in imitation of Marble.

MARBLING *of Books* [in *Book-binding*] the sprinkling them with Colours on the outside, and working them with a Pencil in imitation of Marble.

MA'RCASITE [*marcasita*, L.] a metallick Mineral, or a kind of mineral Stone, hard and brittle, partaking of the Nature and Colour of the Metal it is mixed with; it is by some called *Fire-stone*.

MACASSIN [in *Heraldry*] is a wild Boar, differing from the old, not only in size, which may not be visible in Arms, but that its Tail hangs down; whereas that of an old Boar is always turned round in a Ring, with only the End hanging. *F.*

MARCESCENT [*marcescens*, L.] growing withered, fading.

MARCE'SSIBLE [*marcessibilis*, L.] easy to wither or fade away.

MARCGRAVE, a *German* Dignity equal to our Marquess.

MARCH [of the God *Mars*, to whom it was dedicated] now reckoned with us the 3d Month in the Year; heretofore it was the 1st, and is still, reckoned so in some ecclesiastical Computations; the Year of our Lord beginning on the 25th Day of *March*. The Antients used to paint *March* tawny, with a fierce aspect, a Helmet on his Head, leaning upon a Spade, holding Aries in his right Hand, and Almond Blossoms and Cions in his left, and a Basket of Garden Seeds on his Arm.

A MARCH [*marche*, F.] the going forward of an Army.

To MARCH [*marcher*, F.] to go, or set forward, spoken of an Army, *&c.*

MA'RCHERS } those Noblemen, who in antient Times
Lord MACHERS } inhabited near the Borders of *Wales* and *Scotland*, and secured the Marches and Bounds of them, ruling like petty Kings by their private Laws.

MARCHES, Limits or Bounds between *England* and *Wales*, and *England* and *Scotland*.

MA'RCHET [in the *British* Tongue, **Gwaber Merched**, *i. e.* the Maid's Fee] a Custom retained in *Caermarthenshire*, and the Manour of *Denever*, that every Tenant, when he marries his Daughter, pays 10 *s.* to the Lord. See *Marquette*.

MARCHI'ARE [old *Rec.*] to adjoin or border upon.

MACHI'ONESS [of *marchio*, L. a Marquess] a Marquess's Lady.

MARCHPANE [*maſſe-pane*, F.] a ſort of Confection made of Almonds, Sugar, *&c.*

MA'RCID [*marcidus*, L.] faded, withered, rotten; alſo feeble.

MA'RCIONIST [ſo called from their Ring-leader *Marcion* a Stoick] a Sect of Hereticks who denied that Jeſus was the Son of God.

MARCITES [ſo called of *Marcus* who conferr'd the Prieſthood and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments on Women] a Sect of Hereticks in the 2d Century who called themſelves *Perfecti*, and made a Profeſſion of doing every thing with a great deal of liberty and without fear.

MA'RCOR [with *Phyſ.*] a Diſeaſe, the ſame as *Maraſmus*.

MARCOSSIANS [ſo called of one *Marcus*] an *Egyptian*, who was alſo reputed a Magician] an antient Sect of Hereticks a Branch of the *Gnoſticks*. They had a great number of apocryphal Books, which they held for Canonical, out of theſe they pick'd ſeveral idle Fables concerning the Infancy of *Jeſus Chriſt*, which they put off for true Hiſtories. Many of theſe Fables are ſtill in Credit among the *Greek* Monks.

A MARE [mæpe, *Sax.*] a female Horſe.

To *Cry the* MARE [in *Herefordſhire*] a Sport in Harveſt, when the Reapers tie the Tops of the laſt Blades of Corn together, and then ſtanding at ſome diſtance throw their Sickles at it, and he who cuts the Knot gains the Prize, and is rewarded with Acclamations and good Cheer.

MA'RESCHAL. See *Marſhal*.

MA'RESCHAL *de Camp* [in *France*] the ſame as a Major General with us; an Officer, whoſe Poſt is next to that of the Lieutenant General.

MARETTUM [old *Law*] Ground overflow'd, either by the Sea or Rivers, Marſh Ground.

MARFO'RIO, a noted Statue in the City of *Rome*, ſtanding oppoſite to *Paſquin*, on which Anſwers are put to thoſe ſatirical Queſtions that are put or affixed on *Paſquin*'s, Statue.

MARGARETI'FEROUS [*margaretifer*, L.] producing Pearls.

MA'RGENT } [*marge*, F. *margo*, L.] the Brink or Bank
MARGIN } of any Water, or the blank Space about the Edges of a Page of a Book, either printed or written.

MARGI'NAL [*marginalis*, L.] of or pertaining to, or written in the Margin. *F.*

MA'RGINATED [*marginatus*, L.] having a Margin or Margent.

MA'RIGOLD, a Flower.

MARGO [in *Botan. Writ.*] the Edge of a Plant; *Margine*, in or with an Edge; *Marginibus*, in or with Edges. *L.*

MARI'Æ *Glacies* [with *Botan.*] the Herb call'd our Lady's Slipper. *L.*

MARINA'RIUS [old *Rec.*] a Mariner.

MA'RINATED *Fiſh* [*mariné*, F.] Fiſh fry'd in Oil, and then pickled.

MARIE'TS [of *Maria*, L.] a kind of Violets, called alſo *Marian Violets*.

MARI'NE [*marinus*, L.] belonging to the Sea.

The MARI'NE, the whole Body of a Navy or Fleet.

MARINES, Soldiers who ſerve on Board of Ship.

MARINE'LLA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Valerian or great Set Wall. *L.*

MA'RINER [*marinier*, F.] a Sailor or Seaman.

MARIO'LA [ant. *Writ.*] a Shrine or Image of the Virgin *Mary*.

MARJORAM [*marjorana*, L.] a Pot-herb.

MARI'SCA [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling or Bliſter in the Fundament.

MARI'SCUM } [in *Domeſday Book*] a fenny or marſhy
MARI'SCUS } Ground. *L.*

MARI'TAGIO *forisfacto* [old *Rec.*] forfeiture of marriage; a Writ which lay for the Lord, againſt his Ward or Tenant, by Knights Service, who was under Age; who when his Lord offered him a convenient Marriage, refuſed it, and married another Perſon without his Lord's Conſent.

MARITAGIO *amiſſo per defaultam*, a Writ for the Tenant in Frank-marriage, to recover Lands, *&c.* out of which he is kept by another.

MARITA'GIUM *Wedlock*, lawful joining together of Man and Wife; alſo the right of beſtowing a Widow in Marriage; alſo Lands given in Marriage; alſo the Dower or Portion received with a Wife.

MARITAGIUM *liberum*, Frank-marriage was where a Baron, Knight or Freeholder granted ſuch a Part of his Eſtate with a Daughter, to her Husband and the Heirs of his Body, without any Homage or Service.

MARITAGIUM *habere* [in *Law*] to have the free diſpoſal of an Heireſs in marriage. *L.*

MA'RITAL [*maritalis*, L.] of or pertaining to an Husband.

MA'RITATED [*maritatus*, L.] married.

MARITI'MA *Angliæ*, the profits accruing to the King from the Sea. *L.*

MARK [mearc, mancu*y* *and* mancu*y*'a, *Sax.*] among the *Saxons*, contained 30 of their Pence, which was in value 6*s.* It is not certain at what time it came to be valued at 13*s.* and 4*d.* but it was ſo in the Year 1194.

MARK [mearc, *Sax. marque*, F.] a Note, Character, *&c.* ſet upon a thing; a Sign or Token; alſo a white or aim to ſhoot at.

MARK *of Gold* [in ant. *Times*] was the Quantity of 8 Ounces, and was in value, 17*l.* 13*s.* and 4*d.* of our Coin at this time.

MARK *Peny* [at *Malden* in *Eſſex*] a Duty of one Peny, formerly paid by the Inhabitants who had Gutters or Pipes laid out of their Houſes into the Street.

MARK *Weight*, a foreign Weight, commonly 8 Ounces, and a Mark Pound is 16 Ounces.

MARK [in *France*, *Holland*, &c.] a Weight uſed for Gold and Silver containing 8 Ounces, or 64 Drams, or 192 Peny Weight. When Gold or Silver are ſold by the *Mark*, it is divided into 24 Carats, the Carats into 8 Peny Weight, and the Peny Weight into 24 Grains, and the Grain into 24 Primes.

To MARK [mearcian, *Sax. marquer*, F.] to ſet a mark on a thing in order to know it again: to take notice of, to mind.

MA'RKET [*mercatus*, L. *marché*, F.] a Place where Proviſions or Goods are ſold; alſo Sale of Goods.

MARKET *geld*, the Toll of the Market. *O.*

Clerk of the MARKET, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Meaſures according to the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer, and to take care that all Weights and Meaſures in every Place be anſwerable to them.

MA'RKETABLE, that is fit to be ſold in Markets.

MARKS [among *Hunters*] the Foot-Prints and Treadings of Beaſts.

MARL [mæpl, *Sax. marga*, L.] a ſort of fat Earth laid upon Land to Fertilize it.

To MARL, to ſpread Marl over Land.

MA'RLE'RIUM } [old *Rec.*] a Marl-Pit.
MARLI'TUM }

MARLI'NE [*Sea Term*] a ſmall Line of untwiſted Hemp, well Tarr'd, to keep the Ends of the Ropes from ravelling out, or any Tackle.

To MARLINE *a Sail* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to make it faſt, when it is rent out of the Bolt-Rope, with *Marlines* put through the Oilet-holes.

MA'RLINE *Spike* [on *Ship-board*] a ſmall piece of Iron for faſtening Ropes together, or to open the bolt Rope when the Sail is to be ſew'd in it; being a ſort of ſmall Fidel.

MA'RMALADE } [*marmelade*, F. prob. of *marmelo*, *Por-*
MA'RMALET } *tugueſe*, a Quince] a Confection of Quinces or other Fruit.

MARMARI'TIS } [μαρμαιρω, Gr.] the Herb Brank Ur-
MARMORA'RIA } ſin or Bears Breech, *L.*

MARMO'REAN [*marmoreus*, L.] of or like Marble.

MARMO'RA *Arundeliana* [ſo called of the Earl of *Arundel*, who procured them from the *Eaſt*, or from his Grandſon *Henry*, who made a Preſent of them to the Univerſity of *Oxford*] Marbles, whereon appear a Chronicle of the City of *Athens*, cut in Capital Letters in the Iſland *Paros*, 263 Years before the Birth of our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*.

MARMORA'TA *aurium* [with *Phyſicians*] Ear Wax, a certain Excrement of the Ears laid there in the auditory Paſſage, from the opening of the Arteries, or Sweat out from the Cartilages. *L.*

MARMORA'TION, a covering or laying with Marble.

MA'MORATED [*marmoratus*, L.] made of, wrought in, covered with Marble.

MARMORE'LLA [with *Botan.*] Agrimony, Liverwort, *L.*

MARMO'REOUS [*marmoreus*, L.] of or like Marble.

MAROO'NING, ſetting a Perſon on Shore on an uninhabited Iſland.

MARMO'SET, a kind of black Monkey with a ſhagged Neck: alſo a kind of groteſk Figure in Building.

MAMO'TTO [in the *Alps* in *Italy*] a Creature like a Rabbet.

MA'RONISTS [ſo named from one *Maron* their Head] certain Chriſtians inhabiting about Mount *Libanus*.

MARO'TIC *Stile* [in *French* Poetry] a peculiar gay, merry, yet ſimple and natural manner of Writing, introduced by one *Marot*, and ſince imitated by others. The difference between the *Marotic* Stile and the *Burleſque*, conſiſts in this, that the *Marotic* is moſt ſimple, but its ſimplicity has its nobleneſs, the *Marotic* is low and groveling, and borrows falſe and fulſom Ornaments from the Crowd, which People of taſte deſpiſe.

MARQUE [mearc, *Sax.*] Repriſal, as Letters of *Mark* or *Mart*.

Letters

Letters of MARQUE, Letters of Repriſal, granted by a King, *&c.* by which the Subjects of a Country are licenſed to make Repriſals on thoſe of another.

MA'RQUESS } [ſo called from **March**, *Germ.* i. e, a Li-
MA'RQUIS } mit or Boundary, becauſe antiently they were Governors of *Marches* or Frontier Countries] is an Order of Nobility between a Duke and an Earl or Count, that was not known in *England* till the Time of King *Richard* II. who in the Year 1337. created his Favourite, *Robert Vere*, who was then Earl of *Oxford*, Marquis of *Dublin*. The Title given to a Marquis in Writing, is *moſt noble, moſt honourable, and potent Prince*; and by the King he is ſtiled, *Our right truſty, and entirely beloved Couſin.*



The Honour of a Marquis is Hereditary, and the eldeſt Son of a Marquis, is, by the Courteſy of *England*, called Earl or Lord of a Place; but the youngeſt Sons are called Lord *Robert*, Lord *John*, &c. A Marquis's Cap is the ſame with a Duke's, and their Coronets differ from thoſe of Dukes; that, whereas a Dukes is adorn'd with only Flowers and Leaves, a Marquis's has Flowers and Pyramids, with Pearls on them intermix'd, as in the Figure.

MARQUESSET, a Marchioneſs or Wife of a Marqueſs.

MARQUETTE [ant. *Cuſtoms* in *Scotland*] a right or due, which the Women paid to the King or Lord, to ranſom themſelves from that infamous Cuſtom, by which they were obliged to paſs the firſt Night of their Marriage with their Lords. So called probably, becauſe the Fee was half a Mark of Silver.

MARQUE'TRY, a ſort of chequered inlaid Work, made of Wood of a variety of Colours, in the Shape of Flowers, Knots, or other Devices, *F.*

To MARR [of marran, *Sax. Skinner*; or of μαιμω, Gr. *Mer. Caſ.*] to ſpoil, to corrupt, to deface.

MA'RQUISATE [*marquiſat*, F.] a Marqueſsſhip or the Juriſdiction of a Marqueſs.

MA'RRIAGE [*mariage*, F.] a civil Contract, by which a Man and a Woman are joined together.

Duty or Service of MARRIAGE [in ant. *Cuſtoms*] old Maids and Widows above 60, who held Fees in Body, or were charged with any perſonal and military Services were, antiently obliged to marry, that they might render thoſe Services to the Lord by their Husbands, or to indemnify the Lord, which they could not do in Perſon.

For the proportion that marriages bear to births, and births to burials, Mr. *Denham* has given us a Table for ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, that for *England* in general, is

Marriages to Births as 1. to 4. 36.
Births to Burials as 1. 12. to 1.

From which Table it appears that marriages one with another do each produce about 4 Births. And by Mr. *King*'s Computation, about 1 in 104 Perſons marry; and the number of People being eſtimated in *England* at 5 Millions and a Half, about 41000 of them marry Annually.

MA'RRIAGEABLE [*mariable*, F.] that is of Age fit to marry or be married.

MA'RRIAGEABLENESS, fitneſs or ripeneſs for Marriage.

MARRO'QUIN, commonly called *Morocco*, the Skin of a Goat or ſome other Animal like it, dreſs'd in Sumach or Galls, and coloured of red, yellow, blue, *&c.*

MA'RROW [merȝ, *Sax.*] a fat Subſtance in the hollow Bones of Animals.

MARRUBIA'STRUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb Baſtard Hore-Hore-Hound, *H.*

MARRU'BIUM *nigrum* [with *Botan.*] black or ſtinking Hound, *L.*

To MA'RRY [*marier*, F.] to be joined together in Wedlock, with the Ceremonies obſerved, or according to the Law or Cuſtom of the Country.

MARS [with *Aſtronomers*] one of the ſeven Planets, whoſe Characteriſtick is ♂.

MARS [with *Chymiſts*] a Name given to Iron or Steel.

MARS [according to *Varro*, was ſo denominated of *Mares*, L. Males; becauſe he preſided over them in Battle; but others ſay, of *Mavors*, of *magna*, great Things, and *verto*, to turn; others from ἀπὸ of ἀναίρειν, Gr. killing; or as others will have it from אריה a Lion, or ארה he tore in ſunder; and others from *Mamers* in the *Sabine* Tongue] the God of War, as the Poets feign, was the Son of *Juno*, begotten without the Aſſiſtance of her Husband *Jupiter*; for *Juno* being diſpleaſed that her Husband *Jupiter* ſhould bring forth *Minerva*, by the ſtriking of his Head; ſhe alſo conſulted with the Goddeſs *Flora*, how ſhe might of her ſelf bring forth a Son; *Flora* bad her touch a Flower which grew in the Field *Olenius*, which ſhe having done, ſhe conceived and bare *Mars*, who being a Son of Diſcontent, was made a God of War and Diſcord. He was never grateful to *Jupiter*, and in his minority was nurſed by *Thero*, in the Northern Climates, that are inclinable to War. He lay with *Venus* the Wife of *Vulcan*, who, by his Craft, had made an Iron Net, and caſt it about them, as he found them naked; which Net was ſo artificially made, that neither of them could diſintangle themſelves; and then he called all the Gods to ſee them in that Poſture, which cauſed much Laughter among them; but at length, by the Entreaty of *Neptune*, he ſet them at Liberty.

He was repreſented riding in a high Chariot, drawn by 2 furious Horſes, by ſome named *Terror*, and *Pavor* or Fear, with all his Armour, offenſive and defenſive. His Attendants were 3 frightful Spirits, *Apprehenſion*, *Contention* and *Clamour*: Before him flew *Fame* full of Eyes, Ears and Tongues.

He was ſaid by ſome to have been Born in *Thrace*, becauſe the People of that Country offered human Sacrifices to him, and others offered to him, the Wolf, the Vulture, the Dog, the Pye, the Calf and the Horſe. *Juſtin* ſays, the *Scythians* had no other God; but *Herodotus* ſays, they worſhipped other Gods; but did allow no Temples or Statues, but only to *Mars*. The *Romans* had him in high Eſteem, becauſe they derived their Original from him, and gave out, that *Romulus*, was his Son,

They would not ſuffer his Statues and Images to be erected in their City; but without it, to intimate their Inclination to foreign, rather than civil War. His Prieſts were called *Salii* (of *Saliendo*) becauſe they danced and skipped about his Altars, which were erected under the ſame Root with thoſe of *Venus*, to expreſs the happy Influences that the Stars *Mars* and *Venus* beſtowed on Children, when they meet in their Nativities.



MARS [with *Heralds*] ſignifies *Gules*, or red, aſſign'd him on account of his being ſo much concerned in Blood, according to Heathen *Theology*.

MARS [with *Aſtrol.*] is called the leſſer unfortunate, becauſe of its ſcorching and drying Qualities.

MARSH [merſc, *San.* **maerſche**, *Du. marais*, F.] a ſtanding Pool of Water mixt with Earth, whoſe Bottom is very dirty, which dries up and diminiſhes very much in the Summer; alſo low Lands, that are ſometimes overflowed by the Sea or Rivers;] or that are well watered with Rivers, Ditches, *&c.*

MA'RSHAL [**marſcalk**, *Teut. mareſchal*, F.] antiently was the Maſter of the Horſe [ſo called of **mar**, a Horſe, and **ſcatch**, a Ruler, *Germ.*] but is now the Title of ſeveral conſiderable Offices.

Earl MARSHAL [of *England*] a great Officer of the Crown, who takes cognizance of all matters of Law and Arms; as alſo Contrracts relating to Deeds of Arms, which cannot be determined by common Law. He alſo has a right to ſit in the *Marſhalſea Court*, in Judgments upon Malefactors who offend within the Verge of the King's Court.

MARSHAL [of the *Ceremonies*] an Officer who receives Commands from the Maſter of the Ceremonies, *&c.* for the King's Service.

MARSHAL [of the *Exchequer*] an Officer to whom the Court commits the Cuſtody of the King's Debtor's during Term Time; he appoints Sheriffs Eſcheators, and Collectors their Auditors to whom they are to account.

MARSHAL [of the *King's-Bench*] the Keeper of that Priſon in *Southwark*, who has the Cuſtody of all Priſoners who are committed thither.

MARSHAL [of the *King's Hall*] an Officer whoſe buſineſs is, when the Tables are prepared, to call out thoſe of the Houſhold and Strangers according to their Quality, and place them in their proper Places

Clerk MARSHAL [of the *King's Houſe*] an Officer who attends the Marſhal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

MARSHAL [at *Sea*] an Officer who puniſhes Offences that are committed at Sea, ſeeing that Juſtice is executed there; ſuch as putting in the Bilboes, ducking at the Yard-arm, Keelhaling, *&c.*

MARSHALS [in *Mil. Aff.*] are Officers in every Regiment, who look to Priſoners of War, and execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders.

Knight MARSHAL, an Officer of the King's Houſe.

MARSHAL of *France*, an Officer of great Honour and Power; who Commands the King's Armies above all that are not Princes of the Blood; and are alſo Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

MARSHAL *de Camp*, is next to the Lieutenant General, he looks to the Encamping of the Army, and rides before to view the Ground where they are.

To MARSHAL [*Mili. Aff.*] to lodge, to put in due Order or Rank, to draw up according to the Rules of the military Art.

MARSHALLING [in *Heraldry*] is a disposing of all Persons and Things in all Solemnities and Celebrations, Coronations, Interviews, Marriages, Funerals, Triumphs, and the like; also an orderly disposing of sundry Coat Armours, pertaining to distinct Families, and of their contingent Ornaments, with their Parts and Appurtenances in their proper Places.

MA'RSHALSEY, the Seat or Court for the Marshal of the Prison in *Southwark*.

MARSUPIA'LIS [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so named from the doubling of its Tendons in resemblance of a Purse. When this Muscle acts, the Thigh-bone is turned upwards.

MART *Town*, a large Town that is noted for a great Fair, to which People of several Nations resort, as *Frankfort* in *Germany*, &c.

MA'RTAGON [with *Florists*] a Flower, a kind of Lily.

MA'RTEN } a small Creature, something like a Ferret,
MA'RTERN } which bears a rich Furr, and whose Dung has a musky Scent.

MARTEN *Cub*, a Marten of the first Year.

MA'RTIAL [*martialis*, L.] of or pertaining to War, Warlike, Valiant.

MA'RTIAL *Law*, is a Law that has to do only with Soldiers and Seamen, where the King's Army is on Foot; and this Law is also under particular Restrictions.

MARTIAL [with *Astrologers*] born under the Planet *Mars*.

MARTAIL [with *Chymists*] signifies of the nature of Iron or Steel.

MA'RTIALIST, a Warrior, a Man at Arms.

MA'RTIALNESS, Warlikeness.

MARTI'COLIST [*marticola*, L.] a Worshipper of *Mars*; also one that loves War.

MARTI'GENOUS [*martigena*, L.] begotten by *Mars*.

MA'RTIN } a kind of Swallow.
MA'RTINET }

MARTIN *dry*, a sort of Pear.

MA'RTINGAL [*martingale*, F.] a Thong of Leather fastened at one end of the Girts under the Horse's Belly, and at the other to the Musrole, to prevent him from rearing.

MA'RTINMASS } the Festival of St. *Martin*, on the 11th
MA'RTLEMASS } of *November*.

MARTLEMASS *Beef*, Beef prepared by salting and drying in the Smoak at that Season.

MA'RTLET, a kind of Bird.

MARTLETS [in *Heral.*] are what is called *Martinets*, small Birds, whose Feet are so short, they are seldom to be seen, and their Wings so long, that should they pitch upon a level, they would not be able to rise; wherefore they alight not, but upon Places aloft, that they may take flight again, by throwing themselves off. See the Figure.



MA'RTNETS [in a *Ship*] are small Lines fastened to the Leetch of the Sail, to bring that part of the Leetch which is next to the Yard Arm, close up to the Yard, when the Sail is to be furled.

Legs of the MARTNETS, small Ropes put thro' the Bolt Rope in the Leetch of the Sail.

To top the MARTNETS [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale them up.

MA'RTYR [μάρτυς, Gr. martyr, *Sax.*] one who suffers Death in Witness to the Truth of the Gospel, *F. of L.*

To MARTYR [*martyriser*, F.] to cause a Person to be put to Death for the sake of Religion.

MA'RTYRDOM [*martyrium*, L. μαρτύριον, Gr. martyrdhaad, *Sax.*] the Pain or Death that a Martyr suffers.

MA'RTYRED [*martyrisé*, F. of μαρτυρίζω, Gr.] having suffered martyrdom.

MARTY'RIA [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, by which the Orator confirms something by his own Experience.

MARTYRO'LOGY [μαρτυρολόγια of μάρτυς, a Martyr, and λόγος, Gr. a Speech, &c.] a History of Martyrs; also a Register antiently kept in religious Houses, wherein was an account of the Donations of Benefactors, and the Days of the Month and Year when they died, &c.

MARTYRO'LOGIST, one who writes a History of Martyrs.

To MA'RVEL [*s'emerveiller*, F.] to wonder or admire at.

MA'RVEL *of Peru* [*Bot.*] a sort of Nightshade with Flowers of such variety, that it is called the Wonder of the World.

MA'RVELLOUS [*merveilleux*, F.] wonderful.

MA'RVELLOUSNESS, wonderfulness.

MA'RYGROSS, a *German* Coin, in value 1 Peny ½ of a Farthing.

MAS, the male Kind, *L.*



MA'SCLES [in *Heral.*] *macles*, F. some say that *Mascles* represented the Holes or Marshes of Nets; others, that they represent Spots in certain Flints about *Rafes*, and are called *Maculæ* in *Latin*, which small Flints being cut in two, this Figure appears on the inside of them.

MA'SCULINE [*masculinus*, L.] manly, couragious.

MASCULINE *Rhimes* [in *French* Poetry] such as are made with Words which have a strong, open and accented Pronunciation, as *amour*, *joul*, *moil* and *fort*; whereas feminine Rhimes are such as have an *e* feminine in their last Syllable, as *pere*, *mere*, &c.

MASCULINE *Planets* [with *Astrol.*] are *Sol*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*; but *Mercury* is a kind of Hermaphrodite.

MASCULINE *Signs* [with *Astrol.*] are *Aries*, *Gemini*, *Libra*, *Sagittarius*, and *Aquarius*.

MASH [of *misceo*, L.] to mingle] a mixture.

MASH *for a Horse*, a Composition of Water, Bran, &c.

To MASH [*masscher*, F. to champ with the Teeth] to break, bruise or squeeze to a Mash.

MASK [*masque*, F.] a Covering of black Velvet, to hide the Face.

MASK [in a *Figurative Sense*] a Pretence or Cloak.

To MASK, to put on a Mask; to put on a Disguise; to go to Masks or Masquerades.

By the MA'SKINS, *q. d.* by the Mass; an Oath.

MA'SLIN [of *mesler*, F. to mingle] mixt Corn, or Bread made of Wheat, Rye, &c. mixt.

MASLIN *for*, a Food made of Wheat and Rye steep'd in Water.

MA'SON [*masson* or *maçon*, F.] an Artificer or Architect who builds with Stone.

MA'SONRY [*maçonnerie*, F.] Mason's-work; the Art of hewing, cutting or squaring Stones, and fitting them for the Uses of Building; also of assembling and joining them together with Mortar.

Bound MASONRY, is that wherein the Stones were placed one over another like Tiles, the Joints of the Beds being level, and the Mounters perpendicular.

Greek MASONRY, is that, where after two Stones are laid, which make a Course, another is laid at the End, which makes two Courses.

MASONRY *by equal Courses*, the same as bound Masonry, only that the Stones are not hewd.

MASONRY *by unequal Courses*, is made of unhewn Stones, and laid in bound Work; but not of the same thickness, nor observing any equality.

MASONRY *fill'd up in the Middle*, is made of unhewn Stones, and by Courses, the Middle being fill'd with Stones thrown in at random upon Mortar.

Compound MASONRY, is formed of all the rest.

Free MA'SONS, } a very antient Society or Body of
Accepted MASONS, } Men, so called, either for some extraordinary knowledge of Masonry which they are supposed to be Masters of; or because the first Founders of that Society were Persons of that Profession. These are now in all or most Nations of *Europe*; what the end of their Societies is, yet remains in some measure a Secret, unless that they tend to promote Friendship, Society, mutual Assistance and good Fellowship.

MA'SORAH [מסרה, *Heb. i. e.* Tradition] Criticisms of the *Jewish* Rabbies, on the *Hebrew* Text of the Bible; consisting of the various Readings: and an Account in what Form every Word is met with through the Scripture; also a Computation of all the Verses, Words and Letters of it.

MA'SORITES [of מסרה, *Heb.* Tradition, or מסורה, to bend] a Name given to those Rabins, who, under *Esdras*, the Scribe, purged the *Hebrew* Bible of the Errors crept into it in the *Babylonish* Captivity; divided the Canonical Books into 22, and those 22 Books into Chapters, and the Chapters into Verses; distinguished the manner of Reading from that of Writing, which they call the *Kéri* and *Chetib*; made the Punctation, that supplies the want of Vowels, &c. These continued 130 Years, and ended in Rabbi *Simon the Just*, who went to meet *Alexander* the Great, in his Pontifical Robes. *Capellus* denies this, especially as to the Invention of the *Hebrew* Points, and ascribes it to the *Masorites* of *Tiberias*, 400 Years after *Christ*.

MA'SQUE, a covering for the Face; a Visard. *F.*

MASQUE [with *Architects*] certain pieces of Sculpture, representing some hideous Form; grotesque or Satyrs Faces, used to fill up or adorn some vacant Places.

MASQUERA'DE [of *mascarata*, Ital. and that of *mascara*, Arab. raillery, buffoonery] an Assembly of Persons mask'd and in disguised Habits, meeting to dance and divert themselves, *F.*

MASS [*massa*, L. Barb. *masse*, F.] a Heap or Lump of any Thing.

MASS [in *Mechanicks*] the Matter of any Body cohering with it, *i. e.* moving and gravitating along with it; and is distin-

diſtinguiſhed from its bulk or volumn, which is its Expanſion in length, breadth and thickneſs.

Mass [in *Sumatra*] a Piece of Money 4 *Capans* or 1 *s. Sterling.*

Mass [with *Philoſ.*] the quantity of Matter in any Body.

High Mass, is that ſung by the Choriſters, and celebrated with the Aſſiſtance of a Deacon and Sub-deacon.

Low Mass, is that, wherein the Prayers are all barely rehearſed without any ſinging, and performed without much Ceremony, or the Aſſiſtance of any Deacon or Sub-deacon.

Mass [*miſſa*, L. from *dimiſſio*, or the ſending away the *Catechumens*, before the Sacrifice began, by ſaying, *ite. miſſa eſt*, be gone, for Maſs is beginning.

Mass *of Blood* [with *Anat.*] all the Blood in a human Body.

Mass [with *Apothecaries*] every phyſical Compoſition of Powders, and other Ingredients wrought into one Lump.

Mass [with *Surgeons*] an oblong and ſharp pointed Inſtrument which is put into a Trepan, that it may ſtand more firmly.

Mass [with *Latin* Authors] is generally uſed to ſignify all kinds of divine Service, or a Leſſen of that Service: but in the *Romiſh* Church, it ſignifies an Oblation, which they call *Maſs*, and frequently Liturgy or Church Service.

Mass *Prieſt*, a Prieſt of a Chantry or particular Altar, who ſays ſo many Maſſes for the Soul or Souls of particular deceaſed Perſons.

Ma'ssacre [prob. of *maſtare*, L. to kill or ſlay] a Butchery and Slaughter, made on People not in a condition or prepared to defend themſelves, *F.*

To Massacre [*maſſacrer*, F.] to kill or butcher People by way of ſurprize, and after a barbarous manner.

Ma'sses [in *Painting*] are the large Parts of a Picture, containing the great Lights and Shadows; ſo that when it is almoſt dark, we can only ſee the Maſſes of a Picture, *i. e.* the great Lights and Shadows.

Massa'lians, Sectaries, whoſe Tenet was that Perſons ought to be continually at Prayer.

Masseters [of μασάομαι, Gr. to Chew] ſhort, thick and tendinous Muſcles of the lower Jaw; which, with the aſſiſtance of the temporal Muſcles, they move to the right Side, the left Side and forward.

Ma'ssive } [*maſſif*, F.] ſolid, weighty; not delicate, as
Ma'ssy } a maſſive Column is, one which is too ſhort for the Order it bears.

Ma'ssiness } ſolid weightineſs, bulkineſs.
Ma'ssiveness }



Massone' } [in *Heral.*] is when an Ordinary
Ma'ssoned } is repreſented in the manner of a Stone Wall, with all the Joints between the Stones appearing, as they generally do in Stone Buildings; and ſo the Import of the Word is, as much as done in Maſon's Work. See the Figure.

Massora [בסורא, *Heb.* Tradition] a Performance on the *Hebrew* Bible by ſome antient *Jews*, *Rabbins*, to ſecure it from any Alterations, and to be a *Hedge to the Law*; by numbering the Verſes, Words and Letters of the Text, and marking all the Variations of it.

Massorites, *Jewiſh* Doctors, Authors of the *Maſſora*.

Mast [mæſt, *Sax.*] of a Ship; alſo the Fruit of the Oak, Beech, Cheſnut, *&c.*

Fore Mast [of a *Ship*] ſtands in the Fore-part or Fore-caſtle, and is about 4-5 of the Main-maſt in length.

Miſen Mast [of a *Ship*] ſtands aft in the Sternmoſt Part of it, and is in length about half that of the Main-maſt.

To ſpring a Mast [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Maſt is crackt in any Part.

To ſpend a Mast [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Maſt is broken by bad Weather.

Top Masts [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Maſts that are fixed upon the main, fore, miſen Maſts and Bow-ſprit.

Top Gallant Masts [in a *Ship*] are thoſe fixed to the Head of the *Main* and *Fore-top Maſts*; they carry Flag Staves on their Tops, whereon are hanged the Flags, Pendants, *&c.*

Jury Mast [in a *Ship*] is a Maſt made of Yards, or other Pieces of Timber, ſpliced or fiſhed together, woulding them with Ropes. This Maſt is ſet up, when in a Storm or Fight, a Maſt is borne over Board, till they can be provided with a better.

Armed Mast [in a *Ship*] is a Maſt made of more than one Tree.

Mast [of *Amber*] the Quantity of two Pounds and a half in Weight.

Mast [mæſt, *Sax.* of **maſten**, *Teut.* to fatten] the Fruit wild of Trees, as the Oak, Beech, wild Cheſnut, *&c.*

Over Ma'sted } a Ship is ſaid ſo to be, when her Maſts
Taut Masted } are either too long or too big, which makes her lie too much down by the Wind, and labour too much a Hull.

Under Masted, a Ship is ſaid ſo to be, when her Maſts are either too ſmall or too ſhort, which hinders her from bearing ſo much Sail as is requiſite to give her true Way.

Ma'ster [*magiſter*, L. *maiſtre*, F.] a Governor, a Head, a Teacher; one ſkilled in any Art or Science; alſo a Title of ſeveral Officers.

Master *of the Armoury*, one who has the overſight of the King's Armour in any ſtanding Armoury; with the Power of placing or diſplacing any under Officers.

Master *of Aſſay* [in the *Mint*] one, whoſe Buſineſs is to ſee that the Silver, *&c.* be according to Standard.

Master *of Arts*, the ſecond Degree taken by the Students in the Univerſities.

Ma'ster *of the Ceremonies*, an Officer inſtituted by King *James I.* for the more ſolemn and honourable Reception of Ambaſſadors and Strangers of Quality, whom he introduces into the King's Preſence.

Masters *of the* Chancery, are uſually choſen out of the Barriſters of the Common Law, to be Aſſiſtants to the Lord Chancellor and Maſter of the *Rolls*, during Term Time. They are twelve in Number, the Maſter of the *Rolls* being the Chief.

Master *of the Faculties*, an Officer under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Diſpenſations.

Master *of the Horſe*, a great Officer of the Crown, to whom is committed the Charge of ordering and diſpoſing all matters relating to the King's Horſes, Stables, *&c.*

Master *of the Houſhold*, an Officer under the Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold.

Master *of the Jewel Houſe*, an Officer who has the Charge of all the Gold and Silver Plate uſed at the King's Table; and alſo of the Plate in the Tower of *London*, looſe Jewels, *&c.*

Master *of the Mint*, the Warden of the Mint, whoſe Buſineſs it is to receive the Silver and Bullion, which comes to the Mint to be coined, and to take Care thereof.

Master *worker of the Mint*, an Officer, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, cauſes it to be melted, delivers it to the Monyers, and takes it from them again when it is coined.

Master *of the Ordnance*, a great Officer, to whoſe Care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed.

Master *Gunner of* England, an Officer, whoſe Buſineſs it is to inſtruct all thoſe who are deſirous to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to adminiſter the Oath to every Scholar, that he will not ſerve any foreign Prince or State without leave.

Master *of the King's Muſter's*, an Officer who takes Care that the King's Forces be compleat, well armed, and trained; alſo called the *Muſter Maſter General.*

Master *of the Poſts*, one who had the appointing all ſuch throughout *England*, who provided Poſt-Horſes for the King's Meſſages; but is now devolved on the General Poſt-Maſter.

Master *of Requeſts*, is the Chief Judge of the Court of *Requeſts*, which is now quite taken away.

Master *of the Rolls*, is an Aſſiſtant to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the great Seal in the high Court of Chancery, ſo that he hears Cauſes there, and gives orders in his abſence.

Master *of the Courts of Wards and Liveries*, was formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court.

Master *of the Wardrobe*, an Officer who has the Cuſtody and Charge of all the antient Robes of the King's and Queens, kept in the Tower of *London*, and of the royal Hangings, Bedding, *&c.*

Master *of a Ship*, the chief Officer of a Merchant's Ship, who has the general Management of the Ship at Sea, and gives the neceſſary Orders to the Sailors.

Master *de Camp* [in *France* and *Spain*] is a Colonel of Horſe.

Master *de Camp General*, is the next Officer over all the Regiments of light Horſe, and Commands in the abſence of the Colonel General.

To Master [*maitriſer*, F.] to make ones ſelf maſter of, to get the better of.

Master *Note* [in *Muſick*] the meaſure Note.

Master *Piece*, an exquiſite or extraordinary Work or Performance in any Art or Science.

Master-*Wort* [with *Botan.*] an Herb, whoſe Leaves reſemble *Angelica*, except that they grow on leſſer Stalks and lower.

Mastership, the quality and dignity of a maſter.

Ma'sterless, ungovernable, unruly, having no master.

Mastica'tion, a chewing, which action breaks the Meat to Pieces, by the help of the Teeth; so that by that means being mixt with the Spittle, it is prepared both to be the more easily swallowed and digested in the Stomach.

Masticatory [*masticatorium*, L.] a Medicine to be chewed to provoke spitting.

Ma'stick [μαστιχη, Gr.] the Gum of the Lentisk-Tree.

Ma'sticot } a yellowish Colour used in Painting.
Massicot }

A Ma'stiff [*mastivus*, L.] a sort of great Dog.

Mastiga'dour [with *Horsmen*] a *Slabbering Bit*, a Snaffle of Iron, all smooth, and of a Piece, guarded with *Paternosters*, and compos'd of 3 Halfs of great, made into Demi-Ovals, of unequal bigness, the lesser being inclosed within the greater, which ought to be about half a Foot high. A *Mastigadour* is mounted with a Head and two Reins.

Mas'tinus [old *Rec.*] a Mastiff.

Mastoides [μαστοειδης, Gr.] certain Muscles arising from the Neck-bone, and terminating in the mammillary Processes, their Office is to bend the Head; also any Processes that are like the Teats of Cow's Udder.

Masura [in *Domesday Book*] an old, decay'd House or Wall.

Masura *Terræ*, a quantity of Land, containing 4 Oxgangs.

Mat [matte, *Sax.*] Rushes platted or woven together.

Match [prob. of **mate**, a Companion] an agreement to be married, or marriage; also any other Agreement, as a Trial of Skill, *&c.* also an Equal.

Match [with *Gunners*] a sort of Rope made of such combustible Stuff, that being once lighted, it will burn on by degrees, and regularly, without ever going out, as long as any of it is left.

To Match [*q. d.* to *Mate*] to Pair or Couple, to marry, to be like, *&c.*

To Match *fighting Cocks*, is to see that they are of an equal height, length and bigness in Body.

To Match [with *Hunters*] a Wolf is said to go to *Match* or *Mate* at rutting Time.

Ma'tchable, that which may be matched or coupled; also that may be equalized.

Ma'tchless, that may not be equalled, incomparable.

Ma'tchlessness [*of* match, leaf and nesse, *Sax.*] uncapableness of being matched or equalled.

Mate [mate, *Sax.*] a Companion, an Assistant.

Check Mate [at the Play of *Chess*] is when the Game is brought to that pass, that there is no way for the King to Escape.

To Mate [mate, *Sax.*] to amaze or astonish, to dash, daunt or put out of Countenance.

To Mate, to match, to pair, or equal.

Matelotte [in *Cookery*] Victuals dressed after the Seamens way.

Mateo'logy [ματαιολογια, Gr.] a vain inquiry or over curious search into high matters.

Mateote'chny [ματαιοτεχνια, Gr.] a vain or idle Science.

Mater, a Mother. *L.*

Dura Mater [with *Anatom.*] a Membrane of Skin sticking close to the Skull, on the inside in some Places, and immediately covers the Brain and the *Cerebellum*. L.

Metallorum Mater, the Mother of Pearl, *L.*

Pia Mater, a Skin which immediately Clothes the Brain and *Cerebellum*. It is very full of Blood Vessels, and are supposed to be designed for keeping in the Spirits there bred, and to hinder them from flying away. *L.*

Materia *Medica*, all that is made use of in the Art of Physick, either for the Prevention or Cure of Diseases, whether prepared from Vegetables, Minerals or Animals.

Materia *Prima* [with *Philosophers*] the first matter or subject of all Forms substantial. *L.*

Mate'rial [*materialis*, L.] consisting of matter or substance; also being of concern, moment or consequence.

Mate'rialness, momentariness, weightiness.

Mate'rialist, a Druggist or Drugster.

Materia'lists, an antient Sect, who being possessed with this Principle, out of nothing comes nothing, had recourse to eternal Matter, on which they supposed God wrought in the Creation.

Materia'lity [of *materialis*, L.] a being material, the subsistence of matter.

Materials [*materialia*, L.] Tools or Stuff proper for the making or doing any thing.

Mate'riated [*materiatus*, L.] made of matter

Mate'rnal [*maternalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a mother, motherly.

Maternal *Affection* [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by the Pelican, which is said to strike Blood out of his own Breast to feed its Young.

Mate'rnalness, motherliness, motherly Affection.

Math [with *Husbandmen*] a mowing, as *Aftermath*, after Grass or second mowing of Grass.

Ma'thema [μαθημα, Gr.] the Mathematicks or mathematical Arts.

Mathema'tical *Composition*, is the synthetical method, or that which proceeds by certain Degrees or Steps, from known Quantities in the search of unknown, and then demonstrates, that the Quantity so found will satisfy the Proportion.

Mathema'ticks [*mathematiques*, F. *artes mathematicæ*, L. τεχναι μαθηματικαι, Gr.] in its original Signification comprehended any Kind of Discipline or Learning; but now the Word is usually apply'd to some noble Sciences, which are taught by true Demonstration, and are exercis'd about *Quantity*, i. e. whatsoever is capable of being numbered or measured, which is compriz'd under Numbers, Lines, Superficies and Solids.

Practical Mathematicks, are such as shew how to demonstrate something that is useful, or to perform something proposed to be done, which may tend to the benefit of mankind.

Pure Mathematicks, are *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, and consider Quantity abstractedly and without any relation to matter.

Simple Mathematicks, the same as pure Mathematicks.

Ma'thesis [μαθησις of μανθανω, Gr. to learn] the Mathematicks.

Mixt Mathematicks, are those Arts and Sciences which treat of the Properties of Quantity, apply'd to material Beings or sensible Objects, as Astronomy, Dialling, Geography, Mechanicks, Navigation, Surveying, *&c.*

Speculative Mathematicks, consists only in the simple Knowledge of matters proposed; with the bare contemplation of truth or falsehood; with respect to them.

Mathurins, an Order of Religious founded by Pope *Innocent* for redeeming Christian Captives out of *Turkish* slavery.

Ma'tins [in the *Romish* Church] the first part of the daily Service.

Matracium [with *Chymists*] a little Bag, in which calcined Tartar, *&c.* is put, having holes pricked in it to let out the Liquor.

Matra'les [among the *Romans*] a Festival observ'd by the matrons on the first of *June*, in Honour of the Goddess *Matuta*, or *Ino*, the Wife of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*. They only entred the Temple with a Slave, *&c.* their Sisters Children; the Slave they cuff'd in memory of the Jealousy of *Ino*, and pray'd for their Sisters Children but not for their own.



Ma'trass [with *Chymists*] a bolt-head, a long, strait-necked Vessel of Glass, fitted to the Nose of an Alembick, and frequently used in Distillation, and are also call'd Receivers, of this Form.

Matrica'lia [in *Physick*] Medicines for Diseases in the *Matrix*.

Matricaria [with *Botan.*] the Herb Feverfew, Whitewort or Mother-wort, *L.*

Ma'trice [with *Dyers*] is apply'd to the first simple Colours, whence all the rest are derived and composed, as Black, White, Blue, Red and Fallow or Root Colour.

Ma'trice } [*Anat.*] the Mother or Womb, or that Part
Ma'trix } of the Female of any kind, wherein the Fœtus is conceived and nourished till the Time of its Delivery.

Ma'trices [with *Letter Founders*] Moulds or Forms in which Printing Letters or Characters are cast.

Ma'rticide [*matricida*, L.] a killer of his Mother.

Matricide [*matricidium*, L.] the killing of a Mother.

Matri'cula, a Roll, List or Register, in the which the Names of Persons are entered, *L.*

Matri'cular *Book* [in the *University*] a Book, in which the Names of Scholars newly admitted are entered.

Matri'culated, set down in the *Matricula* or Register-Book of an University, after the Scholar has been sworn there.

Matricula'tion, the Act of matriculating or registring the Names of Students in a College.

Matrimo'nial [*matrimonialis*, L.] of or pertaining to Matrimony.

Ma'trimony [*matrimonium*, L.] Wedlock, Marriage.

Martisa'lvia [with *Botan.*] the Herb Clary.

To Ma'trisate [*matrisatum*, L.] to imitate the Mother.

Matrisy'lva [with *Botan.*] the Plant Wood-bind or Honey-suckle, *L.*

Ma'trix [of μητηρ, Gr. the Mother] the Matrice, *L.*

Ma-

MATRIX [with *Surgeons*] that Part of the Womb, in which the Child is conceived.

MATRIX } any thing ſerving for the Place of Genera-
MATRICE } tion of a Body, whether organical, as the Matrix or Womb of Animals; or inorganical, as thoſe of Vegetables, Metals or Minerals.

MATRIX *Eccleſiæ*, the Mother Church; either a Cathedral, with reſpect to the Parochial Churches in the ſame Dioceſs; or a Pariſh Church, in reſpect to the Chapels depending on it.

MA'TRIX [with *Botan.*] the Pith of Trees or Herbs, which they alſo call Cor.

MA'TRON [*matrone*, F. *matrona* of *mater*, L.] a virtuous, prudent, motherly Woman, that keeps her Family under good Government or Diſcipline, and ſuch an one, as to Chaſtity and exemplary Life, to whom young Virgins may be ſafely committed to be educated.

MATRON [of an *Hoſpital*] a grave Woman that looks after the Children.

MA'TRONS [in a *Law Senſe*] married Woman of Experience, who have been Mothers of Children, ſuch as are empannelled upon Juries or Convicts, who plead their Bellies.

MATRO'NAL [*matronalis*, L.] of or belonging to a Matron.

MATRONA'LIA [among the *Romans*] the Feaſt of the Matrons, inſtituted by *Romulus*, and celebrated by the *Roman* Women in honour of *Mars*: to whom they thought themſelves oblig'd for the Happineſs of bearing good Children; a Favour which he firſt conferr'd on his Miſtreſs *Rhea*; during the Time of which, the Men ſent Preſents to the Women, as the Women in like manner did to the Men on the *Saturnalia*. It was obſerv'd on the firſt of *March* for Pregnancy, the Year then beginning to bear Fruit.

MATRO'SSES [in a *Train of Artillery*] a ſort of Soldiers next in Degree under the Gunners, who aſſiſt them about the Guns, in traverſing, ſponging and firing, loading, *&c.* They carry Fire-locks, and march along with the Store Waggons, as a Guard, and alſo as Aſſiſtants in Caſe a Waggon ſhould break, *&c.*

MAT [*matta*, L.] Ruſhes interwoven to lay on Floors and for various other Uſes.

MAT *Weed*, an Herb or Plant: call'd alſo *Feather-graſs* and *Spaniſh-ruſh*, of which Mats and Frails are made.

MATS [in a *Ship*] broad, thick Clouts of Sinnet or Rope Yarn, and Thrums, beaten flat and interwoven, to ſave the Yard, *&c.* from galling.

MA'TTED, wrought or covered with Mat.

MATTED, entangled and clung together like Hair.

MATTED [in *Botany*] a Term uſed of Herbs, when they grow as if they were plaited together.

MA'TTER [*materia*, L.] the Stuff any thing is made or conſiſts of; alſo cauſe or occaſion; buſineſs or thing; alſo that which runs out of a Sore.

MATTER [with *Natural Philoſophers*] is a ſolid, diviſible and paſſive Subſtance, call'd Body, and firſt Principal of natural Things; which is extended into length, breadth and Thickneſs; which is capable of putting on all manner of Forms, and of moving according to all manner of Directions and Degrees of Swiftneſs.

Nude MATTER [in *Law*] is the naked or bare Allegation of a Thing done, to be prov'd only by Witneſſes and not by a Record or any Specialty in Writing under Seal.

MATTER *in Deed* [*Law Term*] a truth of a matter that may be proved, tho' not by Record.

MATTER *of Record* [*Law Term*] is that which may be proved by ſome Record.

MATTINS [*matines*, F. of *matutinus*, L. of the morning] morning Prayers; alſo one of the canonical Hours in the Church of *Rome*.

MATTOCK [mattuc, *Sax.*] a husbandry Tool to Grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, *&c.*

MATTRESS, a kind of Quilt filled with Wool, Cotton, *&c.* a flock Bed.

MATURANTIA [in *Phyſick*] ſuch Medicines as promote Maturation, Ripeners. *L.*

To MATURATE [*maturare*, L.] to haſten, to ripen or grow ripe.

MATURATION, a haſtning, a ripening. *L.*

MATURATION [in *Chymiſtry*] the proceſs of Digeſtion, Circulation, *&c.*

MATURE [*maturus*, L.] ripe, come to its full growth, perfect.

MATU'RENESS } [of *maturitas*, L.] ripeneſs.
MATU'RITY }

MATURE'SCENT [*matureſcens*, L.] waxing ripe.

MATUTA [in the old *Roman* Language, ſignified good] ſhe had a Temple at *Rome* built by *Servilius Tullius*. Some ſay ſhe was *Ino*, the Nurſe of *Bacchus*, and Wife of *Athamas*; others will have her to be *Aurora*. L.

MATUTI'LIA [ſo called of *Matuta*] Feaſts in *May*, conſecrated to *Matuta* or *Leucothoe*. All Maid Servants except one were excluded from thoſe Feaſts, and this one, every Matron was to ſtrike on the Cheek, becauſe *Matuta* was plagued with Jealouſy, that her Husband lov'd her Maid better than he did her.

MATUTI'NAL [*matutinalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the morning Prayer.

MATUTI'NE [*matutinus*, L.] of or pertaining to the morning.

MATUTINE [in *Aſtrology*] Planets are ſaid to be ſo, when they are above the Horizon, at the Riſing of the Sun.

MAUDLED } [prob. of *matutinus*, L. of the morning] be-
MAUDLIN } ſotted or diſordered by drinking ſtrong Liquors, eſpecially in a morning.

MAUDLIN [with *Bot.*] the Herb ſweet *Maudlin*, in Shape ſomething like Tanſey, and in Quality like Alecoſt or Ground-Ivy.

MAUGRE [*malgre*, F.] in ſpite of, or whether one will or no.

MAVIS [*mauvis*, F.] a Bird, a kind of Thruſh.

To MAUL [of *malleus*, L.] to bang or beat ſoundly.

MAUL *Stick*, a Stick on which a Painter leans his Hand in working.

MAU'LKIN, a ſort of Mop made of Clouts, to ſweep an Oven with, by ſome call'd a Scovel; alſo a Scare-crow to fright away Birds.

MAUM, a ſoft, brittle Stone in *Oxfordſhire*.

MAUNCH [in *Heraldry*] the repreſentation of a Sleeve.

MAUND [mand, *Sax.*] a Hamper or Basket with Handles, or with 2 Lids, to carry on the Arm.

MAUND *of unbound Books*, is 8 Bales, of each 1000 Pound Weight or 2 Fats.

MAUND *Shaw* [at *Ormus*] 12 *l.* and a half Averdupois [at *Meſlupatan*] 26 *l.* 4 *oz.* 8 *dr.* [at *Surat*] 33 *l.* 5 *oz.* 7 *dr.* [at *Tauris*] 6 *l.* ½. Averdupois.

To MAU'NDER [*maudire*, F.] to mutter or grumble.

MAUNDY *Thurſday*. See *Mandy*.

MAUSOLÆUM, a ſtately Sepulchre, built by *Artemiſia*, Queen of *Caria*, for *Mauſolus* her Husband, whom ſhe lov'd ſo dearly, that beſides his Edifice, ſhe cauſed the Aſhes of his Body after it had been burnt, to be put into a Cup of Wine, and drank them, to give him a Lodging in her Heart. This Sepulchre was built by 4 of the moſt excellent Artificers of that Time. It was ſquare, 411 Foot in compaſs, and 45 Cubits high; the ſquare looking to the Eaſt was made by *Scopas*; that towards th Weſt by *Leochares*; that to the South by *Timotheus*, and that towards the North by *Briax*. On the Top of it was a brazen Chariot, with many wonderful and curious Inventions. The whole was inriched with ſo many rare Ornaments, that it was eſteemed one of the greateſt Wonders of the World.

MAW [maȝa, *Sax.*] the Ventricle of the Stomach.

MAW *Worms* [in *Horſes*] Worms that breed in their Bodies, of a reddiſh Colour like Earth-Worms, about a Finger's length.

MAWKISH, ſqueamiſh.

MA'WKISHNESS [of maȝa, a Maw or Stomach, ȝeoc, Sick, and neſſe, *Sax.*] ſickneſs at the Stomach, ſqueamiſhneſs; alſo a nauſeous Taſte.

MAWKS, a Hoyden, a dirty Wench.

MAWMET [prob. of *Mahomet*] an Idol or little Image, ſet up to be worſhipped.

MAWMETRY, Idolatry, or the Worſhip of Idols.

MAXI'LLA *inferior* [with *Anatomiſts*] the lower Jaw-bone which is moveable, and in which the under Teeth are inſerted.

MAXILLA *ſuperior* [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper Jaw-bone or Cheek-Bone, which is compoſed of 12 Bones, 6 on each Side; but ſome ſay 13, the odd one they call *Vomer*, L.

MAI'LLAR } [*maxillaris*, L.] of or pertaining to the
MAILLARY } Jaw-bone.

MAXILLA'RIS *Glandula* [*Anat.*] a conſiderable Gland of the conglomorate Kind, ſituate on the Inſide under the lower Jaw Bone, *L.*

MA'XIM [Ἀξίωμα, Gr.] an Axiom, a Propoſition or Principle (in any Art or Science) generally received, grounded upon Reaſon, and that cannot be deny'd.

MAXIMIS *et minimis* [with *Mathematicians*] a method uſed for the Reſolution of a great number of perplexed Problems, which require the greateſt or leaſt Quantities attainable in that Caſe.

MA'XY [with *Tin Miners*] is what they call a Weed of the Marchaſite Kind, when the Load or Vein of Oar degenerates

nerates into this or any thing elſe, that is not Tin, they call it a Weed.

MAY [of *majores*, ſo called by *Romulus*, in honour of his Senators; or as others ſay, from *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*, to whom Sacrifices was offered in that month] the 5th and moſt pleaſant Month in the Year with us. The Antients uſed to paint *May* with a lovely Aſpect, in a Robe of white and green, embroidered with Daffodils, Haw-Thorn and Blue-bottles, and on his Head a Garland of white and damask Roſes, holding a Lute in one Hand, and a Nightingal on the Fore-Finger of the other.

MAY *Fly* [ſo called of the Month of *May*, wherein it is produc'd] an Inſect call'd a Water-cricket, which in this Month creeping out of the River turns to a Fly: It lies commonly under Stones near the Banks, and is a good Bait for ſome ſort of Fiſh.

MAY *Games*, certain Sports or Merriments, Dancing, *&c.* uſed on the firſt Day of *May*, which ſeem to have taken their Riſe from the like Cuſtoms of the *Romans*, who follow'd ſuch Sports in Honour of *Maja* or *Flora*, the Goddeſs of Flowers.

MAY *Weed*, an Herb like Camomile.

To MAY *or cast* [maȝan, *Sax.*]

MAY *Bug*, a Fly.

MAY *Lily*, a Flower.

To MAYL *Hawks* [in *Falconry*] to pinion their Wings.

MA'YOR [anciently, as ſome ſay, Mayr, rather of Mire, *Brit.* to keep or preſerve, than of the *Latin Major*, or as others ſay, of מר, *Hebrew* or *Syriack*, which ſignifies Lord, and the old *Saxons* being deſcended of the old *Germans*, who (as *Beroſus* ſays) deſcended of the old *Hebrews*, and ſo had retained many *Hebrew* Words; and thence the Word *Mayor* is deriv'd of מר, which of it ſelf ſignifying Lord, the Addition of Lord to it is a Tautology.

MAYO'RALTY [*majoratus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

MAY'ORESS, a Mayor's Wife.

A la MAZARI'NE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing Fowls.

MAZARINES, ſmall Diſhes to be ſet in the middle of a larger Diſh; alſo a ſort of ſmall Tarts fill'd with Sweetmeats.

MAZARINE *Blue*, a Blue of a deep Colour.

MAZARINE *Hood*, a Hood made after the faſhion of that worn by the Dutcheſs of *Mazarine*.

MAZE [maȝe, *Sax.* a Gulph] aſtoniſhment, perplexity.

A MAZE [in a *Garden*] a Place made with many artificial turnings and windings.

MA'ZY [of maȝe, *Sax.*] of or belonging to a maze, intricate.

MA'ZEMENT [of maȝe, *Sax.* a Gulph] amazement.

MA'ZER [meaſer, *Du.* maple Wood] a broad ſtanding Cup or drinking Bowl.

MA'ZZAROTH [מזרות, *Chaldee*] the Zodiack.

A MEA'COCK [prob. of *mue*, F. a Hawk's Mew, and Coc, *Sax.* a Cock] an effeminate, cowardly Fellow.

MEAD [meðo, *Sax.*] a Drink made of Honey.

MEAD [mæðe, *Sax.*] a Meadow.

MEAD *Sweet* } [with *Simplers*] an Herb with crum-
MEA'DOW *Sweet* } pled Leaves, ſomething like thoſe of Elm, growing in Meadows.

MEADOW [mæðe, *Sax.*] Paſture Land, yielding Graſs, Hay, *&c.*

MEA'GRE [*meagre*, F.] poor in Fleſh, Skin and Bone.

MEAGRE [in a *figurative Senſe*] dry, barren, as a meagre Style, *a jejune*, barren, dry Style.

MEA'GRENESS [of mæȝne and nesse, *Sax.*] leanneſs.

MEAK } [in *Husbandry*] an Inſtrument for mowing Peaſe,
MEAG } Brake, *&c.*

MEAL [mæle, *Sax.*] the Flower of Wheat, *&c.*

MEAL [melepe, *Sax.*] a Portion of Victuals for one eating.

MEA'LINESS [mæle, ȝelic and nesse, *Sax.*] mealy Nature, *&c.*

MEALY-MOUTHED [*q. d.* mild of Mouth] baſhful as to ſpeaking.

MEAL } [in the Manour of *Clun*] Rents antiently paid
MALES } in Meal, for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by the Tenant.

MEALY *Tree*, the Name of a Plant.

A MEAN [of *moyen*, F.] a middle.

MEAN [in *Law*] the middle between two Extremes; and that either firſt in Time, as *his Action was mean*, betwixt the diſſeiſin made to him and his recovery, *i. e.* in the interim or the mean time; or ſecondly in Dignity, as there is a *Lord mean* and *Tenant mean*.

MEAN *Axis* [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of Concourſe of the Optick Nerves, thro' the middle of the right Line, which joins the Extremity or End of the ſame Optick Nerves.

MEAN *proportional* [in *Muſick*] the ſecond of any three Proportionals.

MEAN *Diameter* [in *Gauging*] a Geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung in any cloſe Cask.

MEAN *Longitude* } [*Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the
MEAN *Motion of the Sun* } Ecliptick reckoned the beginning of *Aries* to the Line of the Sun's *mean Motion*.

MEAN *Proportional* [in *Geometry*] is a Quantity which is as big in reſpect of a Third Term, as the firſt is in reſpect of it, as in 2. 4. 8.

MEAN *Proportional* [in *Arithmetick*] is a Quantity which exceeds or is exceeded by the firſt.

MEAN [in *Muſick*] the Tenor or middle Part.

To MEAN [mænan, *Sax.*] to intend or reſolve; to ſignify or underſtand.

MEANING [of mænan, *Sax.* to mean] ſenſe, ſignification.

MEA'NNESS [prob. of mæne, bad, or ȝemene and nesse, *Sax.*] lowneſs, pitifulneſs, poorneſs, *&c.*

MEANS, Wealth, Eſtate.

MEANS [*moyen*, F.] methods, ways or devices that Perſons uſe in order to do any thing.

Continual MEANS [with *Arith.*] are when one Root or firſt Number is multiplied by it ſelf, and the following Numbers likewiſe by themſelves, the Numbers taken between one and the Number laſt produced, are called *continual Means*; as 2, the Root multiply'd by it ſelf produces 4; which, 4 multiplied by it ſelf, produces 16, and 16, being ſquared, produces 256; and ſo 2. 4. and 16. are continual Means between 1. and 256.

MEANDER. See *Mæander*.

MEANELS [in a *Horſe*] ſmall, black or red, Spots in the Coat or Hair of a whitiſh Colour.

MEAR [mæpe, *Sax.*] a marſhy Ground.

MEAR *Stones* [of mæpe, *Sax.* a bound or limit] Stones ſet up for Boundaries or Land-marks in open Fields.

MEAREL, a Black-bird.

MEASE [in *Law*] a Meſſuage or dwelling Houſe.

MEASE } a meaſure of Herrings, containing 5 Hundred.
MESE }

MEA'SLES [meſlen, Du.] a Diſtemper or cutaneous Diſeaſe, conſiſting in a general appearance of Eruptions, not tending to ſuppuration with a Fever.

MEA'SON *dieu* [*maiſon dieu*, F. *i. e.* the Houſe of God] a Monaſtery or religious Hoſpital.

MEA'SURABLE [*menſurabilis*, L. *meſurable*, F.] that may be meaſured, moderate.

MEA'SURABLENESS, capableneſs of being meaſured.

MEA'SURE [*menſura*, L. *meſure*, F.] is ſome Quantity or Quantities, fixed and agreed upon, whereby to eſtimate the quantity, length, breadth, thickneſs or capacity of other Things by.

MEASURE [in *Arithmetick*, &c.] is a Term uſed of a certain Number or Quantity, which being repeated ſeveral times, is equal to another which is bigger, to which it has relation, as 6 is the meaſure of 36, taken 6 times.

MEASURE [with *Philoſ.*] as time is the meaſure of motion.

MEASURE *Note* } [in *Muſick*] is a *Semibreve*; ſo named;
Time Note } becauſe it is of a certain determinate meaſure or length of Time by it ſelf; and all the reſt of the Notes are meaſured by, or adjuſted to its Value.

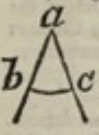
MEASURE [in *Poetry*] is a certain Number of Syllables, which are diſtinguiſhed and heard ſeparately by the Ear from another Number of Syllables. The Union of 2 or more meaſures make a Verſe, and in the variety of meaſure conſiſts the chief Harmony of Verſe.

MEASURE *of Time* [with *Aſtrolo.*] a matter much regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artiſt has a direction he may know how long it will before it Operates.

MEASURE [in *Geometry*] any certain Quantity aſſumed as one or Unity, to which the Ratio of other homogeneous or ſimilar Quantities is expreſs'd.

MEASURE *of a Figure* or plane Surface, is a Square, whoſe Side is of any determinate length.

MEASURE *of a Solid*, is a Cube, the Sides of which are of any length at pleaſure.



MEASURE *of an Angle*, is an Arch deſcribed from the Vertex, *a*, in any place between its legs, as *b c*.

MEASURE of *Velocity* [in *Mechanicks*] is the ſpace paſs'd over by the moving Body in any given Time.

MEASURES, ways, means, purpoſes, deſigns.

M E

MEASURING *Money*, a certain Duty in former Times, laid upon Cloth, beſides Alnage.

MEAT [mæte, *Sax.*] Fleſh; alſo Proviſions of any Sort, either for Man or Beaſt.

MEA'THES [meoo, *Sax.*] mead, a ſort of drink made with hony, metheglin. *Milton.*

MEATUS, a Paſſage, *L.*

MEATUS *auditorius* [with *Anat.*] the auditory Paſſage; beginning from the hollow of the Ear, and ending at the Tympanum.

MEATUS *cyſticus* [*Anat.*] a bilary Duct, about the bigneſs of a Gooſe-quill, which is joined to the *Meatus Hepaticus*, at about 2 Inches diſtance from the Gall-bladder.

MEATUS *urinarius* [with *Anat.*] the Paſſage whereby the Urine is convey'd to the Bladder.

MEAWING [*miaulizatio*, L.] the crying of a Cat.

MEAZZLED, full of meazzles, ſpots or blotches.

MEA'ZZLES, a cutaneous Diſtemper ſomething like the Small-Pox, alſo a Diſeaſe in Swine.

MECHA'NICAL } [ſo called, becauſe the mechanick Arts
MECHA'NICK } or Handicrafts are more mean and inferior than the liberal Sciences] mean, baſe, pitiful.

MECHANICAL *Affections* [with *Philoſophers*] are ſuch properties of matter or body, as ariſe from its figure, bulk or motion.

MECHANICAL *Demonſtration*, one drawn from the Rules and Principles of Mechanicks.

MECHANICAL *Solution of a Problem* [with *Mathemat.*] is a Conſtruction or Proof of a Problem, not done in an accurate, geometrical manner; but coarſly and unartfully, or by the aſſiſtance of Inſtruments; ſuch are moſt Problems relating to the duplicature of the Cube or the quadrature of the Circle.

MECHANICAL *Science*, is that which is converſant about the outward Frame and Structure of Bodies, and the Figures they obtain by Workmanſhip.

MECHANICAL *Philoſophy*, is that which explains the Phænomena or Appearances of Nature from mechanick Principles, *viz.* from the motion, reſt, figure, ſize, *&c.* of the ſmall Particles of Matter, and is the ſame with the *Corpuſcular Philoſophy*.

MECHANICAL *Powers*, are the five ſimple Machines, to which all others, how complex ſoever, may be reduced, and of the aſſemblage whereof they are all compounded, the *Ballance*, *Lever*, *Wheel*, *Pulley*, *Wedge* and *Screw*.

MECHANICALNESS, mechanical Nature, Property or Quality.

MECHA'NICKS [*mechanique*, F. *artes mechanicæ*, L. μηχανικὴ, Gr.] the Science of Motion, or that part of the Mathematicks that ſhews or demonſtrates the Effects of *Powers*, or moving Forces, and applies them to Engines, Machines, *&c.* and demonſtrates the Laws of Motion, *&c.*

MECHANISM, mechanick Power. *F.*

MECHOACA'NA, a *Weſt-Indian* Root, ſomething reſembling Briony *American*, Scammony.

ME'CON [μήκων, Gr.] the Poppy, a Flower.

ME'CONIS [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of Lettice.

MECONIUM [μηκώνιον, Gr.] an Opiate, or the thickned Juice of Poppies, *L.*

MECONIUM [in *Anat.*] a black, thick Excrement, collected in the Inteſtines of a Child, during the Time of Geſtation.

MECONOLOGY [μηκωνολογία of μήκων a Poppy and λέγω, Gr. to ſay] a Deſcription or Treatiſe of Opium.

ME'DAL [*medaille*, F. of *metallum*, L.] a Piece of Metal in the Form of Money, ſtamped to preſerve the memory of ſome illuſtrious Perſon, ſome notable Victory, or ſomething that is a peculiar Benefit to a Nation or State.

Antient MEDALS, ſuch as were ſtruck between the 3d and the 7th Century.

Modern MEDALS, thoſe that have been ſtruck within theſe 300 Years.

Conſular MEDALS, ſuch as were ſtruck during the Time that *Rome* was govern'd by Conſuls, and are ſo called in diſtinction to imperial Medals.

Imperial MEDALS *of the upper Empire*, ſuch as were ſtruck from the beginning of *Julius Cæſar's* Reign, to the Year of Chriſt, 260.

Imperial MEDALS *of the lower Empire*, are thoſe till the time of taking of *Conſtantinople*, near 1200 Years.

Singular MEDALS, are either ſuch are not found in the Cabinets of the Curious; but are only met with by Chance; or ſuch, of which there is not above one of a Sort extant.

Spurious MEDALS, are ſuch as are counterfeited and put off as Antique, when they are not.

Mutilated MEDALS, are ſuch as are not intire, or are defaced.

Redintegrated MEDALS, are ſuch wherein the Letters *Reſt* are found, which intimates that they have been reſtored by the Emperor.

Dip'd MEDALS, are ſuch are ſtruck with pure Copper and afterwards Silvered.

Covered or *Plated* MEDALS, ſuch as have a Leaf of Silver over the Copper.

Grain'd or *Indented* MEDALS, are thoſe whoſe Edges are cut like Teeth.

Countermark'd MEDALS, are thoſe that are cut on the ſide of the Head or on the reverſe.

MEDA'LLION, a Medal of an extraordinary large Size, ſuch as Princes uſed to preſent to ſome particular Perſons, as a token of their eſteem.

To MEDDLE [prob. of *middle*, q. to interpoſe ones ſelf in the *middle*] to concern ones ſelf with.

ME'DDLING [prob. of *meler*, F. to mingle] concerning ones ſelf with or about.

MEDE'RIA, a Mead-houſe, a Place where Mead and Metheglin was made.

MEDE-WIFE [mæde-pif, *Sax.*] a Woman of merit or uſefulneſs. Hence our *Midwife*.

MED FEE [mæd-feoh, *Sax.*] a bribe or reward; alſo a Compenſation given in Exchange, where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

ME'DIAL [of *medietas*, L.] mean, middle.

MEDIAN [*medianus*, L.] which is in the middle.

MEDIANA *Vena* [*Anatomy*] a Vein or little Veſſel, made by the union of the *Cephalick* and *Baſilick* in the bend of the Elbow.

MEDIANA *Linea* [*Anatomy*] a Line or Seam running down the middle of the Tongue, and dividing it into 2 equal Parts.

MEDIA'STINA } [with *Anat.*] is a Branch of the Subclavi-
MEDIASTINUS } an Vein, which ariſes from the Trunk of the *Cava*, or great hollow Vein, and proceeds to the *Mediaſtinum* and *Thymus*. L.

MEDIASTINE [*mediaſtinus*, L.] of or pertaining to the middle.

MEDIASTINUM [with *Anat.*] a double Membrane, formed by a duplicature of the *Pleura*, ſerving to divide the *Thorax*, longitudinally.

MEDIASTINUM *Cerebri* [*Anatomy*] the ſame as *ſeptum tranſverſum*.

MEDIATE [*mediatus*, L.] that which is in the middle between two Extremes; or it is a Term of Relation to two Extremes apply'd to a third, which is in the middle.

To MEDIATE [*mediatum*, L.] to act the Part of a Mediator.

MEDIA'TION, an interceding, making ſuit or intreaty in the behalf of any one.

MEDIATION [in *Arithm.*] a dividing by two, or the taking the half of any Number.

MEDIATION [in *Geom.*] with reſpect to Lines, is call'd Biſſection or Bipartition.

MEDIA'TOR [*mediateur*, F.] one who endeavours to reconcile Perſons at Variance, or undertakes the management or deciſion of an Affair or Controverſy between them, *L.*

MEDIATORS *of Queſtions*, ſix Perſons in Q. *Eliz.* Time, appointed to determine any Queſtion or Debate ariſing among Merchants, concerning any unmarketable Wool or undue Packing.

MEDIATORIAL, of or pertaining to a Mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, a Woman Mediator. *L.*

ME'DICA [μηδική, Gr.] a kind of Trefoil, call'd medick Fodder.

ME'DICABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] that may be healed.

MEDICAL *Month*, the ſpace of 26 Days and 12 Hours.

MEDI'CAMENT [*medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine or Phyſicial Compoſition by which Diſeaſes are ſubdued and Health is reſtored.

MEDICAME'NTAL, medicinal.

MEDICA'STER, a Quack-Doctor, a pitiful, ſorry Phyſician.

MEDI'CATED, Meats or Drinks, are ſuch as have medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

MDI'CINABLE [*Medicinabilis* L.] of or pertaining to Phyſick, Phyſical.

MEDI'CINAL [*medicinalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Phyſick, phyſical.

MEDI'CINAL Days [*with Phyſicians*] thoſe Days in which an imperfect and ill Criſis of a Diſtemper often happens; and are ſo called, becauſe medicines may be given on them. They are reckoned the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 18th, *&c.*

MEDICINAL *Hours*, thoſe Hours proper to take Medicines in, of which there are four, *viz.* the *Morning* faſting, about an Hour after *Dinner*, about four Hours after *Dinner*, and going to *Bed*.

ME'DICINE [*medicina*, L.] the Art of Phyſick; alſo a phyſical Remedy; or adding that which was wanting, and a taking away what is ſuperfluous. *Hippocrates.*

MEDICINE [*medicina*, L.] an Art that aſſiſts Nature, and is deſigned for the preſerving of Health in human Bodies as much as is poſſible, by the uſe of proper Remedies. It is divided into five Parts.

1. *Phyſiology*, which treats of a human Conſtitution, as it is ſound and well.

2. *Pathology*, which treats of the preternatural Conſtitution of our Bodies.

3. *Semiotica*, which treats of the Signs of Health and Diſeaſes.

4 *Hygiena*, that which delivers Rules for the Regimen, to be obſerved in the preſervation of Health.

5. *Therapeutica*, which teaches the management of Diet, and alſo comprehends Surgery and the Art of Medicine properly ſo called.

MEDDICK *Fodder*, an Herb.

MEDIETAS *Linguæ* [in *Law*] an Inqueſt impannelled, whereof one half conſiſts of Natives or Denizens, and the other of Foreigners.

MEDIETY [*medietas*, L.] the moiety or half of a Thing.

ME'DIN, a certain Coin, in value at *Aleppo* 1 Peny ½ *Sterl.* of *Egypt* 3 Aſpers; alſo a Corn Meaſure at *Aleppo*, 1 Buſhel *Engliſh*.

MEDIO *acquitando*, a judicial Writ to diſtrain a Lord for quitting a mean Lord from a Rent that he formerly acknowledged in Court not to belong to him, *L.*

MEDIOCRITY [*mediocritas*, L.] a mean or middle between two Extremes; moderation.

ME'DISANCE, Evil-ſpeaking, Obloquy, Reproach, *F.*

MEDITABUND [*meditabundus*, L.] pondering, very thoughtful, muſing, in a brown Study.

MEDITA'TION, deep Conſideration; an Action whereby we conſider any thing cloſely, or wherein the Mind is imploy'd in the ſearch of any Truth.

To ME'DITATE [*meditare*, L.] to reflect, to muſe, to ponder or think upon; to conſider.

MEDITATIVE [*meditativus*, L.] given to meditation, thoughtful.

MEDITERRA'NEAN [*mediterraneus*, L.] ſhut up between the Lands, Inland.

MEDITERRANEAN *Sea*, *i. e.* a Sea lying in the midſt of Lands having *Europe* on the *North*, *Africa* on the *South*, and *Aſia* on the *Eaſt*.

ME'DITRINALIA [of *Meditrina*, a certain Goddeſs of Phyſick] Feaſts celebrated by the *Romans* on the 30th of *September*, and ſo called, becauſe they then began to drink new Wine, mingled with the old, which they held to be medicinal, and ſerv'd them inſtead of Phyſick, *L.*

MEDITU'LLIUM, the middle of any Thing, *L.*

MEDITULLIUM [with *Anatom.*] the ſpungy Subſtance between the two Plates of the Skull.

ME'DIUM, mean or middle State; alſo an expedient way or device. *L.*

ME'DIUM [with *Philoſophers*] is the peculiar Conſtitution or Frame of any Space thro' which Bodies move; thus *Air* is the *Medium* in which all living Creatures on the Land breathe and live; where all Meteors breed and move; the *Water* is the *Medium* in which Fiſhes live and move.

Ætherial MEDIUM, *Subtil* MEDIUM } [according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*] a more univerſal Aerial Medium than that particular one wherein we live breathe, and much more rare, ſubtile, elaſtick and active than Air; and by that means freely permeating the Pores and Interſtices of all other Mediums, and diffuſing it ſelf thro' the whole Creation. And by the intervention of which his Opinion is, that moſt of the great *Phænomena* of Nature are affected.

MEDIUM *Cœli* [with *Aſtrologers*] the middle Heaven, the 12th Houſe, or the Angle of the *South* in a Scheme, in which Planets and Stars have the greateſt Height they can have, and of conſequence dart Rays more direct and of greater Strength and Efficacy.

MEDIUM *tempus* [*old Law*] mean Profits, *L.*

Logical MEDIUM, is an Agreement, Reaſon or Conſideration, for which any thing is affirmed or denied: or that Cauſe why the greater extreme is attributed to or deny'd of the leſs in the concluſion.

Arithmetical MEDIUM, is that which is equally diſtant from each extreme, called *Medium rei*.

Geometrical MEDIUM, is that where the ſame Ratio is preſerved between the firſt and ſecond, and the ſecond and the third Terms, called *Medium Perſonæ*.

MEDIUM *Participationis* [with *Schoolmen*] is a Medium that is ſaid to be compounded of the two Extremes, *F.*

MEDIUM *Negationis*, MEDIUM *Remotionis* } [with *Schoolmen*] is that where-of both the Extremes are deriv'd, *L.*

MEDIUM *Quo* [*School-term*] the Form or Faculty whereby an Agent produces an Effect, *L.*

MEDIUM *ſub quo* [in the *Schools*] is that which renders the Power to act compleat in the general, without determining it to any particular Object, *L.*

MEDIUM *quod*, MEDIUM *ſuppoſiti* } [with *Schoolmen*] is ſomewhat between the Agent and Patient, which receives the Action of the one e're it arrive at the other, *L.*

ME'DIUS *Venter* [with *Anatom.*] the middle Belly, the Cheſt or Hollow of the Breaſt, in which are contained the Heart and Lungs.

MEDLAR [mæꝺ, *Sax. meſpilum*, L.] a Fruit.

ME'DLEF [*old Law*] quarrelling, ſcuffling or brawling.

MEDLY [of *meſler*, F. to mingle] a mixture of odd Things.

ME'DRINACLES, a ſort of coarſe Canvaſs.

MEDSYPPE [*old Rec.*] a Harveſt Supper, given to the Labourers upon the bringing in of the Harveſt.

MEDU'LLA, the Marrow in the Bones, *L.* See *Marrow*.

MEDULLA [in *Mineralogy*] that ſoftiſh Part which is found in ſome Stones.

MEDULLA [in *Botany*] the Pith or Heart in Trees or Herbs.

MEDULLA *Cerebri* [in *Anat.*] the Marrow of the Brain, the white ſoft Subſtance or Part of the Brain, covered externally with the cortical Subſtance of a more aſhy Colour.

MEDULLA *Oblongata* [*Anat.*] the medullary Part of the Brain and *cerebellum* joined in one, it is included within the Skull, and is the beginning of the ſpinal Marrow; it deſcends to the *Os Sacrum*, and ſends forth ten Pair of Nerves to the Cheſt, lower Belly and Limbs.

MEDULLA *Oſſium* [*Anat.*] the Marrow of the Bones, a ſoft fatty Subſtance, placed in the Cavities or Pores of divers Bones; it is incloſed in a Membrane, and is devoid; is red in the greater Cavities, white in the leſs; as alſo ſoft and juicy in ſpungy Bones.

MEDULLA *Spinalis* [*Anat.*] is a continuation of the *Medulla Oblongata* without the Skull, that deſcends down the middle of the Back. It conſiſts, as the Brain does, of two Parts; a white and medullary, or a cinereitious or glandulous, the one without and the other within.

MEDU'LLAR, MEDU'LLARY } [*medullaris*, L.] of or pertaining to the Marrow.

MEDULLARY [with *Anat.*] the finer and more ſubtile Parts of the *Medulla*, or Marrow of the Bones.

MEDU'LLINE [*medullinus*, L.] of or belonging to Marrow.

ME'DUSA [Μέδουσα, Gr.] the Daughter of *Phorcus*, by a Sea Monſter call'd *Cetus*, or the Whale, as the Poets tell us, had Hair as yellow as Gold; *Neptune* being, enamoured with her Beauty, lay with her in *Minerva*'s Temple, and on her begat *Pegaſus*; at which *Minerva* being provoked turned her Hair into Snakes, and all that afterwards look'd on it were turned into Stones. *Perſeus* cut off *Meduſa*'s Head, when the Snakes were a Sleep, and carrying it into *Africa*, filled it full of Serpents.

MEEK [prob. of meca *or* mæca, *Sax.* equal] mild, gentle, quiet, not eaſily provoked.

MEE'KNESS, gentleneſs, quietneſs of Temper, not apt to be provoked to Anger.

MEEN, MIEN } [*mien*, F.] the Air of the Face, the Countenance.

MEER [*merus*, L.] downright, arrant.

MEER [in *Com. Law*] ſometimes ſignifies *meer* Right.

MEES [mee*ꝛ*, *Sax.*] Meadows.

MEET [of mæ*ꝺ*e, *Sax.* a Meaſure] fit, apt.

To MEET, To METE } [mæ*ꝺ*ian, *Sax.*] to meaſure.

MEE'TNESS [prob. of mæ*ꝺ*ian, *Sax.* to meaſure] fitneſs.

To MEET [of me*ꝺ*an, *Sax.*] to come together.

ME'GACOSM [μεγακόσμος of μέγας great, and κόσμος the World, *Gr.*] the great World.

ME'GÆRA [*Envy*] one of the 3 Furies of Hell; the other being *Alecto*, which ſignifies want of repoſe, and *Tyſiphone*, vengeance, violent death.

ME'GALESIA [μεγαλήσια, Gr.] the *Megaleſian* Games, certain Games celebrated by the *Romans*, on the 5th of *April*, in honour of *Cybele*, the Grand-mother of the Gods. In the Proceſſion, the Women danc'd before the Image of the Goddeſs, and the Magiſtrates appeared in all their Robes. *L.*

MEGALO'GRAPHY [μεγαλογραφία, Gr.] a drawing of Pictures at large.

MEGALO'PHONOS [μεγαλόφωνος of μεγάλη great, and φωνὴ, Gr. voice] one who hath a loud Voice

MEGALOPSY'CHY [μεγαλοψυχία of μεγάλη and ψυχὴ, Gr. the Soul] magnanimity, greatneſs of Soul.

MEGALOSPLA'NCHNOS [μεγαλόσπλαγχνος of μέγας and σπλάγχνα, Gr. the Bowels] one who has great, ſwelling Bowels.

MEL-

ME'GRIM [*μιγραίνω*, Gr. *megraine*, F.] a Diſtemper which cauſes great pain in the Temples, and fore-part of the Head.

MEINE [menigeo, *Sax.*] a Companion; alſo a Retinue.

MEINY [*of* menigeo, *Sax.* a multitude] a Family of Houſhold Servants; alſo a Family or all who live together in one Houſe.

MEIO'SIS [*μείωσις*, Gr.] a diminution or leſſening.

MEIOSIS [among *Rhetoricians*] the uſing a ſlighter Term than the matter requires, by way of Extenuation or Diſparagement, as when a deep Wound is call'd a Scratch, *&c.*

MEI'WEL, a ſort of Cod, of which Stock-fiſh is made.

MELA [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to probe Ulcers, or to draw a Stone out of the Yard, *&c.* called alſo *Speculum* and *Tenta.*

MELAMPO'DIUM [*μελαμπόδιον*, Gr.] black Helebore, *L.*

MELA'MPYRUM [*μελάμπυρος* of *μέλας* black, and *πύρος*, Gr. Wheat] Cow-wheat or Horſe-flower; a Weed full of Branches, and having Seed like Fænugreck, very noxious to Corn, *L.*

MELA'NAGOGUES [*μελαναγωγὰ* of *μέλας* and *ἄγω*, Gr. to lead] Medicines which drive away, or purge off black Choler.

MELANCHO'LICK } [*μελαγχολικὸς* of *μέλας* and *χολὴ*, Gr.]
ME'LANCHOLY } troubled with or ſubject to melancholy, cauſing melancholy; alſo penſive, dumpiſh.

ME'LANCHOLIST, one given up to melancholy.

ME'LANION [*μελάνιον*, Gr.] the black, blue or purple Violet.

MELANOPI'PER [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Biſhop's-Wort, St. *Katherine's* Flower. *L.*

MELANORRHIZON [*μελανόῤῥιζον*, Gr.] an Herb, called alſo *Veratrum Nigrum.* L.

ME'LANTHEMON, the Herb Camomile.

MELA'NTHIUM [*μελάνθιον*, Gr.] the Herb *Nigella Romana* Coriander of *Rome*, Pepper-Wort.

MELA'SSES, the Dregs of Sugar, commonly call'd Treacle.

MELCHIZEDE'CHIANS, a ſect of Hereticks who held that *Melchizedeck* was the holy Ghoſt.

MELCHITES [q. d. *Royaliſts*, of מלך, *Heb.* or *Syr.* a King] a religious Sect in the *Levant*, who differ very little from the *Greeks* in any Thing relating to Faith or Worſhip; but ſpeak a different Language.

MELD FEOH [melðe, a diſcovery, and ϸeo, *Sax.* a reward] a recompence given to one who made a diſcovery of any Breach of Penal Laws.

MELEAGRIS [with *Floriſts*] a Flower called a Fritillary.

MELICERIA [*μελικηρὶς* of *μέλι*, hony, and *κηρὸς*, wax, *Gr.*] a Tumor ſhut up within a Tunick, proceeding from a matter like Hony, without pain, yielding if preſſed, but quickly returning again.

MELICET, a Fiſh, called alſo a Keeling.

MELI'CHROS [*μελίχρως*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a yellow Colour like Hony.

MELICHRYSOS [*μελίχρυσος*, Gr.] an *Indian* Stone of the Jacynth kind.

MELICO'TONY } [*malum cotoneum*, L.] a ſort of yellow
MELICOTOON } Peach.

MELI'CRATUM [*μελίκρατον* of *μέλι* hony, and *κεράω* to mingle, *Gr.*] a Drink made of one Part of Hony and eight Parts Rain-Water.

ME'LILOT [*melilotus*, L. *μελίλωτος*, Gr.] a ſort of Herb having Leaves and ſlender Branches.

ME'LINE [*μελανὸ*, Gr.] the Herb Melium or Balm-mint, *L.*

ME'LINUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Balm-gentle.

To ME'LIORATE [*meliorare*, L.] to make better, to mend.

MELIORATION, a mending or making better.

MELIO'RITY [*melioritas*, L.] betterneſs.

MELIPHY'LLUM } [*μελισσόφυλλον* of *μέλισσα* Balm, and
MELY'SSOPHYLLUM } *φύλλον*, Gr. a Leaf, *q. d.* Bees-leaf] the Herb Balm or Balm-gentle. *L.*

MELI'SSA [*μέλι*, Gr. hony] Balm or Baulm. *L.*

MELIUS *inquirendo*, a Writ which lies for a ſecond inquiry of what Lands and Tenements a Man died poſſeſſed of, where Partiality was ſuſpected.

MELITES [*μελίτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of an Orange or Quince.

MELLA'GO, any Juice or Liquor boiled up to the Conſiſtence of Honey.

ME'LLEOUS [*melleus*, L.] of or like Honey.

ME'LLET [with *Farriers*] a dry Scab growing on the Heel of a Horſe's Foot.

MELLI'FEROUS [*mellifer*, L.] bearing or producing Honey.

MELLIFICA'TION, a making Honey, *L.*

MELLI'FICK [*mellificus*, L.] making Honey.

MELLI'FLUENT } [*mellifluus*, L.] flowing with Honey,
MELLI'FLUOUS } full of Sweetneſs; alſo Eloquent.

MELLI'GENOUS [*melligenus*, L.] of the ſame kind with Honey.

MELLI'LOQUENT [*melliloquus*, L.] ſpeaking ſweetly.

ME'LLITISM, Wine mingled with Honey, *L.*

ME'LLOW [meapuꝛ, *Sax.* ſoft, tender] ſoft by reaſon of ripeneſs or Age.

ME'LLOWNESS, ſoftneſs of Taſte, ripeneſs.

MELOCA'RDUUS [with *Botan.*] the Hedg-Hog Thiſtle, *L.*

MELO'CARPON [*μελόκαρπον*, Gr.] an Herb call'd *Ariſtolochia longa* or *Rotunda.*

MELO'DIOUS [*melodieux*, F.] full of melody, muſical.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, fulneſs of melody, harmonioufneſs of Sound.

ME'LODY [*μελῳδία* of *μέλος*, a Verſe, and *ᾠδὴ*, a Song, *Gr.*] a ſweet Ayre, or pleaſing muſical Tune; Harmony a mixture of muſical Sounds, delightful to the Ear.

MELOME'LE, Quiddany, Marmalade.

MELOME'LUM [of *μῆλον*, an Apple, and *μέλι*, Honey, *Gr.*] the Sweeting, an Apple.

MELO'PEPON [*μηλόπεπον*, Gr.] the Melon or Muſk-melon; a ſort of Pumkin like a Quince; a Garden Cucumber.

ME'LOPES [with *Phyſicians*] are Spots (like thoſe that remain in the Skin after beating) in malignant and peſtilential Fevers.

ME'LOS [with *Oculiſts*] a Diſtemper in the Eye, when there is ſo great a burſting out of the Uveous Coat, that it ſeems like an Apple.

MELO'SIS [in *Surgery*] a ſearching with a Probe.

MELO'TIS [with *Surgeons*] a leſſer ſort of Probe.

ME'LOTHRUM [*μήλοθρον*, Gr.] an Herb or Shrub called *Vitis Alba*, L.

MELPOME'NE [Μελπομένη of *μέλπομαι*, Gr. to ſing] one of the Muſes, to whom Poets aſcribe the Invention of Tragedy. She was repreſented in Painting, *&c.* like a Virago, with a grave and majeſtick Countenance, clothed in a Mantle of changeable Crimſon, having her Head adorned with Diamonds, Pearls and Rubies, holding Scepters, with Crowns upon them, in her left Hand, and in her right Hand a naked Poniard; and at her Feet Crowns and Scepters lying.

To MELT [myltan. *Sax.* **ſmelten,** *Du.*] to make hard Bodies liquid or fluid.

ME'LTERS [in the *Mint*] thoſe Workmen who melt the Bullion before it comes to be coined.

ME'LWEL, a ſort of Codfiſh.

ME'MBER [*membrum*, L.] any one of the exterior Parts of the Body, ariſing from the Trunk or Body of an Animal, as Boughs from the Trunk of a Tree.

MEMBER [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] a Part of a Body Eccleſiaſtick, Civil or Politick, as a Member of *Chriſt*, of a Society of Parliament, *&c.* L.

ME'MBERS [*membra*, L. *membres*, F.] the outward Parts of the Body, that grow, as it were Branches from the Trunk of a Tree.

The MEMBERS *of a Man*, are divided into ſimilary or ſimple and compound.

Similary MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are the Bones, which in a human Body, are to the Number of 306, of which 70 go to compoſe the Head, 65 to the Back and Breaſt; 84 to the two Shoulders, Arms and Hands; and 90 in the two Thighs, Haunches, Legs and Feet.

Beſides Bones, there are Cartilages, the Ligaments, Tendons, Fibres, or ſmall Fillets, ſtrait, traverſing in roundneſs and oblique.

Alſo Veins (which are reckoned equal to the Number of the Days of the Year, *i. e.* 365) the Arteries, Nerves and Fleſh. In theſe are included the Kernels, the Entrails (in their Subſtance) the Bowels and the Muſcles, which are accounted in Number 415. To theſe may be added the Skin, Fat and Marrow.

Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are of two Sorts, external and internal.

External Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are the Head, Breaſt, Belly, Arms and Legs.

Internal Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are of three Sorts, *Natural*, *Vital* and *Animal*. Of theſe laſt,

The natural internal Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are thoſe that ſerve the lower Belly, as the nutritive Faculty or Power, *i. e.* the firſt Digeſtion, by which the Food is converted into Chyle or Suck. Theſe are the Pipe or Paſſage from the Mouth to the Stomach and the Bowels. Others ſerve the ſecond Concoction, and cauſe the Chyle to convert into Blood and Nouriſhment, and ſeparate the Excrements; 2d, thoſe that ſerve the middle Belly, as the Heart, Lungs, *&c.* called Vitals: which ſee. And the

Animal internal MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] they are diſpoſed in 5 Ranks, *viz.* the outward and inward Skin of the Brain,

Brain, the ſmaller Streams of it, *i. e.* the Marrow of the Back-bone and the Nerves: The Organs or Inſtruments of exterior Senſe, *viz.* the Eyes, Ears and Noſtrils: The Fuliginous and Phlegmatick Excrements.

Membra'na *adipoſa* [*Anatomy*] the fat Membrane that ſurrounds the Kidneys, *L.*

Membrana *Carnoſa* [*Anat.*] one of the five Teguments or Coverings of the Body, *L.*

Membrana *niſtitans*, a thin purpliſh or reddiſh Membrane Film, which ſeveral Beaſts and Birds have to cover and defend their Eyes from the Duſt, *&c.* L.

Membrana *Urinaria* [*Anatom.*] the urinary Coat, pertaining to a young Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder; the ſame as *Allantois.*

Membrana *muſculorum communis* [*Anatomy*] the common Membrane or Covering of the Muſcles, which ſpreads over all the Body except the Scull. *L.*

Membrana'ceous [*membranaceus*, L.] like Parchment.

Me'mbrane [*membrana*, L.] a ſimilar Part of an Animal Body; being a thin, white, flexible expanded Skin, formed of ſeveral ſorts of Fibres interwoven together, ſerving to cover or wrap up ſome certain Parts of the Body.

Membrano'sus [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Leg, ſo called from its large membranous Expanſion, incloſing all the Muſcles of the *Tibia* and *Tarſus*. Its action turns the Legs outwards.

Membra'nous [*membraneus*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or full of Membranes.

Me'mbred [in *Heral.*] *membré*, F. is a term by which they expreſs the Limbs and Legs of a Bird: When the Beak and Legs are of a different Colour from the Body, they ſay, beaked and membred of ſuch a Colour.

Membre'tto [with *Architects*] a Pilaſter that bears up an Arch. They are often fluted, but not with above ſeven or nine Chanels. They are commonly uſed to adorn Doorcaſes, Galleries, Fronts and Chimney-pieces, and to bear up the Corniſhes and Friezes in Wainſcot. *Italian.*

Membrifica'tion, a making or producing Members or Limbs.

Membro'se [*membroſus*, L.] having large Members.

Me'mbrum, a Member, a Limb, *L.*

Memoi'rs [*memoires*, F.] Hiſtories written by ſuch Perſons who have had a Hand in the management, or elſe have been Eye Witneſſes of the tranſacting of Affairs, containing a plain Narration, either of the Actions of their Prince or Stateſmen, or of themſelves; alſo a Journal of the Acts and Proceedings of a Society, as thoſe of the Royal Society, *&c.*

Memoirs [*memoires*, F. *memorialia*, L.] Papers delivered by Ambaſſadors to the Princes or States, to whom they are ſent upon any Occaſion.

Me'morable [*memorabilis*, L.] worthy of remembrance, famous, notable.

Me'morableness, deſervingneſs to be remembred, *&c.*

Memora'ndum [*q. d.* to be remembred] a ſhort Note or Token, for the better remembrance of a thing.

Me'morative, of or pertaining to the Memory.

Memo'riæ [*old Rec.*] Monuments or Sepulchres for the Dead, *L.*

Memo'rial [*memoriale*, L.] that which ſerves to refreſh ones Memory, or put him in mind of a Matter or Buſineſs.

A Memo'rial [in *State Affairs*] a Writing delivered by a publick Miniſter of State about part of his Negotiation.

Memo'rialist, a Writer of Memoirs.

Memo'riter, by Memory, *L.*

Me'mory [*memoria*, L. *memoire*, F.] a Power or Faculty of the Mind, whereby it retains or recollects the ſimple Ideas, or the Images and Remembrance of the Things we have ſeen, imagined, underſtood, *&c.* The moſt that can be ſaid of it is, that it is an extraordinary and uſeful natural Faculty and Endowment ſome Perſons have ſo excelled the common part of Mankind in, that Hiſtorians tell us, that *Cyrus*, Emperor of *Perſia*, could call all his Soldiers in his numerous Army by their Names. And that *Seneca*, the Philoſopher, could recite 2000 Names at the firſt hearing of them. Pope *Clement* the VI. had ſo good a Memory, that what was abſolutely his own, he never forgot it. *Zuinger* aſſerts, that a young Man of the Iſland of *Corſica*, could readily recite, after once hearing, 36000 Words of all Sorts, either backwards or forwards, or any way, and taught this Science to others.

Memphi'tes [ſo called of *Memphis* in *Egypt*] a ſort of Stone famed for this Property, that being pulveriz'd and ſmeared on a part of a Body to be amputated, it will deaden it ſo that the Patient ſhall feel no Pain in the Operation.

Men [in *Muſ. Books*] leſs, or not ſo much.

Men *forte* [*Muſ. Books*] not too loud, leſs loud, *Ital.*

Men *allegro* [in *Muſ. Books*] a movement not ſo gay and brisk as Allegro requires when it ſtands alone.

To Me'nace [*menacer*, F. of *minari*, L.] to huff or vapour, to threaten.

Me'naces [*minæ*, L.] Threats, angry Expreſſions, *F.*

Mena'ndrians [ſo called of *Menander*, a Diſciple of *Simon Magus*, and a Magician] St. *Irenæus* repreſents him, as pretending to be the firſt Virtue, hitherto unknown to the World, and to have been ſent by the Angels for the Salvation of all Mankind; and taught that none could be ſaved unleſs he was Baptized in his Name.

To Mend [*emendare*, L.] to repair a thing worn or damaged; to reform in Manners; alſo to become better in Health.

Mendaci'loquent [*mendaciloquus*, L.] Lying.

Me'ndicable [*mendicabilis*, L.] that may be begged.

Me'ndicant [*mendicans*, L.] begging.

Mendicant *Frier*, a Monk that goes up and down begging Alms.

Me'ndicated [*mendicatus*, L.] begged, obtained by begging.

Me'nding [*emendans*, L.] repairing a thing worn out or damaged; reforming in Manners; growing better in Health.

Mendi'city [*mendicitas*, L.] beggarlineſs.

Mendo'sa *Sutura* [with *Anatom.*] a ſcaly joining together of Bones; as of thoſe in the Temples and fore part of the Head.

Menehout [in *Cookery*] a particular manner of baking or ſtewing Meat covered with thin Bards of Bacon.

Mengre'lians, Circaſſians of *Mingrelia* of the *Greek* Church; who baptize not their Children till eight Years of Age.

Me'nial [either of men, *Sax.* a Houſe, or *mænia*, L. Walls] of a Houſhold, belonging to a Houſe; as a *menial Servant*, one who lives within the Walls of his own dwelling Houſe.

Menia'nthes, Marſh Tree-foil or Buck-beans.

Meni'nges [in *Anatomy*] two thin Skins which incloſe the Subſtance or Marrow of the Brain.

Meningophi'lax [of μηίγγ& and φύλαξ, Gr. a Keeper] that which preſerves the Meninx or Skin of the Brain.

Me'ninx [μηίγγ&, Gr.] the Skin of the Brain.

Craſſa Meninx [with *Anatom.*] the ſame as *Dura mater*, the thicker of the two *Meninges* or thin Skins, which incloſe the Subſtance or Marrow of the Brain, which is next the Scull.

Tenuis Meninx [with *Anatom.*] the ſame as *Pia mater*, one of the thin Skins that covers the Marrow of the Brain, the thinner of them, and that which immediately covers it.

A Meni'ppean [of *Menippus*, a ſatyrical or crabbed Philoſopher] a Satyr both in Verſe and Proſe.

Meni'scus [μηνίσκ&, Gr.] a little Moon.

Meniscus *Glaſſes* [μηνίσκοι, Gr. little Moons] Glaſſes that are convex on one ſide and concave on the other.

Me'niver, Me'never } a ſort of Fur, which is the Skin of a *Muſcovian* Animal, and Milk white.

Me'nker, the Jaw bone of a Whale.

Menoge'nion [μηνογένιον, Gr.] the Plant Peony, *L.*

Menolo'gion [μηνολόγιον, Gr.] an Account of the Courſe of the Moon, an Almanack, *L.*

Me'now [*minutus*, L. *menu*, F. ſmall] a ſmall freſh Water Fiſh.

Me'nnonites [ſo called after one *Menno Simon*, in the 16th Century] a Sect of Anabaptiſts in *Holland*, who held Tenets very different from the firſt Anabaptiſts.

Meno'logy. See *Menologion.*

Men prest [*Muſ. Books*] not too quick, or leſs quick, *Ital.*

Me'nsa, a Table, *L.*

Mensa [in *Anatomy*] the broader Part of the Teeth or Grinders, which chew and mince the Meat.

Me'nsal [*menſalis*, L.] of or belonging to a Table.

Mensa'lia [with *Canoniſts*] menſal Benefices, *L.*

Mensalia [in *old Deeds*] Parſonages or ſpiritual Livings, united to the Tables of religious Houſes.

Me'nses [*i. e.* Months, *q.* κρεμάμενα ἐκ τῆς μήνης, Gr.] the monthly Courſes of Women, or Purgations, which in young Maids uſually begin about the Age of 12 or 14; but ceaſe in thoſe that are paſt bearing.

Me'nsis *Chymicus*, a chymical Month, which contains 40 Days.

Mensis *vetitus* [*Foreſt Law*] fence Month, wherein Deer fawn, during which time it is unlawful to Hunt in the Foreſt.

Me'nstrua, Womens monthly Flowers, *L.*

Menstrua *alba* [in *Medicine*] the Fluor Albus, or White Flux.

Me'nstrual *Diſcharge* [of *menſtrualis*, L.] the ſame as *Menſes.*

Me'nstruous, Menstrual } [*menſtruus*, L.] of or pertaining to Women's monthly Courſes.

Me'nstruousness, menſtruous Quality or Condition, or ſuch as is common to Women in their monthly Courſes.

Men'struum [of *menſis*, L. a month] and is thence derived by Chymiſts, becauſe they ſay that a mixt Body cannot be compleatly diſſolved in leſs time than forty Days; and thence forty Days is called a *Chymical* or *Philoſophical Month*. L.

Menstruum *mulierum* [with *Phyſicians*,] Women's monthly Courſes or Terms; the ſame as *Menſes*. L.

Menstruum [with *Chymiſts*] a diſſolving Liquor that will diſſolve and ſeparate the Parts of hard Bodies, which will eat thro' hard Metals and diſſolve Stones, as *Vinegar*, *Aqua-Fortis*, &c.

Menstruum *peracutum* [with *Chymiſts*] a Menſtruum or Diſſolvent made by drawing Spirit of Nitre ſeveral Times from Butter of Antimony.

Mensu'ra [in *Law*] a Buſhel. *L.*

Mensura *Regalis*, the ſtandard Meaſure kept in the Exchequer.

Me'nsurable [*menſurabilis*, *L.*] that may be meaſured.

Me'nsurableness, capableneſs of being meaſured.

Mensurátion, a meaſuring or meeting. *L.*

Mensuration [in *Geometry*] is a finding the length, ſurface or ſolidity of the quantities of Bodies in ſome known Meaſure.

Menta'gra [of *mentum*, L. the Chin, and ἄγρα, Gr. a ſeizing on] a wild Tetter or Scab like a Ring-Worm; that begins at the Chin, and runs over the Face, Neck, Breaſt and Hands. *L.*

Me'ntal [*mentalis*, L.] belonging to the Chin.

Me'ntal [of *mens*, L.] belonging to the mind.

Mental *Reſervation*, a ſeeming to declare ones mind; but at the ſame time concealing ones real meaning.

Me'ntha [μίνθη, Gr.] the Herb Mint. *L.*

Mentha'strum } [with *Botaniſts*] Wild-mint, Horſe-
Menta'strum } mint. *L.*

Me'ntion, a ſpeaking of, or naming. *F.* of *L.*

To Me'ntion [*mentionner*, F.] to take notice of, to ſpeak of, to name.

Me'ntula, the ſame as *Penis*. L.

Mentula'gra [of *mentula*, L. and ἄγρα, Gr.] a Diſtemper wherein the genital Parts of the Male are contracted by a Convulſion.

Me'ntulated [*mentulatus*, L.] having a large *Penis*.

Me'nuet } a *French* Dance or the Tune belonging to it.
Mi'nuet }

Menus-*Droits* [*Cookery*] certain Diſhes proper for Intermeſſes.

Mephitis, a ſtrong ſulphurous ſmell; a damp.

Mephitical [*mephiticus*, L. of מפחית, *Syr.*] ſtinking, noxious, poiſonous.

Mephitical *Exhalations*, poiſonous and noxious Steams iſſuing out of the Earth, from whatſoever Cauſe.

Mera'ceous [*meraceus*, L.] pure, clear, without mixture, ſpoken of Wine, *i. e.* as it is preſſed out of the Grape, neat.

Mera'city [*meracitas*, L.] clearneſs or pureneſs.

Me'rcable [*mercabilis*, L.] that may be bought.

Mercandi'sa [old *Rec.*] all manner of Goods and Wares expoſed to Sale in Markets and Fairs.

Mercanti'le [*mercantille*, F.] Merchant-like, of or pertaining to Merchants.

Mercative [*mercativus*, L.] pertaining to Chapmanry, Buying or Selling.

Merca'tor's *Chart* [with *Navigators*] a Sea Chart, in which the Parallels are repreſented in ſtrait Lines; and the Meridians in like manner by Parallel ſtrait Lines; whoſe Degrees notwithſtanding, are not equal, but are continually enlarged as they approach nearer to the Pole, in the ſame proportion as the pararellel Circles decreaſe towards them.

Mercator's *Sailing*, the Art of ſailing upon a Plane, the motion of a Ship upon a Courſe aſſigned, the Meridians being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude ſtrait Lines.

Mercato'rum *Feſtum*, a Feſtival obſerved by trading People of *Rome*, in Honour of *Mercury*, on the 15th Day of *May*, at which they pray'd to him to forgive their cheating, and proſper their Trade. *L.*

Merca'ture [*mercatura*, L.] merchandize trafick.

Me'rcenary [*mercenaire*, F. *mercenarius*, L.] hired for Reward or Wages, done for Reward, eaſy to be bribed or corrupted with money.

Me'rcenariness, mercenary Diſpoſition or Nature.

Mercena'rius [old *Rec.*] an Hireling, or a Servant. *L.*

Mercer [*mercier*, F. of *merx*, *mercis*, L.] a Dealer in wrought Silks, *&c.*

Merce'ry [*mercerie*, F.] Mercers Wares.

Me'rchandize, Commodities or Goods to Trade with; alſo Trade or Traffick. *F.*

To Me'rchandize [*merchander*, F.] to Trade as a Merchant, to Traffick.

Me'rchandizing [*merchandiſant*, F.] dealing as a Merchant, trading, trafficking.

Me'rchant *Man* [*merchand*, F.] a Trader or Dealer by wholeſale; alſo a trading Ship.

Merchant *Tailors* [of *merchandes tailleures* of *Tailler*, F. to cut, *mercatores ſciſſores*, L.] theſe when incorporated into a Company, do not ſeem to have been Tailors, *i. e.* makers of Clothes, by the addition of the Words *Merchandes* of *Merchander*, to buy and ſell, to merchandiſe; and *mercator*, L. of *mercari*, of the ſame ſignification in *Latin*, and *Merchant* in *Engliſh*; but rather woollen Drapers or Mercers that cut Cloths, Stuffs and Silks for Sale; and the *Latin* expreſſing the Word Tailor by *Sciſſor*, favours this Notion; but if it muſt have Reference to Dealers in Apparel, it rather appears they were Saleſmen, than working Tailors, by the addition of the Word *Merchant*, which is not added to any other Handicraft. Some ſay they were honoured with the additional Title of *Merchant*, by King *Henry*, VII. who was a Brother of that Company, as were 6 Kings more, *viz.* King *Richard*, II. and III. King *Edward*, IV. King *Henry* IV. V. and VI.

Merchantable, Goods that is fit to be uttered or ſold.

Merchenlage [myncna-laȝa, *Sax.*] the Law of the *Mercians*, a People who antiently inhabited 8 Counties in *England*.

Me'rchet, a Fine, antiently paid by inferior Tenants to their Lord of the Manour, for liberty to marry their Daughters.

Merchetum [in *Scotland*] a Commutation of Money or Cattle antiently given to the Lord to buy off that old, impious Cuſtom of the Lord's lying the firſt Night with the bridal Daughter of a Tenant; which Word was afterwards uſed for the Fine Tenants paid to their Lord, to have leave to marry their Daughters.

Me'rciful [of *merci*, F. of *merces*, L. a reward, and *full*] full of pity or commiſeration.

Me'rcifulness, fulneſs of pity, *&c.*

Me'rciless [of *merci* and *leſs*] cruel

Me'rcilessness, cruelty.

Mercimo'niatus *Angliæ* [old *Law*] the Impoſt of *England* upon merchandize.

Mercu'rial [*mercurialis*, L.] full of mercury, ingenious, briſk, lively.

Mercurial *Phoſphorus*, a Light ariſing from the ſhaking mercury *in vacuo*.

Mercu'rialist [with *Aſtrologers*] a Perſon born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Mercu'rials [*mercurialia*, L.] medicines prepared with Quick-ſilver.

Mercu'rius *dulcis* [i. e. ſweet *Mercury*] Corroſive, Sublimative.

Mercurius *Vitæ* [*the Mercury of Life*] a chymical Preparation made of Butter of Antimony, waſhed or diluted in a great Quantity of warm Water, till it turn to a white Powder. *L.* The ſame is by Chymiſts alſo called *Algarot*.

Me'rcury [of the *Philoſophers*] a pure, fluid Subſtance, in form of common mercury, ſaid to be in all metals, and capable of being extracted from them.

Mercury [in *Aſtronomy*] the leaſt of all the Planets, and alſo the loweſt except the Moon. Its Characteriſtick is ☿.

Mercury [with *Chymiſts*] one of their active Principles taken for a Spirit, Quick-ſilver.

Mercury [with *Herbaliſts*] a Plant, of which there are two Sorts, *viz.* Dog-mercury, and Good-harry, or *Benus Henricus*.

Mercury [in *Heraldry*] in blazoning by Planets, ſignifies *Purple* or *Purpure*.

Mercury [ſo called, as ſome ſay, as tho' *medicurius* of *medius* the middle, and *curius quaſi currens*, *i. e.* running or ſtepping in between; becauſe Speech, of which this Deity is made the Preſident, runs to and again between two Perſons converſing together; others derive the Name of *Mercury*, q. *mercium curam*, as one taking care of merchandize, he being ſuppoſed to be the God of merchandizers] he was, as the Poets feign, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, the Daughter of *Atlas*, who bears the Heavens up with his Shoulders, and was born upon Mount *Cyllene* in *Arcadia*. His common Office was to be the common meſſenger and interpreter of the Gods, and therefore had Wings on his Head and Heels, and a *Caduceus*, which is a Rod with two Serpents twiſted round it, in his Hand, in Token of Peace, and Amity. Other of his Offices were to guard the Ways, and guide the deceas'd Souls into Hell; and therefore the Poets ſay, that none can die till *Mercury* comes to break the Tie that unites the Body and Soul together; and according to the Opinion of the *Metempſychoſiſts*, when

when these Souls have passed many Years in the *Elysian* Fields, and have drank of the River *Lethe*, he, by Virtue of his Rod, causes them to pass into other Bodies to live again.

To him is attributed the Invention of the Lute, and a kind of Harp which he presented to *Apollo*. He was accounted the God of Eloquence, and also of Thieves, having been a very dexterous Thief himself, as appears in his stealing his Sword from *Mars*, and a Pair of Tongs from *Vulcan*, *Venus*'s Girdle from her, *Neptune*'s Trident from him, and *Apollo*'s Arrows and his Beasts, when he fed *Admetus*'s Cattle. He had also contriv'd to have stolen away *Jupiter*'s Thunder-Bolts; but omitted to put it in Execution out of fear.

Mercury is said to have had one Son by his Sister, the Goddess *Venus*, who was named *Hermaphrodite*, who happening to meet with the Nymph *Salmacis* at a Fountain; the Gods, at her request, made both their Bodies but one, in such a manner, that both Sexes were conserved intire. By this Fable the Poets would intimate the Union that should be between married Persons, who ought to be as one Body and one Heart.

He was much reverenced by the *Egyptians*, who worshipped him in the Image of a Dog, called *Anubis*.

It is very probable that the famous *Trismegistus*, who flourished in the first Ages of the World, was worshipped under the Name of *Mercury*. His Statue was usually placed in Markets, and therefore he was call'd Ἀγοραῖος; he was painted with yellow Hair, and a Purse in his Hand, to intimate the Advantage that is to be expected from Learning and Diligence. His Statues were also plac'd in High-ways, unto which they offered their first Fruits. His Image was sometimes that of *Hercules Gallicus*, out of whose mouth came forth Chains of Gold, which were joined to the Ears of several little Men that stood at his Feet, to express the Power of Eloquence that enslaves the Auditors.

The Antients also painted him in a Coat of Flame-Colour, with a Mantle of pure White, trimmed with Gold and Silver, his Hair long, yellow and Curled, his Cap or Hat white, with white Wings on it, and on his Feet, holding in his Hand a *Caduceus*, or Rod of Silver, with two Serpents twining.

London MERCURY, a News Paper so intitled.

MERCURY *Women*, Women who sell News Books and other Pamphlets by Wholesale to the Hawkers, who sell them again by Retail about the Streets.

MERCY [of *misereſce*, L. have pity on] Pardon, Favour.

MERCY [in *Law*] the arbitrary Proceedings of the King, Lord or Judge, in punishing any Offence, not directly censured by the Law; as, to *be in grievous Mercy with the King*, i. e. to be in hazard of great Penalty.

MERCY [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented as a Lady, sitting upon a Lion, holding a Spear in one Hand, and an Arrow which she seems to cast away in the other.

MERCY *Seat* [among the *Jews*] a Table or Cover lin'd on both sides with Plates of Gold, and set over the Ark of the Covenant, on each side of which was a Cherubim of Gold, with Wings spreading over the *Mercy-Seat*, their Faces looking one towards another.

MERDI'FEROUS [*merdifer*, L.] bearing Dung.

ME'RDOSE [*merdoſus*, L.] full of Dung or Ordure.

ME'RE [meꝛe, *Sax.*] a Line or Boundary, dividing plough'd Lands in a Common.

MERE [meꝛe, *Sax.*] a Lake, Pond or Pool.

MERE'NNIUM, MERA'NNUM, MAREMIUM, MERRE'MIUM } [of *merreign* or *merrin*, O. F.] any Timber or Materials of Wood for Building. Old *Latin Records*.

MERENNIUM *Vetus* [old *Lat. Rec.*] the refuse Wood, or old Pieces of Timber and Boards, left in the midst of Rubbish after building, repairing or pulling down of Houses.

MERETRICIOUS [*meretricius*, L.] whorish.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS, whorishness.

MERIDIAN [*linea meridiana* of *meridies*, L. Noon or Mid-day] the first meridian is altogether Arbitrary, and therefore Astronomers and Geographers generally make their own meridians. The Antients placed their first meridian at *Fero*, one of the Canary Islands; and from the Place where the meridian cross'd the Equator, number'd their Longitude, *Eastward*, round the whole Globe; but since the discovery of *America*, every Nation placeth their first meridian at the chief City of their Kingdom; and then from that meridian accounts longitudes *East* and *West* upon the Equator.

MERIDIAN [of a *celestial Globe*] on it each way from the Equinoctial, is counted the North and South declination of the Sun or Stars.

MERIDIAN [of a *terrestial Globe*] is that graduated brazen meridian on which the Latitude of Places is counted.

Magnetical MERIDIAN, is a great Circle, which the magnetic Needle, or Needle of the Mariners Compass only respects.

First MERIDIAN [in *Geog.*] is that, from which the rest are reckoned, accounted East or West.

MERIDIAN *altitude* [of the *Sun* or *Star*] is their greatest Altitude above the Horizon.

MERIDIAN *Line* [in *Diall.*] is a right Line arising from the intersection of the meridian of the Place, with the Plane of the Dial.

MERIDIA'TION, a taking a Nap at Noon. *L.*

MERIDIONAL [*meridionalis*, L.] lying, or, that is, towards the South, Southern.

MERIDIONAL *distance* [in *Navigation*] is the difference of the Longitude, between the meridian, under which the Ship is at present, and any other she was under before.

MERIDIONAL *Parts* [in *Navigation*] the Parts by which the meridians, in *Wright*'s or *Mercator*'s Charts increase, as the Parallels of Latitude decrease.

MERIDIONA'LITY *of a Place*, its Situation in respect to the meridian.

ME'RILS, a play among Boys, called also *five Penny Morrice*.

MERINGUES [*Cookery*] a sort of Confection made of Whites of Eggs and several Ingredients for Garnishing of Dishes.

MERISMUS [μερισμὸς, Gr.] a rhetorical Disposition of Things in their proper Places.

MERIT [*meritum* L.] desert, worth, excellency; also demerit or ill-deserving.

To ME'RIT [*mereri*, L. *meriter*, F.] to deserve, to be worthy of Reward or Punishment.

MERIT *of Congruity* [*School Term*] is when there is no just proportion between the Action and the Reward; but the Goodness and Liberality of the bestower makes up what was wanting in the Action.

MERIT *of Condignity* [*School Term*] is when there is an absolute Equality and just Estimation, between the Action and the Reward, as in the Wages of a Workman.

MERITO'RIOUS [*meritorius*, L.] deserving, that deserves a Reward or Recompence.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, deservingness.

ME'RITOT, a sort of Play used by Children, a swinging in Ropes.

ME'RKIN [of *mere*, F. a Mother, and *kin*, a diminutive] counterfeit Hair for the Privities of Women.

ME'RLIN, a sort of Hawk, *Du.*

ME'LON [in *Fortification*] that part of a Parapet, that is between, or is terminated by two Embrasures of a Battery; so that its Height and Thickness is the same with that of the Parapet, which is generally in length from 8 to 9 Foot next the Guns, and 6 on the outside; 6 Foot in height, and 18 Foot thick.

ME'RMAID [prob. of *mare*, L. or *mer*, F. the Sea, and *maid*] a Sea Monster, which is described by Painters and Poets with the upper Parts of a Woman, and the lower of a Fish.

MERMAID [with *Heralds*] tho' there may perhaps be some Animals in the Sea, that may bear some resemblance to what is found in Coat Armour; yet, as they are painted in some Bearings, as *Gules*, a *Mermaid* proper, attiring herself with her Comb and Glass, they are only Fancies of Painters.

MERMAIDS, whereas it has been thought they have been only the Product of Painters Invention, it is confidently reported that there is in the following Lake, Fishes which differ in nothing from Mankind, but in the want of Speech and Reason. Father *Francis de Pavia*, a Missionary, being in the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, who would not believe that there were such Creatures; affirms, that the Queen of *Singa* did see, in a River coming out of the Lake *Zaire*, many Mermaids something resembling a Woman in the Breasts, Nipples, Hands and Arms; but the lower Part is perfect Fish; the Head round, the Face like a Calf; a large Mouth, little Ears, and round full Eyes. Which Creatures Father *Merula* often saw and eat of them.

MERO'BIBE [*merobibus*, L.] one who drinks pure Wine without a mixture of Water.

ME'RRIMENT, merry-making, jollity.

ME'RRINESS [of myꝛiꝛ and neꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] chearfulness, gayness of Mind.

ME'RRY [myꝛiꝛ, *Sax.*] gay, cheerful, jocund, frolick.

MERRY *Wings* [in *Barbadoes*] a Flye, very troublesome in the Night.

ME'RSION, a ducking or plunging over-head and ears in Water.

MES *Air* [in *Horsemanship*] is a manage, half *terra a terra*, and half a *Corvet*.

MESARÆUM [μεσαῖος, Gr.] the same as *Mesenterium*, whence the Vessels of it are called as well *Mesenterick* as *Mesaraick*, L.

MESA-

MESARA'ICK [of *Meſaræum*, L. of μεσαῖον, Gr.] of or pertaining the Meſentery.

MESARAICK *Veins* [with *Anat.*] Branches of the *Venæ Portæ*, ariſing from or incloſed in the Meſentery.

MESCH FAT, a maſhing Veſſel for Brewing.

MESENTE'RICK *Plexus* [*Anat.*] a piece of Net-work, formed by the Branches or Ramifications of the *Par Vagum*.

MESENTE'RICK *Arteries* [with *Anatom.*] Arteries belonging to the menſentery. The upper of which is ſaid to ſpread it ſelf amidſt the ſmall Guts, and the under one to paſs on to the lower Part of the meſentery.

MESENTERICK *Vein* [with *Anatom.*] the right Branch of the *Vena porta*, which extends or ſpreads it ſelf over the Guts *Jejunum*, *Ileum*, *Cæcum* and *Colon*.

MESE'NTERY [with *Anatom.*] a membranous Part, ſituated in the lower Belly; which is inrich'd with Glandules or Kernels, Nerves, Arteries, Veins and Veſſels, which carry the Juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, and faſten the Bowels to the Back, and to one another.

ME'SLIN } [of *meſler*, F. to mingle] Corn that is mixed,
MA'SLIN } as Wheat, Rye, *&c.* to make Bread.

MESN } [in *Law*] a Lord of a Manour who holds of a
MEASN } ſuperior Lord, that has Tenants under himſelf; alſo a Writ lying where there is a *Lord Meſn* and *a Tenant*.

ME'SNALTY [*Law Term*] the Right of the Meſn Lord.

MESO'COLON [μεσόκωλον, Gr.] that Part of the meſentery, which is continued to the great Guts, and lies in the middle of the Gut *Colon*, from whence it takes its Name, *L. Anat.*

MESO'PHÆRUM [μεσόφαιρον, Gr.] *Indian* Spikenard, one of the three Sorts that bears a Leaf of the middle ſize, *L.*

MESOGLO'SSI [*Anat.*] Muſcles the ſame as *Genioglofſi*.

MESNA'GERY [of *meſnie*, F. a Family] the prudent management of a Family.

MESOLA'BIUM [μεσολάβιον, Gr.] a mathematical Inſtrument for finding mean Proportions between any two Lines given.

MESO-LOGARITHM, Logarithms of the Coſigns and Cotangents.

MESO'LEUCUS [μεσόλευκος, Gr.] a precious Stone, black and having a white ſtreak in the middle.

MESOMELAS [μεσομέλας, Gr.] a precious Stone with a a black Vein, parting every Colour in the midſt.

MESOPLEU'RII [*Anat.*] the intercoſtal Muſcles, which lie between the Ribs, 22 in Number.

MESOPLEU'RIA [μεσοπλεύριον of μέσος, the middle, and πλευρὰ, the *Pleura*, Gr.] the middle Spaces between the Ribs.

MESOZEU'GMA [μεσοζεύγμα, Gr.] part of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in Grammatical Conſtruction.

MESPI'LUM [μέσπιλον, Gr.] a medlar Tree, *L.*

ME'SPILUS [with *Botan.*] a medlar Tree, *L.*

MESS [either of meſſe, *Sax.* a Table, or *miſſus*, q. *cibus miſſus*, L. or *mes*, F.] a Portion of Victuals for one or more Perſons.

MESS [on *Ship Board*] a Diviſion of a Ship's Crew, ſometimes 3, 4 or 6, who jointly diet together, for the more eaſy diſtribution of the Victuals.

ME'SSA [*Maſs. Books*] particular pieces of divine Muſick, uſed in the *Roman* Church, *Ital.*

ME'SSAGE [*meſſaggio*, Ital.] an Errand, *F.*

MESSA'GERY [*meſſagerie*, F.] the diligent bringing of a publick Meſſage.

MESSA'RIUS [*old Law*] a Reaper or Mower.

MESSE, an *Indian* piece of Money, in value 1500 Petties or 15 *d. Sterling*.

ME'SSENGER [*meſſager*, F.] one who carries Meſſages between Party and Party; delivers Letters, *&c.*

MESSENGERS *of the* Exchequer, Officers of that Court, who attend the Lord Treaſurer, to carry his Letters and Orders.

MESSENGERS *of the King*, Officers who wait at the Secretaries Office to carry Diſpatches; alſo to take into Cuſtody State Priſoners.

MESSENGER *of the Preſs*, one who, by order of the Court, ſearches Bookſellers Shops, Printing Houſes, to find out ſeditious and treaſonable Books.

MESSI'AH [משיח, *Meſhiach*, Heb. *i. e.* Anointed, the ſame as χριστὸς in *Greek*] the Name and Title of our Lord and Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*.

MESSIEU'RS, is a *French* Title of Honour or Civility, is the plural Number of *Monſieur*, and with us ſignifies *Sirs*.

MESSI'NA [*old Deeds*] reaping Time, Harveſt.

ME'SSOR, a Reaper, *L.*

MESSO'RIOUS [*meſſorius*, L.] of or pertaining to Reaping and Harveſt.

ME'SSUAGE [in *Com. Law*] a dwelling Houſe with ſome Land adjoining, as Garden, Orchard, *&c.* and all other Conveniences belonging to it.

MESSUA'GIUM [in *Scotland*] the ſame as a Manour Houſe in *England*; the principal Place or dwelling Houſe within a Barony or Lordſhip.

MESTI'ZO'S, the Breed of *Spaniards* and *Americans*.

MESY'MNICUM, a Name given by the Antients to a certain Part of, or to Verſes in their Tragedy; it was a kind of Burden, as *Io Pæan*, Hymen; *O Hymenæe*, or the like.

META'BASIS [μετάβασις, Gr.] a tranſition or paſſing from one thing to another.

METABASIS [in *Phyſick*] the paſſing from one Indication to another, or from one method of Cure to another.

METABASIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure by which the Orator paſſes from one thing to another, as *theſe Things are moſt delightful: nor are theſe Things leſs pleaſurable.*

META'BOLE [μεταβολὴ, Gr.] a change or alteration.

METABOLE [in *Medicine*] a change of Time, Air or Diſeaſes.

METACA'RPIUM } [with *Anatom.*] the back of the Hand,
METACA'RPUS } which is compos'd of four ſmall longiſh Bones, which ſtretch out the Palm of the Hand, and are named *Oſſa Brachialia*, L.

METACARPUS [with *Anatom.*] Bone of the Arm made up of four Bones, which are joined to the Fingers; the biggeſt and longeſt of which bears up the Fore-Finger, *L.*

METACHRO'NISM [μετάχρονισμὸς, Gr.] an Error in the Computation of Time, eitheir in defect or exceſs.

ME'TACISM [with *Gram.*] a defect in the Pronunciation of the Letter M.

METACO'NDYLI [μετακόνδυλοι, Gr.] the outmoſt Bones of the Fingers.

ME'TALS [*metalla*, L. μέταλλα, Gr.] well digeſted and compact Bodies, generated by the Heat of the Sun, and ſubterraneous Fires in the Bowels of the Earth, which are heavy, hard and fuſible, and are capable either of being melted with a very ſtrong Fire, or hammered out into thin Plates; they are generally reckoned ſeven, Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead and Quick-ſilver. The Particles that compoſe theſe Metals are Salt, Oil and Earth, which being mingled together, and meeting in the long and branchy Pores of the inward Parts of the Earth, are there ſo ſtraitly linked together, that Art has not yet found out means to ſeparate them.

Bath METAL } a factitious Metal, compoſed of the fi-
Princes METAL } neſt Braſs, mixed with Tin or ſome Mineral.

Bell METAL, a Compoſition of Copper and Tin melted together.

METALS [in *Heraldry*] are only two, *Gold* called *Or*, and *Silver* called *Argent*. And it is a general Rule in *Heraldry*, never to place Metal upon Metal, or Colour upon Colour; ſo that if the Field be of one of the Metals, the Bearing muſt be of ſome Colour; and if the Field be of any Colour, the Bearing muſt be of one of the Metals.

Over METAL [in *Gunnery*] in diſparting a Piece of Ordnance, Gunners ſay, it is laid over Metal, when the Mouth of it lies higher than the Breech.

To be laid under METAL [in *Gunnery*] is when the Mouth of a Piece of Ordnance lies lower than her Breech.

Right with METAL [in *Gunnery*] when a Piece of Ordnance lies truly level, point blank, or right with the mark, Gunners ſay, ſhe lies right with her Metal.

Superficies of METALS [in *Gunnery*] is the ſurface or outſide of a Gun.

META'LEPSIS [μετάληψις, Gr.] a participating or taking; alſo a tranſlating or tranſfering, *L.*

METALEPSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] is a continuation of a Trope in one Word, thro' a ſucceſſion of Significations, the ſame that in *Latin* is call'd *Participatio* and *Tranſumptio*, L.

METALE'PTICK [μεταληπτικὸς, Gr.] tranſlative.

METALEPTICK *motion* [with *Anatom.*] a tranſverſe motion, as of a Muſcle, *&c.*

META'LLICK } [μεταλλικὸς, Gr.] of, pertaining to, or
META'LLINE } partaking of the Nature of Metals.

METALLI'FEROUS [*metallifer*, L. of μεταλλοφόρος, Gr.] bearing or producing Metals.

META'LLIST [μεταλλικὸς, Gr.] one who is ſkilled in the Knowledge of Metals; alſo one who works in the Mines.

METALLO'GRAPHY [μεταλλογραφία, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of Metals.

METALLU'RGIST [of μέταλλον, Metal, and ἐργάτης, a Workman, *Gr.*] a Metalliſt, one that works in Metals, or ſearches into the Nature of them, as Chymiſts do.

METALLU'RGY [μεταλλουργία of μεταλλάω and ἔργον, Gr. Work] is the working on Metals in order to render them hard, bright, beautiful or useful.

METAMO'RPHISTS, a Name given to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed that the Body of *Jesus* at his Ascension, went into Heaven metamorphised or wholly deified.

To METAMO'RPHIZE [*metamorphoser*, F. μεταμορφόω, Gr.] to change from one Form or Shape to another.

METAMO'RPHOSIS [μεταμόρφωσις, Gr.] any extraordinary alteration or change.

METAMORPHOSIS [with *Naturalists*] is apply'd to the various changes an Animal undergoes, both in the Formation and Growth; and also to the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk-Worm, and the like.

METANGI'SMONITES [of ἀγγεῖον, Gr. a Vessel] a sort of Christian Hereticks, who say, that the *Word* is in his Father, as one Vessel is in another.

METAPE'DIUM [with *Anatom.*] the Instep, that Part of the Foot which answers to the *Metatarsus* in the Hand, *L.*

META'NOEA [μετάνοια, Gr.] a change of Mind or Opinion.

ME'TAPHOR [μεταφορά, Gr.] is a putting a foreign Name for a proper one, which is borrowed from something like that it is spoken of; as the *King* is said to be the *Head* of his *Kingdom*; because the Head is the chief of all the *Members*. *Metaphors* ought to be taken from those Things that are sensible by the Body, which the Eye often meets with, and of which the Mind will form an Image, without searching after it.

METAPHO'RICAL [*metaphoricus*, L. μεταφορικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Metaphor; figurative.

META'PHRASIS [μετάφρασις, Gr.] a bare Translation out of one language into another.

ME'TAPHRAST [μεταφραστής, Gr.] one who translates Word for Word; also a Glossographer, an Interpolator.

METAPHRE'NUM [μεταφρένιον, Gr.] that Part of the Back which comes after the Diaphragm or Midriff.

METAPHY'SICAL [μεταφυσικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to metaphysicks.

METAPHY'SICKS [*ars metaphysica*, of μετὰ φύσιν, Gr. *q. d.* treating of Things above or beyond Nature] is a Science which considers Beings, as being abstracted from all matter: in Beings it considers two Things, 1. The Essence of it, which seems to have a real Being, tho' it does not exist, as a Rose in the depth of Winter. 2. The Existence which is actully in Being, as the Existence of a Rose or Tulip, is that by which they now are. In every Being it considers three Properties; the *Unity*, the *Goodness* and *Truth* of it. And it also treats of *Powers*, *Acts*, *Principles* and *Causes*. And in Opposition to *Aristotle*, and others, proves that the World was not eternal; so that *Metaphysicks* may be called *natural Theology*, and transcends all the other Parts of Philosophy.

General METAPHYSICKS, gives an Account of Being, in its most abstracted Nature; and under this Notion it may bear this Definition. Being is that which has in itself a real and positive Existence.

ME'TAPLASM [μεταπλασμός, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein Words or Letters are transposed or placed contrary to their natural Order.

METAP'TOSIS [μετάπτωσις, Gr.] a falling away.

METAPTOSIS [in *Medicine*] the degenerating of one Disease into another, as when a quartan Ague degenerates into a tertian.

META'STASIS [μετάστασις, Gr.] a Change, when one thing is put for another.

METASTASIS [with *Physicians*] is when a Disease removes from one part to another, as in apoplectick People, when the matter which affects the Brain is translated into the Nerves.

METASY'NCRISIS [of μετὰ and σύγχυσις, Gr.] a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural State.

METASYNCRISIS [in *Physick*] the Operation of a Medicine outwardly apply'd, when it effectually draws out Humours from their closest Recesses.

METATA'RSUS [of μετὰ and τάρσος, Gr.] the middle of the Foot, which is composed of five small Bones connected to those of the first Part of the Feet.

META'THESIS [μετάθεσις, Gr.] a Transposition, Change, &c.

To METE [*metiri*, L.] to measure.

METE *Corn*, a certain measure or portion antiently given by the Lord of the Manour, as an Encouragement or Reward for Work or Labour.

METE *Gavel*, a Rent antiently paid in Victuals.

METE *Wand*, a Yard or measuring Rod.

METEMPSY'CHI [μετεμψύχοι, Gr.] Hereticks who held the Metempsychosis or Transmigration of Souls.

METEMPSY'CHOSIS [μετεμψύχωσις, Gr.] a transmigration or passing of the Soul out of one Body into another, at death, either into the Body of a Man or into that of some other Animal.

METE'MPTOSIS [with *Mathematicians*] used particularly in Chronology, expressing the solar Equation, necessary to prevent the new Moon from happening a Day too late: as on the contrary *Proemptosis* signifies the lunar Equation, necessary to prevent the new Moon from happening a Day too soon.

METEOROLO'GICAL [of μετεωρολογικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to meteors or meteorology.

METEORO'LOGIST [μετεωρολόγος, Gr.] one skilled in, or who treats of meteorology.

METEORO'LOGY [μετεωρολογία, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of meteors, explaining their Origin, Formation, Kinds, Phænomena, &c.

METEORO'SCOPY [μετεωροσκοπία of μετέωρος and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] that part of Astronomy that considers or treats of the difference of sublime heavenly Bodies, the distance of the Stars, &c.

METE'ORS [*meteora*, L. of μετέωρος of μέτα beyond, and αἴρω, Gr. to lift up, and so are denominated from their Elevations, because for the most part they appear to be high in the Air] these according to *Descartes*, are certain various Impressions, made upon the Elements, exhibiting them in different Forms; as *ignis fatuus*, *ignis pyramidalis*, *draco volans*, &c. meteors are distinguished into 3 sorts, *Fiery*, *Airy* and *Watery*.

Fiery METEORS, are compos'd of a fat, sulphureous, kindled Smoak: when this is diverfified according to their figure, situation, motion and magnitude. For when this fat is kindled the Smoak appears in the Form of a lighted Candle, it is called by the *Latins*, *Ignis fatuus*, i. e. *Jack in a Lanthorn*, or *Will in a Wisp*, by the *English*. When it appears like a cross Bar or Beam, the *Latins* call it *Trabs*. When it resembles a Pillar of Fire standing upright, they call it *Ignis pyramidalis*; and when the middle Parts are thicker and broader than the ends, they call it *Draco volans*, i. e. a *flying Dragon*; and when it seems to skip like a Goat, appears sometimes kindled, and sometimes not, they call it *Capra saltans*. i. e. a *skipping Goat*.

Airy METEORS, are such as consist of flatuous and spirituous Exhalations, such as Winds.

Watery METEORS, consist of Vapours or watery Particles, which are separated one from the other, by the Action of Heat, and modified after a various manner; such as Clouds, Rain, Mists, Hail, Snow, Hoar-Frosts, &c.

Appearing METEORS, are appearances call'd mock Suns, mock Moons, the meteor call'd *Virga*, in the Form of a Rod or Fire-brand.

To METEORI'ZE, to ascend upwards.

ME'TER } [*metrum*, L. μέτρον, Gr.] measure, or Verses
ME'TRE } composed by measure.

METEREO'SCOPIST [of μετέωρος and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] one who studies the difference of sublime heavenly Bodies, the distance of the Stars, &c.

METHEGLIN [meddyglyn, C. *Brit.* prob. of μέθυ new Wine, and ἀγλαὸς, Gr. splendid, noble] a potable Liquor made of Water, Hony, Herbs, Spices, &c.

ME'THOD [*methodus*, L. prob. of μετὰ and ὁδὸς, Gr. a way] an apt disposition of Things, or a placing them in their natural Order, so as to be easiest understood or retained.

METHOD [with *Logicians*] is the Art of disposing a Series of Thoughts, either to find out a Truth that is unknown to our selves, or to convince others of a Truth that we know; and this method is call'd *Analysis* and *Synthesis*.

Analytical METHOD [with *Mathematicians*] or *Algebra*, is nothing but a general *Analysis* of the pure Mathematicks; or it is so called, because it shews how to solve Questions, and demonstrate Theorems, by inquiring into the fundamental Nature and Frame of Things, which is as it were (for that Purpose) resolv'd into its Parts, or taken all to Pieces, and then put together again.

Peristical METHOD [with *Mathematicians*] is a method that shews when, by what means, and how many different ways a Problem may be resolved.

Synthetical METHOD of Enquiry or Demonstration [with *Mathematicians*] is when the Enquirer pursues the Truth, chiefly by Reasons drawn from Principles that have been before established, and Propositions that have been before prov'd; and so proceeds by a long regular Chain, till at length he arrives at the Conclusion. This is the method that *Euclid* has follow'd in his Elements, and that most of the Antients have follow'd in their Demonstrations, and is contradistinguish'd from the analytical method.

Zetetick METHOD [with *Mathem.*] is the analytick or algebraical method of resolving Questions; by which the Nature and Reason of the Thing is chiefly sought for and discovered.

METHO'DICAL [*methodicus*, L. μεθοδικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to method.

METHODICAL *Phyſick*, is that Practice of Phyſick that is conducted by Rules, ſuch as were taught by *Galen* and his Followers in oppoſition to Empirical.

METHODISTS, thoſe who treat of method, or affect to be methodical; or that follow the methodical Practice of any Art.

To METHODIZE, to bring into good order or method.

METO'NICK *Year* [ſo named from *Meton* of *Athens*, the inventor of it] is the ſpace of 19 Years, in which time the Lunations return and happen as they were before.

METONY'MICAL [*metonymicus*, L. μετωνυμικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the figure *Metonymy*.

ME'TONYMY [μετωνυμία, Gr. i. e. one Name put for another] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Name is made uſe of beſides that which is proper, as *the Duke of* Marlborough *beat the* French, where is meant, the Army under the Duke's Conduct; or as *every Body reads* Cicero, i. e. *Cicero*'s Works.

METO'PA [μετώπη, Gr.] a ſpace or interval between every Trig'yph in the Frize of the Dorick Order; alſo the ſpace between the mortiſe Holes of Rafters and Planks.

METO'PION [μετώπιον, G.] a Plant that yields the Gum called *Galbanum*. L.

METOPO'SCOPIST [of μετωποσκοπία of μέτωπον the Forehead, and σκοπέω to view, *&c.*] one who tells the Natures or Inclinations of Men, by looking in their Faces.

METOPOSCOPY [*metoposcopia*, L. μετωποσκοπία of μέτωπον the Forehead, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] the Art of knowing the Natures and Inclinations of Men, by beholding their Faces.

ME'TRA, it is related, that *Metra*, the Daughter of *Eriſichthon*, could change her Shape whenever ſhe pleaſed. The reallity of the Fable is, *Eriſichthon* was a Man of *Theſſaly*, who having ſpent all, he was reduced to Poverty. He had a Daughter named *Metra*, a very beautiful Woman, ſo handſome, that whoſoever did but ſee her fell in Love with her. But in thoſe Days Men did not hire Miſtreſſes with money; but inſtead of it, ſome gave Horſes, ſome Cows, ſome Sheep or whatſoever *Metra* demanded. Upon this the *Theſſalians*, ſeeing that all theſe Neceſſaries of Life were ſcraped together for *Eriſichthon*, ſaid *Metra* was his Horſe, his Cow, and every thing elſe. *Palæphatus*.

ME'TRE, a *Turkiſh* meaſure of Wine, containing 2 Quarts, 1 Pint, ½.

METRENCHY'TA [μητρογχύτη of μήτρα the Womb, and ἐγχέω, Gr. to pour out] an Inſtrument for injecting Liquors into the Womb.

METRETA [μετρητὴς, Gr.] an *Attick* liquid meaſure containing 10 Gallons, 3 Quarts and a little more.

METRICAL [μετρικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Meter or Verſe.

ME'TRICE [μετρικὴ, Gr.] that Part of antient Muſick, employ'd about the Quantities of Syllables.

METROCOMI'A [μητροκωμία, Gr.] a Town that had other Towns under its Juriſdiction.

METROPO'LITAN [*metropolitanus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Metropolis.

A METROPOLITAN [μητροπολίτης, Gr.] an Archbiſhop, ſo called, becauſe his See is in the Metropolis of the Kingdom.

METROPOLITAN *and Primate of all* England, a Title uſually given to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

METROPOLITAN *and Primate of* England, a Title given to the Archbiſhop of *York*.

METRO'POLIS [μητρόπολις of μητὴρ, a Mother, and πόλις, Gr. a City] the chief City of a Kingdom, Province, *&c.*

METROPRO'PTOSIS [μητροπτῶσις of μήτρα and πρόπτωσις, Gr. a falling down] the falling down of the Womb.

METT [mett, *Sax.*] a *Saxon* Meaſure, about a Buſhel.

METTADEL [at *Florence*, &c.] a Meaſure of Wine, containing one Quart and near half a Pint, two of which make a Flask.

METTESHEP [mettesheep, *Sax.*] a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his having omitted to do ſome cuſtomary Duty.

METTLE [in a *Figurative Senſe*] Fire, Briskneſs, Sprightlineſs, Vigour, as a *Horſe*, or *Youth* of *Mettle*, &c.

METTLESOM [of *metallum*, L. and ſom, *Sax.*] full of Vigour, ſprightly.

METTLESOMNESS, briskneſs, livelineſs.

MEUM [μεῦον, Gr.] the Herb Mew, wild Dill or Spikenel, which produces Stalks and Leaves, like the wild Annis.

MEUM and TUUM [*i. e.* mine and thine] ſignifies Property; that which of Right or Juſtice belongs to, or is the peculiar Property of any Perſon or Perſons, whether obtained by legal Conveyance, as an Inheritance or a Legacy, or by Purchaſe or Acquiſition, by Labour, Merit, *&c. L.*

MEW [mep, *Sax.*] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

MEW [*hieroglyphically*] a Sea-mew, being a Bird ſo very light, as to be carried away with every Wind, was by the Antients put to repreſent an unconſtant Perſon, and one unſettled in his Mind.

A Hawk MEW [with *Falconers*] a Coop for Hawks, or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept while they mew or change their Feathers: whence the Place called the *Mues* or *Mews*, near *Charing-Croſs*, took its Name; it having formerly been the Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

To MEW [*miauler*, F. **matwen**, *Teut.*] to cry like a Cat.

To MEW [*muer*, F.] to caſt the Horns as a Stag does.

To MEW *up*, to ſhut up.

MEYA [*old Rec.*] a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn.

MEZE'RION [*Botany*] the dwarf Bay-Tree.

ME'ZZANINE [in *Architect.*] an *Entreſole*, or little Window, leſs in height than breadth, ſerving to illuminate an Attic, *&c.*

ME'TZO *tinto* } [*i. e.* middle tincture] a particular way
ME'ZZO *tinto* } of engraving Copper Plates, by punching and ſcraping them.

MIA'SMA [μίασμα, Gr.] a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague, *&c.* more particularly ſuch Particles or Atoms, as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrifying or poiſonous Bodies, and to affect Perſons at a diſtance.

MI'CEL *Gemotes* [micel-ȝemoꝺ, *Sax.*] great Councils of Kings and *Saxon* Noblemen.

MI'CE, of *Mouſe*; which ſee.

MI'CHAELMASS, the Feſtival of St. *Michael* the Archangel, obſerved on the 29th of *September*.

To MI'CHE, to abſent, as Truants do from School, to hide ones ſelf out of the way.

MI'CHER [of *miche*, F. a Crumb, or *miſer*, L. a Miſer] a covetous, ſordid Fellow, a Hunk.

MI'CHES [*miche*, F.] white Loaves antiently paid as a Rent to ſome Manours.

MI-COUPPE' [in *Heraldry*] is a Term uſed by *French* Heralds, when the Eſcutcheon is parted *per feſſe*, only half way a croſs, where ſome other Partition meets it; and in blazon it ought to be expreſt, whether ſuch Partition is to be *a Dextra*, or *a Siniſtra*.

MI'CROCOSM [of μικρὸς, little, and κόσμος, the World, *Gr.*] the Body of Man ſo call'd by way of Excellency, becauſe of the admirable Variety and curious Frame of its ſeveral Parts.

MICROCOSMO'GRAPHY [of μικρὸς, κόσμος and γράφω, Gr. a Deſcription] a Deſcription of the *Microcoſm* or little World, *i. e.* Man.

MICRO'GRAPHY [of μικρὸς and γράφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the Deſcription of the Parts and Properties of ſuch very ſmall Objects, which cannot be diſcerned by the Eye without the help of a Microſcope.

MICRO'LOGY [*micrologia*, L. of μικρολογία, Gr.] a Speech that hath neither Words nor Sentences of any moment.

MICRO'METER [of μικρὸς and μέτρον, Gr. meaſure] an aſtronomical Inſtrument made of Braſs, having a movement, a Plate divided like the Dial Plate of a Clock, with an Index or Hand, *&c.* which may be fitted to a large Teleſcope, and uſed in finding the Diameters of the Stars.

MI'CROPHONES [of μικρὸς and φωὴ, a Voice, *Gr.*] Inſtrument for magnifying ſmall Sounds.

MICRO'SCOPE [of μικρὸς and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] an optical Inſtrument, which magnifies any Object; by means of which the ſmalleſt Object may be diſcerned.

MICRO'SPHÆRUM [μικροσφαῖρον, Gr.] the Plant Spikenard, with a ſmall Leaf, the leaſt and beſt of the three ſorts, *L.*

MICROU'STICKS [of μικρὸς little, and ἀκουστὸς, Gr. hearing] Inſtruments to help the Hearing and magnify Sounds.

MICROPHTHA'LMY [of μικρὸς and ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes; alſo the having little Eyes.

MICROPSY'CHE [μικροψυχία of μικρὸς and ψυχὴ, Gr. the Soul] meanneſs of Spirit, faint-heartedneſs, cowardlineſs.

MICROSCO'PICAL, of or pertaining to a *Microſcope*.

MI'DAS [*i. e.* μὴ εἰδὼς, *i. e.* ſeeing or knowing nothing] a rich King in *Phrygia*, who reigned about *A. M.* 2648. in the Time that *Deborah* judged *Iſrael*, who (according to the Poets) having entertained *Bacchus* as his Gueſt, aſk'd of him that he might have this Faculty, that all he touched might be turned into Gold; which being granted, he turned his Palace Utenſils, *&c.* and alſo his Meat into Gold, as ſoon as he came to touch it; at laſt, ſeeing his Folly, he deſired to have this Gift taken from him again, and was ordered to waſh himſelf in the River *Paſtolus*, where having waſhed away all his golden Wiſh, *Paſtolus* was hence called *Chryſorroa*, i. e. flowing with Gold. After this, he being Judge between *Pan* and *Apollo*, who ſang beſt, he gave his Verdict for *Pan*;

at

at which *Apollo* being provoked gave him Asses Ears. The Moral of the Fable is taken to be, that *Midas* being a Tyrant and having many Hearkeners and Tale-bearers, by whom he knew all that was done and spoken in all his Kingdom, as if he had long Ears to hear what every one said; and by his turning all into Gold is signified, that he used to oppress his Subjects, the better to store his Coffers, which is often and as foolishly wash'd and wasted away, as it is come by by cruel and unlawful means.

MI'DDLE [midðel, *Sax. medius*, L.] the midst; the mean between two Extremes.

MIDDLE *Latitude* [with *Navigators*] is the method of working the several cases in Sailing, coming very near to Mercator's Way, but without the assistance of meridional Parts.

MIDDLE *Man* [in *Milit. Affairs*] he who stands in the middle of a File.

MIDDLE *Base* [in *Heraldry*] is the middle Part of the Base, represented by the Letter H in the Escutcheon. See *Escutcheon*, Letter E.

MIDDLE *Chief* [in *Heraldry*] is the middle Part of the Chief, represented by the Letter G, in the Escutcheon *Ibid.*

MI'DDLEMOST [of midðel and mæſt, *Sax.*] that in the midst.

MI'DDLING [of miðle, *Sax.*] indifferent, between two Extremes.

MIDGE [miȝe, *Sax.* mygg, *Teut.*] a Gnat, an Insect.

A MIDGE, a lawless or outlaw'd Person.

MID HEAVEN [in *Astron.*] that Point of the Ecliptick, which culminates, or is in the Meridian.

MI'DRIFF [of mið or miðel, *Sax.* the midst or between, and hpif, *Sax.* the Womb] a Skin or Membrane which separates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Belly.

MI'DSHIP *Beam*, the great Beam of a Ship.

MIDSHIP *Men*, certain Officers who assist upon all Occasions, both in sailing the Ship and in stowing and rummaging the Hole; they are for the most part Gentlemen upon their Preferment, having served the limited time in the Navy as Voluntiers.

MI'DSUMMER *Day*, commonly accounted the 24th of *June*, the Festival of St. *John* the Baptist.

MI'DWAL, a Bird which eats Bees.

MI'DWIFE [meðpif, *Sax.* prob. of *middle*, because in the middle of the other Women and pif] one who delivers Women in Childbirth.

MIGHT [mihte, *Sax.*] Power, Ability, &c.

I MIGHT [mihtan, *Sax.*] to be able.

MI'GHTY [mihtiȝ, *Sax.*] powerful.

MI'GHTINESS [mihtiȝneſſe, *Sax.*] powerfulness.

MI'GMA [μίγμα, Gr.] a mixture of divers Simples or Ingredients.

MI'GRANA [with *Physicians*] a meagrim or pain in the Head, *L.*

MIGRA'TION, a removing or shifting the Habitation, the passage or removal of any thing out of one State or Place into another, particularly of Colonies of People, Birds, &c. into other Countries.

MILCH [of milc, *Sax.*] giving Milk, as milch Cows.

MILD [milde, *Sax.*] soft, gentle, easy, not harsh or rough.

MI'LDNESS [mildeneſſe, *Sax.*] gentleness of Temper.

MI'LDERNIX, a sort of Canvass for Sail Cloths.

MI'LDEWED [of mildeaþe, *Sax.*] infested, damaged, corrupted with Mildew.

MI'LDEW [mildeaþ, *Sax.*] a Dew which falls on Corn, Hops, &c. and by reason of its clammy Nature hinders its growth, unless it be washed off by the Rain; also certain Spots on Cloth.

MILE *English*, contains 8 Furlongs, every Furlong 40 Poles or Lugs, every Pole 16 Feet and a half; so that the mile contains 5280 Feet, or a 1000 Paces.

MILE in *Germany*, about 5 miles *English*.

MILE in *Italy*, something more than an *English* one.

MILE in *Scotland*, 1500 geometrical Paces.

MILEGUE'TTA, Cardamoms, Grains.

MI'LFOIL [*millia folia*, L. *i. e.* a 1000 Leaves] an Herb with many Leaves, otherwise called Yarrow, Nose-bleed and Thousand leaf.

MILIA'RES *Glandulæ* [*Anat.*] those very small and infinitely numerous Glands which secern the Sweat and Matter that exsudes in insensible Transpiration.

MILIARES *Herpes* [with *Physicians*] a sort of yellowish Wheals or Bladders, resembling the Seed of Millet, which seize the Skin, cause a great itching, and turn to eating Ulcers. *L.*

MI'LITANT [*militans*, L.] fighting or living the Life of a Soldier; as the the *Church Militant*.

MI'LITARY [*militaris*, L.] of or pertaining to Soldiers, Warlike.

MILITARY *Architecture*, Architect the same as Fortification.

MILITARY *Execution*, a ravaging and destroying a Country by the Soldiery.

MILITARY *Exercises*, are the evolutions or various manners of ranging and exercising Soldiers.

MILITARY *Column*, a Column, on which is engraven a List of the Troops of an Army, imploy'd in any expedition.

MILITARY *Fever*, a kind of malignant Fever frequent in Armies, by reason of the ill Food, &c. of the Soldiery.

MILI'TIA, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of a City or Country, formed into Companies and Regiments for the Defence of it.

MILK [meolc, *Sax.* milk, Dan.] a liquid Food well known.

To MILK [meolcian, *Sax.*] to press out Milk from a Cow's Udder.

MILK *Thistle*, Weed, Wort, several Herbs.

MILKY, of the Nature of Milk.

MILKY *Way* [*Astronomy*] the only real Circle in the Heavens, which is a broad, white Tract or Path, which appears wet or smeared in a clear Night, and is an infinite number of small Stars invisible to the Eye.

MI'LIUM, millet, a sort of small Grain. *L.*

MILIUM *Solis* [with *Botan.*] the Herb Gromwel. *L.*

MILL [mylen, mulna, myll, *Sax.*] a Machine for grinding Corn, &c.

MILL *Eat* } a Trench for conveying Water to or from a
MILL *Leat* } Mill.

MILL *Mountain*, an Herb.

MILL *Ree* [i. e. 1000 Rees] a *Portuguese* Coin, in Value 6 *s.* 8 *d.* half Peny, *Sterling*.

MILL *Stone* [mylen-ſtan, *Sax.*] for grinding Corn, &c.

MI'LLER [*molitor*, L. muller, Teut.] one who tends the Mills.

MILLER's *Thumb*, a small Fish.

MI'LLAINS [on *Gunter's* Line] are the 3d subdivision of the Primes, and express the thousandth Part of them.

MILLENA'RIANS } a Sect who hold that Christ shall re-
MI'LLENARIES } turn to the Earth and reign over the Faithful 1000 Years before the end of the World.

MI'LLENER [of *mille*, L. a thousand] a Seller of Gloves, Ribbands, and many such things.

MILLE'NNIUM [of *mille* and *annus*, L.] the 1000 Years reign of Christ here on Earth.

MI'LLEPEDES, Insects call'd Hog-Lice or Sows. *L.*

MI'LLET [of *mille*, L. a thousand] a Plant so denominated, on account of the great Number of small Grains that it bears.

MI'LLING [of mylen, *Sax.* a mill] grinding, working, &c. in a mill,

MI'LLION [*millione*, Ital.] the Number of ten hundred Thousand.

MILLION, a Muskmelon.

MILRE'A } [in the Parts of *France* near the Mediterranean]
MILRE'E } a measure of Wine and Oil, about 17 Gallons *English* Wine-measure.

MILRI'NE [in *Herldry*] as a *Cross Milrine*, is a Cross that has the four Ends clamped and turned again, as the *Milrine* it self is that carries the Millstone, and is formed as that is also; only the *Milrine* hath but 2 Limbs, whereas the *Cross-Moline* hath four.

MI'LVINE [*milvinus*, L.] belonging to a Kite or Glede.

MI'LT [milte, *Sax.*] the Spleen; also the soft Row of Fishes.

MILT *Pain*, a Disease in Hogs.

MILT *Waste* or Wort, &c. Herbs.

MILTER [of milt, *Sax.*] the Male of Fishes.

MI'LTING, a Disease in Beasts.

MIME [μῖμος, Gr.] See *Mimick*.

MI'MESIS [μίμησις, Gr.] imitation.

MIMESIS [with *Rhetori.*] a Figure wherein the Actions and Words of other Persons are represented.

MIMIA'MBUS [μιμιάμβος, Gr.] a sort of Verse antiently used in Lampoons. Farces. Raillery, &c.

MI'MICAL [μιμικὸς, Gr.] Buffoon-like, Apish.

MI'MICK [of *mimus*, L. of μῖμος, Gr.] a Counterfeiter or Imitator of the Gestures or Behaviour of others.

MIMO'GRAPHER [*mimographus*, L. μιμογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of wanton Manners, Jests or Buffoonry.

MIMO'LOGY [μιμολογία, Gr.] a making of Rhymes.

MIMO'LOGER [μιμολόγος, Gr.] one who recites Rhymes.

MIMO'SA *Planta* [with *Botan.*] the sensible Plant.

MIMULUS [with *Bot.*] the Herb Rattle or Louse-Wort. L.

MI'MUS [μῖμος of μιμεῖσθαι, Gr. *i. e.* to imitate] a Mimick or Buffoon.

MINA'CITY [*minacitas*, L.] menacing, threatning.

MINA'TOR } [*old Rec.*] a Miner or digger in Mines.
MINERA'TOR }

To MINCE [*mincer*, F.] to cut ſmall.

MI'NCHINS, Nuns.

To go MI'NCING, is to walk with a wanton tripping gate or jutting geſture, toſſing or holding up the Head with a proud Air.

MINCING [in *Geſture*] a finical affected Motion of the Body in walking.

The MIND [ȝemynðe, *Sax.*] the Soul or rational Part of of mankind.

To MIND [ȝemynðian, *Sax.*] to take notice, to obſerve.

To put in MIND [mynðeȝan, *Sax.*] to refreſh the memory.

MI'NDBRUCH [minðbruch, *Sax.*] a hurting of Honour and Worſhip.

MI'NDFUL [minðful, *Sax.*] regardful, thinking on.

MI'NDLESS [minðleaſ, *Sax.*] regardleſs.

MINE [min, *Sax.*] pertaining to me.

MINE [*minera*, L. *miniere*, F.] a Place where Metals, *&c.* are dug. Mines of Metals are chiefly found under Mountains, and eſpecially in Places that face the *Eaſt* and *South* Sun.

That Ground which is rich in Mines, is generally barren, and ſends forth noxious Steams and Vapours, prejudicial to the Health of Mankind, and the growth of Vegetables.

It is not improbable, but the finding out of Metals in Mines, was owing to the Conflagration of Woods; and *Ariſtotle* relates, that ſome Shepherds in *Spain*, having ſet a Wood on Fire, found melted Silver run down in the ſame Place.

MINE [in *Gunnery*] a Hole or Pit dug by Pioneers under any Place or Work, having a Paſſage or Alley about five Foot ſquare, with ſeveral turnings and windings, at the End of which is the Place or Hole call'd the *Chamber of the Mine*, which is juſt under the Work deſigned to be blown up, which is filled with Barrels of Gunpowder, in order to blow it up.

Chamber of a MINE [in *Milit. Affairs*] is the ſmall Space at the End of the Gallery, like a ſmall Chamber, where the Barrels of Powder are depoſited, for blowing up what is propoſed to be ſprung.

Gallery of a MINE, is the firſt Paſſage made under Ground, being no higher nor broader than to ſuffer a Man to work upon his Knees, and which reaches to the Chamber.

To MINE [*miner*, F.] to dig Cavities in the Earth and fill them with Gunpowder.

MINE *Dial*, a Box and Needle, *&c.* uſed by Miners.

MINE *Ships*, Ships filled with Gunpowder and other combuſtible Matter, incloſed in ſtrong Walls of Bricks or Stone, to be fired in the midſt of an Enemies Fleet,

MINERA *morbi* [with *Phyſicians*] the ſeat or ſource of any Diſeaſe.

MI'NERS [*mineurs*, F.] Men who work in Mines.

MI'NERAL [*mineralis*. L.] of or pertaining to the Nature of Minerals.

MINERAL *Courts*, Courts for the regulation of the Affairs relating to Lead Mines.

MINERAL *Cryſtal* [in *Chymiſtry*] a Compoſition of Salt Petre well purified and flour of Brimſtone.

MI'NERALS [*mineralia*, L. of מן ארץ, *Heb. i. e.* from the Earth] mixed and ſolid Bodies, generated of Exhalations and Vapours, incloſed in the Bowels of the Earth, which is the matter of which metals are formed in proceſs of Time.

Half MINERALS [*mineralia media*, L.] are thoſe Minerals that are as it were of a middle Nature, between Stones and Metals, ſuch as ſeveral ſorts of Earth, Salts and Sulphurs, as Ruddle, black Lead, Alum, Vitriol, *&c.*

MI'NERALIST, one ſkilled in the Knowledge of Minerals.

MINERA'LOGIST [of *mineralia*, L. and λόγος, Gr.] an Author who treats on Minerals.

MINERA'LOGY [of *mineralia*, L. and λόγος, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of Minerals or Mines.

MINERATI'VA [in *Phyſick*] the leſſer or weaker ſorts of Purges, as *Manna*, *Lenitive Electuary*, &c.

MINE'RVA [ſo called of *minando*, threatning] the Poets tell us, that *Jupiter* having taken a Reſolution to bring forth the Goddeſs *Minerva* or *Pallas*, alone by himſelf, without the aſſiſtance of *Juno*, *Minerva* came out of his Brain in gallant Armour, holding a Lance in her Hand, and dancing a Dance called the *Pyrrhick*, which was a warlike Dance, invented by *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*. And that *Vulcan* at this Time did the Office of a Midwife, cleaving *Jupiter*'s Scull with a ſharp Hatchet, that *Pallas* might creep out. Being thus accoutred, ſhe was held to be the Goddeſs of War, and to be concerned in all Battles. They attribute to this Goddeſs the Invention of ſeveral Sciences and uſeful Inventions, as Spinning, Weaving, the Uſe of Oil, the Art of colouring Cloth, of Building, and the like, making her the Goddeſs of Wiſdom and all Arts. The *Athenians* paid her a ſingular Honour and Reſpect, and inſtituted ſeveral ſolemn Feſtivals in honour of this Goddeſs, which were celebrated with divers rare Spectacles and Expreſſions of Joy. She refuſed to be married to any of the Gods, and ſo led a Virgin Life. In one of thoſe Feſtivals, the Boys and Girls uſed to pray to the Goddeſs for Wiſdom and Learning, of which ſhe had the Patronage; and the Youths carried their Maſters their Fee or Preſent, which was call'd *Minerval*.

Minerva repreſents Wiſdom, that is skillful Knowledge join'd with direct Practice, comprehends the underſtanding of the nobleſt Arts, the beſt Accompliſhments of the mind, together with all Vertues; but more eſpecially that of Charity.

The Poets make five *Minerva*'s: The 1ſt, *Apollo*'s Mother; the 2d, the Daughter of *Nile*, which was worſhipped by the *Egyptians*, in the City of *Sai*; the 3d, that beforementioned; the 4th, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Corypha*; and the 5th, the Daughter of *Pallantis*, whom ſhe killed, he attempting to raviſh her.

MINE'RVA [in *Painting*] is repreſented in a blue Mantle, embroidered with Silver.

MI'NEW, a ſmall kind of Fiſh.

To MI'NGLE [ȝemenȝan, *Sax.* **mengalen**, *Teut.* and *Du.* prob. of μιγνύω, Gr.] to mix or blend together.

MI'NGLED [ȝemæncᵹ of ȝemæncan, *Sax.*] mixed together.

MI'NIATED [*miniatus*, L.] dyed or painted with Vermilion.

MI'NIATURE [*migniature*, F.] a painting of Pictures in Water Colours; alſo very ſmall; a delicate kind of Painting, conſiſting of little Points or Dots, inſtead of Lines, commonly done on Vellum, with very thin, ſimple water Colours.

MI'NIM [with *Printers*] a ſmall ſort of Printing Letter.

MINIM, a brown, tawny or dark Colour.

MINIM [with *Muſicians*] a Note of ſlow Time, two of which make a Semibrief; as two Crotchets makes a Minim, two Quavers a Crotchet, and two Semiquavers a Quaver.

MI'NIMA *naturalia* [in *Philoſophy*] are the primary Particles whereof Bodies conſiſt, call'd alſo Corpuſcles and Atoms, or the leaſt poſſible Diviſions of Matter, and out of which all Bodies are compounded.

MI'NIMENTS [in *Law*] Muniments are the Evidences or Writings whereby a Man is enabled to defend his Title to his Eſtate.

MI'NIMS [of *minima*, L.] little things, Pigmies. *Milton.*

MI'NIMUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] the leaſt.

MI'NIMO, *a*, with the leaſt.

MI'NIMIS, with the leaſt.

MINIO'GRAPHY [*miniographia*, L.] a writing with Vermillion.

MI'NION [*mignon*, F.] a Favourite, one in great Favour with a Prince or great Perſon.

MINION *of the largeſt Size* [with *Gunners*] a Piece of Ordnance of 3 Inches and a half diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot in length, and containing a 1000 Pound Weight of Metal; carries a Ball 3 Inches diameter, weighing 3 Pound 12 Ounces. The Charge of Powder is 3 *l.* 1-4th; and its point blank Shot is 125 Paces.

Ordinary MINION [with *Gunners*] a large Gun 3 Inches diameter at the Bore, in length 7 Foot, its Weight in Metal about 800 Pound, carries a Bullet of 2 Inches 1-8th diameter, and Weight 3 *l.* and 1-2. The Charge of Powder is 2 Inches and a half, and its point blank Shot is 120 Paces.

To MI'NISH [*minuere*, L.] to diminiſh, to leſſen.

MI NISTER, an attendant, waiter, an aſſiſtant, *L.*

MINISTER *of the Goſpel*, a Clergyman, whoſe Office is to attend the Service of God and the Church.

MINISTER *of State*, a Perſon intruſted by the Prince or State with the Adminiſtration of the Government; or to whoſe Care the principal Affairs are committed; alſo an Ambaſſador, Agent or Reſident in a Princes Court.

To MINISTER [*miniſtrare*, L.] to officiate, to ſerve.

MINISTE'RIAL [*miniſterialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Miniſter of Church or State.

MI'NISTERY } [*miniſterium*, L. μαστίγων, Gr. Barb.]
MI'NISTRY } Service or Charge in any Employment; but in an eſpecial manner the Function of a Prieſt, or of a miniſter of State.

MI'NISTRAL [*miniſtralis*, L.] belonging to a Miniſter.

MI'NISTRANT [*miniſtrans*, miniſtring, ſerving. *Milton.*

MINISTRA'TION, a miniſtring or ſerving.

MI'NIUM [with *Painters*] red Lead; it is made of common Lead, calcined in a reverberatory Furnace; or elſe of white Lead, put into an earthen Pan, and ſtirr'd with a Spatula over a Fire.

MIR-

MI'NNEKIN [minicene, *Sax.* a Nun] a mincing Lafs, a proud Minks, a nice Dame,

MI'NNEKINS, a fort of fine Pins ufed by Women in dreffing; alfo a fort of fmall Cats-gut Strings for Violins.

MI'NNING *Days*, certain Days, or anniverfary Feftivals, in which the Souls of the deceafed were had in fpecial Remembrance, and regular Offices faid for them.

MI'NNINGS *of a Diſeaſe*, the previous or foregoing Symptoms of it.

MI'NOR, leffer, *L.*

MINOR [in *Law*] one who is in Non-age or Minority; or a Male or Female before they have arrived at the Age of 21 Years.

MINOR [in *Muſick*] is apply'd to fixths and thirds, as a 6th or 3d minor.

MINOR [with *Logicians*] the minor Propofition in a Syllogifm or logical Argumentation, is the latter Part of it, which is alfo called the Aſſumption, *L.*

MI'NORATED [*minoratus*, L.] diminifhed or made leſs.

MI'NORITES, MI'NORS } Friars of the Order of St. *Francis.*

MINORA'TION, a making leſs.

MINO'RITY [*minoritas*, L.] Non-age, or a being under Age.

MI'NORIES, near *Aldgate*, ſo called of a Cloiſter of *Minorites*, or Friars Minors there.

MI'NOS, a King of *Crete*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, as the Poets feign, he lived *Anno Mundi* 2670. He firſt gave Laws to the Inhabitants of *Crete*, and for his Juſtice, was made chief Judge of Hell, and Umpire with *Rhadamanthus* and *Æacus*. He married *Paſiphae*, the Daughter of *Sol*, and had many Children by her. The *Athenians* having out of Envy to his Son *Apon*, on Account of his many heroick Acts, murdered him; he made fierce War upon them, and compelled them to give ſeven of the Sons of their Nobility yearly, to be devoured by the Monſter *Minotaurus*, from which cruel Tribute, *Theſeus* at length delivered them. *Dædalus* made an intricate Labyrinth for this *Minos*, where the *Minotaur* was kept.

MINOS was painted with long brown curled Hair, crowned with a Crown of Gold, in a Robe of Blue and Silver, with Buskins of Gold on his Legs.

MINOTAU'RUS, a double formed Monſter, having partly the Shape of a Man, and partly that of a Bull, begotten, as the Poets feign, by *Paſiphae*, the Wife of *Minos*, and a Bull, by the Contrivance of *Dædalus*. This Monſter was kept by *Minos* in the Labyrinth of *Crete*, and was fed with Man's Fleſh, which was brought to him from *Athens*. The moral is, as ſome ſay, that *Paſiphae* lay with one *Taurus*, a Servant of *Minos*; others ſay, that ſhe fled away in a Ship call'd *Taurus*, that had been made by *Dædalus*.

MINOVERY [of *main ouvre*, i. e. the Work of the Hand, of *ouvrer*, F. to Work] a Treſpaſs in a Foreſt, by any Engine or Device made with the Hand to catch Deer. *Law Term.*

MINU'SCULÆ [with *Printers*] the ſmall or running Letters, as diſtinguiſhed from the *Majuſculæ* or Capital ones, *L.*

MI-PARTY [*French Heraldry*] denotes the Eſcutcheon is half way down *per pale*, and there croſs'd by ſome other Partition.

MI'NSTER [myncteꝛ, *Sax.*] a Conventual Church, a Monaſtery.

MI'NSTREL [*meneſtrier*, F.] a Muſician.

MI'NSTRELSY the Muſician's Art.

MINT [*mentha*, L. μίνθη, Gr.] an Herb well known.

MINT [mincte, *Sax.*] the Place where the King's Coin is made.

MI'NTED [of mynetan, *Sax.*] coined as Money.

MI'NUET, a Dance, or the Tune belonging to it.

MINU'TE [*minutus*, L.] ſmall, little.

MINUTE *Tithes*, ſmall Tithes, ſuch as uſually belong to the Vicar, as Wool, Lambs, Pigs, *&c.*

A MI'NUTE [*minute*, F. of *L.*] the ſixtieth part of an Hour.

MINUTE [in *Geography*] the 60th part of a Degree, which in the Heavens is ſomething more than an *Engliſh* Mile.

MINUTE [in *Architect.*] is the 30th part of a meaſure, called a Module.

MINUTE *Line* [with *Navigators*] a ſmall long Line tied to a Log of Wood, having ſeveral Knots or Diviſions at 50 Foot diſtance, wound about a Reel fixed in the Gallery of a Ship. The uſe of which is, by the help of a minute Glaſs, to make an Eſtimate, and keep an Account of the Way or Courſe a Ship runs at Sea.

MINUTES, the firſt Draught of a Writing; alſo the Abſtract of the Sentence of a Judge; alſo ſhort Notes on any thing.

To MINUTE *down* [*minuter*, F.] to enter or write down ſhort Notes for Memorandums.

MINU'TION, a diminiſhing or leſſening.

MINUTION [*old Rec.*] a letting of Blood.

MINYA'CANTHES [*Botany*] an Herb, a kind of Trefoil.

MINX, a proud Girl.

MI'QUELETS, a ſort of Foot Soldiers inhabiting the *Pyrenean* Mountains, armed with Piſtols under their Belts, a Carbine and a Dagger.

MIRA'BILARY [of *admirabilis*, L.] a Book of Wonders.

MIRABI'LITY [*mirabilitas*, L.] wonderfulneſs.

MI'RACLES [*miracula*, L.] Works effected in a manner unuſual or different from the common and regular method of the Almighty Providence, by the Interpoſition either of himſelf, or of ſome intelligent Agent, ſuperior to Man, for the Evidence and proving of ſome particular Doctrine, or in Atteſtation to the Authority of ſome particular Perſon or Perſons.

MIRA'CULOUS [*miraculoſus*, L. *miraculeux*, F.] of or pertaining to Miracles.

MIRA'CULOUSNESS, wonderfulneſs.

MIRE [moꝛeꝛ, Du.] dirt, mud.

MIRE *drumble*, the Herb Spoon-Wort or Scurvy-Graſs.

MIRI'FICENCE [*mirificentia*, L.] doing wonders.

MIRI'FICK [*mirificus*, L.] marvelous, wonderfully done, ſtrangely wrought.

MI'RINESS [of moꝛeꝛ, Du. and *neſs*] dirtineſs, muddineſs.

MIRO'BOLANS, a ſort of Plumbs.

MIROI'R [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing Food, as Eggs dreſs'd *au Miroir*, i. e. broken into a Plate of Gravy, and afterwards iced with a red hot Iron.

MI'ROTON [in *Cookery*] a ſort of Farce made of Veal, Bacon, *&c.*

MIRROU'R, MIRRO'R } [*miroir*, F.] a looking Glaſs or the ſurface of any Opaque Body poliſh'd, and adapted to reflect the Rays of Light, which fall upon it.

MIRROUR [*metaphorically*] a Pattern or Model, as he is a Mirrour of Virtue and Patience.

MIRROUR *Stone*, a *Muſcovian* Stone, which repreſents the image of that which is ſet behind it.

MIRTH [myꝛ᷑ðe, *Sax.*] merrineſs, merriment, joy.

MI'RTHLESNESS, ſadneſs, melancholineſs.

MIS, a particle, which in compoſition of *Engliſh* Words implies ſome defect or error, as *miſ-demeanour*.

MI'SA [old *Rec.*] a Compact or Agreement, a firm Peace.

MISACCEPTA'TION, a wrong underſtanding or apprehending of any thing.

MISACCE'PTION [of *mis* for *amiſs*, and *acceptio*, L.] a taking a Thing wrong or illy.

MISADVE'NTURE, MISAVE'NTURE } [*miſeventura*, Ital.] a killing of a Man, partly by negligence and partly by chance, as by throwing a Stone or ſhooting an Arrow careleſly, *&c.* F.

MISADVI'CE [of miſ, *Sax.* and *avis*, F.] bad Counſel.

To MISADVISE [of *mis* and *aviſer*, F.] to give bad Counſel.

MISA'NTHROPIST, a Man-hater.

MISA'NTHROPY [μισανθρωπία of μισέω to hate, and ἄνθρωπος, Gr. a Man] hatred of Mankind.

To MISAPPLY' [of *mis* and *applicare*, L.] to apply ill.

To MISAPPREHE'ND [of *mis* and *apprehendre*, F.] not to underſtand rightly.

MISAPPREHE'NSION, an apprehending wrong.

MISBECO'MING [of *mis be* and coman, *Sax.*] indecent.

MISBEGO'TTEN [of *mis* and beȝeꝏan, *Sax.*] ill-begotten.

To MISBEHA'VE [of *mis be* and haban, *Sax.*] to behave ill.

MISBEHA'VIOUR, ill behaviour.

MISBELIE'F [of *mis* and ȝeleaꝛa, *Sax.*] a falſe Faith, unbelief.

To MISBELIE'VE [of *mis* and ȝeleaꝛan, *Sax.*] to diſtruſt, to believe wrong.

MISBO'DING [of *mis* and boꝺian, *Sax.*] boding or threatening ill.

To MISCALL [of *mis* and kalleꝛ, *Sax.*] to call wrong.

MISCA'RRIAGE [of *mis* and *charriage*, F.] ill behaviour, ill ſucceſs; alſo an untimely bringing forth a Child.

To MISCARRY [of *mis* and *charier*, F.] to bring forth a Child before the time; alſo not to ſucceed in an Affair; to be loſt.

MISCELLA'NEOUS [*miſcellaneus*, L.] mixt together without Order.

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS, mixture or mixedneſs together without Order.

MISCHA'NCE [of *mis* and *chance*, F.] an unhappy Accident.

MISCHIEF [*miſchef*, *obs.* F.] hurt, damage.

MISCHIE'VOUS, injurious, hurtful.

MISCHIE'VOUSNESS, hurtfulneſs, detrimentalneſs.

MISCO'GNISANT [in *Law*] ignorant of or not knowing.

To Misconcei've [of *mis* and *concevoir*, F.] to understand wrong.

Misconte'nted [of *mis* and *contentus*, L.] discontented.

To Misco'nstrue [of *mis* and *construere*, L.] to interpret amiss, to put a wrong or ill meaning upon; to take Words or Expressions in the worst Sense.

Misconti'nuance, a discontinuance, interruption or breaking off.

To Miscou'nsel [of *mis* and *consulere*, L.] to give bad Counsel. *Milton.*

To Misco'unt [of *mis* and *conter*, F.] to reckon or number wrong.

Miscre'ancy [of *mis* and and *creance*, F. Faith] infidelity; also baseness of action.

Miscreant [of *mis* and *creant* of *croyant*, F. q. d. *male credens*, L. one who believes amiss] an Infidel, an Unbeliever; also a Person of base Principles or Practices.

Miscrea'ted [of *mis* and *creatus*, L.] ill made, ill shapen. *Milton.*

Misdee'ds [of miȝ-dæda, *Sax.*] evil doings.

To Misdeme'an [of *mis* and *demener*, F.] to behave amiss.

Misdemea'nour, a behaving ones self ill; an offence or fault.

High Misdemeanour, a Crime of a heinous Nature, and next to high Treason.

Misdoing [of miȝdoen, *Sax.*] ill doing.

Mise, Mease } [in *Law*] the same as messuage.

Mise [*Law Word*] a certain Tribute or Fine of 3000 Marks, that the Inhabitants of the County Palatine of *Chester* paid antiently on the Change of every Owner of that Earldom, for the enjoyment of their Liberrties. *F.*

Mise [*Law Term*, in a *Writ of Right*] signifies the same that in other Actions is called an Issue. Accordingly this Phrase, *to join the Mise upon the Meer*, signifies the same as to say, to join the *Mise* upon the *clear Right*, i. e. to join Issue upon this Point, whether the Tenant or Demandment has the better Right.

Mi'ses [in *Law*] the Profits of Lands; also Taxes or Tallages; also Expences or Costs.

Mise *Money*, money given by way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any liberty, *&c.*

Miser, a covetous Wretch. L.

Mi'serable [*miserabilis*, L.] wretched, unfortunate; base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

Mi'serableness, wretchedness; also niggardliness, covetousness.

Mise'rere [*i. e.* have mercy] a Title given to the 51st Psalm, commonly call'd *the Psalm of Mercy*; and commonly directed by the Ordinary to such Malefactors as had the Benefit of the Clergy allow'd them, *L.*

Miserere *Mei* [i. e. have mercy upon me] a most exquisite Pain in the Bowels or Guts, caused by an inflammation or twisting of them, or from the periſtaltick motion inverted. See *Chordapsus* and *Volvulus.* L.

Miserico'rdia, mercy or compassion. *L.*

Misericordia [in *Law*] an arbitrary Fine or Amercement impos'd on an Offender, and it is called *Misericordia* or *Mercy*; because it ought to be very moderate, and rather less than the Offence committed, and the Entry is *Ideo in misericordiâ.* L.

Misericordia [in a *Law Sense*] also signifies sometimes a being quit or discharged of all manner of Amercements that one happens to fall under the Penalty of, in a Forest. *L.*

Misericordia [in *Athens* and *Rome*] a Goddess who had in those Places a Temple, which was a Sanctuary or Place of Refuge to Criminals and unfortunate Persons.

Misericordia *in cibis & potu* [old *Rec.*] over Commons or any Portion of Victuals given *gratis* to religious Persons, above their ordinary Allowance. *L.*

Misericordiæ *regulares* [old *Rec.*] certain set Allowances for such over Commons, as upon some extraordinary Days were made in some Convents.

Mi'sery [*miseria*, L.] sad Condition, Poverty, Want.

Misfa'shioned [of *mis* and *façonné*, F.] shapen wrong or illy.

Misfea'nce, Misfeasa'nce } [in *Law*] misdoings or trespasses, *F.*

Misfeaso'r, a Trespasser.

To Misgi've [of miȝ-ȝifan, *Sax.*] to apprehend or fear some ill.

To Misgo'vern [of *mis* and *gouverner*, F.] to rule amiss.

Misha'p [prob. of miȝ, *Sax.* and *happer*, F. to snap] a mischance.

Misha'pen [of miȝ-ȝeapen, *Sax.*] having an ill shape.

Misne'nning, Misno'nning } [of mis *and* connan, *Sax.*] a varying or changing ones Speech in Court. *Law Term.*

Misne'ring, Misne'rising } [*Law Term*] a being quit of Fines, Forfeitures or Amerciaments, for a Transgression prov'd before a Judge.

To Misimplo'y [of *mis* and *employer*, F.] to use improperly.

To Misinfo'rm [of *mis* and *informer*, F. of *L.*] to inform wrong.

To Misju'dge [of *mis* and *juger*, F.] to judge wrong.

To Misinte'rpret [of *mis* and *interpretare*, L.] to interpret wrong.

Mish mash [**miſch-march**, Teut.] a confused jumble or mixture of Things.

To Mi'sle [q. to *miſtle*, i. e. to rain small like a mist] to rian in thick and small Drops.

To Misle'ad [of miȝ and læðan, *Sax.*] to lead the wrong way.

To Misli'ke [of miȝ-ȝelican, *Sax.*] not to like, to disapprove.

To Misma'nage [of *mis* and *manager*, F.] to manage ill.

Misma'nagement [of *mis* and *management*, F.] bad management.

To Misma'tch [of *mis* and **mate**, a Companion] to put things to others, to which they are not fellows.

Misna, part of the *Jewish* Talmud.

Misno'mer [of *mis* and *nommer*, F.] a mis-calling or misterming; the using one Name or Term for another.

Misochy'mist [of μισέω, Gr. to hate, and *Chymist*] such Persons who professes themselves Enemies to Chymistry.

Miso'gamist [μισογαμὸς of μισέω to hate, and γάμος marriage, *Gr.*] a marriage-hater.

Miso'gamy [μισογαμία of μισέω and γάμος, Gr. marriage] marriage-hating or the hatred of marriage.

Miso'gynist [*misogynus*, L. of μισόγυνος, Gr.] a Woman-hater.

Miso'gyny [*misogynia*, L. of μισογυνία, Gr.] the hate and contempt of Women.

Miso'ponist [*misoponus*, L. of μισόπονος, Gr.] one that hates Labour.

To Mispend [of miȝ-ȝpendan, *Sax.*] to spend amiss, to waste.

To Mispla'ce [of *mis* and *placer*, F.] to put in a wrong Place.

Mispri'nted [of *mis* and *emprunté*, F. printed wrong.

Mispri'sion [*meprison*, F.] in some old Statutes, signifies mistaking.

Misprision *of Clerks* [*Law Term*] is a Default or Neglect of Clerks in Writing, engrossing or keeping Records; for which Defaults no Processes are to be made void in Law, or discontinued; but are to be amended by the Justices of Assize.

Misprision *of Felony*, &c. [in *Law*] is the making a light Account of such a Crime by not revealing it, when a Person knows that it is has been committed; or by suffering any Person who has been committed to Prison, even upon suspicion of it, to be discharged before he has been indicted for it. This Offence of Misprision, is finable by the Justices before whom the Offender has been convicted.

Misprision *of Treason*, is the concealing or not disclosing known Treason; the Punishment for which Offence is, that the Offender shall lose his Goods, and the Profit of his Lands, during the King's Life, and suffer imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

Mispropo'rtioned [of *mis* and *proportionné*, F. of *L.*] not proportional.

To Misre'ckon [of miȝ-recan, *Sax.*] to reckon wrong.

Misrepresenta'tion, a representing wrong.

To Misrepre'sent [of *mis* and *representer*, F. of *mis* and *repræsentare*, L.] represented wrong.

Mi'srule [of *mis* and *regula*, L.] disorder, misgovernment.

Lord of Misrule, *Master of* Misrule } a Ringleader in a Disturbance or Riot; the chief of a Company of Revellers; or the manager of a Society at merry-makings.

Miss [a Contraction of *Mistress*] a young Gentlewoman; also a kept Mistress, a Concubine.

To Miss [**miſſen**, *Du.* to be mistaken] to deviate or err from.

Mi'ssal [*missel*, F.] a Mass Book, containing the several Masses to be used for the several Days, Festivals, *&c.*

Missa'ticus [in *Dooms-Day Book*] a Messenger.

Misse'ldine, Misse'ltoe, Mistle'toe } [miȝtelta, *Sax.*] a sort of Shrub or shrub-by Plant that grows on some Trees, as the Oak, *&c.* of which the Antients had this Notion, that if Thrushes which eat the Berries, roosted all Night on it, and dunged upon it, the Dung turned to

Bird-

Birdlime; and thence came the *Latin* Proverb, *Turdus ſibi malum cacat*, i. e. the *Thruſh* ſhits her own Sorrow.

MISTHOUGHT [of mis *and* ðoht, *Sax.* an ill Thought.

MI'SSEN *Maſt* } [in a *Ship*] is a round Piece of Timber,
MI'ZZEN *Maſt* } that is erected in the Stern or back Part of it; there are in ſome large Ships two ſuch Maſts, and when ſo, that Maſt of the two which ſtands next to the main Maſt, is called the *Main Miſſen*, and the other that ſtands near the Poop, is call'd the *Bonaventure Miſſen*. The length allowed for a *Miſſen Maſt*, is half that of the *Main Maſt*; or the height of it is the ſame with that of the *Main Top-maſt* from the Quarter Deck; and the length of the *Miſſen Top-maſt*, is half that.

MISSEN *Sail* [in a *Ship*] the Sail that belong to the *miſſen Yard*.

MISSEN *Top-Sail* [in a *Ship*] the Sail that belongs to the *Miſſen Top-ſail Yard*.

Change the MISSEN [*Sea Phraſe*] is bring the miſſen Yard over to the other ſide.

Peek the MISSEN, *i. e.* put the Miſſen right up and down the Maſt.

Set the MISSEN, *i. e.* fit the miſſen Sail right as it ſhould ſtand.

Spell the MISSEN, *i. e.* let go the Sheet and peek it up.

MISSEN GROSS } a *German* Coin in value two Pence Half-
Silver GROSS } peny.

MI'SSILE [*miſſilis*, L.] that may be thrown, caſt or hurled.

MISSILE [in *Heral.*] a mixture of ſeveral Colours together.

MI'SSION, a ſending from one Place or Perſon to another, *L.*

MISSION [of the *Pope*] a Power or Licence given by him, to preach the *Romiſh* Doctrines in foreign Countries.

MI'SSIONARIES, *Romiſh* Prieſts, both ſecular and regular, which have a *Miſſion* from the Pope, or are ſent into *Pagan* Countries, to preach Chriſtianity to them, or to preach the *Roman Catholick* Religion to thoſe that diſown the Pope, *&c.*

MI'SSIVE [as tho' of *miſſivus*, L. ſent] as *Letters Miſſive*, are ſuch as are ſent from one Perſon to another.

MI'SSIVES, Gifts ſent.

MISSU'RA [with *Roman Catholicks*] a ſinging the Hymn called *Nunc Dimittis*, and the performing other ſuperſtitious Ceremonies to recommend and diſmiſs a dying Perſon.

To MISTA'KE [of *mis* and **taget**, *Dan.* or **tacken**, *Du.*] to err.

To MISTEA'CH [of miȝ-tæcan, *Sax.*] to teach wrong.

To MI'STIME [miȝ-tima, *Sax.* or **time**, *Dan.*] not to ſet or take a right Time for a thing; to do it out of Seaſon.

MUSTION, a mixture, *L.*

MI'STRESS [*maitreſſe*, F. *magiſtra*, L.] of an Houſe; a kept Miſtreſs or Concubine, a Paramour, or Sweetheart.

MISTRIAL [*Law Term*] an erroneous Trial.

To MISTRU'ST [of miȝ-tȝuȝian, *Sax.*] to have a Suſpicion of.

MISTRUST [miȝ-tȝuȝa, *Sax.*] Suſpicion, Jealouſy.

MISTRU'STFUL [of miȝ-tȝuȝa and ȝull, *Sax.*] ſuſpicious, jealous.

MISTRU'STFULNESS, ſuſpicious Temper, Jealous Patedneſs.

MISTS [miȝt, *Sax.*] Vapours hovering over the Earth, and ſtaying till they are either drawn upwards by the Rays of the Sun, or falling down to the Earth by their own Weight, where by a leſs Degree of Cold, they are changed into Dew, and by a greater into Hour-Froſt.

MISTY [of miȝiȝ, *Sax.*] as miſty Weather.

MI'STURE [*miſtura*, L.] a mixture, a mingle-mangle.

To MISU'SE [of *mis-uſer*, F.] to abuſe; to make a wrong uſe of.

MI'SUSER [*miſuſare*, Ital.] an abuſe of Liberty and Benefit.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND [of miȝ-unðeȝt and ȝeanðan, *Sax.*] to underſtand amiſs.

MITE, a very ſmall Worm, breeding in Cheeſe, *&c.* F.

MITE, a ſmall Coin, about the third part of our Farthing. In Weight the 14th part of a Grain.



MI TAILLE [in *French Heraldry*] ſignifies that the Eſcutcheon is cut only half Way athwart, by way of *Bend Sinißter*. See the Figure.

MITE'LLA [among *Surgeons*] a ſwathe which holds a hurt or wounded Arm.

MITES [with *Falconers*] a ſort of Vermin which infeſt the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

MITESCENT [*miteſcens*, L.] growing mild.

MI'THRAX [μίθραξ, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Roſe Colour; but changeable when it is expoſed to the Sun, *L.*

MI'THRIDATE [*mithridatium*, L. μιθριδάτιον, Gr. of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, the Inventer of it, among whoſe Papers the Receipt of it was found, and carried to *Rome* by *Pompey*] a Confection, that is a Preſervative againſt Poiſon; ſeveral of the Ingredients of which are Vipers Fleſh, Opium, Agarick, Squills, *&c.*

MI'TIGANT [*mitigans*, L.] mitigating.

MITIGATED [*mitigatus*, L.] appeaſed, pacified, aſſwaged.

MITIGA'TION, a pacifying or aſſwaging; a remitting the ſeverity of a Decree or Puniſhment.

MI'TRAL [of *mitra*, L.] of, or belonging to, or like a Mitre.

MITRAL *Valves* [with *Anatom.*] two Valves in the Heart, placed at the Orifice of the pulmonary Vein, in the left Ventricle of the Heart; thus called from their reſemblance to a Mitre. Their Office is to cloſe the Orifice of it, and to prevent the Blood from returning through the pulmonary Vein into the Lungs again.



MITRANCHE' [*French Heraldry*] ſignifies that the Eſcutcheon is cut athwart, but only half way bendwiſe, that is by *Bend Dexter*, for the *Sinißter* is called *Mi-taille*. See the Figure.

MITRE [*mitra*, L. μίτρα, Gr.] an Ornament worn by Popiſh Biſhops and Abbots, when they walk or officiate in their Formalities or *Pontificalibus*. The Pope has four Mitres, different in richneſs, which he wears according to the Solemnity of the Feſtival.

MITRE [with *Artificers*] an Angle that is juſt 45 Degrees.

MITRE [*mitra*, L. of μίτρα, Gr.] a Pontifical Ornament, worn on the Head by Biſhops, Abbots, *&c.* upon ſolemn Occaſions; it is a round Cap pointed and cleft at Top, having two Fannels hanging down the Shoulders.

MI'TRED, wearing a Mitre.

MITRED *Abbots*, ſuch Governours of Monaſteries who have obtained the privilege of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Gloves and Croſier Staff of a Biſhop.

MI'TTA } an antient Meaſure containing ten Buſhels.
MI'TTEN }

MI'TTENDO *Manuſcriptum*, &c. a judicial Writ directed to the Treaſurer and Chamberlain of the *Exchequer*, to ſearch and tranſmit the Foot of a Fine from the *Exchequer* to the *Common-Pleas*, L.

MI'TTENS [*mitaines*, F.] a ſort of warm winter Gloves.

MI'TTIGAL [at *Surat* in *India*] a Weight for Silk, containing two Drams and an eighth.

MI'TTIMUS [*i. e.* we ſend] a Precept directed by a Juſtice of the Peace to a Goaler, for the receiving and ſafe-keeping a Felon, or other Offender by him committed to the Goal. Alſo a Writ by which Records are tranſferred from one Court to another.

MI'VA [in *Pharmacy*] is the Pulp of a Quince, boiled up with Sugar into a thick Conſiſtence; or a Medicine like a thick Syrup.

To MIX [*mixtum*, L.] to mingle.

MI'XEN [mixen, *Sax.*] a Dunghil.

MIXT *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] one which conſiſts of an Integer and a Fraction, as $5\frac{1}{4}$.

MIXT *Body* [with *Chymiſts* and *Philoſophers*] one which is compounded of divers Elements and Principles; in contradiction to thoſe which Chymiſts ſuppoſe to be Elementary, or conſiſting of one Principle only, as they take Sulphur, Salt, *&c.* to be.

MIXT *Angle* [in *Geometry*] an Angle which is formed by one right Line and one curved one.

MIXT *Figure* [in *Geometry*] a Figure which is bounded by Lines, partly right and partly crooked.

MIXT *Proportion* } [with *Logicians*] is when the Sum of
MIXT *Ratio* } the Antecedent and Conſequent is compared with the difference between the ſame Antecedent and Conſequent.

MIXT *Mathematicks*, are thoſe Arts and Sciences which treat of the Properties of Quantity, applied to material Beings or ſenſible Objects, as *Aſtronomy*, *Geography*, *Dialling*, *Navigation*, *Gauging*, *Surveying*, &c.

MIXT *Tithes*, are thoſe of Butter, Cheeſe, Milk, *&c.* and of the Young of Beaſts.

MIXT *Action* [in *Law*] is one that lies both for the thing detained, and againſt the Perſon of the detainer.

MIXT *Body* [with *Schoolmen*] is a whole reſulting from ſeveral Ingredients, altered or new modified by the mixture.

Perfect MIXT *Bodies*, are the Claſs of vital or animated Bodies, where the Elements or Ingredients they are compoſed of, are changed and tranſformed by a perfect mixture.

Imperfect MIXT *Bodies*, are inanimate Bodies, the forms whereof remain ſtill the ſame as of the Ingredients which conſtitute them.

MIXT *Mode* [acording to Mr. *Lock*] is a combination of ſeveral ſimple Ideas of different kinds; as Beauty conſiſts of *Colour*, *Figure*, *Proportion*, &c.

MIXTILLO } [*antient Deeds*] mixt Corn, mung Corn or
MESTI'LO } Maſlin.

MI'XTURE [*mixtura*, L.] a Compoſition; ſeveral Things mixed together.

MIXTURE [in *Phyſick*] an Aſſemblage or Union of ſeveral Bodies of different Properties in the ſame Maſs.

MIXTURE [in *Drapery*] the Union, or rather Confuſion, of ſeveral Wools of different Colours, before they are Spun.

MI'Z-MAZE, a Labyrinth or Place full of intricate windings.

MI'ZZLING [of mi]ꝛ, *q. d.* miſtling] raining in very ſmall Drops.

MNEMO'NICKS [μνημονικὴ, Gr.] Precepts, Rules or common Places to help the Memory.

MNEMOSY'NE [μνημοσύνη, Gr.] Memory, the Mother of the Muſes, *L.*

MO [ma, *Sax.*] more.

MOAKS, a mathing in brewing Drink.

TO MOAN [mænan, *Sax.*] to lament, bewail.

MOA'NFUL [of mænan and full, *Sax.*] lamentable, *&c.*

MOAT [prob. of moꝛ, *Sax.*] a Ditch encompaſſing a Houſe, Town, *&c.*

MOAT [in *Fortification*] a hollow Space or Ditch, dug round a Town or Fortreſs to be defended, on the outſide of the Wall or Rampart.

Dry MOAT [in *Fortific.*] one which is without Water, and ought to be deeper than one that is full of it.

Flat bottomed MOAT [*Fortific.*] a Moat which has no ſloping, the Corners of it being ſomewhat rounded.

Lined MOAT [*Fortific.*] one, the ſides of which are cas'd with a Wall of Maſon's Work.

MOAT } a Body ſo ſmall that it ſeems to be indiviſible;
MOTE } ſuch as play in the Sun-beams..

MOB [*mobile vulgus*, L.] the Rabble.

MOB, a Woman's Night Cap.

TO MOB [of *mobile vuglus*, the Rabble] to inſult a Perſon riotouſly.

MO'BBED, dreſt in a Mob; alſo inſulted by a Mob.

MO'BBISH, like the Rabble.

MO'BBY, a potable Liquor made of Potato Roots.

MO'BILE [*mobilis*, L.] moveable.

Primum MOBILE [in the *Antient Aſtronomy*] a ninth Heaven or Sphere imagined to be above thoſe of the Planets and fixed Stars.

MOBI'LITY [*mobilité*, F. of *mobilitas*, L.] the Mob, the Rabble; alſo moveableneſs.

MOCHLIA [μοχλία, Gr.] a reducing of diſlocated Bones, to their natural State.

TO MOCK [*mocquer*, F.] to ſcoff or laugh at; to flout, deride or jeer; alſo to deceive.

MO'CKERY [*moquerie*, F.] mocking, jeſt, banter.

MOCKS, the Maſhes of a Net.

MOCKA'DOES, a ſort of woollen Stuff for darning; being Weavers Thrums.

MOCK *Privet*, a Plant.

MO'CKING *Bird* [in *Virginia*] a Bird which imitates the Notes of all it hears.

MO'DAL [of *modalis*, L.] a term uſed by Schoolmen to ſignify the mode or manner of exiſting.

MODA'LITY [with *Schoolmen*] the manner of a Thing in the Abſtract, or the manner of exiſting.

MODE [*modus*, L. moꝺ, *Sax.*] way, manner, faſhion or Garb.

The MODE *of a Thing* [with *Logicians*] is that, which being conceived in a Thing, and not being able to ſubſiſt without it, determines it to *be after a certain Manner*., and cauſes it to be named ſuch. This is alſo called the *manner* of a Thing, or *Attribute* or *Quality*.

Internal MODES [in *Metaphyſicks*] thoſe modes which are inherent in the ſubſtance as roundneſs in a Bowl.

External MODES, are thoſe which are extraneous to the Subject, as when we ſay a thing is beheld, deſired, loved, *&c.*

Simple MODES, are combinantions of *ſimple* Ideas or even of the ſame ſimple Ideas ſeveral times repeated, a Score, a Dozen, *&c.*

Mixt MODES, are combinations of ſimple Ideas of ſeveral kinds, as *Beauty* conſiſts in a compoſition of Colour, Figure, Proportion, *&c.*

Immediate MODES [with *School-men*] are ſuch as are immediately attributed to their Subjects or Subſtantives, as motion is an immediate Mode of the Body, underſtanding of the mind.

Mediate MODES, are thoſe that are attributed to the Subject by the intervention of ſome other Mode; as ſwiftneſs and ſlowneſs are only attributable to the Body in reſpect to its motion.

Eſſential MODES } are Attributes, without which the
Inſeparable MODES } Subſtance cannot ſubſiſt; as Wiſdom, Goodneſs, *&c.* in God; Figure, Place, Quantity, *&c.* of the Body.

Non Eſſential MODES } are Attributes which affect created
Separable MODES } Subſtances, remaining affix'd to them ſo long as is neceſſary, as the *whiteneſs* of *Milk*, *coldneſs* of *Ice*, &c.

Poſitive MODES, are ſuch as give to their Subſtantives ſomething poſitive, real and abſolute.

Privative MODES, are attributed to Subjects, when the mind perceives ſome Attributes to be wanting therein, and frames a Word which at firſt ſight ſeems to denote ſomething poſitive, but which in reality only denotes the want of ſome Property or Mode, as a privation of light is attributed to a blind Man.

MODES *of Spirit*, are knowledge and willing.

MODES *of Body*, are figure, reſt and motion.

MODES *of thinking*, the ſame as eſſential attributes.

MODES *of having*, are thoſe whereby any thing may be had by another.

MODE [in *Muſick*] the particular manner of conſtituting the Octave, as it conſiſts of ſeven eſſential or natural Notes, beſides the Key.

MO'DEL [*modellus*, L. *modelle*, F.] an original or pattern propoſed for any one to copy or imitate.

MODEL [with *Architects*] a kind of meaſure, which is the diameter of the bottom of a Pillar in each Order, by which the length, *&c.* of it is meaſured, and which is commonly divided into 60 equal Parts, called *Minutes*; except in theſe of the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* Orders, where the model is but half the diameter.

MODEL [*modelle*, F. of *modulus*, L.] an original Pattern which any Workman propoſes to imitate; it is made either of Wood, Stone, Plaſter, *&c.* and in Architecture ſhould be made by a Scale, where an Inch or half Inch repreſents a Foot, for the more exact compleating the Deſign.

TO MODEL [*modeller*, F.] to frame according to a model, to faſhion.

MODEL [in the *Compoſite*, *Corinthian* and *Ionick* Orders] is divided into 18 Parts, the ſame as *Module*.

MO'DELLED [*modellé*, F.] framed or faſhioned according to a Model or Pattern.

MO'DERABLE [*moderabilis*, L.] moderate, meaſurable.

TO MO'DERATE [*moderare*, L.] to qualify, temper or allay; to govern or ſet bounds to, to keep within Compaſs; to leſſen or abate expences.

MODERATE [*moderatus*, L.] temperate, ſober, that does not exceed.

MODERA'TA *miſericordia* [in *Law*] a Writ for the abating of an immoderate Amerciament, in any Court not of Record.

MO'DERATENESS [*moderatio*, L.] moderation.

MODERA'TION, a Virtue that governs all Paſſions, *L.*

MODERA'TOR, a decider of a Controverſy, an Umpire at a Diſputation, *L.*

MODERA'TRIX, a Governeſs, an Arbitratrix.

MO'DERN [*modernus*, L.] that has not been in Uſe till of late Ages.

MODERNS [according to ſome] all thoſe Authors who have written ſince *Boetius*.

MODERN *Aſtronomy*, takes its beginning from *Copernicus*.

MODERN *Architecture*, the preſent *Italian* manner of building; or it is rather in ſtrictneſs what partakes partly of the Antique, retaining ſomething of its delicacy and ſolidity, and partly of the *Gothick*, whence it borrows Members and Ornaments without Proportion or Judgment.

MODERN *Medals*, ſuch as have been ſtruck within theſe 300 Years.

MO'DERNNESS, newneſs, the being of late Days.

The MODERNS [*les modernes*, F.] Perſons of later Times, in contradiſtinction to the Antients.

MO'DEST [*modeſtus*, L.] ſober, grave, diſcreet in Behaviour; baſhful.

MO'DESTNESS, modeſty; modeſt Behaviour, *&c.*

MO'DESTY [*modeſtie*, F. of *modeſtia*, L.] baſhfulneſs, ſhamefacedneſs, diſcretion, ſobriety.

MODESTY [in *Painting*] is repreſented as a beautiful Virgin, clothed in blue.

MO'DICUM, a ſmall Pittance, a little matter, *L.*

MODI'FICABLE, capable of being modified.

MODIFICABLENESS [of *modificatio*, L.] capableneſs of being modified.

MODI'FICATED [*modificatus*, L.] modified.

MODIFICA'TION, a modifying or qualifying; a ſetting the Limits or Bounds to any thing.

Mo'dificative, ſomething that modifies or gives a thing a particular manner of Being.

To **Mo'dify** [*modificare*, L.] to moderate, to qualify; alſo to limit or bound; alſo to give the modality or manner of Exiſtence.

Modi'fied [*modifié*, F. of *L.*] having a modality or manner of Exiſtence.

Modified [with *Logicians*] a thing is ſaid to be modified, when the Subſtance is conſidered, as determined by a certain mode or manner; as for Example, when we conſider a *Body*, the Idea we have of it repreſents a *Thing* or *Subſtance*; becauſe we conſider it as a Thing that ſubſiſts by it ſelf, and has no Occaſion for any elſe to ſubſiſt it. But when we conſider that this Body is *round*, the Idea we have of *roundneſs*, repreſents to us only the *manner* of being or a *Mode*, which we conceive cannot ſubſiſt naturally without the *Body*, the *roundneſs* of which it is, when we join the *mode* with the Thing, then we conſider a round Body, which Idea repreſents to us a Thing modified.

Mo'dillion [of *modiglione*, Ital. *i. e.* little model] ſo called in reſpect to the greater, which is the Diameter of the Pillar; alſo a ſhouldering Piece or Bracket, a little Bracket or Conſole.

Mo'dillon } [in *Architecture*] is that Part which is
Modi'llion } frequently ſet under the Cornices, eſpecially of the *Compoſite* and *Corinthian* Orders, and bears up the jutting out or projecture of the Drip, *Ital.*

Modio'lus [in *Surgery*] that part of a Trepan, which cuts a Bone circularly, and is diſtinguiſhed into Male and Female, as it hath, or hath not, a point in the middle to fix it the more ſteady in its Operation.

Mo'dish [of *modus*, L. or *mode*, F.] agreeable to the mode or faſhion.

Mo'dishness [of *a la mode*, F.] faſhionableneſs.

Modo *& forma* [in *Suits* and *Pleadings at Law*] part of a Defendant's Anſwer, when he denies that he has done the Thing laid to his Charge, *modo & forma*, *i. e.* in manner and form, as it is declared.

To **Mo'dulate** [*modulare*, L.] to Sing or make an Harmony.

Modula'tion, a tuning, a warbling, an agreeable Harmony,

Mo'dule [in *Architecture*] a certain meaſure or bigneſs, taken at pleaſure, for regulating the Proportions of Columns, and the Symmetry or Diſtribution of the whole Building.

Mo'dus *decimandi* [in *Law*] is when Land, or a Sum of Money, or a yearly Penſion belongs to the Parſon, either by Compoſition or Cuſtom, in ſatisfaction for Tithes in kind, *L.*

Mo'dwall, a Bird which eats Bees.

Moe [ma, *Sax.*] more, *O.*

Mo'hair [*mouaire*, F. of *mojacar*, an *Indian* Word] a Stuff of Silk and Hair.

Moido're, a *Portugal* Gold Coin, in value 27 Shillings *Sterling*.

Moi'ety [*medietas*, L. *moyen*, F. middle or mean] the half of any thing.

To **Moil** [prob. of **mule**, *q. d.* to labour like a Mule] to drudge, to work with might and main.

Moil [prob. of **modderen**, *Du.* to toil in the Mud] to daub with Mud or Filth.

Moil [in *Cookery*] a Diſh of Martow and grated Bread.

Moils, high ſoled Shoes formerly worn by great Perſons.

Moineau [in *Fortification*] a little flat Baſtion, raiſed in the middle, of a Courtin that is over long.

Moist [*moite*, F.] wettiſh, damp.

To **Moi'sten** [of *moite*, F.] to make moiſt.

Moi'stness [of *moiteur*, F.] wettiſhneſs, dampneſs

Moi'sture [*moiteur*, F.] wetneſs, dampneſs, a wateriſh cold Humour, proceeding from abundance of liquid Matter, ariſing from a Conjunction of Air and Water.

Mo'kes, the maſhes of Net.

Mo'la [with *Anatom.*] the whirle Bone on the top of the Knee. *L.*

Mola *carnea* [with *Anatom.*] a moon Calf, a Concretion of extravaſated Blood, which forms a kind of Fleſh, and moſt commonly happens in the Womb, and is termed a falſe Conception; or it is a ſpungy unſhaped Subſtance, without Bones or Bowels; often black like clotted Blood, and very hard, and bred in the Womb, and is brought forth inſtead of a real Birth.

Mola *patella*. See *Mola carnea*.

Mo'lar [*molaris*, L.] of or pertaining to a Mill.

Molar *Teeth* [*i. e.* the grinding Teeth] the five outmoſt Teeth on either ſide of the Mouth.

Mola'sses, the groſs, fluid Matter that remains of Sugar after boiling.

Molda'vica [with *Botan.*] Baulm. *L.*

To **Mo'lder** [of molb, *Sax.* Earth] to turn to Earth or Duſt.

Mole [molb peapp, *Sax.* of molb, Earth, and peopran, to throw up] a Creature that lives under Ground.

Mole, a Spot in the Skin, either even with it, or ſtanding out, ſuch as is occaſioned to young Children, from the Imagination or Frights of the Mother; alſo a *mola carnea*, L.

Mole [prob. of *moles*] a Rampart, Peer or Fence raiſed in a Harbour, to break the force of the Waves.

Mole'cula, a little Cake or Lump, or a little Spot on the Skin, *L.*

Molecula [in *Phyſicks*] a little maſs or part of any Thing, *L.*

Mole'ndinum [old *Latin Rec.*] a Mill.

To **Mole'st** [*moleſtare*, L.] to diſturb, trouble, vex, aggrieve or diſquiet.

Molesta'tion, a moleſting, vexing or putting to trouble.

Mo'line [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Moline*, is a Croſs that turns round both ways, at all the Extremities; but not ſo wide or ſharp as that which is called Anchored.

Molinists, a Sect of the *Romaniſts*, who follow the Doctrine and Sentiments of the Jeſuit *Molina*, relating to ſufficient and efficacious Grace.

Moli'tion, a grinding. *L.*

Molitu'ra *Libera* [old *Deeds*] free grinding, or liberty to make uſe of a Mill, without paying Toll; a Privilege which Lords of Manours uſed generally to reſerve to their own Families. *L.*

Mo'llient [*molliens*, L.] ſoftening.

Mollie'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] mollifying or ſoften Medicines. *L.*

Mo'llifying [*mollificans*, L.] ſoftening, aſſuaging.

Mo'llifyingness, mollification, ſoftening Quality.

Mo'llinet, a ſmall Muller for grinding of Colours.

Mo'llis, *e* [*Bat. Writ.*] ſoft.

Mo'llock, Dirt, Dung, Ordure.

Molmu'tian *Laws*, the Laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius* the 16th King of the *Britains*, which were Famous with us till the Time of *William* the Conqueror.

Mo'lneda } [old *Records*] a Mill-Pool or Pond for driving
Mu'lneda } a Mill.

Mo'loch [מלך, *Heb.* i. e. a King] the Idol *Moloch* is the ſame with *Saturn*, to whom the Heathens ſacrificed their Sons and Daughters, cauſing them to be burnt alive in a brazen Image made for that purpoſe. The *Ammonites*, whoſe God this was, obliged all Parents, either to offer up their Children in this manner, or to make them paſs between two Fires in honour of *Moloch*. And *Herodotus*, ſays, that ſometimes Men offered themſelves voluntary to be burnt for this God. *Moloch* ſtood near *Jeruſalem* in a beautiful Valley, belonging to the Children of *Hinnon*, in the midſt of a pleaſant Grove, where the *Jews* imitated their prophane Neighbours. The *Carthaginians* ſacrificed 200 Noblemens Children to *Moloch*, when *Agathocles* made War upon them in *Africa*.

Mo'loche [μαλοχη, Gr.] the large ſort of Mallows or Hollyhocks.

Molo'pes [of μωλωπις, Gr.] black and blue Spots, the marks of Stripes or Blows; alſo red Spots in malignant and peſtilential Fevers.

Molo'sses [*melazzo*, Ital.] the refuſe Syrup in boiling Sugar.

Molo'ssus [μολοσσος, Gr.] a Verſe in Poetry conſiſting of three long Syllables.

Molta } a Duty or Toll, paid by the Vaſſals to the
Moltura } Lord, for grinding their Corn at his Mill.

Mo'lten [gemolten, *Sax.*] melted or caſt by a Founder.

Molten *Greaſe* [in *Horſes*] a Diſtemper which is a a Fermentation or Ebullition of pituitous and impure Humours, which precipitate and diſembogue into the Guts, and ſometimes kill Horſes.

Mo'lting } the falling off, or change of Feathers, Hair,
Mou'lting } Skin, Horns, Voice of Animals, which happens to ſome Annually; and to others at certain Stages of their Lives.

Mo'ly [μωλυ, Gr.] a ſort of wild Garlick, Sorcerers Garlick, Hermal or wild Rue.

Molybdæ'na [with *Botan.*] the Herb great Arſe-ſmart.

Molybditis [μολυβδιτις, Gr.] the Spume of Silver, commonly got out of Lead.

Moly'bdomancy [μολυβδομαντεια of μολυβδος Lead, and μαντεια, Gr. Divination] a diving, by obſerving the motions, figures, *&c.* of melted Lead.

A **Mome**, a drone, a dull, blockiſh Fellow, *&c.*

Mo'ment [*momentum*, L.] is the moſt minute and inſenſible Diviſion of Time, and what is otherwiſe called an Inſtant.

MOMENTUM [in *Mechanicks*] is the same with *Impetus*, or quantity of motion in any moving Body.

MO'MENTANY, MOMENTA'NEOUS, MOMENTARY [*momentaneus*, L.] that lasts as it were but for a moment; that is of a very short continuance.

MOMENTA'NEOUSNESS, MO'MENTARINESS shortness of duration or continuance.

MOME'NTOUS [*momentosus*, L.] of some weight, moment or worth.

MOME'NTOUSNESS, weightiness of Concern; the being of moment or worth.

MO'MENTS [with *Mathemat.*] are such indeterminates and unstable Parts of Quantities as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux, *i. e.* continually encreasing or decreasing; and are accounted the generative Principles of Magnitude.

MOMENTS [with *Naturalists*] are the quantities of motion in any moving Body; also simply, the motion it self, which they call *vis insita*, or the Power by which any moving Bodies do continually change their Places.

MOMO'RDICA [with *Botanists*] the male Balsom Apple.

MO'MUS [μῶμος, Gr. disgrace, reprehension] the carping God, who had his beginning from *Sleep* and the *Night*; and tho' he was very slothful and ignorant, and would do nothing himself yet found Fault with every Thing that was done by others. Among others, he is said to have blamed *Vulcan*, for making Man without a Window in his Breast, that his Wiles might be visible. Whence all Carpers are called *Momus's*. L.

MOMUS [in *Painting*, &c.] was represented in a darkish coloured Robe, his Beard and Hair party-coloured.

MO'NACHAL [*monachalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Monk, monkish.

MO'NACHISM [*monachisme*, F.] the State or Condition of Monks.

MONA'DES [μονάδες, Gr.] Digits or Unites in Arithmetick.

MONA'DICAL, of or pertaining to Unity.

MO'NANTHUS [of μόνος single, and ἄνθος a Flower, *Gr.*] that bears but one Flower.

MO'NARCH [of μοναρχης of μόνος alone, and ἄρχος, Gr. a Ruler] one that governs alone.

MONA'RCHICAL [*monarchicus*, L. of μοναρχικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Monarch or Monarchy.

MONARCHICALS, certain Hereticks in the second Century, who acknowledged but one Person in the Trinity, and held that the Father was crucified.

MO'NARCHY [μοναρχία of μόνος alone or single, and ἀρχὴ, Gr. Empire or Command] the Government of a State by a single Person, kingly Government.

MO'NASTERY [μοναστήριον, Gr.] a Convent or Cloister, a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONASTE'RIAL [*monasterialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Monastery.

MONA'STICAL, MONA'STICK [μοναστικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Monk or Abbey.

MOND, MOUND [*mundus*, L. *monde*, F.] a golden Globe, one of the Ensigns of an Emperor.

MO'NDAY [Monandæg, *Sax.* q. d. Moon's Day] the second Day of the Week.

To MONE [mænan, *Sax.*] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

MONE'TA, Money or Coin. *L.*

MONETA'GIUM [old *Law*] the right and property of Coining of Money. *L.*

MONETA'RIUS, a Moneyer, a Coiner of Money.

MO'NEY [*monta*, L. *monnoye*, F.] a Piece of Metal mark'd for Coin with the Arms of a Prince or State, who make it circulate or pass at a common rate, for things of different Value, to facilitate Trade.

MONEY-*Wort*, an Herb.

MO'NEYED, well stored with Money.

MO'NEYERS, Coiners; also Bankers who deal in Money upon returns, *&c.*

MONG *Corn*, mixt Corn or Maslin.

MO'NGER [Mangere, *Sax.*] a Trader or Dealer.

MO'NGREL [prob. of *mingle*] a Creature engendred between two Kinds or Species.

MONI'TION [among *Civilians*] a warning given by ecclesiastical Authority to a Clerk, to reform his manners, upon intimation of his scandalous Life. *L.*

MO'NITOR, an Admoniser, a Warner; also an Overseer of manners in Schools.

MONI'TORY [*monitorius*, L.] admonishing, advertising or warning; as monitory Visions and Dreams.

MONITORY *Letters*, Letters from an ecclesiastical Judge, upon information of scandals and abuses with Cognizance of his Court.

MONK [**munck**, *Dan.* of *monachus*, L. of μόνος, Gr. alone] one who dwells in a Monastery, under a Vow of observing the Rules of the Founder of that Order.

MONK's *Rhubarb* [with *Botan.*] a kind of Plant.

MONK *Fish*, a Fish resembling a Mank's Coul.

MONK's *Cloth*, a sort of coarse Cloth.

MONK's *Seam* [with *Sailors*] a Seam when the Selvedges of Sails are laid a little over one another, and Sewd on both sides.

MO'NKERY [*moinerie*, F.] the Profession of a Monk.

MO'NKISH, of or belonging to Monks.

MO'NKEY [prob. q. of *mannekin*, a little Man] an Animal well known.

MONO'CEROS [μονόκερως, Gr.] an Unicorn or Beast that has but one Horn; also the Sene Fish. *L.*

MO'NOCHORD [of μονόχορδον of μόνος, alone or single, and χορδὴ, Gr. a String] a sort of Instrument formerly used in the Regulation of Sounds: or as some some say an Instrument having but one String.

MONOCHO'RDO [in *Mus. Books*] the same as *Monochord*, Ital.

MONOCHRO'MA [μονοχρώμα of μόνος and χρῶμα, Gr. Colour] a Picture all of one Colour, without any mixture.

MONO'COLON [μονόκωλον, Gr.] the Gut, otherwise call'd *Intestinum rectum*.

MONOCOTY'LEDON [*Bot.*] which springs from the Seed with a single Leaf at first, as Corn, Tulips, Onions, *&c.*

MO'NODY [*monodia*, L. μονῳδία of μόνος alone, and ᾠδὴ a Song, *Gr.*] a Song where one sings alone; also a lamentable or funeral Song.

MONO'GAMIST, one who is for single Marriage.

MONOGAMY [*monogamia*, L. of μονογαμία, Gr.] a single Marriage, a having but one Wife or one Husband, and no more in the whole Life time.

MO'NOGRAM [μονογράμμον, Gr.] a Cypher or Character, composed of one or more Letters interwoven, being a kind of Abbreviation of a Name.

MONOGRA'MMA *Pictura* [of μόνος and γράμμα, Gr.] a Picture that is drawn only in Lines without Colours.

MONOGRA'PHICK *Picture*, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

MONOHEMERA [of μόνος and ἡμέρα, Gr. a Day] Diseases that are cured in one Day. *L.*

MONOHE'MEROUS *Diseases*, the same as *Monohemera*; which see.

MONOLOGIST [*monologus*, L. of μονολόγος, Gr.] one that loves to have all the Talk to himself.

MO'NOLOGUE, MONO'LOGY [μονολογία, Gr.] a Soliloquy, a dramatick Scene, where only one Actor speaks.

MONOME [in *Algebra*] a Quantity that has but one Denomination or Name.

MO'NOMACHY [μονομαχία of μόνος and μάχη, Gr. a fight] a single Combat, a fight of two, hand to hand, a Duel.

MONO'MIAL [with *Algebraists*] a Quantity of one Name, or of one single Term.

MONOPEGI'A, a sharp Pain in the Head, affecting but one single Place. *L.*

MONOPE'TALOUS [of μόνος and πέταλον, Gr. a Leaf] is that which has but one *Petal*; which tho' it is seemingly cut into four or five small *Petala*'s or flower Leaves, are yet all one Piece, and falling off all together, have their Flower in one Piece, as *Bindweed*, *Sage*, *Jessamin*, *Mallows*, &c. of which the Flower falls off all together, and are of several Sorts, is *Campaniformis*, *Tripetaloides*, *Tetrapetaloides*, *Pentapetaloides*, *Hexapetaloides*, which see.

A MONOPETALOUS *Flower*, uniform and regular [with *Botanists*] is one in which the Petal is not at all divided, or if divided, the Segments answer each other.

MONOPETALOUS *Flower*, difform or irregular, is one in which the Parts of the Petal do not exactly answer one to the other.

MONOPHUSITES [of μόνος alone or single, and φύσις, Gr. Nature] a name given to all those Sectaries in the *Levant*, who will allow of but one only Nature in *Jesus Christ*.

MONO'PHYLLOS [of μόνος and φύλλον, Gr. a Leaf] a Plant that has but one Leaf.

MONO'POLIST [μονοπολὴς, Gr.] an Ingrosser of a Commodity or Trade to himself.

MONO'POLIZING [μονοπόλιον of μόνος alone, and πωλέω to sell, *Gr.*] an engrossing Commodities, *i. e.* the buying them up, so as to have the sole Sale of them.

MONO'POLY [*monopolium*, L. μονοπόλιον, Gr.] an unlawful kind of Traffick, when one or more Persons make themselves sole Masters of any Commodity, in order to enhance the Price.

MONOPOLY [in a *Law Sense*] is a Grant from the King to any Person or Persons for the sole Buying, Selling, Working or Using of any thing.

MO'NOPS [μονὼψ, Gr.] a Beaſt in *Paeonia*, as big as a Bull, who being purſued cloſely, voids a ſort of ſharp and fiery Ordure, which if it lights upon the Hunter, he dies immediately.

MONO'PTERON [μονόπτερον, Gr.] a kind of round Temple, having its Roof ſupported only by Pillars.

MONO'PTOTON [μονόπτωτον, Gr.] a Noun which has but one Caſe.

MONO'PTICK [μονοπτικὸς, Gr.] a Perſon who ſees but with one Eye.

MONOPYRENOS [of μόνος and πυρὴν, Gr.] a Kernel which has one Seed or Kernel in the Berry, Philyrea, Miſſetoe, *&c.*

MONOSPE'RMOS [of μόνος and σπέρμα, Gr. Seed] which bears a ſingle Seed to each Flower, as in *Valerian*, the *Marvel of Peru*, &c.

MONO'RCHIS [of μόνος and ὄρχις, Gr. a Teſticle] a Man who hath but one Teſticle.

MO'NORIME [of μόνος and ῥῖμος, Gr.] a poetical Compoſition, all the Verſes whereof end with the ſame Ryme.

MONO'STICHON [μονόστιχον of μόνος and στίχος, Gr. a Verſe] an Epigram that conſiſts of but one ſingle Verſe.

MONOSY'LLABLE [μονοσύλλαβος of μόνος and σύλλαβος, Gr.] a word which has but one Syllable.

MONOTHELITES [μονοθελῆται of μόνος and θελὼ, Gr. Will] a Sect who held there was but one Will in *Jeſus Chriſt*.

MONOTONI'A [of μόνος and τόνος, Gr. Tone] the having but one Tone; alſo a want of inflection or variation of Voice, or a Pronuntiation, where a long Series of Words are delivered with one unvaried Tone.

MONOTRI'GLYPH [μονοτρίγλυφον of μόνος and τρίγλυφος, Gr. a Triglyph] the ſpace of one Triglyph between two Pilaſters or Columns.

MO'NSEIGNEUR, a Title uſed by the *French* to Perſons of a higher Rank.

MONSIEU'R, a Title uſed by them ſpeaking to their Equals.

MONSOONS, are periodical Winds in the *Indian* or *Eaſtern* Sea; that is, Winds that blow one half the Year one Way, and the other half on the oppoſite Points; and theſe Points and Times of ſhifting are different, in the different Parts of the Ocean; for in ſome Places, the Wind is conſtant for 3 Months one way, then 3 Months more the contrary way, and ſo all the Year.

MONSPELIE'NSIS, *e* } [in *Bot. Writ*] growing near
MONSPESULA'NUS, *a, um* } *Montpelier* in *France*. L.

MONS *Veneris* [in *Palmeſtry*] the Knob of the Root of the Fore-finger.

MONS *Veneris* [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper Part of the Privities of a Woman.

MO'NSTER [*monſtrum*, *L.*] a natural Birth, or the Production of a living Thing, degenerating from the proper and uſual Diſpoſition of Parts in the Species it belongs to, as when it has too many or too few Members; or ſome of them are extravagantly large; any thing againſt or beſides the common Courſe of Nature.

MO'NSTRABLE [*monſtrabilis*, L.] capable of being ſhewed or declared.

MON'STRANS *le droit* [*i. e.* the ſhewing of a Right] a Suit in *Chancery* for the Reſtoration of Lands to the Subject, that he proves to be his Right, tho' found by Office in the Poſſeſſion of another lately deceaſed; by which Office the King is entitled to a Chattle, Freehold or Inheritance in the ſaid Land.

MONSTRANS *de faits ou Records* [*i. e.* the ſhewing of Deeds or Records] is follows; when an Action of Debt is brought upon a Bond or Obligation, after the Plaintiff has declared, he ought to ſhew the ſaid Bond or Obligation; and ſo it is of Record, *F.*

MONSTRANT [*monſtrans*, L.] ſhewing or declaring.

MONSTARVE'RUNT, a Writ which lies for a Tenant who holds freely by Charter, in antient Demeſn, upon his being diſtrained for the payment of any Toll or Impoſition, contrary to the Liberty he does or ought to enjoy.

MONSTRI'FEROUS [*monſtrifer*, L.] bringing forth or producing Monſters.

MONSTRI'FICABLE [*monſtrificabilis*, L.] very large, monſtrous.

MON'STROUS [*monſtroſus*, L.] contrary to or beyond the Courſe of Nature, prodigious, exceſſive.

MO'NSTROUSNESS, prodigiouſneſs, the being beyond the ordinary Courſe of Nature.

MONSTRUM, a Box, in which Relicks were kept.

MO'NTANT [in *French Heraldry*] ſignifies the ſame as we do by the Moon in her increaſe, when ſhe always faces to the Right of the Eſcutcheon.

MONTA'NUS, *a, um* [in *Bot. Writ.*] growing on the Mountains.

MO'NTANIST, Followers of *Montanus* their Leader, who acted the Prophet and had his Propheteſſes.

MONTEFIA'SCO [of *Monteſiaſcone* in *Italy*] a rich ſort of Wine.

MONT *Paguel* [in *Mili. Affairs*] is an Eminence choſen out of the reach of the Canon Shot of the beſieged Place, where Perſons of Curioſity poſt themſelves to behold an Attack, and the manner of the Siege, without being expoſed to danger.

MONTE'RO, a ſort of Cap uſed by Hunters, Horſemen and Seamen.

MONTE'T, a ſcollopped Baſon to cool Glaſſes in.

MONTH [Mona'ð, *Sax.*] the twelfth Part of an Year, the ſpace of 28 Days in which the Moon nearly compleats her Courſe.

Aſtronomical MONTH } is the preciſe twelfth Part of a Year,
Synodical MONTH } or the Time the Sun takes up in paſſing through one of the Signs of the Zodiack, commonly reckoned to contain 30 Days 10 Hours and an half.

Calendar MONTH, a Month not containing an equal Number of Days; but ſuch as are ſet down in the Almanack.

Civil MONTH, a Month ſuited to the different Cuſtoms of particular Nations.

Philoſophical MONTH [with *Chymiſts*] is the Space of 40 Days.

Lunar Synodical MONTH, is the ſpace of Time between two Conjunctions of the Moon with the Sun.

Lunar Periodical MONTH, the ſpace of Time wherein the Moon makes her round thro' the Zodiack.

Lunar illuminative MONTH, is the ſpace from the firſt time of her appearance, after the new Moon, to her firſt appearance the new Moon following.

MONTH *of Apparition* } [with *Aſtron.*] is the ſpace of
MONTH *of Illumination* } 26 Days 12 Hours, in which the Moon is to be ſeen; the other 3 Days in which it is darkened by the Sun being taken away.

MONTH *Decretorial* }
MONTH *Medical* } alſo conſiſts of 26 Days 12 Hours.

MONTH *of Conſecution* } [with *Aſtron.*] is the ſame as ſy-
MONTH *of Progreſſion* } nodal Month, *i. e.* the ſpace of Time between one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun and another; being ſomewhat more than 29 Days and a half.

MONTH *of Peragration* } [with *Aſtro.*] *i. e.* the ſpace of the
MONTH *Periodical* } Moon's Courſe from any Point of the Zodiack, to the ſame again, conſiſting of 27 Days 7 Hours and 45 Minutes.

MONTH [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was repreſented by a Palm-Tree, ſending forth a Branch every new Moon.

MONTI'GENOUS [*montigena*, L.] born in the Mountains.

MONTI'VAGANT [*montivagus*, L.] wandring on the Mountains.

MONTRO'SSES, under Gunners, or Aſſiſtants to a Gunner, Enginer or Fire-Maſter.

MONT-JOYE [among the *French*] a Name by which they call Heaps of Stones, laid together by Pilgrims, in which they ſtick Croſſes, when they are come within View of the End of their Journey; and ſo thoſe betwixt St. *Denis* in *France* and *Paris*, are called St. *Denis's Mont-joyes*, F.

MONT-JOYE [with *Military Men*] is a Banner, ſo *Montjoye* St. *Denis*, is as much as to ſay, the Banner of St. *Denis*.

MONTOI'R [in *Horſmanſhip*] a Stone as high as the Stirrups, which *Italian* Riding Maſters mount their Horſes from, without putting their Foot in the Stirrup, *Ital.*

MONTOIR [with *Horſemen*] the Poiſe or Reſt of the Foot on the left Stirrup, *F.*

MO'NUMENT [*monumentum*, L.] a memorial for after Ages, either a Pillar, Statue, Tomb, *&c.* raiſed in memory of ſome famous Perſon or Action.

MOOD [mo͡de, *Sax.* mind] Diſpoſition, Humour, Temper.

MOO'DINESS [mo͡dic and nej'ye, *Sax.*] doggedneſs, ſullenneſs.

MOODS [*modi*, L.] as the moods in Grammar.

MOODS [with *Grammar.*] determine the Significations of Verbs, as to the manner and circumſtances of what is affirm'd or deny'd; ſome reckon four, as the *indicative*, *imperative*, the *potential* and *infinitive*; to theſe others add two more, the *optative* and *ſubjunctive*; which are literally the ſame with the Potential; but are diſtinguiſh'd, the Optative by the Adverb, and the Subjunctive by a Conjunction.

MOODS [with *Logicians*] are the univerſal Affirmative, the univerſal Negative; and the particular Affirmative, and the particular Negative.

MOODS [with *Muſicians*] are four, *viz.* 1. The perfect of the more. 2. The perfect of the leſs. 3. The imperfect of the more. 4. The imperfect of the leſs. But theſe moods are now grown much out of Uſe, except the laſt, which is called the

Common MOOD, *viz.* that a Large contains 2 Longs, 4 Breves, 8 Semibreves, 16 Minims, 32 Crotchets, 64 Quavers, *&c.*

Moods [among the antient *Greeks*] were five; the Use of which was to shew in what Key a Song was set, and how the different Keys had relation one to the other. These moods were called after five Provinces of *Greece*, viz. the *Dorick*, *Lydian*, *Ionian*, *Phrygian* and *Æolick*; some of which were suited for light and soft Airs, others to warlike Tunes, and others to grave Musick.

Dorick Mood [in *Musick*] consisted of slow tuned Notes, and was proper for the exciting Persons to Sobriety and Piety.

Ionick Mood, was for more light and soft Musick; such as pleasant amorous Songs, Jiggs, Courants, Sarabands, *&c.*

Æolick Mood, was of an airy, soft and delightful Sound, such as our *Madrigals*, and was useful to allay the Passions, by means of its grateful Variety and melodious Harmony.

The Lydian Mood, was a solemn grave Musick, and the Composition or Descant was of slow Time, adapted to sacred Hymns, *&c.*

The Phrygian Mood, was a warlike Musick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, and such like martial Instruments; in order to animate and raise the Minds of Men to undertake military Atchievements.

Moo'dy [mo͡die, *Sax.*] sullen, *&c.*

Moon [mona, *Sax.*] one of the ten secondary Planets, being the Earths Satellite or Attendant, being only 60 Semidiameters of the Earth remov'd from it, which traverses through the Zodiack in 27 Days, 7 Hours and 41 Minutes; but does not overtake the Sun in less than 29 Days, 12 Hours and 44 Minutes. The Moon was an antient Idol of *England*, and worshipped by the *Britains* in the Form of a beautiful Maid, having her Head covered, and two Ears standing out.

Moon *Calf* [monkalb, *Teut.*] a false Conception.

Moon-*Wort*, an Herb.

Moon *Eyed*, that can see better by Night than Day.

Moon *Eyes*, a Disease or Imperfection in Horses.

Moon *Fern*, a sort of Shrub.

The Moon [in her *Decrement*] is in her waining.

The Moon [in her *Detriment*] is in her Eclipse.

The Moon [in her *Complement*] is when she is at full.

The Moon *incressant*, is the same as in her Increment.

The Colour of the Moon [in *Blazon*] is either proper, which is *Argent* or *Or*, as she is borne; but these two metals represent her best, unless she be in her detriment, and then Sable is better.

Moon [in *Heraldry*] is always borne in Coat Armour, either increasing or decreasing; but never in the full An increasing Moon is a Symbol of Nobility and Increase, called *Increment*.

The Moon [with *Divines*] is the Hieroglyphick of the Christian Church, who comparing *Jesus Christ* to the Sun, compare the Church to the Moon, as receiving all its Beauty and Splendor from him.

The Moon [*Hieroglyphically*] represents inconstancy and lightness, because of its frequent Changes.

Moo'ned, formed like the horned Moon. *Milton.*

Moo'nstruck, smitten by the Moon; Planet struck. *Milton.*

Moor, or *Black Moor*, a Native of *Mauritania* in *Africa*.

Moor *Hen*, a Water Fowl or Heath-Cock.

To Moor *a Ship a Provise* [*Sea Term*] is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawser on Shore; in this Case, they say, the Ship is moored with her Head a Shore.

Moor, [mooꝛ. *Sax.*] a Marsh or Fen; also a Heath or barren Ground.

To Moor [*Sea Phrase*] is to lay out the Anchors so, as is most convenient for the safe and secure riding of the Ship.

To Moor *a cross* [*Sea Phrase*] is to lay out one Anchor on one side, and athwart a River, and another on the other side, right against it.

To Moor *alongst* [*Sea Prase*] is to have an Anchor in the River and a Hawser on Shore.

To Moor *water Shot* [*Sea Phrase*] is to moor quartering between cross and alongst.

Moo'ring *for East, West*, &c. [*Sea Phrase*] is when they observe which way, and upon what point of the Compass the Sea is most like to endanger the Ship, and there lay out an Anchor.

Moo'rish, pertaining to *Moors*, &c.

Moors-*Head* [with *Horsemen*] so is a Horse called of a Roan Colour, who besides the mixture or blending of a gray and a bay, has a black Head, and black Extremities, as the Main and Tail.

Moors [in the Isle of *Man*] the Bailiffs of the Lord of the Manour.

Moor's *Head* [with *Chymists*] a Copper Cap, made in the form of a Head, to be set over the Chimney of a Reverberatory Furnace; also the Head of a Still, having a Pipe or Nose to let the raised Spirit run down into the Receiver.

Moose, an *American* Beast, as large as an Ox, very slow footed, and having a Head like a Buck.

Moot [mo͡t and ȝemo͡t, *Sax.*] an exercise or arguing of Cases, performed by young Students in Law at times appointed, the better to enable them to Practice.

Moo'thall [mo͡t-heal, *Sax.*] the Place where the moot Cases were antiently handled.

Bailiff of the Moots } an Officer who is chosen by the
Surveyor of the Moots } Bench, to chuse the moot Men for the Inns of *Chancery*.

Moot *Men* } Students of the Law, who argue moot
Mooters } Cases.

To Blow a Moot [*Hunt. Phrase*] used at the fall of a Deer.

Moo'ta *canum* [*old Rec.*] a Pack of Dogs.

Mooted [in *Heraldry*] a term apply'd to Trees come or plucked up by the Roots.

A Mop [prob. of moppa, *Sax.*] an Utensil for washing.

To Mop *and Mow* [prob. of **mumpelen**, *Du.* to have the the mumps] to make mouths at a Person.

To Mope, to act or behave stupidly or sottishly; also to make or render so.

Mo'psical [*mopsicus*, L.] mope eyed.

Mo'ra [*old Rec.*] a moorish or boggy Ground.

Mora *mussa* [*old Rec.*] a watery or boggy Moor.

Mo'ral [*moralis*, L.] of or pertaining to Manners or Civility; or the Conduct of human Life.

Moral [*morale*, L.] the application of a Fable to the Lives and Actions of Men.

Morals [*morales*, L.] moral Philosophy, the Doctrine of Manners; also Principles, Designs or Inclination.

Moral *Sense*, the Faculty whereby we discern or perceive what is good, virtuous, *&c.* in Actions, Manners, Characters, *&c.*

Moral *Certainty*, is a very strong probability, in Contradiction to a mathematical Demonstration.

Moral *Impossibility*. is what is otherwise call'd a very great and almost insuperable difficulty, in opposition to a physical or natural Impossibility.

Moral *Philosophy*, that which is otherwise called Ethicks, and is a Science that teaches the directing and forming our Manners; explains the Nature and Reason of Action; and shews how we may acquire that Happiness that is agreeable to human Nature.

Moral *Actions*, are such as render a rational or free Agent Good or Evil, and so of consequence, rewardable or punishable, because he doth them.

Mora'lity or *Moral Philosophy*, is a conformity to those unalterable Obligations which result from the Nature of our Existence, and the necessary relation of Life, whether to God as our Creator, or to Man as our fellow Creature, or it is the Doctrine of Virtue, in order to attain the greatest Happiness, and hath these three Parts, *Ethicks*, *Oeconomicks* and *Politicks*.

Socrates is said to have been the first Philosopher, who set himself about the reforming of Manners; for till his Time, the whole Business of the Philosophers, was the Study of the heavenly Bodies; tho' *Pythagoras* shew'd *Socrates* the Way, yet the Specimen that he gave was very imperfect; he deducing his Rules of *Morality*, from the Observations of Nature, which Part of Knowledge he acquired by conversing with the *Egyptian* Priests.

The main Aim of *Pythagoras*'s moral Doctrine, was to purge the Mind from the Impurities of the Body, and from the Clouds of the Imagination. His morality seems to have had more Purity and Piety in it, than the other Systems, but less exactness; his maxims being only a bare Explication of divine Worship, of natural Honesty, of Modesty, Integrity, publick Spiritedness, and other common Offices of Life.

The golden Verses which go under the Name of *Pythagoras*, were attributed to his Disciples, who were as remarkable for the Practice, as the Theory of *Ethicks*. So that in the Time of the first Consuls of *Rome*, his Sect was in that Repute, that to be a wise Man and a *Pythagorean*, were accounted Terms equivalent.

To this morality of *Pythagoras*, *Socrates* added settled Principles, and reduc'd it into method; his main Design was to reform and purge the Philosophy of *Pythagoras*. His whole Doctrine was one continued Lesson of Virtue. He established it as a Rule of Discourse, to treat of the most serious Subjects, without an Air of too much seriousness, knowing that to please, was the surest method to persuade: and therefore his morals gain'd admittance, by a seeming easiness and agreeableness.

That

That Doctrine of morality that was left him by his Master *Socrates*, was improv'd by *Plato*, who carried each Virtue to its laſt Height and Accompliſhment, by mixing his Idea's on the univerſal Principle of Philoſophy thro' the whole Deſign. His Philoſophy abounds with good Leſſons, which tend either to the encouragement of Virtue, or diſcountenancing Vice. *Diogenes* was contemporary with *Plato*, and commenc'd a ſevere Pique againſt him, deſigning to expoſe the eaſineſs and gentility of *Plato*, by an affectation of Rigour. The Foundation of his morals, were a vain haughtineſs and moroſeneſs of Temper. *Plato* firſt rectified the Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul, which *Pere Rapin* ſays, *Socrates* learn'd from *Pythagoras*, *Pythagoras* from the *Ægyptians*, and the *Ægyptians* from the *Hebrews*, by the Travels and Converſe of *Abraham*.

Ariſtotle form'd the Doctrine of *Plato*, his Maſter, into a more regular Body, by diſtinguiſhing the Characters of publick and private Virtue, *&c.*

But after all, this morality of *Ariſtotle's*, as well as that of *Socrates* and *Plato*, is only capable of making a Philoſopher; but has not Strength enough to make an honeſt Man, without the ſublime Philoſophy of Chriſtianity; tho' this *morality* had a fine Notion, ſufficient to teach a Man to know his Duty; yet it was not ſufficient to engage him to love and embrace it.

The morals of *Zeno* and *Epicurus* having made a great Noiſe in the World, *Ethicks* from that Time began to be cultivated more than any other Part of Philoſophy, and the *ſummum bonum* was the main Subject that was handled about, according to the various Opinions, and ſometimes according to the Complexions and Conſtitutions of Philoſophers: Some placing it in one Thing, and ſome in another, till they had multiply'd to that Degree, that *Varro* reckons up 288 different Opinions. After *Zeno* and *Epicurus*, we find no new Draught or Scheme of morality. Indeed there are *Theophraſtus's* Characters, which are very good Leſſons of Manners; and *Tully's* Offices, which are founded upon the ſevereſt Virtue; and *Seneca's* Morals, which are leſs pure and exact; and *Pliny* gives us ſome bright and forcible Strokes of morality; but *Epictetus* is the moſt rational of the *Stoicks*; but the *Chriſtian* Revelation has opened a way for ſuch refin'd *Ethicks*, that it makes all the Heathen morality appear to be dark and trivial.

The brightneſs of the *Chriſtian Morality* amazed the *Pagans* themſelves; and the Lives of the Primitive Chriſtians were ſo ſeverely ſober, that they were conſtant Leſſons of Morality to the Heathens; which put them upon reducing their Morals to a purer Standard: So that at laſt it became ſo ſevere, as to vie with that of the Chriſtians; and moſt of the Philoſophers, in the Time of *Antoninus*, joined themſelves to the *Stoicks*. But, as a certain Author ſays, all the *Heathens* or *Stoick Morality* appeared to be ſo weak, that they ſoon fell into the Contempt of all ſuch as ſeriouſly gave themſelves to the ſtudy of Virtue and a good Life. For as to what *Zeno* taught concerning the Indifference to Pleaſure and Pain, Glory and Infamy, Wealth and Poverty, this was never really found, but under the Diſcipline of Faith, And beſides the Contentment and Felicity under Sufferings, which was ſo much boaſted of by the Heathen Sages, it was never made good but by Chriſtian Examples: And that the ſum of the philoſophical Virtue of the Heathens, upon a ſtrict inquiry, ſeemed to be nothing but an Art to conceal Mens Vices, and to flatter their Pride; becauſe the utmoſt that could perform, was only to fill the Mind with falſe Ideas of Conſtancy and Reſolution: But the Chriſtians brought them into an Acquaintance with their real Infirmities, and inſtructed them how to reſtrain their irregular Deſires, which they were allow'd to enjoy by their former Inſtitutions. The new Evangelical Morals were eſtabliſhed by the Doctrine of theſe new Lights: as St. *Baſil*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, St. *Jerom*, St. *Ambroſe*, St. *Auſtin*, &c. have been the moſt eminent antient Expoſitors of this divine morality.

Mo'RALIST, one well verſed in morality, or a practiſer of it.

To Mo'RALIZE [*moraliſer*, F.] to give the moral Senſe, or to make moral Reflections.

MORA'SS [**mozarꝫ**, *Dan.*] a marſh, fen or low moiſt Ground, to which Waters drain from higher Ground, and have no deſcent to carry them off.

MORA'TUR [in *Law*] ſignifies as much as *he demurs* upon the Point, by reaſon the Party here goes not forward; but reſts or abides upon the Judgment of the Court, who take time to deliberate, argue and adviſe thereupon.

Mo'RBID [*morbidus*, L.] diſeaſed, corrupt, infectious; it is more properly uſed of an unſound Conſtitution, or ſuch as is inclinable to Diſeaſes, than of one actually under a Diſtemper.

MO'RBIDNESS, diſeaſedneſs, unſoundneſs of Conſtitution.

MORBID [in *Painting*] a term uſed of very fat Fleſh very ſtrongly expreſſed.

MORBI'FICK [*morbificus*, L.] cauſing Diſeaſes.

MORBI'LLI [with *Phyſicians*] certain red Spots, called the Meaſles, which proceed from an Infection in the Blood; theſe Spots do neither ſwell nor run with matter, and differ from the Small-Pox only in Degree, *L.*

Mo'RBULENT [*morbulentus*, L.] full of Diſeaſes, ſickly.

Mo'RBUS *Vernaculus* [the endemical or common Diſeaſe] a Diſeaſe which affects a great many Perſons in the ſame Country; the cauſe of it being peculiar to the Country where it reigns; as intermitting Fevers to thoſe who inhabit marſhy Places; a Flux in ſeveral Parts of the *Weſt Indies* and *Ireland*; the Scurvy in *Holland*, &c.

MORBUS [in *Medicine*] a Diſtemper or Diſeaſe is defined to be an unuſual Circulation of the Blood, or the circular Motion of it, either augmented or diminiſhed; and that either in ſome Part of the Body only, or throughout the whole, *L.*

MORBUS *comitialis*, the *Epilepſy*, thus named by the *Romans*, becauſe when, at any of their publick Aſſemblies, Perſons fell down with this Diſtemper they immediately broke up, and diſſolved the *Comitia* or Court, *L.*

MORBUS *Gallicus*, the *French* Pox, *L.*

MORBUS *Regius*, the Jaundice, *L.*

MORBUS *Virgineus*, the Green Sickneſs, *L.*

MORDA'CIOUS [*mordax*, L.] biting, gnawing.

MORDA'CITY } bitingneſs, corroding Quality.
MORDA'CIOUSNESS }

Mo'RDENT [*mordens*, L.] biting.

Mo'RDICANT [*mordicans*, L.] biting, ſharp.

Mo'RDICANTNESS, bitingneſs.

MORE [meje, *Sax.* **meere**, *Dan.*] a greater Quantity, *&c.*

Mo'REL or *Petty* MOREL } [with *Herbaliſts*] the Herb Garden Nightſhade.

MOREO'VER [of mæje and ofer, *Sax.*] and beſides.

MORES } [*North Country*] high and open Places; in o-
MAURES } ther Places it is uſed for low and boggy Grounds.

Mo'RESK *Work* } [with *Painters* or *Carvers*] an antique
Mo'RISCO } ſort of Work ſo called, becauſe after the manner of the *Moors*, conſiſting of ſeveral Pieces, in which there is no perfect Figure; but a wild reſemblance or repreſentation of Men, Birds, Beaſts and Trees, *&c.* intermixt and jumbled together.

Mo'RGAGE [of *mort*, F. of *mortuus*, L. and *gage*, F. a Pledge] a Pawn of Lands, Tenements, *&c.*

To Mo'RGAGE [of *mort* and *gager*, F. to pledge] to pawn Lands, *&c.*

MORGAGEE', the Party to whom any Thing is morgaged.

MORGA'GER, the Party who pawns or morgages.

MORI'A [μωρία, Gr.] the Goddeſs of Folly.

MORIA, a Defect of Judgment or Underſtanding, proceeding from lack of Imagination and Memory, *L.*

Mo'RIA, a Morion, a ſort of Steel Cap or Head-Piece formerly in Uſe, *L.*

Mo'RIBUND [*moribundus*, L.] ready to dye, in a dying Condition.

MORIGERA'TION, obedience, dutifulneſs, *L.*

MORI'GEROUS [*morigerus*, L.] obedient, dutiful.

MORI'GEROUSNESS, obedientneſs.

MORI'LLE, the ſmalleſt and moſt delicate kind of Muſhroom.

Mo'RISCO, a *Morris Dance*, much the ſame with that which the *Greeks* call'd *Pyrrhica*. *Spam.*

MORI'SCO } a ſort of Painting, Carving, *&c.* done after
MORI'SK } a *Moriſh* manner, conſiſting of ſeveral groteſque Pieces and Compartiments, promiſcouſly intermingled, not containing any perfect Figure of a Man, or other Animal; but a wild reſemblance of Beaſts, Birds, Trees, *&c.*

Maid Mo'RION } a Boy dreſſed in a Girl's Habit, having
Maid MA'RRION } his Head gaily trimmed, who dances with the Morris-Dancers.

MORN } {Majne, *Sax.* } the fore-part of the
MO'RNING } {Morgen, *Sax.* } Day.

Mo'RKIN [with *Hunters*] a wild Beaſt, dead by Sickneſs or Miſchance.

Mo'RTLING } [of *mort*, L. or *mort*, F.] the Wool taken
Mo'RLING } from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

Mo'RMO [μορμών, Gr.] a Bug-bear, Hob-goblin, raw Head and bloody Bones, a thing to affright Children with.

MORO'COCKS, a ſort of *American* Strawberries.

MORO'LOGIST [of μωρολόγος, Gr.] a fooliſh Talker.

MORO'LOGY, μωρολογία, Gr.] fooliſh Talking.

MORO'SE [*moroſus*, L.] dogged, croſs, peeviſh, ſurly.

MORO'SITY } [*morositas*, L.] frowardneſs, peeviſhneſs;
MORO'SENESS } averſeneſs to either pleaſe or be pleaſed.

MORPHÆ'A [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of morphew or white Specks in the Skin, which differs from *Leuce*, in that it does not pierce ſo deep as *Leuce* does, *L.*

MO'RPHEUS [ſo called, becauſe, as tho' by the command of his Lord, he repreſented *τὰς μορφὰς*, *i. e.* the Countenances and Shapes of Men] the God of Dreams, who had the Power of taking upon him all manner of Shapes.

MO'RPHEW [prob. of *mort*, dead, and *feuille*, F. a Leaf, on account of the likeneſs of the Colour] a ſort of ſmall tawny Spots in the Face.

MO'RRIS *Dance* [or a Dance *a la Moriſco*, or after the manner of the *Moors*; a Dance brought into *England* by the *Spaniards*] the Dancers are clad in white Waſtcoats or Shirts and Caps, having their Legs adorn'd with Bells, which make a merry jingling, as they leap or dance.

MORSE, a Sea Ox, an amphibious Animal, living ſometimes in the Sea, and ſometimes on Land; he is in ſize about the bigneſs of an Ox; but in Shape rather reſembles that of a Lion; his Skin is twice as thick as a Bull's Hide; his Hair is ſhort, like that of a Seal; his Teeth are as large as an Elephant's, like them in Form, and as good Ivory; and Train Oil is made of his Paunch.

MO'RSEL [*morſellum*, L.] a ſmall Piece, a Bite.

MO'RSURE, a bite or biting, *F.*

MO'RSUS *Diaboli* [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Devil's-bite or Devil's-bit, *L.*

MO'RSUS *Diaboli* [with *Anatom.*] the outer Ends of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* (*i. e.* thoſe next to the Ovaria) becauſe their Edges there appear jagged and torn.

MORSUS *Gallinæ* [with *Botan.*] the Herb Hen-bite, Henbit or Chickweed, *L.*

MORSUS *Ranæ* [*i. e.* the Bite of a Frog] the leſſer Water-Lily, *L.*

MO'RSULI, Medicines to be chewed in the Mouth, as Lozenges, *&c. L.*

MORT [of *mors*, L.] Death or Deceaſe, *F.*

To Blow a MORT [*Hunt. Term*] is to ſound a particular Air, called a *Mort*, to give notice to the Company that the Deer that was hunted is taken and killed, or a killing.

MO'RTAISE [in *Blazonry*] or as our Carpenters call it, *Mortiſe*; is a ſquare Piece of Wood, with a ſquare Hole through it, which is properly the Mortiſe, being to faſten another Piece into it, *F.*

MORTAL [*mortalis*, L.] deadly, of a killing Quality.

MO'RTAL [in a *Figurative Senſe*] cruel, bitter, great.

MO'RTALNESS [*mortalitas*, L.] deadlineſs, dying or killing Nature.

MORTA'LITY [*mortalitas*, L.] great Sickneſs, ſudden Death, liableneſs to die.

Bills of MORTALITY, the weekly Bills compiled by the Pariſh Clerks about *London*; giving an account of the Number of Perſons which die of each Diſeaſe; and alſo of thoſe who are born every Week.

MO'RTAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Veſſel to pound Things in.

MORTAR *Piece* [with *Gunners*] a thick, ſhort ſort of Cannon, having a very large Bore, mounted on a very low, ſtrong Carriage, with wooden Wheels of one intire Piece, for throwing of Bombs, Carcaſſes, *&c.*



Coborn MORTARS, are made of hammered Iron, of four Inches diameter at the Bore, in length ten Inches and a half, in the Chace nine Inches; being fixed upon a piece of Oak twenty Inches in length, ten and a half in breadth, and betwixt three or four in thickneſs; they ſtand fixt at forty five Degrees of Elevation, and throw Hand-Granades as all other Hand Mortars do. See the Figure.

Land MORTARS [in *Gunnery*] are of different Sorts; the moſt common are 10, 13, 14 and 15 Inches diameter. They are mounted on a very thick Plank; but have no Wheels; but upon a mareh are laid upon a block Carriage.

Hand MORTARS, are alſo of ſeveral Sorts, as

Tinkers MORTARS, which are fixed at the end of a Staff about 4 Foot and a half long, and the other end being ſhod with Iron to ſtick in the Ground, while a Soldier keeps it in an Elevation, and fires it with the other.

Firelock MORTARS, are fix'd in a Stock, with a Lock like a Firelock, and ſwing between two Arches of Iron, with Holes anſwering to one another. Theſe ſtand upon a Plank of Wood, and are portable by one Man, from one Place to another.

MORTAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Veſſel uſed for pounding things in.

MORTAR } [*mortier*, Du. *mortier*, F.] Lime, Sand, *&c.*
MORTER } mixed up together with Water, for a Cement in building.

MORTARIOLUM [with *Anatomiſts*] the Socket wherein a Tooth grows.

MORTA'RIUM [old *Rec.*] a Lamp or Taper burning over the Graves or Shrines of the Dead. *L.*

MORT *d' anceſtre*, a Writ lying where a Man's Father, Brother or Uncle dies ſeized of Land, and a ſtranger abates or enters the Land.

MORTGAGE [of *mort*, death, and *gage*, a pledge, *F.*] an obligation whereby Land, Tenement or Moveable of the Debtors are pawned or bound over to the Creditor for Money or other Effects borrowed, peremptorily to be the Creditors for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Day agreed on.

MORTGAGEE, the Party to whom any thing is mortgaged or pawned.

MORTGAGER, the Party who has pawned or mortgaged.

MORTHLAGA [ꝺoꝛꝺ'ſlaga, *Sax.*] a Murderer or Manſlayer.

MORTI'CINOUS [*morticinus*, L.] dying of it ſelf, not being killed.

MORTI'FEROUS [of *mortifer*, L.] of deadly Nature; of a death bringing Quality.

MO'RTIFIED [*mortifié*, F. of *L.*] made or grown dead; ſubdued or conquered.

MORTIFICA'TION, a making dead; alſo trouble and vexation which falls upon a Man, when diſappointed or croſs'd.

MORTIFICATION [with *Chymiſts*] the alteration of the outward Forms in Metals, Minerals, *&c.*

MORTIFICATION [in *Theology*] a ſubduing or bringing under the Fleſh by Abſtinence and Prayer.

A MORTIFICATION [with *Surgeons*] loſs of Life, Nature, Heat and Senſe in any Member of the Body, a Diſeaſe when the natural Juices loſe their proper Motions in that Part, and by that means fall into a fermentative one, and corrupt and deſtroy the Texture of the Part.

To MORTIFY [*mortificare*, L.] to make or to grow dead.

To MORTIFY [with *Chymiſts*] is to change the outward Form or Shape of a mixt Body.

To MORTIFY *acid Spirits* [with *Chymiſts*] is to mix them with ſuch Things as deſtroy their Strength, or hinder their Operation.

To MORTIFY [with *Divines*] is to ſubdue or conquer the Luſts and Paſſions.

To MORTIFY [with *Cooks*] is to make Fleſh grow tender, to keep it till it has a hogoo.

To MO'RTISE } [with *Carpenters*] is to faſten one Piece
To MORTOISE } of Timber into another; or to fix the Tenon of one Piece of Wood into a Hole or Mortiſe of another.

MO'RTLING, the Wool that is taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

MO'RTMAIN [i. e. *dead hand*] an Alienation or making over of Lands and Tenements to any Gild, Corporation or Fraternity and their Succeſſors, Biſhops, Parſons, Vicars, *&c.* which may not be done without the King's Licenſe.

MO'RTREL [old *Rec.*] a Meſs of Milk and Bread allow'd to poor People in an Hoſpital.

MORT NE [*Heraldry*] ſignifies born dead, *F.* and is applied



to a Lion, that has neither Tongue, nor Teeth, nor Claws; and the Reaſon of calling it *born dead*, may be, that having neither Tongue, Teeth nor Claws, it is in a dead State, having no Weapons to get nor tear his Prey, nor a Tongue to turn the meat in its mouth, which is a State of Death to a Beaſt of Prey.

MO'RTUARIES, Gifts left by a Man at his death to the Lord of the Fee, Mortuaries antiently were paid in Beaſts; but by a Statute made in the 21ſt Year of King *Henry* VIII. there is a certain Rate ſet for the Payment of them in money: but theſe Mortuaries are not payable but in ſome particular Places.

Caput MORT } [with *Chymiſts*] the groſs and earthy
Caput MORTUUM } ſubſtance that remains of any mix'd Body, after the moiſture has been drawn out.

MO'RUM, a Mulberry. *L.*

MORUM [with *Oculiſts*] a ſmall ſoft ſwelling under the Eye-lids, *L.*

MO'RUS [with *Botaniſts*, a Mulberry Tree, *L.*

MOSA'ICK, belonging to *Moſes*.

MOSAICK } [or rather *Muſaick* Work; ſo called, as
MOSAICK *Work* } ſome ſay, from the *Muſes* of the *Greeks*. which were adorned both out and inſide with it, and from whom *Pliny* ſays they were derived] is a curious Work wrought with Stones of divers Colours, and divers Metals, into the Shape of Knots, Flowers, and other Things, with that nicety of Art, that they ſeem to be all but one Stone, or

rather

rather the Work of Nature; or, as it is described by others, a sort of Painting in small Pebbles, Cockles, and Shells of divers Colours, and of late also with Pieces figured at Pleasure; an Ornament of much Beauty and Duration; but of most use in Pavements and Floorings.

Moschatelli'na [with *Botanists*] Musk-Crowfoot, *L.*

Mosche'tto [in the *West Indies*] a stinging Gnat, very troublesome there.

Mosks, Mosques } *Turkish* Churches or Temples; they are built like large Halls, with Isles, Galleries, and Domes, and are adorned on the Inside with Compartments and Pieces of *Arabesque* Work. There is always a Pool on one side with several Cocks.

Mo'schus [μόσχος, Gr.] a sort of Perfume well known; or the little Beast like a Goat, of which it is bred, *L.*

Moschoca'rion [of μόσχος, musk, and κάρυον, Gr. a Nut] a Nutmeg, an *Indian* Spice.

Mose, a Beast in *New-England* 12 Foot high, the Body as big as a Bulls, the Neck like a Stags, the Legs short, the Tail longer than a Bucks, and the Tips of the Horns 12 Feet asunder.

Moss [meos, *Sax. mousse*, F.] a little Plant of the Parasite kind, or a kind of Down that adheres to the Trunks and Branches of Trees; especially Aspens, Cedars, Fir-Trees, Oaks, &c. also upon Stones about Springs, &c.

Mo'ssiness, fulness of moss, or being mossy.

Mo'ssy [meosig, *Sax.*] having, or full of moss.

Mo'sses, moristh or boggy Places.

Moss-*Troopers*, a sort of Robbers in *Scotland*.

Most [mæst, *Sax.*] the greatest part.

Mo'stly [mæstlic, *Sax.*] for the most part.

Mo'stick [with *Painters*] a round Stick, about a Yard long, which they rest on when at Work.

Mo'stra [in *Musick Books*] a little mark at the end of each Line, shewing with what Note the next Line begins, *Ital.*

Mot [*Hunting Term*] a certain Note or Tune blown with a Horn.

Mo'ta [*old Rec.*] a Castle or Fort.

Mo'tacism [with *Gram.*] is a Vowel following the Letter *m*, *L.*

Mote [mota, *Sax.* a meeting] an Assembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature, as a Ward-Mote.

Mote'r, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manour.

Mote'tti, Motetto } [in *Musick Books*] a sort of Church Musick made use of among the *Roman Catholicks*, and is composed with much Art and Ingenuity. It is much of the same, in divine Musick, as *Cantata*'s in common.

Moth [moð, *Sax.*] a sort of Fly which eats Cloth.

Moth *mullein* [with *Herbalists*] the Herb call'd also Hig-Taper, Long-Weed, Torch-Weed or Wool-Blade.

Moth-*Wort* [moð-pyrt, *Sax.*] the Herb Mug-wort.

Mo'ther [moðor, *Sax.*] of a Child; also the Womb itself; also a Disease peculiar to that Part; also a white Substance on stale Liquors.

Mother *of Pearl*, the Shell which contains the Pearl Fish.

Mother *of Time*, an Herb.

Mother *of Wine, Beer*, &c. [modder, Lees, thickening] the Mouldiness or Dregs of Wine, Beer, &c.

Mother-*Wort*, an Herb.

Mother *Tongues*, are such Languages as seem to have no dependance upon, derivation from, or affinity with one another. Some have been of Opinion, that at the Confusion of Languages at the Building of *Babel*, there were formed 70 or 72 Languages. But Bishop *Wilkins* and others are of Opinion that there were not so many, nor that Men did then disperse into so many Colonies.

There have been, and at this Time there are in the World a far greater Number. *Pliny* and *Strabo* relate that in *Dioscuria*, a Town of *Colchos*, there were Men of 300 Nations, and so many distinct Languages, did resort on account of Traffick.

Some Historians relate, that in every 80 Miles of that vast Continent, and almost in every particular Valley of *Peru*, a distinct Language or mother Tongue to them was spoken.

And *Purchase* speaks of a 1000 distinct Languages spoken by the Inhabitants of North *America*, about *Florida*.

Julius Scaliger asserts, that there are no more than eleven mother Tongues used in *Europe*, of which four are of more general Use and large Extent, and the other seven of a narrower Extent and Use. Those of the larger Extent are

1. The *Greek*, which in antient Times was used in *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*, which also did by dispersion and mixture with other People, degenerate into several Dialects. As, the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Æolick*, *Ionick*.

2. The *Latin*, which, tho' it is much of it derived from the *Greek*, had antiently four Dialects, as *Petrus Crinitus* shews out of *Varro*. From the *Latin* are derived the *Italian*, *Spanish* and *French*.

3. The *Teutonick* or *German*, which is now distinguished into upper and lower.

The upper *Teutonick* has two notable Dialects. 1. The *Danish*, *Scandian*, or it may be the *Gothick*; to which the Language used in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Norway* and *Island* do appertain. 2. The *Saxon*, from which much of the *English* and *Scotch* are derived, and also the *Frizian* Language, and those Languages on the North of the *Elve*.

4. The *Sclavonick*, which extends itself thro' many large Territories, tho' not without some variation, as *Bohemia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Lithuania*, *Muscovia*, *Poland* and *Vandalia*, this is said to be a Language used by 60 several Nations.

The Languages of lesser Extent are.

1. The *Albanese* or old *Epiretick*, now in use in the mountaineous Parts of *Epirus*.

2. The *European*, *Tartar* or *Scythian*, from which some suppose the *Irish* took its Original.

3. As for the *Turkish* Tongue, that originally is no other but the *Asiatick*, *Tartarian* Tongue, mixed with *Armenian*, *Persian*, much *Arabick*, and some *Greek*.

4. The *Hungarian*, used in the greatest part of that Kingdom.

4. The *Finnick*, used in *Finland* and *Lapland*.

6. The *Cantabrian*, in use with the *Biscainers*, who live near the Ocean on the *Pyrenean* Hills, which border both on *Spain* and *France*.

7. The *Irish*, from thence brought over into some Parts of *Scotland*, which, Mr. *Camden* supposes to be derived from the *Welsh*.

8. The old *Gaulish* or *British*, still preserved in *Wales*, *Cornwal* and *Britain* in *France*.

To these Mr. *Brerewood* adds 4 more.

1. The *Arabick* that is now used in the steep Mountains of *Granada*, which however is no Mother Tongue, being a Dialect of the *Hebrew*.

2. The *Cauchian*, used in East *Friezland*.

3. The *Illyrian*, in the Island *Veggia*.

4. The *Jazygian*, on the North side of *Hungary*.

Mother-*Hood* [of moðerhad, *Sax.*] the State or Relation of a Mother.

Mother *Churches*, are such as have founded or erected others.

Mother [with *Physicians*] a Disease in that Part where the Child is formed; also the Womb it self.

Mothering, a Custom still retained in many Places of *England*, of visiting Parents on *Midlent-Sunday*; and it seems to be called *Mothering*, from the Respect in old Time paid to the *Mother Church*. It being the Custom for People in old Popish Times to visit their Mother Church on *Midlent-Sunday*, and to make their Offerings at the High-Altar.

Mo'therless [of moðerleas, *Sax.*] having no mother.

Mo'therliness, [moðer and gelicnesse, *Sax.*] motherly Affection, Behaviour, &c.

Motherly [of moðerlic, *Sax.*] having a white Substance on it by reason of Age; as Liquors.

Mo'tion [*motio*, L.] a moving or changing Place.

Motion, the Action of a natural Body which moves or stirs it; also an Inclination; also a Proposal or Overtures also Instance or Request.

Proper Motion, is a removal out of one proper Place into another, as the motion of a Wheel in a Clock.

Improper Motion, is the Passage of a Body out of one common Place into another common Place, as that of a Clock when moved in a Ship.

Absolute Motion [with *Philosophers*] is the changing of the absolute Place of any Body that moves; so that the swiftness of its motion will be measured by the quantity of the absolute Space, which the moving Body has run through.

Simple Motion, one that is produced from some one Power.

Compound Motion, is one produced by several conspiring Powers.

Relative Motion [with *Philosophers*] is a change of the *relative* Place of a Body that moves, the swiftness of which is estimated or measured by the Quantity of relative Space, which the Thing moving runs over.

The Motion *of the Spirit*, is called agitation, whereby the Spirit agitates itself in the Matter, seeking to inform it.

The Motion *of the Light*, is that whereby the Light and the Heat diffuse themselves into all the Parts.

The Motion *of Matter*, is eightfold of Expansion, Contrectation, Aggregation, Sympathy, Continuity, Impulsion, Libration and Liberty.

The

The MOTION *of Expanſion*, is that whereby the Matter being rarified with Heat, dilates it ſelf of its own accord, ſeeking larger room.

The MOTION *of Contraction*, is that whereby the Matter is contracted, betaking itſelf into a narrower Space by Condenſation.

The MOTION *of Aggregation*, is when a Body is carried to its Connaturals.

The MOTION *of Sympathy*, is that whereby a like Body is drawn to its like.

The MOTION *of Antipathy*, is that where an unlike Body is driven away by its contrary.

The MOTION *of Continuity*, is that whereby matter follows matter, ſhunning diſcontinuity.

The MOTION *of Impulſion* or *Ceſſion*, is that whereby matter yields to matter that preſſeth upon it.

The MOTION *of Libration*, is that wherein the Parts wave themſelves to and fro, that they may be rightly placed in the whole.

The MOTION *of Liberty*, is that whereby a Body, a Part thereof being violently moved out of its Place and yet not plucked away, returns thither again.

MOTION *of a Bomb* or *Cannon Ball*, is the Progreſs it makes in the Air after it is delivered, and is of three ſorts; as

Violent MOTION *of a Ball*, is the firſt Expulſion of it, when the Powder has worked its Effect upon the Ball; or ſo far as the Ball or Bomb may be ſuppoſed to go in a right Line.

Mixt MOTION *of a Ball*, is when the Weight of the Bomb or Ball begins to overcome the Force that was given by the Powder.

Natural MOTION *of a Ball*, is when the Bomb or Ball is falling.

Natural MOTION, is ſuch a motion as has its principle or moving Force within the moving Body, as that of a Stone falling towards the Earth.

Violent MOTION, is a motion, the principle of which is without, and againſt which the moving Body makes a reſiſtance, as the motion of a Stone thrown upwards.

Pretty MOTION [with *Horſemen*] a Term uſed to ſignify the freedom of the motion of the Fore-Legs, when a Horſe bends them much upon the manage; alſo when a Horſe trots right out, and keeps his Body ſtrait, and his Head high, and bends his Fore-Legs handſomly.

MOTION *equally accelerated* [in *Mechanicks*] is ſuch whoſe velocity increaſes equally in equal times.

MOTION *equally retarded*, is ſuch, the velocity of which equally increaſes in equal times, till the Body comes to reſt.

MOTION *of the Apogee* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *primum mobile*.

The Laws of MOTION [according to Sir *Iſ. Newton*] are,

1. That every Body will continue its State, either of Reſt or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line, unleſs it be made to change that State by ſome force impreſſed upon it.

2. That the change of motion is in proportion to the moving force expreſſed; and is always according to the direction of that right Line in which the force is impreſs'd.

3. That Reaction is always equal and contrary to Action; or, which is the ſame Thing, the mutual Actions of two Bodies one upon another are equal, and directed towards contrary Parts; as when one Body preſſes and draws another, 'tis as much preſſed and drawn by that Body.

MOTIONS *of an Army*, are the ſeveral Marches and counter Marches which it makes in changing its Poſts.

To MOTION *a Thing* [prob. of *motare*, L.] to mention it.

Animal MOTION, is that whereby the ſituation, figure, magnitude, *&c.* of the Parts, Members, *&c.* of Animals are changed, and is either

Spontaneous MOTION } which is that performed by means
Muſcular MOTION } of the Muſcles, at the direction or command of the Will.

Natural MOTION } is that motion that is effected with-
Involuntary MOTION } out direction or command of the Will.

Diurnal MOTION } [in *Aſtron.*] is a motion wherewith
Primary MOTION } all the heavenly Bodies, and the whole mundane Sphere, appears to revolve every Day round the Earth from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*.

Second MOTION } [in *Aſtron.*] is that whereby a Planet,
Proper MOTION } Star, or the like, advances a certain ſpace every Day, from *Weſt* towards *Eaſt*.

MOTION [in *Muſick*] is the manner of beating the meaſure, to haſten or ſlacken the Time of the Pronunciation of the Words or Notes.

MOTION [in *Mechanicks*] the Inſide of a Watch.

A MO'TIVE [*motivum*, L.] a moving or forcible Argument or Reaſon, an Incitement.

MOTO'RII } [with *Anat.*] the third pair of Nerves,
MO'TORY *Nerves* } ſerving for the motion of the Eye.

MO'TOS [μωτὸς, Gr.] a Piece of old Linen toz'd like Wool, which is put into Ulcers and ſtops the Flux of Blood.

MO'TRIX, a mover, *L.*

MO'TTO [*mot*, F.] a Word or ſhort Sentence put to an Emblem or Device, or to a Coat of Arms in a Scroll, at the bottom of an Eſcutcheon.

MOTTO [in *Heraldry*] is ſome ſhort Sentence, either Divine or Heroick, juſt as the Deviſer was diſpos'd; ſome allude to the Name of the Bearer; ſome to the Bearing, and others to neither. It is generally in three or four Words, placed in ſome Scroll or Compartment, uſually at the Bottom of the Eſcutcheon; and ſo it is the laſt in Blazoning.

MO'TUS *Periſtalticus* [with *Phyſicians*] the periſtaltick or quibbling motion of the Guts, *L.*

To MOVE [*movere*, L. *mouvoir*, F.] to ſtir any Thing or Part, to change Place or Situation; alſo to ſtir up, to incite, to affect, to provoke.

To MOVE *a Court of Judicature*, is to propoſe a matter to it, in order to obtain their Directions, *&c.*

MOVEABLE [*mobilis*, L.] that may be mov'd; alſo varying in Time.

MO'VEABLENESS } [*mobilitas*, L.] capableneſs of being
MOBI'LITY } moved.

MOVEABLE *Signs* [with *Aſtrol.*] are *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra* and *Capricorn*, which are ſo call'd, becauſe they make the Changes of the Seaſons, in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. They are alſo call'd *Cardinal Signs*.

MOVEABLE *Feaſts*, are thoſe Feſtivals, which tho' they happen, or are celebrated on the ſame Day of the Week, yet vary in the Day of the Month, as *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, &c.

MO'VEABLES, perſonal Goods or Eſtate.

MO'VEMENT, motion or moving.

MOVEMENT [with *Clock-makers*] thoſe Parts of the Clock, Watch, *&c.* which are in motion, and which by that motion carry on the deſign, or anſwer the end of the Inſtrument.

To MOULD [of *mouler*, F.] to caſt or form in a mould; alſo to work Dough.

To MOULD [*amoulder*, Span. *mouler*, F.] to caſt in a Mould.

To MOULD *Bread*, is to work the Maſs or Dough with the Hands, and to form it into Loaves.

MOULD [**mogel**, *Goth.* fived] mouldineſs.

MOULD } [molde, *Sax.* **mul**, Du.] Earth mixed with
MOLD } Dung.

MOULD } [*molde*, Span.] a Form or Frame in which any
MOLD } Thing is Caſt; alſo the hollowneſs in the upper part of Head.

MOULDABLE, that may be moulded.

MO'ULDERING [of molde, *Sax.* Earth, *&c.*] falling or crumbling into Duſt, *&c.*

MOU'LDINESS [prob. of molynaþ, *Sax.* or of *mucidus*, L.] a ſort of hoarineſs, by reaſon of ſtaleneſs, as Bread, *&c.*

MOU'LDING, any Thing caſt in a Mould.

MOU'LDINGS [in *Architect.*] are Ornaments either of Wood or Stone; Projectures beyond the nakedneſs of a Wall, Columns, *&c.* the aſſemblage of which form Corniſhes, *&c.*

MOULDINGS [in *Gunnery*] are all the eminent Parts of a Gun or Mortar-Piece, as ſuch Squares or Rounds which ſerve generally for Ornament, as the breech mouldings, muzzle mouldings, *&c.*

MOU'LDY [*mucidus*, L. *moiſi*, F.] hoary with mouldineſs.

MOU'LINET [in the *Art of War*] a Turn-Stile or wooden Croſs, which turns upon a Stake, fix'd upright in the Groud, commonly ſet up in Paſſages; eſpecially near the Outworks of fortified Places, on the ſide of the Barriers thro' which People paſs on Foot.

MOULINET [in *Mechanicks*] a Roller which being croſſed with two Levers, is uſually apply'd to Cranes, Capſtans, *&c.* and other Machines for raiſing things of great Weight.

To MOULT } [*mutare*, L. *muer*, F. **mupten**, Du.]
To MO'ULTER } to ſhed the Feathers as Birds do.

A MOU'LTER, a young Duck.

A MOUND [prob. of **maen**, *C. Br.* a Stone or of *monumentum*, L. according to *Minſhew*] a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence.

To MOUND, to ſecure or defend with a Bank, *&c.*

MOUND [q. *mundus*, L. the World] a Ball or Globe with a Croſs upon it, which Kings, *&c.* are repreſented with in their Coronation Robes, holding in their left Hand, as they do a Scepter in their right. It repreſents the ſovereign Majeſty and Juriſdiction of Kings; and by the roundneſs of the Mound, and the enſigning thereof with the Croſs, *Guillim* ſays, is ſignified, that the Religion and Faith of Chriſt ought to be received, and religiouſly embraced throughout his Dominions,

minions, which high Duty is residing in his own sovereign Power.

Mound [of *Plaister* of *Paris*] the Quantity of 3000 *lb.*

Mount [*mons*, L. *mont*, F.] a Mountain or Hill; also a Walk raised on the side of a Garden, above the level of the rest of the Plot.

A Mount [in *Fortificat.*] a heap of Earth having a Breastwork to cover the Cannon planted upon it.

Mount *of Piety*, a stock of money, which in former times was raised by a contribution of charitable People, and laid up to be lent on occasions to poor People ruined by the Extortion of the *Jews*.

To Mount [*montare*, Ital. *monter*, F.] to go or get up.

To Mount *the Guard* [in *Milit. Affairs*] is to go upon Duty.

To Mount *a Breach* [*Milit. Affairs*] is to run up it, or to attack it.

To Mount *the Trenches* [*Milit. Affairs*] is to go upon Duty in the Trenches.

To Mount *a Cannon* [in *Gunnery*] is to set it on the Carriage, or to raise its Mouth higher.

Mount *Egg* [with *Tin Miners*] a different Slug in the bottom of the Float, that which remains after Tin is melted down and remelted from the burnt Oar; which tho' it is of a Tin Colour, yet is of an Iron Nature, as has been discovered by applying a Magnet to it.

Mountain [*montagne*, F.] a vast bulk or heap of Earth, raised to a considerable Height, either by Nature or Art.

Mountaineer, one who dwells on the Mountains; a Highlander.

Mountainous [*montanus*, L. *montaigneux*, F. and *nesi*] having, or full of high Hills.

Mountebank [of *montimbanco*, Ital. because they generally mount or get upon a Stage or high Bench to shew themselves] a Quack Doctor or itinerant Pretender to Physick and Surgery.

Mouratlle [with *Horsemen*] Barnacles, an Instrument of Iron or Wood, composed of 2 Branches, joined at one end with a Hinge to hold a Horse by the Nose, to prevent his struggling and getting loose, when an Incision is made, or the Fire given, *&c.* F.

To Mourn [mopnan, *Sax.*] to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

Mournful [of mopnan, to mourn, and ꝼull, *Sax.*] sorrowful, *&c.*

Mournfulness, sorrowfulness.

Mourning, bewailing, lamenting, grieving; also a particular Habit worn on the death of some Relations, *&c.*

Mourning *of the Chine* [in *Horses*] a Disease which causes Ulcers in the Liver.

Mouse [muꝫ, *Sax.* **muus**, *mus* L.] an Animal well known.

A Mouse [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients used to signify a good Choice, because Mice are said, by their smell, to distinguish the best Cheese, *&c.* among a great many.

Mouse *Crope*, is said of a Beast, over whose Back a Shrew Mouse has run.

Mouse *Ear*, *Tail*, different kinds of Herbs.



Moussue [in *Heraldry*] as *Croix Moussue*, is a Cross rounded off at the end, as in the Figure, *F.*

Mouth [moꝺ, *Sax.*] a well known Part of the Body of an Animal; that Part of a human Face consisting of the Lips, the Gums, the inside of the Cheeks, and the Palate.

Mouthful [muꝺꝼull, *Sax.*] that may well be put into the Mouth at once.

Mouth [in *Geography*] the Mouth of a River, *&c.* the Place where a River empties itself into the Sea.

To Mouth *it*, is to speak after a contemptuous or clownish manner.

A fine Mouth [*Horsemanship*] a Horse is said to have a *fine Mouth* that stops, if the Horseman does but bend his Body backwards, and raise his Hand, without staying for the Check of the Bridle: such a Mouth is also called *sensible*, *light* and *loyal*.

A fix'd Mouth } [with *Horsemen*] is when a Horse
A certain Mouth } does not chack or beat upon the Hand.

A false Mouth [with *Horsemen*] is when, tho' the Parts of a Horse's Mouth look well, and are well form'd, it is not at all sensible.

A Mouth *of a full Appui* [with *Horsemen*] i. e. a Mouth of a full Rest upon the Hand, is a Mouth of a Horse that has not the tender, nice Sense of some fine Mouths; but nevertheless has a fix'd and certain Rest, and suffers a Hand that is a little hard, without chacking or beating upon the Hand.

Mow [mopc, *Sax.*] a Stack of Hay, Corn, *&c.*

To Mow [mapan, *Sax.*] to cut down Grass, *&c.*

Mower, one who cuts down Grass.

Mowster [old *Rec.*] an Alarm to mount or go with speed upon some warlike Expedition.

Mo'xa, a sort of Down or *Indian* Grass, used in Physick.

Moyeneau' [in *Fortification*] a small, flat Bastion, commonly placed in the middle of a Curtain, where the Bastions at the Extremities are not well defended from the small Shot by reason of their distance.

Moy'le [with *Gardeners*] a Graft or Cyon.

Moyls, a sort of high heeled Shoes.

Mu'cculent [*mucculentus*, L.] snotty.

Mu'ccuLency } snottiness.
Mu'ccULENTNESS }

Much [*machio*, Ital.] a great Quantity.

Mucha'rum [in *Pharmacy*] the infusion of Roses by it self, or the infusion boiled up to a Syrup. *L.*

Mu'cid [*mucidus*, L.] hoary, musty, mouldy.

Mucidness [*mucedo*, *L.*] mustiness.

Mucilage [of *mucus*, *L.*] a viscous Extraction or Juice, made of Roots, *&c.* resembling Snot; also a thick pituitous matter, coagulated with the Urine in the Gravel and Dysuria.

Mucila'ginous [of *mucago*, L.] full of slime.

Mucilaginous *Glands* [with *Anat.*] Glandules or Kernels plac'd on the Skin, lying immediately over the Joints, the use of which is to separate a kind of slimy matter, which makes the Joints supple and slippery, so as they move with great ease and freedom.

Mucila'ginousness, fulness of mucilage or a viscous sort of Substance.

Muck [meox, *Sax.* prob. of *mucus*, L. Snot] Filth, Dung.

Muck *wet*, wet as Dung, very wet.

Muck-*Hill*, a Dunghil.

Muck-*Worm*, a covetous Person.

Mu'ckiness [of meox, filth, and neyye, *Sax.*] dirtiness, *&c.*

Mu'ckender [either of *muck*, filth, of meox, *Sax.* or *muccinium* of *mucus*, L. snot, *moucboir*, F. or *mocadero*, Span.] an Handkerchief.

To Mu'cker [of mucꝫ, *Sax.* an heap] to hoard up.

Muc } or running the *Muc*, is when a *Mahometan*
Mo'qua } has been at *Mecca*, and having procured a Dagger half poisoned, runs about, and kills all he meets that are not *Mahometans*, till he is killed himself, after which he is buried, and esteemed a Saint.

Muco'se } [*mucosus*, L.] full of Snot, snotty.
Mucous }

Mucous *Glands* [*Anat.*] three Glands which empty themselves into the Urethra.

Mu'cousness [*mucositas*, L.] snottiness.

Mu'cro, the Point. *L.*

Mæcro *Cordis* [*Anatomy*] the lower pointed end of the Heart. L.

Mu'cronated [*mucronatus*, L.] ending in a Point like that of a Sword.

Mucrona'tum *Os* [with *Anatomists*] the lower end of the Breast-Bone, pointed like a Sword.

Mu'culent [*muculentus*, L.] full of Snot or Snivel.

Mu'culency } [*muculentia*, L.] snottiness.
Mu'culentness }

Mu'cus [in *Anat.*] Snot, most properly that which flows from the papillary Processes, thro' the *Os Cribriforme* into the Nostrils.

Mucus *Intestinorum* [*Anat.*] a viscous matter which flows from the Glandules, by which the Guts are defended from sharp and hard Things, which pass thro' them.

Mud [**modder**, *Du.*] wet, filth or mire.

Mud *Suckers*, a kind of Water Fowl, which suck out of the mud of Chanels, that by which they are nourished.

Muddy, of or pertaining to, having or full of mud, thick with dregs, *&c.*

Mu'ddiness [perhaps of **modder**, *Du.* and *nesi*] the having mud, being muddy.

To Mu'ddle [prob. of **moedelen**, *Du.*] to rout with the Bill as Ducks do; also to make Tipsy or half Drunk.

Mu'dled, half Drunk, Tipsy.

Mudereser's [with the *Turks*] those who teach Scholars their Religion, for which they are paid out of the Revenues of the Mosques.

Meu } [*mue*, F.] a sort of Coops where Hawks are kept
Mew } when they change their Feathers.

Mues [of *mue*, F.] now the King's Stables at *Charing Cross*, but formerly the Place for keeping of his Hawks.

A Muff [*mouffle*, F. **moffe**, *Du.*] a Case of Furr to put the Hands in, in cold Weather.

To Mu'ffle [prob. of *mu*ꝫ, the mouth, and *vealdan*, *Sax.* to hide] to wrap up the mouth and Face in a Cloth.

To Muffle [*muffelen*, *Du.*] to ſtutter or ſpeak unintelligibly.

Mu'ffler [with *Chymiſts*] the cover of a Teſt or Coppel which is put over it in the Fire.

Mu'ffler, a Piece of Cloth to be ty'd about the mouth and Chin.

Mufti [among the *Turks*] the chief Prieſt or principal Head of the *Mahometan* Religion; or the Oracle of all doubtful Queſtions in his Law; appointed by the grand Seignior himſelf.

Mug [prob. of **mwygle**, *C. Br.* to be warm] a Cup for warming Drink, *&c.*

Mu'g-*Wort*, an Herb.

Mu'ggets, Part of the Entrails of a Sheep or of Beaſts of the Foreſt.

Muggish } [*muceſus*, L.] inclinable to be muſty or to
Muggy } ſmell ſo.

Mu'gient [*mugiens*, L.] lowing or bellowing.

Mu'gitus, the lowing of Cattle. *L.*

Mugitus [in ſome *Phyſical Authors*] that inarticulate ſound of the Voice, which Perſons utter in Apoplexies, and ſuch like Diſtempers. *L.*

Muggleto'nians, a religious Sect which ſprung up in *England* about the Year 1657. denominated from the Leader *Lodowick Muggleton*, a Journeyman Taylor, who ſet himſelf up for a great Prophet, pretending to an abſolute Power of ſaving or damning whom he pleaſed; and that himſelf and one *Reeves* were the two laſt Witneſſes of God, that ever ſhould be upon Earth.

Muid [with the *French*] a large meaſure both for dry Things and wet, of various Capacities.

Mula'tto [of *mula*, L. a Mule begotten on a Horſe and an Aſs] one born of Parents, of which one is a *Moor* and the other of ſome other Nation, or a *White*; in the *Indies*, one begotten on a *Negro* Man and an *Indian* Woman, or of an *Indian* Man and a *Negro* Woman.

Mu'lberry [with *Botaniſts*] in a large Senſe, ſignifies any Fruit compoſed of ſeveral Protuberances, as *Raſberries*, *Blackberries*, &c.

Mu'lciber [with the *Poets*] the God of Fire or Smithery.

Mulct [*multa*, L.] a Penalty or Fine of Money ſet upon one.

Mule [*mula*, L.] a Beaſt generated between an Aſs and a Mare, or a Horſe and a ſhe Aſs.

Mule *Fern*, a kind of Herb.

Mule'tier } a Mule driver.
Mule'tto }

Muletto, a great Mule, a Moil, which in ſome Places is made uſe of for carrying Sumpters.

Mulgronoo'k, a kind of Fiſh.

Mu'lier, a Woman, a married Woman, *L.*

Mulier [in *Law*] a Son born in Wedlock, with relation to one born before it of the ſame Man or Woman, who muſt yield the Inheritance to the younger, called *Mulieratus Filius*.

Muliera'tus *Filius* [in *Law*] a lawful Son begotten, and oppoſed to a natural Son or Baſtard.

Mulie'bria [*Anatomy*] a Woman's Privities, or ſo much as is called *Cunnus*; alſo their monthly Courſes.

Mulie'brity [*muliebritas*, L.] womaniſhneſs, effeminacy, ſoftneſs.

Mu'lierty, the State and Condition of a *Mulier* or lawful begotten Son.

Mu'llo *de fimo* [*old Deeds*] a Cart Load or Heap of Dung, to be ſpread upon Land, *L.*

To Mull *Wine* [prob. of *mollere*, L. to ſoften, to make ſweet or gentle] to burn, *i. e.* to make hot, and ſeaſon it with Spice, Sugar, *&c.*

Mu'llar } [*molaris* of *molere*, L. to grind, *moulleur*, F.]
Mu'ller } that Stone which is held in the Hand in grinding Colours.

Mu'llen, an Herb.

Mu'llet [*mullus*, L.] a kind of Fiſh called alſo a Barbel.

Mu'llet [in *Heraldry*] is often a Bearing of Coat Armour, as a Ruby on a Chief Pearl; two Mullets Diamond.

Mullet [in *Heraldry*] of *molette*, F. the Rowel of a Spur;



but ſome take it for a Star; this can have but five Points with us; tho' the *French* ſometimes allow it ſix; and if it have ſix Points with us, it muſt of neceſſity be a Star; whereas the *French* have Stars of five Points, as well as *Molettes* of ſix; and thence ſome conclude, that it is the Rowel of a Spur, and that it ſhould be always pierced, which a Star cannot be. *Mullets* are uſed in Arms, either as Bearings, or as differences in younger Families, and is generally taken by the fourth Son and his Deſcendants.

Mullet [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of ſmall Inſtrument, reſembling a pair of Pincers, to pick any thing out of the Eye that offends it; or out of any other part of the Body, where there is but a narrow Paſſage.

Mulligrubs, doggedneſs, ſullenneſs.

Mu'llio } [in *old Writings*] a Cock of Graſs or Hay:
Mu'llo } Hence in old *Engliſh* we find the Word **moult**, and thence comes our *Mow* of Hay or Corn.

Mu'llock, Dirt or Rubbiſh.

Mu'lo *Medicina* [*old Writings*] Medicine or Phyſick for Cattle, or the Art of a Mule Doctor or Farrier.

Mult [in a Company of *Merchants*] ſuch a Fine as they have Power to lay on Ships or Goods belonging to any of their Members, for raiſing Money for ſeveral Purpoſes, ſuch as the Maintenance of Conſuls, making Preſents to foreign Princes, *&c.*

Mu'lta *Epiſcopi* } [*old Records*] a Fine paid to the King,
Mu'ltura } that the Biſhop might be impowered to make his laſt Will and Teſtament, to have the proving of other Mens Wills, and the granting of Adminiſtrations.

Multa'ngular [*multangulus*, L.] having many Angles.

Multa'ngularness, the having many Angles.

Mu'ltibibe [*multibibus*, L.] one that drinks much, a great Drinker.

Multi'bona [with *Botan.*] the Herb Mountain Parſley, *L.*

Multicapsula'ris, *e*, [of *multus* and *capſula*, L. a Box, Cheſt, *&c.*] divided into many Partitions, as Poppies, *&c.* Flax, *&c.*

Multica'vous [*multicavus*, L.] full of Holes.

Multi'color, of many Colours, *L.*

Multifa'rious [*multifarius*, L.] bearing various ſorts of Things.

Multi'ferous [*multifer*, L.] bearing many Things.

Multi'fidus, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into many Parts, *L.*

Mu'ltiform [*multiformis*, L.] of many ſorts of Forms or Shapes.

Mu'ltiformness } a being of many Forms.
Mu'ltiformity }

Multige'nerous [*multigener*, L.] of many kinds.

Multila'teral [of *multus* and *lateralis*, L.] having many Sides.

Multi'loquous [*multiloquus*, L.] full of Talk.

Multilo'quiousness [*multiloquium*, L.] talkativeneſs.

Multimo'dous [*multimodus*, L.] of divers ſorts, faſhions or manner.

Multino'dous [*multinodus*, L.] full of Knots.

Multino'mial [of *multus* and *nomen*, L. a name] having many Names.

Multinomial *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are Quantities compoſed of ſeveral Names, or *Monomes* joined by the Signs + ; or — thus, $a+n$, $-n+p$, and $b-a-c-+d-f$, are Multinomials.

Multipa'rous [*multiparus*, L.] bringing forth many at one Birth.

Multipa'rtite [*multipartitus*, L.] divided into many Parts.

Mu'ltiped [*multipeda*, L.] an Inſect that hath many Feet; a Sow or Woodlouſe.

Mu'ltiple [*multiplex*, L.] one Number is the multiple of another Number, when it comprehends it ſeveral Times.

Multiple *Proportion* [with *Arithmeticians*] is when the Antecedent being divided by the Conſequent, the Quotient is more than Unity, as 25 being divided by 5, it gives 5 for the Quotient, which is the *multiple Proportion*.

Multiple *ſuper particular proportient* [in *Arithmet.*] is when one Number or Quantity contains a Number more than once, and ſuch an aliquot Part more.

Multiple *ſuper partient proportion* [in *Arithm.*] is when one Number contains another ſeveral times, and ſome Parts of it beſides.

Multiplee [in *Arithm.*] is when a greater Number contains a leſſer a Number of times, without any Remainder. Thus 16 is the Multiplee of 4, becauſe it contains it juſt 4 times without any Remainder.

Multipli'able } [*multiplicabilis*, L.] that is capable
Multipli'cable } of being multiplied.

Mu'ltiplex [in *Botan. Writ.*] very double, *L.*

Multipli'ableness, capableneſs of being multiplied.

Multiplica'nd [in *Arithm.*] is one of the Factors in multiplication; being that Number given to be multiplied by the Multiplicator.

Multiplica'tion, the Act or Operation of multiplying or increaſing.

Simple

Simple MULTIPLICATION [in *Arithm.*] is when the Numbers given each of them consist of only one Figure, as 6 by 2, 3, 4, *&c.*

Compound MULTIPLICATION, is when either one or both the Numbers consist of more than one Figure, as 15 by 6 or 16.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Geom.*] changes the *Species*, thus a right Line multiply'd by a right Light, produces a Plane or Rectangle; and that Rectangle multiply'd again, produces a solid.

MULTIPLICA'TOR [in *Arithm.*] the Multiplier, or the Number multiplying, or that by which another Number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CITY [*multiplicité*, F.] a great variety, a being manifold.

To MU'LTIPLY [*multiplicare*, L.] to increase, to be increased, to grow more.

MULTI'POTENT [*multipotens*, L.] able to do much.

MULTI'SCIOUS [*multiscius*, L.] knowing much.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS *Plants* [with *Botanists*] the same as *Corniculate Plants*.

MULTISI'LIQUUS, *a*, *um* [of *multus* and *siliqua*, L. a Husk] whose Seed is contained in many distinct Seed Vessels, succeeding to one Flower, as Columbine, Monks-hood, white Hellebore.

MULTI'SONOUS [*multisonus*, L.] that hath many or great Sounds.

MU'LTITUDE [*multitudo*, L.] a great Company or Number of Persons or Things.

MULTI'VAGOUS [*multivagus*, L.] that wanders or strays much Abroad.

A MU'LTO *fortiori* [*Law Term*] i. e. *much more it is.* An Argument taken from the lesser to the greater, or *a minori ad majus*, as Logicians Phrase it, *L. Littleton.*

MULTO [*old Rec.*] a Mutton or Weather Sheep.

MU'LTONES *aurei*, certain gold Coins, so called from their being stamped with the Figure of a Sheep.

MULTU'RA [*multura*, L.] the Toll or Fee which a Miller takes for the grinding of Corn.

MUM [**mum**, *Teut.*] a strong Liquor brought from *Brunswick* in *Germany*.

To MU'MBLE [**mummeln**, *Teut.*] to chew awkwardly; also to mutter or growl.

MU'MBLING [of **mummeln**, *Teut.*] muttering, growling; also chewing awkwardly.

MU'MIA [of מור, *Arab.* Wax] mummy.

A MU'MMER [*mommeur*, F.] a masker or mute Person in a Masquerade, *F.*

MU'MMERY, masquerading, buffoonery.

MU'MMIES of *Egypt* [so called of *Amomum*, one of the Ingredients, with which, and Cinnamon, Myrrh, Wax, *&c.* the Antients embalmed the dead Bodies of their Kings and great Persons; others derive *Mummy of Mum*, a *Persian* Word for Wax, with which they embalm] are Bodies found in a vast Piece of Ground, like a burying Place, near a Village called *Sakara*, not far from *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*, in which there are several *Pyramids*, in which under Ground there are square Rooms, and in them Niches, in which are found dead Bodies, which have been preserved incorruptible for 2, 3, or 4000 Years, dress'd and adorn'd after various manners.

MU'MMIES, are also human Carcasses dry'd by the Heat of the Sun, and by that means kept from Putrefaction, and frequently found in the dry Sands of *Lybia*, probably of Travellers overwhelmed with Clouds of Sand raised by Hurricanes.

MU'MMY [with *Gardeners*] a sort of Composition, made with Wax, *&c.* for the planting and grafting of Trees.

MUMMY, the Liquor or Juice that oozes from human Bodies, aromatised and embalmed, gathered in Tombs or Sepulchres.

MUMMY [in *Pharmacy*] a medicinal Drug or viscous Composition, partaking of Bitumen and Pitch, found in the Mountains and Forests of *Arabia* and other hot Countries in *Asia*.

MUMMY [with some *Physicians*] a kind (as they pretend) of implanted Spirit, found chiefly in Carcasses when the infused Spirit is fled. The infused Spirit is also (by them) called *Mummy*, in living Bodies; and both of them are supposed to be of use in the Transplantion of Diseases from human Bodies to those of brute Animals or Vegetables.

To beat one to a MUMMY, is to bruise him all over.

To MUMP [prob. of **mompelen**, *Dr.*] to bite the Lip, like a Rabbet; also to beg.

MUMPISH, sullen.

MUMPISHNESS, sullenness.

MUMPS, a sort of Quinsy or Swelling in the Chaps.

MU'NDANE [*mundanus*, L.] worldly; of or belonging to the World.

MU'NDANENESS [of *mundanus*, L.] worldliness.

MU'NDATION, a cleansing. *L.*

MU'NDATORY *Medicines* [with *Surgeons*] Medicines that are proper for cleansing Ulcers.

MU'NDBRECH [**mund**-breche, *Sax.*] a Breach of the King's Peace, or an Infringement of Privilege; also a breaking of Fences or Inclosures which are in many Places of *England* called Mounds.

MU'NDICK, a hard, stony Substance found in Tin Oar.

MUNDIFICA'TIVES, cleansing Medicines for Ulcers.

MUNDIFICA'TION, a cleansing, *L.*

To MU'NDIFY [*mundificare*, L.] to cleanse or purify.

MUNDIVAGANT [*mundivagus*, L.] wandring through the World.

MUNDU'NGUS, stinking Tobacco.

MU'NDUS *Patens* [in *Rome*] the Opening and Rites of a little round Temple, to the infernal Deity *Dis*, and the infernal Powers, which was performed three Times annually, *viz.* on the 4th of *October*, the 7th of the Ides of *November*, and on the Day after the *Vulcanalia*. The *Romans* having this Notion, that *Hell* was then open, did not, during the Times of these Sacrifices, either offer Battle, List Soldiers, put to Sea, or Marry.

MUNERA'TION, a rewarding. *L.*

MUNERO'SITY [*munerositas*, L.] Liberality or Bounty.

MUNI'CIPAL [*municipalis*, L.] belonging to such a Town or Corporation.

MUNICIPAL [according to present Use with us] signifies belonging to the State or Community of any free City or Town; as

MUNICIPAL *Laws*, are the Laws enjoy'd by the Inhabitants or Denizons of a free Town or City.

MUNI'FICENT [*munificus*, L.] bountiful, liberal.

MUNI'FICENTNESS } [*munificentia*, L.] liberality, bounti-
MUNI'FICENCE } fulness.

MU'NIMENT [*munimentum*, L.] any Fortification of military Defence.

MUNIMENT *House*, an Apartment in a Cathedral, Collegiate Church, Castle, *&c.* for the keeping Seals, Charters, Evidences, *&c.*

MUNIMENTS [in *Law*] are such authentick Deeds or Writings by which a Man is enabled to defend the Title of his Estate.

MUNI'MINA, the Grants or Charters of Kings and Princes to Churches. *L.*

MUNITION, a Fortification or Bulwark; also Ammunition.

MUNITION *Ships*, such Ships as are employ'd to carry Ammunition, to tend upon a Fleet of Ships of War.

MU'NIONS [with *Architects*] are the short upright Posts or Bars that divide the several Lights in a Window Frame.

MU'RAGE [of *murus*, L. a Wall] a Tribute payable for the building or repairing of publick Walls.

MU'RAL [*muralis*, L.] belonging to a Wall.

MURAL *Crown* [among the *Romans*] a Crown of Gold or Silver, with Battlements of Walls about it, in the Form of Beams, given to him who first scaled the Walls of an Enemies City, which honour was due to the meanest Soldier, as well as the greatest Commander, if he could prove he had been the first that entered the Place; on the Circle of this Coronet there were Lions engraven, to express the undaunted Valour of the Bearer. See the Figure.



MURAL *Arch*, is a Wall or walled Arch, placed exactly in the Plane of the Meridian, *i. e.* upon the Meridian Line, for fixing a large Quadrant or other such Instrument, to take observation of the Meridian Altitude, *&c.* of the heavenly Bodies.

MURAL *Dials*, such Dials as are set up against a Wall.

MU'RDER } [morþ, *Sax.*] a wilful and felonious
MU'RTHER } killing another with malice prepense.

To MURDER } [morþian, *Sax.*] to kill with malice
To MURTHER } prepense.

MURDER [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by the Antients by a Sea Horse, which destroys its Sire.

MURDERING *Shot*, Nails, old Iron, *&c.* put into the Chambers of Cannon, called murdering Pieces, to be used chiefly on Board of Ships to clear the Decks, when boarded by an Enemy.

MU'RDERING *Pieces*, are small Pieces of Canon, chiefly in the forecastle half Deck, or Steerage of a Ship.

MU'RDEROUS, bloody minded, inclined to commit Murder.

MU'RDEROUSNESS, propensity to kill or murther.

MU'RDERER [morþre, *Sax.*] one who has committed Murther.

To MURE *up a Door*, *&c.* [*murer*, F. of *murus*, L] is to stop it up with Bricks, *&c.*

Mu-

MU'RENGERS [in the City of *Cheſter*] two Officers choſen annually to ſee that the Walls of the City are in good repair.

MURIA'TICK [*muriaticus* L.] whatſoever partakes of the Nature of Brine or any other Pickle.

MU'RICIDE [*muricida*, L.] a Mouſe-killer.

MU'RING [in *Architecture*] the raiſing of Walls.

MURK, the Husks of Fruit.

MU'RKY [of **mørk**, *Dan.*] dark, darkiſh.

To MU'RMUR [*murmurare*, L.] to grumble, mumble or mutter; to repine at.

A MURMUR, a buzzing or humming noiſe of People diſcontented; alſo the purling of Brooks and Streams.

MU'RMURING [*murmurans*, L.] grumbling, muttering, making a buzzing or humming Noiſe, or like the purling of Brooks.

MU'RNIVAL [at the Game called *Gleek*] four Cards of the ſame Sorts as four King's, *&c.*

MUROIA } [either of *murto*, O. L. a Myrtle Tree, or
MU'RTIA } of *murcidus*, L. a ſlothful, ſtupid Fellow] a Sirname of *Venus*, who had a Temple on mount *Aventine* in *Rome*; ſhe was the Goddeſs of Slothfulneſs or Idleneſs. Her Statues were always covered with Duſt and Moſs, to ſignify her ſlothfulneſs and negligence. But ſome will have her to be a Goddeſs different from *Venus*.

MU'RRAIN [prob. of μαίρω, Gr. to pine or waſte away, *Minſheu*, or of *mori*, L. to die] a waſting Diſeaſe among the Cattle, the Rot.

MU'RREY [of *morum*, a Mulberry] a Colour.

MU'RREY [in *Heraldry*] is in *Latin* called *Color Sanguineus*, is accounted a princely Colour, and one of the Colours in antient Time, appertaining to the Princes of *Wales*. A Colour in great Eſteem, and uſed in ſome Robes of the Knights of the *Bath*. It is expreſſed in Graving, by Lines hatch'd a-croſs one another Diagonal, both Dexter and Sinifter. *Spelman* ſays, it repreſents in Heaven the Dragons Tail, and among precious Stones, the Sardonix. See the Figure.



MU'RRION [*morione*, Ital.] a Steel Head-piece.

MU'RTHER. See *Murder*.

MUSA'BIB *Allah* [i. e. a Talker with God] a name which the *Turks* give to *Moſes*.

MUSA'CH *Laſſa* [in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*] a Cheſt or Church-box, wherein King's caſt their Offerings.

MUSA'PH, a Book which contains all the *Turks* Laws.

MU'SCADEL } [of *moſcatello*, Ital. *muſcata*, F. becauſe
MU'SCADINE } the Grapes ſmell of Muſk] a ſort of rich Wine.

MUSCADINE, a ſort of Grape having a musky Savour; alſo a Confection or Sugar-work.

MU'SCAT, a delicious Grape of a musky taſte: alſo a Pear.

MUSCHE'TO } [in *America*, &c.] a very common and
MUSCHETTO } troubleſome Inſect, ſomething reſembling a Gnat.

MU'SCLE [*muſculus*, L. **moſchet**, *Teut.*] a Shell-Fiſh.

MUSCLE [*muſculus*, L.] a fleſhy, fibrous Part of the Body of an Animal; being a Bundle of thin parallel Plates, divided into a great number of *Faſciculi* or little Muſcles, and deſtined to be the Organ of Motion.

MUSCLE *Veins* [in *Anatomy*] are 2 Veins, one riſing from the Muſcles of the Neck, and the other from thoſe of the Breaſt.

MU'SCLES *of involuntary Motion*, have their contracting and extending Power within themſelves, and have no Antagoniſt; ſuch the Lungs and Heart are ſuppoſed to be.

MUSCLES *of voluntary Motion*, have each of them their Antagoniſts Muſcles, which act alternately in a contrary Direction, the one being ſtretched and extended, while the other is contracted at the Motion of the Will.

Antagoniſt MUSCLES, are ſuch as ſerve to move the ſame Members contrary ways.

MUSCO'SENESS } [*muſcoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of moſs, moſſi-
MUSCO'SITY } neſs.

MUSCOVY *Glaſs* [ſo called, becauſe Plenty in *Muſcovy*] the Mirrour Stone, ſo call'd, becauſe it repreſents the Image of that which is ſet behind it. See *Selenites*.

MUSCULAR, of, pertaining to, or like Muſcles.

MUSCULAR *Fibres*, the fine Threads or Fibres, whereof the Body of Muſcles is compoſed.

MUSCULAR *Membrane* [*Anatomy*] a Membrane ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole Body, immediately under the adipoſe Membrane.

MUSCULAR *Arteries* [*Anatomy*] two Arteries proceeding from the Subclavian, and diſtributed among the hind Muſcles of the Neck.

MUSCULAR *Motion*, is the ſame with voluntary and ſpontaneous Motion.

MUSCULOSA *Expanſio* [with *Anat.*] a broad, muſculous opening of the Neck, proceeding from a kind of fat Membrane. *L.*

MUSCULOUS [*muſculoſus*, L.] of or full of muſcles.

MUSCULOUS *Fleſh* [with *Anat.*] ſuch as is the ſubſtance of the Heart and other Muſcles.

MUSCULOUS *Vein* [*Anatomy*] the firſt branch of the flank Vein, which is ſpread about ſeveral Muſcles of the Belly and Loins.

MU'SCULOUSNESS, largeneſs or fulneſs of muſcles.

Nauticus MUSCULUS [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the Foot, ſo named, becauſe chiefly uſed in climbing up Maſts of Ships.

Stapedis MUSCULUS [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle of the Ear taking its riſe from a bony Pipe in the *Os Petroſum*, and is inſerted into the Stapes.

MUSCULUS *auricularis interior* [*Anatomy*] a new Muſcle of the Auricle, and added to the four, diſcovered by *Caſſerius*.

A MUSE [*muſa*, *L.*] as to be in a muſe, is to be in a melancholy fit, or as we ſay, in a *Brown Study*.

To MUSE [*muſer*, F.] to pauſe, ſtudy or think upon.

MUSE } [*Hunting Term*] the place through which an
MUSE'T } Hare goes to relief.

MUSE'A }
MUSI'A } curious Pavements of *Moſaick* Work; ſo called, becauſe ingenious devices were uſually
MUSI'VA } aſcribed to the Muſes, and becauſe the Muſes and Sciences were repreſented in them.

MU'SEN [*Hunting Term*] is when a Stag or male Deer caſts his Head.

MU'SES, they had ſeveral Names, according to the ſeveral Places were they dwelt; ſome times they were called *Pierides*, on Account of the Foreſt *Pieris* in *Macedonia*, where they were ſaid to be born; ſometimes *Heliconiades*, from mount *Helicon*, which is near to their beloved *Parnaſſus*; from whence alſo they were named *Parnaſſides*, and *Cytherides* from mount *Cytheron*; *Caſtalides* and *Aganippides*, from two noted Fountains that were conſecrated to them. Theſe Muſes, by the aſſiſtance of *Apollo*, invented Muſick. Their chief Office was to be preſent at ſolemn Feſtivals, and ſacred Banquets; and there to ſing the Praiſes of famous Men, that they might encourage others to undertake glorious Actions. They are repreſented as Women, becauſe Diſciplines and Virtues have feminine Names aſſigned to them. They are painted young, handſome and modeſt, agreeably dreſs'd and crown'd with Flowers. They were much eſteemed for their Chaſtity; and it is related of them, that when *Adonis*, the Favourite of *Venus*, offered to ſtir up in them ſome Inclinations of Love, they fell upon him, and put him to Death.

The MU'SES [of μύω, Gr. to initiate or inſtruct, becauſe they teach hidden Things, above the Vulgar, *Euſebius*; or of μαιόω, to do the Office of a Midwife, becauſe to them is attributed the Invention of Arts, *Scaliger*; or of μιόω, to ſearch or enquire into, *Phornutus*; or of מושר, Science, *Heb. Voſſius* and *Heinſius*] are fabulous Divinities of the antient Heathens, who were ſuppos'd to preſide over the Arts and Sciences, and to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and Μνημοσύνη, *i. e.* Memory; which Fiction is introduc'd, becauſe *Jupiter* was eſteemed the firſt Inventer of Diſciplines which are neceſſary in order to a regular Life.

Theſe indeed were at firſt but three, *viz.* Μελέτη, *i. e.* Meditation; Μνήμη, *i. e.* Memory; and Ἀοιδή, Singing.

But a certain Carver of *Sycion*, having orders to make three Statues of the three Muſes, for the Temple of *Apollo*, miſtook his Inſtructions, and made three ſeveral Statues of each Muſe; but theſe happening all to be very curious and beautiful Pieces, they were all ſet up in the Temple, and from thence began to be reckoned nine Muſes, and *Heſiod* afterwards gave them the Names, *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpſichore*, *Euterpe*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*.

Calliope was ſuppos'd Preſident of heroick Poetry; *Clio* of Hiſtory; *Erato* of the Lute; *Thalia* of Comedy; *Melpomene* of Tragedy; *Terpſichore* of the Harp; *Euterpe* over Wind Muſick; *Polyhymnia* of Muſick; *Urania* of Aſtronomy.

MUSEUM, a Study or Library; alſo a College or publick Place for the reſort of learned Men.

The MUSEUM [at *Oxford*] a neat Building founded by *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; the lower Part of which is a chymical Laboratory, and the upper a Repoſitory for natural and artificial Rarities.

MU'SHROOM [*mouſſeron*, F.] an imperfect Plant of a ſpongy Subſtance, which grows up to its bulk on a ſudden.

MUSHROOM [*metaphorically*] an Upſtart.

MUSI'CA [in *Muſ. Books*] the Art of Muſick; alſo muſical Books; alſo the Company of Muſicians that perform.

MUSICAL [*muſicus*, L. μουσικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Muſick.

MUSICALNESS, harmoniouſneſs of Sound.

Mu-

MUSI'CIAN [*muſicus*, L. of *μουσικὸς*, Gr. *muſicien*, F.] a Profeſſor of, a Practitioner in Muſick.

MU'SICK [*muſica*, L. of *μουσικὴ*, Gr.] is one of the ſeven liberal Sciences, pertaining to the *Mathematicks*, which conſiders the Number, Time and Tune of Sounds, in order to make delightful Harmony; and is either *Practical* or *Theorical*.

Practical MUSICK, ſhews the method of compoſing all ſorts of Tunes or Airs, together with the Art of ſinging and playing on all ſorts of muſical Inſtruments.

Theorical MUSICK, is that which inquires and ſearches into the Nature and Properties of Concords and Diſcords, and explains the Proportions between them by Numbers.

Enharmonick MUSICK, is a ſort of muſick that abounds in *Diæſis*, or Sharps.

Chromatick MUSICK, is a delightful and pleaſant ſort of muſick; but this, by Reaſon of its wanton meaſures, was rejected.

Elementary MUSICK, the Harmony of the Elements of Things.

Celeſtial MUSICK, the Muſick of the Spheres, comprehends the Order and Proportion in the Magnitudes, Diſtances and Motions of the heavenly Bodies, and the Harmony of the Sounds reſulting from thoſe Motions.

Human MUSICK, is that which conſiſts chiefly in the Faculties of the human Soul and its various Paſſions.

Diatonick MUSICK, a Muſick proceeding by different Tones, either in aſcending or deſcending: This the Antients admitted.

Moods of MUSICK, are denominated, according to divers Countries, for whoſe particular Genius they ſeemed at firſt to have been contrived; and theſe are three; the *Lydian*, the *Phrygian*, and the *Dorick*.

MUSICK [of the *Lydian Mood*] was ſhrill.

MUSICK [of the *Phrygian Mood*] was martial, and excited Men to Fury and Battel; by this mood *Timotheus* ſtirred up *Alexander* to Arms.

MUSICK [of the *Dorick Mood*] was grave and modeſt, and therefore called religious muſick. To theſe three *Sappho*, the *Lesbian* added a fourth, called the *Mixolydian Mood*, which was only fit for Tragedies, and to move Compaſſion.

There have alſo been three other moods added to them, equal to the Number of the Planets; the *Hypolygian*, *Hypophrygian* and *Hypodorian*, and theſe were called Collateral ones. And there was alſo an eighth added by *Ptolomy*, called the *Hypermixolydian*, which is the ſharpeſt and ſhrilleſt of all.

The Exerciſe of muſick is ſalutary, in that it expels melancholy; vocal muſick opens the Breaſt and Pipes, and is good to remedy ſtammering in Speech. Antient Hiſtorians, as *Ælian*, *Pliny* and *Plutarch* relate, that the antient muſicians have moved the Paſſions of Mens Minds at their Pleaſure, appeaſed the Diſconſolate and Deſperate, tempered the Amorous, and healed even the Sick, and wrought wonderful Effects.

MUSICK [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the antient *Egyptians*, by a Swan and a Graſhopper, the firſt of which is ſaid to ſing ſweetly, immediately before her Death.

MUSICO, a skilful muſick Maſter, *Ital.*

MU'SIMON [according to *Guillim*] is a bigenerous Beaſt, of unkindly Procreation, and ingendred between a ſhe Goat and a Ram, as the *Tityrus* is between a Sheep and a Buck-Goat.

MU'SING [*muſant*, F.] pauſing, ſtudying, thinking upon.

MU'SING [*Hunt. Term*] is the paſſing of an Hare thro' an Hedge.

MUSK [*muſcio*, Ital. *muſe*, F.] a Perfume growing in a little Bag or Bladder, under the Belly, near the Genitals of an *Indian* Beaſt reſembling a Roe or wild Goat, and appears to be nothing elſe but a kind of bilious Blood, there congealed and almoſt corrupted; they reſide in Woods, *&c.* and being hunted down by the Natives and killed, this congealed Blood is taken out and dry'd in the Sun.

MUSK *Pear*, a Fruit.

MU'SKET. See *Muſquet*.

MUSK *Rats* [in *America*] Rats that have the ſcent of musk, and live in Bouroughs like Rabbets.

MUSK *Roſe*, a Flower.

MU'SKIT, a Tit Mouſe, a Bird.

MU'SKINESS [of *muſque*, F.] musky Nature, Smell, *&c.*

MU'SLIN [*mouſſelin*, F.] a fine ſort of Linen Cloth made of Cotton, commonly brought from *Eaſt India*.

MUSQUASH [in ſeveral Parts of *America*] a Beaſt reſembling a Beaver in Shape, but ſomething leſs. The male has two Stones, which ſmell like musk; and if the Beaſt be killed in Winter, never loſe their Scent.

MU'SQUASHES, a *Virginian* and *Maryland* Root, with the Juice of which the *Indians* paint their Mats and Targets.

MU'SQUET [*mouſquet*, F.] the moſt common and convenient ſort of fire Arms.

MUSQUET *Baskets*, in *Fortific.*] Baskets about a Foot and a half high, which being filled with Earth, and placed on low breaſt Works, the Muſqueteers may fire between, pretty ſecure from the Enemy.

MUSQUETEE'R [*mouſquetair*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Musket.

MUSQUETOO'N [*mouſqueton*, F.] a Blunderbuſs, a ſhort Gun of a large Bore, carrying ſmall Bullets.

MU'SROLL [*muſerol*, F.] the Noſeband of a Horſe's Bridle.

MUSS, a ſcramble.

To make a MUSS, is to throw Money, *&c* up and down in a Crowd to make People ſcramble for it.

MÆ'SSA [*old Rec.*] a moſs or marſhy Ground.

To MU'SSEN [with *Hunters*] is when a Stag or male Deer caſts his Head.

MU'SSELIN } [*mouſſeline* of *mouſſe*, moſs, becauſe of its
MU'SLIN } downy Nap reſembling moſs, *F.*] a fine ſort of Linen or Cotton Cloth brought from *India*.

MUSSITA'TION, a muttering or ſpeaking between the Teeth, *L.*

MU'SSULMAN [*i. e.* faithful in Religion, *Arab.*] a Title which the *Mahometans* attribute to themſelves.

MU'SSULMANISM, *Mahometaniſm*.

MUST [of **muſten**, *Teut.*] it behooves, there is need.

MUST [*muſtum*, L.] ſweet Wine, newly preſſed from the Grape.

MUSTA'CHES [of *μύσταξ*, Gr.] the Beard of the upper Lips Whiskers.

MUSTA'CIA [with *Botan.*] a ſort of great Laurel, with a large flagging, whitiſh Leaf, *L.*

MU'STARD [**mwſtard**, *Brit. moutarde*, F.] a Sauce well known.

MU'STEOUS [*muſteus*, L.] ſweet as muſt; alſo freſh, new, green.

MU'STERING [prob. of **muſteren**, *Du.*] reviewing military Forces, in order to take an Account of their Numbers, Accoutrements, *&c.*

MUSTA'PHI's [among the *Turks*] Doctors or Prophets, Men of Learning.

A MU'STER *of Peacocks*, a Flock.

A MUSTER [*monſtre*, F.] a review of Soldiers in order to take account of their Numbers, Condition, Accoutrements and Arms.

MUSTER *Maſter General of the Army*, an Officer who takes an account of every Regiment, as to their Number, Arms, Horſes, *&c.*

MUSTER *Roll*, Liſts of the Soldiers in every Troop, Company, Regiment, *&c.*

MU'STY [*moiſie*, F. of *mucidus*, L.] having a ſtale mouldy Scent.

MU'STINESS, ſtaleneſs, mouldineſs of Scent.

MU'TA [among the *Romans*] the Daughter of the River *Almo*, and the Goddeſs of Silence, which they worſhipped, being of this Notion, that worſhipping her would make them keep their Thoughts concealed.

MUTA *Canum* [*ant. Deeds*] a Kennel of Hounds, *L.*

MU'TABLE [*mutabilis*, L.] inconſtant, variable.

MU'TABLENESS } [*mutabilitas*, L.] changeableneſs.
MUTABI'LITY }

MUTA'RE [*old Rec.*] to mew up Hawks in the Time of their moulting.

MUTA'TION, a changing or Alteration, *L.*

MUTATION [in the *antient Muſick*] the Changes or Alterations that happen in the order of the Sounds, which compoſe the Melody.

The continual MUTATION *of Things* [*Hieroglyphically*] and the Change of one Being into another in the World was ſignified by a Snake in the Form of a Circle, biting and devouring its Tail; becauſe the World, as it were, feeds upon it ſelf, and receives from it ſelf a continual ſupply of thoſe things that Time conſumes.

MUTE [*mutus*, L.] Dumb.

MUTE *Signs* [with *Aſtrol.*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Piſces*, being Creatures that have no Voice; ſo that when the Significators are in theſe Signs in Nativities, they are ſuppoſed to ſpoil, or cauſe ſome impediment in the Perſon's Speech.

To ſtand MUTE [*Law Term*] is when a Priſoner at the Bar will not put himſelf upon the Inqueſt, to be try'd by God and his Country.

MUTE [*meute*, F.] a Kennel or Cry of Hounds.

MUTE [of *mutir*, F. to void liquid Dung] Dung of Birds.

To MUTE [*mutir*, F.] to dung as Hawks do.

To run MUTE [*Hunt. Term*] the Hounds are ſaid to do ſo, when they run without making a Cry.

MUTES [*muti*, L. dumb] *Mutes* are ſo called, becauſe they begin by their own Power, and have the Sound of the Vowel after them; of which ſome are pronounced from the Lips, as *b* and *p*, and are called *Labials* or Lip Letters: Others from the Teeth; as *t* and *d*, and are called *Dentals* or Teeth Letters: Others from the Palat; as *k* and *q*, and are called *Palatials* or Palate Letters. They are reckoned in Number eight; *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*.

MUTES [in the *Grand Seigniors* Seraglio] certain dumb Perſons, kept to be ſent to ſtrangle with a Bow String, ſuch Baſhaws or other Perſons, who fall under the Emperor's Diſpleaſure.

MU'TILATED [*mutilatus*, L.] maimed, having ſome Part or Member cut off; wanting ſome Part; alſo Statues or Buildings, where any Part is wanting, or the Projecture of any Member is broken off.

MUTILATED *Degrees* [with *Aſtrol.*] are certain Degrees in ſeveral Signs which threaten the Perſon, who has them aſcending, with lameneſs, *&c.*

MUTILA'TION, the maiming or curtailing of any thing; alſo a Caſtration.

MU'TILOUS [*mutilus*, L.] maimed.

MU'TINOUS [*mutin*, F.] tumultuous, *&c.*

MU'TINOUSNESS, ſeditiouſneſs, tumultuouſneſs.

MU'TINYING } [*mutinant*, F. or *mutinerie*, prob. of
MU'TINY } *mutire*, L. to mutter] a Sedition, revolt or revolting from lawful Authority, eſpecially among the Soldiery.

To MU'TTER [*mutire*, L.] to ſpeak obſcurely or confuſedly between the Teeth.

MU'TTERING [of *mutiens* of *mutire*, L. or **mupren**, *Du.*] ſpeaking between the Teeth, grumbling.

MU'TTON [*mouton*, F.] the Fleſh of a Sheep; alſo a Sheep.

MUTTON-*Monger* [of *mouton*, F. and mangepe, *Sax.*] a ſeller of Mutton; a Butcher.

MU'TUAL [*mutuus*, L. *mutuel*, F.] alike on both Sides, interchangeable, making equal returns.

MUTUAL *Love and Friendſhip* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by two Bats; in that as mutual Love, *&c.* obliges us to ſuccour one another; it is related of Bats, that they keep cloſe together, when they apprehend any Danger. A Bat alſo was uſed to ſignify a Man raiſed from the Duſt, to an unmerited Degree of Honour.

MUTUAL *Viciſſitude* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the antient *Egyptians* by the Fig Tree, whoſe old Fruit never falls off, till the new ones appear.

MU'TUALNESS, reciprocalneſs, interchangeableneſs.

MU'TUNUS } [among the *Romans*] an obſcene Deity; the
MU'TINUS } ſame as the *Priapus* of the *Grecians*. The Women worſhipped him before Marriage, and ſcandalous Ceremonies were performed to him.

MU'TULE [with *Architects*] a ſort of ſquare Modilion, ſet under the Cornice of the Dorick Order; alſo a ſtay, cut of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Summer or other Part.

MU'TUUM [in the *Civil Law*] a Loan ſimply ſo called, or a Contract introduced by the Laws of Nations; where a thing, conſiſting either in Weight, Number or Meaſure, is given to another upon condition, that he ſhall return another thing of the ſame Quantity, Nature and Value on demand, *L.*

MUYD *of Corn*, uſed in *France*, 24 Minots, or 8 Quarters and a half *Engliſh*.

To MU'ZZLE [*muſolare*, Ital.] to cover or bind the mouth with a muzzle.

A MUZZLE [q. *mouthſeal*, as *Minſheu* ſuppoſes] a Device of Leather, to put about the mouth of a Dog, *&c.* alſo a Part of a Halter for the Noſe of a Horſe; alſo the Snout of certain Beaſts.

MUZZLE *Ring* [with *Gunners*] the great Circle of a Cannon, that encompaſſes and ſtrengthens the muzzle of it.

MUZZLE *moulding*, are the Ornaments round the muzzle.

MYA'CANTHA [μυάκανθα, Gr.] the Herb Butcher's-Broom; or as ſome ſay, *Aſparagus*, L.

MYA'CANTHUM [μυάκανθον, Gr.] the Herb wild Aſparagus.

MY'AGRUM [of μῦς, a Fly, and ἀγρέω, to catch, *Gr. q. d.* Catch-Fly] the Plant called Gold of Pleaſure.

MY'CTERES [μυκτῆρες, Gr.] the Noſtrils which receive phlegmatick Humours, which diſtil from the Brain thro' the papillary Proceſſes.

MYCTERI'SMUS [μυκτηρισμὸς, Gr.] a wiping ones Noſe.

MYCTERISMUS [in *Rhetor.*] a cloſer kind of Sarcaſm or Taunt.

MYDE'SIS [μύδησις, Gr.] a rottenneſs proceeding from too much moiſture.

MYDRI'ASIS [μύδριασις, Gr.] a too great dilatation of the Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim.

MYE'LOS [μυελὸς, Gr.] the marrow of the Bones or the Brain, the ſpinal marrow.

MYLE [μύλη, Gr.] a mill, the lower millſtone.

MY'LLEWELL, a ſort of Cod or ſalt Fiſh.

MYLOGLO'SSUM [of μύλη, a mill, and γλῶσσα, the Tongue, *Gr.*] a pair of Muſcles ariſing on the backſide of the grinding Teeth, and inſerted to the Ligament of the Tongue, and ſerve to turn it upwards. *L. Anatomy.*

MYLOHYOIDE'US [of μύλη, and ὑοειδὴς, Gr.] a Muſcle which occupies all that Space which is between the lower Jaw and the Bone call'd *Os Hyoides*, and moves it together with the Tongue and Larynx upward, forward, and to each ſide. *Anat.*

MY'LPHÆ, a Diſeaſe, the falling off of the Hair from the Eyelids, *L.*

MY'NCHEN [mynchen, *Sax.*] a Nun.

MYOCE'PHALON [μυοκέφαλον of μῦς, a fly, and κεφαλὴ, Gr. the head] the falling of a ſmall Portion of the *Uvula*, ſo as to reſemble the Head of a Fly.

MYO'DES *Platiſma* [with *Anat.*] a broad muſculous Expanſion in the Neck, proceeding from a fat Membrane.

MYO'GRAPHY [μυογραφία of μῦς, a muſcle, and γράφω, Gr.] a deſcription of the Muſcles.

MYO'LOGY [*myologia*, L. μυολογία of μῦς and λόγος, Gr.] a Diſcourſe of the Muſcles of an animal Body.

MY'OMANCY [of μῦς, a Mouſe, and μαντεία, Divination] kind of divination or method of foretelling future Events by a eans of Mice.

MYO'PHONON [μυόφονον, Gr.] an Herb that kills Mice, Mice-bane. *L.*

MYOPI'A [μυωπία of μύειν to ſhut, and ὄψις, Gr. the ſight] a kind of dimneſs or confuſion of Sight in beholding Objects that are diſtant, and yet a clearneſs of the Sight in beholding ſuch Things as are near at Hand, Purblindneſs. *L.*

MYOSO'TA } [μυὸς and οὖς, Gr.] the Herb Mouſe-Blood
MYOSO'TIS } or Blood-Strange.

MYO'SURA [μυὸς οὐρὰ, Gr.] the Herb Mouſe-Tail.

MYO'TOMY [*myotomia*, L. of μυοτομία, Gr.] a Diſſection of the Muſcles.

MYRACO'PIUM [μυρακόπιον, Gr.] a Medicine to take away wearineſs.

MY'RIAD [μυριὰς, Gr.] the Number of the 10000.

MY'RIARCH [μυριάρχης, Gr.] a Captian of 10000.

MYRICA } [μυρίκη, Gr.] the Shrub called Tamariſk, *L.*
MYRI'CE }

MY'RINX [with *Anotamiſts*] the Drum of the Ear. See *Tympanum*. L.

MYRIO'PHYLLON [μυριόφυλλον, Gr.] the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow. *L.*

MYRI'STICA *Nux* [of μυριστικὸς, Gr. fragant] a Nutmeg. *L.*

MYME'CION [with *Surgeons*] a Wart in the Palm of the Hand, or in the Sole of the Foot. *L.*

MYRMECITES [μυρμηκίτης, Gr.] a Stone having in it the Figure of a Piſmire or Emmet.

MYRMI'NODES [of μύρμηκες, Gr. Ants] when the Plague had carried away all the Inhabitants of the Iſle *Egina*, *Æacus* their King obtained of *Jupiter* the Favour, that all the Ants ſhould be turned into Men, that the Iſland might be again fill'd with Inhabitants. The Moral is, they were thus named, becauſe they apply'd themſelves to the Improvement of the Ground, and like Ants were always ſtirring it up.

MY'RMIDONS [μυρμιδόνες, Gr.] a People of *Theſſaly*, that went under the Conduct of *Achilles*, to the War againſt *Troy*. L.

MYRMI'LLONES, a ſort of Combatants among the *Romans*, who had on the Top of their Cask or Helmet, the Repreſentation of a Fiſh; and in their Engagements with the *Retiarii*, if they were caught and wrapt into the Net, it was not poſſible for them to eſcape Death.

MYRO'BALANS [μυροβάλανος, Gr.] a medicinal Fruit like *Egyptian* Dates, of which there are 5 Sorts, the *Indian*, the *Emblick*, the *Atrine* or Yellow, the *Chebule*, and the *Bellerick*, and all of them of a purging Quality. *L.*

MYROBA'LSAMUM [μυροβάλσαμον, Gr.] an Ointment made of Balm.

MYROBOLANUM [μυροβάλανος, Gr.] the Nut of *Egypt*, called alſo *Myrobolan ben.* that yields a precious Oil.

MYRRH [*myrrha*, L. of μύρρα of μύρω, Gr. to flow, מר, *Heb.*] a Gum that diſtils from a Tree about 5 Cubits high, of the ſame Name in *Arabia*; it is oily, tranſparent, of a bitter Taſte, and greeniſh Colour.

MYRRHI'NE [*murrhæus*, L.] pertaining to, or made of Myrrh.

MY'RRHIS [μύρρις, Gr.] the Herb Mock-Chervil.

MYR-

MY'RSINE [μύρσινη, Gr.] the Myrtle-Tree. *L.*

MY'RSINEUM [with *Botaniſts*] wild Fennel. *L.*

MYRSINI'TES [μυρσινίτης, Gr.] an Herb; a ſort of Spurge.

MYRTIFORM [*myrtiformis*, L.] of the Shape of Myrtle.

MYRTIFORMES *Caruncuiæ* [*Anatomy*] little Carbuncles or fleſhy Knots, adjoining to, or rather in the place of the Hymen in Women.

MY'RTLE [*myrtus*, L. μυρτῆ, Gr.] a kind of Shrub.

MYRTOSE'LINOS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb called Mouſe-Ear. *L.*

MYRTOPE'TALON [μυρτοπέταλον, Gr.] an Herb having Leaves like Myrtle, called alſo *Polygonaton*. L.

MYRTUS [μύρτος, Gr.] the Myrtle, a ſort of Shrub, bearing a ſmall blackiſh Leaf, of a fragant Scent.

MYSTAGO'GICAL, of or pertaining to a Myſtagogue.

MY'STAGOGUE [*myſtagogus*, L. μυσταγωγός, Gr.] one who interprets divine Myſteries; alſo he who has the keeping of Church Relicks, and ſhews them to Strangers.

MYSTA'GOGY [*myſtagogia*, L. of μυσταγωγία, Gr.] an Initiation or the Action of him that Initiates.

MYSTE'RIAL [*myſterialis*, L.] myſtical, obſcure.

MYSTE'RIARCH [*myſteriarcha*, L. μυστηριάρχης of μυστήριον a Myſtery, and ἄρχω, a Ruler or Chief] a Maſter of the holy Myſteries; a Prelate. *L.*

MYSTERIES [of *Religion*] thoſe Truths that have been revealed by divine Revelation, beyond the reach of human Reaſon.

MYSTERIES [in *Numbers*] the Number 5 multiplied by 5, makes 25; and 4 multiplied by 4, makes 16; and 3 multiplied by 3, makes 9; but 9 and 16 is equal to 25: or if 3, 4, 5, be doubled, they make 6, 8, 10. The Square of 10, is equal to the Square of 8 and 6, *viz.* 10 multiplied by 10, makes a 100; and 8 multiplied by 8, makes 64; and 6 multiplied by 6, makes 36; and 64 and 36 make 100, which may be tripled, -quadrupled, *&c.*

The Numbers 220 and 284, altho' they are unequal, yet the aliquot Parts of the one Number do always equal the other. So the aliquot Parts of 220, are 110, 54. 44, 22, 20, 11, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, which added together, makes 284.

The aliquout Parts of 284, are 142, 71, 4, 2, 1, which being added together, make 200, which is rare to be found in other Numbers.

MYSTE'RIOUS [*myſterieux*, F.] full of Myſtery, obſcure.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, hiddenneſs, difficultneſs to be underſtood, *&c.*

MYSTERY [*myſterium*, *L.* μυστήριον, Gr. of סתר of סתר, *Heb.* to hide] ſomething ſecret or hidden, or impoſſible, or difficult to be comprehended; alſo any particular Trade, Art or Occupation, is alſo called a Myſtery.

MYSTICALNESS [*myſticus*, L. and *neſs*] myſteriouſneſs.

MYSTICKS, a religious Sect diſtinguiſhed by their profeſſing pure, ſublime and perfect Devotion, with an intire diſintereſted Love of God, free from all ſelfiſh conſiderations.

MYSTO'PHORUS [μυστόφορος, Gr.] one that bears the holy Myſteries. *L.*

MYTHI'STORY [*mythiſteria*, L. of μυθιστορία of μῦθος a fable, and ἱστορία, Gr. hiſtory] an Hiſtory mingled with falſe hoods and Tales.

MYTHOLO'GICAL, of or pertaining to Mythology.

MYTHO'LOGIST [μυθολόγος, Gr.] one skilled in Mythology.

MYTHO'LOGY [*mythologia*, L. μυθολογία of μῦθος a Fable, and λόγος, Gr.] the Hiſtory of the fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Myſteries of the old *Pagan* Religion.

To MYTHO'LOGIZE [of μυθολογίζω, Gr.] to explain or write Morals on Fables, or the Myſteries of the old *Pagan* Religion.

MYTHO'PLASM [of μυθοπλασία of μῦθος and πλάσσω, Gr. to frame or form] a fabulous Narration or Hiſtory.

MY'URUS [μύουρος, Gr.] a pulſe which is continually weakening by inſenſible degrees; ſo that that ſecond beat is fainter than the firſt, the third than the ſecond.

N

N n, *Roman*; *N n*, *Italick*; 𝔑 𝔫, *Engliſh*; N n, *Saxon*; ⅁, *Hebrew* the 14th; Νν, the 14th of the *Greek*.

N [in *Latin Numbers*] ſignified 900.

N̄ with a Daſh, 9000.

N. B. ſtands for *Nota bene*, *L.* mark well, or take notice.

NAAM } [in *Law*] the taking or diſtraining another Mans
NAM } moveable Goods.

Lawful NAAM [of neman, *Sax.* to take, or **nemmen**, *Du.* to him or take hold of] is, in Law, a reaſonable Diſtreſs, and proportionable to the Value of the Thing diſtrained for.

Unlawful NAAM, a diſtraining above the Value; alſo ſee *Namium vetium*.

NA'MIUM *vetitum* [in *Law Books*] an unjuſt taking the Cattle of another, and driving them to an unlawful Place, pretending Damages done by them.

To NAB, to ſurprize or take one napping; alſo to cog a Die.

Æra of NABONA'SSAR [in *Chronology*] a famous *Æra* on account that (as *Ptolomy* writes) there were aſtronomical Obſervations made by the *Chaldeans*, from the beginning of his Reign to his own Time; and according to *Ptolomy*, the firſt Year of this *Æra*, was the Year 747 before *Chriſt*, and the 3967th Year of the *Julian* Period. He was a King of *Babylon*, called alſo *Beloſus*.

NA'CCA } [*old Deeds*] a Yacht or ſmall Ship.
NA'CTA }

NA'CKER } Mother of Pearl; the Shell of the Fiſh where-
NA'KER } in Pearl is bred.

NA'DIR [with *Aſtron.*] that Point in the Heavens oppoſite to the Zenith; *i. e.* that Point directly under our Feet, or a Point in a right Line, drawn from our Feet thro' the Centre of the Earth, and terminating in the under Hemiſphere.

NÆ'NIA, Funeral Songs, Lamentations, or mournful Tunes, which were antiently ſung at Funerals.

NÆVUS, a Mole, a natural mark or ſpot in the Body, *L.*

NÆVO'SITY [*nævoſitas*, L.] freckednеſs; the having Moles.

NÆVO'SE [*nævoſus*, L.] full of Freckles or Moles.

NAG [prob. of **neggy**, *Du.*] a young or little Horſe.

NAI'ADES [νάιαδες of ναω, Gr. to flow] the Nymphs of the Floods, Elves, Fairies, *&c.* haunting Rivers and Fountains.

NAIADES [in *Painting*, &c.] are repreſented very beautiful of Countenance, having Hair clear as Cryſtal, their Heads adorned with Garlands of Water Creſſes, with red Leaves, their Arms and Legs naked, and their Actions are pouring out Water.



NAI'ANT [in *Heraldry*] q. d. *nantes*, L. of *natare*, to ſwim, is a term applied to all Fiſhes that are borne tranſverſe; that is acroſs the Eſcutcheon; becauſe they ſwim in the Water in that Poſture. See the Figure.

NAIF [with *Jewellers*] of a quick and natural look, ſpoken of Diamonds, Jewels, *&c.*

To NAIL [**nageln**, *Teut.*] to faſten with Nails.

A NAIL [nægl, *Sax.*] the Nail of a Man's Hand; alſo the 16 part of a Yard in meaſure; alſo an Iron Pin for faſtening or nailing Boards together.

To NAIL *Cannon* [*Military Term*] the driving of a Nail or an Iron Spike by force into the touch Hole of a Piece of Ordnance, ſo as to render it uſeleſs.

NAIL-*Wort*, an Herb.

NAILS [nægles, *Sax.*] the Cuſtom of paring Nails at a certain Time, is a Relick of antient Superſtition, and probably might be tranſmitted to our Forefathers from the *Romans*, who ſuperſtitiouſly avoided paring their Nails on the *Nundinæ*, obſerved every ninth Day.

NAI'SSANT [in *Heraldry*] is a Form of Blazon peculiar to all living Things, that in an Eſcutcheon iſſue out of ſome ordinary or common Charge, and is different from *Iſſuant*, which denotes a living Creature, iſſuing out of the bottom of any Ordinary or Charge.

NA'KED [nucod, *Sax.*] unclothed, uncovered, bare.

NAKED *Fire* [with *Chy.*] an open Fire, one not penned up.

NAKED *Seeds* [with *Herbaliſts*] ſuch Seeds as are not incloſed in any Pod or Caſe, as thoſe of Crow-foot, Marſh-mallows, Pilewort, *&c.* or that has no covering beſide that which remains upon it till the Time of Vegetation.

NAKED *Flower* [with *Botan.*] is one that has no Empalement, as a *Tulip*.

NA'KEDNESS [of **nacker**, *Teut.*] the being without Clothing.

NAMA'TION [in *Law*] a diſtraining or taking diſtreſs.

NAMATION [in *Scotland*] a impounding of Cattle.

NAME [name, *Sax.* **name**, *Teut.*] the Appellation of any thing; a Word by which Men have agreed to expreſs ſome Idea, or Thing, or Subject ſpoken of.

To NAME [of nama or naman, *Sax.*] to give a Name to, to mention a Name.

NA'MELESS [nameleaſ, *Sax.*] without a Name; alſo not named.

NAP [knoppa, *Sax.* **noppe**, *Dan.*] the hairy or ſhaggy part of woollen Cloth.

NAP [of knappian, *Sax.* to take a ſhort Sleep] a ſhort Sleep.

NAPE [knoppa, *Sax.*] the hinder Part of the Neck, ſo called, from the ſoft ſhort Hair growing there like the Nap of Cloth.

NAPÆ'Æ [νάπαι of νάπη, a Grove or Vale, *&c.*] the Nymphs of the Mountains [in *Painting*, &c.] are repreſented with a pleaſant Countenance, clothed in green Mantlets girt about their Waſtes, having their Heads adorned with Garlands of Honey-Suckles, Roſes, Thyme, *&c.* and either gathering Flowers, making Garlands, or dancing in a Ring.

NAPE'LLUS [with *Botan.*] a kind of Wolf's-bane, or rather Monk's-hood, *L.*

NA'PERY [*naperia*, Ital.] Table or Houſhould Linen.

NA'PIER's *Bones* } [ſo called from the Lord *Nepier* or *Ne-*
NAPIER's *Rods.* } *per*, Baron of *Merchiſton* in *Scotland*, the Inventer of them] certain numbering Rods, made either of Ivory, Wood or ſmall Slips of Paſtboard, which ſerve to perform Multiplication by Addition, and Diviſion by Subtraction.

NAPHEW, Nevew, or *French* Turnep.

NA'PHTHA [נפתה of נפא, *Heb.* to fly about, νάφθα, Gr.] *Babyloniſh* Bitumen, which when ſet on Fire, is not only hard to be extinguiſh'd; but if Water be caſt upon it burns more vehemently, *L.* It is ſuch a powerful Compound, that if it comes near the Fire or Sun-beams, it will ſuddenly ſet all the Air round about it in a Flame.

NA'PPING [of knappian, *Sax.* to ſleep] ſleeping.

NA'PPY [of noppe, *Dan.* knoppa, *Sax.*] having a Nap or Shag, as Cloth; alſo ſtrong Drink, that will ſet one to napping or aſleep.

NA'PUS [with *Herbaliſts*] Navew or Turnep, Navew-gentle or long Rapes, are edible Roots.

NARCI'SSINE [*narciſſinus*, L.] pertaining to or like the white Daffodil.

NARCI'SSUS [νάρκισσος, Gr.] a Flower; ſome of a white, and ſome of a yellow Colour; a Daffodil, *L.*

NA'RCOSIS [νάρκωσις, Gr.] a privation of Senſe, as in a Palſey, or by taking Opium, *&c.*

NARCO'TICAL } [ναρκωτικὸς, Gr.] ſtupifying, benumming
NARCO'TICK } or taking away Senſe.

NARCO'TICKS [*Narcotica*, L. ναρκωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which ſtupify and take away the ſenſe of Pain.

NARCO'TICKNESS, ſtupifying, benumming Quality.

NA'RDUS [νάρδος, Gr.] Spikenard.

NA'RES [with *Anatomiſts*] the Noſtrils of an Animal.

NA'RRABLE [*narrabilis*, L.] that may eaſily be told or declared.

NARRA'TION, a Relation of any particular Actions or Circumſtances.

NARRATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is that part of an Oration in which account is given of Matter of Fact.

NARRATION [of an *Epick Poem*] is reckoned the third Part; and this ſome divide into four Parts. The *Title*, the *Propoſition*, the *Invocation*, the Body of the Poem or *Narration*, properly ſo called.

NARRATION or Body of the Poem, is that which expreſſes the Action, Paſſion and Sentiments. This Narration ought to contain a juſt mixture of Pleaſure and Inſtruction; not depending on the beauty of the Verſe, the Diction and the Thoughts; but the Manners and Paſſions of the Perſons which are introduced, and the Things that are treated of. In ſhort, the Narration ſhould every where agree with the Subject. It ſhould be great and ſublime, where the things ſpoken of are ſo. It ſhould be warm and pathetick, where Paſſion is to be repreſented, flowing and elegant in Deſcriptions, andevery where free from any thing flat and vulgar.

Poetical Narrations are interrupted by Exclamations, Apoſtrophes, Digreſſions, and many other Figures, that engage the Attention. They always ſhew the moſt charming Side of what they repreſent, and take no notice of any Thing or Art, but what is great and rare, and neglect what would leſſen the Height of Admiration.

NA'RRATIVE [of *narrare*, L.] declarative, expreſſive. *F.*

A NA'RRATIVE [*narratif*, F.] a Narration, Relation or Recital.

NARRA'TOR, a Relater. *L.*

NARRATOR [old *Law*] a Pleader or Serjeant at Law.

NA'RROW [nearpe, *Sax.*] of ſmall breadth.

The NA'RROW, a Channel which runs between the *Marget* Sands and the Main.

To go NARROW [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe is ſaid to go narrow, when he does not take Ground enough, that does not bear far enough out, to the one Hand or to the other.

NARROWNESS, ſcantineſs in breadth.

NARTHE'CIA [νάρθηκία, Gr.] a kind of Ferula growing low. *L.*

NA'RTHEX [νάρθηξ, Gr.] Fennel Giant, or Ferula. *L.*

NA'SAL [of *naſus*, L.] of or pertaining to the Noſe.

NASAL *Vein* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Vein between the Noſtrils.

NASALIA [in *Medicine*] Medicines to be put up the Noſe.

NASCA'LIA [in *Medicine*] Medicines to be put into the Neck of the Matrix.

NA'SDA } [with *Paracelſians*] a bunch on the Back.
NATTA }

NASICO'RNOUS [of *naſus* and *corneus*, L.] having Noſes of a horny Subſtance as ſome Inſects have.

NASI *Os* [in *Anatomy*] a thin Bone which makes the upper Part of the Noſe. *L.*

NA'SSIP [among the *Mahometans*] Fate or Deſtiny, which they believe to be in a Book written in Heaven, which contains the good or bad Fortune of all Men; and which cannot poſſibly be avoided.

NA'STY, filthy, offenſive.

NA'STINESS [prob. of *naſus*, L. the noſe, *q.* offending the noſe, or of neſ'e and neſſ'e, *Sax.*] filthineſs, offenſiveneſs, *&c.*

NASTU'RCES [*naſturtia*, L.] Capucin Capers.

NASTURTIUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb Noſe-ſmart, Creſſes or Garden Creſſes. *L.*

NASTURTIUM *Aquaticum* [with *Bot.*] Water Creſſes. *L.*

NATALI'TIA [among the *Romans*] were Feſtivals celebrated to the *Genii*, during which it was held ominous to ſhed the Blood of Beaſts. Theſe Solemnities being wholly dedicated to Joy and Feſtivity.

NATALITIOUS [*natalitius*, L.] of or pertaining to a Nativity or Birth-day.

NATATI'LE [*natatilis*, L.] that Swims.

NATA'TION, ſwimming, *L.*

NA'TES, the Buttocks.

NATES *Cerebri* [with *Anat.*] two round Parts of the Brain, bunching out behind the Beds of the Optick Nerves, and growing to the upper Part of the marrowy Subſtance.

NA'TION, all the Inhabitants of a particular Country, alſo a Country.

NA'TIONAL, of or appertaining to a whole Nation.

NATIONAL *Synod*, an Aſſembly of the Clergy of a Nation.

NATIONALNESS [of *natio*, L. and *neſs*] univerſalneſs, or properneſs to the whole Nation.

NATIVÆ *Tenentes*, [old *Law*] Tenants who hold native Land, *i. e.* Land ſubject to the ſervices of Natives.

NA'TIVE [*nativus*, L.] belonging to ones Birth-place, natural, inbred.

A NATIVE [*nativus*, L.] one born in a Country, or who lives in the Country where he was born.

NATIVE [anti. *Deeds*] one born a Slave; by which he differed from one who had ſold himſelf or became a Slave by his own Deed.

NATIVE [with *Aſtrologers*] a Perſon born under a certain aſpect and influence of the Stars.

NATIVE *Spirit* [with *Naturaliſts*] the innate Heat, firſt ſuppoſed to be produc'd in a Fœtus or Child in the Womb.

NA'TIVENESS, naturalneſs, inbredneſs, *&c.*

NATIVI *de Stipit*, Villains or Bondment by Birth or Family.

NATIVITY, Natal-Day, or the Day of ones Birth.

NATIVITY [with *Aſtrologers*] a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, drawn according to the poſition of the Planets at that Moment of Time, when the Perſon was born; when in a particular manner he becomes liable to the Influences of the heavenly Bodies.

NATIVITY [old *Law*] Bondage or Villenage.

NATI'VO *habendo*, a Writ which lies for the apprehending of a Lord's Villain or Bond-man, run from him, and for reſtor him again to his Lord.

NA'TRON } [νίτρον, Gr.] a kind of black, greyiſh
A NATRON } Salt, taken out of a Lake of Stagnant Water, in the Territory of *Terrana* in *Egypt*.

NATTA, a mark, ſuch as Infants bring along with them into the World.

NATTA [with *Surgeons*] a large, ſoft ſwelling without Pain or Colour, which uſually grows in the Back or Shoulders, and ſometimes grows as large as a Melon or Gourd.

NATU'RA, Nature; alſo the privy Parts, *L.*

NATURA *naturans*, God, as giving *Being* and *Nature* to all others, in oppoſition to *L.*

NATURA *naturata*, Creatures who receive their Being from the *Natura Naturans*, or God, *L.*

NA'TURAL [*naturalis*, L.] belonging to, or proceeding from nature, ſuch as nature made it, not counterfeit; ſomething coming immediately out of the Hands of nature, in oppoſition to *factitious* or *artificial*.

NATURAL *Concrete* [with *Philoſophers*] implies a Body made up of different Principles, and therefore is much of the ſame Signification as mixt; ſo *Antimony* is a *Natural Concrete*, or a Body compounded in the Bowels of the Earth.

NATURAL *Day*, the ſpace of 24 Hours.

NATURAL *Faculty*, is that Power ariſing from the Circulation of the Blood; or it is an Action depending chiefly upon the Brain, whereby the Body is nouriſhed, increaſed and preſerved by the Blood and animal Spirits.

NATURAL *Philoſophy*, is that Science which conſiders the Powers of Nature, the Properties of natural Bodies, and their mutual Action on one another, called alſo *Phyſicks*.

NA'TURALS [in *Phyſick*] called *Res naturales*, L. In every Animal, however ſick and diſeaſed, there is ſtill remaining ſome degree of Life and Strength, and the cauſes and effects of them. Theſe are called *Naturals*.

NATURAL *Functions* [in the *Animal Oeconomy*] are thoſe Actions whereby things taken into the Body, are changed and aſſimilated, ſo as to become Parts of the Body.

NATURAL *Inclinations*, are thoſe tendences or motions of the Mind towards things ſeemingly good; which are common in a greater or leſs degree to all Mankind.

NATURAL *Hiſtory*, a Deſcription of any of the natural Products of the Earth, Water or Air, *v. g.* Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Vegetables, Minerals, and all ſuch Phænomena's as at any time appear in the material World, as Monſters, Meteors, *&c.*

NATURAL *Harmony* [*Muſ.*] is that produced by the natural and eſſential Chords of the Mode.

NATURAL *Year* [*Aſtron.*] one intire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the ſpace of 365 Days, and almoſt 6 Hours.

A NATURAL [*naturalis*, L.] a Fool, a Changeling.

A NA'TURALIST, one ſkilled in natural Philoſophy.

NATURALIZA'TION, the Act of naturalizing, as when an Alien or Foreigner is made a Kings natural Subject, and inveſted with the Rights and Privileges thereof.

To NA'TURALIZE [*naturalizare*, L.] to admit into the number of natural Subjects; alſo to receive a foreign Expreſſion or Word into the original Stock of a Language.

NA'TURALNESS, agreeableneſs, *&c.* to nature.

NA'TURE [*natura*, L.] the Syſtem of the World, the Machine of the Univerſe, or the Aſſemblance of all created Being; the univerſal Diſpoſition of all Bodies; alſo the Government of divine Providence, directing all Things by certain Rules and Laws.

NATURE [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the Eſſence of any incorporeal Thing, as *it is the Nature of the Soul to think, of God to be good, and the like.*

NATURE [with *Philoſophers*] the Principle of all created Beings.

NATURE [in *Grammar*] a term uſed in Proſodia, of a Syllable that is ſhort or long, without any rule in Grammar to render it ſo by Poſition, *&c.*

The Laws of NATURE [among *Moraliſts*] is that moſt general and univerſal Rule of human Actions, to which every Man is obliged to conform, as he is a reaſonable Creature. It binds the whole Body of human Race, and is not ſubject to change, which is the diſadvantage of poſitive Laws.

Thoſe who ſearch for the *Law of Nature* in God himſelf, are divided into two Parties.

Some place the Spring of it in the *divine Will*, and thence conclude, that inaſmuch as that *Will* is in the higheſt manner free, God may therefore change the Law of Nature.

Others ſay this natural Law is founded in the Juſtice of God, after ſuch an eſſential manner, as to expreſs a kind of Image of his Attributes, and thence proceeds the immutability of it.

Laws of NATURE, are thoſe Laws of motion by which all natural Bodies are commonly governed in all their Actions upon one another, and which they inviolably obſerve in all the changes that happen in the natural ſtate of Things.

NATURE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* repreſented by a Vulture; ſee *Vulture*. And to expreſs the Effects of God's Power in *Nature*, they painted a Man with a multitude of Hands, ſtretching them out upon the World. The *Nature of Man* was repreſented by a Woman having her Hair ſtrait up, and ſhewing the Image of a Tree turned upſide down. The Hair is in the lieu of the Roots, and this intimated that our Country was in Heaven, from whence we had our beginning, and that thither our Affections ought to tend.

NATURE [with *Schoolmen*] the Eſſence of a Thing or the Quiddity thereof, *i. e.* the Attribute that makes it what it is, as *it is the Nature of the Soul to think.*

NATURE, is alſo uſed to ſignify the eſtabliſhed Order and Courſe of material Things, the Series of ſecond Cauſes, or the Laws that God has impoſed upon the motions impreſs'd by him, as *Phyſicks is the Study of Nature*, and *Miracles are effects above the Power of Nature.*

NATURE, is alſo uſed to ſignify an aggregate of Powers pertaining to any Body, eſpecially an Animal one, as we ſay *Nature is Strong, Weak, &c.*

NATURE, is alſo uſed to ſignify the Action of Providence, the Principle of all Things, or that ſpiritual Being which is diffuſed throughout the whole Creation, and moves and acts in all Bodies, and gives them certain Properties, and procures certain Effects.

NA'VAL [*navalis*, L.] of or partaking to a Ship or Navy.



NAVAL *Crown* [with the *Romans*] a Crown of Gold or Silver, adorn'd with the Figures of Beaks of Ships, which it was their Cuſtom to give as a Reward to thoſe who had firſt boarded an Enemy's Ship. See the Figure.

NAVE [nau̇e, *Sax.*] that part in the middle of a Wheel, where the Spokes are fixed; alſo the main Part or Body of a Church, *Du.* and *Teut.*

NAVE *of a Church*, the Body of the Church, or the Place where the People are diſpoſed, reaching from the Rail or Baluſter of the Choir to the chief Door.

NA'VEL [nafel, *Sax.*] a Part on the middle of the Belly.

NAVEL *Gall* [in a *Horſe*] a Bruiſe on the Back, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

NAVEL *Timbers* [in a *Ship*] the Puttocks or Ribs.

NAVEL-*Wort*, an Herb.

NA'VET, Part of an Incenſe-pan or Cenſer-box.

NAUFRA'GE [*naufragium*, L.] Shipwreck.

NAUGHT [nahꝺ, *Sax.*] bad, wicked, lewd.

NAU'GHTINESS [nahꝺneſſe, *Sax.*] badneſs, lewdneſs, *&c.*

NAU'GHTY [nahꝺiȝ, *Sax.*] bad, wicked, *&c.*

NAVI'CULAR [*navicularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a ſmall Ship.

NAVICULAR *Bone* } [with *Anat.*] the third Bone in each
NAVICULARE *Os* } Foot, that lies between the *Aſtragalus* and the *Oſſa Cuneiformia.*

NA'VIGABLE [*navigabilis*, L.] where Ships may paſs; that will bear a Ship or Boat.

NA'VIGABLENESS, capableneſs of being ſailed in.

To NA'VIGATE [*navigare*, L.] to ſail on the Sea.

NAVIGA'TION, the Art of Sailing, which teaches how to conduct a Ship at Sea the neareſt Way to any appointed Port.

Proper NAVIGATION, is when the Courſe lies in the main Ocean, out of Sight of all Land.

Improper NAVIGATION, is when the Places being at no great diſtance one from the other, the Ship ſails within Sight, and is within Sounding.

NA'VIGATOR, a Sailor, a Conductor of a Ship, a Pilot.

NAVI'GEROUS [*naviger*, L.] that will bear a Ship or Veſſel.

NAVIS } [*old Rec.*] a ſmall Diſh to hold Frankincenſe
NAVI'CULA } before it is put in the Cenſer.

NAVIS [ναῦς, Gr.] a Ship or Bark, any ſort of Sea Veſſel.

NAVIS *Eccleſiæ* [*old Rec.*] the Nave or Body of the Church, diſtinguiſhed from the Choir, and the Wings or Iſle, *L.*

NAU'LAGE [*naulum*, L.] the freight or paſſage Money for Goods or Perſons by Sea, or Paſſage over a River.

NAU'LUM [ναῦλον, Gr.] a Piece of Money which the antient *Greeks* and *Romans* put into the Mouth of a Perſon deceaſed, to pay *Charon* (the poetick Ferry-man of Hell) for carrying him over the *Stygian* Lake in his Ship or Boat, *L.*

NAU'MACHY [ναυμαχία, Gr.] a Sea Fight, or the repreſentation of it; alſo a Place where Sea Fights are imitated.

NAU'SEA, a loathing. *L.*

NAUSEA [in *Phyſick*] a retching and propenſity, an endeavour to vomit, ariſing from a loathing of Food, excited by ſome viſcous Humour that irritates the Stomach.

NAUSEA [*Anatomically*] is defined by *Boerhave* to be a retrograde, ſpaſmodick Motion of the muſculous Fibres of the Oeſophagus, Stomach and Inteſtines, attended with Convulſions of the abdominal Muſcles, and the *Septum Tranſverſum.*

To NAU'SEATE [*nauſeare*, L.] to have an Inclination to Vomit; alſo to loath or abhor.

NAU'SEOUS [of *nauſea*, L.] going againſt ones Stomach, making ready to Vomit; loathſome.

NAUSEOUSNESS, loathſomeneſs.

NAU'TICAL } [*nauticus*, L.] of or pertaining to Ships or
NAU'TICK } Mariners.

NAUTICAL *Pladiſphere* [*Aſtronomy*] a deſcription of the terreſtrial Globe upon a Plane for the uſe of Mariners.

NAUTICUS *Muſculus* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle, called alſo *Tibialis Poſticus.*

NAUTILUS, a petrify'd Shell found in the Earth; in other reſpects like thoſe found in the Sea or Rivers.

NA'VY [of *navis*, L. a Ship] a Company of Ships of War.

Surveyor of the NAVY, an Officer, whose business is to inqure into the state of all Stores, and to take care that the deficiencies be supply'd; to survey the Ships, Hulls, Masts and Rigging; to audit the Accounts of Carpenters, Boatswains, *&c.* belonging to the royal Navy.

Treasurer of the NAVY, an Officer, who receives Money out of the Exchequer, and pays the Charges of the Navy.

NA'ZARENES [of the Town of *Nazareth* in *Judea*] a Name given to our Saviour and his Disciples.

NA'ZARITES [נזיר, *Heb.* i. e. separated Persons] a Sect among the *Jews*, so called on account of their being separated from others, by devoting themselves, by a Vow to God, for a certain Time, and abstaining from Wine, and observing some other Ceremonies.

NAY [na, *Sax.*] no, nor.

NE *admittas*, a Writ for the Patron of a Church, to forbid the Bishop to admit a Clerk to that Church, who is presented by another.

To NEAL [of on-ælan, *Sax.*] to make a Metal softer or less brittle by heating it in the Fire; to anneal or stain, or bake Glass painted, that the Colour may go quite through it.

NEAL'D *to* [*Sea Term*] used when it is deep Water close by the Shore, or if the Lee-shore be sandy, clayey, ouzy, or foul and rocky Ground, they say the sounding is *Nealed to*.

NEAP [of neap, *Sax.* scarce] scanty, deficient, as neap *Tides*.

NEAP *Tides* [of neapte, *Sax.* scarcity] the Tides in the second and last Quarter of the Moon; low Tides, not so high or so swift, as the spring Tides.

NEAR [neah, *Sax.*] nigh to, hard by.

No NEAR [*Sea Term*] a Word of Command to the Man at the Helm, bidding him to let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

NE'ARNESS [neah and nesse, *Sax.*] proximity.

NEAT [neat, *Sax.*] Beeves, as Oxen, Heifers, Cows, Steers.

NEAT [*netto*, Ital. *net*, F. *nitidus*, L.] clean, trim, cleanly and tightly dressed, clever.

NEAT *Herd* [neatherd, *Sax.*] a Keeper of neat Cattle.

NEAT *Land* [in *Law*] Land granted or let out to the Yeomanry.

NEAT's *Leather*, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox or Cow.

NEAT *Weight*, the Weight of a Commodity without the Cask, Bag or Thing containing it; and also when it is cleared from Dross by garbling.

NEATNESS, cleanliness, tightness in Apparel, House, *&c.* also pureness, unadulteratedness.

NEBULA, a Mist or Fog. *L.*



NEBULE [in *Heraldry*] *nebuly*, Engl. of *nebulatum* or *nubilum* of *nebula*, L. signifies cloudy, or representing Clouds. See the Figure.

NEBULO'SE } [*nebulosus*, L.] cloudy, covered with Clouds,
NE'BULOUS } misty, foggy, gloomy, overcast.

NE'BULOUSNESS, mistiness, cloudiness, darkness.

NEBU'LGEA [with *Chymists*] the Salt of the moisture of a Cloud; falling upon Stones in Meadows, condensed and hardened by the Heat of the Sun.

NEBULOUS *Stars* [*Astron.*] certain fixed Stars of a dull, pale and dim Light; so called because they look cloudy, or bring Clouds, and setting with the Sun render the Air troubled and dusk.

NE'CESSARIES [*necessaria*, L.] Things needful for human Life.

NE'CESSARY [*necessarius*, L.] needful, indispensable, unavoidable.

NECESSARY *in Causing*, is when there is a Cause from whence an Effect must necessarily follow.

NE'CESSARINESS, needfulness, unaviodableness.

To NECESSITATE [*necessiter*, F.] to compel, to force as it were of necessity.

NECE'SSITATED [*necessité*, F.] forced, compelled.

NECE'SSITOUS [*necessiteux*, F.] that is in want; needy, poor.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS, indigence, poverty.

NECESSITY [*necessitas*, L.] indispensableness, the State of a thing that must be; also extremity, straight, distress; need, poverty, want.

NECESSITY [among *Naturalists*] is that by which a Being is put into such a Condition, that it cannot be in any other.

Absolute NECESSITY [among *Naturalists*] is when it is contrary to the very Nature and Principles of the Thing to be otherwise.

Simple absolute NECESSITY [in *Metaphysicks*] is that which upon no Terms or Conditions will permit a Thing to be in another Condition than it is in. This does not comport with any but an independent Being, as *God himself*.

Respective absolute NECESSITY [with *Metaphysicians*] is when a Thing will continue as it is according to the Order of Creation, and the settled Course of second Causes.

Physical NECESSITY [*Philos.*] is the want of Principle or natural Means necessary to act; called also *a physical or natural Impotence*.

Moral NECESSITY [in *Philos.*] is only a great difficulty, such as that which arises from a long habitude, a strong Inclination or violent Passion.

Absolute NECESSITY } is that which has no dependence on
Simple NECESSITY } any State or Conjuncture, or any particular Situation of Things; but is found every where and in all the Circumstances, in which the Agent can be supposed.

Relative NECESSITY, is that which places a Person in a real incapacity of acting or not acting in those Circumstances and that Situation he is found in.

Antecedent NECESSITY [with *Philosophers*] is one that arises from an antecedent Cause necessarily operating, as the rising of the Sun to morrow Morning.

Concomitant NECESSITY, arises from an antecedent and necessary Cause; but depends on the Circumstances of the Effect.

NECESSITY [*Necessitas*, L.] a Pagan Deity, the Mother of the Destinies, and constant Companion of Man, through his whole Life, and to whom, as the Poets feign, even *Jupiter* himself was forced to submit. This *Necessity* was worshipped as a Goddess by the Heathens.

NECK [necca, *Sax.*] that Part between the Body and Head.

NECK *Verse*, a Verse or two in a *Latin* Book of a *Gothick* black Character, which a Person convicted of several Crimes (especially Manslaughter, for which he otherwise should suffer Death) was formerly put to read in open Court; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate* said *legit ut Clericus*, i. e. *he reads like a Clerk*, he was only burnt in the Hand and set at Liberty. But now this Practice of reading the Neck-Verse is quite left off.

NECRO'LOGY [of νεκρὸς dead, and λόγος, Gr.] a Book kept in antient Times in Churches and Monasteries; in which the Names of the Benefactors are registered; the Time of their Death, and also the Days of their Commemoration.

NE'CROMANCER [νεκρομαντεία of νεκρὸς the Dead, and μαντεία, Gr. divination] a Conjurer, a Wizard, *&c.* who Practices *Necromancy*, i. e. by calling up the Ghosts of the Dead.

NECROMA'NTICK [νεκρομαντικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Necromancy.

NECROMANCY [νεκρομαντεία, Gr.] the Art or Act of Communicating with Devils, and doing surprising Feats by their assistance; and particularly calling up the Dead.

NECROSIS [νέκρωσις, Gr.] a mortification or killing.

NECROSIS [in *Theology*] a mortifying of corrupt Affections.

NECROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a perfect or compleat Mortification of the soft and hard Parts of the Body.

NECTAR [νέκταρ, Gr.] a certain pleasant Liquor, which, as the Poets feign, was the Drink of the Gods, and such as would render immortal whomsoever drank of it.

NE'CTAR [with *Physicians*] a medicinal Drink of a very pleasant Taste, Smell and Colour. *Gr.*

NECTA'RIA [νεκτάριον, Gr.] the Herb Elecampane. *L.*

NECTA'REAN, of or belonging to Nectar.

NE'CTARIN [of νέκταρ, Gr.] a sort of Peach, not downy.

NECYOMANTES [νεκυομάντης, Gr.] a Necromancer, one who holds Conversation with the Devil, or calls up the Spirits of the Dead, such as the Witch of *Endor*, who caused *Samuel* to appear to *Saul*. L.

NEED [nead, *Sax.*] want, poverty.

NE'EDINESS [prob. of neadig and nesse, *Sax.*] want, poverty.

NEE'DFUL [of neadfull, *Sax.*] necessary.

NE'EDLE [nædl, *Sax.*] an Instrument for sewing.

NEEDLE [of the *Mariners Compass*] that Iron-Wire that is touched with the Loadstone.

Magnetical NEEDLE [in *Navigation*, *&c.*] a Needle touch'd with a Loadstone, and suspended on a Pivot or Center, on which, playing at liberty, it directs it self to certain Points in or under the Horizon.

Horizontal NEEDLE, is one equally ballanced on each side the Pivot which sustains them, and which playing horizontally by its two Extremes, point out the North and South Points of the Horizon.

NE'EDLESS [prob. of neadleas, *Sax.*] unnecessary.

NEEP *Tides* [with *Mariners*] are those Tides which fall out, when the Moon is in the middle of the second and last Quarter, which are four Days before the full or change, and are called *Deed-Neep* or *Dead-Neap*.

To be NEEPED [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to be so, when Water is wanting that she cannot get off the Ground, out of the Harbour or Dock.

NEFA'S-

NEFA'NDOUS [*nefandus*, L.] not to be ſpoken or mentioned; heinous, horrible.

NEFA'NDOUSNESS, horribleneſs, wickedneſs not to be mentioned or uttered.

NEFA'RIOUS [*nefarius*, L.] very wicked, villainous, abominable.

NEFA'STOUS [*nefaſtus*, L.] unlucky, unhappy.

NEGA'TION, a denying or gainſaying. *L.*

NE'GATIVE, NE'GATORY } [*negativus*, L.] of or pertaining to denial.

NEGATIVE *Pregnant* [in *Law*] is a Negative which implies an Affirmative; as, when a Perſon is accuſed to have done a Thing at ſuch a Place and at ſuch a Time; he denies that he did it in the Manner and Form of the Declaration, which implies he did do it in ſome manner.

NEGATIVE *Quantities* [in *Alge.*] are ſuch as have the Negative Sign (—) ſet before them; and are ſuppoſed to be leſs than nothing: and directly contrary to *affirmative*, *poſitive* or *real Quantities*.

A NEGATIVE [*negativum*, L.] a denying Propoſition or Expreſſion.

NEGATIVE *Heretick* [in the Language of the *Spaniſh* Inquiſition] are Perſons who having been accuſed of Hereſy by Witneſſes, whoſe Evidence they don't deny, ſtill keep on the negation, making open Profeſſion of the Catholick Doctrine, and declare their abhorrence of Hereſy.

NEGATIVE *Pains* [in *Law*] is a being excluded from Honours and Dignities, *&c.* without the having any direct and poſitive Pains inflicted.

To NEGLE'CT [*neglectum*, L. ſup.] not to take care of, to forget, to ſlight; alſo to let go or let ſlip.

NEGLECT [*neglectus*, L.] omiſſion, want of care, diſregard.

NE'GLIGENCE [*negligentia*, L.] remiſneſs, careleſneſs, the not looking to a thing, heedleſneſs, *F.*

NE'GLIGENT [*negligens*, *L.*] neglectful, careleſs, ſlack in performance. *F.*

NE'GLIGENTNESS [*negligentia*, L.] negligence.

NEGO'CE [*negotium*, L.] trading, dealing, management of Affairs, Buſineſs, *&c.* F.

NEGO'CIATORY [*negociatorius*, L.] uſed about Buſineſs or Trade.

NEGOTIATED [*negotiatus*, L.] tranſacted, managed by way of Traffick.

To NEGO'TIATE [*negotiare*, L. *negocier*, F.] to tranſact, to manage; alſo to traffick.

NEGOTIA'TION, a management of publick Affairs; alſo an Affair, Concern or Treaty managed; alſo trading or traſficking. *F.*

NEGOTIA'TOR, a manager of Affairs or Buſineſs, *L.*

NEGOTIA'TRIX, a ſhe manager, *&c. L.*

NEGO'CIOUS [*negotioſus*, L.] full of Buſineſs.

NE'GRO'S [of *nigri*, black, *L.* or *Nigritani*, Inhabitants of *Nigritia* in *Africa*] Black-moors.

NEIF or NAF [prob. of *nativa*, L.] a Bond Woman or ſhe Villain.

Writ of NEI'FTY, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manour anciently claimed ſuch a Woman for his Wife.

To NEIGH [hnæʒan, *Sax.*] to make a Noiſe, intimating deſire of copulation, or being pleaſed, ſpoken of a Horſe.

NEI'GHING [of hnæʒan, *Sax. binniens*, L.] making a noiſe like a Horſe.

NEIGHING *Bird*, a ſmall Bird that imitates the neighing of an Horſe.

NEI'GHBOUR [of neah, *Sax.* nigh, and ʒebuꝛe, *Sax.* an Inhabitant] one who dwells or is ſeated near to another.

NEI'GHBOURLINESS [of neah, nigh, ʒebuꝛe, an Inhabitant, and ʒelicneſſ, *Sax.*] neighbourly or friendly Carriage.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD [of nea ʒebuꝛe and hoꝺ, *Sax.*] the whole Body of Neighbours; alſo adjoining Places to where a Perſon, *&c.* dwells.

NE *injuſte vexes*, a Writ lying for a Tenant diſtrained by his Lord for other Services than he ought to make, being a Prohibition to the Lord, enjoining him not to diſtrain.

NEI'THER [niðeꝛ, *Sax.*] none of the two.

NE'KIR, NE'KER } [among the *Mahometans*] an Angel, which they fancy, together with another, called *Munker*, holding a great Mace in their Hands, go to the Graves of the Dead, and examine them of their Faith; and if they find them *Muſſelmen*, i. e. true Believers [in *Mahomet*, &c.] they permit them to lie at reſt, and behold Heaven thro' a little Window, till the Day of Judgment (it being their notion, that all Souls lie in the Graves with their Bodies till the Day of Judgment) but if theſe Muſſelmen themſelves ſhould miſtake the Angels, by reaſon of their Magnitude, for God, and Worſhip them, then they give them a Blow with their Mace, and they are ſhut up blind in the Grave, and don't ſee any thing of Heaven.

NE'MÆAN *Games* [ſo called of the Wood *Nemæa* in *Achaia*, where *Hercules* ſlew a mighty Lion] ſolemn Games inſtituted in honour of *Hercules*. The Exerciſes uſed, were running with Horſes, Foot-races, Fighting with Whirl-bats, Quoiting, Wreſtling, Darting and Shooting. And the Reward of him that came off Victor, was at firſt a Crown made of an Olive Branch; but afterwards a Garland of Ivy.

NE'MESIS [of τὸ νεμεῖσθαι, Gr. *i. e.* a Diſtribution to every one according to Juſtice] the Daughter of *Jupiter* and of *Neceſſity*, the Goddeſs of Puniſhment or Revenge, called alſo *Adraſtia* from *Adraſtus*, who firſt built her a Temple, and alſo *Rhamnuſia* of *Rhamnus*, the Place where this Temple was, *L.* She was painted as Juſtice is, with a Sword in one Hand, and a pair of Scales in the other, with a ſad Countenance and piercing Eyes, or with a Bridle and a Ruler.

NE'MINE *contradicente* [*i. e.* none contradicting] a Term commonly uſed in Parliament when any matter is carried with the univerſal Aſſent.

NE'MORAL [*nemoralis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Grove.

NEMORIVA'GOUS [*nemorivagus*, L.] wandering in the Woods and Groves.

NEMORO'SE [*nemoroſus*, L.] full of Woods and Groves.

NEMORO'SITY [*nemoroſitas*, L.] fulneſs of Woods and Groves.

NEMORE'NSIS, *e* [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in Woods or Groves, *L.*

NE'MORUM [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the Groves, *L.*

NENU'PHARIM [with *Chymiſts*] Spirits in the Air.

NENU'PHAR, a Flower call'd a Water Lilly.

NEO'GAMIST [*neogamus*, L. of νέος γάμος, Gr.] one newly married.

NEOMENI'A [μουνία of νέος, new, and μὴν, Gr. a Moon] the new Moon or beginning of the lunar Month.

NEOPHY'TE [νεόφυτος of νέος and φύτον, Gr. a Plant] one newly entred upon any Profeſſion, a Learner or Novice; alſo one newly converted to the Chriſtian Faith.

NEOTE'RICK [of *neotericus*, L. of νεωτερικὸς, Gr.] modern.

NEOTRO'PHY [*neotrophium*, L. of νεοτροφεῖον of νέος τρέφω, Gr.] a Houſe where young Perſons are brought up.

NEP, the Herb *Cat-mint*.

NEPE'NTHES [νηπενθὲς of νὴ, negative Particle, and πένθος, Gr. grief] a kind of Herb, which being put into Wine drives away Sadneſs; ſome take it for *Bugloſs*, others for *Helenium*, L.

NEPERS *Bones*. See the Figure.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	1/0	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/8
3	6	9	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/1	2/4	2/7
4	8	1/2	1/6	2/0	2/4	2/8	3/2	3/6
5	1/0	1/5	2/0	2/5	3/0	3/5	4/0	4/5
6	1/2	1/8	2/4	3/0	3/6	4/2	4/8	5/4
7	1/4	2/1	2/8	3/5	4/2	4/9	5/6	6/3
8	1/6	2/4	3/2	4/0	4/8	5/6	6/4	7/2
9	1/8	2/7	3/6	4/5	5/4	6/3	7/2	8/1

NEPE'TA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Nep, Cats-Mint or Calamint, *L.*

NEPHA'LIA [νηφάλια, Gr.] the Feaſts of ſober Men, a Feaſt and Sacrifice of the *Greeks*, on which the *Athenians* offered a Drink made of Water and Honey to the *Sun*, *Moon*, *Memory*; the *Nymphs*, *Venus* and *Aurora*. They burnt with theſe all Woods, except that of the Vine, Mulberry and Fig-tree, which they did not offer in this ſober Feaſt, they being Symbols of Drunkenneſs.

NEPHELÆ [with *Phyſ.*] thoſe little Spots like Clouds or Threads that appear in Urine, *L.*

NEPHELÆ, white Spots on the ſurface of the Nails of the Fingers, *L.*

NEPHELI'DES [with *Oculiſts*] certain ſmall white Spots in the Eyes.

NE'PHEW [neƒa, *Sax. nepheu*, F. of *nepos*, L.] a Brother or Siſter's Son.

NEPHRI'TIC [*nephriticus*, L. of νεφρητικὸς of νεφρὸς, Gr.] troubled with, or belonging to a Pain in the Reins, *&c.*

NEPHRI'TICUM *lignum*, a ſort of Wood which grows in new *Spain*, good in Diſeaſes of the Reins, called *ſantalum cæruleum*, L.

NEPHRI'TICUS *Lapis*, a ſort of green Stone, good for nephritick Pains, brought from *Spain* and the *Indies*, L.

NEPHRI'TIS [νεφρῖτις of νεφρὸς, Gr. the Rein] a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys, which proceeds from an Inflammation, or an ill Diſpoſition, or from the Gravel and Stone, attended with Vomiting and ſtretching of the Thigh, *L.*

NE'PHROS [νεφρὸς, Gr.] a Kidney.

NEPHRO'TOMY [of νεφρὸς and τομὴ, Gr. a cutting] a cutting or opening of the Kidneys.

NEPOTA'TION, riotouſneſs, luxury. *L.*

NEPOTISM [of *nepos*, L. a Nephew] extravagancy, *F.*

NEPTUNA'LIA, Feſtivals celebrated by the Antients in Honour of *Neptune*.

NE'PTUNE [of *nando*, i. e. ſwimming, or of *nubendo*, L. *i. e.* covering, becauſe the Sea covers the Earth or as others ſay, from the *Lybian*, or the *Egyptian* Word *nephia*, ſignifying Capes, Promontories, and the Waſtes or Extremeties of the Ground or Sea.] The *Greeks* call him Ποσειδὼν, from the *Phœnician* Word *Poſeidoni*, a breaker or deſtroyer of Ships. *Neptune* was one of the Children of *Saturn*, who at the Diviſion of the World, among him and his Brethren, had the Command of the Sea allotted to him: His Scepter was a Trident; he bears a Trident inſtead of a Scepter, becauſe Fiſhermen in fiſhing make frequent uſe of a Trident; or becauſe this three forked Inſtrument is very apt or fit for ſtirring the Earth. And his Chariot a great Sea-Shell, drawn either by Whales or Sea Monſters, or by Horſes, whoſe lower Parts were thoſe of a Fiſh. His Wife was called *Amphitrite*, becauſe the Sea does compaſs the Earth. He is feigned to have taught Men the uſe of an Horſe, which he cauſed to come forth of the Earth, by a blow of his Trident, at the Diſpute that he had with *Minerva*, about giving a Name to the City of *Athens*, in the *Areopagus*, as an Olive-Tree did from *Minerva*'s ſtriking the Rock with her Spear: But becauſe he had engag'd himſelf in a Conſpiracy againſt *Jupiter*, he was confin'd to the Earth, and being under ſtrait Circumſtances, was neceſſitated to offer himſelf to the Service of *Laomedon*, to help him to build the City of *Troy*. The *Tritons*, which were half Men and half Dolphins, were his Children, who attended him, ſounding Shell-Trumpets. By his Converſation with the Earth, he begot the *Harpies*, Monſters that had the Faces of Maids, but Bodies like Vultures, with Wings, and Claws on their Hands and Feet, and whatever they touch'd was infected and ſpoiled; and whatſoever came near them they ſtole.

Neptune was a God in great Eſteem with the *Romans*, not only as they thought him to have the Command of one of the *Elements*; but becauſe, they ſay, he adviſed them, in the firſt beginning of their Empire, when there was a ſcarcity of Women in the City, to ſteal the *Sabine* Virgins. He was called *Hippius* and *Equeſter*, becauſe he taught Men the Uſe of Horſes, and in acknowledgment of the Benefit that their Empire had received from Horſes, they inſtituted Horſe-Races in honour of him. He had a famous Temple in *Rome*, inrich'd with the Spoils of many Sea Victories; but *Auguſtus* the Emperor, cauſed his Statue to be pulled down, becauſe he was thought to have raiſed a Tempeſt againſt him at Sea, where he was like to have been drowned.

So that *Neptune* is the ſame with that Power and Virtue, which is contained in Moiſture.

Neptune is called Φυτάλμιος, becauſe all things which the Earth produces are done by the power and efficacy of Moiſture. He is alſo called Ἐνοσίχθων, Ἐννοσίγαιος, Ἐνοσίγαιος and Τυραννοσείσθων, all which Epithets ſignify a mover of the Earth. For the Spirit which is in the Bowels of the Earth, being pent up in narrow Streights, ſeek for a Paſſage out, and burſting out, they move and break the Earth. And that Eruption ſometimes makes a bellowing.

NEPTUNE [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented clad in a Mantle of Blue or Sea Green, trimmed with Silver, with long hoary Hair, riding in a blue Chariot, drawn by monſtrous Fiſhes, or elſe on the Back of a Dolphin, holding in his Hand a ſilver Trident.

NE'REIDS [the Daughters of *Nereus*] Meremaids or Fiſhes the upper Part of which reſembles a beautiful Woman, and the reſt a Fiſh.

NE'REUS [of νηρὸς, Gr.] one of the poetical Deities of the Sea; the Son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, who married his Siſter *Doris*, and whom they make to have fifty Daughters, called *Nereides*. The Moral of which Fable is fifty particular Seas, being Parts of the main Sea it ſelf.

NEREUS, is the Sea. It is derived of νὺν τὸ νάειν, *i. e.* of ſwimming, becauſe we ſwim through the Sea. They repreſent *Nereus* as an old Man, becauſe the Froth of the Sea repreſents hoary-headedneſs. For *Leucothoe*, who is the Daughter of *Nereus*, intimates ſomething of that matter, as much as to ſay the whiteneſs of Froth.

NE'RGAL [*i. e.* in the *Samaritan* Language, a Cock] an Idol of the Sun, brought into *Samaria* from *Perſia*, and worſhipped in the Form of a Cock.

NERGAL [נרגל, *Heb.*] a continual Fire, which the *Perſian Magi* preſerved upon an Altar in honour of the Sun, and the Lights of the Firmament. This Fire was always kept burning, like the Veſtal Fire of the *Romans*; whenſoever they meddled with this Fire, they uſed to ſing Hymns in honour of the Sun. The *Jewiſh* Writers affirm, that this was the God adored in *Ur* of the *Chaldees*, and that *Abraham* was obliged to quit that Country, becauſe he would not conform to that Idolatry. The *Perſians* were wont to dedicate to the Sun a Chariot and Horſes, and to adore that glorious Light every Morning. The *Mahometans* do ſtill ſeem to perform ſome kind of Devotion to the riſing of the Sun, ſaluting aſſoon as they ſee it with great humility, and purifying themſelves by waſhing. The *Chaldæans* were wont to burn themſelves in honour of *Nergal*. And *Curtius* tells us, that *Alexander* was an Eye-Witneſs of this Madneſs. The Perſon to be thus ſacrificed took his farewel of his Friends in a publick Banquet; and after he was reduced to Aſhes (ſome Writers ſay) the cunning Prieſts cauſed the Devil to appear in his Shape to his Acquaintance, and relate to them ſtrange Stories of the other World.

NE'RION [*Botany*] the Roſe Laurel.

NE'ROLY, a ſort of Perfume.

NE'RVAL *Bones* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Bones of the hinder Part of the Head.

NERVO'SE, NERVOUS } [*nervoſus*, L.] ſinewy, ſtrongly made in Body.

NE'RVOUSNESS, fulneſs of nerves, ſinewineſs, ſtrength, *&c.*

NERVOUS *Juice* or *Spirit*, is a pure, ſubtil, volatile Humour, commonly called the Animal Spirits; ſecreted from the arterial Blood in the cortical Part of the Brain, collected in the *medulla oblongata*, and driven thence by the force of the Heart, into the Cavities of the Nerves, to be by them convey'd throughout the Body, for the purpoſes of Senſation and Animal Motion.

NERVE [*nervus*, L.] or Sinew, a white, round, long Body, compoſed of ſeveral Threads or Fibres; deriving its origin from the Brain or the ſpinal Marrow; and diſtributed thro' all the Parts of the Body; ſerving for the Conveyance of the Animal Spirits, for the performance of Senſation and Motion.

NERVE [with *Botan.*] a long Filament or tough String, which runs acroſs or length ways in the Leaf of a Plant; as in Plantane, *&c.*

Olfactory NERVES, call'd by Anatomiſts *Par Olfactorium*, i. e. the olfactory Pair, ariſe in the fore Part of the Brain a little below the *Os Frontis*, and are pretty thick near the *Os Cribroſum*, and are there called *Proceſſus Papillares*; when they have made their way through the *Os Cribroſum*, they are diſtributed throughout the Membranes of the Noſe; their uſe being in the ſenſation of *Smelling*.

Optick NERVES [*Anatomy*] are Nerves which paſs through the Scull, in two Perforations of the Baſis of it, a little above the *Sella Equina*, from whence they proceed to the Tunicks of the Eye, whereof the *Retina*, which is ſuppoſed to receive, the Objects of Viſion, is an extenſion of the inner or medullary Part alone.

Pathetick NERVES [*Anat.*] are certain Nerves which ariſe behind the *Teſtes*, and paſs out of the Skull at the ſame *Foramen* of the former Pair, and ſpend themſelves wholly on the trochlear Muſcle.

Intercoſtal NERVES [*Anatomy*] are compos'd of nervous Filaments, deriv'd partly from the Brain, *viz.* the Branches of the fifth and ſixth Pair, and partly from the *Spinal* Marrow, by thoſe Branches they receive from the vertebral Nerves.

Cervical NERVES [*Anat.*] theſe conſiſt of ſeven Pair, the firſt and ſecond Pair ariſe betwen the firſt and ſecond *Vertebra* of the Neck; the ſecond Pair contributes the main Branch towards the formation of the *diaphragmatick Nerves*; the three laſt Pair of the Neck, joining with the two firſt of the *Dorſum* or *Thorax*, make the *Brachial Nerves*.

Dorſal

Dorſal NERVES [*Anat.*] are twelve in Number, theſe contribute to the *Brachial Nerves* all, except the two upper Pair, and are generally diſtributed into the intercoſtal and abdominal Muſcles, the *Pleura*, and the external Parts of the *Thorax*.

The *Lumbal* NERVES [*Anat.*] of theſe there are five Pair, the firſt of which ſends two Branches to the lower ſide of the Diaphragm; the ſecond, ſome Twigs to the genital Parts; and others, as well as the three following, to give the firſt Roots to the *crural Nerves*. The reſt of the Branches of the lumbal Nerves, are diſtributed into the Muſcles of the Loins adjacent Parts.

Brachial NERVES [*Anat.*] are produced partly from the *Cervical*, and partly from the *Dorſal*. After the ſeveral Branches whereof theſe Nerves are compoſed, have been variouſly compleated and united, they run a little way in a Trunk, and then divide again into ſeveral Branches, and are variouſly diſtributed into the Muſcles of the Skin and Arms.

The Crural NERVES [*Anat.*] are compos'd of an Union of ſix or ſeven Pair, *viz.* the three laſt of the *Lumbal*, and the three or four firſt of the *Os Sacrum*. This is the largeſt and firmeſt Trunk in the Body. Theſe ſpend their upper Branches on the Muſcles of the Thigh and Skin, as far as to the Knee, and then proceed in a Trunk downwards, which ſends forth its Branches to the Extremities of the Toes.

Diaphragmatick NERVES [*Anat.*] theſe Nerves proceed from the Cervicals. After theſe Nerves have joined in a Trunk, they run through the *Mediaſtinum*, and arriving at the *Diaphragm*, they ſend out ſeveral Branches, ſome of them into the muſcular, and others into the tendinous Part of it.

NERVES [*Architect.*] are the Mouldings of the projecting Arches of Vaults; or ſuch as ariſe from the Branches of *Ogives*, and croſs each other diagonally in *Gothick* Vaults, and ſerve to ſeparate the nervous Spirit. See *Pendentives*.

NESH, nice, tender, delicate.

NESS } [neſſ'e, *Sax.*] a promontory that runs into the
NES'SE } Sea, like a Noſe.

NEST [neſt, *Sax.*] a Lodgment, lodging Place of Birds, &c.

NEST *of Cheſts*, three in number.

NE'STLING [of niſtian, *Sax.* or **neſtelen**, *Teut.*] making a Neſt; alſo ſhifting and ſhuffling up and down, as reſtleſs; alſo a young Bird in, or juſt taken out of the Neſt.

NESTORIANS [of *Neſtorius*, a Monk] a Sect of Hereticks, whoſe diſtinguiſhing Tenet was, that there were two Natures in *Jeſus Chriſt*, and that *Mary* was the Mother of *Jeſus*, but not the Mother of *God*.

NET [net, *Sax.*] a Device for catching Fiſh, Birds, &c.

NET *Maſonry*, a particular way of Muring or Walling.

NE'THER [niðeꝛ, *Sax.*] lower.

NE'THERMOST [niðeꝛmoſt, *Sax.*] the lowermoſt.

NE'THERLANDS, the low Countries of *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, &c.

NETIRO'NCHION [νευρογχον, Gr.] an Inſtrument called a Duck's-Bill, uſed to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

NE'TTINGS [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Ropes ſiezed together Grate-wiſe, with Rope-yarn. and ſometimes made to ſtretch upon the Ledges, from the Waſte-Trees to the Roof-Trees, from the Top of the Fore-caſtle to the Poop, &c.

To NETTLE [onæꝛlan, *Sax.*] to diſpleaſe, to vex, to teaſe.

A NE'TTLE [neꝛl, *Sax.*] a ſtinging Herb.

NE'VER [næfre, *Sax.*] at no Time.

NE'VERMORE [næfre mæꝛ, *Sax.*] never, at no Time.

NEUROCHONDRO'DES [of νευρον, a Nerve, and χονδρος, a Cartilage] a Ligament partly cartilaginous, partly membranous.

NEU'RODES [according to Dr. *Willis*] a lingring Fever; ſo named, becauſe the nervous Juice is corrupted, and thereby cauſes an Atrophy, or defect of Nouriſhment, and thence a decay in the Body. *L.*

NEURO'GRAPHY [νευρον and γραφω, Gr.] a deſcription of the Nerves.

NEUROI'DES [νευροειδης, Gr.] the Herb wild Beet. *L.*

NEURO'LOGY [*neurologia*, L. νευρολογια of νευρον a Nerve, and λογος, Gr.] a diſcourſe or Treatiſe of the Nerves in a human Body.

NEUROSPASTON [νευροσπαστον, Gr.] an Herb bearing a black Grape, with a Nerve in the middle of it.

NEUROTICKS [νευρικα, Gr.] Remedies againſt Diſeaſes of the Nerves.

NEURO'TIMUS [νευροτμος, Gr.] an Anatomiſt who diſſects human Bodies, on account of the knowledge of pleaſe.

NEURO'TOMY [of νευροτομια of νευρον and τεμνω, Gr. a ſection] a Section, Cutting or Anatomy of the Nerves.

NEU'TER, neither. *L.*

To be NEUTER, to be of neither party.

NEUTER *Gender* [with *Grammarians*] a Gender in *Greek* and *Latin*, which is neither Maſculine nor Feminine.

NEU'THA [with *Chymiſts*] a little Skin growing to the Ears or Eyes of new born Infants.

NEU'TRAL [*neutralis*, L.] neither of the one or the other.

NEUTRAL *Salts* [in *Chymiſtry*] ſuch Salts as partake both of the Nature of an *Acid* and *Alkali*.

NEUTRAL *Spirits* [according to Mr. *Boyle*] certain Spirits diſtilled from Tartar, and ſome ſorts of ponderous Woods, which differ in Quality from other Spirits; *Adiaphorus Spirits*.

NEUTRA'LITY [*neutralité*, F.] a being neuter, the State or Condition of one who is neuter; a middle Condition between a Friend and an Enemy.

NE'UTRALNESS, neutrality, the not being of either Party.

NEUTRO *Paſſive* [in *Gram.*] Verbs Neuter, having their preterperfect Tenſe formed of a paſſive Participle.

NEW [neoƿe or niƿe, *Sax.* *neuf*, F.] freſh, of late Date or Days; of little ſtanding, never uſed or worn before.

NE'W *Year's Gift*, a Preſent made on the firſt of *January*, a Cuſtom now in uſe amongſt us, which we deriv'd from the *Romans*, who offered Preſents to the Emperors in the *Capitol*, altho' they were abſent.

NE'WNESS [of niƿtic, *Sax.*] lateneſs, freſhneſs, &c.

NE'WEL [in *Architecture*] is the upright Poſt, that the winding Stairs turn round about.

NEWET, a ſmall ſort of Lizard.

NEWS, new Intelligence of Affairs.

NEXT [nexð, *Sax.*]

NI'AS [of *nias*, F.] ſimple, ſilly, fooliſh, Whence a *Nias Hawk*, is one newly taken out of the Neſt, and not able to help herſelf; Hence alſo our Word *Niſey*, for a ſilly Perſon.

To NI'BBLE [of **knebelen**, *Du.*] to bite a little and little by degrees.

NI'BCHAZ [נבחז of נבח] as a certain learned Writer imagines; and therefore he thinks, this God, was the ſame with the *Egyptian Anubis*, who was worſhipped in the Image of a Dog.

NICE [neſc, *Sax.*] tender, ſqueamiſh, tickliſh, difficult, dangerous; alſo affected, dainty, exact, curious, ſubtil.

NI'CENESS, daintineſs, exactneſs, &c.

NICETY [of neſc, *Sax.*] a Dainty, a Curioſity; alſo a Criticiſm.

NICENE, of or belonging to *Nice*, a City in *Bithynia*, famous for the firſt general Council in the Year 314 by the appointment of the Emperor *Conſtantine* the Great, at which were 318 Biſhops preſent.

NI'CENE *Creed*, a Creed or Confeſſion of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nice*.

NICHE [in *Architecture*] a Cavity in the thickneſs of a Wall, to place a Figure or Statue in.

Angular NICHE, one formed in the Corner of a Building.

Ground NICHE, one which inſtead of bearing upon a Maſſive, has its riſe from the Ground.

NI'CHILS [in *Common Law*] are Iſſues or Debts, which the Sheriff, being oppoſed, ſays are worth nothing, by reaſon that the Parties that ſhould pay them are nothing worth.

NICHOLAI'TANS [ſo called of *Nicholas* a Deacon of *Jeruſalem*] one of the moſt antient Sects, who held that married Women ſhould be common to take away all Cauſe of Jealouſy.

To NICK [prob. of **nick**, *Teut.*] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.

To NICK *the Pin*, is to drink juſt to the Place of a Pin, about the middle of a wooden Cup or Bowl.

NICK *of Time*, [of **nick**, *Teut.* a moment, or *niſtatio* a wink] the very Moment.

NICK *Name* [prob. of **nicht**, *Teut.* not or nought, *q. d.* not the name] a name given a Perſon in deriſion or drollery.

NI'CKUMPOOP [*incert. Etym.*] a meer Block-head, Dolt or Sot; a ſenſeleſs, dull witted Fellow; it is alſo uſed in an obſcene Signification.

NICO'DEMITES, a Sect of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, ſo denominated from *Nicodemus*, from profeſſing their Faith in Private.

NICOTIA'NA [ſo called of *John Nicot*, who firſt ſent it from *Portugal* into *France*, A. C. 1560] Tobacco.

NICOPHO'RUS [νικοφορος, Gr.] a kind of Ivy, called *Smilax*. L.

NICTA'RIA [νικτηρ, Gr. victory] Sacrifices and publick Banquets, which Conquerers made after Victory obtained.

NICTA'TION, a winking or twinkling with the Eye.

Membrana NICTITANS [in *Anatomy*] the winking Membrane; a thin Membrane that cover the Eyes of ſeveral Birds and other Animals, which is ſo thin they can ſee pretty well through it; it ſkreens them from too much light. *L.*

NIDE *of Pheaſants* [of *nidus*, L. a Neſt] a Flock of them.

NI'DERING } [*old Word*] a Coward, a Hen-hearted Fel-
NI'DING } low.
NI'THING }

NI'DGET [*nigaude*, F.] an Idiot, a ſimple Fellow.

NIDIFICA'TION, a making or building of Neſts as Birds do.

NIECE, a ſhe Couſin, a Kinſwoman, a Brother or Siſter's Daughter, *F.*

NIE'NT *Compriſe* [*Law Phraſe*] an exception made to a Petition as unjuſt, becauſe the Thing deſired is not compriſed or contained in that Act or Deed whereupon the Petition is grounded.

NI'FLE, a Thing of little or no Value. *Law Term.*

A NIG } [of **nigh guarder**, *Minſhew*, or of **niſck**
A NIGG } **hard**, *i. e.* one that goes as near as can be, or of *negando*, L. denying *Skinner*] a covetous Perſon.

NIGGARD [ſome derive it *q. d.* of *Nickhard*; but *Minſhew* of *nigh garder*, F. and *Skinner* of *negando*, denying; becauſe a covetous Man denies himſelf, *&c.* neceſſaries] a ſordid, covetous, griping Perſon.

NIGGARDLINESS, ſordid covetouſneſs.

NIGGARDISH, ſomething niggardly.

NIGE'LLA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Fennel Flower. *L.*

NIGER, *a, um* [in *Bot. Writ*] black, *nigro, a, is*, with black.

NIGE'RRIMUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] blackeſt or very black, *nigerrimo, a, is*, with the moſt black. *L.*

NIGH [neah, *Sax.*] hard by.

NIGHNESS [neah-neyye, *Sax.*] nearneſs.

NIGHT [niht, *Sax.*] that Time while the Sun is below the Horizon.

NIGHT *Mar* } [of **mar**, *Dan.* evil] a ſtoppage of the a-
NIGHT *Mare* } nimal Spirits in the Night-time; ſo that the Body cannot move.

NIGHT [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented clothed in a black Mantle, ſpotted with Stars of Gold.

NIGHT *Rail*, a ſhort Cloak of Linen or Muſlin, worn by Women in their Chambers.

NIGHT *Raven*, a ſort of Owl.

NIGHT *Spell*, a Prayer againſt the *Night-Mare*.

NIGHT-*Shade* [niht-ſceade, *Sax.*] an Herb.

NI'GHTINGALE [nihtegale, *Sax.*] a fine ſinging Bird.

NIGRE'SCENT [*nigreſcens*, L.] growing black.

NIGRIFA'CTION, a making black, *L.*

NIGRIOR, *us* [in *Botan. Writ.*] blacker, *nigriore, i, ibus*, with blacker.

NIHIL, nothing. *L.*

NIHILS } [in *Com. Law*] a Word which the Sheriff an-
NICHILS } ſwers, who is oppoſed, concerning Debts which are illeviable, and nothing worth, by reaſon of the inſufficiency of the Perſons from whom due.

NIHIL *Capiat*, *&c.* a Form uſed when Judgment is given againſt the Plaintiff, ſo as to bar his Action or overthrow his Writ, *L.*

NIHIL *Dicit* [*Law Phraſe*] is a failing to put in an Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Plea, by the Day aſſigned, *L.*

NIHILO'RUM *Clericus*, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, who makes a Roll of the Sums that are nichiled by the Sheriff.

To NILL [nillan, *Sax.*] to be unwilling, to be loath to do.

NILO'METRE, an Inſtrument uſed among the Antients to Meaſure the height of the Water in the overflowings of the *Nile*.

To NIM [of niman, *Sax.*] to filch, to ſteal by little and little.

NI'MBIS, a Term uſed by Antiquaries, for a Circle round the Heads of Emperors on certain Medals, and reſembling the *Aureolæ* or Circles of light placed round the Heads of the Images of Saints.

NI'MBLE [**nemen**, Du. to catch up haſtily] agile, quick, ready.

NI'MBLENESS, agility, quickneſs.

NIMBI'FEROUS [*nimbifer*, L.] that brings Storms and Tempeſts.

NIMBO'SE [*nimboſus*, L.] ſtormy, tempeſtuous, cloudy.

NIMI'ETY [*nimietas*, L.] too great, abundance, over muchneſs.

NINCOMPOOP, a meer Block-head, Dolt or Sot.

NINE [negen, *Sax.*] ix. 9.

NINETEEN [negen-tien, *Sax.*] xix. 19.

NI'NNY [*ninnarius*, L. Barb.] a contented Cuckold.

NI'NNY [*ninno*, *Span.* a Child] a ſilly, ſorry Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of, a *Ninny Hammer*.

NIOBE, was the Daughter of *Tantalus*, and Wife of *Pelops*, who having ſix Sons and ſix Daughters, was ſo elated with her Felicity, that ſhe preferr'd herſelf before *Latona*, and (according to the Poets) had all her Children ſlain by the Goddeſs, for her Inſolence; for which Calamity ſhe wept herſelf to Death, loſing her Speech, and remaining Stupid without moving, which gave the Poets occaſion to feign, that ſhe was turned into a Stone; or as *Palæphatus* ſays, the truth of the Fiction is, that *Niobe* being bereaved of her Children by Death, commanded her Statue to be made in Stone (and probably in a mournful Poſture) and ſet upon her Children's Sepulchre. She is ſaid to have liv'd *A. M.* 2240.

To NIP [**knappen**, *Teut.*] to pinch.

A NIP, a pinch.

NIP } the ſharp point of a Pen.
NIB }

NI'PPERS [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes to hold the Cable to the Capſtan, when the Cable is ſo ſlimy, wet or great, that it cannot be ſtraitened with the bare Hand.

NIPPERS [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument uſed in diſmembring an animal Body.

NI'PPLE [nypele, *Sax.*] the Teat of a Woman's Breaſt.

NI'PPING [of **knappen**, *Teut.*] pinching.

NI'SAN [ניסן, *Heb.*] the ſeventh Month of the *Jews* civil Year, which is about our *September*.

NI'SI PRIUS, the Name of a Writ, ſo called from the two *Latin* Words in it in this Sentence; Niſi *apud talem locum* prius *venerint*, i. e. *unleſs they come before to ſuch a Place*. And by this Writ the Sheriff is obliged to bring to *Weſtminſter* the Men impannelled at a certain Day, or before the Juſtices of the next Aſſizes, unleſs, *&c.*



NISLE' [in *Heraldry*] as *Croix Niſlee*, *Nyllee*, or *Nillee*, F. is like a croſs *Cercelée*, but ſomething narrower, and never pierced; but others ſay, it ought to be always pierced; and ſome ſay it is ſame with the *Croſs moline fable*. *Columbier* ſays, it is as much as to ſay, *Anni bilee*, i. e. annihilated, or ſo ſmall and ſlender, that it ſeems to be reduced almoſt to nothing. See the Figure.

NI'SROCH [נסרך, which ſome take to be derived and compounded of נשא, to exalt, and רחב, to enlarge] and ſo to expreſs the high and ſpacious Heavens, which, as *Herodotus* relates, the antient *Perſians* worſhipped, or of נשר, an Eagle, being the Image of an Eagle; or as *Euſebius* thinks, was the Ark of *Noah* it ſelf, and a repreſentation of it, which was worſhipped by the *Eaſtern* People. The Name of an antient Idol among the *Aſſyrians*.

NI'SUS [in *Philoſophy*] an endeavour an Inclination of one Body towards another, *L.*

NI'TENT [*nitens*, L.] ſhining.

NI'TID [*nitidus*, L.] neat, trim, clean.

NI'TRATED [*nitratus*, L.] mixed with Nitre.

NI'TRE [*nitrum*, L.] a Salt impregnated with abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which render it volatile.

Spirit of NITRE [with *Chymiſts*] the beſt ſort of *Aqua Fortis*, uſed in diſſolving Metals, *&c.*

NI'TROUS [*nitroſus*, L.] full of, or of the nature of Nitre.

NI'TRUM [νίτρον, Gr. נתרן, *Heb.* נתרא, *Syriack*, ſo called of *Nitria*, a Town of *Egypt*, where it was antiently made in great Quantities] Salt-Petre, which is either natural or artificial.

NI'SEY [of *niais*, F.] a Fool or ſilly Fellow.

NI'VAL [*nivalis*, L.] pertaining to, or white as Snow.

NI'XIDII [ſo called of *nixus*, the Pangs or Throws of a Woman in Travel] certain Gods among the *Romans*, that preſided over Women in Childbirth, in whoſe Form they were repreſented, and had three Statues in the Capitol over againſt *Minerva*'s Altar, having been brought out of *Aſia*, after the Defeat of *Antiochus*.

NI'XUS, force, ſtraining, labour, *L.*

NIXUS [*Aſtron.*] a conſtellation or cluſter of Stars, which repreſents *Hercules* having his Knee bent, and endeavouring to ſtrike at the Head of a Dragon.

NOBI'LIARY, a Collection or hiſtorical Account of the noble Families of a Nation or Province.

NOBI'LITATED [*nobilitatus*, L.] made noble or famous.

NOBI'LITY [*nobilitas*, L.] is defined to be *an illuſtrious Deſcent, and conſpicuous of Anceſtors*, with a Succeſſion of Arms, conferred on ſome one (and by him to his Family) by the *Prince*, by *Law*, or by *Cuſtom*, as a Reward of the good and virtuous Actions of him that performed them.

NOBILITY, a Quality that dignifies or renders a Perſon noble: particularly that raiſes a Perſon poſſeſſed of it above a Peaſant or Commoner. The quality or degree of a Nobleman; alſo the whole Body of Noblemen; alſo Fame, Reputation, Renown.

NOBILITY, the *Italians* thus ſatyrize Nobility, the Dukes and Earls of *Germany* (every Son of a Duke being a Duke, and every Daughter of a Dutcheſs being a Dutcheſs) the Dons of *Spain*, the Monſieurs of *France*, the Biſhops of *Italy*,

(every

(every City having a Biſhop) the Nobility of *Hungary*, the Lairds of *Scotland*, the Knights of *Naples*, and the younger Brethren of *England*, make all together a poor Company.

Divine NOBILITY, has its reſpect to the original of the Soul which comes from Heaven, and depends on the Power of God. If this were well conſidered, the *worldly Nobility* would be leſs valued, and we ſhould be rendered the more capable of moral Nobility. This is alſo called Heavenly or Theological.

Human or worldly NOBILITY, regards Blood, and a Genealogy of many Anceſtors. This worldly or human Nobility depends upon the good Fortune of our Birth. This is called *Political*.

Moral NOBILITY, refers only to Virtue, which is to gain us Eſteem; and this depends on our own free Will, and is alſo called Philoſophical.

Dative NOBILITY, is ſuch as has been acquired by ſome Merits or Deeds, and conferr'd by the Prince, *&c.*

Native NOBILITY, is what paſſes from Father to the Son, and makes the Son noble, becauſe his Father was ſo.

NO'BLE [*nobilis*, L.] great, renowned; alſo generous, free; alſo raiſed above the Commonalty and Gentry.

NOBLE *Parts of the Body*, the Brain, Heart and Liver.

A NOBLE, an antient Coin in value 6*s* and 8*d*; a *Scotch* Noble in value 6*d* farthing *Engliſh*.

A NOBLE [*nobilis*, L.] a Nobleman.

NO'BLEMAN, a Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron.

NO'BLENESS [*nobilitas*, L.] is either a being noble in Blood; greatneſs of Mind or Expreſſion.

NO'BLESS, Nobility or Noblemen, *O.*

NO'CENT [*nocens*, L.] guilty of ſome Crime, hurtful, miſchievous.

NO'CIVE [*nocivus*, L.] hurtful.

NOCTA'MBULO, one who walks in the Night, or in his Sleep, *L.*

NOCTAMBULA'TION, a walking in the Night, or in Sleep.

NOCTI'FEROUS [*noctifer*, L.] Night bringing.

NOCTI'VAGANT [*noctivagus*, L.] wandering by Night.

NOCTILUCA, ſhining in the Night, *L.*

Mr. *Boyle* diſtinguiſhes them into three ſorts,

1. *The gummous* NOCTILUCA, which is by ſome call'd the *conſiſtent* or *conſtant Noctiluca*, which is in the form of a conſiſtent Body.

2. *The Liquid* NOCTILUCA, which it is very probable is only the former diſſolved in a proper Liquor.

3. *The Aerial* NOCTILUCA, ſo called, becauſe it would immediately begin to ſhine on being expoſed to the open Air.

NOCTILUCA [with *Chymiſts*] ſubſtances Chymically prepared, which will ſhine of themſelves in the Dark, without being expoſed to the Light or Air, *L.*

NO'CTURN [*nocturnus*, L.] a nocturnal; alſo nightly.

NOCTU'RLABE [*Aſtronomy*] an Inſtrument to find the Motion of the *North* Star about the Pole.

NOCTU'RNAL [*nocturnum*, L.] See *Nocturlabe*.

NO'CTURNS } [in *Roman Catholick* Churches] part of
NOCTURNALS } the Matins or Church Service, that are ſaid about Midnight, being certain Pſalms and Prayers, in Imitation of the antient Chriſtians, who ſaid them in the Night for fear of the Heathens.

To be NOCTURNAL [*Aſtrology*] thoſe Signs and Planets are ſaid to be nocturnal, in which paſſive Qualities excel, as moiſture and drineſs.

NOCTURNAL *Arch* [*Aſtronomy*] is that ſpace in the Heavens which the Sun, Moon or Stars run through, from their ſetting to their riſing.

NOCTU'RNLABE [of *nocturnus*, L. and λαβὴ, Gr. to take] an Inſtrument uſed to find out the Hour of the Night by the Pole Star, and either greater or leſſer Bear.

NOCTU'RNOUS [*nocturnus*, L.] pertaining to the Night.

NO'CUMENT [in a *Law Senſe*] a nuſance, *L.*

To NOD [*nutare*, L. of νεύω, Gr.] to make a Sign by moving the Head; alſo to Sleep.

A NOD [*nutus*, L.] a Motion or Sign made with the Head.

NO'DATED [*nodatus*, L.] tied in Knots.

NO'DATED *Hyperbola* [in *Mathem.*] a kind of Hyperbola, which in turning round, croſſes it ſelf.

NODA'TION, knottineſs or the making of Knots, *L.*

NO'DDLE [of *nod*, L.] the Head.

NO'DDY [*naudin*, F.] a ſilly Fellow.

A NODE [*nodus*, L.] a Knot or Nooſe.

A NODE [in *Dialling*] the Axis or Cock of a Dial; a Hole in the Cieling of a Room or Pane of Glaſs in a Window to make a Dial on the Floor, Wall, Cieling, *&c.*

NODE [with *Surg.*] a gummy Swelling, cauſed by the ſettling of groſs Humours between the Bone and the Periosteum.

NODES [in *Aſtronomy*] two Points wherein the Orbit of a Planet interſects the Ecliptick; and that Point or Node where a Planet paſſes out of the *Southern* Latitude into the *Northern*; is called the *North* Node or aſcending Node; and that Point where the Planet paſſeth from the *North* to the *South*, is called the *ſouthern* or deſcending Node.

NO'DIA [with *Botan.*] a Herb called Mulary.

NODO'SUS } [among the *Romans*] a certain Deity to whom
NODI'SUS } they attributed the forming of the Joints, and Knots in Corn.

NODO'SE [*nodoſus*, L.] knotty, full of Knots.

NODO'SITY [*nodoſitas*, L.] knottineſs.

NO'DUS } [in *Pharmacy*] a little Bag of phyſical Ingre-
NO'DULUS } dients, put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to drink.

NODUS *Gordianus* [*i. e.* the *Gordian Knot*] *Gordius* having been made King of *Phrygia*, by his firſt entring the Temple of *Apollo*, he placed a Knot of Leather Thongs, of which there went a Propheſy, that whoſoever ſhould untie it, ſhould be Conqueror of *Aſia*. *Alexander* coming thither, and having endeavoured, trying all ways to do it; but not being able to untie it, he cut it in Pieces with his Sword.

NOETIANS [ſo called of *Noetius*] Hereticks who allowed only one Perſon in the Godhead, and accordingly taught that it was God the Father who ſuffered.

NO'FFUS } [*old Rec.*] a Coffin made of Wood.
NAU'FUS }

A NO'GGIN, a little Piggin; alſo a quarter of a Pint Meaſure.

NOISE, a great ſound, ſtriſe, ſquabble.

NOI'SINESS [prob. of *noiſe*, F. ſtriſe, quarrel] noiſy Temper, Quality, *&c.*

NOI'SOM [prob. of *noia*, Ital. of *noxa*, L. and *ſom*] loathſome, ſtinking, naſty.

NOI'SOMNESS [prob. of *nuiſance*, F. ſom and neſſe, *Sax.*] loathſomneſs, ſtinkingneſs, *&c.*

NO'LENS, unwilling, L.

NOLENS *volens*, whether one will or no, *L.*

NO'LI *me tangere*, [*i. e.* touch me not] a ſort of Cancer, or a malignant Eruption in the Face, cauſed by an extremely ſharp, corroſive Humour; a piece of Fleſh in the Noſtrils which often ſtops the Wind; alſo an external Ulcer in the Ala of the Noſe, proceeding from a venereal Cauſe.

NOLI *me tangere* [with *Botan.*] a Plant, ſo called from a ſingular property it has of darting out its Seed when ripe, upon the firſt approach of the Hand to touch its Pods.

NOMA'DES [of νέμω, Gr. to feed] a Name antiently given to ſeveral Nations or People, whoſe whole Occupation was to feed and tend their Flocks.

NO'MÆ [νόμη, Gr.] certain deep and rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

NO'MANCY [of *nomen*, L. a Name, and μαντία, Gr. Divination] the Art of divining the Fates of Perſons by Letters that form their Names.

NO'MARCH [of νέμω, a diviſion, and ἀρχὴ, Gr. dominion] an Officer who had the adminiſtration of a Diviſion of *Egypt*.

NO'MARCHY [νομαρχία, Gr.] a Diviſion of the Kingdom of *Egypt*.

NO'MBLES [among *Hunters*] the Entrails of a Stag or Deer, F.

NO'MBRIL, the Navel, *F.*



NOMBRIL *Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the next below the Feſs-point, or the very Centre of the Eſcutcheon, ſuppoſing the ſame to be equally divided into two equal Parts below the Feſs, for then the firſt of thoſe is the *Nombril*, and the loweſt the *Baſe*. See the Figure, where it is repreſented by the Letter N.

NOME [in *Algebra*] is any Quantity with a Sign prefixed or added to it; whereby it is connected with ſome other Quantity, upon which the whole becomes a *binomial* or *trinomial*, &c. as $a+b$ and $a+b+c$.

NO'MEN, a Name, *L.*

NOMENCLA'TION, a numbring the Names or Sirnames of ſundry Things, *L.*

NOMENCLA'TOR, one who calls Perſons by their Names, *L.*

NOMENCLA'TURE [*nomenclatura*, L.] a ſet of Names, a Catalogue of the moſt uſeful and ſignificant Words in any Language, *F.*

NO'MINAL [*nominalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Name; only in Name, not real.

NOMINA'LIA [among the *Romans*] Feſtivals in which they gave Names to their Children, which was on the 8th Day to Males, and 9th to Females, which were called the *Dies Luſtrici*.

NO'MINALS } a Sect of School Philoſophers who were
NO'MINALISTS } ſo denominated, becauſe they held that Words, not Things, were the Objects of the Dialecticks.

No-

To NO'MINATE [*nominatum*, L.] to propoſe one as fit to be choſen to bear any Office or Employment.

NOMINA'TION, a naming or appointing a Perſon to ſome Office, *&c.* L.

NOMINATION [in *Law*] a Power which a Man has to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice; by him to be preſented to the Ordinary.

NO'MINATIVE *Caſe* [*Gram.*] the firſt Caſe of Nouns that are declinable.

NOMOCA'NON [of νόμος, the Law, and κανὼν, Gr. Canon Rule] a Collection of Canons and Imperial Laws relating or conformable thereto; alſo a Collection of the antient Canons of the Apoſtles, Councils and Fathers; alſo a penitential Book of the *Greeks*.

NOMO'GRAPHER [νομογράφος of νόμος and γράφειν, Gr.] a Writer of the Law.

NOMOPHYLA'CIUM [νομοφυλάκιον, Gr.] a Place where the Records of Law are laid up, the *Chancery* or *Rolls*, L.

NOMOTHE'SY [νομοθεσία, Gr.] the making, publiſhing or proclaiming a Law.

NO'MOTHETE [*nomotheta*, L. of νομοθέτης, Gr.] a Legiſlator, a Law-maker, *L.*

NOMPAREI'L [*i. e.* matchleſs] one of the leaſt ſort of Printing Letters.

NOMPAREIL [with *Confection.*] a ſort of Confects or Sugar Plumbs.

NON-ABI'LITY [in *Law*] is an Exception taken againſt a Perſon, either Plaintiff or Defendant, which diſables him from commencing any Law Suit; as in Caſe of an Excommunication, Outlawry, Præmunire, *&c.*

NON *Claim* [in *Law*] a neglect or omitting to claim that which a Man ought to claim as his Right, within a Time limited.

NO'NAGE [in *Law*] all the Time of a Perſons Age, under 21 in ſome Caſes, and 14 in others.

NONAGE'SIMAL *Degree* [with *Aſtron.*] is the 90th Degree, or the higheſt Point in the Ecliptick.

NO'NAGIUM [in *Law*] the ninth part of moveable Goods; antiently paid in the Nature of a Mortuary; being claimed by the Clergy upon the Death of their Pariſhioners.

NO'NAGON [of *nonus*, L. and γωνία, Gr.] a geometrical Figure, having nine Angles and Sides.

NONE *Such* [with *Botan.*] the *Briſtol* Flower.

NON *Entity* [with *Philoſ.*] the Quality of a Thing that is not in Being.

NONGENA'RIOUS [*nonagenarius*, L.] of or concerning nine Hundred.

NON-*Reſidence*, the illegal Abſence of a beneficed Clergyman from his ſpiritual Charge, *i. e.* when he abſents himſelf for the ſpace of one or two Months at ſeveral Times in one Year.

NON *Reſident*, a Perſon who does not reſide or keep in the Place where his Charge is.

NON *Appearance*, a default in not appearing in a Court of Judicature.

NONA *Sphæra* [with *Aſtronom.*] the ninth Sphere, uſually termed the *primum mobile*, which finiſhes its Revolution in 24 Hours; carrying with it all the other Spheres, with a very ſwift Motion from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*.

NON *compos mentis* [*i. e.* not of ſound Underſtanding or Memory] in Law it is uſed 1ſt, of an Ideot born; 2dly, of one who by Accident loſes his Memory and Underſtanding; 3dly, of a Lunatick; 4thly, of a Drunkard.

NON-*conformiſt* one who does not conform to the Church of *England*, with reſpect to its Diſcipline and Ceremonies.

NON-*conformity*, the State and Condition of Non-conformiſts.

NON *diſtringendo* [*i. e.* not by diſtraining] a Writ containing under it divers particulars, according to divers Caſes, *L.*

NON *eſt culpabilis* [he is not blame worthy] the general Plea to an Action of Treſpaſs, whereby the Defendant doth abſolutely deny the Fact imputed to him by the Plaintiff, *L.*

NONCUPATE. See *Nuncupative*.

NON *eſt factum* [it was not done] is an Anſwer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denies that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded, *L.*

NON *implacitando*, *&c.* a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, *&c.* from diſtraining any Man, without the King's Writ, touching his Freehold. *L.*

NON *liquet* [it does not appear plain] a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be deferred to another Day of Trial. *L.*

NON *mercizando Victualia*, a Writ, commanding the Juſtices to inquire whether the Officers of ſuch a Town do ſell Victuals in Groſs or by Retail during their Office. L.

NON *moleſtando*, a Writ, which lies for him who is moleſted or diſturbed contrary to the King's Protection granted him. *L.*

NON *Naturals* [in *Phyſick*] are the Cauſes and Effects of Diſeaſes, whether near or remote, *viz. Air*, *Meat*, *Drink*, *Sleep* and *Watching*, *Motion* and *Reſt*, *Retention* and *Excretion*, and the *Paſſions* of the Mind.

NON *obſtante* [*i. e.* notwithſtanding] a Clauſe frequently uſed in Statutes and Letters Patents. *L.*

NON *omittas*, a Writ, which lies where the Sheriff delivers a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchiſe, on which the Party in whom it is to be ſerved dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to ſerve it. *L.*

NON *organical Part* [with *Anat.*] a Part of the Body which has an uſe, but performs no Action.

NON *Pareil*, that has no equal, not to be parallel'd. *F.*

NON *Plevin* [in *Law*] is when Land is not replevin'd in due Time. *F.*

A NON *Plus* [no more] an Extremity, beyond which a Man cannot go.

To NON *Plus*, to ſtop a Perſon's Mouth, ſo that he has nothing more to ſay; to puzzle, to perplex. *L.*

NON *ponendis in Aſſizis*, *&c.* a Writ, granted in divers Caſes to Men, for the freeing them from Aſſizes and Juries. *L.*

NON *Procedendo ad Aſſizam*, *&c.* a Writ, to ſtop the Trial of a Cauſe, appertaining to one who is in the King's Service, *&c.* until the King's Pleaſure be further known, *L.*

NON *reſidentia*, *&c.* a Writ, directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to moleſt, a Clerk employ'd in the King's Service for his non-reſidence, *L.*

NON *ſanæ memoriæ* [not of ſound Memory] an Exception taken to an Act declared by the Plaintiff to be done by another, implying that the Party that did that Act was not well in his Wits, *L.*

NON *ſolvendo*, &c. a Writ prohibiting an Ordinary to take a pecuniary Mulct impoſed upon a Clerk of the King's, for non-reſidence, *L.*

NON *ſuit*, a renouncing or letting fall the Suit by the Plaintiff.

To NON *ſuit one*, is to cauſe a Perſon to let fall the Suit.

NON *ſum informatus*, an Anſwer made by an Attorney, when he has nothing more to ſay for his Client, *L.*

NON *tenure*, an Exception to a Count, or Declaration, by ſaying he holds not the Lands contained therein.

NON *Term*, the vacation Time between Term and Term.

NON *troppo preſto* [*Muſick Books*] not too quick, *Ital.*

NONE [in the *Romiſh* Church] one of the ſeven Canonical Hours, about three a Clock in the Afternoon.

NONES *of a Month* [in the *Roman* Calender] certain Days, reckoned backwards from the Calends or firſt Days of every Month, ſo called, becauſe from the laſt of the ſaid Days to the *Ides*, there were always nine Days.

NONU'PLA [in *Muſick*] a quick Time, peculiar to Jiggs, *&c.*

NOOK [*niche*, F.] a Corner.

NOOK *of Land*, the fourth part of a Yard Land.

NOON [non, *Sax.*] Mid-day.

NOO'NING [of non, *Sax.*] a Nap, *&c.* at Noon.

NOOSE [*nodus*, L.] a ſliding Knot of a Cord; alſo a Snare or Gin. *Du.*

To NOOSE *one*, to get him into a Snare or an Entanglement.

NOP, a Bird, call'd alſo Bulfinch.

NO'RMAL [with *Geometricians*] perpendicular, or at right Angles; a term uſed of a Line or a Plane that cuts another perpendicularly.

NO'RMANS [*q. d. northern* Men, a Name antiently given to the *Norwegians*, *Danes* and *Swedes*.

NO'RREY } [*i. e.* northern King, or King of the northern
NO'RROY } Parts] a King at Arms, whoſe Office is on the *North* Side of the River *Trent*, the ſame with that of *Clarenceux*, on the *South* Side of it.

NORTH [nopþ, *Sax.*

NO'RTHERLY } {nopþeplice, *Sax.* } on the *North*
NO'RTHERN } {nopþeþe, *Sax.* } Quarter of the World.

NO'RTHWARD [nopþpeapd, *Sax.*] towards the *North*.

NORTH *Light*, a Meteor which uſually appears in *Greenland* about the Time of the new Moon, and enlightening the whole Country, tho' the Meteor itſelf appears only in the *North*: It moves from one Place to another, leaving a ſort of Miſt or Cloud behind it, and continues till it is hidden by the Beams of the Sun.

NORTHERN *Signs* [with *Aſtron.*] are thoſe ſix Signs of the Zodiack, which conſtitute the Semicircle of the Ecliptick, which inclines to the norward of the Equator.

NO'RTHING [with *Navig.*] is the difference of Latitude a Ship makes in ſailing towards the *North* Pole.

NORTH *Pole* [in *Aſtron.* &c.] a Point in the *Northern* Hemiſphere of the Heavens, two Degrees every way diſtant from the Equinoctial.

NORTH *Star* } [*Aſtron.*] a Star ſo called on account
NORTH *Pole Star* } of its being about two Degrees and a half diſtant from the Pole. It is in the Tail of the Conſtellation *urſa minor*, which ſeems to the naked Eye, as if it were placed at the Pole.

A NOSE [*naſus*, L. næſe, *Sax.*] a part of the Face.

To NOSE *one*, to provoke or affront a Perſon to his Face.

NOSE *Bleed*, the Herb Yarrow.

NOSOCO'MIUM [νοσοκομεῖον of νόσος, Gr.] an Hoſpital for poor ſick People.

NOSO'LOGY [νοσολογία of νόσος and λόγος, Gr.] a Treatiſe concerining Diſeaſes.

NO'STOCH [with *Naturaliſts*] a ſort of Excrement or foul Matter like a Jelly, of a dark red Colour, that is ſuppoſed to drop down upon the Earth from ſome luxuriant Planet or Star.

NO'STRAS [in *Botan. Writ.*] which grows in our own Country.

NO'STRILS [*nares*, L. or of næſe and Þyrlian, to bore through, *Sax.*] the Paſſage of the Noſe.

NOSTRIL *dropping* [in *Cattle*] a Diſeaſe.

NO TA, a Note or Character, *L.*

NO'TABLE [*notabilis*, L.] ſingular, remarkable, extraordinary.

NO'TABLENESS [*notabilitas*, L.] remarkableneſs, *&c.*

NOTA'RICON, the third Part or Species of the *Jewiſh Cabala.*

NO'TARY [*notaire*, F. *notarius*, L.] a Scribe or Scrivener, that takes Notes, or makes ſhort Draughts of Obligations, Contracts, *&c.*

NOTARY *Publick*, a kind of Scrivener who takes Proteſts of Bills, and other Tranſactions relating to Merchants Affairs.

NOTA'TION, a marking, or ſetting a Mark upon; alſo an obſerving or taking notice of, *L.*

NOTA'TION [with *Arithmeticians*] is the ſetting down any Number propounded in proper Characters, and in their proper Places.

NOTATION [with *Algebraiſts*] the repreſenting Quantities by Letters of the Alphabet, or a calling them by theſe Names.

NO'TÆ *maternæ* [with *Phyſicians*] Mother Spots, the ſame as *nævi*, L.

NOTE [*nota*, L.] a Remark or Explication in the Margin, or Bottom of a Page of a Book.

NOTE, a ſhort Writing, containing an Account of Buſineſs; alſo Credit, Eſteem, Repute.

NOTE *of a Fine* [in *Law*] a Brief of a Fine, made by the Chirographer before it is ingroſſed.

NOTE [in *Traffick*] a Writ under a Man's Hand, by which one Perſon engages to pay another a Sum of Money.

NOTES *Muſical* [in relation to *Time*] are nine, *viz.* the *Large*, the *Long*, *Breve*, *Semi-breve*, *Minim*, *Crotchet*, *Quaver*, *Semi-quaver*, and *Demi-ſemi quaver*, all which are to be found in their proper Places. The Characters or Marks of theſe Notes are uſually ſet down on a Scale of five or ſix Lines, to ſerve as Directions for keeping Time in ſinging, or playing on any ſort of muſical Inſtrument.

NOTES *of Augmentation* [in *Muſick*] is the increaſing or enlarging ſomewhat to the full Quantity or Value of any Note.

NOTES *of Diminution* [in *Muſick*] is the diminiſhing or abating ſomewhat of the full Quantity or Value of any Note.

NOTES [*notæ*, L.] Remarks, Memorandums, eſpecially in Short-hand.

To NOTE [*Notare*, L.] to obſerve, to take notice of, to mark.

To NOTE [in *Falconry*] ſignifies to prune.

To NOTE *a foreign Bill*, is when a publick Notary goes to be a Witneſs, or to take notice that a Merchant will not accept or pay it.

NO'THÆ *coſtæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] the baſtard Ribs, the five loweſt Ribs on each Side; ſo termed, becauſe they do not join with the Breaſt Bone as the others do, nor are bony; but griſtly, *L.*

NO'THI *Baſtardi* [with *Phyſicians*] Diſeaſes which go beyond the ordinary and common Rule.

NOTHING [na þing, *Sax.*] not any thing.

NO'THINGNESS, non-exiſtence, inſignificancy, worthleſneſs.

NO'TICE [*notitia*, L.] knowledge, obſervation, advice, information.

NOTIFI'CATION, a notifying or making known; a giving information or advice.

To NO'TIFY [*notificare*, L.] to make known, to give to underſtand.

NO'TION, the Form of any thing repreſented or conceived in the Mind; Conception, Fancy; alſo Thought: alſo Knowledge, *L.*

Firſt objective NOTION, is the thing itſelf known, according to what it is or has in itſelf, as *Light* known as *Light.*

Second formal NOTION, is the knowledge of a thing, according to what it receives from the Underſtanding; as of *Light*, that it is the Subject and not the Predicate.

Firſt formal NOTION [with *Schoolmen*] is the knowledge which we have of any thing according to what it is, or has in it ſelf; as of a light Body, *quatenus* Light.

Second objective NOTION, is what agrees to the thing by the means of the Operation of the Intellect, or what it receives from the Intellect.

Common NOTIONS, are certain Principles ſuppoſed to be innate, and which therefore are ſelf evident.

A clear NOTION [in *Logick*] ſuch an one as is ſufficient to recollect the Object.

An obſcure NOTION, is that which does not ſuffice to recollect the Object.

A diſtinct NOTION, is that by which we are able to aſſign the very Marks and Characters, by which we recollect the thing.

An adequate NOTION, is one wherein we have diſtinct notions of the Marks or Characters whereof it is compoſed.

An inadequate NOTION, is one wherein we have only a confuſed notion of the Characters that enter a diſtinct one.

NO'TIONAL, of or pertaining to notions.

NO'TIONALNESS, imaginarineſs.

NOTO'RIOUS [*notorius*, L.] publickly known, evident, manifeſt, plain, arrant.

NOTO'RIOUSNESS } [*notorieté*, F.] manifeſtneſs, plainneſs;
NOTORI'ETY } the being publickly known.

NO'TUS [νότος, Gr.] the *North* Wind.

NOTWITHSTA'NDING [of na-þe and þtanban, *Sax.*] nevertheleſs, altho', *&c.*

NOVA'LE [*old Rec.*] Land newly ploughed, that had not been tilled in the Memory of Man.

NOVA'TIANS [ſo named of *Novatus* their Ring-leader] a Sect of Hereticks *A. C.* 215, who held that Perſons fallen into Sin ought to be received into Communion without Penance.

NOVA'TION [*Civil Law*] a change or alteration of an Obligation, whereby it becomes extinguiſhed and annihilated; or an entring into a new Obligation to take off a former; alſo the transferring an Obligation from one Perſon to another, *L.*

Neceſſary NOVATION [*Civil Law*] is one made in conſequence of a Sentence or Decree of Juſtice.

Voluntary NOVATION, is effected three ways; 1. by changing the cauſe of the Obligation without the intervention of any other Perſon; 2. by changing the nature of the Obligation; 3. by Delegation.

NOVA'TOR, one who makes a thing new; a changer of the State, an Uſurper. *L.*

A NOVEL [*novella*, Ital. *novelle*, F.] new-fangled.

NOVEL [*novelle*, F. of *novellus*, L.] an ingenious relation of a pleaſant Adventure or Intrigue, a ſhort Romance.

NOVEL *Aſſignment* [in *Law*] the Aſſigment of Time, Place or like, otherwiſe than it was aſſigned before.

NOVEL *diſſeiſin* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for one who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in Time of Peace.

NO'VELIST [*noveliſte*, F.] a News-Monger or Intelligencer.

NO'VELTY [*novitas*, L. *noveauté*, F.] the ſtate of that which is new, newneſs, innovation or change.

NO'VELNESS, novelty.

NO'VELS, 168 Volumes of the *Civil Law*, added to the *Codex* by the Emperor *Juſtinian*; alſo little Romances.

NOVE'MBER [ſo called of *novem*, L. 9, being the ninth Month of the Year, beginning at *March*] the eleventh Month beginning at *January.*

NOVEMBER [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented as a Man, clothed in a Robe of a changeable Green and Black, having his Head adorned with a Garland of Olive-Branches with Fruit, holding in his right Hand *Sagittary*, and in his left Turnips and Parſnips.

NOVEMSILES, a ſpecies of Gods worſhipped by the antient *Romans.*

NOVE'NARY [*novenarius*, L.] of or pertaining to the number Nine.

NOVE'NDIAL [*novendialis*, L.] of nine Days ſpace or continuance. A *Roman* Feſtival celebrated on occaſion of any Prodigies appearing to menace them with ill Fortune.

NOVE'NNIAL [*novennis*, L.] of nine Years ſpace.

NOVE'NSILES [*dii novenſiles*, among the *Romans*] Heroes newly received into the number of their Gods; or elſe thoſe Gods of the Provinces and Kingdoms, which they had conquered, and to which they offered Sacrifices.

NOVERCA, a Mother in Law. *L.*

NOVERCAL [*noverculis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Mother in Law.

NOUGHT [*nopht*, *Sax.*] no whit, not at all, nothing.

NOVICE [*novitius*, L.] a new Beginner in any Art or Profession; a raw, unskilful and unexperienced Person.

NOVI'CIATE [*novitiatus*, L.] Noviceship, the time during which a Person is a Novice.

NOVICIATE [with the *Roman Catholicks*] a Year of Probation appointed for the Trial of Religious, whether or not they have a Vocation, and the neceſſary Qualities for living in the Rules, to the Obſervation of which they are to bind themſelves by Vow; alſo the Houſe or Place where Novices are Inſtructed.

NOVILU'NIUM, the new Moon. *L.*

NO'VITY [*novitas*, L.] newneſs.

NOUN [with *Gram.*] the firſt Part in Speech, denoting the Name of a Thing.

To NOU'RISH [*nutrire*, L. *nourrir*, F.] to feed, to keep or maintain.

NO'URISHING [*nourrant*, F. *nutriens*, L.] affording nouriſhment.

NOU'RISHMENT [*nourriture*, F.] Food, *&c.* which nouriſhes the Body.

NOW [no, *Sax.* nouw, *Du.*] at this Time.

NO'WED [in *Heral.*] is knotted, and is derived of the *Latin*, *nodatus*, and ſignifies ſome intricacy in the way of knotting, and is applied to ſuch Tails of Animals as are very long, and ſometimes are repreſented in Coat Armour, as if tyed in a Knot.

NOWL [hnol, *Sax.*] the top of the Head, the Crown.

NOX, Night, an imaginary Goddeſs of the Poets, who had the greateſt Command in the lower Regions, and who was one of the moſt remarkable; ſhe was held to be the Mother of Love, of Deceit, old Age, Death, Sleep, Dreams, Complaint, Fear and Darkneſs. The Cock was offered to her inSacrifice, and ſhe was painted with black Hair, with a Garland of Poppies about her Head, and her Chariot was drawn with black Horſes ſurrounded with Stars, and holding in her Arms a white Boy, ſignifying Sleep, and alſo a black one, to ſignify Death, both taking their reſt.

NO'XIOUS [*noxius*, L.] hurtful, offenſive, miſchievous.

NO'XIOUSNESS, offenſiveneſs, *&c.*

NUBE'CULA, a little Cloud. *L.*

NUBECULÆ [with *Phyſicians*] ſmall, light Particles that ſwim about in Urine, looſely cloſing one with another. *L.*

NUBI'FEROUS [*nubifer*, L.] that bringeth or cauſeth Clouds.

NUBI'FUGOUS [*nubifugus*, L.] that chaſeth away Clouds.

NUBI'GENOUS [*nubigena*, L.] engendred or begotten by the Clouds.

NUBI'GEROUS [*nubiger*, L.] that beareth or carrieth Clouds.

NU'BILE [*nubilis*, L.] marriageable.

To NU'BILATE [*nubilatum*, L.] to make cloudy.

NUBILO'SE, NU'BILOUS } [*nubiloſus*, *L.*] full of Clouds, cloudy.

NUCAME'NTUM [in *Botan. Writ.*] the ſame as *Julus*, thoſe Catkins or Wormlike Tufts, or Palms, as they are called in Willows, which at the beginning of the Year, grow out of, and hang pendulous, down from Hazels, Walnuts, *&c.*

NU'CHA [with *Anat.*] the hinder Part or Nape of the Neck, *Arab.*

NU'CIFER, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] bearing Nuts.

NUCI'FEROUS [of *nucifer*, L.] Nut bearing.

NUCKIANÆ *Glandulæ* [ſo called from Dr. *Nuck*, a Phyſician in *Holland*, who firſt diſcovered them] certain Kernels or Glands ſeated in that Part of the Skull where the Eye is plac'd between the abducent Muſcle of the Eye, and the Bone *Os Jugale*. L.

NU'CLEUS, the Kernel of a Nut. *L.*

NUCLEUS [with *Aſtron.*] the Head of a Comet; alſo the central or middle Part of a Planet. *L.*

NUCLEUS [with *Architects*] the Cement which they put between a Lay or Bed of Pebbles, *&c.*

NUDA'TION, a making bare or naked. *L.*

To NU'DDLE *along*, to walk careleſſly, poking down the Head, and in haſte.

NUDE [*nudus*, L.] naked, bare.

NUDE *contract* [*Law Term*] a bare promiſe of a thing without any conſideration.

NUDE *Matter* [in *Law*] a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witneſs, and not by Record, or other ſpecialty in Writing under Seal.

NU'DILS [with *Surgeons*] Pledgets dipt in Ointment, for Sores or Diſeaſes of the Womb.

NUDIPEDA'LIA [among the *Romans*] Sacrifices performed bare-footed to appeaſe the Gods, and to eaſe them of ſome Calamity they laboured under.

NUDITY [*nuditas*, L.] nakedneſs.

NUDITY [in *Paint.*] a Picture repreſenting a naked Perſon.

NUDUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] without Leaves, and it is not only applied to Stalks when they grow without Leaves, but to Seeds when they are incloſed in no Veſſel.

NU'EL [in *Archit.*] the Spindle of a winding Stair-Caſe.

NUGA'CIOUSNESS, NUGA'CITY } [*nugacitas*, L.] triflingneſs.

NUGA'LITY [*nugalitas*, L.] triflingneſs, frivolouſneſs.

NU'GATORY, NUGATO'RIOUS } [*nugatorius*, L.] vain, trifling, *&c.*

NUGIGE'RULOUS [*nugigerulus*, L.] carrying Trifles, Toys, *&c.*

NUKE, the hinder Part of the Head, the Noddle.

NULL [*nullus*, L.] void, of no force.

NU'LLED, made void.

NULLIBI'ETY [of *nullibi*, L. no where] a being no where.

NULLI'ETY [*nullietas*, L.] nullity, nothingneſs.

NULLIFI'DIAN [of *nullus* and *fides*, L. faith] one of no Faith or Religion, an Unbeliever.

To NU'LLIFY [of *nullus* and *facio*, L.] to make void and moiſt.

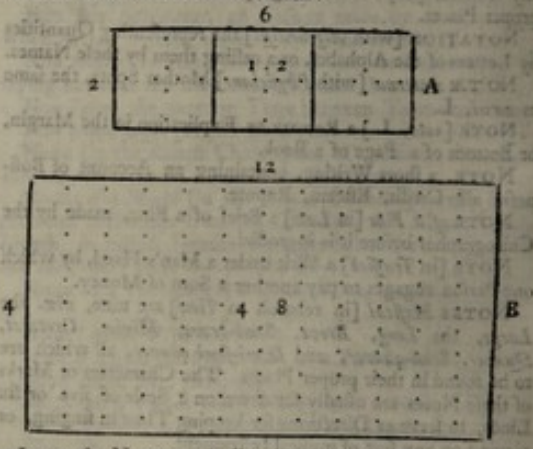
NU'LLITY [*nullitas*, L.] the being null and void, or of no effect.

NU'LLO, a Character or Cypher, which ſtands for nothing.

NU'MBER [*numerus*, L. *nombre*, F.] a collection of Unites.

To NU'MBER [*numerare*, L. *nombrer*, F.] to count or reckon.

Similar plane NUMBERS, are ſuch Numbers which may be ranged into the Form of ſimilar Rectangles, that is, into Rectangles whoſe Sides are proportional; ſuch are 12 and 48, for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2 (as in Figure, A) and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4 (as in Figure, B) but 6: 2: :12: 24 and therefore thoſe Numbers are Similar.



Incompoſite NUMBER, *Prime* NUMBER, *Simple* NUMBER } [in *Arithmatick*] a Number which can only be divided or meaſured by itſelf or by unity, without leaving any remainder.

Compoſite NUMBER, *Compound* NUMBER } [*Arith.*] a number which may be divided by ſome number, leſs than the Compoſite it ſelf, but greater than Unity.

Abſolute NUMBERS [with *Algebraiſts*] are all numbers expreſs'd by Figures and Cyphers, not having any Letters joined to them.

Golden NUMBER [in *Arithmetick*] the Rule of Three, or Rule of Propotion.

Rational NUMBER [with *Algebraiſts*] is every abſolute or ordinary number, whether it be a whole number; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* or a Fraction, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, *&c.* or a whole number join'd to a Fraction, as $3\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{3}$, $6\frac{1}{4}$, *&c.*

Golden NUMBER [with *Aſtron.*] a Period of 19 Years, at the end of which the Sun and Moon return to have the ſame aſpects in the ſame Parts of the Zodiack as before.

NUMBERS [in *Poetry*, *Oratory*, &c.] are certain Meaſures, Proportions or Cadences, which render a Verſe, Period and Air agreeable to the Ear.

Syberical NUMBER, *Circular* NUMBER } [with *Arithmeticians*] are ſuch numbers whoſe Powers end in the Roots themſelves, as the numbers 5 and 6, all the Powers of them end in 5 and 6; ſo the Square of 5 is 25, the Cube 125, the quadrato Cube is 625; ſo the Square of 6 is 36, the Cube 216, the quadrato Cube 1296.

NUMBERS, the fourth Book of *Moſes*, ſo called from its giving account of the numbring of the *Iſraelites*.

NU'MBLES [*nombles*, F.] the Entrails of a Deer, *&c.*

NU'MERABLE [*numerabilis*, L.] that may be numbred.

NU'MERABLENESS, capableneſs of being numbred.

NU'MERAL [*numeralis*, L.] of or pertaining to numbers.

NUMERAL *Algebra*, is that wherein numbers are made uſe of inſtead of Letters of the Alphabet.

NUMERAL *Letters*, are thoſe Letters which are generally uſed for numbers, as L. for 50; C. for 100; D. for 500; M. for a 1000.

Cardinal NUMERALS [with *Grammarians*] are thoſe that expreſs the number of Things, as *one, two, three, four, five*, &c.

Ordinal NUMERALS, are ſuch as ſhew the Order or Rank, as *firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, fifth*, &c.

NUMERALS. See *Numeral Letters*.

NUMERA'TION, a numbring, *L.*

NUMERATION [in *Arithmetick*] is that Part that comprehends all manner of Operation by numbers.

NUMERA'TOR, one who numbers or accounts; an Arithmetician, an Auditor, *L.*

NUMERATOR [of a *Fraction*] is the number placed above the ſeparating Line, and expreſſing the number of the parts of unity in any Fraction, as $\frac{4}{7}$ where 4 is the Numerator.

NUME'RICAL, of or pertaining to number; alſo particular, individual.

NUMERICAL *Algebra*, that which uſes numbers inſtead of Letters of the Alphabet.

NUMERICAL *difference* [with *Logicians*] that difference by which one individual thing is diſtinguiſhed from another.

NUME'RICALNESS, individualneſs.

NUME'RO [with *Phyſicians*] ſignifies ſo many of any Ingredient, as the Figure or Word added, as *numero* 4, as take of *Jujubes numero* 4, *i. e.* 4 in number, and by way of Abbreviation N°. 4.

NUMERO [in *Number*] a term which Merchants and others prefix to a certain number of things, marked thus (N°)

De NUMERO [*i. e.* by tale] as the payment of a Pound *de numero* is juſt 20 *s.*

NU'MEROUS [*numeroſus*, L.] abounding in number, manifold.

NU'MEROUSNESS, largeneſs of number, abundance.

NUMI'SMATOGRAPHI'A [of νομισμα and γραφη, Gr. Deſcription] the Deſcription and Knowledge of antient Medals and Coins.

NUMMULA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Money-wort. *L.*

NUN [*nonne*, F. qu. *non nupta*, L. *i. e.* not married] one who has bound herſelf by Vow to a ſingle Life, pretending to have ſeparated herſelf from the World, and devoted herſelf to the Service of God.

NUN, a Bird called a Titmouſe.

NU'NCHION, an Afternoon's Repaſt; a Meal between Dinner and Supper.

NUNCIA'TION, a ſhewing, a Report, a Declaration. *L.*

NU'NCIO [*nuncius*, L.] a Meſſenger, Ambaſſador or Envoy, *Ital.*

NU'NCIUS, a Meſſenger or Bringer of Tidings; alſo an Apparitor, Serjeant or Beadle. *L.*

NU'NCIATURE, the Office of a Nuncio.

NUNCUPA'TION, a pronouncing or declaring in ſolemn Form. *L.*

NUNCUPATION [in *Civil Law*] the Form of publiſhing and declaring one's laſt Will.

NU'NCUPATIVE *Will* [in *Civil Law*] a Will or Teſtament made before Witneſſes by Word of Mouth, and not by Writing.

NUNCUPATIVE [with *Schoolmen*] a Term uſed to expreſs ſomething that is nominal only; or that has no Exiſtence but in Name.

NU'NDINA [among the *Romans*] a Goddeſs, who, as they believed, preſided over the Purifications or Luſtrations of Children, which ſome derive from *nonus*, L. *q.* becauſe the Male Infants were not purified till the 9th Day; but the Females on the 8th.

NUNDINÆ [qu. *novendinæ* of *nunc dies nona*, i. e. now the 9th Day] a Market which was kept every ninth Day at *Rome*, to which the People reſorted, not only to buy and ſell, but alſo to get Intelligence of what Laws were made.

NU'NDINAL [*nundinalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Fair or Market.

NU'NDINARY [*nundinarius*, L.] the ſame as Nundinal.

NU'NNERY, a Convent or Cloiſter of Nuns.

NU'PER *obiit*, a Writ which lies for a Co-heir, being deforced by her Partner of Lands or Tenements, whereof their common Father or Anceſtor died ſeized in Fee-ſimple. *L.*

NU'PTIAL [*nuptialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Wedding or Marriage.

NU'PTIALS, Marriage or Wedding.

NU'PTIALIST, a Bride or Bridegroom, or one who makes matches.

A NURSE [*nourriſſe*, F. of *nutrix*, L.] one who takes Care of Perſons Sick, Children, *&c.*

TO NURSE [*nourir*, F. *nutrire*, L.] to take care of, to nouriſh, to feed, *&c.*

NU'RSERY [of *nourriſſe*, F. a Nurſe] a Nurſe's Chamber, or nurſery Room.

NURSERY [among *Gardeners*] a Plot of Ground or Place ſet apart, or a Garden or Orchard for raiſing young Trees, Stocks or Plants.

NURSERY, a College of young Perſons deſigned for the Miniſtry or Prieſthood.

NURSUSLY, the Flower *Narciſſus*.

NU'RTURE [*nourriture*, F.] Education, Inſtruction, *&c.*

NU'SANCE [*nuiſance*, F.] Annoyance.

NUSANCE, a Writ which lies for one that has been guilty of a Nuſance or Annoyance, in raiſing a Wall, ſtopping of Water, or any unlawful Act in his own Ground or elſewhere, to the damage of his Neighbour.

NUT [nuꝺ, *Sax.*] a Fruit included in a Shale or Shell, or a Seed included in a brittle, but not ſtony Shell.

NUT [with *Anatom.*] the Top of a Man's Yard.

NUT *Peach*, a ſort of Peach.

NU'TMEG [*nux moſchata*, L. *i. e.* the muſked Nut] a Spice, the Fruit of a Tree as big as a Pear Tree, growing in the Iſland of *Banda* in the *Eaſt Indies*.

Male NU'TMEG, a Nutmeg different from the common, being longer and weaker.

NUTA'TION, a nodding, *L.*

NUTATION [with *Aſtronomers*] a kind of Trepidation or tremulous Motion of the Axis of the Earth, whereby in each annual Revolution it is twice inclined to the Ecliptick, and as often returns to its former Poſition.

NU'TRIMENT [*nutrimentum*, L.] nouriſhment, food.

NUTRI'TION, nouriſhment, *F.* of *L.*

NUTRITION [in *Pharmacy*] a kind of Preparation, conſiſting in the gradual mixture of Liquors of different Natures, by ſtirring them together till they have acquired a thick Conſiſtence.

NUTRITION [with *Phyſicians*] a natural increaſe, whereby that of any bodily Subſtance that is in continual decay, is repaired by convenient nouriſhment.

NUTRI'TIOUS [*nutricius*, L.] nouriſhing.

NUTRI'TIOUSNESS, nouriſhing Quality.

NU'TRITIVE [*nutritif*, F.] nouriſhing, or that ſerves for nouriſhment.

NUTRI'TUM, a deſiccative, cooling Unguent, prepared by the agitation and nutrition of Lead, with Oil and Vinegar, *&c.*

NUTRI'TIOUS *Juice* [with *Anatom.*] a Juice which affords nouriſhment to ſeveral Parts of the Body.

NUX, a Nut, *L.*

NUX [with *Botan.*] any Fruit that has a hard Kernel. *L.*

NUX *Unguentaria* [with *Apothecaries*] a kind of Drug called *Ben*, L.

NUX [with *Phyſicians*] a Pain in the Head, which afflicts a Place about the bigneſs of a Nut, *L.*

TO NU'ZZLE [*q. d.* to neſtle] to hide the Head as a young Child does in his Mother's Boſom.

NYCTALOPI'A [νυκτάλωψ of νυκτὸς ὄψις, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, which is twofold; 1. a dimneſs of Sight in the Night or in dark Places, without any Defect in the Light; 2. a dimneſs of Sight in the Light, and a clear Sight, in ſhady or dark Places, *L.*

NYCTELI'A [νυκτηλία of νὺξ, night, and ἅλλομαι, to ſacrifice or celebrate religious Duties, *Gr.*] nocturnal Orgies of *Bacchus*, which once every three Years were celebrated for three Nights ſucceſſively, with Flambeaux, Drinking in ſo riotous and diſorderly a manner, that the *Romans* aboliſh'd them.

NYCTHE'MERON [νυχθήμερον, Gr.] the ſpace of 24 Hours, an intire Night and Day.

NYE *of Pheaſants*, a Flight or great Quantity of them.

NYMPH [*nympha*, L. νύμφη, Gr.] a Goddeſs of Waters, Rivers, Springs, Lakes, *&c.*

NYMPHA [νύμφη, Gr.] the little Skin wherein Inſects are incloſed, both while they are in the Egg, or after they have undergone an apparent Transformation, or the firſt change of the *Eruca* Palmer Worm or Maggot in ſuch Inſects as undergo a Transformation; or it is rather the Growth or Increaſe of the *Eruca*, whereby the Figure of the ſucceeding Animal is beginning to be expreſs'd, by the Explication of its Members, which before lay involved up in the *Eruca* (as a

Plant

Plant is in its Seed). So that *Nympha* is only the Animal under that imperfect Form. It is sometimes call'd *Chrysalis*, sometimes *Aurelia*, and by others *Necydalus*.

NY'MPHÆ [with *Anatomists*] small, soft Pieces of Flesh, proceeding from the Juncture of the *Os Pubis* in the Neck of the Womb; so called, because they are placed near the Passage where the Water issues out of the Bladder, *L.*

NYMPHA [with *Anatomists*] a hollowness or void space in the nether Lip, *L.*

NY'MPHÆA [νυμφαία, Gr.] the Water-Lily or Water-Rose, *L.*

NYMPHÆA [in *Rome*] certain Baths or Grotto's sacred to the Nymphs, from whose Statues which adorn'd them, or from the Waters and Fountains which they afforded, they were so called. They were in number twelve, and were Retreats of Pleasure, adorned with Grotto's, Fountains and Statues of the Nymphs, *&c.* They were square Marble Buildings, into which there was but one Door, where were Steps that led down to Grotto's pav'd with Marble of curious Colours; the Walls were beautified with Shell-work, and a Stream which surrounded the Place, fell from a Fountain at the End of the Grotto.

NYMPHÆ'UM [νυμφαῖον, Gr.] a publick Hall or Building among the Antients, richly furnished and adorned for publick Banqueting, where those who wanted Conveniencies at Home, held their Marriage Feasts.

NYMPHOMA'NIA [of νύμφη, the *Nymphæ*, and μανία, Gr. madness] the *Furor uterinus*, a Distemper which provokes Women to transgress the Bounds of common Modesty without restraint.

NYMPHOTOMI'A [νυμφοτομία, Gr.] a cutting off the *Nymphæ* in Women, which in some sometimes bunching out, hinders the *Coitus*, or makes it difficult.

NYMPHS [νύμφαι of τὸ ἀεὶ νέας φαίνεσθαι, Gr. because always young; or as some will have it, from נשמה, *Hebrew*, the Soul; supposing the Nymphs to be the Souls of deceased Ancestors, which being then freed from the Body, frequented those Places that were most agreeable to them when alive: Others derive *Nymph* from *Nympha*, a Bride, and others of *Lympha*, by changing *L* into *N*] the Daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*, or of *Oceania*, Mother of the Floods: Some of them were taken up into Heaven; but those that had green Locks of Hair, remained upon Earth, among the Waters, the Meadows, the Forests and Woods; the *Napeæ*, the *Dryades*, and the *Hamadryades*, in the Woods, in the green Meadows among the green Pastures. The *Naiades* were for the Fountains and Rivers; and the *Nereides* that took their Name from *Nereus* their Father, were appointed to the Sea.

Nymphs, say some, are only an Allegory taken from the vegetative Humidity, which gives Life to Trees, Plants and Flowers, by which they grow and increase.

O.

O o, *Roman*; *O o, Italick*; 𝔒 𝔬, *English*; O o, *Saxon*; are the fourteenth Letter in Order of the Alphabet; ο, the 15th, and Ω ω, the 24th of the *Greek*, and ע, the 6th of the *Hebrew*.

O, is not sounded in *People*, *Jeopardy*, &c.

O, with the Antients, was a numeral Letter signifying 11.

Ō, with a Dash, stood for eleven Millions.

O, an Interjection of calling.

OA'FISH, foolish, silly.

OA'FISHNESS, foolishness.

OAK [of ac, *Sax.*] a durable Tree well known.

An OAK [*Hieroglyphically*] represents Strength, Virtue, Constancy; and also length of Life, as being steady, and living longer than most other Trees.

OAK *of Jerusalem*, an Herb.

OA'KAM } [old Ropes untwisted, and pull'd out again in-
OA'KUM } to loose Hemp like Hurds of Flax, to be used in the Calking of Ships, *&c.*

OA'KEN [ac, *Sax.* an oak] of or pertaining to an Oak.

OAKEN *Pin*, a sort of Fruit so called from is hardness, which yields an excellent Juice very much like the *Westbury* Apple in nature, though not in shape.

OALE *Gavel*, Ale-rent, a duty paid for brewing Ale.

OAR [ore, *Sax.*] Metal mixt with Earth, as it comes out of the Earth.

OARI'STUS, a Term in *Greek* Poetry, for a Dialogue between a Man and his Wife.

OARS, a Boat for carrying Passengers, with two Men to row it: also Instruments wherewith Boats are row'd.

OATS [of æten or etan, *Sax.* to eat] a Grain, Food for Horses.

OAT *Thistle*, an Herb.

OA'TEN, of or pertaining to Oats.

OATH [aþ, *Sax.*] a swearing, or confirming a thing by swearing.

OATH [in a legal Sense] a solemn Action, whereby God is called to witness the Truth of an Affirmation, given before one or more Persons impowered to receive the same.

OAT-MEAL [of æten and mealepe, *Sax.*] Meal or Flower made of Oats.

O'AZY [prob. of oꝛ, *Sax.* a scale, *q. d.* scaly] slimy, muddy, *&c.*

OAZY *Ground*, soft, slimy or muddy Ground.

O'AZINESS, slimy, muddy, marshy Quality.

OBAMBULA'TION, a walking up and down, *L.*

OBDU'CTION, a covering or overlaying with some Metal, Matter, *&c.* L.

OBDU'RACY } [of *obduratus*, L.] hardness of Heart,
OBDU'RATENESS } stubbornness, obstinacy.

OBDU'R'D [*obduratus*, L.] hardened. *Milton.*

O'BDURATE [*obduratus*, L.] hardened, obstinate.

OBE'DIENCE [*obedientia*, L.] dutifulness, submission, subjection.

OBEDIENCE [among *Divines*] consists in such a submissive Frame of Spirit, by which a Man always resigns and devotes himself to the disposal of the divine Being, being ready in every Condition to do or suffer whatsoever he apprehends to be most reasonable and acceptable, and by which he may best express his Love and Subjection to him.

Active OBEDIENCE *to God*, consists in a readiness of Mind to do what he enjoins.

Passive OBEDIENCE *to God*, is an acquiescence of Mind, in whatsoever he shall please to inflict.

OBEDIE'NTIA [in *old Records*] a certain Rent or Pension paid in antient Times, *L.*

OBE'DIENT [*obediens*, L.] dutiful, submissive.

OBEDIE'NTIA [in the *Canon Law*] the Administration of an Office, *L.*

OBEDIE'NTIAL, of or pertaining to obedience,

OBEDIE'NTIALS, such Persons as execute an Office under Superiors, and with obedience to their Commands.

OBE'DIENTNESS, obedient Quality.

OBEI'SANCE [*obeissans*, F.] Reverence, a low Bow or Congee.

OBELÆ'A [with *Anatomists*] a Seam in the Scull, otherwise called the Sagittal Suture, *L.* of *Gr.*

O'BELISK [ὀβελίσκος, Gr.] a four square Stone growing smaller from the Basis to the Top, ending in a sharp Point. It differs from a Pyramid, in that it is made all of one intire Stone or Piece, and its Basis is much narrower.

The *Egyptian* Obelisks were square Pillars raised in the Form of a Pyramid, and engraven on every Side with Hieroglyphical Characters, and mysterious Secrets, understood by very few besides their Priests, who called them the Fingers of the Sun, to which Planet they were commonly dedicated; their Composition was of a Stone dug near the Cataracts of *Nile*, as hard as Porphyry, and of divers Colours, representing (as they imagined) the four Elements. The first that was erected was by *Manuftar* King of *Egypt*, *An. Mund.* 2604. whose Successors erected divers others; but they were most of them destroy'd by *Cambyses*, King of *Persia*, when he conquered *Egypt*. And those that remained, were carried by the *Romans* to *Alexandria*, and from thence to *Rome*, where there are some remaining to this Day; the highest were about 140, and the lowest, about 15 Feet.

OBELISK [with *Printers*] is this (†) mark, and refers the Reader to some Note or other Matter in the Margin.

OBERRA'TION, a wandering up and down, *L.*

OBEQUITA'TION, a riding up and down, *L.*

OBE'SE [*obesus*, L.] fat, gross.

OBE'SITY } [*obesitas*, L.] grosness, fatness.
OBE'SENESS }

TO OBEY' [*obedire*, L.] to be obedient, dutiful, submissive.

OBE'YING [*obediens*, L.] being obedient.

OBEYING *Signs* [with *Astrologers*] are the last 6 Southern Signs of the Zodiack.

TO OBJE'CT [*objectare*, L.] to make an objection, to oppose, to urge against.

OBJECT, the Matter of an Art or Science, or that about which it is employ'd, the same as Subject.

Material OBJECT, the Thing itself which is treated or considered of.

Formal OBJECT, the manner of considering it.

O'BJECT [*objectum*, L.] any thing placed to behold, or oppos'd to any of the Senses; something apprehended or presented to the Mind, either by sensation or by imagination; also a Subject or Matter.

OBJECT *Glaſs*, a Glaſs in a Teleſcope or Microſcope, placed at that end of the Tube which is next to the object.

OBJECT *Plate*, the Plate whereon the object is placed.

OBJE'CTION, a difficulty raiſed againſt a Propoſition.

OBJECTION [with *Rhetoric.*] a Figure, when the Words of an opponent are pronounced in order to anſwer them.

OBJE'CTIVE [*objectivus*, L.] of or relating to the object.

OBJECTIVE *Line* [in *Perſpective*] is the Line of an object, from whence the appearance is ſought for in the Draught or Picture.

OBJE'CTIVELY [*School Term*] a thing is ſaid to exiſt *objectively*, when it exiſts no otherwiſe than in being known, or in being an object of the Mind.

OBJE'CTUM *quod complexum* [with *Schoolmen*] of an Art, is the aggregative whole: or a Collection of all the objective Concluſions or Conſequences found in the Science, *L.*

OBJE'CTUM *quo complexum* [with the *Schoolmen*] a Collection of all the objective Antecedents of the Science, *L.*

O'BIT [of *obiit*, he died, or *obitum*, L. Death] a Funeral Song, or an Office for the Dead ſaid annually; or a yearly Day ſet apart for commemorating the Death of any Perſon.

OBITUARY [*obituaire*, F.] a Regiſter, wherein are written the Names of the Dead and the Days of their Burial of thoſe Perſons who were Benefactors to a Monaſtery.

OBJURA'TION, a binding by Oath, *L.*

OBJURGA'TION, a chiding or reproving, *L.*

OBJU'RGATORY [*objurgatorius*, L.] of or pertaining to chiding or rebuking.

OBLA'T [*oblatus*, L.] a Soldier diſabled in the Service of his Prince, who had the Benefit of the Place of a Monk given him in the Abby; alſo the Maintenance itſelf.

OBLA'TS [of St. *Jerom*] a Congregation of ſecular Prieſts, founded in *Italy* by *Charles Boromeo.*

OBLA'TA, certain Gifts antiently made to the King by his Subjects, *L.*

OBLA'TÆ, certain thin Cakes or Wafers baked in Iron Moulds, and ſtill called *Oublies* by the *French*; a cuſtomary Treat in religious Houſes.

OBLA'TI, ſecular Perſons, who reſigned themſelves and their Eſtates to ſome Monaſtery, and were admitted as Lay-Brothers.

OBLATIO'NES *quatuor principales*, the four chief Offerings to the Pariſh Prieſt, which were generally made on the Feſtivals of *All Saints*, *Chriſtmas*, *Candlemas* and *Eaſter*, L.

OBLA'TIONS *of the Altar*, ſuch cuſtomary Offerings as were preſented by the Pariſhioners to the Prieſt, and ſolemnly laid on the Altar, as 3*d* at *Chriſtmaſs* for the Maſs and Sacrament Offering; 2*d* at *Eaſter*, and 1 Peny at two other principal Feaſts.

Funeral OBLATIONS, Offerings by way off Atonement for the faults or neglects of the Party deceaſed in paying Tithes or other Eccleſiaſtical Dues; which was the beſt Horſe led before the Corps, and delivered at the Grave or the Church Gate for the Uſe of the Prieſt.

OBLECTA'TION, a Recreation, Delight, Pleaſure, *L.*

OBLIGA'TA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies for, or on purpoſe, or neceſſary; as *a dei violin obligati*, on purpoſe for two Violins, *&c.*

O'BLIGATED [*obligatus*, L.] obliged, bound or tyed to.

OBLIGA'TION, Duty, Engagement, Tie; alſo a Bond or Writing obligatory. *F.* of *L.*

Natural OBLIGA'TIONS, are ſuch as bind only by Virtue of the Law of Nature, and aſſiſted by civil Laws and civil Power.

Civil OBLIGATIONS, are ſuch as are ſupported on civil Authority alone, and which induces a conſtraint, without any principle or foundation in natural Equity.

Perpetual OBLIGATIONS, are thoſe that cannot be taken off, as long as the Perſon exiſts, in whom it adheres. Of this kind are the Obligations we lie under to God and towards our Neighbour.

OBLIGATIONS [ſay the *Moraliſts*] lie only to things poſſible, wherefore promiſes about impoſſible things are void and null; when the thing at the Time of making the Pact appeared poſſible and afterwards becomes impoſſible, if it happen by Chance the Pact is diſannulled.

Connate OBLIGATIONS [with *Moraliſts*] are ſuch as all Men fall under by Virtue of their being Creatures endued with Reaſon, as ſuch as neceſſarily attend and accompany the rational Nature, conſidered in that ſimple and general Notion.

Adventitious OBLIGATIONS [with *Moraliſts*] are ſuch as fall upon Men, by the Intervention of human Deeds, not without the Conſent of the Parties, either expreſſed, or at leaſt Preſumptive.

Mixed OBLIGATION, is one both natural and civil, which being founded in natural Equity, is further confirmed and enforced by civil Authority.

O'BLIGATORY [*obligatorius*, L.] of force to oblige, binding.

O'BLIGATORINESS, binding, *&c.* Quality.

To OBLI'GE [*obligare*, L.] to bind, conſtrain or engage; to lay an obligation upon; to do a kindneſs, good office or turn.

OBLIGEE' [*Law Term*] a Perſon to whom a Bond or Writing obligatory is made.

OBLI'GEMENT, an obligation, a being obliged.

OBLIGEO'R, one who enters into a Bond for Payment of Money.

OBLI'GING [*obligans*, L.] binding, tying; alſo engaging.

OBLI'GEMENT, an obligation, a tye.

OBLIQUA'TION [in *Catoptricks*] as *Cathetus* of *Obliquation* is a right Line, drawn perpendicular to a Mirrour, in the Point of Incidence of the Reflection of a Ray.

OBLI'QUE [*obliquus*, L.] awry, aſide, crooked.

OBLIQUE *Angle* [with *Geom.*] any Angle, either acute or obtuſe, that is greater or leſſer than a right one.

OBLIQUE *angled Triangle* [*Geometry*] is one whoſe Angles are oblique, either acute or obtuſe.

OBLIQUE *Line* [*Geom.*] a Line, which falling on another makes an oblique Angle.

OBLIQUE *Planes* [in *Dialling*] are ſuch as recline from the Zenith or incline to the Horizon.

OBLIQUE *Sphere* [with *Aſtronomers*] is that whoſe Horizon cuts the Equator obliquely, and one of whoſe Poles is raiſed above the Horizon, and equal to the Latitude of the Place.

OBLIQUE *Caſes* [with *Gram.*] are the Genitive, Dative and Ablative.

OBLIQUE *Sailing* [with *Navigators*] is when the Ship is in ſome intermediate Rumb, between the four cardinal Points; and thus makes an oblique Angle with the Meridian, and continually changes both its Latitude and Longitude.

OBLIQUE *force* [in *Mechanicks*] is that whoſe Line of Direction is at oblique Angles with the Body on which it is impreſt.

OBLIQUE *Projection* [in *Mechanicks*] is that where a Body is impelled in a Line of Direction, which makes an oblique Angle with the horizontal Line.

OBLIQUE *Percuſſion*, is that wherein the direction of the ſtriking Body is not perpendicular to the Body ſtruck, or is not in Line with its Center of Gravity.

OBLIQUE *Aſcenſion* [*Aſtron.*] is an Arch of the Equator, intercepted between the firſt Point of *Aries*, and that Point of the Equator which riſes together, with the Star, *&c.* in an oblique Sphere.

OBLIQUE *Deſcenſion* [*Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator intercepted between the firſt Point of *Aries*, and that Point of the Equator which ſets with a Star, *&c.* in an oblique Sphere.

OBLI'QUITY } athwartneſs, ſidewayneſs, crookedneſs,
OBLI'QUENESS } ſlantingneſs.

OBLI'QUITY *of the Ecliptick* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Angle which the Ecliptick makes with the Equator, which is 23 Degrees and 29 Minutes.

OBLI'QUUS *Superior* [*Anat.*] the 7th Muſcle of the Head, ariſing from the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the ſecond Vertebræ of the Neck, and aſcending obliquely is inſerted ſideways into the Occiput, *L.*

OBLIQUUS *inferior* [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Head which ariſes from the outward Part of the ſpiral Proceſs of the ſecond Vertebra of the Neck, and paſſes obliquely to its Inſertion, at the tranſverſe Proceſs of the firſt, where the former Muſcle begins.

OBLI'QUUS *oculi ſuperior* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Eye, which taking its riſe from the deepeſt Part of the Orbit, near the beginning of the *Abducent*, paſſes obliquely under its upper Part, and is let into the Coat called *Sclerotis*, L.

OBLIQUUS *oculi inferior* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Eye going up obliquely over the *Deprimens*, and ending in the *Tunica Sclerotis*, &c. *L.*

OBLIQUUS *aſcendens* } [in *Anatomy*] one of the large Mu-
OBLIQUUS *acclivis* } ſcles of the lower Belly, ariſing from the circular Edge of the *Os Ilium* and *Ligamentum Pubis*, and is implanted into the whole Length of the *Linea Alba*, L. That ſerves to compreſs the lower Belly, and by that means to help the Diſcharge of the Ordure and Urine.

OBLIQUUS *major Oculi* [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle which pulls the Eye forwards and obliquely downwards.

OBLIQUUS *minor Oculi* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle which draws the Eye forwards and obliquely downwards.

OBLIQUUS *deſcendens* } [with *Anat.*] a large Muſcle of the
OBLIQUUS *declivis* } Belly which takes its riſe in the lower end of the 6th, 7th, and 8th Ribs, *&c.* and deſcends obliquely

obliquely from the *Serratus inferior poſticus*, and is inſerted in the *Linea Alba* and the *Os Pubis*, L.

Obliquus *auris* [*Anatomy*] lies in the internal Parts of the Aqueducts enters the *Tympanum*, and is inſerted into the ſlender proceſs of the *Malleus*.

Obli'terated [*obliteratus*, L.] blotted out.

Obliteration, a blotting out, a cancelling, an aboliſhing. *L.*

Obli'vion, forgetfulneſs, which by Naturaliſts is defined to be a loſs of the *Ideas* or Conceptions of the Things once perceived, which happens when they make but a light Impreſſion upon the Brain. *F.* of *L.*

Oblivious [*obliviosus*, L.] forgetful.

Obli'viousness, forgetfulneſs.

Oblocu'tion, obloquy, ill report, *L.*

O'blong [in *Geometry*] is the ſame with a rectangle Parallelogram, whoſe Sides are unequal.

Oblo'ngness [of *oblongus*, L. and *neſs*] oblong Form, or the being of the Form of a long Square.

Oblo'ngus, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] very, or ſomewhat long, *L.*

Oblo'quy [of *obloquium*, L.] ſlander, back-biting.

Obnox'ious [*obnoxius*, L.] liable, properly liable to be puniſhed for Offence, ſubject, expoſed to.

Obno'xiousness, liableneſs, ſubjectneſs to Puniſhment, Danger, *&c.*

Obnu'bilated [*obnubilatus*, L.] clouded over, overcaſt with Clouds.

Obnubila'tion, a darkening or obſcuring with Clouds.

Obnuncia'tion *of Aſſemblies* [among the *Romans*] a diſſolving them upon fore-knowledge or conjecture of ill Succeſs.

Obola'ta *terra* [old *Rec.*] half an Acre of Land; or as others ſay half a Perch, *L.*

Obolus [ὀβολὸς, Gr.] a *Roman* Silver Coin, the 6th Part of a Denarius or Peny, in value about five Farthings *Engliſh*; alſo the ſixth Part of an *Attick Dram*; alſo the Weight of ten Grains or half a Scruple.

Obolus, is now uſually taken to ſignify our Half-peny; but in old Time it ſignified the Half-Noble; the Noble was then call'd a Peny, and its Quarter a Farthing. And in like manner Denarius ſignify'd the whole Coin, whether it were Angel, Royal, *&c.* and *Obolus* its Half, and Quadrans the fourth Part.

Obo'e, Oboi' [*Muſ. Books*] a Hautboy or Hoboy. *Ital.*

Obre'ption, a creeping in, *L.*

Obrepti'tious [of *obreptio*, L.] of a ſtealing Nature, or that has obtained or been obtained from a Superior after a ſly or ſubtil Manner, by concealing from him the Truth.

To Obrogate [*obrogatum*, L.] to proclaim a contrary Law for the diſſolution of the former.

Obsce'ne [*obſcœnus*, L.] filthy, lewd, unchaſt, bawdy, ſmutty.

Obsce'neness, Obsce'nity uncleanneſs of Speech or Action, ribaldry, bawdy, laſcivous Speech.

Obscura *camera* [in *Opticks*] a Room darkened all over, but at one little hole, in which a Glaſs is fixed to convey the Rays of Objects to a Frame of Paper, or a white Cloth, by which the Images of the oppoſite Objects are repreſented on the Paper.

Obscuration, a making obſcure or dark, *L.*

Obscu're [*obſcurus*, L.] dark, duskiſh, gloomy; alſo difficult or hard to be underſtood; alſo retired, private; alſo ſecret, little known.

To Obscu're [*obſcurare*, L.] to darken, to cloud, to eclipſe or drown the Merits of another.

Obscu'red [*obſcuratus*, L. *obſcurci*, F.] darkened, clouded, depriv'd of Brightneſs or Clearneſs, rendred leſs intelligible.

Obscu'reness, Obscu'rity difficultneſs of being underſtood; alſo retired and private Life.

Obsecra'tion, an earneſt entreaty, *L.*

Ob'secration [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby the Orator implores the aſſiſtance of ſome God or Man.

Obse'quious [*obſequioſus*, L.] very ready to obey or to aſſiſt; diligent to pleaſe, complaiſant, dutiful.

Obse'quiousness, readineſs to obey, oblige, *&c.* carefulneſs to pleaſe.

O'bsequies [*obſeques*, F. of *obſequium*, L.] *i. e.* ready Service; becauſe theſe Obſequies are the laſt Devoirs that can be rendred to the Deceaſed.

Obse'rvable [*obſervabilis*, L.] fit, eaſy or worthy to be obſerved.

Obse'rvableness, fitneſs, eaſineſs or worthineſs to be obſerved.

Obse'rvance [*obſervantia*, L.] performance; alſo reſpect, regard.

Observances, the Rules and Cuſtoms of a Monaſtery.

Obse'rvant [*obſervans*, L.] having regard to, dutiful, reſpect; alſo keeping ones Word.

Obse'rvantness, regardfulneſs, reſpectfulneſs.

Observa'ntines, a Branch of the Order of *Franciſcans* or Grey Friars, ſo named becauſe they oblige themſelves to a more ſtrict obſervance of the Rules of their Profeſſion.

Observa'tor, an Obſerver of Peoples manners; alſo a Monitor in a School, *L.*

Observa'tion, an obſerving, noting; a Note or Remark.

Obse'rvatory [*obſervatoire*, F. of *L.*] a Place for making aſtronomical Obſervations.

To Obse'rve [*obſervare*, L.] to keep or follow a Rule, Law, *&c.* to contemplate, conſider or ſtudy; to mark, mind or take Notice of, to heed; to eye, to watch, to ſpy; to have a ſtrict eye over.

To Observe [in *Navigation*] is to take the height of the Sun or Stars with an Inſtrument, in order to know in what Degree of Latitude a Ship is at all Times.

Obse'ssed [*obſeſſus*, L.] beſet, haunted by an evil Spirit.

Obse'ssion, a beſieging or encompaſſing about, *F.* of *L.*

Obsidianum *Marmor*, a Touch-ſtone, *L.*

Obsi'dional [*obſidionalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Siege.



Obsidional *Crown* [with *Heralds*] is repreſented as in the Figure, being a Sort of Garland made of Graſs, which was by the *Romans* given to thoſe that had held out a Siege, or cauſed the Enemy to raiſe it, by repulſing them, or otherwiſe.

O'bsolete [*obſoletus*, L.] grown old or out of uſe.

Obsole'teness, antiquatedneſs, a being grown out of uſe.

Obsole'tus, *a*, *um* [in *Bot. Writ.*] applied to Colours, ſignifies not bright, but looking faded and dirtily, as *Cortuſa Americana floribus obſoletè purpureis. American Cortuſa*, with Flowers of a dull or purple Colour. *L.*

O'bstacle [*obſtaculum*, L.] a let, hindrance, bar, rub in the way. *F.*

Obstetrica'tion, an acting the Part of a Midwife, *L.*

O'bstinate [*obſtinatus*, L.] reſolute, ſelf-willed, wilful, ſtubborn.

Obstinacy, O'bstinateness ſtubbornneſs, inflexibleneſs, fixedneſs, or reſolvedneſs to maintain or adhere to an Opinion, *&c.* right or wrong.

Obstre'perous [*obſtreperus*, L.] making a loud noiſe, full of noiſe and din; as a noiſe made by a brawling Woman.

Obstre'perousness, noiſineſs, bawling Faculty or Quality.

To Obstru'ct [*obſtructum*, L. to ſtop or ſhut up, properly by building againſt] to ſtop or ſhut up, to hinder.

Obstru'ction, a ſtoppage, a hindrance, *L.*

Obstruction [in *Medicine*] a ſhutting up the Paſſages in a human Body.

Obstru'ctive [of *obſtructus*, L.] apt to ſtop up or cauſe a ſtoppage.

Obstru'ctiveness, impeding, or obſtructing, or hindring Quality.

Obstrue'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines, *&c.* of a ſtopping Quality, *L.*

Obstupefa'ction, a ſtupifying, aſtoniſhing or abaſhing. *L.*

To Obtain [*obtinere*, L.] to ſucceed in the petition, demand or purſuit of a thing; to get, gain, or have.

Obtenebra'tion, a making dark, *L.*

Obte'ntion, an obtaining, *L.*

Obtesta'tion, an earneſt or preſſing Requeſt, *L.*

Obtrecta'tion, a back-biting or ſlandering, *L.*

To Obtru'de [*obtrudere*, L.] to thruſt or force in or upon; to impoſe.

Obtru'sion, a thruſting or forcing in or upon. *L.*

Obtura'tion, a ſtopping or ſhutting up cloſe, *L.*

Obturba'tor *externus* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle which turns the Thigh outwards; it ariſes from the external Parts of the *Os Iſchium* and *Pubis*, and is inſerted to the Root of the great Trochanter of the Thigh-Bone, *L.*

Obturator *internus* [*Anat.*] the ſame as *marſupialis.*

Obturba'tion, a troubling or diſturbing, *L.*

Obtusa'ngular [with *Geometricians*] of, pertaining to, or having an obtuſe Angle.

Obtuse [*obtuſus*, L.] Blunt, having a dull Point or Edge; alſo heavy or dull-witted.

Obtuse *Angle* [in *Trigonom.*] any Angle which is greater than a right one; or that conſiſts of more than 90 degrees.

Obtuse *angled triangle* [*Trigonom.*] ſuch a Triangle as hath one obtuſe Angle.

Obtu'seness, bluntneſs, dulneſs of Edge.

Obtusa'ngularness [of *obtuſus*, *angularis*, L.] the being obtuſe angled, or the having obtuſe Angles.

OBVALLA'TION, an encompaſſing with a Trench, *L.*

OBVE'NTIONS, Offerings; alſo Rents or Revenues, properly of ſpiritual Livings, *L.*

To O'BVIATE [*obviatum*, L.] to prevent or hinder.

O'BVIOUS [*obvius*, L.] eaſy to be perceived or underſtood, plain, common.

O'BVIOUSNESS, eaſineſs to be perceived.

OBU'MBRATED [*obumbratus*, L.] overſhadowed.

OBUMBRA'TION, an overſhadowing, *L.*

OCCA'SIO [among the *Romans*] the Goddeſs of Time, who is repreſented ſtark naked, with a long Lock of Hair upon her Forehead, and bald behind; and alſo ſtanding on a Wheel, with Wings on her Feet, and is ſaid to turn herſelf very ſwiftly round; by which is intimated, that we ſhould lay hold of the preſent opportunity.

OCCASIO [in *Old Law*] a Tribute impoſed by the Lord on his Vaſſals or Tenants.

OCCA'SION, Seaſon, convenient or fit Time to do any thing; alſo Cauſe, Reaſon; alſo Want or Neceſſity.

OCCA'SIONAL, of or pertaining to occaſion; alſo caſual.

OCCASIONAL [*per occaſionem*, L.] as opportunity or occaſion offers or requires.

OCCA'SIONALNESS [of *occaſio*, L.] the being or happening by, or according to occaſion.

OCCA'SIONS, Affairs, Concerns.

OCCASIONA'RI [in *Law*] to be amerced or fined; to be made ſubject to occaſions or occaſional Penalties.

OCCA'TION, a harrowing or breaking of Clods, *L.*

OCCATIO'NES [*old Rec.*] offences committed in a Foreſt, by rooting up Trees, Aſſarts, *&c.*

OCCA'TOR [among the *Romans*] a God of Husbandry, that preſides over harrowing the Ground, and breaking the Clods.

OCCIDENT [*occidens*, L.] the *Weſt*.

Equinoctial OCCIDENT [*Aſtron.*] that Point of the Horizon where the Sun ſets when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*, at which Times the Day and Night is of equal Length.

Eſtival OCCIDENT, the *Summer Weſt* or *North Weſt*, that Point of the Horizon, or that Point of Heaven, where the Sun ſets when he is in the Tropick of *Cancer*, and the Days are longeſt.

Hybernal OCCIDENT, the *Winter South* or *South Weſt*; a Point in which the Sun is at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*, at which Time the Days are the ſhorteſt.

OCCIDE'NTAL [*occidentalis*, L.] belonging to the *Weſt*, *Weſtern*.

OCCIDENTAL [with *Aſtron.*] a Planet is ſaid to be occidental, when it ſets in the the Evening after the Sun.

OCCIDE'NTALNESS, weſterlineſs, or the having a weſterly Situation.

OCCIPITAL [*occipitalis*, L.] pertaining to the hinder part of the Head.

OCCIPITA'LIS [*Anat.*] a ſhort, but broad, fleſhy Muſcle, placed on the *Occiput*, which with its Partner ſerves to pull the hairy Scalp backwards.

OCCIPITO-*Frontalis* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Skin of the *Occiput* and *Os Frontalis*.

OCCIPI'TIS *Os* [with *Anatom.*] a Bone of the Scull, lying in the hinder Part of the Head; which is in Shape ſomething like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned upwards, *L.*

O'CCIPUT, the hinder Part of the Head, *L.*

OCCU'LT [*occultus*, L.] hidden, ſecret.

OCCULT [with *Geometricians*] uſed of a Line that is ſcarce perceivable, drawn with the Point of the Compaſs, *&c.*

OCCULT *Sciences*, Magick, Necromancy, the Cabala, *&c.*

OCCULT *Cancer*, the ſame as primitive Cancer.

OCCULT *Qualities* [with *Antient Philoſ.*] a term commonly uſed as an *Aſylum* for their Ignorance, who when they could give no account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to attribute it to ſome occult Quality.

OCCULTA'TION, a hiding or concealing, *L.*

OCCULTATION [with *Aſtron.*] is the time a Star or Planet is hidden from our Sight in an Eclipſe.

OCCU'LTNESS, hiddenneſs, concealedneſs.

O'CCUPANCY [of *occupans*, L.] the Poſſeſſion of Things that at preſent have no Owner, but may have in Time.

O'CCUPANT [*occupans*, L.] an Occupier or Poſſeſſor.

OCCUPANT [in *Common Law*] when a Man makes a Leaſe to another for the Term of the Life of a third Perſon; the Leſſee dying, he who firſt enters, ſhall hold the Land as occupant, during the Life of the third Perſon.

OCCUPA'TION, an Employ, Buſineſs or Trade, *F.* of *L.*

OCCUPATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is a Figure, when the Orator ſeems to paſs by, to be ignorant of, or to be unwilling to declare that which at the ſame Time he chiefly inſiſts upon. It is alſo called Preteritio.

OCCUPATIONS [in the *Statute de Bigamis*] Purpreſtures, Intruſions, Uſurpations upon the King, by uſing Liberties or Franchiſes that a Perſon is not intitled to.

OCCUPATION [in the *Senſe* of the *Law*] is the putting a Man out of his Poſſeſſion in a Time of War.

OCCUPA'TIVE [*occupativus*, uſed, poſſeſſed, employ'd.

OCCUPATIVE *Field* [in *Law*] a Field, which being left by its proper Owner, is poſſeſſed by another.

OCCUPA'VIT, a Writ which lies for him who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in a Time of War, *L.*

O'CCUPIERS *of Walling*, Officers of the Salt Works in *Cheſhire*, choſen annually to ſee right done between Lord and Tenant and all Perſons concerned.

To O'CCUPY [*occupare*, L.] to fill or take up a Space; to be ſeized or in poſſeſſion of; to deal or trade.

OCCUPY'ING [*occupans*, L.] filling or taking up a Space; being in Poſſeſſion of, employing; alſo carnal Copulation with a Woman.

To OCCU'R [*occurrere*, L.] to meet, to come in the Way, to offer or preſent itſelf.

OCCU'RRENCES [of *occurrentia*, L.] caſual Adventures; conjuncture of Affairs; alſo News, *F.*

OCCU'RRING } [*occurrens*, L.] meeting, coming in the
OCCU'RRENT } way, offering or preſenting itſelf.

O'CEAN [*oceanus*, L. of ὠκεανός, Gr.] that vaſt Collection of Waters, or the main Sea, which ſurrounds the whole Globe of the Earth.

Atlantick OCEAN [with *Geographers*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the *Weſt*, and *America* on the *Eaſt*.

Hyperborean OCEAN [*Geogr.*] encompaſſes the Land which is ſituated towards the *North* Pole.

Pacifick OCEAN [*Geogr.*] lies between the *Weſt* Side of *America* and *Aſia*.

South OCEAN [*Geogr.*] encloſes *Magellanica*, and the Continent towards the *South* Pole.

OCEA'NOUS, of or pertaining to the Ocean.

OCE'ANUS, the God of the Sea, whom the Antients call'd the Father of all Things, as believing Water to be the firſt Principle of the Univerſe. He is alſo ſaid to be the Father of the Rivers. His Wife was *Thetis*, by whom he had *Nereus* and *Dorcas*, who marrying together had many Daughters, call'd *Nymphs*. *Oceanus* was painted as Rivers were, in the Form of a Man, with Bulls Horns upon his Head.

OCHE'MA [ὄχημα, Gr.] a Liquor or Vehicle wherewith Medicines are mingled.

OCHLO'CRACY [ὀχλοκρατία of ὄχλος, the Multitude, and κράτος, Power, *Gr.*] a Government, wherein the Multitude or common People bear the Sway.

OCHLO'CRATIA [of ὄχλος, a Multitude, and κράτος, Power] a form of Government, wherein the Populace has the ſole Power and Adminiſtration.

OCHTHO'DES [with *Surgeons*] Ulcers, whoſe Sides are brawny, or of the Nature of Warts.

O'CHY-HOLE, a remarkable Cave in *Mendip-Hills* in *Somerſetſhire*, of a vaſt Length; where ſeveral Wells and Springs are diſcovered.

O'CIMUM [ὄκιμον, Gr,] Garden-Baſil, Baſil-Royal, or Baſil-gentle, *L.*

O'CKAMY [prob. *q. d. Alchymy*] a ſort of mixed Metal.

OCTA'BIS [in *Law*] as *Octabis Hilarii*, i. e. the 8th Day inclusively after the Feſtival of St. *Hilarius*.

OCTAE'DRON [ὀκτάεδρον, Gr.] one of the five regular Bodies, conſiſting of eight Faces, or eight regular Triangles.

O'CTAGON [ὀκτάγωνον, Gr.] a Figure conſiſting of eight Angles and Sides.

OCTAGO'NICAL [of ὀκτάγωνον, Gr.] having eight Angles and Sides.

OCTA'HETERIDES [in *Chronology*] the Space or Duration of eight Years.

OCTA'NGULAR [*octangulus*, L.] having eight Angles.

OCTA'NGULARNESS, the having eight Angles.

OCTA'NT } [with *Aſtrologers*] is when a Planet is in ſuch
OCTI'LE } an Aſpect or Poſition, with reſpect to another, that their Places are only diſtant an 8th Part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees.

OCTA'PLA [of ὀκταπλάσιος, Gr. eight-fold] a kind of *Polyglot* Bible, conſiſting of eight Columns.

OCTA'STYLE [ὀκτάστυλος, Gr.] a Building with eight Pillars in the Front.

O'CTATEUCH [ὀκτατεύχος, Gr.] the eight firſt Books of the *Old Teſtament*, from *Geneſis* to the End of *Judges*.

OCTA'VE [*octavus*, L.] the eighth Day after ſome peculiar Feſtivals.

OCTAVE [in *Muſick*] an eighth, or an Interval of eight Sounds.

OCTA'VO [*i. e.* in eight] a Book is ſaid to be in *Octavo*, when a Sheet is folded into eight Leaves.

OCTE'NNIAL [*octennalis*, L. of *octo*, eight, and *annalis*, L. of an Year] containing the ſpace of, or done every 8th Year.

OCTO'BER [of *octo*, L. eight] is with us the tenth Month in the Year; but was ſo called from being the eighth, beginning the Year with *March*.

OCTOBER [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in a Garment of the Colour of decaying Flowers and Leaves; having his Head adorned with a Garland of Leaves of Oak, with Acorns; holding in his right Hand a Scorpion, and in his left a Basket of *Cheſtnuts*, *Medlars*, *Services*, &c.

OCTOE'DRICAL, having eight Sides.

OCTOGE'NARY [*octogenarius*, L.] of eight Years of Age.

O'CTONARY [*octonarius*, L.] of or pertaining to the Number eight.

OCTO'STYLE [ὀκτὼ and στῦλος, Gr.] the face of a Building containing eight Columns.

OCTU'NA [with *Phyſic.*] a Weight of eight Ounces.

O'CULAR [*ocularis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Eyes or Sight.

OCULAR *Demonſtration*, is that Evidence which we have of any thing by ſeeing it done or performed with our own Eyes.

OCULA'RES *Dentes*, the Eye-Teeth. *L.*

O'CULARNESS, of or pertaining to the Eyes or Sight, viſibleneſs.

OCULA'TION [with *Botan.*] the taking away of ſuperfluous Buds.

O'CULI *cancrorum* [with *Phyſicians*] Crabs-Eyes; certain Stones taken out of the Heads of River Cray-Fiſh. *L.*

O'CULIST, one ſkilled in curing Diſeaſes of the Eyes.

OCULO'RUM *Motores* [with *Anatom.*] a Pair of Nerves ariſing from the oblongated Marrow on each Side the *Infundibulum Cerebri*, and paſſing thence thro' the Holes of the Wedge-like Bone, ſend out ſeveral Twigs that embrace the Opticks, and are beſtowed on the Tunicles of the Eye.

O'CULUS, the Eye, the outward Organ of Sight, made up of ſix Muſcles, to which a ſeventh is added in Brutes, and as many Tunicles or Coats, *viz. Adnata*, *Cornea*, *Cryſtallina*, *Innominata*, *Retiformis*, *Vitrea* and *Uvea*.

OCULUS *Beli*, a precious Stone that is half tranſparent, the Ground White and Black in the midſt, having an *Iris* or Circle, ſo that it repreſents an Eye very exactly, *L.*

OCULUS *Chriſti*, *i. e.* the Eye of *Chriſt*; the Herb otherwiſe call'd wild Clary, *L.*

OCULUS *cati* [i. e. *cati Eye*] a ſort of precious Stone of two Colours, milk White and dark Brown, ſeparated as it were in the middle.

O'CULUS *Mundi* [*i. e.* the Eye of the World] a precious Stone which being put into cold Water, changes its White Colour to Yellow, and becomes almoſt tranſparent, but when taken out again returns to its former State.

OCULUS [in *Botany*] the Bud of a Tree or Plant juſt putting forth, or the Knot out of which the Bud riſes.

OCYMA'STRUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb Water Betony, *L.*

OCYPE'TE [ὠκυπέτης of ὠκὺς and πίτομαι, *i. e.* I fly ſwiftly] the Name of one of the Harpyes.

O'DA *Baſſa*, an Officer of the *Grand Signior*, who is one of the Heads of the *Agiamoglans*.

ODAXI'SMUS [ὀδαξισμὸς, Gr.] the itching of the Gums when Children are breeding their Teeth.

ODD [odd, *Teut.*] uneven in Number.

O'DDNESS, unevenneſs in Number; alſo ſingularneſs or unuſualneſs in manner or form.

The ODE, is a more noiſy Piece of Poetry than Paſtoral; the Tone of it is high, the Sentiments bordering on Enthuſiaſm, the Numbers various as occaſion requires; and Harmony and Dignity are eſſential in every thing which relates to the Ode.

The Ode is not always confin'd to what is great and ſublime, it deſcends ſometimes to Gallantry and Pleaſure. Theſe are commonly call'd Anacreonticks, and in *Engliſh* are generally confined to ſeven Syllables, or eight at moſt; but the ſeven Feet Meaſure is the ſofteſt.

O'DELET, a little ſort of Ode.

ODE'UM [with the *Antients*] a kind of Muſick Theatre; a Place for Rehearſal and Practice before the Actors and Muſicians appeared to perform their Parts in the greater Theatre.

O'DIBLE [*odibilis*, L.] odious, that may or deſerves to be hated.

O'DIO *et Atia*, a Writ ſent to the under Sheriff to inquire whether a Man, committed to Priſon upon Suſpicion of Murther, has been committed upon Malice or juſt Suſpicion.

O'DIOUS [*odioſus*, L.] hateful, heinous.

O'DIOUSNESS, hatefulneſs, abominableneſs.

O'DIUM, hatred, grudge; alſo blame, cenſure, *L.*

ODONTA'GOGOS [ὀδοντάγωγος, Gr.] an Inſtrument for drawing Teeth.

ODONTA'LGICK [of ὀδοντάλγης, Gr.] pertaining to the Tooth-Ache.

ODONTI'ASIS, ODONTOPHY'A } [ὀδοντοφυΐα, Gr.] breeding of Teeth.

ODO'NTICK [of ὀδοντικὸς, Gr.] of or belonging to the Teeth.

ODONTA'LGIA [ὀδοντάλγια, Gr.] the Tooth-Ache.

ODONTA'GRA [ὀδοντάγρα, Gr.] an Inſtrument for drawing Teeth.

ODO'NTICKS [ὀδοντικὰ, Gr.] Medicines for the Tooth-Ache.

ODONTOI'DES [ὀδοντοειδὴς, Gr.] an Apophyſis, a Bone in the middle of the ſecond *Vertebra*, ſhaped like a Tooth.

ODONTOLI'THOS [of ὀδὼς, a Tooth, and λίθος, *Gr.* a Stone] a ſtony Concretion that grows upon Teeth.

ODONTOTRI'MMA [ὀδοντότριμμα of ὀδὼς a tooth, and τρίμμα, Gr. what is worn] a Medicine to rub the Teeth with.

O'DOUR, an odour, a ſcent, *L.*

ODORA'MINOUS [of *odoramen*, L.] odoriferous, ſweet ſmelling.

ODORAME'NTUM, a Perfume; alſo a Medicine apply'd for the benefit of its Smell. *L.*

ODORA'TUS. *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] of a pleaſant Smell, well ſcented.

ODORI'FEROUS [*odoriferus*. L.] bearing odours or perfumes, ſweet ſcented.

ODORI'FEROUSNESS, ſweet ſmellingneſs.

O'DOROUS [*odorus*, L.] having a Scent or Smell.

O'DOROUSNESS, ſweet-ſcentedneſs, *&c.*

O'DOUR [*odor*, L.] agreeable or diſagreeable Effluvia, which are emitted by many Bodies, which are call'd *Odorous*, and which incite in us the Senſe of Smelling.

ODOURS [*odores*, L.] Scents or Smells, any ſweet Perfumes.

O'DYSSEE [Ὀδύσσεια, Gr.] an Epick Poem of *Homer's*, wherein he relates the Adventures that befel *Ulyſſes* in his return from the Siege of *Troy*.

OECONO'MICAL, OECONO'MICK } [*oeconomicus*, L. of οἰκονομικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to Oeconomy, or the management of a Family.

OECONO'MICA [οἰκονομικὴ, Gr.] a Part of moral Philoſophy, which treats concerning the Management of the Paſſions.

OECONOMICKS, the ſame as *Oeconomica*.

OECONOMIST [οἰκονόμος, Gr.] a Manager, a Steward or Diſpenſer.

OECO'NOMY [οἰκονομία of οἶκος an houſe, and νέμω, Gr. to diſtribute] the management of a Family; alſo Frugality, Good-husbandry, *&c.* alſo good Order, Diſpoſition, Method, Contrivance, Conſtitution, Harmony.

OECONOMY [with *Architects*] that Method that has regard to the Expences and the Quality of the Materials, and ſhews how to take right Meaſures in Order to give the Building a convenient Form and Bigneſs.

Animal OECONOMY, the firſt Branch of the Theory of Phyſick, or that which explains the Parts of a human Body, their Structure and Uſe; the Nature and Cauſes of Life and Health, and the Effects or Phænomena ariſing from them.

Legal OECONOMY, *Jewiſh* OECONOMY } the legal Diſpenſation or Manner, in which God was pleaſed to guide and govern the People of the *Jews* under *Moſes*'s Adminiſtration; including not only the political and ceremonial Laws, but alſo the moral Law.

Chriſtian OECONOMY, the evangelical Diſpenſation is oppoſed to the legal one, and comprehends all that relates to the Covenant of Grace that God has made with Men through Jeſus Chriſt.

OECONOMY [with *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the diſpoſal of Parts neceſſary for Orators or Poets.

OECUMENI'CAL [οἰκουμενικὸς of οἰκουμένη, Gr. the habitable Earth] of or pertaining to the whole Word, univerſal.

OEDASTICK [*oedaſticus*, L.] cunning in the Knowledge of Weights and Meaſures.

O'EDEMA [οἴδημα, Gr.] any Tumour or Swelling; but more eſpecially a white, ſoft Swelling without Pain, and that eaſily yields to the touch, proceeding from phlegmatick Matter.

OEDE'MATOUS, of or pertaining to, or of the natnre of an *Oedema*.

OENA'NTHE [οἰναν θὴ, Gr.] the Herb Water-drop-wort.

OENANTHIUS, the Name of a God, worſhipped by the *Phœnicians*, and to whom *Heliogabalus* dedicated his imperial Robes.

OENISTE'RIA [οἰνιστήρια, Gr.] Sacrifices performed to *Hercules*, by the Youth of *Athens*, before the firſt time of cutting their Hair and ſhaving their Beard.

OENO'LÆUM [οἰνέλαιον] a Compoſition of thick, black Wine, and Oil of Roſes.

OENO'POLIST [οἰνοπώλης, Gr.] a Vintner.

OENOTHE'RA, OENOTHE'RIS } [οἰνοθήρα, Gr.] the Herb Looſe-ſtrife.

OESOPHAGÆ'US [οἰσοφάγος, Gr.] the *Sphincter Gulæ*; a continuation of the Muſcle call'd *Pterigopharingæus*, ariſing from each ſide the ſcutiform Cartilage, and like it paſſes to a middle Line on the back Part of the Fauces.

OESOPHAGUS [οἰσοφάγος, Gr.] the Gullet, or a long, round and large Canal or a membranous Pipe, whereby our Food and Drink is convey'd to the Stomach; it deſcends from the Mouth to the Stomach between the *Aſpera Arteria* and the *Vertebra* of the Neck and Back.

OESTRUM *Veneris* [in *Anatomy*] the Clitoris, ſo called from the laſcivious Titillation it is capable of. *L.*

OESYPON [of οἶς a ſheep, and σηπω, Gr. to be corrupted] a kind of fatty Mucilage of the conſiſtence of an Unguent: of a diſagreeable, fickiſh Smell, and a greyiſh Colour, drawn from the greaſy Wool that grows on the Throats, and between the Buttocks of Sheep.

OEUFS [in *Architect.*] the ovals or ornaments of Pillars, *F.*

OF [of, *Sax.*] pertaining or belonging to.

O'FFAL [prob. q. d. *Off-falls*] Fragments of Fleſh, Garbage.

O'FFA *Alba* [in *Chymiſtry*] the white *coagulum*, ariſing from a mixture of the rectified Spirit of Wine with Spirit of Urine, *L.*

OFF *ſets* [with *Gardeners*] young Shoots which grow from Roots that are round and tuberous or bulbous.

OFF *Ward* [*Sea Term*] uſed of a Ship, when being a Ground by the Shore, ſhe inclines to the Side towards the Water, which is ſaid to incline to the offward.

OFFE'NCE [*offenſio*, L.] tranſgreſſion, treſpaſs, ſin, fault, injury, wrong, affront or abuſe, ſcandal.

To OFFE'ND [*offendere*, L.] to ſin againſt, to commit a fault; to affront, to abuſe or injure; to annoy; to diſpleaſe.

OFFE'NSIVE, diſpleaſing, abuſive, injurious, hurtful; alſo fit to annoy or attack an Enemy, *F.*

OFFE'NSIVENESS, injuriouſneſs, diſpleaſingneſs.

To O'FFER [*offerre*, L.] to preſent, to proffer or tender; to bid, to propound; to undertake, or take upon.

O'FFERING [offring, *Dan.*] a Sacrifice or Oblation.

OFFERTO'RIUM [old *Records*] a Piece of Silk or Linen, antiently uſed to wrap up the occaſional Offerings made in the Church. *L.*

O'FFERTORY [*offertorium*, L.] the Place where the Offerings were kept; alſo a Part of the Popiſh Maſs, an Anthem ſung or play'd on the Organ, at the Time the People are making an Offering.

O'FFICE [*officium*, L.] a Place, Imployment, Duty; that which is befitting, or that is to be expected from one; alſo a good or ill Turn.

OFFICE [in *Law*] is an Inquiry made to the King's Uſe, by Virtue of the Office of him who inquires.

An OFFICE *found* [in *Law*] ſignifies a thing found by Inquiſition, *ex officio*.

To return an OFFICE [in *Law*] is to make void an Inquiſition taken of an Office.

To traverſe an OFFICE, is to make the Inquiſition, taken of an Office, before an Eſcheator, void.

OFFICE [with *Eccleſiaſticks*] the divine Service; eſpecially a Part of the *Roman* Maſs Book.

OFFICE [in *Ethicks*] Duty, or that which Virtue and right Reaſon directs Mankind to do.

OFFICE [in a *Civil Senſe*] is the mutual Aid and Aſſiſtance which Mankind owe to one another: alſo a particular Charge or Truſt, whereby a Man is authoriz'd to do ſomething.

OFFICE, a Place or Apartment appointed for Officers to attend in, for the Diſcharge of their reſpective Employments or Office.

OFFICES [with *Architects*] all thoſe Lodges and Apartments ſerving for the neceſſary Services and Occaſions of a Palace or great Houſe.

OFFICER [*officinator*, L. *officier*, F.] one who officiates in any office.

OFFICERS *of Policy*, are thoſe in whom the government and direction of Affairs of a Community are inveſted, as Mayors, Sheriffs, *&c.*

OFFICERS *of Juſtice*, are thoſe who are charged with the Adminiſtration of Juſtice and Equity in the Courts.

Royal OFFICERS, are ſuch as adminiſter Juſtice in the King's Name.

Flag OFFICERS, are Admirals, Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals.

General OFFICERS, [in an *Army*] are ſuch as Command a Body of Troops of ſeveral Regiments, as the Captain-General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, Brigadier-General, Quarter Maſter General, and Adjutant-General.

Field OFFICERS, are thoſe who have the Command over a whole Regiment, as the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major.

Subaltern OFFICERS, Lieuteuants, Cornets, Enſigns, Serjeants, Corporals.

Staff OFFICERS, thoſe that have not the King's Commiſſion; but are appointed by the Colonels and Captains; as Quarter-Maſter, Serjeants, Corporals, *&c.*

Staff OFFICERS [at *Court*] are ſuch as bear a white Staff in the King's Preſence, and at other Times, going abroad, have a white Staff borne before them, by a Footman bare-headed, as Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Treaſurer.

OFFI'CIAL [*officialis*, L.] is the Miniſter or Apparitor of a Judge of the Civil Law.

OFFICIAL [in the *Canon Law*] the Deputy or Lieutenant of the Biſhop; or an eccleſiaſtical Judge appointed by a Biſhop, *&c.*

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a Deputy appointed by an Arch-Deacon for the Executing of his Juriſdiction.

OFFICIA'LTY, the Court or Juriſdiction, whereof the Official is head.

OFFICIA'RIIS *non faciendis*, *&c.* a Writ directed to the Magiſtrates of a Corporation, requiring them, not to make ſuch a Man an Officer, or to put him out of his Office till inquiry be made of his Manners.

To OFFI'CIATE [*officier*, F.] to do the Duty pertaining to ones Office.

OFFICI'NAL [of *officina*, L. a ſhop] of or pertaining to a Shop.

OFFICINAL [in *Pharmacy*] a Term uſed of ſuch Medicines as the College of Phyſicians requires to be conſtantly kept in Apothecaries Shops, ready to be made up in extemporaneous Preſcriptions.

OFFI'CIOUS [*officioſus*, L.] ready to do good offices; ſerviceable, friendly, courteous, obliging; alſo over buſy in other Perſons Affairs, pragmatical, baſely fawning or cringing.

OFFICIOUSNESS, readineſs to do one any good office; obligingneſs of Temper.

O'FFING [*Sea Term*] is an open Sea, at a good diſtance from the Shore, where there is deep Water, and no need of a Pilot to conduct the Ship into the Port or Harbour; alſo the middle Part of any great Stream.

The Ship ſtands for the O'FFING [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Ship ſeen from Shore, ſailing out to Seaward.

The Ship is in the OFFING [*Sea Phraſe*] means that ſhe has the Shore near her, and having another a good way without her towards the Sea.

O'FF-SCOWRING [of of, *Sax.* and ſcheuren, *Teut.*] the Refuſe, or good for nothing Parts of any Thing.

O'FFSPRING [of-ſpringan, *Sax.*] that which proceeds from any Perſon or Thing, as Children, Fruit, *&c.*

OFT, O'FTEN } [oft, *Sax.*] frequently.

O'FTENNESS, frequentneſs.

O'FTEN-*Times* [of oft and timan, *Sax.*] frequently.

OFF-WARD [*Sea Term*] ſignifies contrary to the Shore.

OGDA'STICH [of ὀκτὼ, Ἀδὸς eight, and στίχος, Gr. a verſe] an Epigram or Stanza, conſiſting of eight Verſes.

OGE'E, OGI'VE } [with *Architects*] a Wreath, Circle, or round Band; a Member of a Moulding, that conſiſts of a Round and a Hollow; alſo an Arch or Branch of a *Gothick* Vault, which inſtead of being Circular, paſſes diagonally from one Angle to another, and forms a Croſs between the other Arches, which makes the ſide of the Square, of which the Arches are Diagonal.

To O'GLE [prob. of *l'oeil*, F. or *oculus*, L.] to look hard at; but commonly uſed for to look at amorouſly.

O'GRESSES. See *Pellets*.

OIKOSCOPY [οἰκοσκοπία of οἶκος an houſe, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] Divination by Accidents that happen at Home.

OIL [Ele, *Sax. oleum*, L.] the Juice of Olives, *&c.*

OILINESS, oily Nature.

OIL *of Antimony*, a mixture of Antimony and an acid Spirit.

OIL *of Tartar, per deliquium* [*Chymiſtry*] the fixed Salt of Tartar, diſſolved by expoſing it to the Air, in a cool, moiſt Place.

Virgin OIL, Oil of Olives, Nuts, *&c.* freſh gathered, without being heated, too much preſs'd, *&c.*

Granulated OIL, is that fixed in little Grains, which of Oil of Olives is moſt eſteemed.

OIL *Bag*, a Veſſel in Birds, full of an unctuous Subſtance, ſecreted by one and ſometimes by two Glands, for that purpoſe, diſpoſed among the Feathers, which being preſs'd by the Bill or Head, emits an oily Matter for the dreſſing or pruning their Feathers.

Oil *of Vitriol* [with *Chymists*] the most fixt Part of the Spirit of Vitriol, made Caustick by a great degree and continuance of Fire.

Philosophers Oil, a chymical Preparation of Pieces of Brick heated red hot, soak'd in oil of Olives, and distill'd in a Retort.

Oil *Beetle*, Oil *Clock* } an Insect, which sends forth a great Quantity of fat Sweat.

Oi'let [*oielet*, F.] a little Eye.

Oi'let *Hole*, I'let *Hole* } [of *oiel* or *oielet*, F. an Eye or little Eye] an Hole in a Garment, into which a Point is put.

Oi'ntment [*oignement*, F. of *unguentum*, L.] an unctuous Composition.

Oi'nomancy [οἰνομαντία, Gr.] Divination by Wine, when Conjectures were made from the Colour, Motion, Noise, and other Accidents of the Wine of the Libations.

Oi'onisms [οἰωνίσματα of οἰωνίζομαι of οἰωνὸς, a Bird, *Gr.*] Omens or Divinations by Birds.

Oi'onists [οἰωνισταὶ, Gr.] Diviners by Birds.

Oi'ster [*ostreum*, L.] a Shell-Fish.

Oister-*Cost*, the Herb Snake-Weed.

Oister *Green*, an Herb.

Oister *Lait*, the Herb Snake-Weed.

Oke [in *Smyrna*] a Weight of three sorts, the lesser 13 Ounces two Drams; the middle Oke 1 Pound, 11 Ounces, 6 Drams; and the greater 2 Pound, 11 Ounces, 13 Drams *English*.

Oker [*ochra*, L. ὤχρα, Gr.] a Mineral.

O'kham, Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

Old [Ealb, *Sax.*] stricken in Age, stale, worn.

O'ldness [Ealdnyꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] advancedness in Age, antiqueness, staleness, wornness.

O'lder [of Ealdoꝛ, *Sax.*] more aged.

O'ldish [Ealdiꝛc, *Sax.*] something old.

Olea'ginous [*oleaginus*, L.] oily, or pertaining to the Nature of Oil.

Olea'ginousness, oilines, oily Quality.

Olea'nder [with *Botan.*] the Shrub called Rose-Bay, *L.*

Olecra'nium [ὠλέκρανον, Gr.] the great process of the first Bone of the Arm, call'd *ulna*.

Ole'ne, the Cubit or great Fossil-Bone.

Oleose'linon [ὀλεοσέλινον, Gr.] a sort of Parsley, *L.*

O'leron *Laws*, Maritime Laws, made at *Oleron*, an Island of *France*, when King *Richard* I. was there.

Olfa'ctory [of *olfactus*, L. the Smelling] of or belonging to the sense of Smelling.

Olfactory *Nerves* [*Anat.*] those Nerves which give the sense of Smelling.

Oli'banum [of ὀ and λίβανος, Gr.] male Incense, a sweet scented Gum or Rosin, that runs in white or yellowish Drops out of several small Trees at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*, &c.

Oliga'rchical, of or pertaining to Oligarchy.

O'ligarchy [ὀλιγαρχία, Gr.] a form of Government, where the supreme Power is in the Hands of a few Persons.

Oligotro'phus *Cibus* [with *Physicians*] *i. e.* Meat that nourishes but a little.

Oligotro'phy [ὀλιγοτροφία of ὀλίγος, little, and τροφὴ, Food, *Gr.*] a decrease of Nourishment, or a very small one.

O'lio [in *Cookery*] a savoury Dish of Food, compos'd of a great variety of Ingredients, as Meat, Fowls, Herbs, Roots, &c.

O'litory [*olitorius hortus*, L.] a Kitchen Garden, or Garden of Herbs.

Olitory [*olitorius*, L.] of or belonging to a Kitchen Garden.

Oliva'ria *Corpora* [with *Anatomists*] two Knobs of the under part of the Brain, so called from their resembling an Olive in Shape, *L.*

Oliva'ster, a wild Olive, *L.*

O'live [*oliva*, L.] a sort of Fruit.

An Olive-*Tree* [*Hieroglyphically*] represents Fruitfulness, Peace, Concord, Obedience and Meekness.

A Garland of Olive, was by the *Greeks* given to those who came off victorious at the *Olympick* Games, observed in honour of *Jupiter*, at the Foot of Mount *Olympus*.

Olive *Bit*, a sort of Bit for Horses.

O'lla *Podrida*, a Hodge-podge of several Meats together, *Span.*

Olla *Cervisiæ* [*old Rec.*] a Pot or Flaggon of Ale, *L.*

Olus *Atrum* [with *Botanists*] Alisanders or Lovage, *L.*

Oly'mpiad [ὀλυμπιὰς, Gr.] the space of four Years, whereby the *Greeks* reckoned their Time; it took its rise from the *Olympick* Games, commenced, as some say, in the Year 3174 of the Creation; others 3208, and 776 before *Christ*.

Oly'mpick *Games*, were solemn Games famous among the antient *Greeks*; some say, instituted by *Pelops*; others by *Hercules*, in honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, by five kinds of Exercises, *viz. Leaping, Running, Wrestling, Quoiting and Whorlbats.*

Olympick *Fire*, the Fire arising from the Sun's Rays, collected in a burning Glass.

Oly'mpus, a Mountain in *Thessaly*, of so great Height, that it seems to transcend the Clouds, and was therefore frequently by the Poets feign'd to be Heaven itself.

Olympioni'ces, a Conqueror at the *Olympick* Games.

O'magra [ὠμάγρα, Gr.] the Gout in the Shoulder, *L.*

O'mbre, a Game at Cards, play'd generally by three; but also by two or five Persons, *F.* and *Span.*

Ombre *de Croix* [in *Heral.*] *i. e.* the Shadow of a Cross, *F.* is a Cross represented of the Colour of Smoak, so as to be seen thro'.



Ombre *de Soleil* [in *Her.*] *i. e.* the Shadow of the Sun, *F.* is when the Sun is borne in an Escutcheon, without either Eyes, Nose or Mouth apparent; but only a colouring so thin, that the Field may be seen thro' it. See the Figure.

Ome'ga [Ω or ω] the last Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet; also, metaphorically, it is used for the End of any Thing.

O'melet [*un omelette*, F.] a sort of Pancake, Fricassee, or preparation of Eggs with other Ingredients.

O'men, a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck, taken from the Mouth of the Person speaking, *L.*

O'mentum, the Caul, a doule Membrane spread over the Entrails, *L.*

O'mer [עֹמֶר, *Heb.*] a *Hebrew* Measure about three Pints and a half.

To Omi'nate [*ominare*, L.] to forebode or foreshew.

O'minous [*ominosus*, L.] foreboding.

O'minousness, forebodingness, either of good or bad.

Omi'ssion, a neglecting or letting a Thing pass, *F.* of *L.*

To Omi't [*omittere*, L.] to pass by or over; to take no notice of; to leave out.

Omi'tting [*omittens*, L.] letting a Thing pass; neglecting.

O'mne [among *Logicians*] or *whole* in *English*, is such a *whole*, whose Parts are termed subjective or inferior: because this *whole* is a common Term, and its Parts are compar'd within its Extent. Thus the Word *Animal* is the *omne* or *whole*, and the Inferiors of it are *Man* or *Beast*, which are compriz'd within its Extent, and are its subjective Parts.

Omnifa'rious [*omnifarius*, L.] of all sorts, sundry, divers.

Omni'ferous [*omnifer*, L.] bearing or bringing all things.

Omni'ferousness, all-producing Quality.

Omni'fick [of *omnia* and *faciens*, L.] making or producing all things.

Omni'ficknes, Quality, &c. that does or effects all things.

O'mniform [*omniformis*, L.] of every Shape.

O'mniformity, the being of all manner of Shapes.

Omni'genous [*omnigenus*, L.] of every kind.

Omni'modous [*omnimodus*, L.] of all manner of Ways.

Omnipa'rient [*omniparient*, L.] bearing or bringing forth all things.

O'mni'potent [*omnipotens*, L.] Almighty, All-powerful.

Omni'potence, Omni'potentness } [*omnipotentia*, L.] All-powerfulness, &c.

Omnipre'sence, Omnipre'sentness } [of *omnis* and *præsens* or *præsentia*, L.] omnipresence, or being present every where.

Omni'science, Omni'scientness } [of *omnis* and *scientia*, L.] knowledge of all things.

Omni'scient [*omnia* and *sciens*, L.] knowing all things.

Omni'vagant [*omnivagus*, L.] wandering or roving every where.

Omni'vorous [*omnivorus*, L.] devouring all things.

Omni'vorousness, all-devouring Nature, &c.

Omo'gra [ὠμάγρα, Gr.] the Gout in the Shoulders.

Omolo'gical [of *omologia* of ὁμολογία, Gr.] agreeable.

Omo'logy [ὁμολογία, Gr.] agreeableness.

Omophagi'a, a Feast of *Bacchus*, in which the mad Guests eat Goats alive, tearing their Entrails with their Teeth.

Omo'phorium [of ὦμος, a Shoulder, and φέρω, to bear, *Gr.*] a little Cloak antiently worn by the Bishops over their Shoulders; thereby to represent the good Shepherd, who brings home the stray'd Sheep on his Shoulders.

Omopla'ta [of ὦμος, a Shoulder, and πλατὺς, Gr. broad] the Shoulder Blade.

Omphaloca'rpus [of ὀμφαλὸς καρπὸς, Gr.] the Herb Cleavers or Goose-grass.

O'mphalos [ὀμφαλὸς, Gr.] the Navel.

OMPHALOCE'LE [of ὀμφαλὸς, the Navel, and κηλὴ, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a kind of *Hernia* or Tumor in the Navel; arising like other *Hernias*, from a Relaxation or Ruptnre of the *Peritonæum*.

OMPHACI'NE } [ὀμφάκινον, Gr.] the Juice or Oil of sowr
OMPHA'CIUM } Grapes; it is also now used of the Juice of wild Apples or Crabs; Verjuice,

OMPHALO'PTICK, [of ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτικὸς, Gr.] an optick Glass that is convex on both sides; commonly called a convex Lens.

OMPACI'TES [of ὄμφαξ, Gr. an unripe Grape] a Wine made of unripe Grapes.

OMPHALO-*Mesenterick* [with *Anatomists*] a term apply'd to a Vein and Artery which pass along to the Navel and terminate in the Mesentery.

O'MY *Land*, Mellow Land.

ON [an, *Teut.*] upon.

ONA'NIA } [of *Onan*] the Crime of self pollu-
ONA'NISM } tion.

ONCE, one time.

ONE [æne, *Sax.*] I. 1.

ONE *Berry* [æne-beɲian, *Sax.*] an Herb.

ONE *Blade* [æne-bleð, *Sax.*] an Herb.

O'NLY [anli, *Sax.*] singular; but one.

ONEIROCRATI'A [of ὄνειρος, a Dream, and κρατέω, I possess, *Gr.*] the Art of expounding Dreams.

ONEIROCRI'TISTS [ὀνειροκριτὴς, Gr.] Judgers or Expounders of Dreams.

ONEIROSCO'PISTS [ὀνειροσκοπὸς, Gr.] Inquirers into the signification of Dreams.

ONEIROPO'LISTS [ὀνειροπόλος, Gr.] Persons conversant about Dreams.

ONERA'NDO *pro rata proportione*, a Writ which lies for a joint Tenant, or a Tenant in common, who is distrained for more Rent than his proportion of the Land amounts to, *L.*

O'NERARY [*onerarius*, L.] serving for Burthen or Carriage.

ONERA'TION, a loading or burthening, *L.*

ONERO'SE [*onerosus*, L.] burdensom, heavy, weighty.

ONERO'SITY [*onerositas*, L.] burdensomness.

O'NGLEE [in *French Heraldry*] the Talons or Claws of Beasts or Birds, when of a different Colour from the Body.

ONI [an Abbreviation of *Oneratur nisi habet sufficientem Exonerationem*, L. *i. e.* he is charged, unless he have a sufficient Discharge] a Mark used in the *Exchequer*, and set on the Head of a Sheriff, assoon as he enters into his Account for Issues, Fines and mean Profits, and thereupon he immediately became the King's Debtor.

O'NION [*oignon*, F.] an edible Root.

ONI'TIS [*Botany*] a kind of wild Marjoram.

ONKO'TOMY [of ὄγκος, a Tumor, and τέμνω, Gr. to cut] the Chyrurgical Operation of opening a Tumor or Abscess.

ONOBRY'CHIS [ὀνοβρυχὶς, Gr.] medick vetchling or Cock's Head, *L.*

ONOCE'NTAURS [ὀνοκένταυρος, Gr.] fabulous Monsters, having the upper Parts like a Man, and the Body like an Ass.

ONOMA'NCY [ὀνομαντεία of ὄνομα and μαντεία, divination, *Gr.*] Divination by Persons Names.

ONOMATOPOE'IA [ὀνοματοποιία of ὄνομα, a Name, and ποιέω, Gr. to make] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Word is made to imitate the sound of the Thing expressed, as *tarantara*, for the sound of a Trumpet, Murmur, *&c.*

ONO'NIS [ὄνωνις, Gr.] the Herb Rest Harrow, Cammock or petty Whin, *L.*

ONONYCHI'TES [of ὄνος, an Ass, and ὄνυξ, Gr. a Nail; something that has the Hoofs, *i. e.* the Feet of an Ass] a Name the *Heathens* call'd the *Christians*, because they worshipped the same God as the *Jews* did; prob. from what *Corn. Tacitus* writes of the *Israelites*, that being very thirsty, they were led to a Spring by an Ass going to drink, and that in Gratitude they worshipped an Ass, and that the *Christians* worshipped the same.

ONO'PORDON [ὀνόπορδον, Gr.] an Herb, which being eaten by Asses causes them to fall a farting.

ONO'PYROS [ὀνόπυρος, Gr.] Asses Thistle, *L.*

ONO'SMUS [ὄνοσμος, Gr.] the Herb Bugloss.

O'NSET [of on *and* ȝettan, *Sax.*] an attack, an assault.

ONTO'LOGIST [ὀντολόγος, Gr.] one who treats of Beings in the Abstract.

ONTO'LOGY [ὀντολογία, Gr.] a Treatise or Discourse of Being in the Abstract,

O'NWARD [onpaɲð, *Sax.*] forward, progressively.

ONY'CHOMANCY [ὀνυχομαντεία, Gr.] a sort of Divination performed by the Nails of an unpolluted Boy, covered with Oil and Soot, which they turned to the Sun, the Reflection of whose Rays was believed to represent by certain Images the Thing they had a Mind to be satisfied about.

O'NYX [ὄνυξ, Gr.] a precious Stone, accounted a Species of opaque Agate.

OO'SCOPY [ὠοσκοπία, Gr.] Predictions made from Eggs.

OO'ZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OPA'CITY } [*opacitas*, L.] obscureness, darkness,
OPA'COUSNESS } *&c.*

OPA'COUS } [*opacus*, L.] shady, dark, obscure, not trans-
OPA'QUE } parent.

OPACOUS *Bodies* } [with *Naturalists*] such, whose Pores
OPAQUE *Bodies* } lying in an oblique Posture, hinder the Rays of Light from speedily piercing and passing thro' them.

O'PAL [ὀπάλλιος, Gr.] a precious Stone of various Colours.

OPA'LIA [with the *Romans*] Festivals celebrated to the Goddess *Ops*.

OPA'SSUM [in *Virginia*] a Creature that has a Head like a Hog, a Tail like a Rat, being about the bigness of a Cat; the Female has a Bag under its Belly in which it carries its Young, and thither they retire in any Danger.

To OPEN [openian, *Sax.*] to unfold, explain, expose.

OPEN [open, *Sax.*] plain, clear, not shut.

O'PENNESS, plainness, clearness, manifestness; also an opening.

OPEN-*Arse* [open-aɲꝛe, *Sax.*] a Medlar, a Fruit.

O'PENING [openung, *Sax.*] an open Place.

OPENING *Flank* [in *Fortification*] is that part of the Flank which is covered by the *Orillon*.

OPENING [with *Astrologers*] is when one Planet separates from another and presently applies to a third, bearing rule in a Sign opposite to that ruled by the Planet with which it was joined.

OPENING *of Trenches* [in *Military Affairs*] the first breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on the approaches towards the Place.

O'PERA, a dramatick Composition, set to Musick, and sung on the Stage, attended with musical Instruments, and inrich'd with stately Dressings, Machines and other Decorations; the *Opera* was first used by the *Venetians*, with whom it is one of the principal Glories of their *Carnaval*. It was afterwards used by the *French*, and now by us.

OPERA'RII [*old Law*] certain Tenants who held small Portions of Land by the performance of servile Works for their Lord, *L.*

To O'PERATE [*operari*, L.] to work, to effect, to bring to pass.

To O'PERATE [in *Physick*] to work or stir the Humours of the Body.

OPERA'TIO [*old Rec.*] one Day's Work performed by an inferior Tenant for his Lord.

OPERA'TION, the Act of exerting or exercising some Power or Faculty, upon which some effect follows; a labouring or working, *F. of L.*

OPERATION [in *Chymistry*] the carrying on any chymical Process.

OPERATION [in *Physick*] the manner wherein any Remedy produces its salutary Effect.

O'PERATIVE [*operari*, L.] apt to work.

O'PERATIVENESS [of *operatus*, L.] operating Quality.

OPERA'TOR *for the Teeth or Eyes*, a Tooth-drawer, Oculist, *&c.*

OPERATOR [at a *Gaming Table*] the Dealer at *Faro*.

OPERATOR [in *Surgery*, &c.] a Person who works with the Hand on the human Body, either to preserve or restore its Health or Ease, as *an Operator for the Stone*, one who cuts for the Stone.

OPERO'SE [*operosus*, L.] laborious.

OPERO'SENESS, laboriousness.

OPE'RTI *Canes* [*old Records*] Dogs with whole Feet, not lawed, or not having the Balls of their Feet cut out.

OPHA'LIA, *Roman* Festivals, celebrated in honour of *Ops*, whom they supposed to be the Goddess of the Fruits of the Earth.

OPHI'ASIS [ὀφίασις, Gr.] a Disease in which the Hair grows thin and falls off, leaving the part smooth, and winding like the folds of a Serpent.

OPHIO'GLOSSUM [ὀφιόγλωσσον, Gr.] the Herb Adder's Tongue, *L.*

OPHIOSTA'PHYLOS [ὀφιοσταφύλος, Gr.] the Herb Briony or white Vine, *L.*

OPHIOSCO'RODON [ὀφιοσκόροδον, Gr.] the Herb called Serpent's Garlick, *L.*

OPHI'TES [of ὄφις, Gr. a Serpent] a Sect of Hereticks in the second Century, who honoured a Serpent which beguiled Eve.

OPHITES [ὀφίτης, Gr.] a sort of variegated Marble, otherwise called Serpentine Marble.

OPHIU'CUS [ὀφιοῦχος, Gr.] a northern Conſtellation containing thirty Stars, repreſented by a Man holding a Serpent in his Hand, this Star being in the Head of the Man, and is of the firſt Magnitude.

OPHTHA'LMIA [ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] a Diſeaſe of the Eyes, being an Inflammation in the Coats, proceeding from arterious Blood, gotten out of the Veſſels, and collected in thoſe Parts.

OPHTHA'LMICKS [ὀφθαλμικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good for Diſeaſes of the Eyes.

OPHTHALMICK *Nerves* [with *Anat.*] a branch of the fifth Pair of Nerves which move the Eye, *L.*

OPHTHALMO'GRAPHY [of ὀφθαλμὸς and γραφὴ, Gr. Deſcription] a branch of Anatomy, which conſiders the Structure and Compoſition of the Eye, and the Uſe of its Parts, and the principal Effects of Viſion.

OPHTHALMO'SCOPY [of ὀφθαλμὸς and σκοπία, Gr. to view] a Branch of the Science of *Phyſiognomy*, which conſiders the Eyes of Perſons, by them to come to the knowledge of their Temperaments, Humours and Manners.

O'PIATE [*opiat*, F. of *opium*, L.] a Medicine made of Opium or other Drug of the like Nature, cauſing Sleep.

OPI'FEROUS [*opifer*, L.] helpful or bringing help.

O'PIFICE [*opificium*, L.] Workmanſhip.

O'PINABLE [*opinabilis*, L.] that may be conceived in Opinion.

To OPI'NE [*opinari*, L.] to think, to be of Opinion; alſo to give ones Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

OPINIA'TER [*opinator*, L. *opiniatre*, F.] an obſtinate Perſon, who will adhere to his own Opinion.

OPI'NION, a probable belief, or a doutful, uncertain Judgment of the Mind, or the Aſſent of the Mind to Propoſitions not evidently true at the firſt Sight; nor deduced by neceſſary conſequence from others that are ſo; but ſuch as carry the face of Truth; or it may be defin'd an Aſſent of the Underſtanding, with ſome fear or diſtruſt of the contrary.

OPINION, the antient Heathens made a Goddeſs of it, adoring her in the Form of a Woman; and believed ſhe had the Government of the Sentiments of Men.

OPI'NIONATIVE [*opiniatre*, F.] conceited.

OPINIONATIVE, OPI'NIONATED } wedded to his own Opinion, ſelf-willed, ſtubborn.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS [*opinionatrete*, F.] conceitedneſs.

OPI'NIONISTS, a Name given to a Sect of Poverty, who held that there could be no Vicar of *Chriſt* upon Earth, who did not practiſe that Virtue.

OPIO'LOGY, a Deſcription or Treatiſe of *Opium*.

OPI'PAROUS [*opiparus*, L.] ſumptuous.

OPISTHOTONUS [ὀπισθότονος of ὀπίσθιν, backwards, and τόνος, the Tone, *Gr.*] a kind of Cramp or ſtretching the Muſcles of the Neck backwards.

OPITULA'TION, a helping or aiding, *L.*

O'PIUM [ὄπιον, Gr.] a Juice diſtilled from the Heads of Poppies.

O'PLE [*Botany*] Water Elder.

OPOBA'LSAMUM [ὀποβάλσαμον, Gr.] Balm of *Gilead*, the Juice of a Gum, which diſtils from a Shrub call'd *Balſamum* or the *Balm Tree*, growing only in *Paleſtine*.

OPOPA'NAX [ὀποπάναξ, Gr.] the Juice of *Panax*, or the Herb *All-heal*.

O'PPIDAN [*oppidanus*, L.] a Town's Boy, particularly ſuch as belong to the College of King's Scholars at *Weſtminſter*.

O'PPILATIVE [of *oppilatus*, L.] apt to obſtruct or ſtop.

O'PPILATIVENESS [of *oppilatus*, L.] aptneſs to cauſe obſtructions.

OPPILA'TION, obſtruction, ſtoppage of the Ducts or Paſſages of the Body by evil or peccant Humours.

To OPPO'NE [*Opponere*, L.] to oppoſe.

OPPONENCY, the maintaining a contrary Argument.

O'PPONENT [*opponens*, L.] one who maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, or oppoſes in Diſputation.

OPPORTU'NE [*opportunus*, L.] convenient, ſeaſonable.

OPPO'RTUNENESS, ſeaſonableneſs,

OPPORTU'NITY [*opportunitas*, L.] convenient Time or Occaſion.

To OPPO'SE [*opponere*, L. *oppoſer*, F.] to ſet againſt, to put in compoſition, to withſtand or thwart.

O'PPOSITE [*oppoſitus*, L.] that is over againſt, contrary, *F.*

OPPOSITE *Cones* [with *Geometricians*] two Cones of the like Quality, which are vertically oppoſite, and have the ſame common *Axis*.

OPPOSITE *Sections* [in *Geometry*] the two *Hyperbola's*, which are made by a Plane's cutting both Cones.

OPPOSITE *Angles* [in *Geometry*]. See *Angles*.

O'PPOSITES [with *Logicians*] are things relatively oppoſed, as *Maſter* and *Servant*; or privately, as *Light* and *Darkneſs*; or contrary, as *Knowledge* and *Ignorance*.

OPPO'SITION, contrariety, diſagreement, hinderance, ſtop, *F.* of *L.*

OPPOSITION [in *Geometry*] the relations of two things, between which a Line may be drawn perpendicular to both.

OPPOSITION [with *Logicians*] the ſame as Objection.

Complex OPPOSITION [in *Logick*] the affirming and denying the ſame predicate of the ſame Subject, as *Socrates* is learned, *Socrates* is not learned,

Incomplex OPPOSITION [in *Logick*] is the diſagreement of two things which will not ſuffer each other to be in the ſame ſubject; as *Sight* is oppoſed to *Blindneſs*, *Heat* to *Cold*.

OPPOSITION [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure whereby two things are aſſembled together, which appeared incompatible, as a *wiſe Folly*.

OPPOSITION [with *Aſtronomers*] is an Aſpect or Situation of two Stars or Planets, wherein they are diametrically oppoſite to each other, or 180 Degrees apart.

O'PPOSITNESS [of *oppoſitus*, L.] oppoſite or contrary State or Quality.

To OPPRE'SS [*oppreſſum*, L.] to preſs hard or lie heavy upon; to ſtiffle or ſmother; to over-charge or burden; to cruſh by Authority and Violence.

OPPRE'SSION, over-burdening, a cruſhing by Authority, *&c. F.* of *L.*

OPPRE'SSIVE, apt to oppreſs, of an oppreſſive Nature.

OPPRE'SSIVENESS [of *oppreſſus*, L.] oppreſſing or oppreſſed Nature or State.

OPPRE'SSOR, he that oppreſſes, L.

OPPRO'BRII *Lapis* [the Stone of Reproach] a Stone erected in the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, to which whatever Debtors reſort, openly declaring inability to pay their Debts, are to be freed.

OPPRO'BRIOUS [*opprobrioſus*, L.] reproachful, injurious.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, reproachfulneſs.

OPPRO'BRIUM, the Shame which attends a lewd, villainous Act; Infamy, Diſgrace, *L.*

To OPPU'GN [*oppugnare*, L.] to fight againſt, to oppoſe, to reject or confute an Opinion.

OPS [Ὄπις, Gr.] a Name of the Goddeſs *Cybele*; which ſee.

O'PSIMATHY [ὀψιμαθία of ὀψὲ, late, and μανθάνω, learned] a Learning in old Age.

OPSONA'TION, a Catering, a buying Proviſions, *L.*

O'PTABLE [*optabilis*, L.] deſireable.

O'PTABLENESS, deſireableneſs.

OPTA'TIVE *Mood* [with *Grammarians*] that Mood of a Verb, that expreſſes an earneſt deſire that ſuch a thing may be or happen.

OPTE'RIA [of ὄπτομαι, Gr. I ſee] Preſents made to a Child the firſt time a Perſon ſaw it; alſo thoſe that the Bridegroom made to the Bride when ſhe was conducted to him.

O'PTICA [ὀπτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good againſt Diſtempers in the Eyes, *L.*

O'PTIC, O'PTICAL } [*opticus*, L. of ὀπτικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to the Sight.

OPTIC *Place of a Star or Planet apparent*, is that Part of its Orbit, which our Sight determines when the Obſerver's Eye is at the Circumference of the Earth.

OPTIC *Place of Star or Plane real*, is that, when 'tis ſuppoſed to be at the Centre of the Earth, or Planet he inhabits.

OPTICAL *Inequality* [*Aſtron.*] is an apparent irregularity in the Motions of far diſtant Bodies.

O'PTICK *Pencil*, is that Aſſemblage or Pencil of Rays, by means whereof any Point or Part of an Object is ſeen.

OPTICK *Rays*, thoſe Rays wherewith an optick Pyramid or Triangle is terminated.

OPTICK *Axis*, a Ray paſſing thro' the Centre of the Eye.

OPTICK *Chamber*, the ſame as *Camera Obſcura*.

OPTICK *Place of a Star* [*Aſtron.*] is that Point of its Orbit in which it appears to be to our Eye.

OPTIC *Glaſſes*, Glaſſes contrived for the viewing of any Objects, as Microſcopes, Teleſcopes, *&c.* they are ground either Concave or Hollow, ſo as either to collect or diſperſe the Rays of Light, by means whereof Viſion is improved, the Eye ſtrengthened, *&c.*

OPTIC *Nerves* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſecond Pair of Nerves, ſpringing from the *Crura* of the *medulla oblongata*, and paſſing thence to the Eye, convey the Spirits to it.

OPTICS [*ars optica*, L.] a Science which treats of the Sight in general, and explains the Properties and Effects of it; conſidering every Object as ſeen with direct Rays, after the ordi-

nary

hary Manner. The particular Branches of it are *Dioptricks* and *Catoptricks*, treating of reflected and refracted Rays.

Optimacy [*optimatus*, L.] a Government of the State by the Nobility.

Opti'mity [*optimitas*, L.] utility, excellency.

O'ption, a choice, the Power or Faculty of wishing or chusing. *L.*

Option *of an Archbishop* [in a *Law Sense*] is when a new suffragan Bishop is consecrated, the Archbishop of the Province, by a customary Prerogative, claims the Collation of the first vacant Benefice in that See as his Choice.

O'pulence [*opulentia*, L.] Wealth.

O'pulent [*opulentus*, L.] Rich, Wealthy.

O'pulentness, Wealthiness.

Opu'scle [*opusculum*, L.] a small Work.

Or [in *Heraldry*] signifies Gold, *F.* It is often represented by a yellow Colour, and in Engraving by small Pricks all over the Field or Bearing, as in the Figure. It is said to be compos'd of much White and a little Red, as two Parts White and one Red, and of its self to betoken Wisdom, Riches and Elevation of Mind; with *Red*, to spend his Blood for the Wealth and Welfare of his Country: with *Azure* to be worthy of Matters of Trust and Treasure; with *Sable*, most rich and constant in every Thing, with an amorous Mind; with *Vert*, most joyful with the Riches of the World, and most glittering and splendid in Youth.



Others add, that *Or* signifies *Christian and Spiritual Virtues*, as Faith, Temperance, Charity, Meekness, Humility and Clemency; of *worldly Virtues and Qualities*, Nobility, Wealth, Generosity, Splendor, Chivalry, Love, Purity, Gravity, Constancy, Solidity, Prosperity, Joy and long Life. Of *precious Stones*, it represents the Carbuncle or the Topaz; of the *Planets*, the Sun; of the *Elements*, Fire; of *human Constitutions*, the Sanguine; of *Trees*, the Cypress or Laurel; of *Flowers*, the Heliotropium; of *Fowls*, the Cock and Bird of Paradise; of *Beasts*, the Lion; and of *Fishes*, the Dolphin.

O'rach [*arroches*, F.] a Pot Herb.

Ora'cles [*oracula*, L. of *ora*, Mouths, or *orare*, to entreat] were ambiguous Answers made to the antient Heathens concerning Things to come. This, some are of Opinion, was done by diabolical Operation; and others, that it was by the Artifice of their Priests, who made the ignorant People believe that the God spoke by their Mouths. Of the former Opinion were several Fathers of the primitive Christian Church, and other great and learned Men, as *Tertullian* and *Vossius*, who held that the Devils, pretending to Fore-knowledge and Divination, gave dark and doubtful Answers, that if the Event fell out contrary to their Expectation, the People should think they had not comprehended the true Sense of the Oracle: Notable Instances of which are these that follow.

When *Crœsus* consulted the Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, he received for Answer this doubtful Riddle, in a form of Words so cunningly contrived, that the Truth was then farthest off when he thought to have gained it.

Crœsus Halyn *penetrans magnam*
pervertit opum vim.
When *Crœsus* over *Halis* roweth,
A mighty Nation he overthroweth.

Which he interpreting according to his own Desires, crossed the River, but was vanquish'd himself by *Cyrus*, King of *Persia*, and his own Nation and Country ruined.

King *Pyrrhus*, before he made War with the *Romans*, consulting this Oracle, received the following Answer,

Aio te Æacida Romanos vincere posse.

Which ambiguous Prediction he construing, *Te posse vincere Romanos*, Thou shalt overcome the *Romans*, gave them Battle; but found in the Event that the Devil meant, *Romanos posse vincere te*, That the *Romans* should overcome him, as they did.

Another Prince consulting this Oracle concerning the success of his Warring, receiv'd this Answer,

Ibis redibis nunquam per bella peribis.

Which he distinguish'd with Commas thus, *Ibis, redibis, nunquam per bella peribis*, Thou shalt go, thou shalt return, thou shalt never perish by War; undertook the War and was slain; upon which his Nobility canvassing the Oracle, perceiv'd that it should have been thus comma'd, *Ibis, redibis nunquam, per bella peribis*, i. e. Thou shalt go, thou shalt never return, thou shalt perish by War.

Of the latter Opinion, that the Predictions of the Oracles were not so much by diabolical Operation, as by the Artifices of the Priests, were *Eusebius*, *Aristotle* and *Cicero*, and many other famous Men, who were of Opinion, that Oracles were only the cunning Tricks of the Priests, by which the Credulous were abus'd under the colour of Inspiration and Prediction.

Demosthenes seem'd apprehensive of this Cheat, when he said that *Pythia* always favour'd King *Philip* in her Answers.

The first Oracles we read of, were of *Jupiter Dodonæus* in *Epirus*, and *Jupiter Ammon* in *Africa*. Besides which there were several others. See *Amphiaraus*, *Dodona*, *Trophonius*, &c. in their proper Places.

Some have been of Opinion that Oracles ceas'd upon the coming of *Christ*; tho' this cannot indeed be said, yet it should seem that they began then to decline; and *Suidas* relates, that *Augustus*, in whose Time our Saviour was Born, consulting the Oracle about his Successor, receiv'd the following, not satisfying Answer,

Παῖ
Ἑβραῖος αὐτὸς μὲ θεοὶ ὑμνήτην ἀνάσσει,
Τοῦδε δέμας πρόπολος, καὶ ἐλθὼν ἔνδοθι λαυρεῶν
Αἶψα κάτω σεῦμαι εἰς δόμον ἠερόεντα.

An *Hebrew* Child, whom the blest Gods adore,
Hath bid me leave these Shrines and pack to Hell;
So that of Oracles I can no more.
In Silence leave our Altar and farewel.

Whereupon *Augustus* coming home, erected an Altar in the Capital, causing this Inscription to be engraven on it in capital Letters, HÆC EST ARA PRIMOGENITI DEI.

And *Juvenal*, who liv'd in *Domitian*'s Time, says, *Delphis oracula cessant*.

But there are several antient Writers that make it appear, that they continued above 400 Years after; and the Ecclesiastical History tells us, that *Julian* the Apostate, consulting an Oracle, could receive no Answer, because the Body of *Babylus* the Martyr was entombed nigh the Altar; So that the Devils could not deceive the World so much as they had done, when *Christ*, the Truth itself, was manifest in the Flesh; tho' all Oracles did not cease at that Instant, nor were they wholly silenc'd but with the Destruction of Paganism about the Year 451, when the Pagans were, by the Edicts of *Valentinian* III. and *Martianus*, forbid, upon Pain of Death, the publick Practice of their idolatrous Worship, and their crafty Impostures: Tho' some Oracles ceased long before the Birth of our Saviour, as in particular the most famous Oracles of *Greece*; for the *Persians* having laid their Country waste, the Priests forsook the Temples, and so the Oracles became silent.

Ora'cularness, the being of the Nature or Quality of an Oracle.

O'ral [of *os oris*, L. the Mouth] by Word of Mouth.

O'range [*malum Aurantium*, L.] a Fruit.

Orange *Colour*, a Colour that partakes equally of Red and Yellow, or is a Medium between both.

Ora'ngeade, Ora'ngeat } a Drink made of Juice of Oranges, &c.

Ora'ngery [*orangerie*, F.] a sort of Snuff or Perfume: also a Gallery or Place in a Garden where Orange Trees are kept.

Orano'co, a sort of Tobacco.

Ora'ndo *pro rege*, &c. a Writ requiring the Bishops and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good understanding between the King and Parliament.

Ora'tion, a Discourse or Speech pronounced in Publick, or compos'd for that purpose, *L.*

O'rator, an eloquent Speaker or Pleader, *L.*

Orato'rians, an Order of regular Priests, so called from the Oratory of St. *Jerom* in *Rome*, where they used to Pray.

O'ratory [*oratorius*, L.] of or pertaining to an Oration or Orator.

Oratory [*oratoria ars*, L.] the Science of Rhetorick, the Art of speaking well and publickly.

Oratory [*oratorium*, L.] a Chapel set apart for Prayer; a Closet or little Apartment in a large House, near a Bedchamber, furnished with a little Altar or Image for private Devotion.

Oratory [with the *Romanists*] a Society or Congregation of Religious, who live in Community, but without being obliged to make any Vows

Orb [*orbis*, L.] a hollow Sphere.

An Orb [with *Astronomers*] is frequently taken for the Deferent of a Planet, but most commonly for its Sphere. But an Orb is a round Body bounded by two Surfaces, the one outward and convex, and the other inward and concave; so that the Heavens are so many Orbs, the higher encompassing the lower, as the Coats of an Onion: But a Sphere properly signifies a Globe contain'd under one single Superficies, and solid even to the Centre.

ORBA'TION, a deprivation, a being bereaved or deſpoiled of any thing, eſpecially of Children.

ORBI'CULAR [*orbicularis*, L.] round like a Ball or Globe.

ORBICULAR *Bone* [with *Anatomiſts*] one of the little Bones of the inner Part of the Ear, which is faſtened to the Sides of the Lobes of the Ear, by a ſlender Ligament.

ORBICULA'RIS *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which draws both the Lips together, *L.*

ORBICULARIS *Palpebrarum* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle which ſprings from each Corner of the Eye, and anſwered by another of like figure and ſtructure in the lower Eye-lid, *L.*

ORBI'CULARNESS, roundneſs.

ORBI'CULATED [*orbiculatus*, L.] made round or into an orb.

O'RBIS [in *old Records*] a Knot or Swelling in the Fleſh caus'd by a Blow, a black and blue Spot or Mark made by Beating, *L.*

ORBIS, an orb, a circle, any round thing, *L.*

ORBIS *Magnus* [in the *Copernican Aſtronomy*] the orbit of the Earth in its annual Revolution round the Sun, *L.*

O'RBIT [*orbita*, L.] the Track, Rut or Mark of a Chariot Wheel, *&c.*

ORBIT [in *Aſtronomy*] the Courſe, Path or Way in which any Planet moves.

ORBITS [with *Anatomiſts*] the two large Cavities in which the Eyes are placed.

O'RBITER *externus* [with *Anatom.*] a hole in the Cheek Bone below the orbit.

ORBITER *internus* [*Anat.*] a hole in the Coronal Bone of the Scull within the Orbit, *L.*

O'RBITY [*orbitas*, L.] Privation, a being bereaved of Children or Parents.

ORBS *concentrick* [with *Aſtronomers*] are ſeveral orbs one within another, which have the ſame Centre.

ORBS *excentrick* [*Aſtron.*] orbs either within one another or ſeparate, which have different Centres.

O'RCHAL } a ſort of Mineral Stone like Allum.
O'RCHEL }

O'RCHANET, the Herb *Spaniſh* Bugloſs or Wild Bugloſs.

O'RCHARD [prob. of *hortus*, L. a garden] a ſort of Fruit Garden or Field.

O'RCHESTRA [of ὀρχέομαι, Gr. to dance] the lower part of the antient Theatre, where they kept their Balls; it was in Form of a Semicircle and ſurrounded with Seats. It is now taken for a Muſick Gallery.

ORCHESO'GRAPHY [of ὄρχησις, Dancing, and γράφω, Gr. to write] a Treatiſe of the Art of Dancing, or a Book of Dances.

O'RCHIS [ὄρχις, Gr.] the Herb Dog's-ſtones, *L.*

ORD [ord, *Sax.* an Edge] an initial Syllable in Names of Perſons ſignifies an *Edge* or *Sharpneſs.*

O'RCIO [in *Florence*, &c.] an oil Meaſure containing eight Gallons, one Quart *Engliſh* Meaſure.

To ORDAI'N [*ordinare*, L.] to command or enjoin; to appoint or deſign; to admit to or confer holy Orders.

ORDA'LEAN *Law*, the Law of *Ordeal*, which was appointed long before the Conqueſt, and continued in force till the Reign of King *John* and *Henry* III, when it was condemned by Pope *Stephen* II. and utterly aboliſhed by Parliament.

ORDEAL [ordeal, *Sax.* of or, great, and deal, *Sax.* Judgment] a Method practiſed about the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, of trying criminal Perſons; when if the Perſon accuſed pleaded not guilty, he might either put himſelf upon God and his Country, as at this Day, or upon God only, preſuming that he would free the Innocent; and thus *Ordeal* was either by *Fire* or *Water*; by *Fire*, if the Perſon were of free Eſtate; or by *Water*, if he were of ſervile Condition, and it was alſo after divers manners.

Simple ORDEAL, was when a Perſon accus'd carried in his Hand a red hot Iron of a pound Weight.

ORDEAL *double*, was when he carried a hot Iron of two pound Weight.

ORDEAL *triple*, was when he carried a hot Iron of three pound Weight.

ORDEAL *by Combat*, was when a Perſon who was accuſed of Murder, was obliged to fight the next Relation, *&c.* of the Perſon deceaſed.

ORDEAL *by Fire*, was when the Perſon accuſed undertook to prove his or her Innocence, by walking blindfold and barefoot over nine red hot Plough-ſhares laid at unequal Diſtances one from another; or elſe by holding a red hot Iron in his or her Hand.

ORDEAL *by cold Water*, was uſed for the trial of Witches, by binding and throwing them into a Pond or River.

ORDEAL *by hot Water*, was by putting the Hands or Feet into ſcalding Water.

ORDE'YPE } Oar or Metal lying under Ground.
ORDE'LPE }

ORDELPE [in *Law*] a Privilege whereby a Man claims the Oar found in his own Ground.

O'RDER [*ordo*, L.] a Diſpoſition of Things in their proper Place; Rule, Diſcipline; Cuſtom or Manner; Duty or Behaviour.

To ORDER [*ordinare*, L. *ordonner*, F.] to command or appoint, to diſpoſe; alſo to chaſtiſe.

O'RDERLY [*ordinatus*, L. *&c.*] regular; alſo regularly.

O'RDERLINESS [of *ordo*, L. and ȝeliney̓e, *Sax.*] regularneſs.

ORDER *of Battle* [*Milit. Term*] is the Diſpoſition of the Batalions and Squadrons of an Army in one or more Lines, according to the nature of the Ground, either in order to engage an Enemy or to be reviewed.

ORDER [in *Milit. Diſcipline*] is the equal Diſtance of one Rank or File from another.

ORDERS [in *General*] ſignify all that is commanded by ſuperior Officers, and is ſometimes taken for the Word.

French ORDER [*Architecture*] an Order that is of new Invention, whoſe Capitals conſiſt in Attributes agreeing to the People, as *Flowers de Lis*, *Cock's-Heads*, &c.

Gothick ORDER [*Archit.*] deviates from the Ornaments and Proportions of the Antique, and the Columns of which are either too maſſive in manner of Pillars, or too ſlender like Poles; its Capitals out of all meaſure, and adorned with Leaves of wild Acanthus, Thiſtles, *&c.*

Caryatick ORDER [in *Archit.*] is that whoſe entablature is ſupported with Figures of Women inſtead of Columns.

Perſian ORDER [*Archit.*] an order which has Figures of *Perſian* Slaves to ſupport the entablature inſtead of Columns.

Ruſtic ORDER [*Archit.*] is one adorned with ruſtic Quoins, Boſcages, *&c.*

ORDERS [in *Arcbit.*] are Rules for the Proportion that is to be obſerved in the erecting of Pillars or Columns, and for the Form of certain Parts belonging to them. And thence Buildings are ſaid to be of ſeveral *Orders*, when the Proportion between the thickneſs of the Columns and their height, and all things requiſite thereto, are different.

The principal *Orders* are five, the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, *Tuſcan* and *Compoſit*.

The *Dorick Order* has its Columns eight Diameters in height, and ſhould not have any Ornament, neither in its Capital nor Baſe. The *Aſtragal* and *Liſtel* below the Capital, which is half a Diameter in height, conſtituting Part of the Shank or Body of the Pillar.

The *Ionick Order*, at its firſt Invention, had its Columns only eight Models in height; but afterwards the Antients augmented the height of its Pillars in order to make it more beautiful, and alſo added to it a Baſe that was not uſed before; ſo that then, with its Capital and Baſe, it contained nine Diameters of its thickneſs taken below: The Pedeſtal of it is two Diameters, and about two thirds in height, and the *Capital* is chiefly compos'd of Voluta's or Scrolls, and they are commonly channelled with 24 Flutes.

The *Corinthian Order* is the fineſt and richeſt Order of them all. The length of its Columns, with its Baſes and Capitals, is uſually about nine and a half or ten Diameters, and the Capitals are adorn'd with two Rows of Leaves and eight *Volutas*, which ſupport the *Abacus*.

The *Tuſcan Order* is the moſt ſimple and moſt deſtitute of Ornaments, ſo that it is ſeldom made uſe of except in Vaults, in ſome ruſtick Edifices, vaſt Piles of Building, as *Amphitheatres*, &c.

The *Compoſit Order* or *Roman Order*, is one, the Capitals of whoſe Pillars are compoſed of two Rows of Leaves, like thoſe of the *Corinthian Order*, and of the *Volutas* or *Scrolls* of the *Ionick*. Theſe Columns are commonly ten Diameters in height, and wholly like to the *Corinthian* in all its Dimenſions and Numbers except the Capitals, which have no more but four *Volutas* which take up the whole Space, which is filled both by the Volutas and Stems or Stalks of the *Corinthian Order*.

To theſe *Orders* ſome add the *Attick* and *Gothick*.

The *Attick Order* is a ſmall Order of Pilaſters of the ſhorteſt Proportion, having a Cornice raiſed after the manner of an Architrave for its Entablature.

The *Gothick Order*, which is ſo widely different from the antient Proportions and Ornaments, that its Columns are either too maſſy, in form of vaſt Pillars, or as ſlender as Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimenſions, carved with the thorny Leaves of Thiſtles, Bear's-foot or Coleworts.

ORDINAL [*ordinalis*, L.] pertaining to order.

ORDINAL *Nouns* or *Nouns of Number or Order*, are firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, a hundredth, a thouſandth, *&c.*

An ORDINAL, a Book of Directions for Biſhops in giving holy Orders; alſo a Book containing the Orders and Conſtitutions of a College or religious Houſe.

ORDINAL *Numbers* [with *Arithmeticians*] are ſuch as expreſs the order of things, as *firſt*, *ſecond*, *third*, *hundredth*, &c.

ORDINANCE, a Law, Statute or Command of a Sovereign or Superior, *&c.*

ORDINANCE, Artillery, great Guns, *&c.*

ORDINANCE [of the *Foreſt*] a Statue made in the 34th of King *Edward* I. concerning Foreſt Cauſes.

Clerk of the ORDINANCE, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is to record the Names of all Officers, Artificers, *&c.* and all Orders and Inſtructions given for the Government of the Office, and to make Bills of Impreſt, Debentures, *&c.*

Surveyor of the ORDINANCE, an Officer whoſe Charge or Duty is to ſurvey all the King's Ordnance, Stores and Proviſions of War in the Store-houſe of the Tower of *London*; alſo to allow all Bills of Debt; and alſo to keep check upon the Works of Artificers and Labourers.

O'RDINARIES [in *Heraldry*] are ten, *viz.* the *Chief*, the *Pale*, the *Bend*, the *Feſs*, the *Bar*, the *Croſs*, the *Saltier*, the *Chevron*, the *Bordure*, and the *Orl*. Some have endeavoured to increaſe the Number to twenty, adding to thoſe beforementioned, the *Quarter*, the *Eſcutcheon*, the *Cappe Dexter* and *Siniſter*, *Enmenche Dexter* and *Siniſter*, *Chauſſe Dexter* and *Siniſter*, and the *Point*. But theſe have not been received by Heralds in common. There are theſe Reaſons aſſign'd why theſe Ordinaries are called honourable; as 1. Becauſe they have been in Uſe ever ſince the Practice of Armoury, immediately after the Partitions. 2*dly*, Becauſe that being plac'd all together on the Eſcutcheon (which repreſents the Body of a Man) they intirely cover it, and ſeem as it were to ward off the Strokes that come from the Hand of the Enemy. The *Chief*, repreſents the Helmet; the *Wreath*, the Chaplet or Crown that covers the Head; the *Pale*, the Lance or Spear; the *Bend* and *Bar*, the Belt; the *Feſſe*, the Scarf; the *Croſs* and *Saltier*, the Sword; the *Chevron*, the Boots and Spurs; and the *Bordure* and *Orl*, the Coat of Mail.

If a Perſon was wounded on the Head in Battle, the King or General afterwards gave him a *Chief*, if in the *Legs*, a *Chevron*; if his *Sword* and *Armour* were coloured with the Blood of the Enemy, a *Croſs* or *Bordure*; and thus after a myſterious Manner erected for him an honourable Memorial of what he had done for his King and Country.

O'RDINARILY [of *ordinairement*, F.] commonly.

ORDINARINESS [of *ordinarius*, L. and *neſs*] commonneſs, vulgarneſs; alſo indifferentneſs, meanneſs.

O'RDINARY (*ordinarius*, L.] common, uſual, wonted, that which happens or paſſes frequently or uſually; alſo mean indifferent.

An ORDINARY, an eating or victualling houſe, where Perſons may eat at ſo much *per* meal.

An ORDINARY [*in the Common Law*] the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, or he who has ordinary eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction within that Territory; and Collation to the Benefits therein.

An ORDINARY [*in the Civil Law*] is any Judge who has Authority to take Cognizance of Cauſes in his own Right, as he is a Magiſtrate, and not by Deputation.

ORDINARY is applied to Officers and Servants of the King's Houſhold who attend on common occaſions, as *Phyſician in Ordinary*, &c.

An ORDINARY [of *Aſſizes*, &c.] a Deputy of the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, formerly appointed to give Malefactors their Neck Verſes, and to acquaint the Court whether they read or not; alſo to perform divine Service for them, and to aſſiſt in preparing them for Death.

O'RDINATES [in *Geom.* and *Conicks*] are Lines drawn from any one Point of the Circumference of an Ellipſis or other Conick Section, perpendicularly acroſs the Axis to the other ſide.

ORDINATE [in an *Ellipſis*] is a right line drawn in an Ellipſis or Oval, from one ſide to another, parallel to a Tangent, which paſſes through one of the ends of that diameter to which it was an Ordinary.

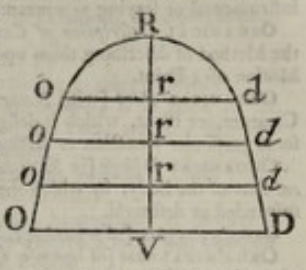
ORDINATE [in a *Parabola*] a Line drawn through the Axis and Diameters, parallel to the Tangent; half of this Line is called the *Ordinate*, and the whole the *double Ordinate*.

ORDINATE [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line drawn in any Ellipſis from one ſide to the other, and divided into two equal Parts by the Axis of the ſame *Hyperbola*.

ORDINATE *Ratio* [*Geom.*] is that wherein the Antecedent of the firſt Ratio is to its Conſequent, as the Antecedent of the ſecond is to its Conſequent.

ORDINATE *Figures* are the ſame as Regular ones, *i. e.* they are Equilateral and Equiangular.

ORDINATE *Applicate* [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line in any Conick Section, drawn at right Angles to and biſected by the Axis, and reaching from one ſide of the Section to the other. The half of which, tho' it is now generally called the *Ordinate*, is properly the *Semi-Ordinate*, as in the Figure.



Thus in the Parabola, O R D and O D, or o d is an ordinate rightly apply'd, and its half r d or V D is the true Semi-ordinate, tho' commonly call'd the Ordinate itſelf.

ORDINA'TION, the action of conferring Holy Orders; or of initiating a Candidate into the Diaconate, or Prieſthood. *L.*

ORDINATION *Days* are certain Days appointed for the Ordination of Clergymen, *viz.* the ſecond *Sunday* in *Lent*, *Trinity Sunday*, and the *Sunday* following; alſo the *Sundays* following the next *Wedneſdays* after *September* the 14th, and *December* the 13th.

ORDINATIONE *contra*, &c. a Writ which lies againſt a Servant for leaving his Maſter contrary to the Statute.

ORDINES [*antient Writ.*] a general Chapter or ſolemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order. *L.*

ORDINES *Majores*, the ſacred Order of Prieſts, Deacons, and Sub-Deacons. *L.*

ORDINES *Minores*, the inferior Orders of Chanter, Pſalmiſt, Reader, *&c.* L.

O'RDELS, *i. e. Ordeals*, as Oaths and Ordles, *i, e*, the right of giving *Oaths* and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular Precinct.

ORDNANCE, all ſorts of Artillery or Great Guns, the ſtanding great Magazine of Arms, and habiliments of War.

ORDONNANCE, Order, ordering or diſpoſing.

ORDONNANCE [in *Painting*] is the diſpoſition of the Parts of it, either with regard to the whole Piece, or to the ſeveral Parts; as the Groups. Maſſes, Contraſts, *&c.*

ORDONNANCE [in *Architecture*] is the giving to all the Parts of a Building, the juſt quantity and dimenſions, which they ought to have according to the Model.

O'RDURE [*ordura*, Ital.] the Dung of Man or Beaſt.

O'RENGES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls commonly of an Orange colour.

O'REON [ὀρεον, Gr.] a kind of Knot-graſs, by ſome called Blood-wort.

OREOSE'LINON [ὀρεοσέλινον, G.] wild Parſley. *L.*

O'REUM [*old Writ.*] a Barn or Corn-houſe.

O'REWOOD, Sea Weed.

ORE'XIS [ὄρεξις, Gr.] a Stomach, or natural Appetite to Meat.

O'RFGILD [of ορϸ Cattle, and ȝilꝺ a Payment, of ȝilꝺan, *Sax.* to pay] a delivery or reſtitution of Cattle; alſo a reſtitution made by the County or Hundred for any Wrong that had been done by one who was in *Plegio*, or bound by the Engagement call'd *Frank-pledge*.

O'RFRAYES [prob. of *Or*, F. Gold. and *Frize*] frizled Cloth of Gold, anciently much worn by Kings and Noblemen.

ORFUS, a ſort of Chub-fiſh with a reddiſh Back.

O'RGAL, the Lees of Wine dry'd and prepar'd, us'd by Diers, *&c.*

O'RGAN [*organum*, L. of Ὄργανον, Gr.] an Inſtrument of ſome Faculty in an Animal Body, as the Ear of Hearing; the Eye of Sight, *&c.* alſo a muſical Inſtrument uſed in Churches.

ORGANS were firſt introduced into the Church about the Year 657. In the Cathedral of *Ulm* in *Germany* is an Organ 93 Foot high, and 28 broad (the biggeſt Pipe 13 Inches diameter) and has 16 pair of Bellows to blow it.

O'RGAN [with *Anatomiſts*] is defined to be a Part that requires a right, determinate and ſenſible Confirmation to make it up, and for the performance of its Actions, as the *Heart*, a *Muſcle*, an *Arm*, &c.

Hydraulick ORGAN, an Organ which plays by the means of Water.

Primary ORGANS [of an *Animal Body*] thoſe compoſed of ſimilar Parts, and appointed for ſome one ſingle Function, as the *Arteries*, *Nerves*, and *Muſcles*.

Secondary ORGANS [of an *Animal Body*] ſuch as conſiſt of ſeveral of the former, tho' appropriated to one ſingle Action, as the *Hands*, *Fingers*, &c.

ORGAN-*Ling* } [for *Orkney-Ling*] a sort of Ling or Salt-
URGEYS } Fish found about the *Orkney* Islands, and accounted the best.

ORGA'NIC } [*organicus*, L. ὀργανικὸς, Gr.] of or per-
ORGA'NICAL } taining to the organs of the Body; also instrumental or serving as a means.

ORGANICAL *Description of Curves* [in *Mathematicks*] is the Method of describing them upon a Plane, by the regular Motion of a Point.

ORGANICAL *Part* [with *Naturalists*] that Part of a living Creature, or Plant, which is designed for the performance of some particular Function or Action.

ORGANICAL *Disease* [in *Medicine*] a Disease in the *organical* Part of the Body, by which the Function of it is impeded, suspended or destroy'd.

ORGA'NICALLY [of *organice*, L.] with or by an Instrument.

ORGA'NICALNESS [of ὀργανικὸς, Gr. *organicus*, L. and *ness*] a being or consisting of Organs.

O'RGANIST [*Organista*, L.] a Musician who Plays upon the Organ.

O'RGANIZED [*organisé*, F.] made with Organs.

ORGA'NO *Picciolo*, a small, or Chamber Organ. *Ital.*

O'RGANY, the Herb wild Marjoram.

ORGA'SMUS [ὀργασμὸς, Gr.] violence, force, onset

ORGASMUS [in *Physick*] an *Impetus* or too quick Motion of the Blood or Spirits, by which the Muscles are convulsed or moved with an uncommon force.

O'RGIA [ὄργια, of ὀργὴ, fury, madness, *Gr.*] Feasts and Sacrifices of *Bacchus*, commonly celebrated by raving Women upon the tops of Mountains.

ORGNES are thick long Pieces of Wood pointed and shod with Iron, clear one of another, hanging each by a particular Rope or Cord over the Gate-way of a strong Place, perpendicular, to be let fall in case of an Enemy. Their Disposition is such, that they stop the Passage of the Gate, and are preferable to *Herses* or *Portcullises*, because these may



be either broke by a *Petard*, or they may be stop'd in their falling down, but a *Petard* is useless against an *Orgne*, for if it break one or two of the Pieces, they immediately fall down again, and fill up the vacancy; or if they stop one or two of the Pieces from falling, it is no hindrance to the rest, for being all separate, they have no dependance on one another.

ORGUES } [in *Milit. Art*] is a Machine composed of seve-
ORGAN } ral Harquebuss Barrels, bound together, or Musket Barrels set in a row, within one wooden Stock, to be discharged either all at once or separately.

O'RGYA [ὄργυα, Gr.] certain Festivals and Revels in honour of *Bacchus*.

O'RIENT [*oriens*, L.] rising, or the East.

ORIENT *Pearl*, a Pearl of great lustre and Brightness, such as are found in the Eastern Countries.

Estival ORIENT, the Summer East or North East.

Hybernal ORIENT, the Winter East or South East.

ORIE'NTAL [*orientalis*, L.] Eastern.

ORIENTAL [with *Astronomers*] a Planet is said to be *Oriental*, when it rises in a Morning before the Sun.

ORIENTALIS, *e* [*Bot. Writ.*] which grows in the East; but is most commonly applied to *Natolia*, a Part of *Turky*.

O'RIFICE [*orificium*, L.] the mouth, entry or brim of any thing, as of a Vein, Wound, the Stomach, *&c.*

O'RIFLAMB } the Royal Standard of the antient Kings of
O'RIFLEMB } *France*, so called from its being embroider'd with Flames of Gold upon a Ground of Red, which at first was only borne in Wars against Infidels, and lost in the Battle against the *Flemings*. It was also called the Standard of St. *Dennis*.

ORI'GANUM [ὀρίγανον, Gr.] the Herb wild Marjoram.

ORIGE'NIANS, an antient Sect of Hereticks, who even surpass'd the Abomination of the *Gnosticks*.

ORI'GENISTS, Followers of the Errors of *Origen*.

O'RIGIN [*origo*, L.] the first Rise or Source; Pedigree, Stock, *F.*

ORIGINA'LIA [in the *Exchequer*] Transcripts sent to the Office of the Remembrancer out of the Chancery, and are distinguished from *Records*, which contain the Judgments and Pleadings in Causes try'd before the Barons of that Court.

ORI'GINAL [*originalis*, L.] of, pertaining to or proceeding from an Original; also primitive, first.

ORI'GINALNESS, the first Source or Rise; original Nature or Quality, primitiveness.

ORIGINAL *Sin* [in *Theology*] the Guilt derived from our first Parents.

AN ORIGINAL [*originale*, L.] a first Draught, Design or Autograph of any Thing, serving as a Model or Exemplar to be imitated or copied; also the first Beginning or Pedigree; also that from whence a Word is derived.

ORION [according to the *Pagan Theology*] proceeded from the Urine of *Jupiter*, *Neptune* and *Mercury*, which 3 Deities having been hospitably entertained by a Peasant named *Hyereus*, bid him demand whatsoever he pleased, and it should be granted; whereupon he desired to have a Son without the help of a Woman: upon which their Godships piss'd into the Hide of the Ox that he had slain for Sacrifice, and bid him bury it 9 Months in the Ground; which he doing, at the Expiration of the Time found a Boy, whom he named *Orion*, who became a great Hunter and served *Diana*; but he boasting of his great Skill, she slew him; but afterwards out of Compassion, made him a Constellation of 17 Stars, which rises on the 9th of *March*, and commonly brings Storms and great Rains.

Hesiod tells us, *Orion* was the Son of *Neptune* by *Euryale* the Daughter of *Minos*; to whom this Gift was given, to be able to walk upon the Water as upon dry Land. He came to *Chius*, and having overcome *Merope*, the Daughter of *Oenopion*, with Wine, lay with her; *Oenopion* coming to the knowledge of this, and being enraged at it, put out his Eyes, and expelled him the Island. And he wandring to and fro, at last came to *Vulcan* and *Lemnos*, who taking pity of him, gave him one of his Family, by Name *Cedalio*, to be his Guide. *Orion* took this Man upon his Shoulders, that he might direct him in his Way. And taking his Journey towards the East, he arrived at the Sun, by whom he was cured as to his Blindness. And afterwards went back to *Oenopion* to be revenged on him; who was kept under Earth by his Guards. *Orion* therefore despairing to find him went to *Crete*, and delighting extremely in Hunting, fell into the Company of *Diana* and *Latona*, and (as it is reported) threatned he would not leave a wild Beast upon the Earth. Upon which the Earth, taking this in Indignation, sent a Scorpion of a prodigious size, by whom, being stung, he died. But *Jupiter*, at the entreaty of *Diana* and *Latona*, placed him among the Stars on account of his Proweſs; and also the Scorpion in memory of the Fact.

ORI'SON [*oraison*, F.] a Prayer.

ORK, a monstrous Fish usually called a Whirlpool; also a kind of Hulk or large Sea Vessel; also a Butt for Wine or Figs.



ORLE [in *Heraldry*] a Selvedge or Welt, *F.* is an Ordinary, compos'd of a threefold Line duplicated, admitting a transparency of the Field throughout the innermost *Area* or Space wherein it is inclosed.



In ORLE [in *Heraldry*] is when any Thing is placed within the Escutcheon all about it, in the Nature of an *Orle*, near the Edges, and leaving the Field empty in the middle, as in the Figure.

ORLOPE [*Sea Term*] the uppermost Space or Deck in a great Ship from the Main-Mast to the Mizen; also the second and lowest Deck of a three-deck'd Ship.

ORNAMENT [*ornamentum*, L.] set off, finery, attire, dress; also Beauty; also a Rhetorical Flourish of Speech.

ORNAMENTS [with *Architects*] the Sculpture or carved Work wherewith a Piece of Architecture is inriched; also Architraves, Cornices, Frizes, Channellings, Ovals, *&c.*

ORNAME'NTAL [of *ornamentum*, L.] adorning.

ORNAME'NTALNESS, becomingness, beautifulness, adornedness.

ORNA'TE [*ornatus*, L.] neat, trim.

ORNA'TENESS, neatness, trimness.

ORNEOSCO'PICS [ὀρνεοσκοπικὰ, Gr.] Omens or Predictions given from the Flight, *&c.* of Birds.

ORNEOSCO'PISTS [ὀρνεοσκόποι of ὄρνις a bird, σκοπέω, Gr. to veiw] Augurs or Diviners by Birds.

ORNITHO'GALUM [ὀρνιθόγαλον, Gr.] the Herb called Star of *Bethlehem*, or Dog's Onion. *L.*

ORNITHOGLO'SSUM, ashen Keys.

ORNITHOLO'GIST [ὀρνιθολόγος, Gr. a Describer of Birds.

ORNITHOLO'GY [ὀρνιθολογία, Gr.] a Description of the several Kinds and Natures of Birds.

ORNI'THOMANTISTS [ὀρνιθομάντεις, Gr.] Diviners by Birds.

ORNI'THOMANCY [ὀρνιθομαντεία, Gr.] a Divination by Birds.

ORNITHOPO'DIUM [ὀρνιθόποδιον, Gr.] the Herb Birds-Foot.

ORNITHOTRO'PHY [ὀρνιθοτροφία, Gr.] a Place to feed Birds in.

OROBA'NCHE [ὀροβάγχη, Gr.] the Herb Broom-Rape.

OROBI'A [of ὄροβος, Gr.] Frankincense in small Grains like Vetches.

OROBOI'DES [in *Medicine*] a settlement in Urine like Vetches.

O'RPHAN [*orphanus*, L.] one bereaved of Father or Mother.

O'RPHANAGE } the State or Condition of an Orphan.
O'RPHANISM }

ORPHANOTRO'PHY [ὀρφανοτροφία, Gr.] an Hoſpital where Orphans are brought up.

O'RPHEUS [Ὀρφεύς, Gr.] according to the Poets, was the Son of *Apollo* and *Calliope*, a very great Philoſopher and an extraordinary Muſician, and as ſuch bore away the Palm from all that had been before him. *Mercury*, they ſay, made him a Preſent of his Harp, and he play'd ſo exquiſitely well upon it, that he ſtop'd the courſe of Rivers, laid Storms, drew the moſt ſavage Animals after him, to divert themſelves with his excellent Harmony; and that Rocks and Trees were ſeen to move at the Sound of his Muſick: But beſides having loſt by Death his Wife *Eurydice*, he went after her to the Gates of Hell, where he play'd with that Dexterity, that *Pluto*, *Proſerpine*, *&c.* were raviſh'd with the Melody, and granted him to carry his Wife back with him, to live on Earth again, upon Condition, that in his return he would not look back upon her, till he was come to the Light; but he breaking the Condition, by looking back upon her, her Guard dragg'd her back to Hell, at which he grew ſo diſconſolate, that he reſolved never more to entertain any Affection for a Woman, and perſuaded all he could to the like, which ſo diſpleaſed the *Thracian* Women, that in the Feſtivals of *Bacchus*, they tore him in Pieces. But his Harp was placed among the Stars. He is ſaid to have liv'd *A. M.* 2700.

O'RPIMENT [*auri-pigmentum*, L.] a kind of Yellow Arſenick, a Mineral or Semi-metal.

O'RPIN, an Herb.

O'RRACH } a good Pot-herb.
O'RRAGE }

O'RRERY, an aſtronomical Machine contriv'd for giving ocular Demonſtration of the ſolar Syſtem. The Deſcription of this Inſtrument, coming too late, is inſerted out of its proper Place, at the latter end of Letter V, facing the Plate.

O'RRIS, a Flower; alſo called *Iris*.

O'RTEIL [in *Fortification*] See *Berme*.

ORTE'LLI [*Foreſt Law*] the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

ORTHOCOLON [ὀρθόκωλον, Gr.] a preternatural ſtraitneſs of a Joint.

ORTHO'DORON [ὀρθόδωρον, Gr.] a *Greek* Meaſure of about 8 Inches ½.

O'RTHODOX, according to the true Belief.

O'RTHODOXNESS [of *orthodoxia*, L. ὀρθοδοξία of ὀρθὸς right, and δόξα opinion, *Gr.*] true Belief, ſoundneſs of Judgment.

O'RTHODOXY [ὀρθοδοξία, Gr.] a ſoundneſs of Doctrine or Opinion, with regard to all the Points and Articles of Faith.

ORTHODRO'MICA [of ὀρθοδρομία of ὀρθὸς and δρόμος, a Courſe, *Gr.*] ſailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHODRO'MICKS [in *Navigation*] the Art of Sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHO'DROMY [ὀρθοδρομία, Gr.] the ſame as *Orthodromica*.

ORTHO'GONAL [of *orthogonus*, L. of ὀρθογώνιος of ὀρθὸς and γωνία an Angle, *Gr.*] pertaining to right Angles.

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL [of *orthographicus*, L. of ὀρθογραφικὸς, Gr.] according to the Rules of Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHICALNESS, the being according to the Orthography, or right Writing or Spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL *Projection of the Sphere* [in *Mathem.*] a Delineation of the Sphere upon a Plane, that cuts it in the middle, the Eye being ſuppoſed to be vertically placed at an infinite diſtance from it.

ORTHO'GRAPHIST } [ὀρθογράφος, Gr.] one ſkilled in
ORTHO'GRAPHER } Orthography.

ORTHO'GRAPHY [ὀρθογραφία, Gr.] a right Deſcription.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Geometry*] the Art of Drawing or Delineating the fore-right Plan of any Object, and Expreſſing the heights or elevations of each Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY [with *Grammarians*] the Art of Writing or Spelling juſtly, and with all the Letters that are neceſſary and uſual.

ORTHOGRAPHY [with *Architects*] is the Elevation or the Repreſentation of the Front of a Building, drawn Geometrically, and is *external* or *internal*.

External ORTHOGRAPHY, is a Delineation of the external Face, *i. e.* Front of a Building; ſhewing the principal Wall with its Doors, Windows, *&c.* Roof, Ornaments and every thing viſible to an Eye, placed before the Building.

Internal ORTHOGRAPHY, is a Draught or Delineation of a Building, ſuch as it would appear, if the external Wall were removed.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Draught of a Work, ſhewing the breadth, thickneſs, height and depth, ſo as it would appear if cut perpendicularly from the higheſt to the loweſt Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Perſpective*] is the true Delineation of the fore-right Plane of any Object.

ORTHO'PNOIA [ὀρθόπνοια of ὀρθὸς right, and πνοὴ the Breath, *Gr.*] an ill Reſpiration, the Perſon affected not being able to breathe but when his Neck is erect.

ORTHO'STATÆ [in *Architect*] Pilaſters, Buttreſſes or Supporters of a Building.

ORTOLAN, a delicate Bird. *F.*

O'RTIVE [*ortivus*, L.] pertaining to riſing, Eaſterly.

ORTIVE *Amplitude* [with *Aſtronomers*] is an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the Point where a Star riſes and the Eaſt Point of the Horizon.

ORTS [*Incert. Etym.*] Fragments, leavings of Food.

O'RVAL [*orvala*, L.] the Herb Clary.

ORVI'ETAN [ſo called from a Mountebank at *Orvieto* in *Italy*] an Antidote or Counter-Poiſon, a medicinal Compoſition or Electuary good againſt Poiſon.

O'RYAL [*old Rec.*] a Porch, Cloiſter or arched Room, in a Monaſtery.

OS, a Bone, *L.* [by *Anatomiſts*] is defined to be a hard, dry, and cold Subſtance, which conſiſts of earthy and ſaltiſh Particles, deſigned to uphold the Body, to render its Motion eaſy, and for a Defence to ſeveral Parts.

OSCHEOCE'LE [of ὄσχεον the *Scrotum*, and κήλη a Swelling, *Gr.*] a kind of *Hernia*, when the Inteſtines fall into the *Scrotum*.

O'SCILLANCY [of *oſcillatio*, L.] a ſwinging to and fro, a ſee-ſawing.

OSCILLA'TION [among the *Romans*] a ſacred Rite, a ſwinging up and down in the Air, of the Figures of Men.

OSCILLATION [in *Mechanicks*] Vibration, the ſwing or the reciprocal Aſſent and Deſcent of a Pendulum.

Axis of OSCILLATION, is a right Line, perpendicular to the apparent Horizontal one, and paſſing thro' the Centre of the Earth, about which the Pendulum oſcillates.

Centre of OSCILLATION, the middle Point of the Arch dividing the Ball, when the Pin of a Pendulum faſtened above is taken for the Centre of a Circle, whoſe Circumference divides the Ball into two equal Parts.

O'SCITANCY [*oſcitantia*, L.] ſluggiſhneſs, negligence, careleſneſs.

OSCITA'TION, yawning, a ſlight convulſive Motion of the Muſcles, but eſpecially thoſe of the Lungs. *L.*

OSCOPHORI'A [ὀσχοφορία of ὄσχη a branch, and φέρω, Gr. to carry] Feaſts inſtituted by *Theſeus* on account of his having deſtroy'd the Minotaur, and by that means freed his Country *Athens* from being obliged to ſend ſeven young Men annually to *Crete*, to be devoured by the Minotaur.

O'SCULA [in *Anatomy*] the openings of the Veſſels of an animal Body at their Ends.

OSCULATO'RIUS *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] *i. e.* the kiſſing Muſcle, a Muſcle that draws both Lips together.

O'SCULUM, a little Mouth. *L.*

O'SCULUM *Uteri* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Cavity or hollow Part of the Womb, where Conception is made. *L.*

O'SIER, the red Water-Willow.

O'SMUNDS, Iron Oar. *Old Stat.*

Royal OSMUND } an Herb.
OSMUND *the Waterman* }

O'SPREY [*oſſifraga*, L. *i. e.* the Bone-breaker] a kind of Eagle, that breaks Bones with her Beak; but, contrary to the Nature of other Eagles, is ſaid to be ſhort-ſighted; and to breed up not only her own young ones, but alſo thoſe that others have caſt off.

O'SSA *innominata* [in *Anatomy*] two large Bones, ſituate in the Sides of the *Os ſacrum*. L.

OSSELETS, very hard Excreſcencies, which reſemble a little Bone, on the inſide of the Knee of a Horſe, which appears to be of the ſame Subſtance with the reſt of the Knee, and is only diſtinguiſhed from the Knee, by its deſcending a little lower.

O'SSICLE [*oſſiculum*, L.] a little Bone.

OSSI'CULUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Stone of a Plum, Cherry, or ſuch like Fruit. *L.*

OSSI'FICATED, turned or become Bone, hardened from a ſofter, cartilaginous Subſtance into one of a firmer Texture.

OSSIFICA'TION, the formation of Bones; it is uſed of the Bones, as in Children, when they harden from a ſofter cartilaginous Subſtance, into one of a firmer Texture. *L.*

OSSIFRA'GA. See *Oſprey*.

OSSIFRA'NGENT } [*oſſifragus*, L.] Bone-breaking.
OSSIFRAGOUS }

O'SSUARY [*oſſuaria*, L.] a Charnel-Houſe, a Place where the Bones of dead People are kept.

OST } a Veſſel, upon which Hops or Malt is dry'd.
OUST }

OSTENSIVE [of *ostendere*, L.] apt to shew, set out for shew, vain-glorious.

OSTE'NSIVE *demonstrations* [with *Mathematicians*] such as demonstrate the Truth of any Proposition, and in this they are distinguished from Apagogical ones, or *deductiones ad impossibile* or *absurdum*, which prove the truth of the Propositi-on by demonstrating the impossibility or absurdity of asserting the contrary; they are twofold.

OSTENSIVE *demonstrations* [called ὅτι, Gr.] which prove the thing to be barely but directly.

OSTENSIVE *demonstrations* [called διότι, Gr.] which prove the thing from its Nature, Cause, or essential Properties.

OSTENTA'TION, a making a fair shew outwardly, vain-glory, excessive boasting, bragging, vaunting.

OSTENTA'TIOUS [of *ostentatio*, L.] vaunting, shewy.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, vauntingness, bragging, shewiness.

OSTENTI'FEROUS [*ostentifer*, L.] bearing or bringing Monsters.

OSTEOCO'LLA [ὀστεοκόλλα, Gr.] the Glue-stone; a soft Stone said to be of great Virtue for the uniting of broken Bones.

OSTEOCO'PI [of ὀστέον a bone, and κόπος labour, pain, *Gr.*] Pains in the Bones; but rather in the Membranes or thin Skins and Nerves that encompass them; for that the Bones themselves are supposed to be quite insensible.

OSTEO'LOGY [ὀστεολογία of ὀστέον a bone, and λόγος, Gr.] a Description of Bones.

OSTINE'Æ [in *Anatomy*] the entrance into the Cavity or Mouth of the Matrix, where it joins the upper end of the *Vagina*, and makes a small protuberance in the form of Lips.

O'STLER [of *hostelier*, F. an Inn-keeper] an Hostler, or one that looks after Horses in an Inn.

O'STLERY [of *hostelierie*, F.] an Inn.

OSTRA'CIAS [ὀστρακίας, Gr.] a sort of precious Stone like an Oister Shell.

O'STRACISM [ὀστρακισμός, Gr.] a Banishment for 10 Years, which the *Athenians* inflicted on such Persons, whose over great Power was suspected by the People, fearing that they should degenerate into Tyrants: So called of ὄστρεον, Gr. an Oister; because they wrote the Name of him they intended to banish upon Shells.

OSTRACI'TES [ὀστρακίτης, Gr.] a kind of crusty Stone, reddish, and in the form of an Oister-shell, and separable into Laminæ, good against the Gravel, it is found in *Germany*; also called a Nest of Boxes, because when one Shell is taken away, another appears of the same Colour and Substance.

OSTRACITIS [ὀστρακίτης, Gr.] a sort of Crust that sticks to Furnaces, where the Brass Oar is melted.

O'STRICH [*autruche*, F.] a very large Fowl.

An OSTRICH [*Hieroglyphically*] was used to signify Justice, because most of her Feathers are of an equal Length.

O'STROGOTHS, Eastern *Goths*, those who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of *Europe*.

OSTRU'TIUM [with *Bot.*] the Herb Pellitory of *Spain*. L.

OSY'RIS [ἀσύρις, Gr.] the Herb Toad Flax. *L.*

O'SWALD's *Law* [so called from *Oswald*, Bishop of *Winchester*, A. C. 964.] a Term used for the turning of married Priests out, and bringing Monks into the Churches.

OTACOU'STICA [ὠτακουστικά, Gr.] Instruments for assisting or improving the Sense of Hearing.

OTA'LGIA [ὠταλγία of ὠτίον the ear, ἄλγος, Gr. pain] a Pain in the Ear.

OTENCHY'TES [ὠτεγχύτης, Gr.] an auricular Clyster: also a little Syringe or Squirt, to inject Medicines into the Ear.

O'THERWHILE [oðeppile, *Sax.*] ever and anon, now and then.

O'THERWISE [oðeppiſe, *Sax.*] or else; also after another Manner.

OTICA [ὠτικά, Gr.] Medicines for Distempers in the Ear.

OTA'VA, an Octave, an Interval of 8 sounds. *Ital.*

O'TTER [oðer, *Sax.*] an amphibious Creature.

O'TTOMAN, of or pertaining to the *Turks*.

OVA, Eggs. *L.*

OVA [with *Anatomists*] are the little spherical Bodies in the form of Bladders or Bubbles, consisting of two concentrick *Membranulæ*, replete with a limpid Humour like the White of an Egg, found under the external Membrane of the Ovaries of Women.

O'VAL [of *ovum*, L. an egg] of the shape of an Egg.

OVALNESS [of *ovalis*, L. and *ness*] the being in the form of an Egg.

OVAL [in *Geometry*] a Figure bounded by a regular Curve-line returning into itself: But of its two Diameters cutting each other at right Angles in the Center, one is longer than the other, in which it is different from the Circle. Every Ellipsis is an oval Figure, but every oval Figure is not an Ellipsis.



OVAL *Window* [with *Anatomists*] one of the Holes in the hollow of the Ear.

OVAL } [in *Architecture*] a Member so denominated from
OVOLO } its resemblance to an Egg in shape; it is commonly plac'd for an Ornament in the Mouldings of the Cornices, and next the *Abacus* in the Pillar.

OVA'LIS, *e* [in *Botan. Writ.*] of an oval Form. *L.*

OVA'RIA [with *Anatomists*] the *Ovaria* in Women are about the bigness of the Testicles in Men. Their Substance is of compos'd Fibres and Membranes, which leave little spaces, in which there are several small Vesicles, round, full of Water, and which when boil'd, harden like the Whites of Eggs: The Surface of the *Ovaria* is smooth and equal in Virgins, but unequal and wrinkled in Women of Years. They are covered with a proper Membrane, which sticks close to their Substance, and with another common one from the *Peritonæum*, which also covers the spermatick Vessels. They have each of them two proper Membranes, on which there are several small Twigs of Veins, Arteries and Nerves. The Vesicles of the *Ovaria* are called Eggs.

O'VARY [with *Botanists*] is that Part of a Flower which becomes the Fruit, and so is properly the Female Organ of Generation.

OVA'TION [so called of *ovis* a Sheep, which was the Sacrifice] a lesser Triumph among the *Romans*, allow'd to those Commanders that had won a Victory without much Bloodshed, or for defeating some less formidable Enemies of the Republick.

OVATUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] of an oval Form. *L.*

OU'RUT, a sort of Caterpillar, an Insect.

OUCH [prob. of *ocher*, F. to cut] a Collar of Gold, anticently used by Women; also a Button of Gold set with some Jewel.

O'VELTY *of Services* [in *Law*] an equality of Services, as when the Tenant *Paravail*, owes as much to the *Mese*, as the *Mese* does to the Lord *Paramount*.

O'VEN [*Incert. Etym.*] a Place for Baking.

O'VER [ofer, *Sax.*] placed upon or above the top.

O'VER [ofre, *Sax.* a bank] in Composition of proper Names of Places, &c. signifies a Bank, as *Brewnover*, and *Over*, a Town in *Glocestershire*, upon the Bank of the *Severn*.

To OVER-Act [of ofer, *Sax.* and *actum*, L.] to Act beyond ones Commission.

To O'VER-Awe [of ofer and ape, *Sax.*] to terrify.

To O'VER-Ballance, to out-weigh.

To O'VER-Bear [of ofer and beran, *Sax.*] to prevail over, to oppress.

To O'VER-Bid [of ofer and bibban, *Sax.*] to bid too much.

To O'VER-Blow [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind blows so very hard, that the Ship can bear no Top-sails.

O'VER-Board [of ofer and bord, *Sax.*] out of a Ship.

O'VER-Bold [of ofer and bald, *Sax.*] impudent.

O'VER-Born [of ofer and beran, *Sax.*] prevailed over, oppressed,

To O'VER-Burden [of ofer and byrðen, *Sax.*] to overload, &c.

To O'VER-Cast [of ofer, *Sax.* and **kaster**, *Dan.*] to cast too far; also to sew the Edge of Cloth after a particular manner; also to cloud over.

To O'VER-Charge [ofer, *Sax.* and *charger*, F.] to charge too highly.

To O'VER-Come [ofercumian, *Sax.*] to Conquer, to get the Victory over.

O'VER-CYSHED [*old Law*] Convicted or proved Guilty.

To O'VER-Do [of ofer, and prob. of don, *Sax.*] to do more than is sufficient.

To O'VER-Eat [of ofer and etan, *Sax.*] to eat too much.

To O'VER-Fill [of ofer-fyllan, *Sax.*] to fill more than enough.

To O'VER-Flow [of ofer-flowan, *Sax.*] to flow over.

O'VER-Gone [of ofer-gan, *Sax.*] gone beyond, &c.

O'VERGrown [of ofer growan, *Sax.*] grown too big.

O'VER-Grown-Sea [*Sea Term*] when the Waves of the Sea grow high, the Sailors call it a rough Sea; but when the Surges and Billows grow higher, then they say, 'tis an Over-grown-Sea.

To OVER-Hale [*Sea Phrase*] to hale a Rope a contrary way, when it is drawn too stiff.

O'VER-Hasty [of ofer and *hâte*, F.] too hasty.

To O'VER-Hear [of ofer-hyran, *Sax.*] to hear privately.

O'VER-Laid [of ofer-lecgan, *Sax.*] killed by being lain upon, as a young Child by the Nurse.

OVER-ALL [in *Heraldry*] is when a Charge is as it were superadded to that which was a very good Bearing without.

OVER-

To O'VER-Live [of ofer and libban, *Sax.*] to live beyond.

O'VER-Loaden of [of ofer and laden, *Sax.*] having too great a Load.

O'VER-Long [of ofer, *Sax.* and *longus*, L.] longer than is meet.

To O'VER-Look [of ofer-locian, *Sax.*] to look over, obſerve or over-ſee.

O'VER-Maſted [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be ſo, when her Maſts are too big for her Bulk; ſo as to lye too much down by a Wind, and labour too much a Hull.

To O'VER-Match [of ofer, *Sax.* and *mate*, a companion] to exceed.

OVER-Meaſure [of ofer, *Sax.* and *meſure*, F.] more than Meaſure.

O'VER-Much [of ofer, *Sax.* and *mucho*, Ital.] more than enough.

O'VER-Paſt [of ofer, *Sax.* and *paſſé*, F.] paſſed over, gone beyond.

O'VER-Plus [of ofer, *Sax.* and *plus*, L.] ſurpluſage.

To OVER-Poiſe [of ofer, *Sax.* and *peſer*, F. to weigh] to out weigh.

To OVER-Power [of ofer, *Sax.* and *pouvoir*, F.] to be too powerful for.

To OVER-Rake [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed of Waves, who are ſaid to Over-rake a Ship when they break in her, and waſh from Stem to Stern.

To O'VER-Reach [of ofer-ræcan, *Sax.*] to reach beyond, to out-wit, *&c.*

To OVER-Reach [with *Horſes*] is when a Horſe brings his hinder Feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his Toes againſt the Spunges of the fore Shoes.

To OVER-Reckon [of ofer-reccan, *Sax.*] to reckon too much.

O'VER-Ripe [ofer-ripe, *Sax.*] too ripe.

To O'VER-Rule [of ofer, *Sax.* and *regler*, F. *regulare*, L.] to bear down; to avert, *&c.*

To O'VER-Run [of ofer-irnan, *Sax.*] to out-run.

To OVER-Run in Printing, is to ſet the Matter over again and diſpoſe the Lines after another manner.

OVERSAM'SDA [*old Law*] a Fine in old Times impos'd upon thoſe who having heard of a Murther or Robbery committed, did not purſue the Malefactor.

OVER-Seen [of ofer, and ſeon, *Sax.*] miſtaken, deceived.

To OVER-Set [of ofer-ſettan, *Sax.*] to over-turn.

To OVER-Shadow [of ofer ſceadewan, *Sax.*] to caſt a Shadow over.

To OVER-Shoot [of ofer-ſcotian, *Sax.*] to ſhoot beyond, to exceed.

OVER-Sight [of ofer-ȝeſihðe, *Sax.*] a Miſtake, or Error by Inadvertence.

OVER-Spread [of ofer, *Sax.* and **ſpreeden**, *Du.*] to ſpread-over.

O'VERT [*ouvert*, F. of *apertus*, L.] open, manifeſt.

OVERT-Act [in the *ſenſe of the Law*] an open Aid, an advance or ſtep made towards compaſſing of an Enterprize: or an Act being capable of being manifeſted or proved; and is diſtinguiſhed from an intentional Act.

To OVER-Take [of ofer, *Sax.* and **tager**, *Dan.* or **tacken**, *Du.*] to come up to another that was before.

OVER-Thwart [of ofer, *Sax.* and **tuert**, *Dan.*] a-croſs.

OVER-Throw [of ofer-ðpapan, *Sax.*] to over-turn, throw-down; alſo to vanquiſh.

To OVER-Top [of ofer, *Sax.* and **top**, *Dan.*] to exceed in height.

O'VERTURE [*ouverture*, F.] a diſcloſing a Matter, a making an Attempt or Eſſay.

OVERTURE *in Muſick* [*ouverture*, Fr.] a Flouriſh before the Scenes are opened in a Play.

To O'VERTURN [of ofer-tyrnan, *Sax.*] to overthrow, quite deſtroy, or unhinge and ruin.

To OVER-Value [of ofer, *Sax.* and *evaluer*, F.] to value too highly.

OVER-Weaning [of ofer pænan, *Sax.*] thinking too highly of ones ſelf.

To OVER-Weigh [of ofer-pæȝan, *Sax.*] to out-weigh.

OVER-Weight [of ofer-ȝewihte, *Sax.*] more than weight.

To OVER-Whelm [of ofer-hwylfan, *Sax.*] to cover over within ſome concave Veſſel.

St Mary OVERY [ſo called of *Over* the *Rie*, or of ofer over, or ofre a Bank and ea, *Sax.* Water] becauſe, before the building of *London* Bridge there was a Ferry in that Place over the *Thames*.

OUGHT [ouht, *Sax.*] ſomewhat.

OVIDUCTUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the Egg paſſage, the *Tuba Fallopiana*, L.

OVI'PAROUS [*oviparus*, L.] bringing forth Eggs; alſo breeding by Eggs.

O'VOLO [in *Architecture*] ſo called from its reſemblance to an Egg, uſually placed for Ornament in the Mouldings of Cornices, and in a Pillar next the *Abacus*.

OUNCE [*uncia*, L. *once*, F.] the 16th Part of a Pound *Avoir-du-pois*, or a 12th of a Pound *Troy*.

OUNCE [with *Apothecaries*] eight Drams.

OUNCE [*ounze*, *F.*] a kind of Beaſt.

OUNCE *Pearls*, Seed Pearls too ſmall to be ſold by Tale.

OUNCE *Cottons*, Cottons of a ſuperior quality to others, brought from *Damaſcus*.

OURAN-IOANGUE, Men-Devils, a Sect of Magicians in the Iſland *Gromboccanure* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, of whom it is related, that they have the Art of rendring themſelves Inviſible, and paſſing where they pleaſe, and doing a great deal of Miſchief; for which reaſon the People hate them and kill them on the Spot, whenever they can catch them.

OVUM, a Pain in the Head ſettled about the bigneſs of an Egg, *L.*

OURANO'GRAPHY [of οὐρανὸς Heaven, and γραφὴ deſcription, *Gr.*] a deſcription of the Heavens.

OU'RLOP [prob. of **overloopen**, Du.] a Fine paid in antient Times to the Lord of the Manour, by the inferior Tenant, when his Daughter had been debauched.

OUR } [ohne, *Sax.*] of or belonging to us.
OURS }

OU'STER [*old Law*] a being removed or put out of Poſſeſſion.

OU'STER *le main* } [*in Law*] i. e. *to remove*, or *take off*
OTER *le main* } *the Hand*, denotes a Livery of Lands out of the King's Hands; or a Judgment given for the Perſon who traverſed or ſued a *monſtrans le droit*, F.

OUSTER *le Mer* [in *Law*] a cauſe of Excuſe or Eſſoin, where a Man not appearing in Court upon Summons, it is alledg'd that he was then beyond the Seas.

OUT [ute, *Sax.*] without.

To OUT [utian, *Sax.*] to put out, to diſplace.

OUTACOU'STICON [of οὖς an Ear, and ἀκούω, Gr. to hear] an Ear-pipe or Inſtrument to help the Hearing.

To OUT-BID [ute-biddan, *Sax.*] to bid more than another.

To OUT-Brave [ute *Sax.* and *braver*, F.] to ſilence, daſh or out-do a Perſon by vaunting, *&c.*

OUT-Caſt [of ute, *Sax.* and **kaſter**, *Dan.*] a Caſt-off, a forlorn Perſon.

OUT-Cry [of ute and cnie, *Sax.*] a crying out, a Noiſe.

To OUT-Do [of ute and don, prob. *Sax.*] to exceed.

OU'TER [utter, *Sax.*] outward.

OU'TERMOST [ytterreſt, *Sax.*] the moſt outward.

To OUT-Face [of ute, *Sax.* and *facies*, L. or *face*, F.] to aſſert confidently and impudently, ſo as to ſilence a modeſter Perſon.

OUTFANGTHEF [of ute fangen and þeof, *Sax.*] an antient Privilege whereby the Lord was enabled to call any Man (who dwelt in his Fee, and who was taken in Felony in another place) to Judgment in his own Court.

OUTHEST } [*old Cuſtoms*] the ſummoning Subjects to
OUTHORN } Arms by the ſound of an Horn.

To OUT-Go [ute-gan, *Sax.*] to out-ſtrip in Walking, *&c.*

OUT-Land [*old Rec.*] Land let out to Tenants merely at the pleaſure of the Lord.

OUT-Landiſh [of ute-landð, *Sax.* and *iſh*,] of another Land, foreign.

OUT-Law [ute-laga, *Sax.*] a Perſon outlawed.

OUT-Lawry [of ute-laga, *Sax.*] the loſs of the Benefit of a Subject, and the King's Protection.

To OUT-Law one, to ſue him to an Outlawry.

Clerk of the OUTLAWRIES, an Officer of the Court of Common-Pleas, whoſe buſineſs is to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum* after Outlawries.

To OUT-Learn [of ute-leornian, *Sax.*] to learn faſter or farther than another.

OUT-Let [of ute and lætan, *Sax.*] a Paſſage out.

OUTLI'CKER [in a *Ship*] is a ſmall Piece of Timber made faſt to the Top of the Poop, and ſtanding right out a Stern.

To OUT-Live [ute-libban, *Sax.*] to live longer than.

OUT-Moſt [ytemeſt, *Sax.*] the moſt outward.

To OUT-NUMBER [of ute, *Sax.* and *nombrer*, F. or *numerare*, L.] to number or amount to more than another.

To OUT-Paſs [of ute, *Sax.* and *paſſer*, F.] to go beyond, to exceed.

OUTPARTERS [in *Scotland*] a ſort of Thieves about *Niddeſdale*, who rode about to fetch in ſuch Cattle or other Things as they could light on; and to rob Men and Houſes.

OUT-

OU'TRAGE, a violent Assault, an heinous Offence, a grievous Injury; a *sensible Affront*. F.

OUTRA'GIOUS, [of *outrageux*, F.] cruel, violent, fierce; highly abusive, affrontive or injurious.

OUTRA'GEOUSNESS [of *outrageux*, F. and *ness*] violent Rage.

OUTRI'DERS [in *Law*] travelling Bailiffs, employ'd either by the Sheriffs or their Deputies to ride to the farthest places of their Counties or Hundreds, to summons such as they thought fit to their County or Hundred-Court.

OUTRI'GHT [of ute-suht, *Sax.*] thoroughly, totally; also immediately.

To OUTRU'N [of utan punian, *Sax.*] to run better or faster than, or beyond another; to exceed.

To OUTSTRI'P [of ute, *Sax.* and **stroopen**, *Du.*] to exceed, to excel, to get the start of.

OUTSTRE'TCHT [of ute and ateccan, *Sax.*] extended, spread out in length.

OUTWARD [of utpeapd, *Sax.*] on the outside.

OU'TWARDLY, on the outside.

To OUTWIT [of ute-pitan, *Sax.*] to exceed, or impose on another by Wit.

OUTWORKS [of ute-peorc, *Sax.*] Works or Fortifications without a City.

OUTWORKS [in *Cookery*] are the Courses of Dishes set at the outside of the Table.

OVUM *Philosophicum* [in *Chymistry*] a Glass round at the bottom with a long Neck, used in Chymical Operations.

OUZE, a sort of miry Sedge.

OUZEL [of osle, *Sax.*] a Black-Bird.

OUZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OW'CHES, Bosses or Buttons of Gold.

To OWE [prob of zeannian, *Sax.*] to be indebted to.

OWL [of ule, *Sax.*] a Night-bird.

OWL [*Hieroglyphically*] did represent the Death and Unhappiness of a wicked Tyrant, or an Hypocrite who hates to be seen in the light of the Sun.

OW'LER [prob. q. one who goes out in the Night like Owls] one who conveys our Wool, or prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea-side, to be shipped off for *France*, &c. contrary to Law.

OWN [of agen, *Sax.*] of or pertaining to Property.

To OWN [of zeannian, *Sax.*] to have a Property in; also to lay claim to; also to acknowledge or confess.

OWNER, he who has a Property in.

OWR, a kind of wild Bull.

OWSE [prob. of ost, a Scale,] the Bark of a young Oak beaten small and used by Tanners.

OW'SER, the Bark and Water in a Tan-Pit.

OX [Oxa, *Sax.*] is a Beast that surpasses most others in Strength, yet patiently submits its Neck to the Yoke, and therefore is the Emblem of Strength subdu'd and brought under; and for that reason in Heraldry is a proper Bearing for those who have laid the Yoke on the Necks of fierce Nations.

OX Eye [*Sea Term*] violent Storm that sometimes happens on the Coast of *Guinea*; so called, because when it first appears it is in the Form of, and seems not much larger than an Ox's Eye; but comes down with such Impetuosity that in a very little space, and frequently before they can prepare themselves for it, it seems to overspread the whole Hemisphere, and at the same time forces the Air with so much Violence that the Ships are sometimes scattered several Ways, and sometimes are sunk downright.

OXBANE, an Herb. *Sax.*

OXFEET [in *Horses*] is said of a Horse when the Horn of the Hind-Feet cleaves just in the middle of the fore-part of the Hoof from the Coronet to the Shoe.

OX-EYE, a small Bird; also an Herb.

OX FLY, an Insect.

OX-GANG [of *Land*] as much Land as may be ploughed by one Gang or Team of Oxen in one Day; about 15 Acres.

OX-TONGUE, the Herb Bugloss.

OXALI's [ὀξαλὶς, Gr.] wild or Wood-Sorrel, *L.*

OXYA'CANTHA [ὀξυάκανθα, Gr.] the Haw-thorn Shrub, or the Raspberry-tree.

OXY'CEDROS [ὀξύκεδρος, Gr.] a kind of small Cedar having prickly Leaves.

OXA'LME [ὀξάλμη, Gr.] a sharp salt Composition, as Vinegar and Brine.

OXY'CRATE [ὀξύκρατον, Gr.] a mixture of fair Water and Vinegar, good to allay the heat and pain of Inflammations.

OXYCRO'CEUM [of ὄξος vinegar, and κρόκος, Gr. saffron] a Plaister made of Saffron, Vinegar and other Ingredients.

OXYDE'RCICA [ὀξυδερκικὰ, Gr.] Medicines that quicken the Sight.

O'XYGON [ὀξυγώνιον, Gr.] a Triangle having 3 acute Angles.

OXYGO'NIAL } [of ὀξὺς sharp, and γωνία, Gr. an angle]
OXY'GONOUS } of or pertaining to an Oxygon; acute angled

OXYLA'PATHON [ὀξυλάπαθον, Gr.] the sharp pointed Dock. *L.*

O'XYMEL [of ὀξὺς and μέλι, Gr.] a kind of Potion or Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar and Water boiled together.

OXY'MORON [ὀξύμωρον, Gr. *q. d.* subtlely foolish] a Figure in Rhetorick in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word, as, *disagreeing Agreement*.

OXYMYRSI'NE [ὀξυμυρσίνη, Gr.] the Shrub wild Myrtle.

OXYNO'SEMA [of ὀξὺς and νόσημα, Gr. a disease] an acute Disease.

OXYPO'RIUM [ὀξυπόριον, Gr.] a Medicine causing an easy Digestion; or that is of other quick Operation.

OXYREGMI'A [ὀξυρεγμία of ὀξὺς sharp, and ἐρεύγω, Gr. to belch] an acid, sowre belching from the Stomach.

OXYRO'DON [of ὀξὺς and ῥόδον, Gr. a Rose] a Composition of two Parts of Oil of Roses, and one Part of Vinegar of Roses, stirred together for some time.

OXYSA'CCHARUM [of ὀξὺς and σάκχαρον, Gr. sugar] a Syrup made of Vinegar, the Juice of sowr Pomegranates and Sugar.

OXYTRYPHY'LLON [of ὀξὺς and τρίφυλλον, Gr.] the Herb Trefoil with a sharp Leaf.

OY'ER [*oyer*, F. to hear] a Law Word used in antient times for what we now call Assizes.

OYER and *Terminer* [*i. e.* to hear and to determine] a special Commission granted to certain Judges to hear and determine criminal Causes. In antient times it was only upon some sudden Outrage or Insurrection; but at this time it is the first and largest of the five Commissions; by vertue of which our Judges of Assizes set in their several Courts.

OYER *de Record*, a Petition made in Court, praying that the Judges, for the better proof sake, will be pleased to hear or look upon any Record.

OYE's [*oyez*, F. *i. e.* hear ye] a Word used by publick Cryers when they make publick Proclamation of any Thing.

OZE [ὄζος, Gr.] a stench in the Mouth.

OZE'NA [ὀζαινα, Gr.] an old, stinking Ulcer in the inside the Nostrils.

O'ZIER [*osier*, F.] a sort of Willow-Tree.

P.

P. Roman, *P, p.* Italick, 𝔓, 𝔭. Engliſh, P, p. Saxon, ꝑ are the 15th Letter of the Alphabet, Π, π. the 16th of the Greek, and ף, the 17th of the Hebrew.

The Letter P is not heard in pronouncing *Pſalm*, &c. *Contempt*, &c. *ph* has the Sound of *f*.

P [among the *Antients*] a numeral Letter, ſignifying 100. ꝑ with a Daſh, ſtood for 400000.

P [in *Muſick-Books*] ſignifies *Piano, i. e.* ſoft, *Ital.*

P [in *Phyſical Preſcriptions*] ſignifies a *Pugil*, which is the 8th Part of a Handful.

P. E. [in *Phyſical Preſcriptions*] ſtands for *partes æquales, i. e.* equal Parts.

P. M. [with *Aſtronomers*] is uſed for *poſt Meridiem*, after Noon.

P. P. [in *Medicinal Preſcriptions*] ſtands for *pulvis patrum*, or, the Jeſuit's Powder.

P. P. [in *Muſical Books*] is uſed for *piu, piano*, Ital. *i. e.* more ſoft.

P. P. P. [in *Muſical Books*] an Abbreviation of *pianiſſimo*, Ital.

Paage, [*old Records*] the ſame as *Paſſagium*.

Pabula'tion, a Grazing or Feeding of Cattle. *L.*

Pa'bular [*pabularis*, L.] of, or pertaining to Provender.

Pa'bulatory, [*pabulatorius*, L.] the ſame as *pabular*.

Pa'bulous [*pabuloſus*, L.] the ſame as *pabular*.

Pa'bulum, [in *Medicine*] thoſe Parts of our common Aliments, which are neceſſary for the Recruit of the animal Fluids; alſo any Matter that continues the Cauſe of a Diſeaſe.

Pa'bulum [with *Naturaliſts*] Fuel, or that Part in combuſtible Bodies, which the Fire immediately feeds on, or is ſupported by.

Paca'bilis, [*old Rec.*] payable, or paſſable.

Pa'cal, [*pacalis*, L.] bringing Peace, or peaceable.

Paca'lia, [among the *Romans*] Feaſts celebrated in Honour of the Goddeſs *Pax*, i. e. *Peace*.

Paca're, [*old Records*] to pay.

Paca'tion, an appeaſing, pacifying, or aſſuaging.

Pa'cated [*pacatus*, L.] appeaſed, made peaceable.

A Pace of Aſſes, a Head, or Company of them.

Pace [*paſſus*, L. *pas*, F.] a Step, a Rate of Going; alſo a Meaſure of two Foot and a half, alſo [with *Geometricians*] five Foot.

To Pace [*aller a pas*, F.] as an Horſe.

Pachy'ntica [παχύντικα of παχύνω, Gr. to fatten] Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Paci'ferous [*pacifer*, F.] bringing Peace.

Paci'ferousness [of *pacifer*, L. and *neſs*] peace bringing Quality.

Pacifica'tor, a Mediator, *L.*

Pacifica'tion, Peace-making, a Mediation or Treating concerning Peace.

Edict of Pacification, an Ordinance, or Decree, ſet forth by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties. *L.*

Pacifica'tory [*pacificatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Peace-Makers, or Peace-making.

Pacifica'toriness [of *pacificatorius*, L. and *neſs*,] peace making Quality.

Paci'fick [*pacificus*, L.] cauſing or procuring Peace.

Pacifickness, [of *pacificus*, L. and *neſs*] peace-making Quality.

Pa'cifier [*pacificator*, L.] one that appeaſes.

To Pa'cify [*pacificare*, L.] to appeaſe.

A Pack [pack, *Teut.* and *Du. paquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel packt up; alſo a Company, as a *Pack of Hounds*; a Set, as a *Pack of Cards*.

Pack of Wool, a Quantity of it of about 240 lb. a Horſe Load.

To Pack [of packen, *Teut.* or *Du.*] to bundle up; alſo to place, as Cards.

Pa'ckage [*old Rec.*] a Duty of a Penny *per* Pound on certain Merchandizes.

Pa'ckers, Perſons appointed and ſworn to pack up Hertings, according to the Statute.

Pa'cking, putting up in Packs; alſo placing Cards.

Packer, one whoſe Trade and Buſineſs is to pack up Merchants Goods.

To Pack up his Awls [prob. of ſick packen, *Teut.* to be gone] to prepare to march off, to go away in haſte.

Packing Whites, a Sort of Cloth.

Pa'cket [*paquet*, F.] a parcel, or bundle, as of *Letters*, &c.

Pact [*pactum*, L.] Bargain, Covenant, or Agreement.

Pacta *conventa* [in *Poland*] are the Articles mutually agreed on between the King and the Republick, and which they oblige each other to obſerve.

Pa'ction, the ſame as *Pact*, F. of L.

Pacti'tious [*pactitius*, L.] pertaining to Bargain or Agreement.

Pad, a Bundle, *O.* Hence a little ſoft Bolſter to put under ſome hard Thing that is worn next the Body of an Animal, Man or Beaſt is ſo called.

Pad Nag, a Horſe that goes eaſy.

To Pad [prob. of *pedarius*, L. a Footman] to travel on Foot; alſo to rob on the Road on Foot.

A Padder } [of *pedarius*, L.] one who robs on the Road
Foot Pad } a-foot.

To Pa'ddle [*patrouiller*, F.] to move the Water with Hands or Feet.

Paddle Staff, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, uſed by Mole-catchers.

Pa'ddock, a large Toad or Frog.

Pa'ddock, or *Paddock Courſe*, a Piece of Ground taken out of a Park, encompaſſed with Pales or a Wall, for Racing with Greyhounds for Wagers, Plate, *&c.* Thoſe Paddocks are uſually a Mile long, and a quarter of a Mile broad. At one End is a little Houſe where the Dogs are to be entered, and whence they are to be ſlipt; and near this Place are Pens to incloſe 2 or 3 Deer for the Sport.

Pa'duan [with *Medaliſts*] a modern Medal, in Imitation of the Antique; or, a new Medal ſtruck with all the Marks and Characters of Antiquity.

Pa'dlock [prob. of *pendens*, hanging, and Loc, *Sax.*] a pendant or hanging Lock.

Padarthroca'ce [of παῖς a Boy, ἄρθρον a Joint, and κακόν an Evil, *Gr.*] the corrupting of a Bone in the Joint, the Joint-Evil, a Diſeaſe incident moſtly to Children, where the Joints ſwell, and the Bones are moſt commonly rotten.

Paede'ros [παιδέρος, Gr.] the Opal, a precious Stone; alſo an Herb.

Pa'ean [of παίειν, Gr. to ſhoot, or ſmite] an Hymn or Song of Praiſe made to *Apollo*, at ſuch a Time as any Plague or Peſtilence reigned.

Paean } [in *antient Poetry*] a Foot; ſo called, becauſe
Paeon } ſuppoſed to be appropriated to the Hymn *Paean*.

Pae'dagogue [παιδαγωγός, Gr.] a Schoolmaſter, an Inſtructor of Children.

Pae'dago'gy [παιδαγωγία, Gr. of παιδίον, of Children; and ἀγαγειν to lead, to inſtruct,] the Teaching of Children, Inſtruction, Diſcipline.

Paedoba'ptism [παιδὸν Βαπτισμός, Gr.] Infant Baptiſm.

Paederotribi'a [of παιδοτριβία, Gr.] the Exerciſe of Childrens Bodies.

Paederotro'pica [παιδοτροφικὴ, Gr.] a Part of Phyſick which relates to the Management of Children.

Paeo'nia, the Peony, or Piony, a Flower, *L.*

Pa'gans } [*pagani* of *pagus*, L. a Village] thoſe of the
Pai'nims } Heathen or Gentile Religion, ſo call'd, becauſe that after Cities were converted to Chriſtianity, Superſtition ſtill remained in the Villages, for that the Publiſhers of Chriſtianity moſtly reſorted to Cities.

Pagana'lia [among the *Romans*] Feaſts held in Villages, where alſo Altars were erected, and Sacrifices offered annually to the Tutelar Gods. Here the Peaſants offered Cakes to *Ceres* and *Tellus* for plentiful Harveſts.

Pa'ganism [*paganiſmus*, L.] Heatheniſm, the religious Worſhip of Pagans, or the Adoration of Idols and falſe Gods.

Page [*pagina*, L.] the Side of a Leaf in a Book.

Page, a Youth of Honour advanced to the Service of a Prince, or ſome great Perſonage, to attend on Viſits of Ceremony, *&c.*

Pa'geant [not improb. of wagen, *Du.* a Chariot, according to *Skinner*] a pompous Machine, as Chariot, *&c.* carried about in publick Shews, *&c.*

Pa'geantry, pomp, pompouſneſs, oſtentatious Shew or Appearance.

Pa'god [*incert. Etym.*] an Idol's Temple in *China*, &c. alſo the Image it ſelf; alſo a piece of *Indian* Gold, worth about 9 Shillings, ſo named by the *Portugueſe*.

Pagus [*old Rec.*] a Country, *L.*

Pai'gles, Flowers, alſo called Cowſlips.

Pail [prob. of *patia*, Span.] a Veſſel to fetch Water in, *&c.* as a Milk-pail.

Pain [ποινὴ, Gr. *pœna*, L. pein, Teut. pin, *Sax. peine*, F.] Toil, or Labour of Body; alſo Diſquiet of Mind; Torture, Torment.

Pain of the Body [with *Naturaliſts*] an uneaſy Senſation ariſing from a ſudden and violent Solution of Continuity in the Nerves, Membranes, Veſſels, Muſcles, *&c.* of the Body.

To Pain [ꝑunꝛr, Dan. *peiner*, F.] to affect with pain.

Paine *maine*, White Bread, *&c.*

Paine *fort & dure* [in *Com. Law*] a Puniſhment for thoſe that being arraigned of Felony, refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary Trial of God and their Country, and are therefore accounted to ſtand mute and ſpeechleſs. This Puniſhment is commonly called *preſſing to Death*; during which Time of Puniſhment, they are to have only hard dry Barley-Bread and Puddle-Water.

Pained [*peine*, F. or prob. of ꝑeinen, Teut. ꝑunꝛr, Dan. pinan, *Sax.*] affected with Pain.

Pa'inful [prob. of pin and ꝿull, *Sax.*] cauſing Pain; alſo laborious.

Pai'nfully [pin ꝿull and ꝿelice, *Sax.*] after a painful or laborious Manner.

Pai'nfulness [pin and ꝿulneꝿꝿe, *Sax.*] a Quality cauſing Pain; alſo Laborioufneſs.

Pai'nims [of *pagi*, L. Villages] Pagans; ſo called, becauſe when their Temples were taken from them, and conſecrated to Chriſt, they uſed to ſacrifice *in pagis*, *i. e.* in Villages.

Pains [in *Cookery*] divers Meſſes made of Bread, ſtuffed with Farces and Ragoos, proper for Side-diſhes.

Pains [with *Farriers*] an ulcerous Scab breeding in a Horſe's Paſtern.

To Paint [*pingere*, L. *peindre*, F.] to deſign or dawb with Colours.

Paint [*pigmentum*, L.] Colour for painting.

Pai'nter [*peintre*, F.] one who paints.

Pai'nter *Stainer*, one who paints Coats of Arms, and other Things pertaining to Heraldry; alſo one who paints or ſtains Linen Cloth.

Pai'nting [*le peinture*, F. *ars pictoria*, L.] the Art of repreſenting Men, Beaſts, Birds, Flowers, *&c.* in their proper Forms and Colours.

Pair [*une paire*, F. or *par*, L.] a Couple, Fellows, as Shoes, *&c.*

Pai'red [*appairé*, F.] coupled, *&c.*

Trial per Pais [*Law Term*] is a Trial by a Country or a Jury, *i. e.* thoſe that are of the ſame Country or Neighbourhood.

Pais [*old Law*] a Country or Region. *F.*

Pai'sage, a Draught of any part of a Country, as a Landskip, *&c.*

Paisso [*old Writ.*] Paſnage, a Liberty for Hogs running in Foreſts or Woods, to feed on Maſt.

Pa'lace [*palatium*, of *Mons Palatinus* in *Rome*, where ſtood the Royal Manſion-Houſe] hence all Royal Dwellings are called *palatia*. L.

Pa'ladin, a Knight of the Round Table. *F.*

Palaestra [of πάλαι, Gr. Wreſtling] a Building where the *Grecian* Youth exerciſed themſelves in Wreſtling, Running, Quoits, *&c.*

Palae'strical, of, or pertaining to Wreſtling.

Palaestrophy'lax [of παλαίστρα and φύλαξ, a Keeper] the Governour of the *Palæſtra*, and the Exerciſes therein.

Palagium, a Duty antiently paid to Lords of Manors, for Exporting and Importing Veſſels of Wine in any of their Ports.

Pala'nka [in *Fortificat.*] a Defence made of large poles or ſtakes.

Palanquin, a Kind of Chaiſe or Chair born by Men on the Shoulder, much uſed by the *Chineſe* and other Eaſtern people, for travelling from place to place.

Pa'late [*palatum*, L.] the Roof of the Mouth; alſo the Taſte.

Pa'latable [of *palatum*, L.] agreeable to the palate, pleaſant to the Taſte.

Pa'latableness [of *palatum*, *habilis*, L. and *neſs*] Agreeableneſs to the palate or Taſte.

Pala'tinate [*palatinat*, F. of L.] the County Palatine of the *Rhine*; the Territories of the Elector Palatine of *Germany*. A Province or Signiory poſſeſs'd by a Palatine, and from which he takes his Title and Dignity.

Pa'latine [*palatin*, F.] belonging to the Palace or Court of an Emperor, or Sovereign Prince, as a Count Palatine.

Mount Pa'latine [at *Rome*] one of the 7 Hills on which the Royal Manſion-Houſe ſtood; whence comes the Word *Palace*.

Pa'lati Os [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſmall ſquare Bone, forming the hind part of the palate, and joined to that part of the *Os maxillare*, which forms the fore-part of the palate. *L.*

Palato *Salpingæus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle that ariſes broad and tendinous from the Edge of the lunated part of the *Os pubis*, &c. L.

Palatostaphili'nus [with *Anatomiſts*] is the ſame as *Pterigoſtaphilinus internus*, L.

Pale [*pallidus*, L.] white, looking wan. *F.*

Pale [*palus*, Lat. Barb.] a ſort of thin Stake for a Fence.

To Pale *in* [*paliſſader*, F.] to encloſe or fence with Pales.



Pale [in *Heraldry*] is one of the ten honourable Ordinaries; and is ſo call'd, becauſe it is like the Paliſades uſed about Fortifications, and ſtands perpendicularly upright in an Eſcutcheon, dividing it length-ways from the Top to the Bottom, and ſhould contain a third part of the Shield. See the Eſcutcheon.

In Pale [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies Things borne one above another, in the Nature of a Pale.

Pales } [in *Carpentry*] Boards ſet up for partitions of
Piles } Gardens, Grounds, *&c.* alſo Rows of Piles or Stakes drove into the Ground to make wooden Bridges over Rivers.



Palee [in *Heraldry*] is when a Shield is divided into four or more equal parts, by perpendicular Lines falling from the Top to the Bottom. See the Eſcutcheon.

Party per Pale [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a Shield divided by one ſingle Line thro' the Middle from the Top to the Bottom, which is the Nature of a Pale. See the Eſcutcheon.

Pale, as the *Engliſh* Pale in *Ireland*; that part wherein the *Engliſh* formerly lived apart from the *Iriſh*, by their own Laws.

Paled [in *Heraldry*] a Coat is ſaid to be paled, when it is equally charged with Metal and Colour.

Pa'leness [of *pale*, F. and *neſs* of *palliditas*, L.] Wanneſs, or Whiteneſs of Countenance.

To grow Pale [*pallere*, L.] to grow wan, or white looked.

Paled Flowers [in *Botany*] are thoſe which have Leaves ſet about, or ſurrounding a Head or Thrum, as in the Marigold.

Counter Paled [in *Heraldry*] is where the Pale is cut and the demi-pales of the Chief, tho' of Colours the ſame with thoſe of the Point, yet different in the Place where they meet; ſo that if the firſt of the Chief be Metal, that which correſponds to it underneath is of Colour.

Pa'leish, ſomething pale.

Pa'les, a Goddeſs of Shepherds, under whoſe Protection were the Flocks and Herds.

Pa'lfrey [ꝑalfrai, Brit. *un palefroy*, F.] a Pacing-horſe, or a Horſe of State for a great Lady.

Pa'lici [of τῦ πάλιν ἰκέσθαι, *i. e.* coming out again from the Earth] Deities ſaid to have been the Sons of *Jupiter* by *Thalia*, who hiding her ſelf in the Earth from *Juno*, brought forth two Brothers, call'd *Palici*, in whoſe Temple in *Sicily*, were two deep Baſons of boiling ſulphurous Water never running over, the two Holes being the Holes at which theſe two Brothers came out, being turn'd into the aforeſaid boiling Fountains. Theſe Fountains were called *Delli*, and were famous for the Trial and Puniſhment of Perjury; for into them was thrown the Oath of him that had ſworn, written on a Note; which, if true, floated; but if falſe, ſunk to the Bottom. *Poetick.*

Pali'lia [among the *Romans*] Feaſts and publick Rejoicings celebrated *April* 20, in Honour of *Pales* the Goddeſs of Shepherds; during which, they danc'd and leap'd over Fire made of Bean-ſtraws, Branches of Olives, Pine and Laurel. *F.*

Palili'cium [*Aſtronomy*] a fix'd Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Bull's Eye, called alſo *Aldebaran*.

Palilogi'a [παλιλογία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the ſame Word is repeated, as *thou, thou Authony*.

Palimba'chius [with *Grammarians*] a Foot conſiſting of two long Syllables, and one ſhort, as *Nātūrā*.

Palimpseston [παλίμψηſον, Gr.] a Sort of Paper or Parchment, uſed for making the firſt Draught of Things, which would bear wiping out, and new Writing in the ſame Place.

Palingenesi'a [of παλιγγενεσία of πάλιν again and γένεσις, Gr. Birth] the new Birth, or the Paſſage of the Soul of a Defunct into another Body.

Pali'ndrome [of παλίνδρομος, Gr. *i. e.* running back] a Verſe or Sentence which runs the ſame being read either forwards or backwards, as, *Roma tibi ſubito motibus ibit amor.*

Pa'ling-

Pa'lisoman [*old Stat.*] a Merchant Denizen, one born in *England*.

Pa'linody [παλινῳδία, Gr.] a Diſcourſe contrary to a preceeding one, a Recantation, or Recalling what one had ſpoken before.

Palintochi'a [of πάλιν and τίκτω, Gr. to bring forth] the Delivery of a Child a ſecond Time.

Pa'lisade } [*paliſade*, F.] a Fence of Pales.
Paliſſa'do }

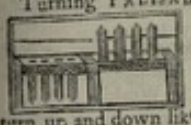
Pa'liſes [in *Heraldry*] repreſents a range of Paliſſadoes before a Fortification, and ſo repreſented on a *Eſcutcheon*, riſing up a conſiderable Length, and pointed at the Top, with the Field appearing between them.



Paliſades [in *Architecture*.]

Paliſades [in *Gardening*] an Ornament in the Alleys of Gardens, wherein Trees are planted, which bear Branches from the Bottom, and which are ſpread in ſuch a Manner, as to appear a Wall covered with Leaves.

Turning Paliſades [in *Fortification*] an Invention to preſerve the Paliſades of the Parapet from the Shot of the Beſiegers, ſo ordered that as many of them as ſtood in the Length of a Rod or 10 Foot, did turn up and down like a Trap, ſo that they could not be ſeen by the Enemy, but juſt when they brought on their Attack; but nevertheleſs were always ready to do the proper Office of Paliſades, as the Figure.



Pali'urus [παλίουρος, Gr.] the Shrub *Chriſt*'s Thorn. *L.*

Pall [*pallium, palla*, L.] a Robe or Mantle worn by Knights of the Garter.

Pall, a Covering of black Cloth or Velvet, laid over a Coffin and Corps at a Funeral.

Pall [with *Roman Catholicks*] a Kind of Ornament made of the Wool of Lambs, about the Breadth of 3 Fingers, with Labels hanging down before and behind, which the Pope beſtows on Archbiſhops, *&c.* who wear it about their Necks at the Altar, over their other Veſtments.

To Pall [of *appaler*, F. or pallη, C. Br.] to grow flat or die, as Wine and other Liquors. do.

A croſs Pall [in *Heraldry*] repreſents the Ornaments of an Archbiſhop ſent from *Rome* to Metropolitans, made of the Wooll of white Lambs. See the Eſcutcheon.



Pa'll-Ma'll, an Exerciſe or Play, where a round Bowl or iron Ball with a Mallet ſtruck thro' an Arch of Iron, ſtanding at either End of an Alley, as in St. *James's Park*.

Palla [*old Rec.*] a Canopy, ſuch as is borne over the King at his Coronation; alſo an Altar-Cloth.

Pallaca'na, a Sort of Onion.

Palla'dium [of Πάλλας, Gr.] the Statue of *Pallas* repreſented holding a Pike in her Hand, that always moved as ſhe turned her Eyes. The *Trojans* did believe that this Image fell down from Heaven into the Temple before it was covered; and they were told by the Oracle of *Apollo*, that their City ſhould be inexpugnable ſo long as that was with them. At the Siege of *Troy* by the *Grecians* it is ſaid to have been ſtolen away by *Ulyſſes* and *Diomedes*; but others ſay this was a falſe one, which was expos'd to the Publick, and that the true one was with the Tutelar Gods, carried by *Æneas* into *Italy*, which being introduced into *Rome*, many counterfeit ones were made like it to prevent the true one from being ſtolen.

Pa'llas [Πάλλας, Gr.] the Goddeſs of War and Wiſdom, who, according to the Poets, came forth armed out of *Jupiter*'s Brain when his Head was cleft by *Vulcan*. She was alſo call'd *Minerva*, which ſee.

Pa'llas [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in a blue Mantle embroidered with Silver.

Pa'lled [prob. of *appale*, F.] flat, dead, without Spirit, as Wine, Beer, *&c.*

Pa'llats, two Nuts that play in the Fangs of the Crown Wheel of a Watch.

Pallet [in a *Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which, by laying ſome Pigs of Lead, *&c.* the Ship may be ſufficiently ballaſted without loſing room there.

Pallet [with *Painters*] a thin oval piece of Wood to lay their Colours on.

Pa'llet Bed [prob. of *pied*, or *pié* F. a Foot, and *lit* a Bed, *q. d.* a Bed of the height of the Feet, according to *Skinner*. But *Minſheu* chooſes to derive it from *Palea*, L. Chaff, *q. d.* a Bed ſtuff'd with Chaff] a Sort of low Bed.

Pa'llet [in *Heraldry*] is a ſmall Pale, being half the Breadth of a Pale, of which Pallets there are ſometimes ſeveral in one Shield, and muſt never be charged with any Thing White or Red.

Palleto'que } [prob. of *pallium & toga*, L.] a Caſſock or ſhort Coat with Sleeves, ſuch as Pages wear.
Palleco'te }

To Pa'lliate [*palliare*, L.] to diſguiſe, daub, colour, or cloak.

Pallia'tion, a palliating, mitigating, or cloaking, *&c.*

Palliation [with *Phyſicians*] is the quieting and aſſuaging of Pain, and providing againſt the moſt ſevere Symptoms of a Diſeaſe, when nothing can be directly levelled againſt the Cauſe.

Pa'lliative [*paliatif*, F.] ſerving to palliate.

Palliative Cure [in *Phyſick*] is the anſwering of a Palliative Indication; or the Removal, or Mitigation of the Symptoms of a Diſeaſe, the Cauſe of it ſtill remaining.

Pa'lliative *Indication* [with *Phyſicians*] is where the Symptoms of a Diſeaſe give too much Trouble and Danger, to have the Cure deferred 'till the Diſeaſe, on which it depends, is removed.

Pa'llid [*pallidus*, L.] pale, wan.

Pa'llidness [of *pallidus*, L. and *neſs*] Paleneſs.

Pa'llidus, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] White with a Caſt of Yellow.

Pallifica'tion [in *Architect*] is the piling of the Ground-work, or the ſtrengthening it with Piles, or Timber, driven into the Ground.

Pa'llier } [*Carpentry*] a Building, a Landing-place in
Pai'llier } a Stair-caſe; or a Step, which being broader than the reſt, ſerves for a Reſting-place.

Palm [*palmus*, L.] the inner Part of the Hand; alſo a Meaſure of a Hand's Breadth, three Inches.

Palm-Tree [*Emblematically*] repreſents Juſtice, becauſe it is ſaid to produce all its Fruit proportionable to its Leaves; and becauſe the Wood of it is leaſt ſubject to Corruption.

The Palm-Tree [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed to repreſent the Life of a religious Man, the Root of which is unpleaſant to look upon, but the Fruit and Branches are grateful both to the Eye and the Taſte. It alſo is uſed to repreſent Victory, in that it is ſaid to riſe the higher the greater Weight it bears.

Palm of an Anchor, the Flook or broad Part which faſtens into the Ground.

Palm-Sunday [ſo called of a Cuſtom of the primitive Chriſtians of bearing Palm-branches, in Memory of the triumphant Entry of our Saviour into *Jeruſalem*] the laſt Sunday in *Lent*, or the Sunday next before *Eaſter* Sunday.

Palm Worm [in *America*] an Inſect about 12 Inches long, and extreme ſwift in its Motion, having an incredible Number of Feet, and 2 Claws at the Head and Tail, with which it wounds and poiſons Perſons, putting them to intolerable Pain for 24 Hours.

To Palm [of *Palma*, L.] to juggle in ones Hand; to cogg or cheat at Dice.

Palma, the Palm of the Hand; alſo the Date-Tree. *L.*

Palma *Chriſti*, a Sort of Plant. L.

Palmata [*old Rec.*] a Handful of Corn.

Palma're *Hordeum* [*old Rec.*] palm Barley, or ſprat Barley, a Sort of Grain fuller and broader than common Barley; called alſo Beer Barley, or Battled Barley.

Palma'ris *Brevis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Palm of the Hand, ariſing from the *Metacarpus* that ſuſtains the little Finger, *&c.* and proceeds tranſverſly, and is inſerted into the eighth Bone of the *Carpus*, L.

Palmaris *Longus* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Palm of the Hand, which takes its Riſe from the inward Protuberance of the *Humerus*, and is inſerted Side-ways to the Roots of the Fingers. It aſſiſts in graſping any Thing firmly.

Palma'da } [*old Rec.*] a Blow upon the Hand with a
Palma'da } *Palmer* or *Ferula*.

Palma'tus, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] formed like to the Fingers with a Hand, as are ſome of the *Orchis's*. L.

Pa'lmer [ſo called of a Branch or Staff of a Palm-Tree, which they carried in their Hands when they returned from the Holy War] a Pilgrim who travels to viſit holy Places.

Palmer-Worm, a Caterpillar with many Feet.

Palmer [*Hunt-Term*] the Crown of a Deer's Head.

Palmer [of *Palma*, L.] the Palm of the Hand, one who deceitfully cheats at Cards, or coggs at Dice, by keeping ſome of them in his Hand, *&c.*

Palmer [of *palma*, L.] an Inſtrument with which School Boys are ſtruck on the Hand.

Palmes [with *Botaniſts*] the Shoot, or young Branch of a Vine; alſo that Shoot of a Palm-Tree, on which it branches.

Pa'lmestry [of *Palma*, L. the Palm of the Hand] a Kind of Divination or telling Fortunes by inſpecting the Palm of the Hand.

PA'LMETOIRE, an *Indian* Tree, of the Juice of which the *Indians* make a pleaſant Sort of Wine.

PA'LMISTER, one ſkilled in Palmeſtry.

PALMO'SE [*palmoſus*, L.] full of or abounding with Palm-Trees.

PALMUS, a Hand-breadth, a Span from the Thumb to the little Finger. *L.*

PALMS [with *Botaniſts*] white Buds ſhooting out of Willows or Sallows before the Leaf.

PALMUS [with *Phyſicians*] a ſhivering or panting of the Heart, cauſed by a Diſorder or Convulſion in the Nerves.

PA'LOUR, a Sort of Fiſh.

PA'LPABLE [*palpabilis*, L.] that may be felt or perceived; alſo manifeſt, evident, plain, clear.

PA'LPABLY [*palpablement*, F.] plainly, evidently, *&c.*

PA'LPABLENESS [of *palpabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Capableneſs of being felt; alſo Plainneſs, Manifeſtneſs.

PALPE'BRAE, the Eye-lids, or Coverings of the Eyes. *L.*

PALPITA'TION, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing; the vehement beating of the Pulſes, Heart, and Arteries. *L.*

PA'LPITATING [*palpitans*, L.] panting or beating quick.

PALSTGRAVE [Pfalſtgraff, *Teut.*] a Count or Earl who has the overſeeing of a Prince's Palace.

PA'LSICAL [*paralyticus*, L.] having the Palſey.

PA'LSICALNESS, [of παράλυσις, Gr.] Afflictedneſs with the Palſey.

PA'LSY [*paralyſis*, L.] a Diſeaſe.

To PA'LTER [prob. of *paltron*, F.] a Coward to play faſt and looſe, to deal unfairly; alſo to ſquander away.

PALTRY [prob. of *paltron*, F. or *paltroniere*, Ital.] bad, ſorry, pitiful, of little Value.

PA'LTING [q. d. *pelting*] throwing at.

PA'LTRINESS [prob. of *pallor*, L. and *neſs*] Pitifulneſs, Sorrineſs.

PALUDAME'NTUM, a military Garment, anciently worn by Generals; alſo a Royal Robe; alſo a Herald's Jacket, or Coat of Arms. *L.*

PALUDO'SUS, *a*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] the ſame as

PALU'STRIS, *e*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in Marſhes or Bogs. *L.*

PA'LY Bendy [in *Heraldry*] is when an Eſcutcheon is



divided by Lines perpendicular, which is call'd *Paly*, and then again by others diagonal athwart the Shield from the *Dexter* Side to the *Siniſter*, which is call'd *Bendy*.

To PAMPER [*pamperare*, Ital.] to feed high; alſo to indulge, cocker, or make over much of.

PA'MPHLET [of *pampire*, O. F. of *papyrus*, L. Paper, as *Skinner* thinks, or of πᾶν Gr. all, and πλεθεῖν, Gr. to fill] a ſmall Book ſtitcht.

PAMPHLETEE'R, a Writer of, or a Dealer in Pamphlets.

PAMPINE'FORME *Corpus*, [*Anatomy*] a Sort of *Plexus*, or Knot of Blood-veſſels, formed by the ſpermatick Veins; which, on their Progreſs through the *Teſtes*, conſtitute a Body called, *Corpus varicoſum pampiniforme*.

PAN [Pfann, *Teut.* Panne, *Dan.* Panne, *Sax.*] a Veſſel of various Metals and for various Uſes.

PAN [πᾶν, Gr. All.] Hence Mythologiſts find Secrets of Nature couch'd, and that πᾶν ſignifies the Univerſe. An ancient *Egyptian* Deity call'd by them *Mendes*, a He-goat in the Shape of which he was there worſhiped. But the *Greeks* ſay he was the Son of *Penelope* the Daughter of *Icarus*, whom *Mercury* raviſh'd in the Shape of a He-goat, and born in *Arcadia*, whence he was eſteem'd a rural Deity, and the God of Mountains, Woods, and Shepherds.

Plutarch, in a Tract of his Morals, call'd, περὶ τῶν λελοιπότων χρησηρίων i. e. *Why Oracles ceaſe to give Anſwers*, tells us a notable Story, that a Ship ſailing out of *Greece* into *Italy* was becalmed about the *Echinades*, and the Perſons in the Ship hear'd a Voice loudly calling on one *Thamus* an *Egyptian*, who was then in the Ship, who made no Anſwer to the firſt or ſecond Call, but at the third reply'd, *here am I*; then the Voice ſpake again, bidding him when he came to the *Palodes* to make it known that the great God *Pan* was dead, and that, when they came to the *Palodes*, which are certain Shelves and Rocks in the *Ionian* Sea, *Thamus* ſtanding on the Poop of the Ship did as the Voice directed him; whereupon was heard a mighty Noiſe of many together, who all ſeem'd to groan and lament, with terrible and hideous Shriekings. News hereof coming to *Tiberius* the Emperor of *Rome*, he cauſed the learned Men to enquire out of their Books who that *Pan* ſhould be; who anſwered, that he was the Son of *Mercury* and *Penelope*. But thoſe who more narrowly examined the Circumſtances of this Accident, found it happen at the Time when our Saviour ſuffered on the Croſs, who was the true God *Pan*, and Shepherd of our Souls; and that upon this divulging his Death and Paſſion, the Devils who uſed to ſpeak in Oracles, began to deſiſt from that Office.

PAN [*Hieroglyphically*] is pictured with two Horns on his Head, and a Garment of a Leopard's Skin about his Shoulders, and a Rank of ſeven ſlender Pipes in his Hand, ſo joined together that their Muſick could make an harmonious Conſort, to ſignify the Harmony and rare Correſpondency that is in the World between the ſeveral Parts that compoſe it. The two Horns did repreſent the Sun, his Garment the beautiful Variety of the Stars.

PAN, the lower Part of this Deity is hairy, and reſembles a Goat, to intimate the Unevenneſs of the Earth: But the upper Part is like a Man. For *Æther* [the Sky] in as much as Reaſon is ſeated in it, poſſeſſes the Empire of the whole World. They feign him laſcivious, and luſtful, becauſe of the many Cauſes of Seeds, and the Mixtures which are made from them.

He purſues the Nymphs, for he delights in Exhalations, which proceed from Humidity, without which it is impoſſible that the World ſhould appear.

He is ſaid to be clothed with a Leopard's Skin, as well becauſe of the beautiful Variety of all Things, as alſo becauſe of the Colours that are ſeen in the World.

They call him Σύρτον, either becauſe he is blown through by all Winds, ἀπὸ τῦ συρίττειν *i. e.* of blowing, or that he is not accommodated to Dancing genteelly; but skips like Country-clowns that have not the Knowledge of more polite Muſick, ἀπὸ τῦ σκίρταν, *i. e.* skipping.

PANACE'A [πανακεία, Gr. of πᾶν all, and ἀκέομαι, to Cure, *Gr.*] the Herb All-heal.

PANACE'A [according to *Galen*] Medicines which he had in great Eſteem. Thence,

PANACE'A [with *Chymiſts*] is apply'd to their univerſal Medicine, which, as they pretend, will cure all Diſeaſes in all Circumſtances, Conſtitutions, and Ages.

PANACE'A *Mercurialis* [with *Chymiſts*] ſublimate of *Mercury* or Quick-ſilver ſweetened, by many repeated Sublimations, and the Spirit of Wine.

PANA'CEOUS, a Term apply'd to ſeveral Plants, by Reaſon of the extraordinary Virtues aſcribed to them.

PANA'DO [*panada*, Ital. or *panade*, F.] a Sort of Food, or Gruel for Infants.

PANARI'TIUM [with *Surgeons*] a very painful Swelling at the End of the Finger at the Root of the Nail.

PANA'THENAEA [of πᾶν, all, and Ἀθηναία, Gr. *Minerva*] Feaſts obſerved at *Athens*, for the Union of the Towns of *Attica*, by *Theſeus*. Here they wreſtled naked, and danc'd the Pyrrhick Dance in Armour.

PA'NCAKE [Pfankuch, *Teut.* Pancoeck, *Du.*] a Cake fry'd in a Pan.

PANCALI'ER, a Plant otherwiſe call'd *Milan* Cabbage.

PANCA'RPUS [of πᾶς all, and καρπός, Fruit, *Gr.*] a Spectacle or Show, which the *Roman* Emperors exhibited to the People; a Kind of Chace or Hunt, of a Number of Beaſts, as Bullocks, Deers, Hares, *&c.* which being ſhut up in the Circus or Amphitheatre, into which, Trees were frequently tranſplanted ſo as to form a Kind of Foreſt, were let out to the People, and thoſe who would purſued, ſhot, killed and cut in pieces all they could; others ſuppoſe *Pancarpus* to be alſo a Combat wherein robuſt People, hired for that Purpoſe, fought with wild Beaſts.

PA'NCART, a Paper of the Rates and Cuſtoms due to the *French* King.

PANCHRE'STA [πανχρέστα, Gr.] Medicines good or profitable againſt all Diſeaſes.

PA'NCHROS [πάνχρως of πᾶν and χρώα, Gr. Colour] a precious Stone, that is almoſt of all Colours.

PANCHYMA'GOGA [of πᾶν all, χύμος Humour, and ἀγωγός a Leader] univerſal Purges, Medicines which diſperſe all Humours in the Body.

PANCRA'TICAL [*prancraticus*, L. of πᾶν all, and κράτος, Gr. Power] almighty.

PANCRATIUM [of πᾶν all, and κράτος Might] the Exerciſe of Wreſtling, Boxing, *&c.*

PA'NCREAS [πάνχρεως, Gr. of πᾶν all, and χρέας, Gr. Fleſh] the Sweet-bread of an Animal.

PA'NCREAS *Aſſelli* [in *comparative Anatom.*] a large Gland in the Middle of the Meſentery of ſome Brutes, to which moſt of the Lacteals reſort, and whence the Chyle is convey'd.

PANCREA'TICK, of or pertaining to the Sweet-bread.

PANCREA'TICUS *Ductus*, ſee *ductus pancreaticus*.

PANCREA'TICK *Juice*, an inſipid, limpid Juice or Humour, ſeparated from the Blood, and prepared in the *Pancreas*.

PANDA'LEA [in *Pharmacy*] a ſolid Electuary.

PA'N-

PA'NDECTS [παν∆ηκτης of πᾶν, and ∆ηκομαι, I receive] Books treating on all Subjects and Questions; also a Volume of the Civil-Law, so called from the Universality of its Comprehension.

PANDE'MIUS Morbus [of πᾶν, Gr. all, and ∆ῆμος, the Body, *Gr.*] a Disease which is universally rife every where.

PA'NDER [*Interl. Etym.*] a male Bawd, a Pimp, also one who takes a Bribe to hold his Tongue.

PANDICULA'TION, a stretching out one's self and yawning both together; a Wrestlesness that usually accompanies the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever.

PANDORA [πάντων ∆ῶρα, *i. e.* receiving the Gifts of all the Gods] a Woman (according to the Poets) made by *Vulcan*, at the Command of *Jupiter*, whom every God adorned with several Gifts. *Pallas* gave her Wisdom, *Venus* Beauty, *Apollo* Musick, *Mercury* Eloquence; others say, the Mother of *Deucalion*, who sent a Box to *Epimetheus*, fill'd with all Kinds of Evils, who having received it, opened it, and out they all flew and fill'd the Earth with Diseases, and all other Calamities. *Hesychius* expounds this of the Earth as bestowing all Things necessary for Life.

PANDOR'ATRIX [*old Stat.*] an Ale-wife, or she who brews and sells Drink.

PANDO'RE [*pandura*, L.] a musical Instrument resembling a Lute.

PANE [*panneau*, F.] a Square of Glass, Wainscot, *&c.*

PANEGY'RICAL [πανηγυρικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Panegyrick.

PANEGY'RICK [among the *Greeks*] a Church Book, consisting of Panegyricks or Discourses, in Praise of *Jesus Christ* and the Saints.

PANEGY'RICK [πανηγυρικόν, Gr.] an Oration or Treatise, Complemental or Laudatory, to or on a Prince, or worthy Person, or Virtue.

PANEGY'RIST [πανηγυριστὴς, Gr.] a Maker or Writer of Panegyricks.

To PANEGYRI'ZE [πανηγυρίζω, Gr.] to write or speak Panegyricks.

PANEITY [of *panis*, L. Bread] the Essence of or the Quality of being Bread. *Prior.*

PANE'LLA } [in *Law*] a little Page; a Schedule or Roll
PANE'LLUM } of Parchment, *&c.* It is used more particularly for a Schedule or Roll, containing the Names of such Jurors, as the Sheriff returns to pass upon any Trial.

PANE'TIA [*Ant. Deeds*] a Pantry or Place to set up cold Victuals.

PANGS [prob. of Pains, *Eng.* or Pantigen, *Teut.* to Torment] violent Fits or Throws of Pain.

A PA'NICK } sudden Consternation that seizes upon
PA'NICK Fear } Mens Fancies, without any visible Cause, a needless or ill-grounded Fright. The Reason why these Terrors are attributed to *Pan*, was, as some say, because when *Osiris* was bound by *Typho*, *Pan* and the Satyrs appearing, cast him into a Fright; or because he frighted all the Giants that waged War against *Jupiter:* Or as others say, that when *Pan* was *Bacchus*'s Lieutenant-General in his *Indian* Expedition, being encompassed in a Valley, with an Army of Enemies far superior to them in Number, he advised the God to order his Men to give a general Shout, which so surprized the opposite Army, that they immediately fled from their Camp. And hence it came to pass, that all sudden Fears impress'd upon Mens Spirits, without any just Reason, were, by the *Greeks* and *Romans* called, *Panick Terrors.*

PA'NICULA [with *Botanists*] a soft woolly Beard, or String whereon the Seeds of some Plants hang pendulous, as in Reeds, Millet, *&c.*

PANI'CULATE. See *Paniculatus.*

PANICULA'TUS, *a, um.* [in *Botan. Writ.*] a Plant is said to be *floribus paniculatus*, *i. e.* with paniculate Flowers when it bears a great Number of Flowers standing upon long Foot-stalks, issuing on all Sides from the middle Stalk; the whole Bunch being broad at the Bottom or in the Middle, and growing narrower towards the Top, as in some Starworts.

PANIS, Bread, *L.*

PANIS, *armigerorum* [*old Rec.*] Bread distributed to Servants.

PANIS, *fortis & durus*, see PAIN *fort.* &c.

PANIS *militaris* [*old Rec.*] Ammunition or Camp Bread; a coarse and black Sort of bread, hard Bisket, *L.*

PANIS *Porcinus* [*Botany*] the Herb Sow-Bread, *L.*

PANIS *Vocatus* [*Blackwhitloaf*] a middle Sort of Bread betwixt white and brown, the coarser Bread in religious Houses made for ordinary Guests, whereas the Bread for the Convent was pure Manchet.

PANNA'DE [in the *manage*] the curvetting or prancing of a stout Horse.

PA'NNAGE } the Mast of Woods, as of Beech, Acorns,
PA'UNAGE } *&c.* which Swine, *&c.* feed on; also the Money taken for feeding Hogs in the King's Forest; also a certain Imposition upon Cloth.

PA'NNEL [*panneau*, F.] a Square of Wainscot, *&c.* also a Roll containing the Names of Jurymen; also a Sort of Saddle for a Horse that carries Burdens.

PANNEL [with *Falconers*] the Pipe next to the Hawk's Fundament.

PA'NNICLE [*panniculus*, L.] a Membrane.

PANNI'CULUS, a small Clout or Rag, *L.*

PANNI'CULUS *Carnosus* [*Anatomy*] a fleshy Membrane, which the ancient *Anatomists* supposed to be common to the whole Body; and to be the 4th Integument or Covering of it, after the *epidermis, cutis & adiposus.*

PA'NNIERS [*paniers*, Ital. and F.] a Sort of Bread Baskets, or Dorsers for carrying on Horse-back.

PA'NNIER Man [in the *Inns of Court*] one who winds a Horn or rings a Bell to call the Gentlemen to Dinner or Supper, and provides Mustard, Pepper and Vinegar for the Hall.

PANNO'NIUS, *a, um.* [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in *Pannonia* or *Hungary*, properly in those Parts of *Hungary* that lie to the North East of the *Danube*, L.

PA'NNUS, any Cloth, Stuff, or Clothing, *L.*

PA'NNUS [with *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, when the Vessels which run to the Corners swell with Blood, by Reason of a Stoppage or Inflammations; so that a fleshy Web afterwards covers the whole or part of it.

PANOPLI'A [πανοπλία of πᾶς all, and ὅπλα Armour, *Gr.*] compleat Armour or Harness.

PANSELE'NE [of πᾶν and σελήνη, Gr.] the full Moon.

PA'NSY [*pensée*, F.] a Sort of Flower call'd Heart's-Ease.

PANSOPHI'A [παυσοφία of πᾶς and σοφία, Gr. Wisdom] universal Wisdom.

To PANT [*panteler*, F.] to fetch ones Breath short, to breathe quick.

PANTAGRU'ELIST, a good Companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a feigned Giant in *Rabelais.*

PA'NTAIS } [with *Falconers*] a Hawk's hard fetching of
PA'NTAS } Wind.

A PANTALOON, a Buffoon, or Jack-Pudding dress'd in a Pantaloon.

PANTALOONS [so called of *Pantaleon*, the Patron of those Buffoons] a Sort of Garment anciently worn, consisting of both Breeches and Stockings, and both of the same Stuff.

PANTCH [with *Sailors*] a Sort of Mat or Covering of Ropes to keep the Sails from fretting.

PANTA'RBE, a precious Stone, called the Stone of the Sun.

PA'NTERS [with *Hunters*] Toils or Nets to catch Deer with.

PA'NTEX [*Anatomy*] the Paunch or Belly; also a Sort of Gall on the Neck of draught Beasts, *L.*

PA'NTHEA [among the *Romans*] single Statues composed of the Figures or Symbols of several different Divinities; or Figures on Medals, the Heads of which are adorned with Symbols of several Gods, as one of *Antoninus Pius*, which represents *Serapis* by the Bushel it bears, *&c.*

PA'NTHEAN *Statues*, Statues that represented all or the most considerable of the Heathen Deities, distinguished by their several peculiar Marks, which were placed above, about, or upon the Statues: *Jupiter* was known by his Thunder-bolt; *Juno* by her Crown; *Sol* by his Beams; *Mars* by his Helmet; *Venus* by her Beauty; *Mercury* by Wings at his Feet or his *Caduceus*; *Bacchus* by Ivy; *Ceres* by a *Cornu Copiæ*, or Ears of Corn; *Diana* by a Crescent; and *Cupid* by a Bundle of Arrows, *&c.*

PANTHEO'LOGIST [of πᾶν all, and Θεολόγος, a Divine, *Gr.*] a Student or Writer of universal or a whole Body of Divinity.

PANTHEON [of πάντων ∆ιῶν, Gr. *i. e.* of all the Gods] a Temple in *Rome*, built in a round Form by *Agrippa*, the Son in Law of *Augustus*, adorned with Marble of various Colours. In the Walls were Niches, in which the Statues of the Gods were placed. The Gates were of Brass, the Beams covered with Brass gilt, and the Roof was of Silver Plates. It was dedicated to *Jupiter Vindex.* It was since consecrated by Pope *Boniface* III. to the *Virgin Mary*, and is now called *Santa Maria della rotunda.*

PA'NTHER [πάνθηρ, of πᾶν all, and θὴρ, a wild Beaſt, *Gr.*] ſo named, becauſe it has the Fierceneſs of all Beaſts put together.

PA'NTHER [*Hieroglyphically*] is put to repreſent Hypocriſy and Deceit; becauſe it is related, that the Scent of its Skin attracts all other Beaſts; but it having a fierce Countenance which frightens them, it covers it with her two fore Paws, 'till they come nearer, ſo that ſhe can the more eaſily ſeize them.

PA'NTING [*pantelant*, F.] fetching the Breath ſhort, or breathing quick.

PA'NTLER } [*panetiere*, F.] an Officer who keeps the
PA'NTER } Bread in the Houſe of a King or Nobleman.

PA'NTOFFLES [*pantouſles*, F.] high ſoled Slipper, *Pantables*: Hence, *to ſtand upon the Pantables* [*pantouſles*] ſignifies ſtrenuouſly to inſiſt upon, or ſtand up for his Honour, *&c.*

PANTO'METER [παντόμετρον of πᾶν all, and, μετρεῖν Meaſure, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Inſtrument for meaſuring all Sorts of Angles, Heights, Lengths, *&c.*

PAN'TOMIME [παντόμιμος, Gr.] a Player that can mimick or repreſent the Geſture, and counterfeit the Speech of any Man.

PA'NTON-Shoe, a Shoe contrived for recovering narrow and hoof-bound Heels in Horſes.

PA'NTRY [*paneterie*, F.] a Place where Bread and other Victuals are ſet up.

PANURGI'A [πανυργία, Gr.] Craftineſs, Subtilty, Skill in all Sorts of Matters.

PA'NUS [with *Surgeons*] a Sore in the glandulous Parts.

PAP [*pappa*, L.] a Nipple or Teat; alſo a Sort of Food for Infants.

PA'PA [of πάππας, Gr. ſome take it for the Pope] a Contraction of *pater patriæ*, a Father of his Country; others of *pater patriarcharum*, a Father of Patriarchs, others of Pape, *L. O.* wonderful!

PA'PACY [*papauté*, F. *papatus*, L.] a Pope's Dignity, or the Time of his Government.

PA'PAL [*papalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Pope.

PAPA'VER, a Poppy, *L.*

PAPA'VEROUS [*papavereus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Poppy.

PAPAYER [in the *Caribbee Iſlands*] a Kind of Fruit.

PA'PER [*papyrus*, L. of πάπυρος, Gr.] a Subſtance made of Rags milled, for Writing and other Uſes. See *Papyrus*.

PA'PER-Shoes [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented Prieſthood among the *Egyptians*; becauſe their Prieſts wore no other.

PAPI'LIO, a Butter-Fly, *L.*

PAPILIONA'CEUS, *a, um.* [in *Botanick Writers*] like a Butter-Fly.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS Flower, is one that reſembles a Butter-Fly, with its Wings expanded, as in Peas and Beans. It always conſiſts of theſe 4 Parts; 1. The Standard, which is a large erect Segment or Petal. 2 and 3 The Wings which are 2 Segments or Petals, compoſing the Sides. 4. The Keell which is a Concave Petal or Segment, reſembling the lower Part of a Boat. *N. B.* The *Keel* is ſometimes intire; ſometimes it conſiſts of 2 Petals or Segments adhering pretty cloſe together.

PAPI'LLAE *Inteſtinorum* [with *Anatom.*] are ſmall Glandules, of which the innermoſt Coat of the Inteſtines or Guts is full; the Office of it is to ſoak in the ſtrained Juice called Chyle, and to diſtribute it to the lacteal Veins.

PAPI'LLAE [*Anatomy*] the Nipples or Teats of the Breaſts.

PAPILLAE *Pyramidales* [*Anatomy*] little Eminences ariſing from the ſubcutaneous Nerves.

PAPILLAE *Linguae* [*Anatomy*] little Eminences on the Tongue, ſo called on account of their Reſemblance to the *Papilla* of the Breaſt, *L.*

PAPILLARUM *Proceſſus* [in *Anatomy*] are the Extremities of the olfactory Nerves, which convey the ſlimy Humours by the *Fibres* that puts thro' the *Os Cribriforme* to the Noſtrils and Palate.

PA'PIST [*papiſte*, F.] one who profeſſes the *Popiſh* Religion.

PA'PISTRY } [*papiſme*, F.] the Principles or Doctrines of
PAPISM } the *Papiſts*.

PAPI'STICAL [of *papiſte*, F.] of or pertaining to the Papiſts.

PAPI'STICALLY, after a Popiſh Manner.

PAPI'STICALNESS, Popiſhneſs.

PAPPO'SUS, *a, um.* [in *Botan. Writ.*] downy or feathered, as the Seed of Dandelion, Starwort, *&c.* L.

PA'PPOUSNESS [of *pappoſus*, L. and *neſs*] downineſs, ſoftneſs, ſpunginеſs.

PA'PPUS [with *Botaniſts*] that ſoft light Down, which grows out of the Seeds of ſome Plants, as Dandelion, Thiſtles, *&c.* which buoys them up ſo in the Air, that they are capable of being blown about any where by the Wind.

PA'PPY [of *pappus*, L.] ſoft, ſpungy.

PA'PULA [in *Surgery*] a Swelling with many reddiſh Pimples, which eat and ſpread, *L.*

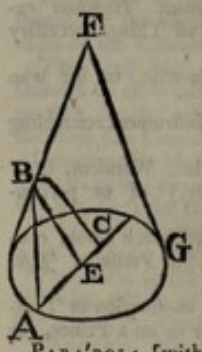
PAPY'RUS [παπυρός, Gr.] a Flag-Shrub that grows in the Marſhes, and ſtanding Waters, near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which they made Paper; hence our Word *Paper*.

PAR, equal, as *to be at par*, is to be equal.

PAR of Exchange [in *Commerce*] is when one to whom a Bill is payable, receives on the Account juſt ſo much Money in Value, as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter.

PAR *vagum* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Nerves that ariſe below the auditory Nerves, from the Sides of the *medulla oblongata*.

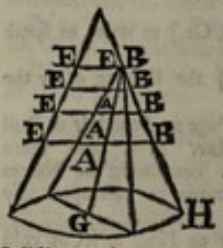
PA'RABLE [παραβολή, Gr.] a continued Similitude or Compariſon; a Declaration or Expoſition of a Thing by Way of Similitude or Compariſon; a dark Saying, an Allegory; a Fable, or allegorical Inſtruction founded on ſomething real or apparent in Nature or Hiſtory; from which, ſome Moral is drawn, by comparing it with ſome other Thing in which Perſons are more immediately concerned.



PARA'BOLA [παραβολή, Gr.] is a Curve, as A B C, made by cutting a Cone by a Plane A E, parallel to one of its Sides, as F G.

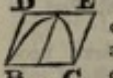
PARA'BOLA [of παραβάλλω, Gr.] a Figure ariſing from the Section of a Cone, when cut by a plain parallel to one of its Sides.

PARA'BOLA [with *Rhetoricians*] a figurative Expreſſion, when one Thing is uttered, and another ſignified.



PARABOLANI, a Set of Perſons who, in the *Alexandrian* Church, devoted themſelves to the Service of Churches and Hoſpitals.

PARABOLICK *Cuneus* [*Geometry*] is a Solid thus formed: Multiply all the A B's into A E's; or, which is all one, upon the Baſe F G H, erect a Priſm, whoſe Altitude ſhall be F E; and this ſhall be the parabolick *Cuneus*, which is equal in Solidity to the parabolical Pyramidoid.



PARAABOLICK Space [in *Geometry*] is the Area contained between the Curve of the Parabola, and a whole Ordinate B C. This is the ⅔ of the circumſcribing Parallelogram BCDE in the common Parabola.

PARABO'LICK Pyramidoid [in *Geometry*] a ſolid Figure, ſo called from its particular Formation.

PARABO'LICK Conoid [in *Geom.*] a ſolid Figure generated by the Rotation of a *Semi-parabola* about its *Axis*, and is equal to half of its circumſcribing Cylinder.

PARABO'LICAL } [*parabolicus*, L. παραβολικός, Gr.] of,
PARABO'LICK } or pertaining to a parable, or *parabola*.

PARABO'LICK [in *Geometry*] a ſolid Body formed by the turning of a *Semi-parabola* about its Ordinate.

PARABO'LICALLY [*paraboliquement*, F.] by Way of Parable.

PARABO'LICALNESS [of *parabolicus*, L. and *neſs*] the Being of the Nature or Manner of a Parable.

PARABO'LIFORM, of the Form of a Parabola.

PARA'BOLISM [with *Algebraiſts*] is the Diviſion of the Terms of an Equation by a known Quantity, that is involved or multiplied in the firſt Term.

PARABOLOI'D [*Geom.*] a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a *Parabola* about its *Axis*.

PARABO'LOIDES [in *Geom.*] are *parabolas*, of the higher Kinds.

PARACELSIAN, a *Phyſician* who follows the Practice or Method of *Paracelſus*.

PARACELSI'STICK *Medicines*, ſuch as are prepared after *Paracelſus*'s Method.

PARACE'NTESIS [παρακέντησις of παρακεντέω, to pierce, Gr.] a Perforation of the Cheſt to diſcharge corrupt Matter lodg'd there, or of the *Abdomen* to let out Water as in a Dropſy.

PARACE'NTRICK *Motion* or *Impetus* [in the *new Aſtronomy*] a Term uſed for ſo much as the revolving Planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the Sun, or Center of Attraction.

PARACE'N-

PARACE'NTRICK *Sollicitation of Gravity* or Levity [in *Mechanicks*] is the ſame with the *vis centripeta*.

PARACHRO'NISM [of παρὰ and χρόνος, Time, *Gr.*] an Error or Miſtake in the Time of any Action, falſe Chronology.

PARA'CIUM [in *Doom's Day-Book*] is the Tenure which is between Partners.

PARACLE'TE [παράκλητος, Gr.] a Comforter, an Advocate.

PARACMASTICA *Febris* [of παράκμη, Gr.] a Fever which declines daily.

PARACMA'STICAL [παρακμαστικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Kind of continual hot burning Fever, in which the Heat, when it is at its Height, diminiſheth by little and little, 'till it ceaſes totally.

PARA'CME [παρακμή, Gr.] that Part of Life, in which a Perſon is ſaid to grow old, and which, according to *Galen*, is from 35 to 49, at which Time a Perſon is ſaid to be Old.

PARACOE [of παρακούω, Gr. to hear difficultly] Deafneſs.

PARACY'NANCHE [of παρὰ and κυνάγχη, of παρὰ and κύων a Dog, and ἄγχω to ſtrangle, *Gr.*] an Inflammation in the outward Muſcle of the Throat, a Diſeaſe that Dogs are much ſubject to.

PARA'DE, a great Shew, State; the Expoſal of any Thing to view;

The Bed of PARADE, that on which a Perſon lies in State.

PARA'DE [in *Fencing*] the Act of Parrying or turning off any Puſh or Stroke.

PARA'DE [with *Military Men*] the Place of Aſſembling for Troops, *F.*

PARADIA'STOLE [παραδιαστολή, Gr.] a Separation, a Diſtinction; a Figure in Rhetorick which joins Things that ſeem to have one import; and ſhews how much they differ, by ſubjoining to each its proper Meaning, as *Triſte lupus ſtabulis, maturis frugibus imbres.* L.

PA'RADIGM [παράδειγμα of παραδείκνυω Gr. to ſhew according to] an Example.

PARADIGRAMMATICE [of παράδειγμα, an Example, and γράμμα, a Picture, *Gr.*] the Art of making all Sorts of Figures in Plaſter: The Artiſts of this Workmanſhip are call'd *Gypſachi*.

PA'RADISE [of παράδεισος of παρὰ and σεύω, to water, *Gr.* or rather of פַּרְדֵּס, *Heb.*] a Place of Pleaſure. The Garden of *Eden*, where *Adam* and *Eve* reſided during their Innocency; alſo the Manſion of Saints and Angels that enjoy the Sight of God, the Place of Bliſs in Heaven; according to the Notion of the *Greeks*, it is an Incloſure, or Park, ſtored with all Sorts of Plants and wild Beaſts of Pleaſure; and with us, any delightful Place is called a Paradiſe.

Bird of PA'RADISE, a rare Bird ſo called, either on Account of its fine Colours, *&c.* or elſe becauſe it is not known where it is bred, from whence it comes, or whither it goes.

PARADI'SI, *grana*, Cardamum Seed, *L.*

PARADI'SUS [in *Ant. Eccleſiaſtical Writers*] a ſquare Court before Cathedrals, ſurrounded with Piazzas or Porticos for Perſons to walk under, being ſupported with Pillars.

PA'RADOX [παράδοξον, Gr.] a Propoſition ſeemingly abſurd, becauſe contrary to the common Opinion.

PARADOX [with *Rhetoricians*] is ſomething caſt in by the by, contrary to the Opinion or Expectation of the Auditors, which is otherwiſe called *Hypomone*.

PARADO'XICAL, of or pertaining to a Paradox.

PARADO'XICALNESS, the Nature or Quality of a Paradox.

PARADOXO'LOGY [παραδοξολογία, Gr.] a ſpeaking Paradoxes.

PARADRO'ME [παραδρομίς, Gr.] a Wall or Gallery having no Shelter over Head.

PA'RAGE [*Law Term*] an Equality of Name, Blood or Dignity; but eſpecially of Land in the Partition of an Inheritance between Coheirs.

PARA'GIUM [*Civil Law*] the Right of the younger Children of Noblemen, to hold Part of the main Eſtate, without doing Homage to the elder Brother.

PARAGIUM [*old Law*] is taken for the equal Condition between 2 Parties to be eſpouſed or married.

PARAGO'GE [παραγωγή, Gr.] a Figure in *Gram.* or *Rhetorick*, whereby a Letter or Syllable is added at the End of a Word, without adding any Thing to the Senſe of it; this Figure is frequent with the *Hebrews*, as אברכה or אברך *I will bleſs*, and *dicier* for *dici*, with the *Latins*.

PARAGO'GE [with *Surgeons*] that fitneſs of the Bones to one another, that is diſcernable in their Articulation.

PARAGO'GICAL, of or pertaining to the Figure *Paragoge*.

PARAGO'GICALLY [of παραγωγή, Gr. a Production or Lengthening] according to the Figure called *Paragoge*.

PA'RAGON, [*paragone, Ital.*] a compleat Model or Pattern; alſo a Compeer or Equal; alſo a peerleſs Dame, or Woman without compare.

PARAGO'RICKS [παρηγορικὰ of παρηγορέω, Gr. to mitigate] Medicines for alleviating or aſſuaging Pain.

PA'RAGRAPH [παραγραφὴ, Gr.] a ſmaller Section of a Book, where a Line breaks off, a Section or Diviſion; ſo, many Books are divided into Sections, and Sections into Paragraphs. The Character of a Paragraph in a Quotation is §.

PARAGRA'PHE [with *Rhetoricians*] a declining or waving the Matter in Controverſy.

PARAGRA'PHE [παραγραφὴ, Gr.] a Writing a Note in the Margin of a Book.

PARAGRA'PHE [with *Poets*] a Figure, when after having diſpatched one Subject, they paſs on to another; as *Haſtenus Arvorum cultus & ſidera cœli; nunc te Bacche canam.*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY [of παραγραφὴ, Gr.] Paragraph by Paragraph, or in Paragraphs.

PARALE'PSIS [παράλειψις, Gr.] an omitting or paſſing by.

PARALIPO'MENA [παραλειπόμενα, Gr. *i. e.* left out] a Supplement of Things omitted or left out in ſome preceding Work or Treatiſe. The 2 Books of *Chronicles* in the *Old Teſtament*, ſo called becauſe ſome things are related there, which are omitted in the 2 Books of *Kings*.

PARALIPSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Kind of Irony, wherein that Thing ſeems to be let paſs, which nevertheleſs is deſigned to be inſiſted on at large, with theſe Words, *I ſay nothing of, I paſs by*, &c.

PARA'LIUS, a Sort of Herb or Spurge that grows near the Sea.

PARALA'CTICAL } of or pertaining to a Parallax.
PARALA'CTICK }

PARALA'CTICAL *Angle* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the Angle made in the Center of the Star, by 2 right Lines drawn, the one from the Center of the Earth, and the other from its Surface.

PARALLAX [*parallaxis*, L. παράλλαξις, Gr. Variation] an Arch of the Heavens intercepted between the true Place of a Star, and its apparent Place.

Horizontal PARALLAX [with *Aſtronom.*] is when the Sun, Moon, or any other Planet is in the *Horizon*; which is the greateſt of all; or it is the Difference between the real and apparent Place of a Planet, when it is riſing and ſetting.

PARALLAX of *Latitude* [with *Aſtronomers*] is an Arch of a great Circle paſſing by the Poles of the apparent Place of the Star, and comprehended between 2 Circles of the Ecliptick, equally diſtant, one of which paſſes by the true Place of the Star, and the other by its apparent Place.

PARALLAX of *Longitude* [*Aſtron.*] an Arch of the Ecliptick lying between 2 great Circles, one of which paſſes from the Poles of the Ecliptick and the Star's real Place; the other from the ſaid Poles by its apparent Place.

PARALLAX of the *Moon* to the *Sun* [*Aſtron.*] is the Exceſs of the Parallax of the Moon above the Sun.

PARALLAX of *Aſcenſion* [*Aſtron.*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Aſcention of a Planet.

PARALLAX of *Declination* [*Aſtron.*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of a Planet.

PARALLAX [in *Levelling*] is uſed for the Angle contained between the true Level, and that of the apparent Level.

PARALLEL [*parallelus*, L. of παράλληλος, Gr.] *equidiſtant*; equally or every where alike diſtant aſunder.

A PARALLEL [παράλληλος, Gr.] a Compariſon of Perſons and Things one with another.

A PARALLEL [in *Geography*] a Space on the terreſtrial Globe, comprehended between 2 Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

To PA'RALLEL [*mettre en parallele*, F. of παραλληλος, Gr.] to make or run equal to or with.

PA'RALLEL Lines [in *Geometry*] are ſuch Lines as lie equally diſtant from each other in all their Parts; ſo that if they were infinitely extended they would never touch, as ═.

A Circular PA'RALLEL [in *Geometry*] is one Line or Circle drawn without or within another Circle, as ◎.

PA'RALLEL *Circles* [with *Aſtronomers*] all the leſſer Circles; and particularly the Circles of Latitude, which being parallel to one another and to the Equinoctial, ſerve for the more eaſy accounting the Degrees of Latitude.

PA'RALLEL *Planes* [in *Geom.*] are all thoſe Planes, which have all the Perpendiculars drawn betwixt them equal to each other.

PARALLEL *Rays* [in *Opticks*] are thoſe which keep at an equal Diſtance to each other, from the viſible Object to the Eye, which is ſuppoſed to be infinitely remote from the Objects.

PA'RALLEL *Ruler*, an Inſtrument for drawing Lines parallel to each other.

PA'RALLEL *Sailing*, is the Sailing between 2 Places under the ſame Latitude.

PA'RALLEL *Sphere* [*Aſtron.*] that Poſition of the Sphere that has one Pole in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, and the Equinoctial in the Horizon.

PARALLELS [in *Geom.*] are Lines, which always keep at an equal Diſtance, the one from the other.

PA'RALLELS of *Altitude* [in *Aſtron.*] are Circles parallel to the Horizon, imagined to paſs thro' every Degree and Minute of the Meridian between the Horizon and *Zenith*.

PA'RALLELS of *Declination* [with *Aſtronomers*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, ſuppoſed to paſs thro' every Degree and Minute of the Meridian between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

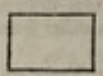
PA'RALLELS of *Latitude* [in *Aſtronomy*] are leſſer Circles of the Sphere parallel to the Ecliptick, imagined to paſs thro' every Degree and Minute of the Colures.

PARALLE'LISM [παραλλελισμός, Gr.] the being parallel, parallel Nature or Quality, that by which 2 Things become equidiſtant from one another.

PARALLE'LISM *of the Axis of the Earth* [*Aſtron.*] is the Earth's keeping its Axis in itsannual Revolution round the Sun, or (according to the *Copernican* Syſtem) in a Poſition alway parallel to it ſelf.

PARALLELISM, a Machine contrived for the ready and exact Reduction or Copying of Deſigns, Schemes, *&c.* in any proper Portion, called alſo a Parallelogram, or *Parallelogrammick Protractor*.

PARALLELOGRAM [παραλλόγραμμον, Gr.] a plain Figure bounded by 4 right Lines, whereof the oppoſite are parallel one to the other, as in this Figure.



PARALLE'LOGRAM, an Inſtrument compoſed of 5 Rulers of Braſs or Wood, with ſliding Sockets to be ſet to any Proportion for the inlarging or diminiſhing of any Map or Draught.

PARALLELOGRA'MMICAL } [of παράλληλος and γράμμα
PARALLELOGRA'MMICK } Gr.] of or belonging to a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRA'MMICK *Protractor*, a Braſs Semicircle with 4 Rules in Form of a Parallelogram, made to move to any Angle; one of thoſe Rulers is an Index that ſhews on the Semicircle the Quantity of any Angle, either inward or outward.

PARALLELOPE'PID [in *Geometry*] one of the regular Bodies or Solids, comprehended under 6 Rectangular, and parallel Surfaces, the oppoſite ones whereof are equal. *Geom.* fig. 38.



PARALLELOPLEURON [of παράλληλος and πλευρόν, Gr. a Side] any Figure that has 2 parallel Sides.

PARALLELOPLEURON [with ſome *Geometric.*] an imperfect Parallelogram, or a Sort of *Trapezium*, having unequal Angles and Sides; but yet not all ſo, in that, ſome of them anſwer the one to the other; obſerving a certain Regulation and Proportion of Parallels.

PARA'LOGISM [παραλογισμός, Gr.] a Sophiſtry, a fallacious Way of Argumentation, when a falſe Concluſion is deduced from two Propoſitions; or when a Propoſition is paſſed over, which ſhould have been proved by the Way. Or a Fault committed in a Demonſtration, when a Conſequence is drawn from Principles that are falſe, or not proved.

To PARA'LOGIZE [*paralogizare*, L.] to reaſon and argue ſophiſtically.

PARALYTICAL [*paralyticus*, L. παραλυτικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to one ſick of a Palſey.

PARALY'TICALNESS [of *paralyticus*, L. of παραλυτικός, Gr. and *neſs*] palſical Condition.

PARALY'TICK [παραλυτικός, Gr.] one afflicted with the Palſey.

PARALY'SIS [παράλυσις, Gr.] a Diſeaſe commonly called the Palſey

PA'RAMENT [in *Architect.*] an uniform Courſe of Stones.

PA'RAMENT } [with *Hunters*] the red Fleſh between the
PA'REMENT } Skin and Body of a Deer.

PARAME'SE [of παραμέσον, Gr.] the Sound of the 5th String in Muſick; alſo the Note called *B -fa--b--mi*.

PARAME'SUS [of παρὰ and μέσος, Gr. the Middle] the next Finger to the middle one, the Ring-Finger.

PARA'METER [in *Geometry*] a conſtant right Line in ſeveral of the Conick Sections, called alſo *Latus rectum*, or a third proportional Line called *Abſciſſa*, and any Ordinate of a Parabola.

PA'RAMOUNT [of *para* above, and *montar*, Span. or *monter*, F. to mount] above, or over all, ſupreme.

Lord PARAMOUNT [in *our Law*] the ſupreme Lord of the Fee.

PARAMO'UR [*qui parat amorem*, L. *i. e.* who engages Love] a Sweet-heart.

PARA'NESIS [παραίνεσις, Gr.] a Precept, Admonition, or Inſtruction.

PARANE'TICAL [παραινετικός, Gr.] apt, tending to, or pertaining to Perſuaſion, or Admonition.

PARANE'TE [παρανήτη, Gr.] in *Muſick* the Sound of the ſixth String, ſo called as being next to the laſt.

PARANE'TE, *Diezeugmenon*, the Note of *d--la--ſol--re*.

PARANE'TE, *Hyperbolæon*, the Note *g--ſol--re--ut*.

PARANE'TE, *Synemmenon*, the Note called *c--ſol--fa*.

PARANI'TES [παρανίτης, Gr.] a precious Stone, a Kind of Amethyſt.

PA'RANYMPH [παρανύμφος, Gr.] a Bride-Man or Bride-Maid, *&c.* who directed the nuptial Solemnities, and took Care of the well-ordering of the Wedding.

PARANYMPH [in the *Univerſities*] one who makes a Speech in Praiſe of thoſe who are commencing Doctors.

PARAPE'GMA [παράπηγμα, Gr.] a Table or Plate of Braſs fixed to a pillar on which, in antient Times, Laws, Ordinances, Proclamations, *&c.* were engraven.

PARAPEGMA, a Table ſet up publickly, giving an Account of the Seaſons of the Year, the Riſing and Setting of the Stars, Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon. Hence

PARAPEGMATA [with *Aſtrologers*] Tables on which they draw Figures, according to their Art.

PA'RAPET [*parapetto* Ital. of *parare*, to defend, and *petto*, the Breaſt] a Breaſt-Work in Fortification; a Defence or Screen on the Outſide of a Rampart of a fortified Place, raiſed 6 or 7 Foot high to cover the Soldiers and the Canon from the Fire of the Enemy.

PA'RAPH } a particular Character, Knot, or Flouriſh,
PA'RAPHE } which Perſons habituate themſelves to make, always in the ſame Manner at the End of their Name, to prevent their Signature from being counterfeited.

PARAPHI'MOSIS [of παρὰ and φίμωσις, of φιμόω, to tie with a Bridle, *Gr.*] a Diſorder of the *Penis* wherein the Prepuce is ſhrunk, and withdrawn behind the Glands, ſo as not to be capable to be brought to cover the ſame.

PARA'PHERNA } [παράφερνα of παρὰ beſides, and
PARAPHERNA'LIA *bona* } φερνή, Gr. a Dower] thoſe Goods which a Wife challengeth over and above her Dower or Jointure after her Husband's Death; as Furniture for her Chamber, Wearing-Apparel, Jewels, *&c* which are not to be put into the Inventory of her Husbands.

PA'RAPHRASE [*paraphraſis*, L. περίφρασις, Gr.] the expreſſing of a Text in plainer Words, and more largely, and more accommodated to the Capacity of the Reader.

To PA'RAPHRASE [*paraphraſer*, F.] to make a Paraphraſe of, to comment upon.

PA'RAPHRAST [*paraphraſtes*, L. of περιφραστής, Gr.] one who paraphraſes or expounds a Matter by other Words.

PARAPHRASTICAL [περιφραστικός, Gr.] done by Way of Paraphraſe; of, or pertaining to a Paraphraſe.

PARAPHRASTICALLY, by Way of Paraphraſe.

PARAPHR'ENESIS } [of παρὰ and φρενῖτις, Gr.] a Kind of
PARAPHRENI'TIS } Madneſs accompanied with a continual Fever; or, according to the modern Phyſicians, it is an Inflammation of the *Mediaſtinum* or *Pleura* about the Diaphragm, attended with a continual Fever, and exquiſite Pain in the Parts affected, *&c.*

PARAPHROSY'NE [παραφροσύνη, Gr.] a ſlight Kind of Doting in the Imagination and Judgment.

PARAPLEGI'A, [παραπληγία of παρὰ and πλήσσειν to ſtrike, *Gr.*] a Palſey that ſeizes all the Parts of the Body below the Head; a Species of Palſey uſually preceding an Appoplexy.

PARARHY'THMUS [παραρυθμος, Gr.] a Pulſe not ſuitable to a Perſon's Age.

PARATHRE'MA [of παρὰ and ἄρθρον, Gr. a Joint] a Luxation when a Joint is a little ſlipt from its Place.

PARASA'NGA, a Meaſure in *Perſia* in Length about 4 *Engliſh* Miles.

PARASCENI'UM [of παρὰ and σκηνὴ, Gr.] the back Part of a Scene or Stage in a Play-houſe; among the *Romans*, that

that Place of a Theatre to which the Actors withdrew to dreſs or undreſs.

Parasce've [παρασκευὴ, Gr. Preparation] the Eve of the Sabbath, or of an Holy-day; eſpecially *Eaſter* Eve.

Paraselе'ne [παρασελήνη of παρὰ near, and σελήνη, the Moon, *Gr.*] a Mock Moon, a Meteor or Phœnomenon, encompaſſing the Moon in Form of a luminous Ring.

Parasio'pesis, [παρασιώπησις, Gr.] a keeping Silence.

Parasio'pesis [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, as when the Orator ſays he will not ſpeak of ſuch a Thing; which Intimation alone makes it to be ſufficiently underſtood.

Pa'rasite [*paraſitus*, L. of παράσιτος, Gr.] a King of Prieſts, among the Antients, or a Miniſter of the Gods; or (as others) a Gueſt of the Prieſt's whom he invited to eat Part of the Sacrifices; hence the Word is uſed to ſignify a Smell-Feaſt, or Trencher-Friend, a flattering Spunger or Hanger-on.

Parasi'tical [παρασιτικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Paraſite.

Parasi'tical *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] a Sort of diminutive Plants growing on Trees, and ſo called from their Manner of living and feeding, which is altogether on others.

Parasi'ticalness [of *paraſiticus*, L. of ψαλτικὸς, Gr. and *neſs*] Fawningneſs, Flatteringneſs.

Pa'rasol, a little Moveable, in Manner of a Canopy or Umbrella, born in the Hand to skreen the Head from Sun, Rain, *&c.* F.

Para'stades [with *Architects*] the Poſt or Pillars of a Door called *Alæ*, Gr.

Para'stae [in *Architecture*] the ſame that the *Italians* call *Membrette*, and we *Pilaſters*, L.

Para'stata [with *Architects*] a Kind of Anta or Pilaſter built by the Antients, for the Support of an Arch, *Gr.*

Parastatae [with *Anatom.*] are certain Veſſels enwrapped in the ſame Coat with the ſpermatick Veſſels, which by their various Windings compoſe that Body that is fixed on the Back of the Teſticles, the ſame as *Epidymidæ*.

Parasta'tica [with *Architects*] a Pilaſter or ſquare Pillar ſet in a Wall.

Parasyna'nche [παρασυνάγχη, of παρὰ σὺν ἀγχεῖν, to Suffocate, *Gr.*] an Inflammation of the Muſcles of the upper Part of the *Oeſophagus* or *Gullet*, attended with a continual Fever.

Para'synaxis [παρασυνάξις, Gr.] a Conventicle or unlawful Meeting.

Para'thesis [παράθησις, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure, where 2 or more Subſtantives are put in the ſame Caſe, and is called *Appoſition* in Latin.

Parathesis [with *Printers*] the Matter contained within 2 Crotchets.

Parathesis [with *Rhetoricians*] is when a ſmall Hint of a Thing is given to the Auditors, with a Promiſe to enlarge on it at ſome other convenient Time.

Para'tilmus [παράτιλμος of παρατίλλειν, Gr. to tear or pluck up] a Puniſhment, inflicted on Adulterers among the *Greeks*, by tearing up by the Roots the Hair growing about the Fundament.

Para'titla [ψάτιτλα, Gr.] ſhort Notes or Summaries of the Titles of the Digeſt and Code.

Paravai'l [*Com. Law*] the lower Tenant, or he who is Tenant to one who holds his Fee of another.

Parazo'nium [παραζώνιον, Gr.] a Term uſed by Medalliſts for a Scepter rounded at the two Ends, in the Manner of a Truncheon or Commander's Staff; or a Kind of Poniard or ſhort Sword, repreſented as worn at the Girdle.

To Pa'rboil [*parbouiller*, F. prob. q. *part-boiled*] to boil but in Part and not thoroughly.

Pa'rbuncle [with *Sailors*] a Rope uſed in the Nature of a Pair of Slings, to hoiſe weighty Things into or out of a Ship.

Parcae [according to the *antient Theology*] three Goddeſſes who preſide over the Lives of Men. And according to *Plato* the Daughters of *Neceſſity* and *Deſtiny*. Theſe (as the Poets fable it) ſpun the Lives of Men; *Clotho* held the Diſtaff and ſpun the Thread; *Lacheſis* turn'd the Wheel; and *Atropos* cut the Thread of Life. The 3 *Parcæ* are introduced to denote the 3 fold Propriety of Time, the firſt is called *Clotho*, becauſe all Things that are brought to paſs are like to a drawing out of a Thread in ſpinning, following one another in a continual Succeſſion; they call'd the ſecond *Lacheſis*, and the Reaſon of that Name is that all Things that are deſtined to every one at his Nativity happen as it were by a certain Lot; the third is called *Atropos*, becauſe thoſe Things that have been diſpos'd and decreed by her can by no means be averted. *Clotho* is ſometimes repreſented in a long Robe of divers Colours, and with a Crown on her Head adorned with 7 Stars, and holding a Diſtaff in her Hand; *Lacheſis* in a Robe beſpangled with Stars, and holding a Spindle in her Hand; and *Atropos* clothed in a black Robe, and cutting the Thread with a Pair of Sciſſars. *Lucian* repreſents them after a different Manner, like 3 poor old Women, one holding a Diſtaff, another a Wheel, and another a Pair of Sciſſars, having their Heads adorned with large Locks of Wool mixt with Daffodils.

To Pa'rcel out [of *parcelle*, F.] to divide or diſtribute into Parcels.

A Pa'rcel [of *parcelle*, F.] Part, Portion, a Bundle.

To Pa'rcel a *Seam* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to lay a narrow Piece of Canvaſs about an Hand's breadth upon the Seam of a Ship that has been newly calked, and afterwards to daub it over with Tar.

Pa'rcel *Makers* [in the *Exchequer*] two Officers, who make the Parcels of the Eſcheator's Accounts, and deliver the ſame to one of the Auditors of that Court.

Pa'rceners [*Com. Law*] is when one dies poſſeſt of an Eſtate, and has Iſſue only Daughters; ſo that the Lands deſcend to thoſe Daughters, who are called *Parceners*, and are but as one Heir; alſo if Siſters are Heir to one who has no Iſſue.

Pa'rceners [*according to Cuſtom*] are the Sons of a Man who dies having Poſſeſſion of Lands in Gavel Kind, as in *Kent*, and ſome other franchiſed Places.

To Parch [prob. of *percoquere*, L.] to burn or dry up, as a hot Sun or Fire, that which is near it.

Pa'rching [prob. of *percoquens*, L.] burning or drying up.

Pa'rchingness, burning, *&c.* Quality.

Pa'rchment [*parchemin*, F. of *pergamena*, L. of *Pergamus* in *Aſia* the *Leſs*, becauſe invented there, when *Ptolemy* prohibited the Exportation of Paper from *Egypt*] Skins of Sheep, *&c.* dreſſed for writing.

Pa'rcinary [in *Law*] a holding or poſſeſſing of Land by joint Tenants, otherwiſe called *Coparceners*, *pro indiviſo*, *i. e.* without dividing the common Inheritance.

Parco *Fracto*, a Writ which lies againſt him, who violently breaks open a Pound and takes out thence Beaſts that were lawfully impounded, for ſome Treſpaſs done.

Pa'rcus [*old Rec.*] a Pound to confine treſpaſſing or ſtraying Cattle in.

Pa'rdon [*perdono*, Ital.] Forgiveneſs, eſpecially that which God gives to Sinners.

Pa'rdon [in *Law*] a Remiſſion or Forgiveneſs of a Felonious or other Offence againſt the King.

Pa'rdon [in *Canon Law*] an Indulgence which the Pope grants to ſuppoſed Penitents, for the Remiſſion of the Pain of Purgatory.

Pa'rdon [*ex gratia Regis*] is ſuch a Pardon as the King affords with ſome ſpecial Regard to the Perſon, or ſome other Circumſtances, *L.*

Pa'rdon [*by the Courſe of Law*] is ſuch as the Law of Equity allows for a light Offence.

Pa'rdon Church-Yard, a Place formerly on the North Side of St. *Paul's* Church; this was a large Cloiſter, and a Chapel built by King *Stephen*, invironing a Plot of Ground; about this Cloiſter was artificially and richly painted the *Dance* of *Machabray* or *Dance* of *Death*, commonly called the *Dance* of St. *Paul's*, the like of which was painted about St. *Innocents* at *Paris*. The Metres or Poeſy of this Dance were tranſlated out of *French* into *Engliſh*, by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*, and with the Picture of Death leading all Eſtates, painted about the Cloiſter. The Monuments in this Cloiſter, both for Number and Workmanſhip, exceeded all that were in St. *Paul's* Church; all which were demoliſhed in the Year 1549, by the Command of the Duke of *Somerſet*.

To Pa'rdon [*Pardonner*, F.] to forgive an Offence, by remitting the Puniſhment due to it.

Pa'rdonable [*pardonable*, F.] that may be pardoned.

Pa'rdonableness [of *pardonable*, F. and *neſs*] capable of being pardoned or forgiven.

Pa'rdoners [*antient Cuſtoms*] Perſons who carried about the Pope's Indulgences, and ſold them to any that would buy them.

To Pa're [prob of *parer*, F. to trim, or *ſeparare*, L. to *ſeparate*] to cut off by little, and little.

Pare'cbasis [παρέκβασις, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, where the main Subject is departed from.

Pareche'sis [*Rhetorick*] a Reſemblance of a Thing, a Figure the ſame as *Alluſio* in *Latin*.

Pare'gmenon [παρήγμενον, Gr. a Derivative] a Rhetorical Figure, which joins Words together, which are derived one from another, as *Wiſe*, *Wiſdom*, &c.

PAREGO'RICKS [παρηγορικὰ of παρηγορέω, to mitigate, *Gr.*] Medicines which comfort, mitigate, and assuage Pain.

PAREIL, equal, alike, *F.*

PARELCON [παρέλκον, Gr.] a drawing out into length; a Grammatical Figure, in which a Word or Syllable is added to the End of another, as *etiamnum*.

PARE'LIUM } [παρήλιον, Gr.] a mock Sun, a Meteor
PARHE'LION } appearing on each Side of the Sun.

PAREIRA *Brava*, the Root of a Plant growing in *Mexico*, &c. accounted a Specifick for the Cure of the Stone and Gravel.

PARE'MENT [with *Archit.*] an uniform Course of Stones.

PARE'MENTS, the Ornaments of an Altar.

PARE'MPTOSIS [παρέμπτωσις, Gr.] a falling or coming in between.

PARE'MPTOSIS [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when a Letter is added in the Middle of a Word, as πόλις for πλις, a City.

PARE'MPTOSIS [with *Physicians*] is when the Blood slides from the Heart into the great Artery.

PARE'NCEPHALOS [of παρεγκέφαλος of ἐν near, and ἐγκέφαλος, the Brain] the same as the Cerebellum.

PARE'NCHYMA [παρέγχυμα, *Gr.* Effusion of] those Bowels, thro' which the Blood passes for its better Fermentation, or the peculiar Substance of several Parts of the Bodies of Animals, as the Heart, Liver, Lungs, Spleen, &c. also sometimes it is used for all the Bowels.

PARE'NCHYMA of a *Plant* [according to Dr. *Grew*] the Pith, or Pulp, or that inner Part of the Plant, through which the Juice is supposed to be distributed.

PARE'NCHYMOUS *Parts* [in *old Anatomy*] such fleshy Parts of the Body as fill up the void Spaces between the Vessels, and do not consist of Vessels themselves: But it has since been discovered by Means of Microscopes, that all the Parts of an animal Body are nothing else but a Network of small Vessels and Canals.

PA'RENT [*parens*, L.] a Father or Mother.

PA'RENTAGE, Parents, Father or Mother, &c. *F.*

PARENTA'L [*parentalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Parents.

De PA'RENTALE *se Tollere* [in *antient Customs*] a Renunciation of ones Kindred and Family, which was done in open Court before the Judge, and in the Presence of 12 Men, who made oath that they believed it was done for just Cause.

PARENTA'LIA [among the *Romans*] Solemnities and Banquets held at the Obsequies of Relations and Friends, *L.*

PARENTA'TION, the Performance of such Solemnities.

PARE'NTHESIS, the Marks ( ) that include a Clause that is put into a Sentence, which may be left out in reading, and yet the Sense remain intire.

PARE'NTHESIS [παρένθεσις, Gr.] an Interposition, a putting between.

PARE'NTHESIS [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when some Vowel is put into a Middle of a Word, as νῆσος for νέσος.

PARE'NTICIDE [*parenticida*, *parenticidium*, L.] a Killer, or the Killing of a Father or Mother.

Good PA'RENTS [*Hieroglyphically*] are represented by the Pelican, who, as it is reported, will cast herself into the Flames, kindled about the Nest where her young ones lye, to deliver them from the imminent Danger.

PARERE [in *Traffick*] a Term borrowed from the *Italians*, signifying Advice or Counsel of a Merchant or Person negotiating; for that such a Person being consulted on any Point introduces his Answer in *Italian* with a *mi pare*, i. e. it seems to me, or I think. This begins to be naturalized with us.

PARE'RGA [παρεργὰ or παρεργὸν, Gr.] an Appendix.

PARE'RGA [in *Architecture*] Additions or Appendages, made by Way of Ornament to a principal Work.

PARE'RGA [in *Painting*] little Pieces or Compartiments on the Sides or in the Corners of the principal Piece.

PARE'SIS, the Disease called the Palsey.

PA'RGET [prob. of *paries*, L. a Wall] Plaister for making of a Wall.

PA'RGETER, a Plaisterer.

PA'RGETING [*incert. Etym.* except of *paries*, L. a Wall] Plaistering of Walls, Cielings, &c.

PARIETA'LIA *ossa* [in *Anatomy*] the 3d and 4th Bones of the *Cranium*, so called because they form the *Parietes* or Sides of the Head, *L.*

PARIE'TALS, see *Parietalia*.

PARIETA'RIA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Pellitory of the Wall, *L.*

PARIE'TES *Walls* [in *Anatomy*] the Inclosures or Membrances which stop up or close the hollow Parts of Bodies.

PA'RIS, the Herb True-Love, or One-Berry.

PARHELION [παρήλιον, Gr.] a mock Sun.

PARHYPATE [παρυπάτη, Gr.] the Sound of the String of a Musical Instrument, that is next to the Base.

PARIAN *Marble*, an excellent Sort of white Marble.

PARI'LITY [*parilitas*, L.] likeness.

PA'RISH [*paroisse*, F. *parochia*, L.] a District, Division of a City, Hundred, &c. which has particular Officers, and in ecclesiastical Affairs, is under the Charge of a particular Priest. See *Parochia*.

PARI'SHIONER [*parochus*, L. *paroissien*, F.] an Inhabitant of a Parish, or such a District.

PARI'STHMIA [παρίσθμια of παρὰ near, and ἴσθμιον, a Part of the Throat so named, *Gr.*] two Glandules or Kernels joined together, and having one common Cavity which opens into the Mouth, the same as *Tonsillæ* and *Amygdalæ*; they serve to emit a slimy Matter into the Mouth.

PARISYLLA'BICAL *Nouns* [in *Gram.*] such as consist of equal Syllables, or which have not more Syllables in one Case than in another.

PA'RITY [*paritas*, L.] equalness, equality.

PARK [*parc*, F. peapꝛ, *Sax.*] an Inclosure stocked with Beasts of Chase.

PARK of *Artillery* [in a *Camp*] a Post out of Cannon Shot; where the Cannon, artificial Fires, Powder, and other warlike Ammunition are kept and guarded.

PARK of *Provisions* [in a *Camp*] a Place in the Rear of every Regiment which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army with Provisions, and sell them to the Soldiers.

PARK [for *Fishing*] a very large Net disposed on the Brink of the Sea, having only one Hole that looks towards the Shore, and which becomes dry after the Flood is gone off; so that the Fish has no Way to let to escape.

PARK [with *Shepherds*] a moveable Palisade set up in the Field, to inclose the Sheep in to feed in the Night-Time.

PARK *Bote* [in *Law*] a being free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.

PARK *Leaves*, an Herb.

PA'RLE [of *Parler*, F.] a Talking, Discourse, *Milton.*

To PA'RLEY [of *Parler*, F.] to confer or talk with.

To PA'RLEY [of *Parler*, F. to speak] a Conference with an Enemy about some Affair or Proposal.

To beat a PARLEY } [*military Phrase*] is to give the
To sound a PARLEY } Signal for such a Conference, by beat of Drum or sound of Trumpet; which is usually done by the Besieged, in order to surrender the Place upon Conditions or Terms, and also by the Besiegers, to have Liberty to bury their Dead.

PA'RLIAMENT [*parlement* of *parlementer*, F.] the Senate or chief Council of a Nation; especially in *England* and *France*. They meet together to make or alter Laws, and to debate Matters of Importance relating to the Commonwealth. It consists of the 3 Estates of the Realm, the King, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

PA'RLIAMENT [*in the Inns of Court*] the Members being convened together to consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses.

PARLIAME'NTARY [*parliamentaire*, F.] of, or pertaining to, or agreeable with the Method of Parliament.

PARLIAME'NTARINESS, the being according to the Rules, Method, or Authority of a Parliament.

Clerk of the PARLIAMENT, an Officer who records all Acts done in this high Court, and engrosses them fairly in Parchment Rolls, in order to be kept for Posterity.

PARLIAME'NTUM, *Indoctorum*, *i. e.* the Parliament of the Unlearned, a Parliament held at *Coventry* the 6th of *Henry* IV. so called, because by special Precept to the Sheriffs of the Counties, no Person was to be called that was skill'd in the Law.

PARLIAME'NTUM *Insanum*, *i. e.* the mad Parliament, held at *Oxford*, in the 41st of *Henry* III. so called, because the Lords came with great Retinues of armed Men, and many Matters were violently transacted against the King's Prerogative.

PARLIAME'NTUM *diabolicum*, *i. e.* the deviliſh Parliament, a Parliament held at *Coventry*, the 38th of *Henry* VI. wherein *Edward*, Earl of *March*, who was afterwards crowned King, was attainted.

PARLIAME'NTUM *de la bonde*, a Parliament in the Time of King *Edward* II. to which the Barons came armed with coloured Bands on their Sleeves for Distinction against the 2 *Spencers*.

PA'RLOUR [*parloir*, F. prob. of *parler*, F. to speak] a lower Room for the Entertainment of Company.

Pa'rlour [in *Nunneries*] a little Room or Closet where People talk to the Nuns through a grated Window.

Pa'rlous [of *perilis*, L. or *perleſs*] not to be equalled, matchleſs.

Pa'rlous [of *perillous*] dangerous, ſhrewd, ſubtil.

Pa'rlousness [q. *perleſneſs*, F.] uncapableneſs of being equalled, ſpoken commonly in an ill Senſe.

Pa'rma [with *Antiquaries*] a Sort of antient Buckler.

Parme'san [of *Parma* in *Italy*] a Sort of delicate Cheeſe.

Pa'rnel [q. d. *Petronilla*, the proper Name of a Woman] a laſcivious Woman, a confident Girl.

Paro'chia [παροικία, Gr.] an Aſſembly of neighbouring Inhabitants.

Parochia, or Pariſh, did antiently ſignify what we now call the Dioceſs of a Biſhop; but at this Day it is the Circuit of Ground in which the People that belong to one Church inhabit, and the particular Charge of the ſecular Prieſt. *Camden* ſays, that this Realm was firſt divided into Pariſhes by *Honorius* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno Chriſti* 636, who reckons 2984 Pariſhes. It is alſo ſaid that Pariſhes were divided by the *Lateran* Council, before which every Man obliged to pay Tithes, paid them to what Prieſt he pleas'd; but they decreed that every Man ſhould pay them to his Pariſh Prieſt.

Paro'chial [*parochialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Pariſh.

Parochi'anus [*old Writers*] any Perſon living within the Dioceſs or Juriſdiction of a Biſhop.

Paro'dick *Degree* [in *an Equation*] the ſeveral regular Terms, in a quadratick, cubick, or biquadratick Equation, *&c.* the Indices of whoſe Powers aſcend or deſcend orderly, in an arithmetical Progreſſion.

Parodo'ntides [παροδόντιδες, Gr.] certain Swellings in the Gums.

Pa'rody [*parodia*, L. of παρῳδία of παρὰ by and ὠδὴ, Gr. a Way, *q. d.* trite, or paſſing current among the People] a popular Maxim, Adage or Proverb; alſo a poetical Pleaſantry, conſiſting in applying the Verſes of ſome Perſon, by Way of Ridicule, to another, or in turning a ſerious Work into Burleſque, by endeavouring as near as can be to obſerve the ſame Words, Rhimes, and Cadences.

Paroi'mia [παροιμία, Gr.] a Proverb.

Paroi'mia [with *Rhetoricians*] a proverbial Manner of ſpeaking; alſo the Continuation of a Trope or Figure with reſpect to the common Uſe, as to waſh an *Ethiopian* and a *Brick*.

Parol *Arreſt* [in *Law*] an Arreſt by Word of Mouth.

Parol *Demurrer* [in *Law*] a Privilege allow'd to an Infant, who is ſued concerning Lands which came to him by Deſcent.

Paro'la, a Word or Words, *Ital.*

Paro'la [in *Muſick Books*] thoſe Words of which a Song or *Cantata* is compos'd.

Paro'le, Word, Promiſe, *F.* as *Parole of Honour*.

Paro'le [in *Law*] a Plea in Court.

Paro'le [in *Milit. Affairs*] is when a Priſoner of War is permitted to go into his own Country, or to his own Party, upon his Promiſe to return at a Time appointed, if not exchanged.

Leaſe Paro'le [in *Law*] a Leaſe by Word of Mouth, in diſtinction to one in writing.

Will Paro'le, ſee *Will*.

Paro'li [in *Gaming*] the Double of what was laid at Stake before.

Paro'moeon [παρόμοιον, of παρὰ ὁμοῖον, by, or according to the Way, or ὁιμὴ, Gr. a Way] a Proverb; alſo a Figure uſed by *Grammarians*, in which all the Words of a Sentence begin with the ſame Letter, *&c.* as *O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta Tyranne tuliſti*. And alſo when ſeveral Verbs or Nouns are produced like the former, only with a little Variation of the Tenſes and Caſes.

Paronomasi'a [παρωνομασία, of παρωνομάζω, to allude to a Name, *Gr. i. e.* a Likeneſs in Words] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which by the Change of a Letter or Syllable, ſeveral Things are alluded to, as *bolder in a Buttery than a Battery*. This Figure is by the *Latins* called *Agnominatio*.

Paronychi'a [παρωνυχία, of παρὰ near, and ὄνυξ the Nail, *Gr.*] a preternatural Swelling or Sore under the Root of the Nail of ones Finger; a Felon or Whitlow, the ſame as *panaratium*.

Paronychi'a *foliis rutaceis* [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Whitlow-wort, Rue, *L.*

Paro'ptesis [παρόπτησις, Gr.] a Roſting or Boiling.

Paroptesis [with *Surgeons*] a Kind of Burning, antiently uſed in ſeveral Diſeaſes.

Paro'tides [παρῳτίδες of παρὰ near, and οὖς, gen. of οὖς, an Ear, *Gr.*] certain Glandules or Kernels under and behind the Ears, whoſe Uſe is to ſtrengthen the Partition of the Veſſels, and to ſoak up the Moiſture of the Brain; alſo a Swelling of thoſe Kernels, commonly called a Swelling of the Almonds of the Ears.

Paro'xism [παροξισμὸς of παροξύνω, to make very ſharp, *Gr.*] the Acceſs or coming on of a Fit of a Fever, Ague, or other Diſtemper.

Parpunctum } [*old Writ.*] a Coat of Mail, a Doublet
Perpunctum } lined and quilted for defenſive Armour.

Parrels [in a *Ship*] thoſe Frames that are made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, which go about the Maſts, and are made faſt to the Yards at both Ends; ſo that the Yards may ſlide up and down the Maſts by them.

Parrhesi'a [παῤῥησία, Gr.] Boldneſs, or Liberty of Speech.

Parrhesi'a [with *Botaniſts*] a Figure, when one ſpeaks boldly and freely about Matters diſpleaſing to others, or liable to Envy.

Pa'rricide [*parricida*, *parricidium*, L.] the Killer or Killing of a Father or Parent; alſo Treaſon againſt ones Country: For the former the *Roman* Law ordained this Puniſhment, that the Perſon convicted of this Crime, ſhould be firſt whipped 'till the Blood came, and then ſhould be ty'd up in a Leathern Sack, together with a Dog, an Ape, a Cock, and a Viper, and ſo thrown into the next River.

Pa'rrot [*perroquet*, F.] a ſpeaking Bird well known.

A Pa'rrot [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to repreſent an eloquent Man; becauſe no other Bird can better expreſs it ſelf.

Pa'rrying [in *Fencing*] the Action of ſaving a Man's ſelf, or ſtaving off the Strokes, *&c.* offered him by another.

To Parse [q. *dividere in partes*, L. to divide into Parts] to expound a Leſſon according to the Rules of Grammar.

Parsimo'nious [*parſimonicus*, L.] ſaving, thrifty, ſparing.

Parsimo'niousness } [of *parſimonia*, L. and *neſs*] Spa-
Pa'rsimony } ringneſs, Thriftineſs.

Pa'rsly [*parſli*, *Brit. petroſelinum*, L. πετροσέλινον, Gr.] an Herb.

Macedonian Pa'rsley, Hedge-Parſley, Pert, ſeveral Herbs.

Pa'rsnip [prob. of *paſtinaca*, L.] an edible Root well known.

Pa'rson [prob. q. *Pariſh Son*, or of *Perſona*] the Miniſter Rector of or a Pariſh; prob. ſo called, becauſe he repreſents that Church, and bears the Perſon of it.

Parson *imparſonne* [in *Law*] one who is put in Poſſeſſion of a Church, whether Appropriate or Preſentative, by the Act of another.

Mortal Pa'rson, a Title formerly uſed for a Rector of a Church made for his own Life.

Immortal Pa'rson, a Collegiate or conventual Body, to whom the Church is for ever appropriated.

Pa'rsonage, a ſpiritual Living, compoſed of Glebe Land, Tithes, and other Offerings of the People ſet apart for the Maintenance of the Miniſter of a particular Church; alſo the Manſion-Houſe of the Parſon.

Pa'rt [*pars*, L.] a Piece of any Thing, Share, a Portion of ſome Whole conſidered as divided or diviſible.

Pa'rt [with *Anat.*] is that of which the whole Body is compoſed, and partakes with it of common Life and Senſe.

Pa'rt [in *Logick*] is that which refers to ſome Univerſal as its whole, in which Senſe the *Species* are the Parts of a *Genus*, &c.

Pa'rt [with *Mathem.*] is a leſſer Quantity compared with a greater.

To Pa'rt [*partire*, L.] to divide into Parts, to ſeparate.

Proportional Pa'rt [*Mathemataticians*] a Part, or Number agreeable, and Analogous to ſome other Number or Part; or a Medium to find out ſome Number or Part unknown by Proportion and Equality of Reaſon.

Pa'rt of Fortune [in *Aſtrology*] is the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progreſs at the very Moment in which the Sun riſes from the Point of the Eaſt.

Pa'rt } [in *riding Academies*] the Move and Action
De'part } of a Horſe when put on at full Speed.

A Phyſical Part, is that which tho' it enter the Compoſition of the whole, may yet be conſidered apart, and under its own diſtinct Idea.

Eſſential Pa'rt, is that whereby, with the Concurrence of ſome others, an eſſential Whole is conſtituted, as the Body and Soul are the eſſential Parts of a Man.

Aliquant Pa'rt, is a Quantity which being repeated any Number of Times, becomes always either greater or leſs than the whole; thus 5 is an aliquant Part of 17.

Aliquot PA'RT, a Quantity which being repeated any Number of Times, becomes equal to an Integer, as 6 is an aliquot Part of 24.

An *Integral* } PART } is that which is neceſſary to the
An *Integrant* } } Integrity of the whole, as a Head or Arm is to a Man.

PART [in *Muſick*] a Piece of the Score or Partition, written by itſelf for the Conveniency of the Muſician.

A *Subjunctive* or *Potential* PA'RT [with *Logicians*] is that which is contained in ſome univerſal Whole, as *John* and *Thomas*, in Man, a Man, and a Lion in Animal.

PA'RTAGE, a Partition, a Sharing, or Dividing.

To PARTAKE, [of *part* and tager, *Dan*, or taken, *Du.*] to take Part of or with.

PARTA'KER, a Sharer, or that takes Part in any Thing.

PA'RTED [*partitus*, L. *parti*, F.] divided into Parts.

PARTE'RRE [with *Gardeners*] that open Part of a Garden into which Perſons enter coming out of the Houſe commonly ſet with Flowers, or divided into Beds, or encompaſſed with Platbands.

PARTES *finis*, &c. an Exception taken againſt a Fine levied.

PARTHE'NIS } [παρθενὶς,] the Herb called ſtinking
PARTHENIUM } May-Weed. L.

PARTIAL [of *pars*, L.] biaſſed to one's Intereſt or Party, *F.*

PARTIA'LITY } [*partialité*, F.] a fiding too much with
PA'RTIALNESS } a Party; a being more on the one Side than the other.

PA'RTIBLE, that may be parted.

To PARTI'CIPATE [*participatum*, L.] to par take of, to have a Share in.

PARTICIPA'TION, a taking Part of, or with, *L.*

PARTICI'PIAL [with *Grammarians*] of, or belonging to, or that is of the Nature of a Participle.

A PARTICIPIAL, an Adjective derived of a Verb, tho' not an abſolute Participle.

PA'RTICIPLE [*participium*, L.] one of the 8 Parts of Speech, ſo called, becauſe it partakes both of a Noun and a Verb, as *teaching*, *taught*, &c.

PA'RTICLE [*particula*, L.] a ſmall Parcel, or little Part; *in Speech*, a ſmall or undeclinable Word.

PA'RTICLES [in *Phyſicks*] the minute Parts of a Body, of an Aſſemblage or Coalition of ſeveral or many of which natural Bodies are compoſed.

PARTI'CULAR [*particularis*, L.] proper, peculiar, ſingular; extraordinary, uncommon, intimate, familiar.

A PARTICULAR [*particulare*, L.] a particular Circumſtance; alſo an Inventory of Goods.

PARTICULARIST [with *polemical Divines*] one who holds particular Grace, *i. e.* that Chriſt died for the Elect only, &c. not for Mankind in general.

PARTICULA'RITY } [of *particularis*, L. and *neſs*] Pecu-
PARTI'CULARNESS } liarneſs, Singularneſs.

To PARTI'CULARIZE [*particulariſer*, F.] to enlarge upon Particulars; to give a particular Account of.

PARTI'LE [*partilis*, L.] diviſible.

PARTI'LE Aſpect [with *Aſtrologers*] the moſt exact and full Aſpect that can be; ſo termed, becauſe it conſiſts preciſely in ſo many Parts or Degrees, as are requiſite to compleat it even to a Degree.

PARTING [with *Refiners*] one of their Methods of ſeparating Gold and Silver, which is done by *Aqua fortis*.

PA'RTISAN [*partiſane*, F.] a Kind of Halbert.

PA'RTISAN, a Favourer or Abettor of a Party.

PA'RTISAN [in *Milit. Affairs*] one who is very dextrous at commanding a Party, and knowing the Country very well, is employ'd in ſurprizing the Enemies Convoys, or in getting Intelligence.

PA'RTISAN Party [*Milit. Term*] a ſmall Body of Infantry commanded by a *Partiſan*, to make an Incurſion upon the Enemy, to lurk about their Camp, to diſturb their Foragers, and to intercept their Convoys.

PARTI'TION, a Parting, Sharing, or Dividing, *F.* of *L.*

PARTI'TION [in *Carpentry*] that which divides a Room or Apartment from another.

PARTI'TION [in *Law*] a dividing of Lands among Coheirs and Partners.

PARTI'TIONS of an Eſcutcheon, according to the Number of Coats that are to be on it, are the ſeveral Diviſions made in it, when the Arms of ſeveral Families are born in it, on Account of Intermarriages or otherwiſe.

PARTITIO'NE *facienda*, a Writ which lies for thoſe who hold Lands or Tenements jointly, and would ſever to every one his Part, *L.*

PA'RTLET [*old Statutes*] the looſe Collar of a Doublet, to be ſet on or taken off at Pleaſure.

PA'RTNER [prob. of parrtenaer, *Du.* q. *Part-owner*] one who is joined with another, or takes Part with him in ſome Concern or Affair.

PA'RTNERS [in a *Ship*] are ſtrong Pieces of Timber, bolted to the Beams, which compaſs and ſhut in the Maſts at the Deck, ſo as to keep them ſteady in their Steps, and prevent them from falling over the Ship's Side.

PA'RTNERSHIP [prob. of parrtenaer, *Du.* q. *Part-owner* and *Ship*] the State or Circumſtance of a Partner or Aſſociate in Traffick, &c.

PA'RTRIDGE [*perdix*, F.] a Fowl.

Homogeneous Phyſical PARTS, are thoſe of the ſame Denomination with ſome other.

Heterogeneous Phyſical PARTS, are ſuch as are of a different Denomination from ſome other.

Similar PA'RTS, are ſuch as are to one another, as their Wholes are to one another.

PA'RTUISAN, a Weapon ſometimes carried by Lieutenants, not much unlike a *Halbert*.

PARTU'NDA } [among the *Romans*] a Goddeſs, to whom
PA'RTULA } they attributed the Care of big bellied Women, and who aſſiſted at Child-bearing.

PARTU'RIENT [*parturiens*, L.] Travelling, being in Labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTU'RITION, a bringing forth, *L.*

PA'RTUS, the bringing forth of young in natural Births, *L.*

PA'RTY [*pars*, L. *partie*, F.] a Perſon; alſo a Faction or Side.

PA'RTY *per Pale* [in *Heraldry*] is by ſome ſuppoſed to ſignify, that the Bearer had received on his Shield a Cut downright or perpendicular in the Middle from Top to Bottom.

PA'RTY *per Bend Dexter*, repreſents a Cut falling upon the upper Corner of the Shield on the right Hand, and deſcending athwart to the oppoſite Corner.

PA'RTY *per Feſſe*, repreſents a Cut croſs the Middle of the Shield, from Side to Side.

PA'RTY *per Bend Siniſter*, intimates that the Cut had been on the left upper Corner, and comes athwart to the lower oppoſite Corner.

PA'RTY [in *Milit. Affairs*] a Body of Soldiery Horſe or Foot ſent out upon ſome Expedition.

PA'RTY *Jury*, a Jury made up of half *Engliſh* Men and half Foreigners.

PA'RTY *Blew*, a Company of Villains who infeſted the Roads in the *Netherlands*; who belonged to neither Army, but robbed on both Sides, without any Regard to Paſſes.

PARTYS [in *Law*] thoſe Perſons who are named in a Deed or Fine as Parties to it.

PA'RVIS [a Porch, or Church-porch, &c.] is applied to the Mootings or Law Diſputes among young Students in the Inns of Courts; and alſo to that Diſputation at *Oxford*, called *Diſputatio in parvis*.

PA'RVITUDE [in *Philoſ.*] ſmallneſs, littleneſs.

PA'RVUS, *a*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſmall; *parva*, *parvo*, with ſmall; *parvis*, with ſmall, *L.*

PA'RVITY [*parvitas*. L.] littleneſs, ſmallneſs.

PARU'LIS [of παρὰ near, and ὄλον, Gr. a Gum] an Inflammation in the Gums, attended with great Pain.

PARVO *Nocumento*, a Writ of Nuſance. See *Nuſance*.

PA'RVUM & *Craſſum* [in *Anat.*] the 4th Pair of Muſcles of the Head; ſo called, becauſe tho' it is but a little one, it is pretty thick.

To PA'RY [*parer*, F.] to put by or keep off a Thruſt in Fencing.

PA'SCAGE } the Grazing or Feeding of Cattle.
PA'SCUAGE }

PARY'LIS [*Surgery*] an Inflammation, Rottenneſs, or Swelling in the Gums.

PA'SCHA [פסח, *Heb.* Πάσχα, Gr.] a Feſtival of 7 Days, held by the *Jews* in Commemoration of the ſignal Deliverance to them, when the deſtroying Angel ſlew all the Firſt-born of the *Egyptians*, but paſſed over their Houſes and ſpared their Firſt-born: Alſo the Feſtival of *Eaſter* obſerved by Chriſtians much about the ſame Time, in Memory of our Saviour's Reſurrection.

PASIPHAE [according to the *Poets*] the Daughter of *Sol* and Wife of *Minos* King of *Crete*. It is fabled of her, that ſhe grew enamour'd with a Bull that was feeding; and *Dædalus* made a wooden Cow, and encloſed *Paſiphae* in it; and ſo the Bull covering this wooden Cow, had Coition with *Paſiphae*, and that ſhe conceived a Monſter that had the Body of a Man, but the Head of a Bull. The Truth of

and

this Fiction is, they say that *Minos*, being out of Order in his Privities, was cured by *Procris* the Daughter of *Pandion*, at which Time he was accompanied by a very beautiful young Man named *Taurus*, (*i. e.* a Bull) with whom *Pasiphae* being enamour'd, he lay with her and begat a Son. *Minos* reckoning the Time that he had been ill of his Privities, and knowing that this Son could not be begotten by him, because he had not had to do with *Pasiphae*, knew that it was the Son of *Taurus*, but he would not put the Child to Death, because he was look'd upon to be his Childrens Brother, but sent it away into the Mountain.

As to *Dædalus*'s making the Cow, some say, he was assisting to her in her Amours with *Taurus*, and that as often as he was at Work upon any fine Figure, she took an Opportunity to go to see him Work, and he being making the Effigies of a very fine Cow, as like the Life as was possible, she cunningly went to see the Cow, and there had an Opportunity of enjoying her Lover, 'till at last the Matter came to be known, and thereupon *Dædalus* was by *Minos* imprisoned in the *Labyrinth*.

Passalorhy'nchites, a Sect of Montanists in the 2d Century, who made Profession of perpetual Silence, and the better to observe it kept their Thumb continually on their Lip, their Practice they founded on the Words of the *Psalmist*, *Set a Guard, O Lord, on my Mouth*.

Passa'nt, passing, in a going Posture.

Passa'nt [in *Heraldry*] as a Lion, or any other Creature passant, signifies walking along leisurely. See the Escutcheon.



Passara'do [in a *Ship*] a Rope, whereby all the Sheet-blocks or Pullies of the Main, and fore Sails, are haled down aft; or the Clew of the main Sail to the Cubbridge-head of the main Mast, and the Clew of the fore Sail to the Cat-head.

Passator [*old Rec.*] one who has the Interest or Command of the Passage of a River.

Pa'ssenger [*passager*, F.] a Traveller, or one carried by Land or Sea, *&c.*

Passepie'd [in *Musick Books*] an Air in all Respects very like a Minuet, except that it is play'd more brisk and lively.

Pa'sse-*volant* [of *passer*, F. to *pass*, and *volant*, F. flying, *q. d.* one who passes for and with the Soldiers one Day; but flies off the next] a Faggot, or one who Musters as a Soldier, but is not a listed Man.

Pa'sse-*pierre*, Stone-Parsley.

Passeri'na [with *Botanists*] Chickweed, *L.*

Pa'sse-*velours*, a Kind of Flower, *F.*

Passibi'lity } [of *passibilis*, L. and *ness*] capableness
Pa'ssibleness } of suffering.

Pa'ssing [*passant*, F.] going by; also omitting, *F.*

Pa'ssion *Cross* [in *Heraldry*] is so called, because it is



suppos'd to resemble that Cross on which our Saviour suffered, not crossed in the Middle, but somewhat below the Top, as in the Figure.

Pa'ssion [*passio* of *pati*, L.] a Quality that affects the Senses, and the sensitive Appetite, but is soon over; also the receiving of an Action.

Pa'ssion, Transport of Mind, strong Desire or Inclination; Affection, Fondness; Anger or Wrath; also a Suffering.

Pa'ssion [with *Physicians*] any Pain, Uneasiness, or Disturbance in the Body, as the *Iliack Passion*.

Corruptive Pa'ssion, is a Passion by which the Patient is either corrupted wholly or in Part, as when one is *wounded*.

Perfective Pa'ssion, is a Passion by which the Subject receives some additional Perfection, as to be *instructed*.

P'assion *Flower*, a Flower so named from it's having the Resemblance of several Crosses, *&c.* when spread out to its full Length.

Pa'ssion *Week*, the Week next before the Festival of *Easter*.

Pa'ssionate [*passioné*, F.] possessed with Passion, Hasty, propense to Anger, soon Angry; also amorous, affectionate.

Passionate, for a Thing, *i. e.* having a strong Desire for, or Inclination to it.

Pa'ssionately [*passionament*, F.] with Passion.

Pa'ssionateness [of *passion*, F. of L. the *terminate* and *ness*] hasty cholerick Temper, propensity to Passion, *&c.*

Pa'ssions [in *Poetry*] the passionate Sentiments, Gestures, Actions, *&c.* which the Poet gives his Persons.

P'assions, any Motion whereby the Soul is carried towards any Thing; or the Agitations of it, according to the different Objects which present themselves to the Senses; the Affections of the Mind, as Love, Hatred, Fear, Joy.

Pa'ssions of Men. The Diversity of Passions is by Naturalists, said to proceed from the Contexture of the Fibres, and different Habitude of the Humours of the Body: Choler incites to Anger, Melancholy, or Sadness; Blood abounding to Joy; because that Choler vellicates the Spirits, Melancholy compresses them, Blood dilates them, Phlegm obstructs them; and these Effects are found in them Sleeping as well as Waking; those who abound with Choler, are prone to dream of Fires, Burnings, Brawls, and Fightings; the Phlegmatick, of Waters, Inundations, Drowning; the Sanguine, of Musick, Dancing, and Lasciviousness.

Pa'ssive [*passivus*, L.] apt to suffer or bear, in Opposition to Active.

Pa'ssive *Voice of a Verb* [with *Grammar*] one which betokens Suffering or being acted upon, as *Docetur*, I am Taught, *&c.*

Pa'ssive *Principles* [with *Chymists*] are *Water* and *Earth*, which they so call, because their Parts are either at rest, or at least not so swiftly moved as those of *Spirits*, *Oil*, and *Salt*.

Pa'ssiveness [of *passivus*, L. and *ness*] passive or suffering Nature, Quality, *&c.*

Pa'ssive *Prayer* [with *Mystick Divines*] is a total Suspension or Ligature of the intellectual Faculties, in Vertue whereof the Soul remains of it self and its own Power impotent, as to the producing any Effects.

Passi'vity [*passivitas*, L.] the State of Insensibility.

Pa'ssover, a solemn Festival of the *Jews*, observed in Commemoration of the destroying Angel's passing over their Houses and not Killing their First-born, when he slew those of the *Egyptians*.

Passula'tum [with Writers of *Dispensatories*] a Medicine in which Raisins are the chief Ingredient, *L.*

Past [*pasta*, L.] a Sort of Dough for Pies, *&c.* also a Substance made of boiled Flower for sticking any Thing.

Pa'sta [*old Rec.*] Paste or kneaded Dough, *L.*

To Paste [of *pasta*, L.] to stick together with Paste.

Pa'stel, the Plant Woad.

Pa'stern [*pâturon*, F.] of a Horse is the lower Part of the Leg, between the Fet-lock, or pastern Joint, and the Cronet; also a Shackle for an Horse.

Pa'stil [*pastillus*, L.] a sweet Ball, or perfumed Composition; also a Crayon or Sort of Paste, made up of various Colours with Gum, for Painting; also a Confection.

Pa'stime [*passetemps*, F.] Divertisement, Recreation.

Pastina'ca [with *Botanists*] a Parsnip, *L.*

Pastina'tion, the opening, loosening, and preparing of the Earth for Planting, *L.*

Pasti'tium [*Doom's-Day-Book*] pasture Ground.

Pastopho'ri [παστοφόροι of πάστος, a Veil, and φέρω, Gr. to bear] certain Priests, whose Office it was, at solemn Festivals, to carry the Shrine of the Deity, when they were to pray for fair Weather, Rain, *&c.*

Pa'stor, a Shepherd or Herdsman; also a Minister of a Church.

Pa'storal [*pastoralis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Pastor or Minister of a Church; also to a Shepherd.

Pa'storal [*pastorale*] a Shepherd's Song, or Poem by Way of Dialogue, between Shepherds and Shepherdesses.

Pa'storal *Staff*, the Staff or Crosier of a Bishop wherewith they are invested.

Pa'storal [*pastorale* of *pastor*, L. a Shepherd] Monsr. *Fontenell* says, Pastoral is the most antient Sort of Poetry, because a Shepherd's Life is the most antient Way of Living. He says, that Pastoral should not be so rude as the Country-Conversation, nor so polite as that of the Court.

Another Author says, Shepherds should never go out of their Woods, and all the Similies in Pastoral should be taken from thence; all the Sentiments should be tender and natural, soft and easy.

Blank Verse will agree very well with Pastoral, and being a nearer Resemblance of the natural Way of Speech than Rhime, must be most agreeable to that Sort of Poesy, which comes nearest to Nature, as Pastoral does.

Pastora'le [in *Musick Books*] an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs, which Shepherds are suppos'd to play, *Ital.*

Pa'stry [*patisserie*, F.] a Place where pastry Work is wrought; also Pies, *&c.* made of Paste.

Pa'stry *Cook* [*patissier*, F.] a Raiser of Paste, *&c.*

To make Pa'stry [*patisser*, F.] to make or raise Paste, or pastry Work, as Pies, *&c.*

Pa'sturing [*paturant*, F.] feeding, *Milton.*

Pa'sturable, fit for Pasture.

Pa'sturage, Pasture or pasture Ground, *F.*

PA'STURE [*paſtura*, L.] Land which is neither meadow nor plough'd; but kept for the feeding of Cattle: Alſo ſuch Food or Fodder; alſo the Feed or feeding Place of Deer, *F.*

To PA'STURE [*paſturer*, F.] to put into Paſture, to feed Cattle; alſo to feed (as Cattle do) in a Paſture.

PA'SUAGE } [*Law Term*] Money taken for Maſt, or the
PA'SNAGE } feeding of Hogs.

PA'STUS [*old Writ.*] an Entertainment or Treat challenged as a cuſtomary Due from the Vaſſal to his Lord.

PATAVI'NITY [among *Criticks*] a Fault objected againſt *Livy*, for uſing the Dialect or Orthography of *Padua* in his Writings.

PAT [prob. of *aptus*, the Letters being tranſpoſed, by a *Metathesis*, or of **pas**, *Du.*] fit, to the Purpoſe; alſo a ſmall Blow.

To PAT, to hit or ſtrike ſoftly, as with the Finger, *&c.*

PATACOO'N, a *Spaniſh* Coin, in Value about 4*s.* 8*d.* Sterling.

PA'TAGONS [in *Terra Magellanica*] a People ſaid to be 10 Foot high.

PATALE'NA [of *patere*, L. to be open] an antient female Deity to whom they attributed the Care of the Corn, when it ſprung from the Blade, *L.*

To PATCH [prob. of *pezzare*, Ital.] to mend with Patches.

A PATCH [prob. of *patagium*, L.] a Piece ſewed on a Garment or any Thing of Cloth, worn or torn.

PA'TCHING [*intcert. Etym.* prob. of *pezzare*, Ital. unleſs of *patagium*, L. a Border, *&c.*] ſetting a Piece of Patch upon a Garment, *&c.*

PATA'RT } a *Dutch* Stiver, 5 of which are in value
PARTA'RT } 6 Pence.

PATE [*incert. Etym.* except of *Tête*, F. a Head, *T.* being changed into *P.*] the Head.

PATE [in *Fortification*] a Sort of Fortification like what they call an Horſe-ſhoe, not always regular, but generally oval, encompaſſed only with a Parapet, having nothing to flank it; uſually erected in marſhy Grounds to cover the Gate of a Town.

PATEE, as a croſs *Patee* [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs ſmall in the Center and Widening towards the Extremes. See the Eſcutcheon at *Pattee*.

PATEFA'CTION, on opening or laying open; a diſcovering or making manifeſt.

PATE'LLA [in *Anatomy*] the round broad Bone, at the joining of the Knee and Leg; the Whirl-bone of the Knee.

PA'TENTS [of *patens*, L. lying open] a Writing ſealed open with the broad Seal of the Kingdom.

PATENTE'E, one who has had a Patent granted him.

PA'TER-*noſter*, [*i. e. our Father*] the Lord's Prayer, ſo named from the firſt 2 Words of it in the *Latin*. Whence

PA'TER-*noſters* [with *Roman Catholicks*] are the great Beads of their Chaplets, uſed in their Devotions.

PA'TER-*noſters* [in *Architect*] certain Ornaments placed underneath Ovolo's, cut in form of Beads, either round or oval.

PA'TER, a Father, *L.*

PA'TER, Guardian, a Title given to the Head or Chief of a Monaſtery, *&c.* of *Franciſcan* Friars.

PA'TER-*noſter-Row* [near St. *Paul's*, *London*] took its Name of Stationers or Text-Writers, that dwelt there, and wrote and ſold all Sorts of Books then in Uſe, as *A*, *B*, *C*, or *Abſies*, and the *Pater-noſters*, *Aves*, *Creeds*, *Graces*, &c. and alſo of Turners of Beads who dwelt there, who were call'd *Pater-noſter* Makers; and *Ave-Mary-Lane*, and *Creed-Lane* took their Names from the ſame Originals.

Croſs PA'TER-*noſtre* [with *Heraldry*] is the Repreſentation of a Croſs made with Beads. See the Eſcutcheon.



PATE'RNALNESS } [of *paternus*, L. and *neſs*]
PATE'RNITY } Fatherlineſs, fatherlike Affection, or Care.

PATE'RNAL [*paternalis*, L.] Fatherly, of or pertaining to a Father.

PATH [pæð, *Sax.*] a Track or beaten Way.

PATH of the *Vertex* [with *Aſtronomers*] a Circle deſcribed by any Point of the Surface of the Earth, as it turns round its Axis.

PATHE'MA [πάθημα, Gr.] Paſſion or Suffering.

PATHE'MA [with *Phyſicians*] all preternatural Conturbations wherewith a human Body is moleſted.

PATHE'TICAL } [*patheticus*, L. of παθητικὸς, Gr.] mov-
PATHE'TICK } ing the Paſſions or Affections.

PATHE'TICK *Muſick*, Muſick that is very moving, expreſſive, paſſionate, capable of exciting Pity, Compaſſion, Anger, or the like Paſſion.

PATHETICK *Nerves* [*Anatomy*] the fourth Pair which ariſe from the *medulla oblongata*.

PATHE'TICALLY [*pathetice*, L.] after a Manner that moves the Affections.

PATHE'TICALNESS [of *patheticus*, L. and *neſs*] the Quality moving the *Affections*, L.

PA'THIC [*pathicus*, L. of πάσχω, Gr. to ſuffer] a Sodomite, an Ingle, who ſuffers his Body to be abuſed contrary to Nature.

PATHOGNOMO'NIC } [of πάθος, Paſſion, γνωμονικὸς,
PATHOGNOO'NICUM } of γινώσκω, to know, *Gr.*] a proper and inſeparate Sign of ſuch and ſuch a Diſeaſe, which is peculiar to a Diſeaſe, and to all of its Kind.

PATHOLO'GICK [of παθολογία of πάθος and λόγος, Gr.] treating of Pathology, *i. e.* of the preternatural Conſtitution of the Body of Man; diſcovering the Cauſe, Nature, and Difference of Diſeaſes.

PATHO'LOGIST, one who treats of Pathology.

PATH'OLOGY [παθολογία, Gr.] a Part of Phyſick which conſiders the Diſeaſes both of the Body and Mind; their Natures, Cauſes, Symptoms, *&c.*

PATHOPOIE'A [παθοποία of πάθος and ποιέω, to make or cauſe, *Gr.*] the raiſing of a Paſſion.

PATHOPOIE'A [with *Rhetoricians*] a Method by which the Mind is moved and ſtirred up to Anger, Hatred, Pity, *&c.*

PA'THOS [πάθος, Gr.] Paſſion, that which one ſuffers or has ſuffer'd.

PA'THOS [with *Rhetoricians*] ſignifies the ſeveral Affections which the Orator excites in his Hearers.

PA'TIBLE [*patibilis*, L.] capable of ſuffering or being ſuffered.

PATI'BULARY [of *patibulum*, L.] of or pertaining to the Gallows.

PA'TIENCE, [*Patientia*, L.] a Virtue enabling to endure Pain, Afflictions, Loſſes, Croſſes, Calamities, *&c.* with Calmneſs of Mind and Conſtancy.

PA'TIENCE, an Herb, being a Sort of large and very ſowr Sorrel.

PA'TIENT [*patiens*, L.] bearing, ſuffering, enduring; that quietly and calmly bears Afflictions, Injuries, or Affronts.

PATIENT [with *Phyſicians*, &c.] one under their Direction in Order for the Cure of ſome Diſtemper.

PAT'IENT [in *Philoſophy*] is oppoſed to Agent, or that which acts.

PATIENTIAE *muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Muſcle of Patience, ſo called from the great Service of it in Labour. It is the ſame as *Levator Scapulæ*, L.

PA'TIENTLY [*patienter*, L.] with Patience.

PA'TIENTNESS [*patientia*, L.] patient Temper.

PATI'NE, a Sort of Plate or Saucer with which the Chalice is covered at Maſs.

PATI'SE, a reddiſh Colour.

PA'TLY, fitly, opportunely.

PA'TNESS, Fitneſs, Opportuneneſs.

PA'TONCE, as a *Croſs Patonce* [with *Heralds*] is a Croſs



that has its Ends flory, but yet differs from that which is call'd a *Croſs-flory*, in that the *Flory* circumflexes and turns down like a *Fleur-de-luce*, but the Croſs Patonce extends and ſtretches to a certain patee Form, as in the Eſcutcheon Gules, a Croſs Patonce Argent.

PA'TRIA, one's own Country or Birth-place, *L.*

PA'TRIA [in *Law*] the Neighbourhood, *L.*

PA'TRIARCH [πατριάρχης of πατὴρ a Father, and ἄρχω, Gr. Chief,] the firſt Father of a Family or Nation.

PA'TRIARCH [in an *Eccleſiaſtical* Senſe] a Dignity in the Church ſuperiour to an Archbiſhop, of which in antient Times there were 5, *viz.* at *Rome*, *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Jeruſalem*, and *Antioch*.

PATRIA'RCHAL [*patriarchalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Patriarch.

PATRIA'RCHAL Croſs [in *Heraldry*] is one that has its



Shaft croſſed twice, the upper Arms of it being ſhorter, and the lower longer. See the Eſcutcheon.

PATRIA'RCHATE [*patriarchat*, F. of *patriarchatus*, L.] the State, Dignity, or Juriſdiction of a Patriarch; alſo a Primate of a National Church.

PATRIARCHSHIP [of *patriarcha*, L. and *ſhip*] the Dignity or Juriſdiction of a Patriarch.

PATRI'CIAN [*patricien*, F. of *patricius*, L.] one deſcended of a noble Family, in Oppoſition to the *Plebeians*.

PATRI'CIANS [so called of *Patricius* their Ring-leader] their distinguishing Tenet was, that the Substance of the Flesh is not the Work of God, but of the Devil; on which Account they bore such Hatred to their own Bodies, as sometimes to kill themselves.

PATRIMO'NIAL [*patrimonialis*, L.] of or pertaining to an Estate of Inheritance.

PA'TRIMONY [*patrimonium*, L.] an Inheritance, Estate, or Money descending from or left by a Father to a Son.

St. *Peter's* PA'TRIMONY, a Province in *Italy*, which, with its Profits and Dependencies, is united to the See of *Rome*.

PA'TRIOT [πατριώτης, Gr.] a Father of his Country, a publick Benefactor.

PA'TRIOTISM, the Acting like a Father to his Country, Publick-Spiritedness.

PA'TRIOTSHIP [of *patriota*, L. and *ship*] Office, Dignity, or Quality of a Patriot.

PA'TRISSATING [*patrissans*, L. taking after the Father.

PATRIPA'SSIANS, a Name given to the *Sabellians*, because they believed that the Father himself, and not the Son was crucified.

PATROCINA'TION, a Patronizing, Protecting, or Defending; a Maintaining the Right of any one, *L.*

PA'TROCINY [*Patrocinium*, L.] the same as Patrocination.

A PATRO'L [*Mil. Affairs*] a Round or March made by the Guards or Watch in the Night-time to observe what passes in the Streets, and to secure the Peace and Tranquillity of the City or Camp.

PATRO'LING [of *patrouille*, F.] marching about a City, Garrison, *&c.* in the Night, as Soldiers do to prevent Surprizes, Disorders, *&c.*

PA'TRON [*patronus*, L.] a Friend of Interest or Power; an Advocate, a Defender; a particular Guardian-Saint of any Kingdom, City, *&c.* F.

PA'TRON [in *com.* and *canon Law*] one who has the Right of Presentation to a Benefice.

PA'TRON [in *Civil Law*] a Master who has made his Slave or Servant free.

PA'TRON [in *Navigation*] a Name given in the *Mediterranean* Sea to the Person who commands the Ship and Mariners; and sometimes to the Person who steers, or the Pilot.

PA'TRON *Paramount*, the King, who is so to all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in *England*.

PA'TRONAGE [*patrocinium*, L.] Defence, Protection.

PA'TRONAGE [*patronatus*, L.] the Right belonging to the Founder of a Church, *&c.* of Presentation to that Benefice.

Lay PA'TRONAGE [in *Law*] is a Right attach'd to the Person, either as Founder, or Heir of the Founder; or as Possessor of the Fee to which the Patronage is annexed, and is either *real* or *personal*.

Real Lay PA'TRONAGE, is that which is attach'd to the Glebe, or to a certain Inheritance.

Personal Lay PA'TRONAGE, is that which belongs immediately to the Founder of the Church, and is transmittible to his Children and Family, without being annexed to any Fee.

Ecclesiastical PA'TRONAGE [in *Law*] is that which a Person is intitled to by Vertue of some Benefit which he holds.

Arms of PA'TRONAGE [in *Heraldry*] are those at the Top, whereof some are Marks of Subjection and Dependance, as the City of *Paris* bears 3 Flowers *de Lys* in Chief, to shew her Dependance on the King.

PATRO'NAL [*patronalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Patron.

PA'TRONSHIP [of *patronus*, L. and *ship*] the Office, *&c.* of a Patron.

PA'TRONESS [*patrona*, L.] a female Patron, *&c.*

TO PATRONI'ZE [*patrocinare*, L.] to act, *&c.*

PATRONI'ZER, [*patronus*, L.] a Patron, Defender, *&c.*

PATRONI'ZE [*patrocinare*, L.] to act the Part of a Patron.

PATRONY'MIC [*patronimicus*, L. of πατρωνυμικός, Gr.] pertaining to the Names of Men derived from their Ancestors.

PATRONY'MICKS [Πατρωνυμικὰ, Gr.] Names Men derive from their Fathers, Grand-fathers, or other Ancestors.

PATROVI'LLE } [*Patrouille*, F.] a Round of Soldiers to the
PATROU'L } Number of 5 or 6, with a Sergeant to command them; these set out from the *Corps de Gard*, and walk round the Streets of a Garrison, to prevent Quarrels and Mischief, *&c.* and to keep all in Order, Peace and Quietness.

PATTACOO'N, see *Pataccon*.

PA'TTE [in *Cookery*] a little Pie.

PATTEE [in *Heraldry*] a Cross Pattee, is a Cross that is



small in the Center, and goes widening to the Ends, as in the Escutcheon.

PA'TTEN } [patine, *Du.*] a Sort of Clog or
PA'TTIN } wooden Shoe with an Iron Ring for a Supporter.

TO PA'TTER [of *patting*] to strike as Hail or any small Things falling, or being thrown in great Numbers.

PATTES, the Paws of any Beast.

PATTY [*pâte*, F.] a Sort of Pye.

PA'TULUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] that blows open, *L.*

PA'VAGE, a Toll or Contribution towards repairing and maintaining Pavements and Causeways.

PA'VAN } a grave and majestick *Spanish* Dance, wherein
PA'VANE } the Dancers turn round, and make a Wheel or Tail before them like that of a Peacock; also the gravest and slowest Sort of Instrumental Musick, consisting generally of 3 Strains.

PAUCILO'QUY } [*pauciloquium*, L.] Sparingness
PAUCILO'QUIOUSNESS } of Speech, Fewness of Words.

PAU'CITY [*Paucitas*, L.] Fewness.

PAU'DISHAW [*i. e.* an Expeller of Princes, or Injuries] a Title given to the Grand Seignior.

PAVE'SE } [*pavois*, F.] a large Shield which covers the
PAVI'SE } whole Body.

TO PAVE [*pavire*, L.] to lay a Way with Stones.

PA'VEMENT [*pavimentum*, L.] a paved Floor or Causeway.

PAVE'NTIA [among the *Romans*] a Goddess, who, as they fancied, protected Children from Fears; or, as others say, frightened them.

PA'VIER [*un paveur*, F. *pavitor*, L.] a Maker of Pavements in Streets.

PAVI'LION [*pavillon*, F.] a Tabernacle or Tent of State.

PAVI'LION [of *Papilio*, L. or *Padiglione*, Ital.] a Turret or Building usually insulated, and under one single Roof; sometimes square, and sometimes in Form of a Dome.

PAVILION [in *War*] a Tent raised on Posts to lodge under in Summer-time.

PAVILION [with *Mariners*] the Flag of a general Officer in a Fleet.

PAVI'LLION'D, encompass'd or inclos'd in a Pavilion, *Milton*.

PAVILIONS [in *Architecture*] is used for projecturing Pieces in the Facade of a Building, which mark the Middle of it.

Angular PAVI'LIONS [*Archit.*] those before-mentioned, which flank a Corner.

St. PAUL's *School*, built and well indowed by Dr. *John Colet*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, and Chaplain to King *Henry* VIII. which School was dedicated by the Founder to the Child *Jesus* (who sat among the Doctors at twelve Years of Age) as appears by Part of the Founder's Epitaph.

Quique scholam struxit celebrem cognomine JESU.

So that the Name of it is *Jesus* School, rather than *Paul's*; but the Saint hath robb'd his Master of the Title.

PAU'LIANISTS, a Sect so called; the Followers of *Paulus Samosetanus*, a Bishop of *Antioch*, who deny'd the Distinction of Persons in the Trinity.

PAULI'CIANS [so called of *Paulus* their Chieftain] to the Errors of the *Manichees*, they added an Abhorrence of the Cross, and employ'd it to the most servile Uses out of Despight.

PAUNCH [*Sea Language*] Mats made of Sinnet, which are made fast to the Main and Fore-yards, to keep them from galling.

PAUNCHES [pantz, *Teut. pantex*, L.] the Belly, Intestines, or Guts of an Animal.

PAVOR [among the *Romans*] Fear, a Deity, whom they received from the *Corinthians*, whose Children being frightened to death by the Ghosts of *Medea's* Children, *Mermerus* and *Pheres*, they were ordered by the Oracle to sacrifice to them annually, and erected two Statues, one to *Fear*, and another to *Paleness*.

PA'UPER, a poor Person, *L.*

TO PA'UPERATE [*pauperare*, L.] to impoverish.

Forma PAU'PERIS, in the Form of a poor Man. Thus to sue *in forma pauperis*, is when the Judge of a Court assigns an Attorney, Clerk, or Counsel, to maintain the Cause of a poor Person, and to plead for him or her without Fees.

PAUSA'RIUS [among the *Romans*] an Officer who directed the Stops, or Pauses, in the solemn Pomps or Processions of the Goddess *Isis*, *i. e.* the Stands or Places where the Statues of *Isis* and *Anubis* were set down; also an Officer in the Gallies who gave the Signal to the Rowers, that they might act in concert, and row all together.

A Pause [*pausa*, L.] a Reſt, a Stop, an Intermiſſion.

A Pause [in *Muſick*] an artificial Diſcontinuance of the Sound or Voice; alſo a Character of Silence or Repoſe.

To Pause [*pauſer*, F. of *pauſare*, L.] to make a Stop; alſo to conſider.

A Demy Pause [in *Muſick*] a Ceſſation for the Time of half a Meaſure.

A General Pause, a general Ceſſation or Silence of all the Parts.

Paw, *Fo!* an Interjection of nauſeating.

To Paw [*patiner*, F.] to move, feel, or handle with the Paws.

Pawl [in a *Ship*] a little Piece of Iron bolted to one End of the Beams of the Deck, ſo as to keep the Capſtan from recoiling.

To Pawl the Capſtan [*Sea Phraſe*] to ſtop the Capſtan with the Pawl.

To heave a Pawl [*Sea Phraſe*] is to heave a little more for the *Pawl* to get hold of the Whelp.

Pawl [in *Guinea*] a ſmall Piece of Money, equal to 3 Farthings *Engliſh*.

A Pawn [pfand, *Teut.*] a Pledge.

To Pawn [of pfanden, *Teut.*] to pledge, to put into the Hands of another as a Security for Money borrowed, *&c.*

Pawn-Broker [pander, *Du.*] one who lends Money upon a Pledge.

Pax, Peace, *L.*

Pax [with *Roman Catholicks*] a Kind of Image given to be kiſs'd when they go to the Offering.

To Pay [*payer*, F.] to diſcharge a Debt.

To Pay [prob. of παίω, Gr.] to beat.

To Pay the Seams of a Ship [prob. of *poix*, F. Pitch] to lay them over with hot Pitch; or to lay on a Coat of new Stuff, after her Soil has been burnt off; this Stuff is a Mixture of Tallow and Sope, or of Train-Oil, Roſin and Brimſtone boiled together.

Pay *Cheap* [*Sea Term*] *i. e.* turn the Anchor over-board faſter, at turning it out of the Boat.

Pay more Cable [*Sea Phraſe*] *i. e.* let out more Cable.

Pay [*Paye*, F.] Wages, Hire, Payment.

To be Pay'd [*Sea Phraſe*] a Ship is ſaid to be ſo, when tacking about all her Sails are back-ſtay'd, *i. e.* lie flat againſt the Maſts and Shrouds.

Pay'ing [of *payant*, of *payer*, F.] diſcharging a Debt; alſo a beating.

Pay'ment, a paying of Money; alſo a beating. *F.*

Prompt Pay'ment, the Payment of a Bill or Debt before it becomes due.

Pay'nims, Pagans or Heathens.

Pea [*Piſum*, L. pipa, *Sax.*] a Kind of Pulſe well known.

Peag [in *Dooms-day-book*] an Hill.

Peace [*pax*, L. *paix*, F.] Reſt, Silence, Quietneſs; alſo Concord, Agreement, Reconciliation; the direct Oppoſite to War.

Peace [in the Senſe of the *Law*] a quiet and inoffenſive Behaviour towards the King and his People.

Peace *of God and the Church*, that Time of Vacation and Reſt which the People had from Law-Suits and Trouble between the Terms.

Peace *of the King*, that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all his Subjects, or Foreigners taken into his Protection.

Peace *of the Plough*, that whereby the Plough-Tackle and Plough-Cattle are ſecured from Diſtreſſes.

Clerk of the Peace, an Officer of the Seſſions of the Peace, whoſe Buſineſs it is to read Indictments, to inroll the Acts, and to draw up the Proceſs; to return the Copies of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders, *&c.* to the King's-Bench.

Peace [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented as a beautiful Lady holding in her Hand a Wand or Rod towards the the Earth, over a hideous Serpent, and holding her other Hand over her Face, as unwilling to behold Strife or War. By others ſhe has been repreſented holding in one Hand an Olive Branch, and leading a Lamb and a Wolf yoked by their Necks in the other; and alſo with an Olive Branch in her right Hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her left.

Pea'ceably [*paiſiblement*, F.] in a peaceable Manner.

Pea'ceableness [of *paiſible*, and *neſs*] peaceable Temper, quiet Diſpoſition.

Peach [*peſce*, F. *malum Perſicum*, L. peapyuay, *Sax.*] a Fruit well known.

Pe'acock [*pavo*, L. papa, *Sax. paun*, F.] a beautiful Bird well known.

A Pea'cock [*Hieroglyphically*] with beautiful Plumes, and in a Poſture of admiring them, and expoſing them to the Sun, repreſented a Creature proud of its natural Perfections.

A Pe'acock [*Emblematically*] alſo repreſents Women over curious in their Dreſs and coſtly Cloathing.

Pe'a-hen [*panache*, F. *pava*, L.]

Peak [peac, *Sax.*] the ſharp Point of a Thing, the Top of a Hill.

Green Peak, a Woodcock, a Bird.

Pe'aking [ſome derive it of *piccinino*, Ital. or *pequenno*, Span. ſmall] ſickly, weakly.

Pea'kingness, Sicklineſs, Unthrivingneſs.

Peal [of *appello*, L. according to *Minſheu*, or prob. of πάλλω, Gr. to agitate or vibrate] a loud Noiſe, eſpecially of Bells or Thunder.

Peal'd, troubled, or deafened with the Noiſe, *Milton.*

Pe'an [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field or Ground of Furs of a Coat of Arms is *Sable*, and the Powderings are *Or*.

Pear [*Pyrum*, L. pepe, *Sax.* and *Dan.*] a Fruit well known.

Pear-Tree [pipiȝe, *Sax.*]

Pear-*Bit*, a Sort of Bit for Horſes.

Pearmai'n, a Kind of Apple.

Pearch } [*pertica*, L. *perche*, F.] a Rod or Pole in
Perch } Length 16 Foot and a half; or 18 in the Meaſuring of Coppice Woods; alſo a Seat for Fowls to reſt on.

Pearch } [πέρκη, Gr. *Perche*, F.] a Freſh-water Fiſh.
Perch }

To Pearch [*percher*, F.] to light or ſit upon, as a Bird does.

Pearl [*perle*, F. peapl, *Sax.*] a Gem or Jewel, a hard, round, white, clear Subſtance, uſually roundiſh, found in a teſtaceous Fiſh reſembling an Oiſter.

Pearl [in *Heraldry*] by thoſe Heralds that blazon the Coat Armour of great Men by precious Stones inſtead of Colours, is uſed inſtead of White.

Pearl [with *Hunters*] that Part of a Deer's Head which is about the Burr.

Wens of Pearl, certain Excreſcencies or prominent Places in Form of half Pearls, found in the Bottom of the Pearl Shells.

Pearl [with *Oculiſts*] an unnatural Speck, or thin Film over the Eye.

Pearl [with *Printers*] a ſmall Sort of Printing Letter.

Peas, ſee *Pea*.

Peas-Bolt, or Hawm, Peas-ſtraw.

Pea'sant [*une paiſant*, F.] a Country-man, a Clown.

Pea'santry [*les paiſans*, F.] the Body of Country People or Ruſticks.

Peas-Cod [pipa Cobbe, *Sax.*] the Shell or Huſk of a Pea.

Peat, a Sort of Fewel dug out of mooriſh Ground.

Pe'bble [*incert. Etym.*] a Sort of Stone for Paving.

Peccadi'llo, a pardonable Sin, ſmall Fault, *&c. Span.*

Pe'ccant [*peccans*, L.] committing a Fault, offending.

Pe'ccantness [of *peccans*, L. and *neſs*] Offenſiveneſs, Hurtfulneſs.

Pe'ccant Humours [in *Phyſick*] the Humours of the Body which contain ſome Malignity, or which offend either in Quantity or Quality, *i. e.* when they are either morbid, or in too great Abundance.

Pecca'vi [I have offended] to cry *peccavi*, is to acknowledge a Fault.

Pechia'gra [πῆχυς the Elbow, and ἄγρα, Gr.] the Gout in the Elbow-Joints.

Pe'cia, a dry Meaſure containing 2 Gallons.

Peck [*pecotin*, F.] a dry Meaſure of eight Quarts.

To Pe'ck [*bequetter*, F.] to ſtrike with the Bill as Birds do.

Pecque'ts Duct. [*Anatomy*] the thoracic Duct, ſo called from *Pecquet* its Diſcoverer.

Pe'cten *Arboris* [with *Botaniſts*] the Grain of a Wood of any Tree, *L.*

Pecten *Veneris* [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Shepherd's-Needle, *L.*

Pecti'neus [with *Anatomiſts*] the third of the 15 Muſcles of the Thigh, ſo named becauſe it has its Origin in the Forepart of the *Os Pectinis*, L.

Pe'ctinis *Os* [*Anatomiſts*] the Share-bone, which is the lower and inner, or the Fore-part of the *Os Innominatum*.

Pe'ctoral [*pectoralis*, L.] of or pertaining to, or good for the Breaſt.

Pe'ctoral Muſcle [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle which moves the Arm forwards; ſo named on Account of its Situation, which ariſes above from the *Clavicula*, and below from the

Breaſt-

Breaſt-Bone, and all the Endings of the upper Ribs, and is implanted in the upper Part of the Shoulder-Bone.

PECTORA'LE, a Breaſt-plate, *L.*

PE'CTORALS [in *Medicine*] are Remedies proper to ſtrengthen and relieve the Breaſt and Stomach; or good againſt the Diſeaſes of them.

PECTORIS *Os* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſame as *Sternum*, L.

PE'CTORALNESS [of *pectoralis*, L. and *neſs*] ſtomachick Quality.

PE'CULATE [in *Civil Law*] the Crime of Pilfering the publick Money, by a Perſon who manages it, or in whoſe Cuſtody it is repoſited.

PECULA'TION, a Robbing or Cheating the Publick.

PECU'LIAR [*peculiaris*, L.] ſingular, particular, private, proper.

A PECULIAR, a particular Pariſh or Church that has Juriſdiction within it ſelf for a Probate of Wills, *&c.* being exempt from the Ordinary of the Biſhop's Courts. Thus the King's Chapel is a *Royal Peculiar*, free from all ſpiritual Juriſdiction, and only governed by the King himſelf as ſupreme Ordinary.

PECU'LIARLY [*peculiariter*, L.] after a peculiar Manner.

PECU'LIARNESS [*peculiarité*, F. of L.] Peculiarity.

Court of PECU'LIARS, a Court which takes Cogniſance of thoſe Matters which relate to ſuch Pariſhes as are exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop in ſome Dioceſes, and belong peculiarly to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

PECU'NIA, Money, *L.*

PECU'NIA *Sepulchralis*, Money anciently paid to the Prieſt, at the Opening of the Sepulchre, for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

PECU'NIA [among the *Romans*] Money. A Deity which, as they held, preſided over Riches; who had a Son named *Argentinus*, whom they adored that they might grow rich.

PECU'NIARY [*pecuniarius*, L.] of or pertaining to Money.

PECUNIO'SITY [*pecuniositas*, L.] Fullneſs of Money.

PECU'NIOUS [*pecuniosus*, L.] full of Money.

PECUNIUS, a Deity of the antient *Pruſſians*, in Honour of whom they kept a Fire of Oak perpetually burning; which if it happened to go out by the Prieſt's Neglect, he was put to Death. When it thunder'd, they imagined that their grand Prieſt converſed with their God; and for that Reaſon fell proſtrate on the Earth, praying for ſeaſonable Weather.

PED *Ware*, Pulſe as Peas, Beans, *&c.*

PE'DAGE, Money paid for paſſing on Foot or on Horſe-back thro' any Foreſt, *&c.*

PEDAGO'GICAL [παιδαγωγικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to an Inſtructor of Youth, or to diſcipline.

PE'DAGOGUE [παίδαγωγος, Gr.] an Inſtructor of Youth.

PE'DAGOGY [*pædagogia*, L. of παιδαγωγία, Gr.] Inſtruction, Diſcipline.

PE'DAL [*pedalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Foot in Meaſure.

PEDA'LE [*Ant. Writ.*] a Foot-cloth, a Carpet laid on the Ground to tread on.

PE'DALS [*pedales*, L.] the large Pipes of an Organ, ſo called becauſe play'd and ſtopp'd with the Foot.

PEDA'NEUS [*Civil Law*] a Petty Judge, who has no formal Seat of Juſtice; but hears Cauſes ſtanding, and without any tribunal.

PEDA'NEOUS [*pedaneus*, L.] going on Foot, as a pedaneous Traveller.

PE'DANT, a School-Maſter who profeſſes to inſtruct and govern Youth, to teach them Humanities and the Arts.

PE'DANT, an unpoliſh'd ſtiff Man of Learning, who makes an impertinent Uſe of the Sciences, abounds in unſeaſonable Obſervations and Criticiſm.

PEDA'NTICK [of *peaanteſque*, F.] of or pertaining to or like a Pedant.

PEDA'NTICKNESS, pretence to, or Oſtentatiouſneſs of Scholarſhip.

PEDANTI'ZING [of *pedantizant*, F.] playing the Pedant.

PE'DANTRY [*pedanterie*, F.] Pedantickneſs, Oſtentatiouſneſs of ſhewing Literature.

PEDA'NTISM, the Profeſſion, or Practice, Quality, or Manner, of a Pedant.

PEDEE' [of *e pedibus*, L.] a Foot-Boy.

PE'DERAST [παιδεραστὴς, Gr.] a Sodomite, a Buggerer.

PE'DERASTY [παιδερασία, Gr.] Buggery, Sodomy.

PEDERE'RO, commonly call'd *Petterero*, a ſmall Piece of Ordnance moſtly uſed in Ships, to fire Stones, Nails, broken Iron, or Partridge Shot, on an Enemy attempting to Board.

PEDIAE'US [*Anat.*] the ſecond of the *extenſores pedis*, L.

A PE'DESTAL [*peaeſtallo*, L. *piedeſtallo*, Ital.] that Part of a Pillar that ſupports it.

PE'DICLE [*pediculus*, L.] a little Foot.

PE'DICLE [with *Botaniſts*] a Foot Stalk, is that on which either a Leaf, or Flower, or Fruit ſtands or hangs.

PEDI'CULA [*Botany*] the Herb Yellow-rattle Graſs, or Cock's-Comb, *L.*

PEDICULA'RIS *morbus* [with *Phyſicians*] the Louſy Diſeaſe.

PEDICULA'TION, a particular Foulneſs of the Skin, very apt to breed Lice; ſaid to have been the Diſtemper of the *Egyptians*, and one of their Plagues, *L.*

PEDICULUS [*Botany*] the ſame as *pedicle*, L.

PEDIS *abſciſſio* [*old Rec.*] a Cutting off the Foot, a Puniſhment of Criminals in former Times inflicted here inſtead of Death.

PE'DIGREE [q. *degrez des peres*, F. *i. e.* the Degrees of Fathers, or as others *petendo gradum*, deriving the Deſcent] a Deſcent from Anceſtors, Stock or Race.

PEDILU'VIUM, a Sort of Bath for the Feet, *L.*

PE'DLAR [prob. of **petteler**, *Teut.* a Beggar, *Skinner*; or of *aller a pied*, F. going a Foot, *Minſheu*] one who ſells ſmall Wares about the Country.

PE'DDLING, little, ſmall, trifling.

PEDU'NCULI [*Anatomy*] two Medullary Proceſſes of the *Cerebellum*, whereby that Part is joined to the *Medulla oblongata*.

PEDOBA'PTISM [of παιδῶν βάπτισμα, Gr.] Infant-Baptiſm.

PEDO'METER [of *pedes*, L. or πὸς, Gr. a Foot, and μέτρον Meaſure] a Way-wiſer, an Inſtrument compos'd of various Wheels with Teeth, which by a Chain faſtened to a Man's Foot or Wheel of a Chariot, advance a Notch each Step or each Revolution of the Wheel; and the Number being mark'd on the Edge of each Wheel, the Paces may be numbred, or the Diſtance from one Place to another exactly meaſured.

PEDO'NES [*old Rec.*] Foot-Soldiers.

PEEK } a Grudge, Spleen, Ill-Will againſt a Perſon.
PE'QUE }

PEEK [in *Sea Language*] is uſed variouſly.

PEEK [in *a Ship*] a Room in the Hold, which reaches from the Bits forwards to the Stern.

To ride a PEEK [with *Mariners*] a Term uſed of a Ship, when ſhe lies with her Main and fore-Yards hoiſed up, having one End of the Yards brought down to the Shrowds and the other raiſed up on End; which is done chiefly when ſhe lies at Reſt in Rivers.

To be a PEEK [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed of an Anchor, when the Cable is perpendicular between the Hawſe through which it runs out and the Anchor.

To heave a PEEK, is to bring the Ship to the Poſition before-mentioned.

To PEEK the *Miſſen* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to put the miſſen Yard right up, and down by the Maſt.

To ride abroad PEEK [*Sea Phraſe*] is much the ſame as riding a Peek; only the Yards are raiſed up half ſo high.

PEEL [with *Printers*] a wooden Inſtrument with which they hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

PEEL [*pala*, L. *pale*, F.] an Inſtrument to ſet Bread into an Oven; alſo a broad thin Board for carrying Pies, *&c.*

PEEL [*peau*, F. of *pellis*, L. a Skin] the outmoſt Skin of Fruit.

PEE'LING [*pelant* of *peler*, F.] taking off the Skin or Rind; alſo the Peel or Rind of Fruit.

PEE'LING, a large Sort of excellent Cyder-Apple.

To PEEP [*pipire*, L. *pepier*, F.] to cry like a Chicken.

To PEEP [*incert. Etym.*] to look thro' a Hole or Chink; alſo to begin to grow out as Plants, Horns, *&c.*

PEER [prob. of **perg**, *Teut.* an Heap, *&c.* or **beorg**, *Sax.* **bierg**, *Dan.* or **pere**, *Sax.* the Foot of an Hill] a Mole or Rampart raiſed in an Harbour to break the Force of the Sea; and for the better Security of the Ships that ride there.

PEER [in *Architecture*] a Kind of Pilaſter or Buttreſs, raiſed for Support, Strength, and ſometimes for Ornament.

To PEER at a Thing, to leer or peep at it.

PEER [of *par*, *pares*, L. Equals] a Nobleman of the Houſe of Lords in Parliament; an Equal.

PEE'RAGE, Impoſition or Tax for the Repairing and Keeping up Sea Peers.

PEE'RAGE [*pairie*, F.] the Dignity of a Peer.

To hold Land in PEE'RAGE [*antient Cuſtoms*] a Tenure which obliged the Perſon to aſſiſt the Lord's Bailiff in his Judgments, as all the antient Vaſſals call'd Peers.

PEE'RDOM [of *une pairie*, F. and *dom*] a Peer's Dignity annexed to a great Fee.

PEE'RESS, the Wife of a Peer.

Pee'rless [*non pareil*, F. of *par*, L. and leay, *Sax.*] not to be equalled or matched.

Pee'rlessness [*par*, L. leay and neyye, *Sax.*] matchleſsneſs.

Peers [in *Law*] Jury-Men impannelled upon an Inqueſt.

Pee'vish [prob. q. *beeiſh*] fretful, *&c.*

Pee'vishness [prob. q. *beeiſhneſs*, of *Bee*, Eng.] Fretfulneſs, waſpiſh Humour.

A Peg [pnc, *Sax.* a little Needle] a little Piece of Wood pointed.

To Peg, to put in or faſten with a Peg.

Pe'ganum [πήγανον, Gr.] the Herb Rue.

Pe'gomancy [πηγομαντεία of πηγή, a Fountain, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] divining by Fountain Water: The ſame as Hydromancy, which ſee.

Pe'gasus [with *Aſtron.*] the winged Horſe; a northern Conſtellation.

Pe'gging [with *Sow-gelders*] a Method us'd in curing Hogs of the Diſeaſe called the *Garrbe*.

Pe'isage [*old Rec.*] a pound Weight, whence to *peiſe*, or *poiſe*, and *peſage*.

Pe'la, a Peel, a Pile, a Fort.

Pela'gia, a Shell-fiſh called a Purple, *L.*

Pela'giae [with *Naturaliſts*] ſuch Shell-fiſhes as are never or very rarely found near the Sea-Shores; but always continue in the Deep, or thoſe Parts in the Bottom of the Sea, which are fartheſt from Land.

Pela'gians [of *Pelagius*] who deny'd original Sin, and held many other erroneous Opinions.

Pelecı'nus [πελεκῖνος, Gr.] the Plant Hatchet-Vetch.

Pelf [prob. of ꝑela, ꝑeo. *Sax.* much Money] Wealth; alſo the Remains of a Fowl, after a Hawk is relieved.

Pe'lican [*pelicanus*, L. of πελεκὰν, Gr.] a Water-Fowl.

Pe'lican [with *Chymiſts*] a Sort of double Veſſel ordinarily of Glaſs; uſed in diſtilling Liquors by Circulation.

Pe'lican [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument for drawing Teeth.

Pe'lican [with *Gunners*] an antient Piece of Ordinance, equal to a quarter Culverin, and carrying a Ball of 6 Pound.

Pelicoi'des [πελεκοειδὴς, of πέλεκυς, a Hatchet, and εἶδος, Form, *Gr.*] a certain geometrical Figure, that ſomething reſembles a Hatchet.

Peli'dnus [in *Phyſick*] a black and blue Colour in the Face, as it often happens to thoſe who are Melancholy.

Pell [*pellis*, L.] the Skin of a Beaſt.

Pe'llage, a Cuſtom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather.

Pellamou'ntain, an Herb.

Pe'llet [either of *pellendo*, L. driving, or of *balette*, F.] a little Ball.

Pe'llets [in *Heraldry*] are black Roundles, the ſame that *French* Heralds call *Torteaux de Sable*.

Pe'llicia [*old Rec.*] a Pilch.

Pe'llicle [*pelliculs*, L.] a little Skin.

Pe'llicle [*pellicula*, L.] when any Solution is evaporated ſo long by a gentle Heat, that a Film or Skin riſes on the Top of the Liquor, they ſay it is evaporated to a Pellicle, and then there is very little more Liquor left, than will juſt ſerve to keep the Salts in Fuſion.

Pellipa'rius [*old Stat.*] a Skinner, Currier, or Leather-dreſſer.

Pe'llitory [*parietaria*, L.] an Herb.

Pello'ta [in the *Foreſt Law*] the Ball, or round fleſhy Part of a Dog's Foot, which, by that Law, in all Dogs that are near any of the King's Foreſts are to be cut out.

Pel-me'l [*pêle-mêle*, F.] confuſedly, without Order.

Clerk of the Pells, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who enters every Teller's Bill in a Parchment Roll call'd *pellis receptorum*, *i. e.* the Roll of Receipts, and alſo makes another Roll called *pellis exituum*, *i. e.* the Roll of Endings.

Pellu'cid [*pellucidus*, L.] that may be ſeen through, tranſparent.

Pellu'cidness } [of *pellucidus*, L. and *neſs*] tranſparen-
Pellucı'dity } cy, diaphaneity.

Pelt [of *pellis*, L. a Skin] a Skin of an Animal.

Pelt *Monger* [of *pellis*, and mangepe, *Sax.*] one who Deals in Pelts and Skins.

Pelt *Wool*, Wool pulled off from the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To Pelt [prob. of poltern, *Teut.* to beat] to throw Stones, Snow-Balls, *&c.* at a Perſon; alſo to annoy an Enemy by diſcharging ſmall Shot; alſo to Fret or Fume.

Pe'lta [among the *Antients*] a Kind of Buckler.

Pelta'lis *cartilago* [*Anatomy*] ſo called from its Reſemblance to *Pelta* a Buckler. See *Scutiformis*.

Pe'lting [prob. of poltern, *Teut.*] throwing Stones, *&c.* at.

Pe'lvis, a Baſon, *L.*

Pe'lvis [with *Anatomiſts*] the Baſon of the Kidneys or the lower Part of the *Abdomen*, in which the *Bladder* (and in Women likewiſe the *Uterus*) and *Rectum* are contained.

Pe'lvis *aurium* [with *Anat.*] the hollow Part of the Ear, *L.*

Pe'lvis *cerebri*, the Tunnel of the Brain, *L.*

Pe'lvis *renum* [*Anatomy*] a skinny Veſſel in each Kidney, which receives the Urine and conveys it to the Bladder, *L.*

Pelu're, a rich Furr.

Pemphegoi'dus [πεμφιγώδης, Gr.] a Kind of Spotted-Fever; or a flatulent or windy Fever.

Pen [*penna*, L.] an Inſtrument for Writing.

Pen [of pynꝺan, *Sax.* to ſhut in] a Fold for Sheep; a Coop for Fowl; alſo a Pond-head to keep Water in for driving the Wheels of an iron Mill.

Pen [with the *Britains* and antient *Gauls*] an high Mountain; hence thoſe Hills, which divide *France* from *Italy*, are called the *Apennines*.

To Pen [of *penna*, L. a Pen] to write down.

To Pen *up* [of pynꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſhut up, to incloſe.

Pe'nal [*pœnalis*, L.] of pertaining to or inflicting Puniſhments.

Pe'nalty [*pœnalitas*, L.] a Fine impos'd as a Puniſhment.

Pe'nalness [of *penal*, F. of *pœnalis*, L. and *neſs*] liableneſs to a Penalty.

Pe'nnace [of *pœna*, L. *Puniſhment*] the Exerciſe of Penitence, or a Puniſhment, either voluntary or impos'd by legal Authority, for Faults committed by a Perſon.

Pe'nnace [of *pœnitentia*, L.] a Sort of Mortification enjoined by *Romiſh* Prieſts. *O. F.*

Pe'nance [in *Canon Law*] an eccleſiaſtical Puniſhment chiefly adjudg'd to the Sin of Fornication.

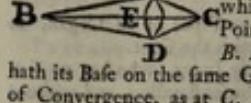
Pena'tes [of פְּנִימָה, *Heb.* inwards, or *Penitus* inwardly, becauſe kept within the Houſe, *Cic.*] houſhold Gods whoſe Statues were there kept, and worſhipped with Wine and Inceaſe. They were made either of Iron or Earthen-Ware; but their Form was kept Secret, as a religious Myſtery. In the Time of Peace they committed their Arms to the Care of the *Penates*. Cities and Kingdoms had alſo their *Penates*. Thoſe of *Rome* were brought by *Æneas* from *Troy*, to which Place *Dardanus* brought them from *Samothrace*.

The *Penates* and *Lares* were different, in that the *Lares* were common in all Houſes, and the *Penates* proper to particular ones, and divine Honours were done to the *Lares* in the Chimney-Corner, or on the Fire-Hearths, and to the *Penates* in the open Court; or ſome other Place or Sort of Chapel within.

Pe'nce [of penniȝ, *Sax.*] Pennies.

Pe'ncil [*penicillum*, L. penſel, *Teut.*] an Inſtrument uſed by Drawers, Painters, *&c.*

Pe'ncil of *Rays* [in *Opticks*] a double Cone of Rays joined together at the Baſe, one of which hath its Vertex in ſome one Point of the Object, and the Glaſs, *B. E. D.* for its Baſe, and the other hath its Baſe on the ſame Glaſs; but its Vertex in the Point of Convergence, as at *C*.



Pe'ndant [*pendens*, L.] hanging.

Pe'ndant *Feathers* [with *Falconers*] thoſe Feathers that grow upon the Thighs of an Hawk.

Pe'ndant [in *a Ship*] a ſhort Rope, which is faſtened at one End to the Head of the Maſt, or Yard, or Clew of the Sail, having a Block or Shiver at the other End to reeve ſome running Rope.

Pe'ndants [*pendentia*, L. *i. e.* hanging] hanging Jewels for the Ears.

Pe'ndants [with *Heralds*] pendant Eſcutcheons. In antient Times, Men of Chivalry or Knights would reſort to the Courts of Princes, and ſet up publick Challenges for Juſts and Tournaments, or elſe poſt them upon ſome Bridge or other Paſs, and there provoke or challenge all Men of Rank that came that Way to encounter them. In order to this, they hung up their Shields with their Coat of Armour painted on them on the Neighbouring Trees, or elſe on Poles erected for that Purpoſe.

Pe'ndants [in *Botany*] a Kind of Seeds, growing on Stamina or Chives; as thoſe in the Middle of *Tulips*, *Lilies*, &c.

Pe'ndants [in a *Ship*] thoſe long Colours or Streamers cut Pointing out towards the End, and there divide into 2 Parts, and hung out at the Heads of the Maſts, or at the Ends of the Yard-Arms.

Pende'ntive [with *Architects*] the whole Body of a Vault,

Vault, ſuſpended out of the perpendicular of the Walls, and bearing againſt the *Arc-boutants*.

Pe'ndentness [of *pendens*, L. and *neſs*] hanging down Quality.

Pe'ndulous [*pendulus*, L.] hanging down, dangling.

Pe'ndulous *Heads* [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe Flowers which hang downwards.

Pe'ndulousness [of *pendulus*, L. and *neſs*] pendentneſs, or ſwinging to and fro, as a

Pe'ndulum [of *pendulus*, L.] a Weight hanging at the End of a Wire, String, *&c.* by the Swinging to and fro, or Vibration of which, the Parts of Time are meaſured; alſo a Clock, Watch or Movement; the Motions of which are regulated by ſuch a Device.

Simple Pe'ndulum, is one that conſiſts of a ſingle Weight.

Compound Pe'ndulum, is one that conſiſts of ſeveral Weights, ſo fix'd on as to return the ſame Diſtance both from one another and from the Center about which they vibrate.

Royal Pe'ndulums, are ſuch Clocks, the Pendulums of which ſwing Seconds, and go 8 Days, ſhewing the Hours, Minutes, and Seconds.

Pe'ndulus, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ*] hanging downwards, *L.*

Penecillus, a Pencil to write with, *L.*

Pe'necillus [in *Pharmacy*] a Lozenge, reſembling a Pencil in ſhape, *L.*

Peneci'llus [with *Surgeons*] a Tent to be put into Wounds or Ulcers.

Penera'rius [*old Rec.*] a Pennon or Enſign-Bearer.

Peneſy'ringus, a Sort of Pillory among the Antients, having 5 Holes, 2 for the Arms, 2 for the Legs, and one for the Head of the Crimminal.

Pe'netrable [*penetrabilis*, L.] that may be penetrated or pierced into; alſo that may be dived or gueſſed.

Pe'netrableness [*penetrabilité*, F. of L.] capableneſs of being penetrated, *&c.*

Pe'netrantness } [of *penetrant*, F. of L. and *neſs*] pene-
Penetrabi'lity } trating Quality, Power of penetrating.

Pe'netrant [*penetrans*, L.] penetrating, piercing; alſo ſubtil quick, *F.*

To Pe'netrate [*penetrare*, L.] to go deep into, to get or pierce into or through; to dive into.

Penetra'tion, a penetrating or piercing thro', or diving into; alſo quickneſs of Parts or Wit.

Penetra'tion of 2 *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] the Action whereby one Thing enters another or takes up the ſame Place; or two Bodies being in the ſame Place, ſo that the Parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimenſions or Places of the Parts of the other.

Pe'netrative, that eaſily penetrates, or is of a penetrating or piercing Quality.

Pe'netrativeness [of *penetratif*, F. of L. and *neſs*] aptneſs to penetrate.

Pe'nguin, a foreign Bird.

Peni'nsula [of *pæne*, L. almoſt, and *inſula*, L. an Iſland] a Place almoſt compaſſed about with Water; a Place in the Waters, joined by a Neck of Land to the main and firm Continent.

Peni'nsulated [*peninſulatus*, L.] almoſt moated round.

Pe'nis, a Man's Yard, *L.*

Pe'nis *cerebri* [*Anat.*] the ſame as *Conarion*, L.

Pe'nis *muliebris* [*Anat.*] the ſame as *Clitoris*, L.

Pe'nistons, a Sort of coarſe woolen Cloth.

Pe'nitence [*pœnitentia*, L.] Repentance; alſo the Diſcipline or Puniſhment attending Repentance.

Pe'nitent [*pœnitens*, L.] repenting, a being ſorrowful for what has been committed that is ſinful or crimminal.

Pe'nitentness [of *penitent*, F. of *pœnitens*, L. and *neſs*] penitent Frame of Mind.

Penite'ntial [*pœnitentialis*, L.] of or pertaining to Repentance.

Penite'ntial [with *Rom. Catholicks*] an eccleſiaſtical Book which directs how to enjoin Penance.

Penite'ntially [of *penitentiel*, F. of L.] in a repenting Manner.

Penite'ntiary [*penitencier*, F. of L.] of or pertaining to Penance, or Repentance.

Penite'ntiary [*pœnitentiarius*, L.] a Prieſt who impoſes Penance on Offenders; alſo a Place for hearing Confeſſions.

Pe'nitents, certain peculiar Friaries, who aſſemble together for Prayers, make Proceſſions bare footed, their Faces being covered with Linen, and give themſelves diſcipline.

Pe'nknife [of *penna*, L. and *cnif*, *Sax.*] a Knife for making of Pens.

Pe'nman, an Artiſt at fair Writing.

Pe'nnant [in a *Ship*] is a Rope to hoiſe up a Boat or Merchandize into or out of a Ship.

Penna'ta *folia*. See *pennated Leaf*.

A Pe'nnated *Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] or feathered Leaf, is one, in which the Parts, of which the Leaf is compos'd, are ſet along the middle Rib; either alternately, or by Pairs, as in Liquorice, Vetches, *&c.*

Pe'nner, a Pen-Caſe.

Pe'nniless [of penni*g* dea*g*, *Sax.*] having no Money.

Pe'nnon, a Flag or Banner ending in a Point, *F.*

Pe'nnon [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of ſuch a Flag.

Penio'lum, Barley-Sugar, a Decoction of Barley and Sugar, boiled 'till it becomes brittle, then turned out upon a Marble Stone, and anointed with the Oil of ſweet Almonds, is kneaded like a Paſte and drawn out into Sticks.

Pe'nnoncel, a little Pennon or Flag.

Penno'ncels, ſmall Pieces of Silk, cut in the Form of a Pennon, with which Men of Arms uſed to adorn their Lances or Spears. Probably to be more viſible Signs to their own Party; or to terrify their Enemies, by appearing more numerous than they were.

P'enny [Penni*g*, *Sax.*] a Coin in value the 12th Part of a Shilling.

Pe'nny *Poſt*, an Office for conveying Letters, to all Parts of *Middleſex*, within the Bills of Mortality.

Pe'nny-*Weight*, an *Engliſh* Weight, Part of a Pound Troy-Weight, containing 24 Grains.

Pe'nsa [*old Writ.*] a Wey of Salt, Cheeſe, *&c.* containing 256 lb, *L.*

Pe'nsa *libra*, a Pound of Money paid by Weight, not by Tale, *L.*

Ad Pe'nsam, the full Weight of 12 Ounces *Troy*, which was formerly paid into the Exchequer for a Pound Sterling.

Pe'nsile [*penſilis*, L.] hanging.

Pe'nsilness [of *penſilis*, L. and *neſs*] hanging Quality.

Pe'nsion, Money paid for Diet or Lodging; alſo a Sum of Money paid annually by a Prince or State, to a Perſon for Service required of him; alſo an annual Allowance by a Company, Corporation or Pariſh, to the poor Members of it, an Allowance or Salary by the Year, *F.* of *L.*

Pe'nsion [of *Gray's Inn*] an Aſſembly of the Members of that Society, who meet to conſult about the Affairs of the Houſe.

Pe'nsion *Writ*, an Order of that Houſe againſt ſuch Members as are in Arrears, for Penſions and other Duties.

Pe'nsionary [in *Holland*] the firſt Miniſter of the Regency of each City.

Pe'nsionary, a Perſon who has a Penſion, Appointment, or yearly Sum during Life, by Way of Aeknowledgment, charged on the Eſtate of a Prince, Company, *&c.*

Pe'nsioner [*penſionarius*, L.] one who receives a Penſion; alſo one who is maintained at the Charge of the King, Company, or private Perſon, in a College or Hoſpital.

Pe'nsions [of *Churches*] a certain Sum of Money, paid to Clergy-men inſtead of Tithes.

King's Pe'nsioners } a Band of Gentlemen, to the
Gentlemen Pe'nsioners } Number of 40, firſt ſet on foot by K. *Henry* VII. whoſe Office is to guard the King's Perſon in his own Houſe, armed with Partiſans; they attend and wait in the preſence Chamber, and attend the King to and from Chapel.

To Pe'nsitate [*penſitare*, L.] to weigh or ponder in Mind.

Pe'nsive [*penſif*, F.] thoughtful, ſad, heavy, ſorrowful.

Pe'nsively, thoughtfully, *&c.*

Pe'nsiveness [*penſif*, F. and *neſs*] thoughtfulneſs, ſadneſs, heavineſs, ſorrowfulneſs.

Pe'nstock, a Flood-Gate, placed in the Water of a Mill-Pond.

Pent [of pin*d*an, *Sax.*] ſhut in or up, kept in, incloſed.

Pe'ntachord [of πέντε five, and χορδὴ, *Gr.* ſtring] a muſical Inſtrument having 5 Strings.

Pentachro'stick [of πέντε and ἀκροστιχὶς] a Set or Series of Verſes ſo diſpoſed, that there are always found 5 Acroſticks of the ſame Name in 5 Diviſions of each Verſe.

Pentad'actylos [*Bot.*] the Herb *Palma Chriſti*, L.

P'entagon [πεντάγωνον, Gr.] a geometrical Figure or Body that has 5 Sides, and as many Angles.

Penta'gonal } of or pertaining to a Pentagon.
Penta'gonous }

Pe'ntagraph [πανταγραφον, Gr.] an Inſtrument wherewith Deſigns, Prints, *&c.* of any Kinds may be copied in any Proportion without a Perſon's being ſkilled in Drawing.

Penta'meter [πενταμετρον, Gr.] a Verſe conſiſting of 5 Feet.

As I have before given you Tables for making *Hexameter Latin* Verſes, ſo I ſhall here preſent you with one for *Pentameters*.

The Manner of Operation for *Pentameters*, is the very ſame with that of *Hexameters* (which ſee.) Only whereas *Hexameter Verſes* conſiſting of 6 *Words*, do therefore require 6 *Tables*, *Pentameters*, deduceable from theſe Tables, are to conſiſt but of 5 *Latin Words*, and ſo only require 5 *Figures* to work them thro' their 5 *Tables*: So that any Set of 5 *Figures* work'd thro' *their* reſpective *Tables* (in all Reſpects like as you have been ſhewn in the *Example* of the *Hexameters*) will produce 5 *Latin Words*, which will make a true *Pentameter Verſe*, which will be true *Latin* and good Senſe.

Thus the Figures 1 1 1 1 1 produce
Turpia ſignificant arma maligna mihi
1 9 7 2 3 produce
Turpia procurant acta moleſta mera
3 2 7 9 1 produce
Impia conglomerant acta maligna vides.

And if you are minded to compoſe a Pair of Verſes together, *viz.* *Hexameter* and *Pentameter*, you muſt ſet down the 2 Sets of Figures, as thus; 6 8 5 1 9 1
8 9 1 5 5
of which Sets of Figures, wrought out by their proper Tables, will be produced the following Verſes.

Peſſima fata tuis præparant fidera nigra,
Tetrica ſignificant aſtra nefanda viris.

Which Sets of Figures, if placed backwards, will produce quite different Verſes.

By theſe Tables, between two and three hundred thouſand *Hexameter* Verſes may be produced.

The Verſifying Tables for PENTAMETERS.

I.

t	a	p	i	s	i	t	t	n	e
r	e	m	o	m	r	u	o	t	d
r	p	r	p	i	r	x	r	u	f
r	d	i	s	p	i	i	a	i	o
i	a	t	i	a	c		d	b	d
	i	a		a	e	a	a	a	e
a		e		e				e	

II.

p	p	c	p	p	c	c	s	p	r
r	o	r	e	o	o	i	r	æ	æ
n	æ	r	n	n	g	o	s	s	c
d	f	s	g	n	c	t	c	l	i
i	u	l	i	u	a	r	u	c	c
m	o	f	r	b	i	d	u	i	m
m	i	a	u	b	u	n	u	a	e
c	n	n	u	n	t	n	n	r	a
t	t	n	t		t	t	a	n	
	t		s			n	t	s	s
	s	s	s	t	t		s	t	s
t	t	s	s						

III.

i	a	v	v	d	f	l	a	a	u
c	i	e	i	a	a	r	s	r	t
n	r	c	c	b	m	t	a	a	a
b	t	t	r	a	r				a
a	a	a		a	e	e	e		
			e						

IV.

d	p	p	n	e	s	m	s	m	o
u	r	e	r	u	o	i	a	l	d
o	f	u	p	l	n	l	o	e	t
a	e	e	e	i	i	s	n	e	n
n	r	s	s	g	a	d	r	d	t
b	t	t	n		a	v	a	a	a
a	r	a	e		a				
a		e	e		e	e	e	e	

V.

n	a	t	v	s	m	m	v	m	o
l	i	i	c	e	a	i	i	v	i
b	r	i	r	l	d	h	a	i	i
i	o	a	i	e	i		s		s
		s	s		e		e		e
e									

PENTA'MYRON [πυντάμυρον, Gr.] an Ointment compounded with 5 Ingredients, *viz.* *Maſtich*, *Nard*, *Opobalſamum*, *Storax*, and *Wax*.

PE'NTANGLE [of πέντε, Gr. 5, and *Angulus*, L.] a Figure having 5 Angles.

PENTAPE'TALOUS [of πέντε 5, and πέταλον, Gr. a Leaf] 5 leaved.

PENTAPETALOUS *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] are ſuch whoſe Flowers conſiſt of 5 Leaves.

PENTA'PHYLLUM [πυντάφυλλον, Gr.] the Herb *Cinquefoil*, or 5 leaved Graſs.

PENTA'PLEURON [πυντάπλευρον, Gr.] an Herb, the leſſer Plantain.

PENTA'PTOTON [πυντάπτωτον, Gr.] a Noun that has but 5 Caſes, *Gram.*

PENTA'ROBON [πυντάρροδον, Gr.] the Plant or Flower called a Peony.

PE'NTASPAST [πυντάσπαστον, Gr.] an Engine that has 5 Pullies.

PENTA'STIC [πυντάστιχος, Gr.] a Stanza, or Diviſion in a Poem.

PENTA'STYLS [πυντάστυλος, Gr.] a Work in Architecture, wherein are 5 Rows of Columns.

PE'NTATEUCH [πυντάτευχος of πέντε 5, and τεῦχος, a Volume] the 5 Books of *Moſes*, *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*.

PE'NTATHLON [πένταθλον of πέντε and ἆθλον, a ſtriving, *Gr.*] the 5 Exerciſes performed in the *Grecian* Games, *viz.* *Leaping*, *Running*, *Quoiting*, *Darting*, and *Wreſtling*.

PENTA'TONON [in antient *Muſick*] a Concord, with us call'd the greater Sixth.

PENTECO'NTARCH [πυντηκόνταρχος, Gr.] a Captain who has the Command of 50 Men.

PENTECONTO'RE, a Veſſel with 50 Oars.

PENTECO'STE [πυντηκοστή, Gr. *i. e.* the 50th Day, *ſcil.* after *Eaſter*] the Feſtival of *Whitſuntide*.

PENTECO'STALS, Offerings made by Pariſhioners to their Prieſt at *Whitſuntide*; and alſo of inferior Churches to the Chief or Mother-Church. Theſe were alſo called *Whitſund Farthings*.

PENTEPHA'RMACUM [of πέντε 5, and φάρμακον, Gr. a Remedy] any Medicine that conſiſts of 5 Ingredients.

PENTHEMI'MERIS [πενθημιμερής, Gr.] a Part of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of 2 Feet and a long Syllable.

PENTHEUS [of πένθος, Gr. Mourning] the Son of *Echion* and *Agave*, who (according to the Poets) was torn in Pieces by his Mother and his Siſter, becauſe he contemned the Rites and revelling Feaſts of *Bacchus*. *Natalis Comes* tells us, that he was a good King, who endeavouring to root out the Vice of Drunkenneſs from amongſt his Subjects, ſuffered many Wounds in his good Name by their Calumnies and Reproaches.

PE'NTHOUSE [*Pendice*, Ital. *Appentis*, F. of *Appendix*, L. of *pendere*, L. to hang] a Shelter over a Door or Window.

PELU'-

Penu'ltima [with *Grammarians*] the laſt Syllable of a Word, ſave one.

Penu'mbra [in *Aſtronomy*] a faint or partial Shade obſerved between the perfect Shadow and the full Light in an Eclipſe of the Moon, ſo that it is difficult to diſcern where the Shadow begins, and where the Light ends.

Penu'rious [of *penuria*, L. great Want] covetous, niggardly, ſtingy; alſo nice.

Penu'riousness, Niggardlineſs, Meanneſs.

Pe'nury [*penuria*, L.] extreme Want of all Neceſſaries.

Pe'ony [*Pæonia*, L. of παιονία, Gr. peonian, *Sax.*] a Flower of 2 Sexes, Male and Female.

Peo'ple [*Populus*, L. *People*, F.] the whole Body of a People who live in a Country.

To Peo'ple [*populare*, L. *peupler*, F.] to ſtock a Country or Place with People.

Pe'pansis [πεπανσις, Gr.] a Ripening.

Pepansis [in *Medicine*] a correcting of depraved Matter and corrupt Humours in the Body, and bringing them into Order.

Pepa'smus [πεπασμὸς of πεπαίνω, to bring to maturity, *Gr.*] Ripening of preternatural Humours.

Pepasticks [of πεπασμὸς Gr.] Medicines which are good to help the Rawneſs of the Stomach, and that digeſt Crudities.

Pe'pper [*Piper*, L. peppop, *Sax.*] an Aromatick Fruit, or Grain brought from *India*.

Pe'pper Wort, an Herb.

Pe'psis [πέψις, Gr.] a Boiling or Seething.

Pe'psis [in *Phyſick*] the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in an animal Body.

Peptick [πεπτικὸς, Gr.] ſerving to concoct or digeſt.

Per *Aſcenſum* [in *Chymiſtry*] a particular Manner of Diſtillation.

Per *Deliquium*. See *Deliquium*.

Per *Arſin*. See *Arſin*.

Per *Theſin*. See *Theſin*.

Pera'cter, a Mathematical Inſtrument uſed in Surveying.

Peracu'te [*peracutus*, L.] very ſharp.

Peracu'tum *menſtruum* [with *Chymiſts*] a *Menſtruum* made by drawing off Spirit of Nitre ſeveral Times from Butter of Antimony. By the Help of which, Mr. *Boyle* ſays he was able, without a very violent Fire, to elevate a very good Quantity of crude *Mercury*, and that in a few Hours.

Peragra'tio, a travelling or wandering about; a Progreſs or Ramble.

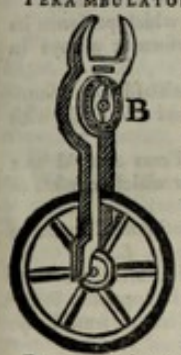
Peragration Month [with *Aſtronomers*] the Space of the Courſe of the Moon from any Point of the Zodiack to the ſame again.

Perambula'tion, a Walking through any Point of the Zodiack to the ſame again, *&c.* L.

Perambula'tion [*of the Foreſt*] the Walking of Juſtices, or other Officers, about a Foreſt, in Order to ſurvey and ſet the Bounds of it.

Perambula'tione *facienda*, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to make a Perambulation, and to ſet down the Bounds of 2 or more Manours, the Limits of which are not ſo well known.

Pera'mbulator, an Inſtrument or Rolling-Wheel for meaſuring Roads, *&c.* a ſurveying Wheel. It is made of Wood or Iron, commonly half a Pole in Circumference, with a Movement, and a Face divided like a Clock, with a long Rod of Iron or Steel that goes from the Center of the Wheel to the Work: There are alſo 2 Hands, which (as you drive the Wheel before you) count the Revolutions; and from the Compoſition of the Movement and Diviſion on the Face, ſhew how many Yards, Poles, Furlongs, and Miles you go.



Perca [*old Rec.*] a Perch of Land.

Percaptu're, a Wear or Place in a River, made up with Banks, Dams, *&c.* for preſerving or catching Fiſh.

Pe'rcase, if perchance, if it be ſo.

To Percei've [*percipere*, L. *appercevoir*, F.] to begin to ſee, to diſcover, to ſpy or find out, to apprehend or underſtand.

Percei'vable } [*perceptibilis*, L.] that may be per-
Perce'ptable } ceived.

Perce'ptibleness, Perceivableneſs.

Perce'ption, the Act of perceiving, comprehending, or knowing; the clear and diſtinct Apprehenſion of any Object.

Percepti'vity, the Faculty of Perceiving.

Perce'pier, the Herb Parſley-pert, or Parſley-breakſtone.

Perch [of *perche*, F. a Pole] a Stick or Pole for Birds to rooſt on.

Perch [*perche*, F.] a Pole or Rod, a Meaſure of 16 Foot and half.

To Perch [of *percher*, F.] to ſit upon a Perch, Stick, or Twig of a Tree, as Birds do.

Percha'nt [with *Fowlers*] a Decoy-Bird ty'd by the Foot, which flutters, and draws other Birds to it, and ſo gives the Fowler an Opportunity of catching them, F.

Pe'rchers, *Paris* Candles, uſed in *England* in antient Times; alſo the larger Sort of Wax-Candles, which were uſually ſet upon the Altar.

Percola'tion, a ſtraining thoroughly, *L.*

Perconta'tion, a ſtrict Inquiry, *L.*

Percu'ssion, a ſtriking or knocking, *L.*

Percu'ssion [in *Phyſicks*] the Impreſſion a Body makes in falling or ſtriking upon another; or the Shock or Colliſion of 2 Bodies, which concurring, alter the Motion of each other.

Pe'rdifols [of *perdere*, to loſe, and *Folia*, Leaves, *L.*] ſuch Trees or Plants as loſe their Leaves in Winter, or after they have done flowering.

Perdings [*old Rec.*] the Dregs of the People, *viz.* Men of no Subſtance.

Perdi'tion, utter Ruin or Deſtruction.

Perdona'tio *Utlagariæ*, a Pardon of one that is outlaw'd for Contempt, and afterwards ſurrenders himſelf of his own Accord.

Perdu'e, loſt, forlorn, *F.*

Perdu'es, Soldiers placed in a dangerous Poſt; the forlorn Hope of an Army.

To *lie* Perdu'e, to lie flat upon the Belly, to lie in wait cloſely.

Perdu'rable, continuing, laſting long.

Perdura'tion, a laſting very long, *L.*

Peregrina'tion, a Travelling into foreign Countries, *L.*

Peregri'ne, [*peregrinus*, L.] foreign, out-landiſh.

Pe'regrine [with *Falconers*] a Hawk of the Falcon-kind.

Pe'regrine [with *Aſtrologers*] a Planet is ſaid to be *peregrine*, when it is found in any Sign where it has none of its eſſential Dignities.

Pere'nnial [*perennis*, L.] laſting all the Year.

Pere'nnial [in *Medicine*] a Term apply'd to Fevers which have no Intermiſſion.

Pere'nnity [*perennitas*, L.] Laſtingneſs, long Continuance, Perpetuity.

Pere'mptory [*peremptorius*, L.] abſolute, expreſs; alſo pragmatical, ſaucy, malapert.

Pere'mptory *Action* [in *Law*] an abſolute, final, and determinate Act; not to be altered, renewed, or reſtrained.

Pere'mptorily, abſolutely, poſitively.

Pere'mptoriness, Abſoluteneſs, Pragmaticalneſs, *&c.*

Pererration, a wandering up and down, *L.*

Pereterion [of περάω, Gr. to bore through] a Trepan.

Pe'rfect [*perfectus*, L.] compleat, intire; to which nothing is wanting, or that has all the Requiſites; alſo excellent, accompliſh'd; alſo arrant; alſo well ſkilled in.

Perfect *Flowers* [with *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as have the finely coloured Flower-Leaves called *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices*, and *Stylus*.

Perfect *Animal* [*with ſome Writers*] one born or produc'd by univocal Generation, in Oppoſition to Inſects, which (they ſuppoſe) to be produc'd by equivocal Generation.

To Pe'rfect [*perfectum*, of *perficere*, L. *perfectionner*, F.] to make perfect, to bring to Perfection, to finiſh.

Pe'rfect *Numbers* [*Mathemat.*] are ſuch Numbers whoſe aliquot or even Parts taken all together, will exactly make the whole Number, as 6 and 28, *&c.* for of 6 the half is 3, the third Part 2, and the ſixth Part 1, which added together make 6; and it hath no more aliquot Parts in whole Numbers; So 28 has theſe even Parts, 14 the half, 7 the fourth, 4 the ſeventh, and 2 the fourteenth, and 1, which added together make 28, and therefore is a perfect Number; of which perfect Number there are but 10 between 1, and 10000000000.

Perfection, the State or Condition of that which is perfect; alſo Excellency, great Accompliſhment.

Abſolute Perfe'ction, is that wherein all Imperfection is excluded, ſuch as is that of God, or *Secundum quid*, and in its Kind.

Essential PERFE'CTION, is the Possession of all the essential Attributes; or of all the Parts necessary to the Integrity of a Substance.

Metaphysical PERFE'CTION, the same as *Natural*.

Natural PERFE'CTION is that whereby a Thing has all its Powers or Faculties; and those too in their full Vigour; all its Parts both principal and secundary; and those in their due Proportion, Constitution, *&c.*

Moral PERFECTION, is an eminent Degree of Vertue, or moral Goodness, to which Men arrive, by frequently repeated Acts of Beneficence, Piety, *&c.*

Physical PERFECTION. See *Natural Perfection*.

Transcendental PERFECTION, the same as *Natural*.

PERFE'CTIONAL, making perfect.

PE'RFECTNESS, the Quality of being perfect.

PERFECTI'SSIMATE, a Quality or Dignity mentioned in the Code.

PERFI'DIA [in *Musick*] an Affectation of doing always the same Thing, of following the same Design, of continuing the same Motion, the same Song, the same Passage, the same Figures of Notes, *Ital.*

PERFI'DIOUS [*perfidus*, L.] treacherous, base, false-hearted.

PERFI'DIOUSNESS } [*perfidia*, L.] Breach of
PE'RFIDY } Trust, Treachery, Falseness.

PERFO'RANS *Musculus* [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so called because its Tendons run through those of the *Perforatus*; the same as *Tertii internodii digitorum flexor*.

PERFO'RANS *Pedis* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the lesser Toe, called also *Flexor tertii internodii digitorum pedis*, L.

PERFORA'TA, an Herb, a Sort of St. *John's Wort*.

To PE'RFORATE [*perforare*, L.] to pierce through.

PE'RFORATED [with *Botanists*] a Term used of any Plant whose Leaf being held against the Light, seems full of little Holes.

PE'RFORATED [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* bored thorough. The Armorists use it to express the passing or penetrating of one Ordinary (in Part) through another: *As he bears*, Argent, *a Bend* Ermine *perforated through a Cheveron*, Gules. See the Escutcheon.



PERFORA'TION, a boring through.

PERFORA'TION [in *Surgery*] the penetrating by an Instrument into any of the larger Cavities; or the opening of any Abscess by an Instrument; also an Erosion of the Bones that eats through them.

PERFORA'TUS *Musculus* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so called because its Tendons are perforated like those of the Fingers, *L.*

PER-FORCE [*par-force*, F.] by Force or Violence.

To PERFO'RM [*performare*, L.] to do, to fulfill, to bring to pass, to put in Execution.

PERFO'RMANCE, the Act of performing, or a Work done.

PERFRICA'TION, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly.

To PERF'UME [*parfumer*, F.] to give a sweet Scent to.

PERFU'ME [*Parfum*, F.] any Thing that sends forth a sweet Scent, as Civet, Musk, *&c.* also the Scent itself.

PERFU'MER [*Parfumeur*, F.] one who makes and sells Perfumes.

PERFU'NCTORY [*perfunctorius*, L.] done carelessly, or slightly, slubbered over.

PERFU'NCTORINESS, a Slight, careless doing any Thing.

PERHA'PS [of *per*, and prob. happen] it may be so.

PERIA'MMA } [περίαμμα, Gr.] a Medicine to be tied
PERI'APTA } about the Neck, which, as it is believed by some, will kill Diseases.

PERIANTHI'A [of περὶ about, and ἄνθος a Flower, *Gr.*] the small green Leaves which compass the Bottom of a Flower.

PERICA'RDIAN } of, or pertaining to the *pericar-*
PERICA'RDIACK } *dium*.

PERICA'RDIARY [in *Physick*] an Epithet given to Worms generated in the Heart.

PERICA'RDIUM [περικάρδιον, of περὶ and καρδία, Gr. the Heart] a double Membrane, Skin or Pouch, which surrounds the whole Substance of the Heart, and contains a Liquor to moisten it and cool it.

PERICA'RPIUM [περικάρπιον, Gr.] a Medicine apply'd to the Wrist to cure an Ague.

PERICA'RPIUM, a round Root good against Hemlock, *Gr.*

PERICA'RPUS [with *Botanists*] a Pellicle or thin Membrane encompassing the Fruit or Grain of a Plant.

PERI'CLASIS [περίκλασις, Gr.] such a total Fracture of a Bone, as quite divides it and forces it out thro' the Flesh into Sight.

PERICLITA'TION, Hazard, Danger, Jeopardy, *L.*

PERICNE'MIA [of περὶ about, and κνήμη, Gr. the *Tibia*] the Parts about the *Tibia*.

PERICRA'NIUM [περικράνιον, of περὶ and κρανίον, Gr. the Skull] a thick solid Coat or Membrane, lying under the thick hairy Skin of the Head, and immediately covers the whole Skull, except where the temporal Muscles lie.

PE'RIDOT, a precious Stone of a greenish Colour, *F.*

PERIDRO'MIS [περιδρομὶς, Gr.] an open Gallery, Alley or the like in a Periptere, between the Columns and the Wall.

PE'RILOUS [*periculosus*, L. *perilleux*, F.] dangerous, full of Peril.

PERIE'RGY [of περίεργος, Gr.] any needless Caution or Trouble in an Operation.

PERIGAE'UM [περιγαῖον, of περὶ and γῆ, the Earth, *Gr.*] that Point in the Heaven in which the Sun or any Planet is at its least Distance from the Center of the Earth.

PERIE'LION [περήλιον, of περὶ and ἥλιος, Gr. the Sun] that Point of the Orbit of a Planet, in which it is nearest to the Sun.

PERIGRI'NARY [*Perigrinarius*, L.] a Monk in the antient Monasteries, whose Office was to receive or entertain Strangers or Visitors.

PERIEGE'TES, one who conducts another about a Place or Thing to show it him.

PE'RIL [*Periculum*, L.] Danger, Hazard.

PE'RILOUSNESS, Hazardousness.

PERI'METER [περιμετρὸς, Gr.] a Verse having a Syllable above its just Measure.

PERI'METER [in *Geometry*] the Ambit or Extent which bounds a Figure or Body.

PERINAE'UM [περινεῖον, Gr.] the ligamentous Seam betwixt the *Scrotum* and the Fundament, *L.*

PERI'NDE *valere* [*Law Phrase*] a Dispensation granted to a Clerk, who being otherwise uncapable of a Benefice or other spiritual Function, is admitted to it.

PERINY'CTIDES [*Surgery*] little Swellings like Nipples.

PERIO'CHA [περιοχὴ, Gr.] an Argument containing the Sum of a Discourse.

PE'RIOD [*Periodus*. L. περίοδος, Gr.] a perfect Sentence, Conclusion or Close, a full Stop at the End of any Sentence.

PE'RIOD [in *Arithmetick*] a Distinction made by a Point or Comma, after every 6th Place or Figure, used in *Notation* or *Numeration*, for the more ready distinguishing and reading the Figures.

PE'RIOD [in *Astronomy*] the Time taken up by a Star or Planet in making, or the Duration of its Course 'till it return to the same Point of the Heavens.

PE'RIOD [in *Medicine*] the Space of Time a Distemper continues from its Beginning to its Declension.

PE'RIOD [in *Printing*] a Character wherewith the Periods of Discourse are terminated thus (.) call'd a Full-point.

PE'RIOD in [*Chronology*] an Epocha or Interval of Time by which the Years are accounted; or a Series of Years whereby in different Nations, and on different Occasions, Time is measured.

PERIO'DICAL } [*periodicus*, L. περιοδικὸς, Gr.] of, or
PERIO'DICK } pertaining to, or that has its Periods.

PERIO'DICAL [with *Astronomers*] that which performs its Motion or Course regularly, so as to perform it always in the same Time.

PERIO'DICAL *Month*, the same as Month of Peragration.

PERIO'DICK *Diseases*, such as decline and rise again with similar Symptoms alternately.

PERIO'DICK [with *Grammarians*] a Term apply'd to a Style or Discourse that has Numbers, or which consists of just and artful Periods.

PERI'ODUS *sanguinis* [in *Physick*] a continual Circulation of the Blood, thro' all the Parts of the Body, *L.*

PERIOE'CI [περίοικοι, Gr.] those Inhabitants of the Earth that live under the same Parallels; but opposite Semicircles of the Meridian, and consequently in the same Zone or Climate.

PERIOPHTHA'LMIUM [of περὶ about, and ὀφθαλμὸς, the Eye, *Gr.*] a thin Skin which Birds can draw over their Eyes to defend them without shutting their Eye-lids.

PERIO'STIUM [περιόστεον, Gr.] a thin Skin which immediately incloses all the Bones of the Body, except some few as those of Teeth, Ear, *&c.* The Use of it is to cover the Bones, and to bear up the Vessels, which enter them for their Nourishment.

PERIPATE'TICK [περιπατητικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the Peripateticks.

PERIPATE'TICK *Philoſophy*, the Syſtem of Philoſophy taught and eſtabliſhed by *Ariſtotle*, and maintained by his Followers.

PERIPATE'TICKS [περιπατητικοὶ of περιπατέω, to walk about; becauſe they uſed to diſpute walking in the Place at *Athens* call'd *Lyceum*] a Sect of Philoſophers, the Followers of *Ariſtotle*, as *Theophraſtus*, *Cratippus*, &c.

PERIPE'TIA [of περιπετὴς, Gr. falling into a different State] that Part of a Tragedy wherein the Action is turned, the Plot unravelled, and the whole concludes.

PERI'PHERY [περιφερία, Gr.] the Circumference or bounding Line of a Circle, Ellipſis, Parabola, and other ſimilar Figures.

PERI'PHRASIS [περιφρασὶς, Gr.] a Circumlocution; a Tour of Words uſed by Orators, to avoid the common and trite Manners of Expreſſion, as uſing many Words to expreſs that which might be done by a few.

PERIPHRA'STICAL [περιφραστικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a Periphraſis.

PERIPHRASTICALLY, by Way of Periphraſis.

To PE'RIPHRASE [*periphraſer*, F.] to uſe Circumlocutions.

PERIPLO'CA *Orapocynum* [*Botany*] the Herb Dog's-bane, *L.*

PERIPLU'S [περίπλους, Gr.] Voyage or Navigation round a certain Sea or Sea-Coaſt.

PERIPNEUMONI'A [περιπνευμονία, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breaſt, accompanied with a Fever, Shortneſs of Breath, a Cough, *&c.*

PERIPNEUMONI'A *Notha* [with *Phyſicians*] a *Baſtard Peripneumony*, a Diſeaſe in the Lungs, ariſing from a heavy pituitous Matter generated throughout the whole Maſs of Blood, and diſcharged upon the Lungs, *L.*

PERIPNEUMO'NICAL [*peripneumonicus* of περιπνευμονικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Peripneumony.

PERI'PTERE } [of περὶ about, and πτέρυξ, a Wing] in
PERI'PTERON } *Architecture*, a Place encompaſſed about with Columns without, and a Kind of Wings about it.

PERIPY'EMA [περιπύημα, Gr.] a Collection of Matter about any Part, as round as the Tooth in the Gum.

PERIRRHOEA', περιῤῥοία, Gr. of περὶ and ῥέω, to flow] a Reflux of Humours from the Habit, into any one of the larger Emunctories for its Excretion; as in the hydropical Caſe of Water upon the Bowels or Kidneys, where it paſſes away by Urine or Stool.

PERI'SCII [περίσκιοι of περὶ and σκία, Gr. a Shadow] thoſe Inhabitants of the Earth whoſe Shadows do in one and the ſame Day ſucceſſively turn to all the Points of the Horizon; and theſe are ſuch as inhabit the frozen Zones, within the Compaſs of the *Arctick* and *Antarctick* Circles, becauſe the Sun being above their Horizon for many Days without ever ſetting, the Shadow turns as the Sun does.

PERISCE'LIS [περισκελὶς, Gr.] a Garter, thence a Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter is in *Latin* ſtiled, *Eques Periſcelidis.*

PERISCY'PHISMUS } [of περὶ and σκύπιζειν, *Gr.* to ſlea]
PERISKY'TISM } a Section, or laying open the Fore-part of the Head, the Skull.

To PE'RISH [*perire*, L.] to go to Ruin, Rack, or Decay; alſo to be ruined, to be caſt away; alſo to die or come to one's End.

PERISHABLE [*periſſable*, F.] apt to Periſh, Decay, come to Ruin, *&c.*

PE'RISHABLENESS, periſhing Quality.

PERISSO'LOGY [περισσολογία of περισσὸς abounding, and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe ſtuffed with unneceſſary and ſuperfluous Words.

PERISTAL'TIC [περισταλτικὸς of περισέλλω, Gr. to roll about, to contract, *&c.*] Quibbling, Worm-like.

PERISTA'LTICK *Motion of the Guts*, a Sort of Quibbling, or Worm-like Motion, crawling of them downwards; which is cauſed by Contraction of the ſpiral Fibres, whereby the Excrements are preſſed downwards and voided.

PERISTA'PHILINUS *internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Uvula* which draws it forwards; more properly *Pterigoſtaphilinus.*

PERISTAPHILLI'NUS *externus* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of *Uvula*, which draws it backwards.

PERISTERION [*Botany*] the Herb *Vervain.*

PERISTERNA [of περὶ about, and στέρνον, the Breaſt, *Gr.*] the Parts about the Breaſt.

PERISTRO'MATA [περίστρωμα, Gr.] the Coat which covers the Bowels.

PERISTY'LE [*periſtylium*, L. of περιστύλιον, Gr.] a Place or Building, encompaſſed with a Row of Columns on the Inſide.

PERISY'STOLE [of περὶ and συστολὴ, Gr.] the Pauſe or Interval between the 2 Motions of the Heart or Pulſe, *viz.* that of *Syſtole* or Contraction, and that of the *Diaſtole* or Dilation.

PERITO'NAEUM [περιτόναιον of περιτείνω, I ſtretch all around, *Gr.*] a thin, ſoft Membrane, covering and containing all the Viſcera or *Abdomen* on the inſide, and the Entrails on the out.

PERITRO'CHIUM [περιτρόχιον of περιτρέχω, *Gr.* I run about] (in *Mechanicks*) a Kind of Wheel placed upon an Axis, round which a Rope is wound in order to raiſe a Weight.

PERI'TTOMA [περίττωμα, Gr.] whatever is ſuperfluous in the Body; the Excrement or Ordure left after Digeſtion; alſo the Relicks of Diſeaſes.

PERJURA'TION, a being Forſworn.

To PE'RJURE [*perjurare*, L.] to Forſwear.

PE'RJURY [*perjurium*, L.] a Forſwearing, a taking a falſe Oath.

PE'RJURY [in *Law*] a Swearing falſely in an Oath adminiſtred by Perſons in legal Authority.

PE'RIWIG [*perruque*, F. prob. of περιέχω, *Gr.* to compaſs about] a Cap of human Hair worn by Men.

PE'RIWINCLE, a Kind of Sea Snail, a Fiſh; alſo an Herb.

PERI'ZOMA [περίζωμα, Gr.] a Sort of Girdle or Truſs for People who are burſten.

To PERK *up*, to lift up the Head, to appear briſk.

PERLIBRA'TION, an exact weighing, *L.*

PE'RMANENT [*permanens*, L.] durable, continuing, laſting.

PE'RMANENTNESS, durableneſs, *&c.*

PERME'ABLE [*permeabilis*, L.] that may be paſſed through.

PERMEA'TION, a penetrating into, and paſſing through the Pores of the Body, *L.*

PER *minima* [with *Phyſicians*] a Term uſed to ſignify a perfect Mixture of the ſmalleſt Particles of ſeveral Bodies or Ingredients, *L.*

PERMI'SCIBLE [*permiſcibilis*, L.] which may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE [*permiſſibilis*, L.] that may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION, a permitting, granting Leave or Liberty, to do a Thing, *&c.* L.

PERMI'SSION [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure when the Orator profeſſes to have delivered the whole Matter, and to leave all to the Judgment and Diſcretion of the Auditors.

PERMI'SSIVE, of or pertaining to Permiſſion.

PERMI'STION } a thorough mingling together, *L.*
PERMI'XTION }

To PERMI'T [*permittere*, L.] to allow, ſuffer, let, or give Leave.

A PERMI'T, a Note ſo called given by the Seller to the Buyer of *French* Brandy, *&c.*

PERMUTA'TION, the Truck, or exchange of one Thing for another, *L.*

PERMUTA'TIONS, of *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] the Changes, Alterations, or different Combinations of any Number of Quantities.

PERMUTATIO'NE *Archidiaconatus*, &c. a Writ to an Ordinary, commanding to admit a Clerk to a Benefice upon exchange made to another.

To PERMU'TE [*permutare*, *L.*] to exchange Church-Livings one for another.

PER *my et per tout* [*Law Phraſe*] a joint Tenant is ſaid to be ſeized, *per my et per tout*, i. e. he is ſeized by every Parcel, and by the whole.

PERN'ANCY [in *Law*] the taking or receiving of any Thing, as Tithes in *Pernancy* are Tithes taken in Kind.

PERNI'CIOUS [*perniciosus*, L.] deſtructive, miſchievous, very hurtful.

PERNI'CITY [*pernicitas*, L.] extraordinary ſwiftneſs of Motion in Birds or Beaſts.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, miſchievouſneſs, *&c.*

PE'RNIO, a Kibe or Chilblain, *L.*

PERNOCTA'TION, a Lodging, or lying out all Night, *L.*

PE'RNOR [of *prencur*, F.] a Taker.

PE'RNOR *of Profits* [in *Law*] a Taker or Receiver of Profits.

PERO'NA [with *Anatom.*] a Bone of the Leg called alſo *Fibula*, the Shin Bone, *L.*

PERONAE'US *primus anticus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Tarſus* called alſo *Longus*, becauſe it is the longeſt Muſcle ſeated on the *Perona.* It begins from above half the upper Part of that Bone, and ends in the upper, and hindermoſt Part of the *os metatarſi* of the little Toe.

PERONAE'US *ſecundus* or *poſticus* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, ariſing above the Middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula* under the Belly of the *Peroneus primus*, and is let into the upper and outward Part of the *os metatarſi* of the little Toe, *L.*

PERORA'TION, the Cloſe or laſt Part of an Oration or Speech.

To PERPE'ND [*perpendere*, L.] to weigh or ponder thoroughly in the Mind; alſo to examine or to try exactly.

PER-

PERPE'NDER } [with *Architects*] a Stone fitted to the
PERPEND *Stone* } thickneſs of a Wall, ſo as to ſhew its ſmoothed Ends on both Sides.

PERPENDI'CULAR [*perpendicularis* of *perpendo*, L.] that falls or is directly downright.

PERPENDICULAR [in *Geometry*] a right Line that ſtands ſo upon another, that the Angles on either Side are equal.

PERPENDICULAR to a *Parabola* [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line cutting that Figure at the Point, wherein any other right Line touches it.

PERPENDICULAR [with *Aſtronomers*] when any Star is *Vertical*, *i. e.* right over our Heads it is ſaid to be Perpendicular, becauſe its Beams fall directly upon us.

PERPENDICULAR, a Level, a Plumb-line.

To let fall a PERPENDICULAR, is to draw a Line perpendicularly upon another, from a Point given, placed above it.

A right Line is ſaid to be PERPENDICULAR to a Plane, when it is perpendicular to all the Lines it meets with in that Plane.

PERPENDI'CULARNESS } *of Plants*, for tho' the generality
PERPENDICULA'RITY } of Plants riſe a little crooked, yet the Stems ſhoot up perpendicularly, and the Roots ſink down perpendicularly; even they that come out of the Ground inclined, or are diverted out of the Perpendicular by any violent Means, ſtraiten themſelves again and recover their Perpendicularity, by making a ſecond, contrary bend, or Elbow, without rectifying the firſt.

PERPENDI'CULUM, a Perpendicular, a Plumb-line, a Level.

PERPENDICULUM *chronometritum*, the ſame as *pendulum*.

PERPE'SSION, a ſuffering thoroughly, *L.*

To PE'RPETRATE [*perpetrare*, L.] to commit a Crime, *L.*

PERPETRA'TION, a Commiſſion of a Crime, *&c.*

PERPE'TUAL [*perpetuus*, L.] continual, uninterrupted, conſtant; alſo never ceaſing, everlaſting, endleſs.

PERPETUAL *Glandules* [*Anatomy*] natural ones in Diſtinction to *adventitious* ones.

PERPETUAL *Pills* [in *Pharmacy*] Regulus of *Antimony* made into Pills, which if ſwallowed and voided 50 Times, will Purge every Time.

PERPETUAL *Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] a Motion which is ſupply'd and renew'd from it ſelf, without the Intervention of any external Cauſe.

To PERPE'TUATE [*perpetuare*, L.] to make perpetual, to cauſe a Thing to abide or laſt for ever.

PERPE'TUALNESS } [*perpetuitas*, L.] Continuance with-
PERPETU'ITY } out Interruption, Everlaſtingneſs, Endleſſneſs.

PERPETUITY [in a *Law Senſe*] a Term uſed when a Settlement is made of an Eſtate in Tail, ſo that it cannot be undone or made void.

PERPETUA'TION, the Act of perpetuating, *L.*

To PERPLE'X [*perplexare*, L.] to entangle, to put into confuſion, to diſquiet, to trouble.

PERPLEX'EDNESS } [*perplexitas*, L.] Doubtfulneſs, Irre-
PERPLE'XITY } ſolution; alſo Trouble, Anguiſh of Mind.

PERPLEXED [*perplexus*, L.] put into confuſion, troubled; alſo difficult, hard to be underſtood.

PERPOTA'TION, a thorough Drunkenneſs.

PER *quæ ſervitia*, a Judicial Writ, iſſuing from the Note of a Fine, and lies for the Cognizee of a Manour, to compel the Tenant of the Land to an Acknowledgement to him as Lord.

PE'RQUISITES [*perquiſita*, L.] all Manner of Profits ariſing from an Office or Place, beſides the Salary or Revenue.

PERQUISITE [in *Law*] any Thing gotten by a Man's own Induſtry, or purchaſed with his own Money.

PERQUISITES [of *Court*] are thoſe Profits that come to a Lord of a Manour, by Vertue of his Court Baron, over and above the certain yearly Profits of his Land; as Fines of Copy holds, Harriots, *&c.*

PERQUISI'TION, a diligent Search, *L.*

PE'RRIERS, a Sort of great Guns for ſhooting Stones.

PE'RRON [with *Architects*] a Stair-caſe lying open on the Outſide of the Building; properly the Steps in the Front of a Building, which lead into the firſt Story, when raiſed a little above the Level of the Ground.

PERRU'KE } a Set of falſe Hair, curled and ſew'd toge-
PERRU'QUE } ther on a Cawl.

PE'RRY [of *pyrum*, L. a Pear] Wine or Drink made of Pears.

PER *ſe*, by him, her, or it ſelf, *L.*

PER *ſe* [in *Chymiſtry*] a Term uſed when any Thing is diſtilled without the uſual Addition of other Things.

PER *ſe* [with *Logicians*] a Thing is ſaid to be conſidered *per ſe*, when it is taken in the Abſtract, and without any other Things that may be joined thereto.

PERSE, *Sky-colour*, ſo called as tho' it were the Colour the *Perſians* delight in.

To PE'RSECUTE [*perſecutum ſup.* L. to follow cloſe or purſue] to oppreſs, to vex, or trouble; to teaze.

PERSECU'TION, any unjuſt or violent Suit or Oppreſſion; eſpecially upon the Account of Religion; any Pain, Affliction, or Inconvenience, which a Perſon deſignedly inflicts on another.

PERSECU'TOR, an Oppreſſor, *&c.*

PERSEVE'RANCE [*perſeverantia*, L.] Conſtancy, Firmneſs, Reſolution; the abiding in any Opinion, or Way of Living.

PERSEVERANCE [with *Divines*] a chriſtian Virtue, whereby Perſons are enabled to perſiſt in the Way of Salvation to the End.

To PERSEVE'RE [*perſeverare*, *L.*] to continue, to be ſtedfaſt; to hold on conſtantly.

PERSEVE'RANT [*perſeverans*, L.] perſevering, *&c.*

PERSEUS [according to the *Poets*] the Son of *Jupiter* and *Danae*, the Daughter of *Acriſius*, King of the *Argives*, who when he came of Age had winged Sandals, an Helmet and Sword given him by *Mercury*, and a brazen Shield covered with the Skin of the Goat called *Ægis*, given him by *Minerva*. He was a ſtout Champion, his firſt Adventure was a Voyage againſt the *Gorgons*, who were 3 Siſters, *Meduſa*, *Sthæno*, and *Euriale*, who are ſaid to have had but one Eye among them all, and Snakes inſtead of Hair; and that on whomſoever they look'd, he was turned into Stone. But *Perſeus*'s Shield had this Quality, that his looking upon that would ſave him from the Injury of that Eye. And he ſetting upon *Meduſa* when ſhe and all her Snakes were aſleep, cut off her Head and placed it in his Shield, with which he turned *Atlas* King of *Mauritania*, and many others, into Stone; he afterwards delivered *Andromeda* from the Monſter that was ready to devour her. This *Perſeus* is ſaid to have been a King of the *Mycenians* about *A. M.* 2640, who cut off the Head of a certain Harlot, of ſuch exquiſite Beauty, that all that ſaw her were enamoured even to Stupefaction, which gave riſe to the Fable of turning them into Stones. See *Meduſa*, *Gorgon*, and *Phorci*.

PERSEUS [with *Aſtronomers*] a Conſtellation of the Northern Hemiſphere.

PE'RSIAN } [in *Architecture*] a Term commonly uſed of
PE'RSICK } all Statues of Men, ſerving inſtead of Columns to ſupport Entablatures.

PERSICA'RIA, the Herb Arſe-ſmart, *L.*

PERSIAN *Wheel* [in *Agriculture*] a Machine for raiſing a Quantity of Water, ſufficient to overflow Lands bordering on the Banks of Rivers, *&c.* where the Stream lies too low to water them.

PE'RSICUS *Ignis* [*Surgery*] a Swelling commonly called a Carbuncle.

PERSICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] is where the Bodies of Men ſerve inſtead of Columns to ſupport the Entablature; or rather the Columns themſelves are in that Form. That which gave Riſe to this Cuſtom, was *Pauſanias* having defeated the *Perſians*, the *Lacedæmonians* erected Trophies of the Arms of their Enemies in Token of their Victory, and then repreſented the *Perſians* under the Figure of Slaves, ſupporting their Porches, Arches, or Houſes.

To PERSI'ST [*perſiſtere*, L.] to ſtand firm and fixed; alſo to hold on in an Opinion, Allegation, or Demand.

PERSISTANCE, perſiſting.

PE'RSON [*Perſona*, L.] an individual Subſtance of a rational or intelligent Nature; alſo the outward Form and Shape of one's Body.

PERSONS [with *Divines*] the 3 Perſons or Subſiſtences in the Trinity.

PE'RSONS [with *Grammarians*] are 3 in Number, *I*, *thou*, *he*, in the ſingular Number; and *we*, *ye*, *they*, in the plural.

PE'RSONABLE, having a good Preſence, Mien, or Air; comely.

PERSONABLE [in *Law*] enabled to maintain Plea in Court; as, *ſuch a Foreigner was lately made perſonable by Act of Parliament:* Alſo a being in a Capacity to take any Thing granted or given.

PE'RSONAGE [*perſonnage*, F.] the ſame as Perſon, as a comely Perſonage, an honourable Perſonage.

PE'RSONAL [*perſonalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Perſon.

PERSONAL *Verb* [in *Gram.*] a Verb conjugated with all the 3 Perſons, and in both Numbers.

PERSONAL [in *Law*] as Goods or Chattels *perſonal*, ſignify any moveable Thing belonging to a Man, whether quick or dead; and it is oppoſed to *real*.

Personal *Action* [in *Law*] is an Action levied directly and solely against the Person, in Opposition to a real or mixed Action.

Pe'rsonal *Goods* } [in *Law*] is that which consists in
Pe'rsonal *Estate* } Moveables, *&c.* which every Person has in his own Disposal, in Opposition to Lands and Tenements, which are called *real Estate*.

Personal *Tithes*, are such Tithes as are paid out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a Man's Person; as by buying and selling, Handicrafts, and the like.

Pe'rsonalness } the Abstract of Personal, the Property
Persona'lity } of being a distinct Person; as in *Law* an Action is said to be *in personality*, when it is brought against the right Person.

Persona'ta } [in *Botany*] the great Clot or Bur-
Persula'ta } dock, *L.*

Personate [*personatus*, L.] a Sort of Benefice or Title to a Collegiate Church.

To Personate [*personare*, L.] to act or represent a Person.

Persona'ti [in *Botany*] are such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

Personatus, *a, um*, [in *Botany*] a Term apply'd to such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

To Perso'nify } is to feign a Person, or to attribute a
To Personali'ze } Person to an inanimate Being; or to give it the Figure, Sentiments, or Language of a Person.

Personali'zing } the feigning a Person or the attributing
Perso'nifying } a Person to an inanimate Being; or the giving it the Form, Sentiments, and Language of a Person; thus the Poets have personified all the Passions, Vertues, and Vices, by making Divinities of them.

Perspe'ctive, a Mathematical Science which shews how to represent Objects on a plain Surface, as naturally as they would appear to our Sight, if seen thro' that Plane, supposing it to be as transparent as Glass.

Aerial Perspe'ctive, regards Colour, Lustre, Strength, Boldness, *&c.* of distant Objects, considered as seen thro' a Column of Air, and expresses the Diminution or Lessening of the Dies and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be at a very great Distance.

Lineal Perspective, regards the Position, Magnitude, and Form of several Lines and Contours of Objects, and is the Art of Delineating visible Objects on a plane Surface, such as they appear at a given Distance or Height, upon a transparent Plane, placed perpendicular to the Horizon, between the Eye and the Object.

Military Perspective, is when the Eye is supposed to be at an infinite Distance from the Table or Plane.

Practical Perspective, is the Art of Delineating that which is apparent to our Sight, or that which our Understanding conceives in the Forms of Objects we see.

Specular Perspective, represents the Objects in conical, spherical, or other Mirrors, erect and clear, whereas on Lawn and other Planes they appear confused and irregular.

Speculative Perspective, is that which explains the Reasons of the different Appearance of certain Objects; according to the Diversity of Places, where the Eye is fixed that beholds them.

Perspective *Plane*, is a Glass, or other transparent Surface, supposed to be placed between the Eye and the Object perpendicular to the Horizon, unless the contrary be expressly mentioned.

Perspective is also used for a Kind of Picture or Painting in Gardens, and at the Ends of Galleries, designed to deceive the Sight by representing the Continuation of an Alley, a Building, a Landskip, or the like.

Perspica'cious [*perspicax*, L.] quick sighted, quick witted, quick of Judgment and Apprehension.

Perspica'ciousness } [*perspicacitas*, L.] Quickness of
Perspica'city } Sight or Apprehension.

Pe'rspicil [*perspicillum*, L.] a Looking-Glass, wherein the Image of any Thing is clearly represented; also a Pair of Spectacles.

Perspi'cuous [*perspicuus*, L.] that is so clear and plain, that the Light may be seen clearly thro' it; also easy to be seen, or apprehended, plain.

Perspici'ence [*perspicientia*, L.] a perfect Knowledge.

Perspi'cuousness [*perspicuitas*, L.] Clearness or Plainness in Writing or Speaking, or to be seen.

Perspicu'ity [*perspicuè*, L.] plainness, clearness.

Perspira'tion, a steaming or breathing through, *L.*

Perspira'tion [in *Medicine*] the evacuating the Juices of the Body thro' the Pores of the Skin.

To Perspi're [*perspirare*, L.] to sweat or steam thro' the Pores.

To Perstri'ngle [*perstringere*, L.] to touch lightly, or to glance upon a Thing in Discourse.

To Persua'de [*persuader*, F. of L.] to convince, satisfy, make to believe, advise or put upon.

Persua'sive [*persuasif*, F.] apt, or tending to persuade.

A Persuasive, a Discourse or Argument that tends to persuade.

Persua'siveness [of *persuasif*, and *ness*, F.] Aptness or Tendency to persuade.

Persua'sory [*persuasorius*, L.] apt to persuade, *F.* of *L.*

Persulta'tion, a leaping or skipping over, as frisky Cattel do in the Fields.

Persulta'tion [with *Surgeons*] a bursting of Blood thro' the Vessels.

Pert [prob. of *appert*, F. lively, sharp] brisk, lively, pragmatical, forward to meddle.

Pe'rtness [of *appert*, F. and *ness*] Briskness, Liveliness, Smartness in Talk.

To Pertai'n [*pertinere*, L.] to belong to, to concern.

Pertai'ning [*pertinens*, L.] belonging to, concerning.

Pererebra'tion, a boring through with an Augur or Wimble; a drilling or making a Hole thorough.

Pe'rtica, a Perch or Pole to measure with, *L.*

Pe'rtica [with *Astronomers*] a Sort of Comet, also call'd *Vern*, L.

Perticae, Perchers, large Sconces or Candlesticks for Tapers or Lights, which were set on the Altars in Churches.

Pertica'ta *terra* [*old Rec.*] the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

Pertina'cious [*pertinax*, L.] holding fast, obstinate, stubborn, wilful, stiff in Opinion.

Pertina'ciously [*pertinaciter*, L.] stiffly, *&c.*

Pertina'ciousness } [*pertinacitas*, L.] a Stiffness and
Pertina'city } Obstinacy in maintaining or re-
Pe'rtinacy } taining an Opinion, *&c.* Stubbornness.

Pe'rtinence, Fitness, Suitableness.

Pe'rtinens [*old Rec.*] a Kinsman or Kinswoman.

Pe'rtinent [*pertinens*, L.] fit, pat, apt, to the Purpose.

Pe'rtinentness [of *pertinens*, L. and *ness*] Fitness, Suitableness.

Perti'ngency [of *pertingens*, L.] a reaching to.

Perti'ngent [*pertingens*, L.] reaching to, touching.

Perti'ngent *Lines* [in *Heraldry*.] See *Entire Pertingent*.

Pertra'nsient [of *pertransiens*, L.] a passing or striking through, as a Colour in a precious Stone, *&c.*

Pertra'nsient *Lines* [in *Heraldry*.] See *Entire Pertransient*.

Pertui'san, a Partisan, a Sort of Halberd.

Perturba'tion, Disturbance, Disquiet, Trouble, Disorder of Mind.

To Perva'de [*pervadere*, L.] to go through.

Perve'rse [*perversus*, L.] froward, untoward, cross-grained.

Perversely [*perversè*, L.] cross-grainedly.

To Perve'rt [*pervertere*, L.] to turn upside down; to mislead; to debauch, to corrupt or spoil; to turn to a wrong Sense.

Perve'rsion, a perverting, seducing, corrupting, overthrowing; also a turning to a wrong Sense.

Perve'rsity } [*perversitas*, L.] Frowardness, Cross-
Perve'rseness } ness, Ill-Nature, Malice.

Pervica'cious [*pervicax*, L.] wilful, head-strong, stubborn.

Pervica'ciousness } [of *pervicax*, L. and *-ness*] Stub-
Pervica'city } bornness.

Pervi'nca [with *Botanists*] the Herb Periwinkle.

Pe'rvious [*pervius*, L.] passable, easy to be passed through.

Pe'rviousness [of *pervius*, L. and *ness*] Passableness.

Peru'sal, a Reading over, a Perusing.

To Peru'se [of *per* and *user*, F.] to look or read over.

Peru'vian *Bark*, a Drug brought from *Peru* in *America*, commonly called the *Jesuit's Bark*.

Pes *monetæ* [*old Rec.*] an antient Term used to signify a true Adjustment of the real Value of all current Coin, *L.*

Pe'sa, a Weigh, a certain Weight or Quantity of Cheese, Wooll, *&c.*

Pe'sage, an antient Custom or Duty paid for the Weighing of Merchandizes or Wares.

Pesa'de } [in *Horsemanship*] a Motion of a Horse, that in
Pesa'te } lifting or raising his Fore-Quarters, keeps his Hind-Legs upon the Ground without stirring; so that he

makes no Time with his Haunches, 'till his Fore-Legs reach the Ground.

Pe'sil, a Shank of a Sheep.

Pe'ssary [with *Phyſicians*] a Kind of Suppoſitory or Medicament made up of the Length of the middle Finger to be put into the Neck of the Womb, good for ſeveral Diſorders in that Part.

Pe'ssomancy [πεσσομαντία, Gr.] a Sort of Divination by putting Lots into a Veſſel, and drawing them out, having firſt made Supplication to the Gods to direct them; and being drawn, they made Conjectures from the Characters marked on them what ſhould happen.

Pesso'na [*old Rec.*] Maſt of the Foreſt; or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Maſt.

Pest [*peſtis*, L.] a Plague.

To Pe'ster, [of *peſtis*, L. a Plague] to annoy, plague, trouble, embarraſs, *L.*

Pest-*Houſe*, an Hoſpital for Perſons ſick of the Plague.

Pe'sterable *Wares*, ſuch Goods as are troubleſome, and take up much Room.

Pesti'ferous [*peſtifer*, L.] bringing the Peſtilence or Plague, deſtructive, deadly.

Pe'stilence [*peſtilentia*, L.] a Diſeaſe ariſing from an Infection in the Air, accompanied with Botches, Boils, and other dreadful Symptoms.

Pestilence *Wort*, an Herb.

Pe'stilent [*peſtilens*, L.] troubleſome, plaguy, deſtructive, dangerous, miſchievous.

Pestile'ntial [*peſtilentiel*, F.] of, pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of the Peſtilence.

Pestile'ntial *Fevers* [with *Phyſicians*] are ſuch as do not only afflict the Patient with a vehement Heat, but alſo a malignant and venemous Quality.

Pestile'ntialness [of *peſtilentiel*, F. and *neſs*] Plaguyneſs, peſtilent Quality.

Pe'stle [*piſtillum*, L.] an Inſtrument for beating in a Mortar.

Pe'stle [of *Pork*] the Extremity or Bone of a Leg.

Pet [*depit*, F.] a Diſtaſte, a Diſpleaſure; as to take pet at, to be angry or diſpleaſed at.

To take Pe't *at*, to be offended at, to ſtomach, to be angry at.

Pe'tala [πέταλα, Gr.] the fine coloured Leaves of Flowers; ſo called to diſtinguiſh the Leaves of the Plant.

Pe'talism [*petaliſmus*, L.] a Kind of Exile among the Antients, or a Baniſhment for the Term of 5 Years.

Petalo'des [πεταλοειδης, Gr.] a Sort of little Leaves or Scales that ſwim in Urine.

Pe'talon [πέταλον, Gr.] the Leaf of a Flower. *Petala* in or with a Flower-Leaf, *petalis* with Flower-Leaves, *&c. L.*

Petamina'rius, a Name or Title which the Antients gave to ſeveral Perſons, who performed extraordinary Feats of Activity, took dangerous Leaps, Vaults, *&c.*



Petard, is an Engine of Metal, ſhaped like a Sugar-Loaf or High-Crown'd Hat, made for breaking open Gates, Draw-Bridges, Barricades, Barriers, *&c.* its Length is 7 or 8 Inches, the Diameter of the Mouth is 5 Inches, and that at Bottom one and a half; the Thickneſs of Metal at the Neck is half an Inch, and that of the Breech 12 or 15; its Charge of Powder is 5 Pound or thereabouts, and it weighs about 55 or 60. There are much larger and ſtronger Petards, and there are likewiſe ſmaller: The firſt are employed in breaking open ſtrong reinforced *Gates*, and the laſt ſuch as can make but ſmall Reſiſtance. When the *Petard* is loaded with Powder, it is put upon a ſtrong Piece of Plank, cover'd with a Plate of Iron on the Outſide, which covers the *Overture*, being hollowed a little for the Purpoſe; the Place where they join, is done over with *Wax*, *Pitch*, *Roſin*, &c. to inforce the Effect. This being done, it is carried to the Place deſigned to be blown up, where joining the Plank exactly to the *Gate*, the *Petard* is ſtayed behind and fired by a *Foſee*, that the *Petardeer* may have Time to get off. They are ſometimes uſed in *Counter-Mines*, to break through into the Enemies *Galleries* to diſappoint their *Mines*.

Petardee'r [*petardier*, F.] one who manages or applies a Petard.

Pete [*petus*, L.] combuſtible Earth dug up in ſmall Pieces for Fuel.

Pete'chiae [in *Medicine*] Spots in the Skin like Flea-Bites, which come out in ſome Fevers, *L.*

Pete'chial *Fever*, a malignant Fever, which makes the Skin look as tho' it were Flea-Bitten, and thence called alſo *Pulicaris*.

St. Peter *ad vincula*. See Gule of *Auguſt*, L.

St. Peter's *Fiſh*, a Sort of Sea Fiſh.

Peter-man, one who Fiſhes in the River of *Thames* with an unlawful Engine.

Peter *pence*, call'd alſo *Rome Scot*, was a Levy of a Penny on every Houſe wherein there were 30 Pence *vivæ petuniæ*, to be collected and ſent to *Rome*, one half of it went for Alms to the *Engliſh* School at *Rome*, and the other half to the *Pope's* Uſe.

Peter's *Poſt*, a famous Quarry in *Yorkſhire*, whoſe Stones built St. *Peter's* Minſter in the City of *York*.

Pe'ter *wort*, an Herb.

Pe'tit, ſmall, *F.*

Petit *cape*, a Writ, where an Action real is brought, and the Tenant appeareth, and after maketh an Eſcape, *F.*

Pe'ticoat [*petit-cote*, F.] a Woman's Veſtment.

Petit *Cheux* [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Paſte for garniſhing.

Petit *Sergeantry*, a Tenure held from the Crown, only by yielding the Sovereign a Buckler, Arrow or other Service at the Will of the firſt Feoffer.

Petit *Treaſon* [in *Law*] is when a Wife kills her Husband, a Servant his Maſter, a Secular or Religious Perſon his Superior or Ordinary, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

Peti'tio *judiciarium* [*Civil Law*] is the ſame as Imparlance in Common Law.

Petitio *principii* [with *Logicians*] a begging of Principles, or a precarious ſuppoſing a Thing to be true, or a taking it for granted, when it really remains either dubious or elſe is expreſsly deny'd.

Peti'tion, a Supplication in Form made by an Inferior to his Superiour; eſpecially to one having Juriſdiction, *L.*

To Peti'tion [*petere*, L.] to preſent or put up a Petition.

Peti'tionary, of or pertaining to a Petition.

Peti'tioning [of *petitio*, L.] asking by Way of Petition.

Peti'tioner [*petitor*, L.] he or ſhe who puts up a Petition.

Pe'titory [*petitorius*, L.] of or pertaining to a Petition or Demand.

Petra *Lanæ*, a Stone of Wool, in ſome Places 8, in others 12, 14 or 16 Pound.

Petra [a *Rock*, antiently uſed for a Weight called a Stone.

Petra'ria [*Ant. Writ.*] a Quarry of Stones; alſo a great Gun, call'd a *Petard*.

Petrae'us, *a, um.* [in *Botan. Writ.*] which grows upon Rocks, *L.*

Petre'scence, a petrifying or becoming Stone.

Petre'scent [*petreſcens*, L.] petrifying or becoming Stone.

Petrifica'tion } [in *Phyſiology*] the Action of convert-
Petrefa'ction } ing Fluids, Woods, and other Matters into Stone, *L.*

Petri'fick [*petrificus*, L.] turning or growing into Stone.

To Pe'trify [*petrificare*, L.] to make, turn, or grow into Stone.

Petrobru'sians [ſo called of *Peter Bruys*] they deny'd that Children before Age of Reaſon could be juſtified by Baptiſm. 2. That no Churches ſhould be built, but thoſe that are built pulled down; becauſe an Inn was as proper for Prayer as a Temple, and a Stable as an Altar. 3. That the Croſs ought to be pulled down and burnt, becauſe we ought to hate the Inſtruments of our Saviour's Suffering, *&c.*

Petrojoa'nnites, the Followers of *Peter John*, or *Peter* the Son of *John*, who liv'd in the 12th Century; one of whoſe Opinions was, that he alone had the Underſtanding of the true Senſe wherein the *Apoſtles* preached the Goſpel.

Petrolae'um [of πέτρα, a Rock, and *oleum*, L. Oil] a certain Oil, that diſtills or flows out of a Rock.

Petrone'l, a Sort of Harquebuſs, or hand Gun.

Petrose'linon πέτροσέλινον,] Gr.] Parſley.

Petro'sum *os* [with *Anatomiſts*] *i. e.* the rocky Bone, the inner Proceſs of the Bones of the Temples, ſo named by Reaſon of its hardneſs, and craggedneſs.

Pette'i'a [in *Muſick*] the Art of making a juſt Diſcernment of all Manners of ranging or combining Sounds among themſelves, ſo as they may produce their Effect.

Pe'tticoat [*petite-cotte*, F.] a Garment worn by Women, reaching from the Waſte down to the Feet.

Pettifo'gger [prob. of *petit*, F. and *ꝓoꝛeꝛe*, a Wooer, or *ꝛeꝛeꝛan*, *Sax.*] an ignorant tricking Lawyer.

Pe'ttifo'gging, the Practiſing as a Petitfogger.

Pet-

PETTISH [of *depit*, F.] apt to take Pet or be Angry; froward, peeviſh, waſpiſh.

PE'TTISHNESS [prob. of *depit*, F. and *neſs*] aptneſs to be Diſpleaſed or Angry.

PETTITO'ES [prob. of *petit*, F. and טוי, *Sax.*] Pigs-Feet, *&c.*

PE'TTO, the Breaſt, *Ital.*

PE'TTIT [*petit*, F.] little, ſmall, inconſiderable.

To keep a Thing in PETTO, *i. e.* to keep it within one's own Breaſt.

PETTY *Bag*, a certain Office in the Chancery.

Clerks of the PETTY *Bag*, 3 Officers in the Court of Chancery, who take record of all Inquiſitions out of every Shire; make all Patents of Cuſtomers, Gaugers, *&c.* each Record being put into a ſmall Leathern Bag.

PETTY *Larceny* [of *petit* and *larron*, F. a Thief] ſmall Theft, as when the Thing ſtolen does not exceed the Value of 12 Pence.

PETTY *Pattees* [in *Confectionary*] a ſmall Sort of Pies made of March-pane, and filled with Sweet-Meats.

PETTY *Singles* [in *Falconry*] the Toes of a Hawk.

PETTY *Tally* [in *Sea Language*] a competent Allowance of Victuals, according to the Number of the Ship's Company.

PETTY *Treaſon* [in *Law*] the Crime of a Clergy-man's Killing his Prelate, a Child his Parent, a Wife her Husband, a Servant his Maſter.

PE'TULANCY [*petulantia*, L.] Saucineſs, Malapertneſs, Wantonneſs.

PE'TULANT [*petulans*, L.] Saucy, *&c.*

PE'TULANTLY [*petulanter*, L.] ſaucily.

PE'TULANTNESS [of *petulans*, L. and *neſs*] Saucineſs, Malapertneſs.

PE'TUS, PEAT [*old Rec.*] a Sort of Earth apt to burn, which is dug up in ſmall Pieces for Fuel.

PEUCEDA'NUM [πευκέδανος, Gr.] the Herb Maiden-Weed, Hog's Fennel, or Sulphur-wort.

PE'VETS, the Ends of the Spindle in any Wheel of a Watch.

PEW [pupe, *Du.*] an incloſed Seat in a Church, *&c.*

PEW'ET, a Puet, a Bird.

PEW'TER [prautter, *Du.*] a mixt white Metal of which Diſhes, *&c.* are made.

PEW'TERER [of prautter, *Du.*] a Maker of Pewter Veſſels.

PHACO'DES [φακώδης, Gr.] thoſe hypochondrical Perſons who are of a Lentil Colour in their Complexions, are ſo called by *Hippocrates*.

PHACOI'DES [φακοειδής, Gr.] any Thing in the Shape of a Lentil, and by ſome Oculiſts is apply'd to the chryſtalline Humour of the Eye.

PHACOPTI'SSANA [φακοπτισανή, Gr.] a Decoction of Lentils.

PHACO's [φακός, Gr.] a Spot in the Face like a Nit.

PHAENO'MENA [φαίνομενα of φαίνω, *Gr.* to appear] See *Phænomenon*.

PHAENO'MENON [φαίνομενον, Gr.] any Appearance of Meteors or any other Sign in the Air or Heavens; alſo any Effect or Appearance of a natural Body that offers it ſelf to the Conſideration of a natural Philoſopher, in order to a Solution.

PHA'ETON, a Prince of the *Ligurians*, a great Aſtrologer, who apply'd himſelf to ſtudy the Courſe of the Sun. It happened in his Time, that *Italy* was ſo violently ſcorched with exceſſive Heat, that the Earth was barren for many Years after: From hence the Poets took Occaſion to uſher in this Fable, that *Phaëton*, the Son of *Sol*, by *Clymene*, having obtain'd of his Father to drive the Chariot of the Sun for one Day, ſet on Fire the Earth and Sky; for which *Jupiter* ſtruck him with a Thunder-Bolt, and tumbled him into the River *Po* in *Italy*; and that his Siſters, the *Heliades*, bewailing his Deſtiny, were tranſformed into Poplar-Trees to adorn the Banks, and their Tears into Amber.

PHAGE'DAENA [φαγέδαινα, Gr.] an exulcerate Cancer, which eats and corrodes the neighbouring Parts.

PHAGE'DAENICKS [of φάγομαι, *Gr.* to eat] Medicines which eat away the ſuperfluous Fleſh of Ulcers.

PHAGEDAENICK *Water* [in *Chymiſtry*] a Water drawn from quick Lime; ſo named from its Efficacy in curing Phagedanick Ulcers.

PHALA'CROSIS [φαλάκρωσις, Gr.] the falling off of the Hair.

PHALA'NGOSIS [φαλάγγωσις, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye-lid, when there are 2 Rows of Hair; or when the Hair grows inward and offends the Eyes.

PHA'LANX [φάλαγξ, Gr.] a huge ſquare compact Batalion, formed of Infantry, ſet cloſe together with their Shields joined and their Pikes turned croſs-ways, inſomuch that it was next to an impoſſibility to break them.

PHALANX [with *Anatomiſts*] the Rows of the ſmall Bones of the Fingers, as if ranged in order of Battle.

PHALEU'CIAN *Verſe* [ſo called of *Phaleucus*] a Verſe of eleven Syllables.

PHALLO'PHORI [of φαλλοφορεῖ of φάλλος, a Skin, φέρω, to bear, *Gr.*] certain Mimicks who ran about the Streets crown'd with Ivy, cloathed in Sheep's Skins, and having their Faces ſmutted, bearing Baskets of various Herbs, Dancing in Honour of *Bacchus*.

PHANA'TICAL [*phanaticus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Phanatick.

A PHANATICK [*phanaticus*, L. of φαίνω, *Gr.* to appear] a Viſionary, one who fancies or thinks he ſees Spectres, Spirits, Apparitions, or other imaginary Objects, even when awake, and takes them to be real; one who pretends to Revelations and new Sights; hence the Word is apply'd to Enthuſiaſts; and alſo to Diſſenters from the Eſtabliſh'd Church of *England*.

PHA'NCY [*phantaſia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] the Fancy.

PHA'NTASM, PHA'NTOM [φάντασμα, Gr. *Fantome*, F.] an Object perceived by an external Senſe, and retained in the Fancy; an Apparition, a Ghoſt; alſo an idle Conceit.

PHANTA'STICAL [φαντασικὸς, Gr.] full of Fancies and Whimſies.

PHANTA'STICAL *Colours*, are ſuch as are produced by a triangular Glaſs Priſm, *&c.* or ſuch as appear in the Rain-Bow.

PHANTA'STICALLY [of *phantaſticus*, L. of φαντασικὸς, Gr.] whimſically, fancifully.

PHANTA'STICALNESS [of *phantaſticus*, L. and *neſs*] Fancifulneſs, Whimſicalneſs.

PHA'NTASY [*phantaſia*, L. φαντασία, Gr.] the *Fancy* or *Imagination*; the ſecond of the Powers or Faculties of the ſenſitive or rational Soul, by which the Species of Objects, received in by the common Senſe, are retained, recalled, further examined, and either compounded or divided.

PHANTA'STRY, Phantaſticalneſs, Whimſicalneſs.

PHA'NTASY, a Diſeaſe in Cattle.

PHA'NTOM [*fantome*, F.] an Apparition, or Ghoſt.

PHARE [φάρος, Gr.] a Watch-Tower, a Light-Houſe, to guide Ships into a Haven.

PHARISA'ICAL, of or pertaining to the *Phariſees*; alſo Hypocritical.

PHARISA'ICALNESS [of *phariſaique*, F. and *neſs*] Hypocriſy.

PHARISAI'SM, the Profeſſion or Opinions of the *Phariſees*.

PHARMACEU'TICE [φαρμακευτικὴ, Gr.] the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

PHARMACE'UTICK [of φαρμακευτικὴ of φάρμακον a Medicine, and χέω, *Gr.* to prepare] the Art of preparing or compounding Medicines.

PHARMACOCHY'MIA [of φάρμακον, a Medicine, and χέω, *Gr.* to prepare] that Part of Chymiſtry which conſiders the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARMACOLOGY [of φάρμακον and λόγος, Gr.] a Treatiſe concerning the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARMACOPO'EIA [of φαρμακοποία, of φάρμακον and ποίεω, *Gr.* to make] a Diſpenſary or Collection of Medicines.

PHARMACOPE'IUS, an Apothecary, a Compounder of Medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST [*pharmacopola*, L. φαρμακοπώλης of φάρμακον and πωλέω, *Gr.* to ſell] an Apothecary, a Seller of Medicines.

PHA'RMACUM [φάρμακον, Gr.] any Sort of Medicine.

PHA'RMACY [φαρμακία, Gr.] a Sort of Inchantment or Method of Inchanting, performed by certain medicated and inchanted Compoſitions of Herbs, Minerals, *&c.* by which the Antients are ſaid to have effected ſtrange and wonderful Things.

PHA'RMACY [φαρμακία, Gr.] the Apothecary's Art, that Part of Phyſick that teaches the Choice and Preparation of Medicines.

PHA'ROS [φάρος, of φῶς Light, ὁράω, *Gr.* to ſee] a ſmall Iſland near the Port of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, where, in antient Times, ſtood a high and ſtately Tower, reckoned with the ſeven Wonders of the World. It is reported to have been built ſquare, in Height 300 Cubits, upon four Pillars of Glaſs, reſembling Crabs. *Ptolemy Philadelphus* is ſaid to have expended 800 Talents in building it. At Nights it had a Fire at the Top to give Warning to Pilots, that they might ſhun the Danger of the Coaſts. Hence all ſuch Towers are called *Pharo's*.

PHA'RSANG, a *Perſian* Meaſure of 30, 40, or 60 Furlong.

PHARYNGAEUS [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Pharynx* dilating it in Deglutition.

PHARYNGE'TRUM [φαρύγγετρον, Gr.] the *Pharynx*; alſo the Bone *Hyoides*.

PHARYNGO'TOMY [φαρυγγοτομία of φάρυγξ, and τέμνω, *Gr.* to cut] the ſame as *Laryngotomy*.

PHARYNX [φάρυγξ Gr.] the upper Opening of the *Oeſophagus* or Gullet, at the Mouth of the Stomack, or ſituate at the Bottom of the Fauces, conſiſting of 3 Pair of Muſcles.

PHA'SES [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſeveral Appearances or Quantities of Illumination of the *Moon*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the other Planets; or the ſeveral Manners wherein they appear illuminated by the Sun.

PHASGA'NION [φασγάνιον, Gr.] the Herb Sword-Graſs or Glader.

PHA'SIS [φάσις, Gr.] an Appearance.

PHENGI'TES [φεγγίτης, Gr.] a Kind of Marble, which Shines with white and tranſparent Veins.

PHENICO'PTER [*phœnicopterus*, L.] a red Nightingale.

PHEA'SANT [of Φασιανός, Gr.] a Fowl.

PHEGAPYRUM, Buck-Wheat, Bank or Crop.

A PHENIX [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to ſignify a Reformation, or the Reſurrection, becauſe it riſes out of its Aſhes, when it has been conſumed by the Violence of the Sun-Beams, as is reported.

PHEONS [in *Heraldry*] the barded Heads of Darts, *i. e.* made in the Form of a Fiſh-Hook, that when they have entred, cannot be drawn out without enlarging the Wound by Inciſion. See the Eſcutcheon.



PHI'AL [φιάλη, Gr.] a ſmall Glaſs-Bottle.

PHILADE'LPHIANS [of φιλαδελφία, Gr.] a Sect called the Family of Love.

PHILADE'LPHUS [φιλάδελφος of φίλος, a Friend or Lover, and ἀδελφος, a Brother] a Lover of the Brethren.

PHILA'GATHUS [φιλάγαθος, *Gr.* of φίλος and ἀγαθὸς, *Gr.* Good] a Lover of Goodneſs.

PHILAETERI'A [Φιλεταίρος, *Gr. i. e.* the Lover of Friends] the Herb Wild-Sage.

PHILANTHROPIST } [φιλάνθρωπος of Φίλος and ἄνθρωπος,
PHILA'NTHROPOS } *Gr.* Man] a Lover of Mankind.

PHILA'NTHROPY [φιλανθρωπία, Gr.] a Love of Mankind in general, Humanity, Courteouſneſs.

PHYLA'RGYRIA [φιλαργυρία, Gr.] the Love of Silver.

PHILAUTIA [φιλαυτία of φίλος and αὐτος, *Gr.* ſelf] Self-Love,

PHILIA'TROS [φιλίατρος of φίλος, and ἰατρὸς, *Gr.* a Phyſician] a Student in Phyſick.

PHILI'PPICKS, a Name given to the Oration of *Demoſthenes* againſt *Philip* King of *Macedon*; alſo the 14 Orations of *Cicero* againſt *Mark Anthony*.

PHILELEUTHERI'A [φιλελευθερία, of φιλία the Love, and ἐλευθέρια, *Gr.* Liberty] Love of Liberty.

PHILISTO'RICUS [φιλοϊστορικὸς of φίλος and ἱστορία, *Gr.* Hiſtory] a Lover of Hiſtory.

PHILLIZERS, See *Filazers*.

PHILO [of φίλος, Gr. a Friend or Lover] uſed in Compoſition of ſeveral Words in *Engliſh*.

PHILO-ELEUTHERIUS [of φίλος and ἐλεύθερος, *Gr.* free] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILOCHY'MIST, a Lover of Chymiſtry.

PHILOELUTHERUS [φιλοελεύθερος, Gr.] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILOLO'GICAL [φιλολογικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Philology.

PHILO'LOGER } [*philologus*, L. φιλόλογος, of φίλος,
PHILO'LOGIST } and λόγος, *Gr.* a Word] a Lover of Letters, or Languages, a Humaniſt.

PHILO'LOGY [φιλολογία, Gr.] a Science, or rather an Aſſemblage of Sciences, conſiſting of Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, Antiquities, Hiſtory, Criticiſm, or a Kind of univerſal Literature converſant about all the Sciences, their Riſe, Progreſs, Authors, *&c.* which the *French* call *Belles Lettres*.

PHI'LOMATH [of φιλομαθὴς, of φίλος and μάθησις, *Gr.* Learning] a Lover of Learning or the Mathematicks.

PHI'LOMATHY [φιλομαθία, Gr.] a Lover of Learning, or of the Mathematicks.

PHILO'NIUM [ſo called of *Philo* its Author] a certain anodyne Electuary.

PHILOPSY'CHE [φιλοψυχία of φίλος and ψυχὴ, *Gr.* Life or Soul] the Lover of Life or of Souls.

PHILOSA'RCHY [φιλοσαρκία of φίλος and σὰρξ, *Gr.* Fleſh] a Love of the Fleſh, Voluptuouſneſs.

PHILOSOPHA'STER, a Smatterer in Philoſophy.

PHILO'SOPHER [φιλόσοφος of φίλος and σόφος, a wiſe Man] one ſkilled in the Study of Philoſophy, who profeſſes or applies himſelf to the Study of Nature, *&c.*

PHILOSOPHERS *Stone*, the great object of Alchymy, a long ſought for Preparation, which will tranſmute impurer Metals, as Tin, Lead, and Copper, into Gold and Silver.

Natural PHILOSOPHERS, are reckoned of four Sorts.

1. Thoſe who have delivered the Properties of natural Bodies, under Geometrical and Numeral Bodies; as the *Pythagoreans* and *Platoniſts*.

2. The *Peripateticks*, who explained the Nature of Things by *Matter*, *Form* and *Privation*; by *elementary* and *occult Qualities*; by *Sympathies*, *Antipathies*, *Faculties*, *Attractions*, &c. But theſe did not ſo much endeavour to find out the true Reaſons and Cauſes of Things, as to give them proper Names and Terms, ſo that their Phyſicks is a Kind of *Metaphyſicks*.

3. *Experimental Philoſophers*, who by frequent and well made Trials and Experiments, as by Chymiſtry, *&c.* ſought into the Natures and Cauſes of Things: And to theſe almoſt all our Diſcoveries and Improvements are due.

4. *Mechanical Philoſophers*, who explicate all the *Phænomena* of *Nature* by *Matter* and *Motion*; by the *Texture* of their Bodies, and the *Figure* of their Parts; by *Effluvia*, and other ſubtile Particles, *&c.* and in ſhort, would account for all Effects and *Phænomena* by the known and eſtabliſhed Laws of Motion and Mechanicks; and theſe in Conjunction with *experimental* ones, are the only *true Philoſophers*.

PHILOSO'PHICAL [φιλοσοφικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Phyloſophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL *Egg* [in *Chymiſtry*] a thin Glaſs Veſſel in the Shape of an Egg, having a long Neck or Stem, and uſed in Digeſtions that take up a conſiderable Time.

To PHILO'SOPHIZE [*Philoſophare*, L. of φιλοσοφιζεῖν, Gr.] to play the Philoſopher; to diſpute or argue like a Philoſopher, to conſider ſome Object of our Knowledge; examine its Properties, and the *Phænomena* it exhibits; to inquire into their Cauſes or Effects and the Laws thereof, according to the Nature and Reaſon of Things, in order to the Improvement of Knowledge.

PHILO'SOPHY [*Philoſophia*, L. φιλοσοφία of φιλέω, to Love, and σοφία, Wiſdom, *Gr.*] the Knowledge or Study of Nature or Morality, founded on Reaſon or Experience.

PHILOSOPHY, the firſt that we find ſtudy'd Philoſophy were the *Ægyptians*, to which they gave ſo great an Air of Myſtery, that the People did it Reverence as they did their Religion. For the Prieſts out of Deſign to ſurpaſs the Capacity of the Vulgar, and diſtinguiſh themſelves from the Multitude, veiled their Obſervations under Figures and Hieroglyphicks. But as they had no Way of communicating but Tradition, and were not very ready to communicate it to Strangers, ſo we have little certain Knowledge what their Philoſophy was; the *Grecian* Philoſophers were the firſt that communicated, and left behind them to Poſterity any ſuch Pieces of Philoſophy, as would give any clear Knowledge of their Principles and Inquiries. Thoſe that apply'd themſelves to the Study of the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, in Order to diſtinguiſh their Periods and Revolutions, and to form the firſt Draught of an univerſal Syſtem, and to diſcern the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, and lay open the Secrets of natural Things, were *Thales*, *Anaximander*, *Anaxagoras*, *Heraclitus*, *Hippocrates*, *Democritus*, *Empedocles*, and *Archelaus*. The two great Founders of Philoſophy were *Thales* in *Greece*, and *Pythagoras* in *Italy*.

Socrates and *Plato* were indebted to *Thales* for moſt of their fine Notions. *Thales* was the firſt who began to reduce the confuſed Ideas of his Predeceſſors into ſome Method and Order; and *Socrates* trac'd out the Plan of Logick and Morality, and ſupply'd Principles to Phyſicks. *Plato* was the Diſciple of *Socrates*, and laid down the Plan of moral Philoſophy: He firſt taught that true Philoſophy conſiſted more in Fidelity and Conſtancy, in Juſtice and Sincerity, and the Love of our Duty, than on a great Knowledge and Capacity. *Ariſtotle* was Diſciple to *Plato*, and was the firſt that collected the various Parts of Philoſophy, in Order to caſt them into a regular Syſtem, and was by that Means and his vaſt Diſcoveries, the moſt ſerviceable of all the Antients to Philoſophy in the general.

After *Ariſtotle*'s Time Philoſophy degenerated, and the Purity of its firſt Originals were corrupted by the Multitudes of Sects of Philoſophers that ſprung up. For, as *Pere Rapin* ſays, *Zeno*'s School was fill'd with falſe Virtues, *Epicurus*'s with real Vices. Philoſophy became impious under *Diagoras*, impudent under *Diogenes*, ſelfiſh under *Democrates*, railing under *Lycon*, voluptuous under *Metrodorus*, fantaſtical under *Crates*, drolling under *Menippus*, Libertine under *Pyrrho*, litigious under *Cleanthes*, turbulent under *Archeſilaus*, and inconſtant under *Lachydes*. In ſhort, Philoſophy became abandoned to all the Extravagancies that

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can enter into the Mind of Man to imagine. The old *Platonick* School was by the new debas'd into the Tribe of *Sceptick*s and *Pyrrhonians*, whose Profeſſion was to doubt of every Thing; and after the Death of *Theophraſtus*, the Order of *Peripatetick*s cool'd very much in their Application to natural Things, preferring the Purſuit of Eloquence to them: Thus Philoſophy declin'd in *Greece*. But after the Death of *Alexander*, the Kings of *Ægypt* and *Pergamus* became Encouragers of Learning; and after one of the *Ptolemy*'s had baniſh'd the Profeſſors of Philoſophy from *Alexandria*, they return'd to *Greece*; and the *Romans* beginning then to flouriſh, there was a ſhort lucid Interval of Learning at *Athens*; where flouriſh'd *Panætius*, *Polybius*, *Carneades*, *Clitomachus*, *Apollonius*, and *Milo*.

Athens being at that Time the Academy for all the *Roman* Youth of Quality, from thence the *Romans* fetch'd their Philoſophy. The firſt of the *Romans* that explain'd their Philoſophy in Writing was *Lucretius*; alſo *Terentius Varro*, *Quintilian*, and *Cicero*. Toward the latter End of the Reign of *Auguſtus*, *Ptolemy* of *Alexandria* eſtabliſhed a new Sect in *Rome*, chooſing out the more rational Parts of all the other Syſtems, and re-uniting them with his own. During the Time of *Caligula*, *Nero*, and *Domitian*, the tyrannical Emperors of *Rome*, all Profeſſors being baniſh'd from *Rome*, Philoſophy declin'd inſtead of advancing. There was indeed *Seneca*, but he was more of a Courtier than a Philoſopher; but *Plutarch* reviv'd the philoſophical Spirit in the Times of *Adrian* and *Trajan*; and *Pliny* went farther than any Man before him.

So that not many Years after, the Emperor *Antoninus* ſo purſued philoſophical Studies, as to obtain the Name of *Philoſopher*. Then flouriſhed *Epictetus*, *Arian*, *Galen*, *Diogenes Laertius*, *Herodes Atticus*, *Pauſanias*, *Aulus Gellius*, *Ptolemy* the Aſtrologer, *Maximus* of *Tyre*; and about the ſame Time *Taurus* of *Berytus*, *Athenæus*, *Alexander Aphrodiſæus*, *Apuleius*, and *Porphyry*, who for a long Time kept Philoſophy in Faſhion. But *Lucian* finding it in a State of Corruption, compared to what it had been, fell foul of the Profeſſors: But when the Light of the Goſpel began to prevail, then the Chriſtian Philoſophy began to dart its Rays, and the Fathers of the Church ſet themſelves about the Study of Philoſophy, that they might be able to vanquiſh the Heathens by their own Weapons. Among theſe were *Juſtin Martyr*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Tertullius*, and *Euſebius*. To theſe we may add *Pantænus*, *Celſus*, *Lactantius*, *Arnobius*, *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, and *Ammonius*, who was the firſt that taught the Philoſophy of *Ariſtotle* in the Chriſtian Schools. So *Baſil* is reported to have been the ableſt Logician in his Time: *Chryſoſtom* eminent as well for Philoſophy as Eloquence; and St. *Auſtin*, who compos'd a Syſtem of Logick; and many more that might be annexed. When the *Barbarians* over-ran both the Eaſtern and Weſtern Empires, all Learning and Philoſophy ſhared in the ſame Fate with the Government; and the *Saracens*, who over-ran moſt of the Eaſtern, and good Part of the Weſtern Empire, diſſeminated that little Learning they had among them on the conquered, and by (as *Pere Rapin* ſays) fixing too cloſely on the Text and Letter of *Ariſtotle*, got an abſtracted Way of Reaſoning, that was ſomething different from the Solidity of the *Greeks* and *Romans*; which tho' it appeared to have in it great Sagacity, yet was falſe and full of wild Conceits, as will appear by the Works of thoſe *Arabian* Philoſophers, *Avicenna*, *Alkindus*, *Algazel*, *Averroes*, *Alpharabius*, *Albohaſen*, &c. *Averroes* followed *Ariſtotle*, and *Avicenna*, *Plato*; *Ludovicus Vives* cenſures the Metaphyſicks of *Avicenna*, and the Philoſophy, as the Dreams of a roving Imagination, and a-Kin to the *Alcoran*.

After the *Arabians* came the Schoolmen, who framing their Genius on *Arabian* Comments, thence the School Philoſophy became ſo ſubtle and knotty. Of this Sect *Thomas Aquinas* is accounted the Founder. Had this School Philoſophy died in thoſe Countries where Superſtition and Sophiſtry were buried, well had it been: But when true Religion and Learning reviv'd with the Reformation, School Divinity was induſtriouſly cultivated; which ſeems to have been calculated for the Continuance of the Darkneſs of Popery, becauſe it rather perplexes than explains Things: And had it not been for the Subtilties of the Schools, the ſmalleſt Ray of Chriſtian Light might have ſufficed to have attracted the Eyes of ſincere Chriſtians.

The School-Men who come under the Name of Philoſophers, were *Lanfranc*, whom *William* the Conqueror made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Abelard* and *Peter Lombard*, &c. who framed the rude Draught of this Sect from *Johannes Damaſcenus*. And this laſt mentioned is ſaid to have been the firſt that eſtabliſhed Tranſubſtantiation in the Church of *Rome*, in the Form it is now eſtabliſhed. So this being probably accommodated to that and other Extravagancies in Popery, we may eaſily perceive what a fine new Philoſophy it was: This Philoſophy was perfected, and reduc'd to the Scholaſtick Way and into Form by *Thomas Aquinas*. And, like the *Platonick* Sect, it has been divided into three Periods, the *old*, the *middle*, and the *new*: The moſt conſiderable of the firſt Period was *Alexander* of *Hales*, an *Engliſh* Man; this laſted about 200 Years. *Albertus Magnus* began the ſecond, and the *Ariſtotelian* Doctrine was carried to its Height by *Thomas Aquinas*, and *John Duns Scotus* an *Engliſh* Man. This laſted about an hundred Years. The third Scholaſtick Sect was begun by *Durandus*, and laſted about 100 Years.

Of theſe Scholaſtick Philoſophers, *Pere Rapin* ſays, proceeded that dead Weight of Sums and Courſes, that ſtifled all the Remains of good Letters in the World.

But while theſe Sums and Sentences were erecting by the School-Men, three other Philoſophers ſtart up; who forſaking the Scholaſtick Rules, ſet up a Method quite oppoſite, as *Lully*, *Cardan*, and *Paracelſus*; *Lully* having by his Commerce with the *Arabians* accompliſh'd himſelf with a good Share of Knowledge in Philoſophy, Aſtronomy, and Phyſick, out of them compos'd a fourth, that is Chymiſtry. *Cardan*, he brought the dark Cabaliſtical Learning upon the Stage; and *Paracelſus* was for framing a new *Philoſophy*, a new *Phyſick*, and a new *Religion*, affecting to be myſterious, and even unintelligible.

In the thirteenth Century the Cabaliſtical occult Philoſophy came into Vogue, being introduc'd or cultivated by *Cornelius Agrippa*, *Armand de Villeneu*, and *Petrus de Oppino*, who it is very probable were greater Cheats than they were Conjurers, as ſome have accounted them.

Mechanical PHILOSOPHY, was that which the moſt antient of the *Phœnician* and *Greek* Philoſophers have adhered to, in Order to the Explication of the *Phænomena* of Nature; they made uſe originally of no other Principles than the Conſideration of *empty Space*, the *Doctrine of Atoms*, and the *Gravitation of Bodies*. Theſe ſilently attributed the *Cauſes of Gravity* to ſomething which was plainly diſtinct from Matter.

But our moſt modern natural Philoſophers did not take in this *Cauſe* in their Inquiries into Nature.

They avoid aiming at any Hypotheſis, in Order to explain the *Phænomena* of natural Effects, but leaving the Philoſophy of Cauſes to Metaphyſicks, they rightly conſidering that it is the chief End, Deſign, and Buſineſs of natural Philoſophy to conſider Effects, and by reaſoning upon them and their various *Phænomena*, to proceed regularly at laſt to the Cauſes of Things, and eſpecially to the Knowledge of the *firſt Cauſe*.

And it is certain that all true Progreſs and Proficiency in this Kind of Natural Philoſophy, if it don't immediately lead us to the Knowledge of the firſt Cauſe, yet it will bring us ſtill nearer and nearer to it.

PHILOSTO'RGY [*philoſtorgia*, L. φιλοστοργία, Gr.] natural Affection, the Love of Parents to Children.

PHILOTE'CHNUS [φιλότεχνος of φίλος, a Friend or Lover, and τέχνη, Art, Gr.] a Lover or Encourager of Arts.

PHILOTHY'TAE [φιλοθύται, Gr.] ſuperſtitious Devotes, that offered Sacrifice upon any Occaſion, tho' never ſo ſmall and trifling.

PHILO'TIMY [φιλοτιμία of φίλος, a Friend or Lover, and τιμὴ, Gr. Honour] Love of Honour.

PHILOXE'NY [φιλοξενία of φίλος and ξένια, Gr. Hoſpitality] Hoſpitality, Kindneſs to Strangers.

PHI'LTER [*philtrum*, L. of φιλτρόν, Gr.] a Love-Potion or Powder, a Charm to cauſe Love.

True PHI'LTERS, are ſuch as are ſuppos'd to work their Effect by ſome natural and magnetical Power.

Spurious PHI'LTERS, are Spells or Charms ſuppoſed to have an Effect beyond the ordinary Laws of Nature, by ſome magick Vertue.

PHILTRA'TION } [in *Pharmacy*] the Separation of the
FILTRA'TION } finer Part of a Fluid from a coarſer, by paſſing it thro' a Linen Cloth, brown Paper, *&c.*

PHI'LTRUM [with *Anat.*] the Hollow that divides the upper Lip.

PHI'MOSIS [φίμωσις, Gr.] a tying up with a Bridle or Rein.

PHI'MOSIS [in *Surgery*] a Preſſure cauſed by a Kind of hard Fleſh in the Fundament; alſo when the *Glands* of the Yard are bound ſo ſtraitly by the *Præputium*, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHLEBORRHAGI'A [of φλὲψ a Vein, and ῥήγνυμι, Gr. to break] the breaking or burſting of a Vein.

PHLEBO'TOMIST [φλεβοτόμος, ὁ from φλέψ a Vein, and τέμνω to cut, Gr.] one who lets Blood.

To PHLEBO'TOMISE [*phlebotomare*, L. φλεβοτομῶν, Gr.] to let Blood.

PHLEBO'TOMUM [φλεβότομον, Gr.] a Fleam or Lancet to let Blood with.

PHLEBO'TOMY [φλεβοτομία or φλεβοτομῶν, Gr. of φλέβας the Veins, and τέμνω to cut] Letting Blood by opening a Vein.

PHLEGM [φλέγμα, Gr.] one of the Humours of an Animal Body.

PHLEGM [with *Chymists*] one, or the 4th of the elementary Principles, an aqueous and insipid Fluid, supposed to be found in all natural Bodies, corriciding with what other Philosophers call Water.

PHLEGM [with *Physicians*] a slimy Excrement of the Blood, often caused by too much nitrous Air.

PHLEGM *of Vitriol* [*Chymistry*] the Moisture which is drawn off when calcined Vitriol is distilled in Order to procure its Spirit and Oil.

PHLE'GMAGOGUES [φλέγμαγωγα of φλέγμα and ἀγωγός, a Leader] Medicines which draw and purge Phlegm.

PHLE'GMATICK [*phlegmaticus*, L. of Gr.] troubled with or full of Phlegm.

PHLE'GMATICKNESS [of φλεγματικός, Gr. *phlegmaticus*, L. and *ness*] Fullness of, or being troubled with Phlegm.

PHLE'GMONE [φλεγμονὴ of φλέγω, Gr. to burn] any hot Tumour proceeding from a too great Afflux of the Blood to any Part, with Heat, Redness, Beating, and Pain.

PHLEGMONO'DES, the same as *Phlegmone*.

PHLE'GOSIS [φλέγωσις, Gr.] an Inflammation.

PHLEME, a Surgeon's Instrument used in letting Blood.

PHLOGO'SIS [of φλογόω, Gr. to inflame] a Degree of the Ophthalmia, as when the Inflammation of the Eye is light and gentle.

PHLYACOGRAPHI'A [of φλυάζειν, Gr. to trifle] a merry and burlesque Imitation of some grave and serious Piece; particularly a Tragedy travested into a Comedy.

PHLY'KTENE } [φλύκταινα, Gr.] a Disease which pro-
PHLY'STAENA } duces Bubo's full of a serous Humour.

PHLYCTAE'NA [φλύκταινα, Gr.] a Swelling which arises with Blisters call'd Wild-Fire; also a Pimple or Pock with the Matter in it; also a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunic of the Eye.

PHONASCI'A [of φωνὴ] the Art of Forming the human Voice.

PHO'NICS [φωνικὴ, Gr.] the Doctrine or Science of Sounds; called also *Acousticks*.

PHOENI'GMUS [φοινιγμός, Gr.] a Medicine which causes the Body to break out into red Wheals and Pimples.

PHOE'BUS [Φοῖβος, Gr.] the Sun.

PHOE'NIX [Φοῖνιξ, Gr.] Naturalists speak of this Bird as the only one of its Kind; that is of the Size of an Eagle, its Head being finely crested with a beautiful Plumage; the Neck covered with Feathers of a gold Colour, the rest of the Feathers being Purple, the Tail white mix'd with Carnation, and having Eyes that sparkle like Stars; that it lives 5 or 600 Years in the Wilderness, and being grown old, it erects for itself a Funeral Pile of Wood and Aromatick Gums; and having lighted it with the wafting of its Wings, burns it self; and out of its Ashes arises a Worm which grows up to another *Phœnix*.

PHO'SPHORUS [φωσφόρος, Gr. of φῶς Light, and φέρω, Gr. to bring] the Morning Star *Venus*.

PHO'SPHORUS [*Chymistry*] a Matter which shines or always burns spontaneously, and without the Application of any sensible Fire; it is kept in Water, and whenever taken out, it shines in the dark, and actually takes fire of itself.

PHOTASCIATE'RICA [φωσκιατερικὰ of φῶς Light, and σκία a Shadow] the Art of Dialling.

PHOTI'NIANS [so called after *Photinus* Bishop of *Sirmium*] a Sect of antient Hereticks, who deny'd the Divinity of our Saviour.

PHRASE [φράσις, Gr.] a certain elegant Expression or Manner of Speech peculiar to this or that Occasion, this or that Language, this or that Art.

PHRASE, is also a Term used of a short Sentence, or small Set or Circuit of Words constructed together.

Compleat PHRASE, is where there is a Noun and a Verb each in its proper Function, *i. e.* where the Noun expresses the Subject, and the Verb what is affirmed of it.

Incompleat PHRASE, is one where the Noun and the Verb together only do the Office of a Noun, consisting of several Words, without affirming any Thing, as *that which is true*, is an incompleat Phrase which might be expressed in one Word, *Truth*.

To PHRASE *it*, to express a Thing after a particular Manner.

PHRASEO'LOGIST [φρασιολόγος, of φράσις a Phrase, and λέγω, Gr. to say, *&c.*] an Explainer of elegant Expressions in a Language.

PHRASEO'LOGY [*phraseologia*, L. of φράσις and λέγω, Gr.] a Collection of the Phrases or elegant Expressions in any Language.

PHRE'NES [φρενὲς, Gr.] the Membranes about the Heart; also the Diaphragm or Midriff.

PHRE'NESIS } [φρενήσις of φρενὴν, to be disordered in
PHRE'NITIS } Mind, *Gr.*] Frenzy or Dotage; a Disease attended with a continued Fever, as also often with Madness and Rage; proceeding from too much Heat in the animal Spirits.

PHRENE'TIC [φρενητικὸς, Gr.] troubled with a Frenzy or Madness.

PHRENE'TICNESS [of *phreneticus*, L. of Gr. and *ness*] Frenzicalness, Madness, *&c.*

PHRENE'TICK *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] those which spring from the 6th Pair, or Dr. *Willis*'s 8th Pair; they descend between the Skins of the *Mediastinum*, and spread forth Branches into them.

PHRE'NETICK *Vessels* [*Anatomy*] the Veins and Arteries that pass thro' the Diaphragm.

PHRE'NSY [φρενῖτις, *Gr.* of φρὴν, the Mind; also the Diaphragm] a constant or vehement Delirium or Distraction, accompanied with an acute Fever, raving, waking, *&c.* caused by too great Heat of the animal Spirits.

PHRI'CE [φρικὴ, Gr.] Horrour, Dread, Fright.

PHRICO'DES [φρικοειδὴς, Gr.] a violent Fever, during which, besides the Heat, the Patient is disturbed with frightful Imaginations.

PHRYGIAN *Mood* [with the *ant. Greeks*] a warlike Musick fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, *&c.* which served to stir up the Minds of Men for military Atchievements; also a chearful, sprightly Measure in Dancing.

Of PHRYXUS and *Helle*, they write that a Ram foretold to *Phryxus*, that his Father would offer him in a Sacrifice to the Gods, and that thereupon, he taking his Sister, got up upon the Ram and came by Sea into the *Euxine* Sea. And that *Phryxus* afterwards killed the Ram his Saviour and Deliverer, pulled off his Skin and gave it for a Present to *Aeta*, then King of *Colchos*, for the Sake of his Daughter; and some tell you that this Skin was the golden Fleece that *Jason* and the *Argonauts* went to fetch. The Truth of this Fable is, *Athamas* of *Eolus*, who was the Son of *Helle*, governed in *Phrygia*, and he had an Overseer or Steward who had the Inspection of his Affairs, whose Name was *Crius* [or *Aries*, a Ram] he coming to know that *Athamas* intended to kill *Phryxus*, immediately acquainted him with it, and he built a Ship and put on board it good store of Gold; and among the Rest was *Aurora*, the Mother of *Pelops*, who also took with her a golden Statue which she had procured to be made with her own Money, and thus provided *Crius*, with *Phryxus* and *Helle*, set Sail: And *Helle* indeed fell sick in the Voyage and died, and from her the Sea was called *Hellespont*. But they arriving at *Pharos*, settled there, and *Phryxus* marries the Daughter of *Aeta*, King of *Colchos*, giving for her Dowry the golden Statue of *Aurora*, but not the Fleece of the Ram [*i. e.* the Skin of *Crius*] and this is the Truth of the whole Story.

PHTHA'RTICKS [φθαρτικὰ, Gr] corrupting Medicines.

PHTHIRIA'SIS [φθειρίασις, Gr.] the lousy Disease, wherewith Children and also some adult Persons are affected.

PHTHI'SICAL [*phthisicus*, L. of φθισικὸς, Gr.] afflicted with the Phthisick.

PHTHI'SICK [*phthisis*, L. of φθίσις of φθίω, *Gr.* to corrupt] any Kind of Consumption of the Body, in what Part soever it is seated, or from what Cause soever it arises; commonly understood of such a one as arises from an Ulceration of the Lungs, attended with a Cough, *&c.*

PHTHORA [φθορὰ, Gr.] Corruption, Destruction.

PHY'GETHLON [φύγεθλον, Gr.] a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the *Glandules*.

PHTHIRO'CTONON [φθειρόκτονον of φθεῖρες, and κτείνω, *Gr.* to kill] the Herb Staves Acre.

PHYLA'CTERY [φυλακτήριον, Gr.] a Scroll of Parchment, in which the 10 Commandments or some other Passages of Scripture were written, and worn by the *Pharisees* on the Foreheads, Wrists, and Hems of their Garments; also Amulets or Charms worn outwardly for the Cure of Diseases; also Preservatives against Poison or Witchcraft.

PHYLTE'RIA, mock Privet.

PHYLLITIS [φυλλῖτις, Gr.] the Herb Hart's-Tongue.

PHY'-

PHY'MA [φύμα, Gr.] a roundiſh pointed Swelling, eſpecially in the Glandules.

PHYMATODES, a Kind of Swelling much like the Former.

PHY'SICAL [*phyſicus*, L. φυσικὸς, Gr.] natural, ſomething belonging to, or really exiſting in Nature.

PHYSICAL *Point*, a Point oppoſed to a Mathematical one, which only exiſts in the Imagination.

PHYSICAL *Subſtance*, a Subſtance or Body, in Oppoſition to Spirit or metaphyſical Subſtance.

PHYSI'CIAN [*phyſicien*, F.] a Perſon who profeſſes Phyſick, or the Art of curing Diſeaſes.

Coſmetick PHYSICIAN, one who ſtudies to help or mend the Complexion.

Empirical PHYSICIAN, one who keeps cloſe to Experience and excludes all Uſe of Reaſon in Phyſick.

Dogmatical PHYSICIANS, thoſe who laid down Principles, and then reaſoned from thoſe Principles and from Experience.

Clinical PHYSICIANS, thoſe who viſited their Patients when in Bed to examine into their Caſes.

Galenical PHYSICIANS, thoſe who follow *Galen*, and preſcribe Things gentle, natural and ordinary.

Methodical PHYSICIANS, thoſe who proceed in a certain regular Method founded upon Reaſon, deducing Conſequences therefrom to particular Caſes.

Spagyrical PHYSICIANS, ſuch as preſcribe violent chymical Medicines drawn from Minerals, *&c.* by Fire.

PHY'SICK [*ars phyſica*, L. φυσικὴ, Gr.] in a limited and and improper, it is applied to the Science of Medicine; the Art of curing Diſeaſes; and alſo the Medicines prepared for that Purpoſe.

PHY'SICK } [φυσικὴ of φύσις, *Gr.* Nature] natural Phy-
PHY'SICKS } ſoſophy or Phyſiology; is the Doctrine of natural Bodies, their *Phænomena*, Cauſes and Effects; their various Affections, Motions, Operations, *&c.* or is in general the Science of all material Beings, or whatſoever concerns the Syſtem of this viſible World.

PHY'SICALLY [*phyſicè*, L.] according to Nature, or to the Practice of Phyſick.

PHY'SICALNESS [of φυσικὸς, Gr. *Phyſicus*, L. and *neſs*] Naturalneſs; alſo Medicinalneſs.

PHYSIOGNO'MYCS [φυσιογνωμικὴ, Gr.] Signs taken from the Countenance of a ſick Perſon, by which a Judgment is made of a Diſtemper.

PHYSIO'GNOMY [φυσιογνωμία of φυσις Nature, and γνώμη, *Gr.* Opinion] the Art of gueſſing the Natures, Conditions, or Fortunes of Perſons by their Faces.

PHYSIO'GNOMER } [*phyſiognomus*, L. *phyſiognomiſte*, F.
PHYSIO'GNOMISTS } one ſkilled in Phyſiognomy.

PHYSIO'LOGIST } [φυσιολόγος, Gr. of φύσις and λέγω,
PHYSIO'LOGER } Gr.] one who treats of natural Bodies.

PHYSIO'LOGY [φυσιολογία] natural Philoſophy, or *Phyſicks*, which ſee.

General PHYSIOLOGY [φυσιολογία] a Science which relates to the Properties and Affections of Matter or Body in general.

Special PHYSIOLOGY } the Science, as it conſiders
Particular PHYSIOLOGY } Matter as formed, diſtinguiſhed into ſuch and ſuch Species or determinate Combinations.

PHYSIOLOGY, is alſo accounted a Part of Phyſick, that teaches the Conſtitution of human Bodies, ſo far as they are found or in their natural State; and endeavours to find Reaſons for the Functions and Operations of them, by the Help of Anatomy and natural Philoſophy.

PHYSIOLOGY [in *Medicine*] in a limited Senſe is uſed for that Part of Phyſick which treats particularly of the Structure and Conſtitution of a human Body, with regard to the Cure of Diſeaſes.

PHYSIS [φύσις, Gr.] Nature.

PHYSOCE'LE [φυσοκὴλη, Gr.] a windy Rupture.

PHYTEU'MA [φυτεύμα, Gr.] the Herb Wall-Flax.

PHYTI'VOROUS [of φυτὸν, *Gr.* a Plant and *vorax*, L. devouring] that devours or eats Plants.

PHYTO'LOGIST [φυτολόγος, Gr.] a Botaniſt, one who treats of Plants.

PHYTO'LOGY [φυτολογία of φυτὸν, a Plant, λόγος, Gr.] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Plants, a Deſcription of their Forms, Kinds, Properties, *&c.*

PHYZ [*prob.* of φύσις, *Gr.* Nature] the Countenance.

PIA'CHE } [*piazza*, Ital.] covered arched Walks, ſuch
PIAZZA } as are about the *Royal-Exchange*, or *Covent-Garden*.

PIA'CULAR [*piacularis*, L.] ſerving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

PIAFFEUR [in *Academies*] a proud ſtately Horſe, who being full of Mettle or Fire, reſtleſs or forward, with a great deal of Motion, and an exceſſive Eagerneſs to go forward, makes this Motion, the more that you endeavour to keep him in.

PIA MATER [*Anatomy*] a fine Coat or Membrane, immediately inveſting the Brain, *L.*

PIANNET, a Bird, the leſſer Wood-pecker.

PIA'NO [in *Mu. Bo.*] ſoft or ſlow, *Ital.*

PIANI'SSIMO [in *Mu. Bo.*] extreme, ſoft, or low, *Ital.*

PIA'STER, an *Italian* Coin in value about 5 Shillings Sterling.

PIAZZA, a broad open Place, as a Market; alſo the Walks about the Place, ſet with Pillars, as in *Covent-Garden*, the *Exchange*, &c.

PI'CA [with *Printers*] a Printing Letter, of which there are 3 Sorts, *viz.* Small, Great, and Double.

PICA [in *Medicine*] a Depravation of the Appetite which cauſes the Patient to covet Things unfit for Food, as Aſhes, Coals, Salt, Chalk, *&c.*

PICARD, a Sort of Boat uſed in the River *Severn*, of about 15 Tun.

PICA'RIUM [*ant. Deed*] a Boat or Cup with 2 Handles.

PICH'ERIA [*old Rec.*] a Pitcher or Pot.

PI'CEA [with *Botaniſts*] the Pitch or Roſin Tree, *L.*

To PICK [picken, *Du.*] to gather up by little and little as Birds do Seed; alſo to cull or chuſe out.

A PICK [pic, *Sax.*] a Tool uſed by Carvers, *&c.*

A PICK [in *Printing*] a Blot cauſed by ſome Dirt got into to the Printing Letter in the Form.

A PI'CKADIL, a Segment.

PI'CKAGE [in *Law*] Money paid for breaking the Ground to ſet up Booths, Stands, Stalls, in a Fair.

PICKEROO'N, a Sort of Pirate Ship.

PICK-AX, an Inſtrument for picking or digging.

To PICKEE'R } [*picorer*, F. *picorare*, Ital.] to go a
To PICKEROO'N } Robbing or Plundering either by Land or Sea; alſo to Skirmiſh as light Horſemen do, before the main Battle begins.

PI'CKEREL, a young Pike-Fiſh.

PICK-*Purſe*, an Herb.

PICK-*Lock*, an Inſtrument for opening Locks.

PICKE'T } [*piquet*, F.] a Stake ſharp at one End, and
PIQUE'T } pointed with Iron to Mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it; alſo a Game at Cards.

PICKE'TS [in *a Camp*] are Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horſe to tie their Horſes to; and before the Tents of the Foot, where they reſt their Muskets and Pikes round about them in a Ring.

PI'CKLE } [prob. of *piccolo*, Ital.] a ſmall Parcel of
PI'CHTEL } Ground encloſed with a Hedge.

PI'CKLE [pekel, *Du.*] a Brine or Liquor, uſually compoſed of Salt, Vinegar, *&c.* to ſeaſon Meats, and alſo Spices, to preſerve Fruits.

To PI'CKLE [pekelen, *Du.*] to ſeaſon Meat, or to preſerve Fruits in Pickles.

PICKLES, Fruits of Plants, *&c.* preſerved in Pickles, to be uſed for Sauces.

PICK-THANK [of picken, *Du.* or pic, *Sax.* and ðanca, *Sax.*] one who delights in finding and diſcovering the Faults or Weakneſſes of others.

PICTS [*picti*, L. ſo call'd as ſome imagine from painting themſelves] were a Colony of *Scythia* or *Germany*, who landing in *Scotland*, ſettled there, being aſſiſted by ſome of the Natives, and at length by marrying *Scotch* Women, in a Manner became one People; but at length Animoſities ariſing, they parted, the *Scots* Poſſeſſing the mountainous and northern Parts, and the *Picts* the Southern; and in Time, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans* and *Britains*, expell'd the *Scots*, the remaining *Scots* retiring into the *Iſlands*, and *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*. But at length the *Picts* being gaul'd with the *Roman* Yoke, invited the *Scots* Home from their Exile, to aid them againſt the *Romans* and *Britains*; which they having done, they liv'd together ſometime in Amity; but a Difference happening betwen them, the *Scots* were expell'd a ſecond Time, but at length the *Picts* were totally routed, and their King ſeized by *Kenneth* II. *An.* 845.

PICTS *Wall*, a Wall in *Northumberland*, extending from *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine* to *Carliſle* in *Northumberland*, 86 Miles in Length, reaching from the *German* to the *Iriſh* Sea, in Thickneſs about 8 Foot, in Height 12, paſſing over ſeveral cragged Hills, with Battlements all along, and Towers at convenient Diſtances where Soldiers were lodg'd. This Wall was built by the *Romans* to hinder the Incurſions of the *Picts* and *Scots*. It having ſeveral Times defaced in many Places was repaired again, and at laſt was built with Brick by *Ælius*, a *Roman* General, in the Year 466, who leaving *Britain*, it

was ruin'd by the *Scots*, and never more regarded; but ſome Veſtiges of it are ſtill to be ſeen in *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland* with *Roman* Inſcriptions.

To Pi'cture, to draw, paint or make Pictures.

To Pi'cture [of *pictura*, L.] to repreſent in Painting, Drawing, *&c.*

Pi'ddling [*incert. Etym.*] Eating here and there a Bit; alſo trifling.

Pie [prob. of bicȝan, *Sax.* to build, *q. d.* an Edifice of Paſte] Meat or Fruit bak'd in Paſte.

Pie-*Powder* [*pied poudre* or *poudreux*, F. *q. d.* duſty Foot] a Court held in Fairs to do Juſtice to Buyers and Sellers, and for the Redreſs of all the Diſorders committed in them: It is ſo called, becauſe the Suitors to this Court are commonly country People with duſty Feet; or from the Diſpatch in determining the Cauſes even before the Duſt goes off from their Feet.

Pie [*pica*, L.] a Mag-Pie, a Bird.

Pie [with *Printers*] Letters of ſeveral Sorts and Sizes confuſedly mixed together.

A Piece, [*piece*, F.] Part, Portion, Slice; alſo a Pound Sterling or 20 Shillings.

A Piece [in *Commerce*] ſignifies a Whole, as a Length of Cloth, *&c.* of a certain Number of Yards, Ells, *&c.* not yet having any of it cut off.

Piece of Eight, a *Spaniſh* Coin, that of *Mexico*, in Value about 4s. 6d. half penny, that of *Peru* 4s. 3d. half penny, *Engliſh*.

To Piece [*rapiecer*, F.] to join one Piece to another.

Pieces [in *Military Affairs*] as Field Pieces, thoſe Cannons planted in the Front of an Army, *&c.* alſo thoſe great Guns uſed at Sieges; called Battering Pieces.

Pied [of *Pie*, F.] ſpotted, ſpeckled.

Piedou'che [with *Architects*] a little Stand or Pedeſtal, either long or ſquare, enrich'd with Mouldings ſerving to ſupport a Buſt, or other little Figure, *F.* of *peduccio*, Ital.

Pied *droit* [in *Architecture*] a Peer or Kind of ſquare Pillar, part of which is hid within a Wall; alſo a Pier or Jaumb of a Door or Window, comprehending the Chambranle, Chamfering, Leaf, *&c.*

Pie'no [in *Mu. Bo.*] full, and is often uſed for the Words *tutte*, *grande*, or *groſs*; as *pieno choro*, a full Chorus.

To Piep [*pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

To Pie'rce [*percer*, F.] to bore through; alſo to broach a Veſſel.

Pierced [with *Heralds*] is when an Ordinary is perforated, or ſtruck through, that it has, as it were, a Hole in it; and the Shape of this Piercing muſt be particularly expreſſed in Blazonry, as *ſquare*, &c.

Pie'rcing [*perçant*, F.] boring into or thro', penetrating.

Pie'rcingness [of *perçant*, F. and *neſs*] penetrating Quality.

Pie'strum [πιεστρον, Gr.] an Inſtrument uſed by Men Mid-Wifes, to break the Bones of the Head of a Child in drawing it out of the Womb.

Pieta'ntia [*old Rec.*] a Pittance or Portion of Victuals diſtributed to the Members of a College upon ſome great Feſtivals.

Pietantia'rius [*old Rec.*] the Pittancer or Officer in collegiate Churches, who was to give out the ſeveral Pittances according to the Appointment of the Founders or Donors.

Pie'ty [*pietas*, L.] Godlineſs, Dutifulneſs to Parents, a Husband and ſuperiour Relations.

Piety [*Hieroglyphically*] together with a kind and harmleſs Nature, was repreſented by the Elephant; becauſe it is related that he worſhips every new Moon towards the Heavens, and expreſſes by his outward Actions ſome Senſe of a ſupreme Being; and becauſe he is of ſo harmleſs a Nature, that he never offends Creatures that are not hurtful of themſelves. He will march among innocent Lambs, without offering the leaſt Injury to them; but if he be offended will ſpare nothing, and dread no Danger to take Revenge. It is alſo repreſented by a *Stork*, which ſee.

Piety [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented as a Lady with a ſober Countenance, holding in her right Hand a Sword ſtretch'd over an Altar, and a Stork in her left Hand, with an Elephant and a Child by her Side.

Piffa'ro, an Inſtrument ſomething like an Hautboy, *Ital.*

Piffe'ro, a ſmall Flute or Flagelet, *Ital.* Funeral.

Pig [*prob.* of Bigge, *Du.*] a young Swine.

Pig *of the Sounder* [with *Hunters*] a young wild Boar of the firſt Year.

Pi'geon, a Fowl well known, *F.*

Pigeon [*Hieroglyphically*] intimates Continency, Chaſtity, mutual and conjugal Love; becauſe this Bird is chaſte in its Embraces, and extreme loving to each other. Therefore to expreſs the Tranſports of two amorous Perſons, the *Egyptian* Prieſts put two Pigeons killing one another; and they alſo painted a Pigeon with its Rump lifted up to ſignify an excellent Diſpoſition, not ſubject to be inflamed with Choler; alſo a Soul of a meek Temper; becauſe Naturaliſts do obſerve that this Bird has no Choler.

Pigeon's *Foot*, an Herb.

Piger *Henricus* [*i. e.* ſlothful *Henry*] a very ſlow diſtilling chymical Furnace.

Pi'ggin, a wooden Veſſel with an Handle for holding liquid Things.

Pi'gment [*pigmentum*, L.] Paint for the Face.

Pi'gments, ſuch prepared Materials, as Painters, Diers, and other Artificers uſe to imitate particular Colours; alſo for painting Glaſs; alſo for counterfeiting precious Stones.

Pigsny [of Piȝa, a little Maid and Eye, *Skinner*] a Name of Fondneſs given to a Perſon.

Pi'gmy. See *Pygmy*.

Pignora'tion, a Pawning.

Pi'gritude [*pigritudo*, L.] Slothfulneſs, Lazineſs.

Pike, a River-Fiſh.

Pike [*pique*, F.] a long ſlender Staff with a Spear at the End.

Pila [in *Coinage*] is the Punchion or Matrice which in the ancient Way of Coining with the Hammer, contained the Arms, and other Figures and the Inſcriptions, to be ſtruck for the Reverſe of the Coin; alſo from hence it may be called the Pile; and alſo now the Head Side of a Piece of Money we call Croſs, becauſe in thoſe Times there was uſually a Croſs inſtead of a Head.

Pila [in *Ant. Writ.*] the Arms Side of a Piece of Money, ſo called becauſe in antient Times this Side bore an Impreſſion of a Church built on Piles.

Pilch [pylch, *Sax.*] a Flannel Night-Garment for an Infant, *&c.*

Pi'lchard [*incert. Etym.*] a Kind of Fiſh much like a Herring.

Pila'ster [*pilaſtro*, Ital.] a ſquare Column, ſometimes inſulated, but oftner ſet within a Wall, and only ſhewing a 4th or 5th Part of its Thickneſs.

Pill'd *Garlick*, one whoſe Hair is fallen off by a Diſeaſe; alſo a Perſon who is ſlighted, and had in little Eſteem.

Funeral Pile [in *Architecture*] a Building, a Maſſive Maſon's Work in the Manner of a Pillar, uſually *Hexagonal*.

Pile [*antiently*] a Pyramid of Wood, whereon the Bodies of the Deceaſed were laid to be burned.

Pile [pÿle, *Du.*] a Heap of Wood or Stones or other Things, laid one above another.



Pile [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary in Form of a Point inverted, or of a Stake ſharpened, contracting from the Chief, and terminating in a Point towards the Bottom of the Shield thus.

To Pile, to heap up; alſo to ram down Poles.

Pile *wort*, an Herb.

Pile'ttus [*Foreſt Law*] an Arrow having a round Knot a little above the Head, to keep it from going too far into the Mark.

Piles [in *Architecture*] great Stakes rammed into the Earth to make a good Foundation to build upon in marſhy Ground.

Piles [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe in the Fundament called the *Hæmorrhoids*.

To Pi'lfer [of *pilare*, L.] to ſteal Things of ſome ſmall Value.

Pi'lgrim [Pilgrims, *Teut.*] a Traveller who viſits ſacred Places for the Sake of Devotion.

Pi'lgrimage, the Journey, or Journeying of a Pilgrim.

Pill [pille, *Du. pillula*, L.] a ſmall round Ball of Phyſick.

Pill [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as Petſ.

To Pill [*pillare*, L.] to rob or plunder; alſo to uſe Extortion; to fleece one.

Pilla *ſorra* [*ant. Deeds*] a ſmall Piece of Land, *L.*

Pi'llage [of *pilare*, L. or *pileggio*, Ital.] plundering, rifling, robbery; alſo the Thing pillaged.

To Pillage [*pilare*, L.] to plunder, to riſle, to rob.

Pillage [in *Architecture*] a ſquare Pillar, ſtanding behind a Column to bear up the Arches, having a Baſe and Capital as a Pillar has.

Pi'llar [*pilier*, F.] a Column which is divided into 3 Parts, the Pedeſtal, the Shafts, and the Ornaments.

Pil-

PILLAR [in a *figurative Senſe*] ſignifies Support.

PI'LLAR [in *Architect.*] a Kind of irregular Column round and inſulated; deviating from the Proportions of a juſt Column.

PILLAR [in the *Manage*] is the Center of the *Volta*, Ring or Manage-Ground, round which a Horſe turns, whether there be a wooden Pillar placed therein or not.

A ſquare PILLAR [*Archit.*] is a Maſſive Work, called alſo a Pier or Piedroit, ſerving to ſupport Arches, *&c.*

Butting PILLAR [*Archit.*] is a Buttreſs or Body of Maſonry raiſed to prop or ſuſtain the Shooting of a Vault, Arch, or other Work.

PI'LLARS [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſent Fortitude and Conſtancy.

PILLA'STER [in *Architecture*] is a Kind of ſquare Pillar, which is generally as broad at the Top as Bottom, and has the ſame Meaſure, Chapiter, and Baſe with the Column, according to the ſeveral Orders.

PILLED [*pilatus*, L.] that has the Wool ſhorn off, as a pilled Ewe.

PI'LLION [*pulvinus*, L.] a Sort of Saddle for Women.

PI'LLORY [*le pileri*, F.] was antiently a Poſt erected in a croſs Road by the Lord, with his Arms on it, as a Mark of his Signiory; and ſometimes a Collar to tie Criminals to; now a Sort of Scaffold for falſe Swearers, Cheats, *&c.* to ſtand on by Way of Puniſhment.

To PI'LLORY *one* [*pilorier*, F.] to ſet one on the Pillory.

PI'LLOW [Pile, *Sax. pulvinus*, L. **pelcuwe**, *Du.*] a Sort of Cuſhion to lie under one's Head in Bed.

PILLOW [in *a Ship*] a Piece of Timber on which the Bolt-Sprit Maſt bears or reſts, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull aloft cloſe by the Stern.

PILO'SE [*piloſus*, L.] hairy.

PILOSE'LLA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Mouſe-Ear, *L.*

PI'LOT [*pilote*, F.] a Conducter of Ships over Bars and Sands into a Haven; a Steerſman who ſtands at the Helm and manages the Rudder.

PI'LOT *Bird* [about the *Caribbee* Iſlands of *America*] a Bird that gives Notice to Ships that ſail that Way.

PI'LOTAGE, the Office of a Steerſman or Pilot of a Ship; alſo his Hire or Wages.

PIMP [*prob.* of *pinco*, Ital. *pinge*, F. of *penis*, L. a Man's Yard] a Procurer of or Attendant upon Whores, *&c.*

PI'MPING [*incert. Etym.* but according to ſome of *Penis*, L. a Man's Yard] procuring Whores, Stallions, *&c.* moſt properly ſpoken of Men.

PI'MPING, ſmall, little.

PI'MPLES [*prob.* of **Pwimp**, *Brit.* or *papulæ*, L.] ſmall Wheals, or Riſings in the Skin.

PI'MPERNEL, an Herb.

PIMPO'MPET, a Sort of antick Dance, when 3 Perſons dancing hit one another on the Breech with one of their Feet.

PIN [*Eſpingle*, F. prob. of *ſpina*, L. a Thorn] a ſmall Utenſil for faſtening on Womens Apparel; alſo for various other Uſes.

To PIN [*prob.* of pinnan, *Sax.* to include] to ſhut in or incloſe; alſo to faſten on, to join together.

PIN *and Web*, a Diſeaſe, a horny Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike to a Cataract.

PIN *Wheel* [of *a Clock*] *See* Striking Wheel.

PI'NCERS [*pincette*, F.] a Tool uſed by divers Artificers.

A PINCH, a nipping hard, *&c.* alſo a Straight or Difficulty.

To PINCH [*pincer*, F.] to nip hard with the Fingers; alſo to Wring as Shoes do; alſo to reduce to Scarcity and Want; to afflict.

PI'NCHING [with *Gardiners*] a Sort of pruning performed by nipping off the Sprigs, *&c.* of a Plant, or Tree, between the Nails of two Fingers.

To PINE [ſome derive it of pinian, *Sax.* to puniſh, others of **peinen**, *Teut.* to torment] to languiſh, to conſume and waſte away with Grief.

PINE *Tree* [*pinus*, L.]

PINE *Tree* [*emblematically*] repreſented Death; becauſe being once cut it never ſprouts again; and becauſe being extraordinary bitter, it is reputed to kill any other Plant that joins to it.

PINEA } a Kind of Light, Porous Maſſes, or Lumps,
PIGNES } formed of a Mixture of Mercury and Silver-Duſt, from the Mines of *Chili* in *America.*

PI'NFOLD [of pynban, to ſhut in, and **ꝑalꝺe**, *Sax.*] a Place for penning Cattle in.

PINGUE'DINOUS [of *pinguedo*, L.] fat, groſs, or unwieldy.

PINGUE'DO [with *Anatomiſts*] the Fat of Animals lying next under the Skin, *L.*

PI'NION [*pignon*, O. F. of *pinna*, L.] the Wing of a Fowl.

PINION [with *Clock Makers*] the Nut or leſſer Wheel of a Clock or Watch, that plays in the Teeth of another.

PINION *of Report* [of *a Watch*] is that Pinion which is equally fixed on the Arbor of the great Wheel.

To PINION *a Perſon*, is to bind his Hands or Arms faſt.

PINK [*pince*, O. F.] a Flower.

PINK [*pinque*, F.] a Sort of ſmall Ship, maſted and ribb'd like other Ships; except that ſhe is built with a round Stern; the Bends and Ribs compaſſing ſo, as that her Sides bulge out very much.

PI'NKING [*prob.* of **Pinkoogen**, *Du.*] Winking; alſo cutting Oilet-Holes in Silk, *&c.*

PI'NNA *auris* [*Anat.*] the upper and broader Part of the Ear, *L.*

PI'NNAE *naſi* [*Anat.*] the Sides of the Noſe.

PI'NNACE [*pinaſſe*, F.] a Sort of ſmall Ship, that goes both with Sails and Oars, and that carries 3 Maſts; commonly uſed as a Scout to get Intelligence, and for landing Soldiers and the like.

PI'NNACLE [*pinnacle*, F.] the higheſt Part of a Building; the Top of a Spire, *&c.*

Ad PINNAS *bibere* [*i. e.* to drink to the Pin] an antient Cuſtom of Drinking among the *Danes.* A Pin being fixed on the Side of a wooden Cup, they who Drank were to Drink exactly to the Pin or to forfeit ſomething. And hence comes our ſaying, *He is in a merry Pin.*

PINNATA *folia* [in *Botany*] are ſuch Leaves of Plants as are deeply jagged, cut, or indented reſembling a Feather in Shape.

PI'NNATE [*pinnatus*, L.] deeply jagged, or indented (ſpoken of the Leaves of Plants) reſembling Feathers.

PINNA'TUS *a, um.* [in *Botan. Writ.*] winged, as when ſeveral *Pinnula's* of a Leaf grow by Pairs upon the common Stalk of the Leaf, as in the Bean, a Vetch, *&c.* L.

PINNE [with *Falconers*] a Diſeaſe in the Foot of an Hawk.

PI'NNING [of Pinꝛan, *Sax.*] faſtening or ſhutting with a Pin or Peg; alſo faſtening on with Pins.

PINNING [with *Bricklayers*] the faſtening of Tiles together with wooden Pins.

PI'NNER [*prob.* of *pinning*] a Woman's Head-dreſs.

PI'NNULA [in *Botan. Writers*] Part of a Leaf of many of which *Pinnula's* growing upon one or more middle Ribs, the whole Leaf is compounded, as in the Leaf of a Vetch or Fern, *L.*

PINNULA } [in *Botan. Writ.*] in or with a *Pinnula* or *Pin-*
PINNULIS } *nula's*, L.

PINS, *Engliſhmen* firſt began to make all Sorts of *Pins* about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, which before were ſold here by Strangers, to the Value of 60000 Pound *per Annum.*

PI'NSON, a Sort of Shoe without Heels.

PINT [Pynꝛ, *Sax.*] a Meaſure, the half of a Quart.

PI'NTEL } [pint. *Teut.* and *Du.*] a Man's Yard.
PI'NTLE }

PINTLE [in *Gunnery*] an iron Pin, which keeps the Cannon from recoiling.

PI'NTLES [in *a Ship*] thoſe Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-Poſt.

PI'NULES [with *Aſtron.*] the Sights of an Aſtrolabe.

PI'NTLEDY *pantledy* [prob. of *pinteler*, F. to pant] as *his Heart went pintledy pantledy, i. e.* his Heart beat for fear.

PIONI'ER [*un pionier*, F.] a Labourer in an Army, who levels Ways, caſts up Trenches, undermines Forts.

PI'ONY [**ꝑæonia**, Gr.] a Flower.

PI'OUSLY [*pie*, L. *pieuſement*, F.] with Piety, Duty, or Loyalty.

PI'OUSNESS [of *pius*, L. and *neſs*] Piety, godly Diſpoſition.

PIP [**Pipa**, *Teut.* prob. of *pituita*, L. Flegm] a Diſeaſe in Poultry; alſo any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

PIPE [Pipe, *Sax.*] a muſical Inſtrument, and one for various other Uſes, as for a Conduit for Water, *&c.*

To PIPE [pipan, *Sax.*] to play on a Pipe.

PIPE [*pipa*, Ital.] a Meaſure of Wine, containing 162 Gallons, *Teut.*

PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] a Roll, otherwiſe called the great Roll.

Clerk of the PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer who in a great Roll made up like a Pipe, charges down all Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office.

PIPE *Office*, an Office of the Exchequer, or Treaſury, where the Clerk makes out the Leaſes of Crown-Lands, *&c.*

PIPE *Tree* [*Botany*] a Tree that bears 2 Sorts of Flowers, a white and a blue.

PI'PER [pipepe, *Sax.*] one that plays on a Pipe; alſo a Smoaker of Tobacco.

PI'PEREDGE *Tree*, the Barberry Tree.

PI'PERINE [of *piper*, L. Pepper] partaking of the Qualities of Pepper.

PIPERI'TIS [πιπερίτις, Gr.] Pepper-Wort, or Dittander.

PINT [pint, *Sax.*] a Measure, the half of a Quart.

PI'PKIN [*Incert. Etym.*] a small earthen Veſſel for Boiling.

PI'PPIN [prob. of pippingh, *Du.*] a Sort of Apple.

PI'QUANT, ſharp, biting, *F.*

PI'QUANTNESS [of *piquant*, F. and *neſs*] Sharpneſs, Bitingneſs.

A PIQUE, Quarrel or Ill-Will againſt one; Spleen, Malice, Diſtaſte, Grudge.

To PIQUE [in *Mu. Bo.*] is to ſeparate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and diſtinct Manner.

To PIQUEER. See *Pickeer*.

To ſtand on the PIQUET [*military Phraſe*] is when a Horſeman is ſentenced for ſome Offence, to ſtand on the Point of a Stake with one Toe, having the contrary Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach.

PI'QUET, a Game at Cards, *F.*

PI'RACY [*pirateria*, πειρατεία, Gr.] robbing on the Sea.

PI'RATE [*pirata*, L. of πειράτης, Gr.] one who lives by Pillage and robbing on the Sea.

PI'RATICAL, of or pertaining to a Pirate.

PI'RATING [*Exerçant la pirateria*, F.] robbing on the Sea.

PIROUE'TTE } [in the *Manage*] a Turn or Circumvolu-
PIRO'ET } tion, which a Horſe makes without changing his Ground.

PI'SCANY } a Privilege of Fiſhing.
PI'SCARY }

PI'SCARY [*piſcaria*, L.] a Fiſh-Market, or Place for keeping Fiſh.

PISCEN'ARIUS [*old Rec.*] a Fiſhmonger.

PISCES [in *Aſtronomy*] the 12th Sign or Conſtellation of the Zodiack, ſo named from its imaginary Likeneſs to two Fiſhes, *L.*

PISCES *Meridiani* [*Aſtronomy*] a Southern Conſtellation, conſiſting of 12 Stars.

PISCIS [on a *Globe*] this is that great Fiſh which, as the Poets feign, drinks up the Water that is poured out of *Aquarius*'s Urn. It is related of this Fiſh, (as *Cteſias* teſtifies) that it was firſt ſeen in the Lake not far from *Bambyce*, and that it ſaved *Dercето*, that fell into the Sea by Night. They ſay this *Dercето* was a Goddeſs of the *Syrians*. They affirm the *Piſces* to be the Nephews of this Fiſh; all which the *Syrians* worſhipped, and placed among the Stars.

PISCI'VOROUS [*piſcivorus*, L.] that devours or feeds on Fiſhes.

PI'SCULENT [*piſculentus*, L.] full of Fiſhes, abounding with Fiſh.

PIS'MIRE [prob. of Duide, *Du.* an Heap. and mierre, *Du.* an Ant, becauſe it throws up Heaps of Dirt or Earth] an Ant.

PISS [*piſſat*, F. piſs, *Dan.*] Urine.

PISS-A-BED, a Flower, or Plant, Dandelion.

PISSASPHA'LTUS [πισσάσφαλτος, Gr.] a Kind of Mineral, conſiſting of Pitch, and the Slime call'd *Bitumen*, imbodied together.

PISS-POT [of *piſſat* and *pot*, F.] a Chamber-Pot; alſo a great Drinker.

To PISS [piſſer, *Dan. piſſer*, F.] to make Water, to evacuate Urine.

PISTA'CHIO [*piſtacia*, L. *piſtache*, F.] a Nut growing in *Egypt*, &c. of an Aromatick Scent.

PI'STE [in the *Manage*] the Track or Tread which a Horſe makes upon the Ground.

PISTI'LLUM, a Peſtle of a Mortar, *L.*

PISTI'LLUM [with *Botaniſts*] a Piſtil, that Part of ſome Plants, which in Shape reſembles a Peſtle.

PI'STOL [*piſtolet*, F.] a ſhort ſmall Gun, or Fire-Arms, born on the Saddle-Bow, the Girdle, or in the Pocket.

PISTO'L [*une piſtole*, F. *piſtola*, Ital.] a *French* or *Spaniſh* Coin, in Value about 17*s.*

PISTOLOCHI'A [πιστολοχία, Gr.] a Kind of Hart Wort.

PI'STON, a Part or Member in ſeveral Machines, as Pumps, Syringes, *&c.*

PIT [Pit, *Sax.*] a Hole in the Earth.

PIT-A-PAT, a Beating or Throbbing like the Heart.

To PIT, to ſink in Holes, as in the Small-Pox.

PIT, a Hole in which the *Scots* uſed to drown Women Thieves; hence the Phraſe, *condemn'd to the Pit*, is the ſame as with us, to ſay *condemn'd to the Gallows*.

PI'TANCE [*pitancia*, L.] a little Repaſt or Refection of Fiſh or Fleſh more than the common Allowance.

PITANCIARIUS [in the antient *Monaſteries*] an Officer who provided and diſtributed the Pitances of Meat and Herbs amongſt the Monks.

PITCH [pic, *Sax. pix*, L.] an oily, bituminous, black Subſtance; as it diſtills from the Wood, it is called *Barras*. This makes two Sorts, the fineſt and cleareſt being called *Galipot*, and the coarſer *Marbled Barras*.

The common PITCH, is the Liquid *Galipot*, reduced into the Form and Conſiſtency we ſee it, by mixing it with Tar while hot.

Naval PITCH, is that which is drawn from old Pines, rang'd and burnt like Charcoal, and uſed in pitching of Veſſels.

To PITCH [*appicier*, Ital.] to fix in the Ground; to fall or light upon.

A PITCH, an Iron Bar with a picked End, a Crow.

PITCH [with *Architects*] the Angle which a Gable-End, and of Conſequence the whole Roof of a Building is ſet to.

To PITCH *upon*, to chooſe.

To PITCH [in *Sea Language*] a Term uſed of a Ship when ſhe ſails with her Head too much into the Sea, or bears againſt it ſo, as to endanger her Top-Maſts, then the Sailors ſay, *She will pitch her Maſt by the Board*.

PIT-FALL [of Pit and ȝealian, *Sax.* to fall] a Trap for Birds.

PITCHER [*picher*, O. F.] an earthen Drink-Pot with a Handle.

PITCH-FORK [pig forck, *C. Br.*] an Inſtrument uſed in Husbandry.

PI'TCHINESS [of *piceus*, L. and *neſs*] pitchy Quality, or Condition.

PITCHING *Pence*, a Duty paid for ſetting down every Sack of Corn, or of other Merchandizes, in a Fair or Market.

PI'TCHY [*piceus* of *pix*, L.] dawbed with Pitch, *&c.*

PI'TEOUS [*piteux*, F.] deſerving Pity; alſo poor, mean, ſorry.

PI'TEOUSLY [*pitoyablement*, F.] after a piteous Manner.

PI'TEOUSNESS [*piteux*, F. and *neſs*] Sorrineſs, Meanneſs.

PITH [piþa, *Sax.*] the Marrow of an Animal.

PI'THIAS } [with *Meteorologiſts*] the Name of a Comet,
PITHI'TES } or rather Meteor, of the Form of a Tub: Of which there are divers Kinds, *viz.* ſome of an oval Figure, others like a Tun or Barrel ſet perpendicular, and ſome like one inclined or cut ſhort; others having a hairy Train or Buſh, *&c.*

PI'THINESS, Fulneſs of Pith; alſo Subſtantialneſs, Fulneſs of good Matter.

PI'THLESS, having no Pith.

PI'THO [of πείθω, to perſwade] the Goddeſs of Eloquence, or Perſuaſion, the ſame with the *Greeks* that the *Romans* call *Suada* or *Suadela*.

PI'TIABLE [*pitoyable*, F.] to be pitied.

PI'TIFUL [of *pitie*, F. and *full*] inclined to pity, tender-hearted, compaſſionate, merciful; alſo that deſerves Pity, woful; alſo ſorry, mean.

PI'TIFULLY [*pitoyablement*, F.] mournfully; meanly, *&c.*

PI'TIFULNESS [of *pitie*, F. and *fulneſs*] Propenſeneſs to pity; alſo Meanneſs.

PI'TILESS [of *pitie*, F. and *leſs*] unmerciful.

PITTA'CIUM [πιττάκιον, Gr.] a ſmall Cloth ſpread with Salve, to be laid on a Part affected.

PI'TTANCE, properly a ſmall Portion of Victuals allow'd to Monks or others for a Meal; ſhort Commons; alſo a ſmall Part of any Thing.

PITU'ITA, Phlegm or Rheum, Snivel, Snot. It is one of the four Humours in the Body of Animals, on which their Temperament is ſuppos'd to depend. It is the moſt viſcid and glutinous Part of the Blood, ſeparated in the largeſt Glands, where the Contorſions of the Arteries are largeſt, and give the greateſt Retardation to the Velocity, as in the Glands about the Mouth and Heart.

PITUITA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Staves Acre, *L.*

PITU'ITARY *Gland* [*Anat.*] a Gland in the Brain, of the Size of a large Pea, in the *Sella* of the *Os Sphenoides*.

PITU'ITOUS [*pituitoſus*, L.] full of Phlegm.

PITU'ITOUSNESS [of *pituiteux*, F. *pituitoſus*, L. and *neſs*] Phlegmatickneſs.

PI'TY [*pitie*, F.] Compaſſion, Concern.

PITYRI'ASIS [πιτυρίασις, Gr.] the falling of Dandriff, or Scurf from the Head.

PITYRO'DES [πιτυρώδης, Gr.] a Kind of Settlement in Urine like Bran.

PIVA, a Hautboy, *Ital.*

PI'VOT, a Foot or Shoe of Iron, *&c.* uſually made in a conical Form, or terminating in a Point, whereby a Body intended

tended to turn round, bears on another fixed at Reſt, and and performs its Circumvolutions.

Piu [in *Muſick Books*] a little more, it increaſes the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joined with, *Ital.*

Piu *Allegro* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies, play a little more gay and brisk, than *Allegro* it ſelf requires.

Piu *Piano* [in *Muſical Books*] ſoft and ſlow, *Ital.*

Piu *Preſto* [*Muſick Books*] *i. e.* play quicker than *Preſto* it ſelf requires, *Ital.*

Pi'zzle [*incert. Etym.* prob. of *piſi*, q. *piſle* or of peſe, *Du.* a Nerve, unleſs you had rather from pertſche, *Teut.* a Scourge, for which Bulls Pizzles were uſed] the griſtly Part of the *Penis* of an Animal.

Pla'cable [*placabilis*, L.] Eaſineſs of being pacified or appeaſed.

Placabi'lity } [of *placabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Eaſineſs to
Pla'cableness } be appeaſed.

Pla'card } [plackaert, Du. *placart*, F.] a Leaf or
Placa'rt } Sheet of Paper ſtretch'd, or apply'd, upon a Wall or Poſt, in *Holland*, is an Edict or Proclamation; alſo it is uſed for a Writing of ſafe Conduct: In *France*, is a Table wherein Laws, Orders, *&c.* are written and hung up.

Pla'card [in *Architecture*] the Decoration of the Door of an Apartment; conſiſting of a Chambranle crowned with its Frize or Gorge, and its Corniche ſometimes ſupported with Conſoles.

Pla'card [in our *old Cuſtoms*] a Licence whereby a Perſon is permitted to ſhoot a Gun, or to uſe unlawful Games.

Place [*place*, F. of *platea*, L. of πλατεῖα, Gr.] Space or Room, in which any Thing is; alſo an Office or Employment.

Place [in *Opticks*] is the Point to which the Eye refers an Object.

Place [with *Naturaliſts*] is ſometimes taken for that Portion of infinite Space which is poſſeſſed by and comprehended within the material World, and which is thereby diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the Expanſion.

Place *of Radiation* [in *Opticks*] is the Interval, or Space of Medium, or tranſparent Body, thro' which any viſible Object radiates.

Place [with *Philoſophers*] that Part of immoveable Space which any Body poſſeſſes.

Abſolute Place [with *Philoſophers*] is that Part of infinite and immoveable Space which a Body poſſeſſes; called alſo *primary Place.*

Relative Place [in *Philoſ.*] is the Space it poſſeſſes with Regard to other adjacent Objects, called alſo *ſecundary Place.*

Place *Geometrick*, is a certain Extent wherein each Point may indifferently ſerve for the Solution of an *indeterminate Problem*, when it is to be reſolved Geometrically.

Plane Place [*Geom.*] is when the Point reſolving the Problem is in the Periphery of a Circle, and is then termed *Locus ad Circulum.*

Simple Place [*Geom.*] is when the Point which reſolves any Problem, is in a right Line.

Solid Place [*Geom.*] is when the Point that reſolves the Problem, is in one of the *Conick Sections.*

Surſolid Place [*Geom.*] is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve of an higher Gender than the *Conick Sections.*

Place *of the Sun or Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is the Sign and Degree of the Zodiack which the Planet is in; or it is that Degree of the Ecliptick reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, which is cut by the Planet's Circle of Longitude.

Apparent Place [*Aſtron.*] a Point in the ſtarry Heavens, which is found by a right Line paſſing from the Eye of the Spectator, terminated at the other End among the fixed Stars.

Eccentrick Place [of a *Planet* in its Orbit] is the Place or Point of its Orbit wherein a Planet would appear, if ſeen from the Sun.

Heliocentric Place [of a *Planet*] is the Point of the Ecliptick, to which a Planet view'd from the Sun is referred.

Geocentrick Place [of a *Planet*] is that Point of the Ecliptick, to which a Planet view'd from the Earth is referred.

Regular Place [*Fortif.*] is one whoſe Angles and Sides are every where equal.

Irregular Place [*Fortif.*] is one whoſe Angles and Sides are unequal.

Place *of Arms*, a ſtrong City, or Town, where the chief Magazine of an Army is kept.

Place *of Arms* [in a *City*] is a large open Spot of Ground where the Garriſon holds its Rendezvous upon Reviews, and in Caſes of Alarm, to receive Orders from the Governour.

Place *of Arms* [in a *Siege*] is a large Place covered from the Enemy, where the Soldiers are kept ready to ſuſtain thoſe who work in the Trenches, and to be commanded to Places where they are wanted.

Place *of Arms particular* [in a *Garriſon*] is a Place near every Baſtion, where the Soldiers ſent from the grand Place to the Quarters aſſigned them, to relieve thoſe that are either upon the Guard, or in Fight.

Place *of Arms* [*without*] is a Place allow'd to the covert Way for the planting of Canon, to oblige thoſe who advance in their Approaches to retire.

Place *of Arms* [in a *Camp*] is a large Space at the Head of the Camp, for the Army to be ranged in and drawn up in Battalia.

To Place [*placer*, F.] to order, to diſpoſe, to put, to lay or ſit.

Places [with *Arithmeticians*] as the *Place of Units*, in a Number which conſiſts of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more Places, that which is the outermoſt towards the right Hand is called the Place of Units.

Places [in *Fortification*] is generally taken for the Body of a Fortreſs or ſtrong Hold.

Places [with *Grammarians*] are Etymology and Words derived from the ſame Root, which in the *Latin* are called *Conjugates.*

Places [with *Logicians*] are univerſal Terms, *Genus, Species, Difference, Property, Accident, Definition, Diviſion.*

Places [in *Metaphyſicks*] are certain general Terms agreeing to all Beings, to which ſeveral Arguments are annexed, as *Cauſes, Effects*, the *Whole, Part*, oppoſite Terms.

Placenta, a Cake, *&c.* L.

Placenta *Uterina* [in *Anat.*] a ſoftiſh Maſs found in the Womb of pregnant Women, which ſerves to convey Nouriſhment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth.

Pla'cid [*placidus*, L.] gentle, mild, patient, quiet.

Pla'cidness [*placiditas*, L.] Peaceableneſs, Quietneſs.

Pla'cita, Pleas or Pleadings, *L.*

Placita *generalia* [*old Rec.*] the publick Aſſemblies of all Degrees of Men, where the King preſided, and they uſually conſulted upon the great Affairs of the Kingdom, *L.*

Placita're, to plead Cauſes, *L.*

Placita'tor, a Pleader, *L.*

Pla'citum [in *Law*] a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, Ordinance, or Decree, *L.*

Placitum *nominatum* [*old Rec.*] the Day appointed for a Criminal to plead and make Defence, *L.*

Pla'cket, the open Part of a Woman's Petticoat.

Pladaroma } [πλαδαρότης, Gr.] exceſſive Moiſture or
Pladarosis } Weakneſs; alſo a little ſoft Swelling growing under the Eye-Lids.

Plafond } [in *Architecture*] the Cieling of a Room,
Plafound } whether it be flat or arched, lined with Plaſter or Joiner's Work, and frequently enrich'd with Paintings; alſo the Bottom of the Projecture of the Larmier of the Corniche, called alſo the *Soffit.*

Plagia'rian [*plagiarius*, L.] of or pertaining to a Plagiary.

Pla'giarism [of *plagiarius*, L.] the ſtealing other People's Works, and publiſhing them as one's own.

Pla'giary, [*plagiarius*, L.] a Book-Thief.

Plague [plague, *Du.* prob. of *plaga*, L. of πλαγὴ, *Gr.* a Blow] a very acute, deſtructive, contagious, and malignant Diſeaſe, uſually proving mortal, a Peſtilence; alſo Perplexity, Vexation, Embarraſſment.

To Pla'gue [of plagen, *Teut.*] to vex, teaze, torment.

Pla'guy, vexatious, tormenting, *&c.*

Plaice, a Fiſh.

Plaideu'rs [in *Law*] Lawyers, who being a Sort of Attorneys, uſed to plead in behalf of their Clients.

A Plain [*planities*, L.] an even, flat, low Ground.

Plain [*planus*, L.] even, ſmooth; alſo without Ornament; alſo manifeſt; alſo ſincere, downright, *F.*

Plain [in *Heraldry*] it is a Maxim, that the plainer the Coat, the nearer to Antiquity, and the moſt noble.

Plain *Number* [*Arithm.*] a Number that may be produced by the Multiplication of 2 Numbers, one into another.

To Plain [*plaindre*, F.] to complain.

Plain *Place* [in *antient Geometry*] a geometrical *Locus* which was a right Line, or a Circle, in oppoſition to a ſolid Place, which was an Ellipſis, Parabola, and Hyperbola.

Plain

Plain *Problem* [with *Mathemat.*] such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically; but by the Interfection either of a right Line or a Circle, or of the Circumferences of 2 Circles.

Plain *Chart* [in *Navigation*] a Plan or Chart having the Degrees of Longitude thereon, made equal with those of the Latitude, as to Length.

Plain *Sailing* [with *Navigation*] the Method of Sailing by a plain Chart.

Plain *Scale* [with *Navig.*] a thin Ruler on which a Line of Chords, Signs and Tangents, is marked out, used for various mathematical Uses.

Plain *Table*, an Instrument used by Surveyors of Land.

Plai'nness [of *planus*, or *plain* and *nesi*] Evenness; also Unadornedness; also Manifestness.

Plai'nly, evenly, *&c.* manifestly, sincerely, intelligibly.

Plaint [*plainte*, F.] a Complaint.

Plai'nt [in *Law*] is the Cause for which the Plaintiff doth complain against the Defendant, for which he doth obtain the King's Writ; also the exhibiting in writing any Action, personal or real.

Plai'ntiff [*plaintif*, F.] a Complainant.

Plai'ster [*emplastrum*, L. of ἐμπλασσειν, Gr. plaester, *Du.*] a Medicament to be laid upon a Sore, *&c.*

Plait [*pli*, F.] a Fold in a Garment, *&c.*

To Plait [*prob.* of *plisser*, F. or *plicare*, L.] to lay in Plaits or Folds.

Plan [*un plan*, F. of *planum*, L.] a Draught, Ground-Plot; a Design of any Place or Work.

Plan [with *Architects*, &c.] is a Draught of a Building such as it appears on the Ground; shewing the Extent, Division, and Distribution of its Areas into its Apartments, Rooms, Passages, *&c.*

Geometrical Plan, is one in which the solid and vacant Parts are represented in their natural Proportion.

Rais'd Plan, is one where the Elevation or Upright is shown upon the geometrical Plan, so as to hide the Distribution.

Perspective Plan, is one conducted and exhibited by Degradations or Diminutions, according to the Rules of Perspective.

Pla'nary [*planarius*, L.] of or pertaining to a Plane, plain, even, smooth.

Plance're [in *Architecture*] the under Part of the Corona or Drip; making the superior Part of the Coronice between 2 Cymatiums.

Pla'ncher, a Plank or Bord, *F.*

Pla'nchia [*old Rec.*] a Plank of Wood.

Pla'nching [in *Carpentry*] a laying the Floors of a Building.

Plane [*planus*, L.] a plain Surface, all whose Parts lie even between its Extremities; also a Joiner's Tool.

Plane [*plana*, Ital.] a Joiner's Tool to smooth Boards with.

To Plane [*planer*, F. of *complanare*, L.] to make even, *&c.*

To Plane [in *Fowling*] to fly or hover as a Bird without moving its Wings.

Plane *Number* [with *Arithmeticians*] is a Number which arises from the Multiplication of 2 Numbers one into another.

* Plane *Problem* [with *Mathematicians*] is such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically; but by the Interfection of a right Line and a Circle; or of the Circumferences of 2 Circles.

Horizontal Plane [in *Profpective*] is a Plane passing thro' the Spectator's Eye parallel to the Horizon, cutting the perspective Plane, when that is perpendicular to the geometrick one at right Angles.

Plane *of Gravitation* } is a Plane supposed to pass thro'
Plane *of Gravity* } the Center of Gravity of the Body, and in the Direction of its Tendency, that is perpendicular to the Horizon.

Plane *of Reflection* [in *Catoptricks*] is a Plane which passes thro' the Point of Reflection, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass, or reflecting Body.

Plane *of Refraction* [in *Opticks*, &c.] is a Plane drawn thro' the incident and refracted Ray.

Geometrical Plane is one, all the Parts of which lie even between its Extremities or bounding Lines, and it is the shortest Extension from one Line to another.

Vertical Plane [in *Perspective*] is a Plane passing thro' the Spectator's Eye, perpendicular to the geometrical Plane, and usually parallel to the perspective Plane.

Plane *of the Horopter* [in *Opticks*] a Plane which passes thro' the Horopter, and is perpendicular to a Plane passing thro' the optick Axes.

Objective Plane [in *Perspective*] is any Plane situate in the horizontal Plane, whose Representation in Perspective is required.

Plane [*of a Dial*] the Surface whereon a Dial is drawn.

Plane } [in *Fortification*] a Draught representing a Work
Plan } as it would appear on the plain Field, if it were cut off level with the Ground, so as to shew the Length of its Lines, the Angles and Distances between them, the Breadth and Thickness of the Moats, Ramparts, Breast-Works, *&c.*

Plane *Tree* [*platanus*, *L.*] a Kind of tall Tree.

Pla'net [πλανήτης, of πλανάω, to err or wander] a wandering Star.

Pla'net *struck*, blasted; also stunned or amazed.

Pla'netary [*planetaris*. L.] of or pertaining to the Planets.

Planets, are wandering Stars or Bodies: Their second or proper Motions from West to East are not regular as those of the other Stars are, nor do they always keep at the same Distance one from the other; but are sometimes nearer and sometimes farther off, and sometimes joined, being observ'd under the same Point of Heaven, and sometimes opposite.

Some turn about on their Axis, at several Times, and these Planets which may be imagined to be like our Earth, are opaque Bodies, and receive Light from the Sun, and reflect it; for there is none of the Planets, except the Sun that shines with his own Light, but he enlightens the Planets.

The Planets are lower than the fixed Stars. This appears in that they sometimes eclipse them and hide their Light from us.

There is a great Difference between the Planets as to their Lustre. The *Sun* appears of a gold Colour; the *Moon* of a silver Colour; *Venus* very white, brillant, and luminous; *Jupiter* is not so white and luminous; *Saturn* appears of a pale lead Colour, and does not seem to shine; *Mars* is as red as Fire, and glances very much; *Mercury* is of a bright silver Colour, and glances but little, is not often seen in our Climate, because of the Obliquity of the Sphere, and he being near the Sun, for which Reason he is always obscur'd by or plung'd in its Rays, or the Vapours of the Horizon; but it is frequently seen in the torrid Zone, because in those Places the Sphere is not in so oblique a Position.

The Planets are distinguish'd into great and small.

The greater are in Number seven, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, the *Sun*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the *Moon*; the smaller Planets are in Number nine, four of which are call'd *Jupiter's Satellites*, and turn about *Jupiter*, and the other five revolve about *Saturn*.

Planifo'lious [of *planus*, plain, and *folium*, L. a Leaf] (spoken of Flowers) made up of plain Leaves, set together in circular Rows round the Center, whose Face is usually uneven, rough and jagged, as Hawkweed, *&c.*

Plani'loquy [*planiloquium*, L.] a speaking plainly.

Planime'trical, pertaining to the Mensuration of plain Surfaces.

Plani'metry [*planimetrie*, F. of *planus*, L. and μετρέω, *Gr.* to measure] the Mensuration of plain Surfaces.

Planipe'talous *Flower* [of *planus*, L. and πέταλον, *Gr.* a Leaf] flat leaved, as when these small Flowers are hollow only at the Bottom, but are flat upwards, as in *Dandelion*, *Succory*, &c.

Pla'nishing [of *planir*, F.] making plain or even, as Pewterers, Silversmiths, *&c.* do.

Pla'nisphere [*planisphærium*, L. of *planus*, L. and σφαῖρα, Gr.] a Sphere projected on a plain Surface.

A Plank [plancke, Du. *planche*, F.] a Piece of Timber sawn for Carpentry or Joinery.

Plank *upon Plank* [*Sea Language*] is when other Planks are laid upon a Ship's Side after she is built.

Planking [*planchant*, F.] flooring or covering with Planks.

Plano *convex Glass*, is a Glass, one of whose Surfaces is convex, and the other plain.

Plant [*planta*, L.] is a general Name under which are comprised all vegetable Bodies, as Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs; it is an organical Body consisting of a Root, and probably a Seed, producing usually Leaves, a Stem, Branches, and Flowers.

To Plant [*plantare*, L.] to set Trees or Herbs; also to People a Country.

Planta *seminalis*. See *Plantula*.

Planta [*Anatomy*] the lowest Part or Sole of the Foot of a Man, *L.*

In-

Imperfect PLANTS [in *Botany*] are such as either really want both Flowers and Seed, or seem to do so, in that no Flower or Seed has yet been discovered; as Mushrooms, Mosses, Sea-Weed, Coral, *&c.*

PLA'NTAIN [*plantago*, L.] an Herb.

PLA'NTAR [*plantaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Sole of the Foot.

PLANTA'RIS [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus* from its Tendons which is extended in the Sole of the Foot. It takes its Rise from the Back of the outermost Knob of the inferior Appendage of the Thigh Bone, and is inserted on both Sides, the first Internode of each lesser Toe.

PLANTA'TION, a Colony or Settlement of a People in a foreign Country; also a Spot of Ground, which some Planter or Person, arrived in a new Colony, pitches on to cultivate and till for his own Use.

PLA'NTER [*planteur*, F. *plantator*, L.] one who plants.

PLANTI'GEROUS [of *plantiger*, L.] Plant-bearing.

PLA'NTING [*plantant*, F. of *L.*] putting Plants in the Earth.

PLA'NTING [with *Architects*] signifies the disposing the first Courses of solid Stone on the Masonry of the Foundation, laid level according to the Measures with all possible Exactness.

PLA'NTULA *seminalis* [with *Botanists*] the little Herb that lies, as it were in an Embryo, or in Miniature in the Seed.

PLASH [plaſch, *Du.*] a Place full of standing Water, a Puddle.

To PLASH [of **platchen**, *Du.*] to dash with Water.

PLA'SHING [with *Husbandmen*] bending and interweaving the Boughs in Hedges to thicken them.

PLA'SHY, full of Plashes, Puddles, or standing Waters.

PLASM [*plasma*, L. of πλάσμα, Gr.] a Mould for casting Metals, *&c.*

To PLA'STER [*plastrer*, F.] to parget or dawb Walls, Cielings, *&c.* with Plaster.

PLA'STER [*platre*, F.] a Sort of Mortar for plastering.

PLA'STER *of Paris*, a fossil Stone of the Nature of a Lime-Stone, used in moulding, making Statues, Building, and many other Uses.

PLA'STERER [*platrier*, F.] one who plasters Walls.

PLA'STERING [of *platrer*, F.] dawbing Walls over with Plaster.

PLA'STICE [πλαστικὴ, Gr.] a Branch of Sculpture, being the Art of forming the Figures of Men, Birds, Beasts, Plants, *&c.* in Plaster, Clay, *&c.*

PLA'STICK [πλαστικὸς, of πλάσσω, Gr. to form] skilful in forming or making Statues of Earth, *&c.*

PLASTICK *Virtue*, a Power of forming or fashioning any Thing. A Term invented by Naturalists to express the Faculty of Generation or Vegetation.

PLASTO'GRAPHY [πλαστογραφία, Gr.] a Counterfeiting.

PLAT *Veins of a Horse*, *i. e.* certain Veins on each Shoulder, where he is usually blooded.

PLAT-BAND [with *Architects*] any flat, square Moulding, the Height of which does much exceed its Projecture.

PLAT-BAND [with *Gardeners*] a Border, or Bed of Flowers along a Wall, or the Side of a Parterre.

PLAT-BANDS *of Flutings* [*Archit.*] the Lists, or Fillets, between the Flutings of Columns.

PLATE [*platte*, F.] a flat, broad Piece of Metal; a small Table-Dish; Silver Vessels, *&c.* also a Hoy or small Water-Vessel.

PLA'TED, covered over with a Plate of Metal.

PLA'TEN [with *Printers*] the Plate of a Printing-Press.

PLATES [in *Heraldry*] round flat Pieces of Silver, without any Impression on them, but as it were form'd ready to receive it.

PLA'TFORM [*platforme*, F.] a Draught or Design, the Ichnography of a Building.

PLA'TFORM [in *Archit.*] a Row of Beams which support the Timber-Work of a Roof, and lie on the Top of the Wall, where the Entablature ought to be raised; also a Kind of Terrass-Walk on the Top of a Building.

PLA'TFORM [in *Mil. Affairs*] a Plain-place prepared on the Ramparts, to raise a Battery of Cannons upon.

PLA'TFORM [in a *Ship of War*] a Place on the lower Deck abaft the Main-Mast, and round about the main Capstan, behind the Cock-Pit, called also the *Orlope*, where the wounded Men are taken Care of.

PLA'TIC *Aspect* [*Astrology*] is a Ray cast from one Planet to another, not exactly, but within the Orbit of its own Light.

PLATO'NIC *Bodies* [in *Geometry*] are the 5 regular Bodies, *viz.* the *Tetrahedron*, the *Cube*, the *Octahedron*, the *Dodecahedron*, and the *Icosihedron*.

PLATONIC *Love* [so called of *Plato*, the divine Philosopher] a pure spiritual Affection, subsisting between the different Sexes, abstracted from all carnal Appetites and Fruition, regarding no other Object but the Mind and its Beauties; consisting in Contemplation and Ideas of the Mind; or between Persons of the same Sex, it is a sincere disinterested Friendship, abstracted from any selfish Views.

PLATONIC *Year*, is every 36000th Year, at what Time some Philosophers fancied that all Persons and Things shall return to the same State as they now are.

PLATONICK [of *Plato*] pertaining to *Plato* and his Doctrines.

PLA'TONISM, the Doctrine and Sentiments of *Plato* and his Followers, in Respect to Philosophy.

PLA'TONIST, one that holds the Tenets or Principles of *Plato*.

PLATOON [in *Mil. Affairs*] a small square Body of 40 or 50 Men, drawn out of a Batalion of Foot, and placed between the Squadrons of Horse to sustain them; or in Ambuscades, Streights, or Defiles, *&c.* F.

PLATS [in *a Ship*] are flat Ropes made of Rope-Yarn, to keep a Cable from galling.

PLATS [with *Mariners*] flat Compasses made use of in Maps or Charts.

PLATTER [*un plat*, F.] a broad Dish.

PLA'TTER-FACED, broad faced.

PLATYCORI'A [πλατυκορία, Gr.] a Distemper in the Eye that hinders it from shutting.

PLATYCORI'ASIS [of πλατυκορίασις, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, when the Sight or Apple is broken or spread, so as to be incurable.

PLATYSMA [in *Anatomy*] See *Myodes*.

PLAU'DITE [*i. e.* clap your Hands] a clapping of Hands in Token of Applause or the Approbation of an Action.

PLA'USIBLE [*plausibilis*, L.] that seems to deserve Applause; seemingly fair and honest, *&c.*

PLA'USIBLENESS } [of *plausibilis*, F. and *ness*] plausible
PLAUSIBI'LITY } Quality, Deservingness of Applause; also the seeming fair and honest.

PLAY [plæʒ, *Sax.*] a Recreation, Sport, *&c.*

PLAY-DAY [plæʒ-dæʒ, *Sax.*]

PLAYER [pleʒeinc, *Sax.*] an Actor, *&c.*

To PLA'Y [of plæʒan, *Sax.*] to divert, to game.

PLAY'SOM [of plæʒsom, *Sax.*] given or disposed to play.

PLA'YSOMNESS, Addictedness to play.

PLEA [pleoh, *Sax.*] an Excuse.

PLEA [in *Law*] is what either the Plaintiff or Defendant alledgeth for himself in Court.

Foreign PLEA, is that whereby Matter is produced in any Court, which may be try'd in another.

Common PLEAS, are such as are held between common Persons.

PLEAS *of the Crown*, are all Suits in the King's Name, for Offences committed against his Crown and Dignity.

Clerk of the PLEAS [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer of that Court, in whose Office the Officers of that Court ought to sue or be sued upon any Action.

To PLEAD [*plaider*, F.] to put in a Plea at Law; also to alledge, to pretend.

PLEA'DER [*plaideur* or *un plaidant*, F.] a Counsellor at Law, a Barrister.

PLEA'DING [*plaidant*, F.] putting in a Plea in Law; also alledging, pretending.

PLEA'SANT [*plaisant*, F.] agreeable, diverting.

PLEA'SANTNESS [*qualité plaisante*, F.] Delightfulness.

PLEA'SANTRY, a pleasant Joke, Mirth, *&c.*

To PLEASE [*placere*, L. *plaire*, F.] to be content or satisfied, to be complaisant to; also to humour, to be pleased with, or be willing.

PLEA'SING [*placens*, L.] affording Pleasure, Satisfaction, *&c.*

PLEA'SINGNESS [of *plaisant*, F. and *ness*] pleasurable Quality.

PLEA'SURE [*plaisir*, F.] the Effect of a Sensation or Perception agreeable to the Mind, or the Satisfaction of some Appetite, Content, Joy, Delight, Diversion; also good Turns, Service, Kindness, Will.

To PLEA'SURE, to do one a Pleasure, to give Content, to oblige, to humour.

PLEA'SURABLE [of *pleasure*, and *able*] pleasant, delightful.

PLEA'SURABLENESS, Agreeableness, Divertingness.

PLEBANA'LIS } *Ecclesia* [*old Rec.*] a Mother-Church, which
PLEBA'NIA } has one or more subordinate Chapels.

PLEBA'NUS [*old Rec.*] a rural Dean, so called because antiently the Deaneries were commonly united to the *Plebaniæ* or Mother-Churches.

PLEBE'AN [*plebeius*, L.] one of the Commonalty.

PLEBI'SCITUM, a Law or Statute made by the joint Consent of the People or Commons, without the Senate.

PLEDGE [*plegeum*, Lat. Barb. *pleige*, F.] a Pawn, Security, Bail, Pawn, *&c.*

PLEDGE [*pleiger*, F.] to leave for a Pledge, to pawn.

PLEDGED [*pleige*, F.] pawned, *&c.* alſo having drank by the Recommendation of another.

PLE'DGING [*pleigant*, F.] pawning, engaging for. The Cuſtom of pledging in drinking was occaſioned by the *Danes*, who while they had the Superiority in *England* uſed to ſtab the *Engliſh*, or cut their Throats while they were drinking; and thereupon they requeſted of ſome Sitter by, to be their Pledge and Security while they drank; ſo that *I will pledge you*, ſignifies, I will be your Security, that you ſhall drink in Safety.

PLE'DGES [in *Law*] Sureties which the Pliantiff finds to proſecute his Suit.

PLE'DGERY } [*plegagium*, L. Barb. *plegerie*, F.] Sureti-
PLE'GGERY } ſhip, an undertaking, or anſwering for.

PLE'DGET } [in *Surgery*] a Kind of flat Tent for a Wound;
PLE'GET } alſo a Piece of Rag folded up and apply'd to the Arm after letting Blood.

PLE'GIIS *aquietandis* [in *Law*] a Writ that lies for a Surety, againſt one for whom he is Surety, if he neglect to pay the Money at the Day appointed.

PLEIA'DES [πλειάδες, of πλείονες, more, *Gr.*] the Conſtellation in the Neck of *Taurus*, called the 7 Stars, ſo called becauſe they are more than the Iliades.

PLEIADES, ſituated at the Exciſion of the Back of *Taurus*, which by it is collected into 7 Stars. They ſay they are according to the Number of the Daughters of *Atlas*. But there are not 7 but only 6 viſible, of which this Reaſon is given. They ſay that 6 of them were married to Gods, but the 7th to a Mortal. That *Jupiter* lay with 3 of them; of which *Electra* brought forth *Dardanus*, *Maja Mercury*, *Taygete Lacedæmon*. Two were married to *Neptune*; *Alcyone*, on which he begat *Hureus* and *Celeno*, on which he begat *Leucum*. *Sterope* was joined to *Mars*, on which *Oenomaus* was begotten; but *Merope* was married to *Syſiphus* who was a Mortal, and thence is become obſcure. They are very famous among Men becauſe they intimate the Seaſon of the Year.

PLE'NARTY [*Com. Law*] a Term uſed when a Benefice is ſupply'd, and is the direct Contrary of Vacation.

PLE'NARY [of *plenus*, L. or *pleniere*. F.] full, intire, perfect.

PLE'NARINESS [of *plenus*, L. and *neſs*] Fulneſs.

PLENE *adminiſtravit* [*Law Phraſe*] a Plea pleaded by an Executor or Adminiſtrator, where they have adminiſtred the Deceaſed's Eſtate faithfully and juſtly, before the Action brought againſt them.

PLENILU'NARY, of, or pertaining to the *Full Moon*.

PLENIPO', a Plenipotentiary.

PLENI'POTENCE [*plena potentia*, L.] full Power.

PLENI'POTENT, having full or ample Power, *Milton*.

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, pertaining to full Power.

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY [*plenipotentiare*, F. *plena potentiâ donatus*, L.] a Commiſſioner or Ambaſſador from a Prince or State inveſted with full Power, to Treat with one from another Prince or State, and conclude Peace, *&c.*

PLENIS *forisfacture* [*old Law*] a Forfeiture of all that one hath, *L.*

PLE'NIST [of *plenus*, L. full] a Philoſopher who does not allow of any Vacuity in Nature.

PLE'NITUDE [*plenitudo*, L.] fulneſs; in *Phyſick*, the ſame as *Plethory*.

PLE'NITY [*plenitas*, L.] fulneſs.

PLE'NTEOUS [of *plenitas*, L.] abundant, fruitful, *&c.*

PLE'NTEOUSLY [of *pleniſſime*, L.] abundantly.

PLE'NTEOUSNESS [*plenitas*, L.] plenty.

PLE'NTIFUL [of *plenitas*, L. and ꝥull, *Sax.*] abundant.

PLENTI'FULNESS [of *plenitas* and ꝥullneꝥꝥe, *Sax.*] Plenty.

PLE'NTY [*plenitas*, L.] abundance, great Store.

PLE'NUM [with *Philoſophers*] a Fulneſs, a Term uſed to ſignify that State of Things wherein every Part of Space or Extenſion is ſuppoſed to be full of Matter, in oppoſition to *Vacuum*, or a Space devoid of all Matter, *L.*

PLE'ONASM [πλεονασμὸς, of πλεονάζω, Gr. to ſuper-abound] this Figure conſiſts in the uſing more Words than are neceſſary, as when a Perſon ſays, *I did ſuch a Thing with mine own Hands*, where the Word *own* is ſuper-abundant.

PLEONASM [in *Grammar*] the adding of a Letter or Syllable in the Beginning or Middle of a Word.

PLE'ONASM [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure wherein ſome ſuperfluous Words are added to expreſs the Indignation of the Orator, and a greater Certainty in the Matter.

PLEROPHORI'A [πληροφορία, Gr.] the utmoſt Pitch of Faith, Fulneſs and Evidence of Faith and Aſſurance, *L.*

PLERO'TICA [πληρωτικὰ of πλήρόω, Gr. to fill up] Medicines good to breed Fleſh, and ſo to fill up Wounds.

PLETHORE'TICK } [πληθωρικὸς, Gr.] troubled with a
PLETHO'RICK } Plethory.
PLETHO'RICAL }

PLE'THORY [*plethora*, L. of πλεθώω, Gr.] a too great abounding with Blood or laudable Humours, which proves hurtful to the Body.

PLEVIN [*plevina*, Lat. Bar.] a Warrant or Aſſurance, *Law-Term*.

PLEU'RA [πλευρὰ, Gr.] the Membrane or Skin that covers the Inſide of a Cheſt, ſticking to the Ribs.

PLEU'RISY [πλευρῖτις, of πλευρὰ, Gr. a Side or Rib] an Inflammation of the *Pleura*, and of the Muſcles lying between the Ribs, attended with a continual Fever, Stitches in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, *&c.*

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA [of πλευρὰ, and πνευμονία, Gr.] a complicated Diſeaſe, being a Pleuriſy and a Peripneumony together.

PLEURITIS. See *Pleuriſy*.

PLEU'ROTHOPNA'EA [of πλευρῖτις a Pleureſy, ὀρθὸς, ſtraight, and πνοὴ, Gr. breath] a Diſeaſe in the Side, when the Perſon afflicted cannot breath unleſs he ſits upright.

PLEXUS *choroides* [with *Anatomiſts*] an admirable Contexture of ſmall Arteries in the Brain, reſembling a Net, *L.*

PLEXUS *reticularis* [*Anat.*] the ſame with the Net like Union, juſt over the Pineal-Gland.

PLI'ABLE [*pliable*, F.] apt to bend, or eaſy to be bended, twiſted, *&c.*

PLI'ABLENESS, eaſineſs to be bent, *&c.*

PLI'ANT [of *pliant* of *plier*, F.] pliable.

PLI'ANTNESS [of *pliant*, F. and *neſs*] Flexibility.

PLI'CA [among the *Polanders*] a Diſtemper which cauſes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail.

PLICA *terræ* [*old Rec.*] a ſmall Portion or Spot of Ground, *L.*

PLI'CATURE [*plicatura*, L.] a Fold or a Folding.

PLIGHT [in *Law*] an Eſtate with the Habit and Quality of the Land; alſo ſometimes it extends to the Rent Charge and Poſſibility of a Dower.

PLIGHT [**plight**, *Teut.*] State and Condition of Bodies; alſo the Condition and Quality of Land.

To PLIGHT [plihtan, *Sax.*] to engage or promiſe ſolemnly.

PLINTH *of a Statue* [*Archit.*] a Baſe or Stand, either flat, round, or ſquare, ſerving to ſupport a Statue, *&c.*

PLINTH [in *Architecture*] a flat ſquare Member, otherwiſe called the Slipper, which ſerves for the Foundation of the Baſe or Foot of a Pillar. Alſo the *Abacus* or upper Part of the *Tuſcan* Pillar, is ſo called by *Vitruvius*; alſo a thick Wall, in which there are two or three Rows of Bricks placed in Form of a Plat-Band.

PLINTH [of the *Capital*] a Member about the Chapiter of a Plat-Band of a Pillar, like the *Abacus* of the *Tuſcan* Pillar.

PLINTH *of a Wall* [*Archit.*] 2 or 3 Rows of Bricks advancing out of the Wall; or any flat high Moulding, ſerving in a Front Wall to mark the Floors, and to ſuſtain the Eaves of a Wall, and the Larmier of a Chimney.

PLINTHUS } [πλίνθος, Gr.] a Brick or ſquare Tile, *L.*
PLI'NTHIS }

PLISTOLOCHI'A [πλισολοχία, Gr.] a Sort of wild Mallows, *&c.*

PLITE, an antient Meaſure, ſuch as our Yard or Ell.

PLO'CE [πλοκὴ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Word is repeated by Way of Emphaſis; in ſuch a Manner as not only to expreſs the Subject, but alſo the Quality of it.

To PLOD [prob. of **ploeghtn**, *Du.* to Plough, or *comploter*, F.] to contrive, or labour earneſtly in a Matter.

PLO'DDING [prob. of *complotant*, F.] having one's Head full of Contrivance.

PLO'NKETS, a Kind of coarſe Woollen Cloth.

PLOT [of *complot*, F.] a Conſpiracy, a Deſign; alſo a a Piece of Ground.

To PLOT [*comploter*, F.] to combine, to conſult together; to contrive, to hatch.

PLOT [with *Surveyors*] the Plan or Draught of any Parcel of Ground, ſurvey'd and laid down in its proper Dimenſions.

PLOT [in *Dramatick Poetry*] the Knot or Intrigue, which makes the Difficulty, and embaraſs the Piece in either a Comedy or Tragedy.

PLO'TTER, a Conſpirator.

PLO'TTING [*complotant*, F.] conſpiring, *&c.*

PLO'TTING [in *Surveying*] the Art of deſcribing or laying down on Paper the ſeveral Angles and Lines of a Tract of Ground ſurveyed.

PLO'T-

Plo'tton [of *peloton*, F. a Clew or Bottom of Thread, alſo ſuch a Knot of Men] a ſmall ſquare Body of Musketeers, drawn out of a Body of Infantry, when they form the hollow ſquare to ſtrengthen the Angles, a Platoon.

Plo'ver [*plovier*, F.] a Fowl.

Plough } [*plog*, *Dan.*] an Inſtrument for Tillage.
Plow }

Plough-alms, a Penny which every Ploughman antiently paid to the Church.

Plou'ghing [of **ploger**, *Dan.*] turning up the Ground with a Plough.

Plou'ghman [of **plog**, *Dan.* and Man, *Sax.*]

Plough-share [**plog**, *Dan.* and Ꝑceaꝛ, *Sax.*]

Plou'gh-staff [**ploeg**, *Dan.* and ſtæf, *Sax.*]

Plou'gh-tail [**plog**, *Dan.* and tægl, *Sax.*]

Plou'gh-land, as much arable Land as one Plough could plough in a Year. This in the Beginning of the Reign of *Richard* I. was accounted 60 Acres, and in the 9th of the ſame King 100 Acres.

Plough [with *Book-binders*] an Inſtrument for cutting the Edges or Margins of Books.

Plough [in *Navigation*] a Mathematical Inſtrument made of Box Wood, *&c.* uſed at Sea in taking the Height of the Sun or Stars, *&c.* in finding the Latitude.

Plough *Monday* [in the North of *England*] the next Monday after 12th Day, when the Plough-Men draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-Money to drink.

Plow *Bote* [*old Rec.*] a Right of Tenants to take Wood to repair Ploughs, Carts, and Harrows, and for making Forks, Rakes, *&c.*

To Pluck [pluccian, *Sax.* **plucker**, *Dan.*] to pull away from by Force or with a Twitch.

A Pluck [prob. of **pluck**, *Dan.* pluc, *Sax. q. d.* what is plucked out] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

Plu'cking, pulling with Force, *&c.*

Plug [**plugger**, *Du.*] a large wooden Peg for ſtopping a Water-Pipe, *&c.*

Plum [prob. of *plummet*] *as to fall down plum*, is to fall down perpendicularly or right down.

Plum [plum, *Sax.*] a Fruit well known.

Plum [with *Botan.*] in a large Senſe, ſignifies any fleſhy Fruit, containing one Seed incloſed in a hard ſtony Shell, as Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, *&c.*

Plum-tree [plum-ꝥreo, *Sax.*]

Plumaceo'li [with *Surgeons*] Bolſters, the ſame as *Splenia*, L.

Plu'mage [*plumage*, F.] a Bunch of Feathers, *&c*

Plume [**plum**, *Sax.*] a Fruit well known.

Plumba'gine [of *plumbago*, L.] Lead naturally mingled with Silver.

Plumba'go [in *Botany*] the Herb Lead-Wort, or Arſe-Smart.

Plu'mber [of *plumbarius*, L.] a Worker in, or Maker of leaden Veſſels.

Plu'mbery, the Trade of making leaden Veſſels.

Plu mbing, trying by a Plummer or Plumb-Line.

Plu'mb-Line [of *plumbum*, Lead, and *linea*, L.] a Plummet uſed by Architects, *&c.* to ſee that their Work ſtands upright.

Plu'mbum, Lead, *L.*

Plu'mbum *uſtum* [with *Chymiſts*] burnt Lead, a Compoſition of two Parts of Lead, and one of Sulphur, melted in a Crucible, and turned to a black Powder.

Plume [*pluma*, L. a Feather, plum, ꝑeðeꝛ, *Sax.*] a Set of Oſtriches Feathers for Ornament, commonly worn on the Head.

Plume [in *Botany*] a little Member of the Grain or Seed of a Plant, being that which in the Growth of the Plant becomes the Stem or Trunk.

Plume [in *Corn*] is that which after the Radicle is ſhot forth, ſhoots out towards the ſmaller End of the Seed, and thence is by ſome called the *Acroſpire*.

Plume [with *Falconers*] the general Colour or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk, which ſhews her Conſtitution.

Plume *Allum*, a Mineral, a Kind of Talk.

To Plume [*plumer*, F.] to pluck off the Feathers.

Plume-*Striker* [ſo called from officiouſly bruſhing Feathers or Hairs off from other Mens Clothes] a Pick-Thank or Flatterer.

Plumi'gerous [*plumiger*, L.] wearing or bearing Feathers or Plumes.

Plu'ming [*Falconry*] is when a Hawk ſiezes on a Fowl, and plucks the Feathers off from its Body.

Plu'mipede [*plumipes*, L.] having feathered Feet.

Plu'mmer [*plumbarius*, L.] a Worker in Lead.

Plu'mmet [of *plumbum*, L.] a Lead for plumbing, *&c.*

Plu'mose [*plumoſus*, L.] full of Feathers.

Plump *in Fleſh*, full and round.

Plu'mpness [prob. of *pomum*, L. or *pomme*, F. an Apple, *q. d.* full or round as an Apple, *Skinner*] Fulneſs and Roundneſs in Fleſh.

To Plu'nder [**plyndrer**, *Dan.* **plundern**, *Teut.*] to rob, ſpoil, or take away by Violence.

Plu'nder [**plyndr**, *Dan.*] Spoil taken in War.

Plu'ndering [of **plyndrer**, *Dan.*] ſpoiling, taking away by Violence.

Plunge, a Trouble, an Incumbrance.

Plu'ngeon, a Water-Fowl, a Diver, *F.*

To Plu'nge [*plonger*, F.] to dip into Water over Head and Ears.

Plu'nket *Colour*, a Sort of blue Colour.

Plu'ral [*pluralis*, L.] of, or pertaining to many.

Plu'ralist, a Clergyman who has ſeveral Benefices.

Plura'lity [*pluralitas*, L.] a diſcrete Quantity conſiſting of two, or a greater Number; a greater Part.

Plura'lity [of *Benefices*] is when a Parſon has two, three, or more ſpiritual Livings.

Plu'ries, a Writ which goes after two former Writs have had no Effect; the firſt of which is called *Capias*, the ſecond *Sicut alias*, and the third *Pluries*.

Pluri'mus, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] very many, *plurimis*, with very many, *L.*

Plus [in *Botan. Writ.*] more, *pluribus*, with more, *L.*

Plush [*peluche*, F.] a Sort of Cloth made of Hair, as *Shag*, of Silk, as *Velvet*.

Plush [in *Botany*] a Name given to the Thrum in the Middle of Roſes, Anemonies, *&c.* ſome call them *Thrummy Heads*.

Plu'to Πλούτ☉, *i. e.* Riches, becauſe all Wealth or Riches is fetch'd or ſought for out of the Bowels of the Earth] the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*. He is, by the Poets, call'd the God of Hell and Riches; and is fabled to be lame when he comes towards a Perſon, but winged when he goes from him; becauſe Riches come ſlowly, but go away apace. He is alſo repreſented in Painting, *&c.* blind; becauſe, for the moſt part, he comes to them that are moſt unworthy.

Plu'vial, a Prieſt's Veſtment or Cope.

Plu'vial [*pluvialis*, L.] rainy, belonging to Rain.

Pluvialis, a Plover, a Bird ſo called of *pluvialis*, L. *i. e.* rainy, becauſe it delights in Places wet with Showers of Rain, and marſhy Places.

Pluvia'le, a Sort of Hood or Cloak antiently worn by Eccleſiaſticks, to defend them from the Rain.

Plu'vious [*pluvioſus*, L.] that abounds in, or cauſes Rain.

Ply'ing [prob. of *pliant*, F.] bending, giving way; alſo attending at a Place to be employ'd, as Watermen, *&c.* alſo doing any Thing induſtriouſly.

To Ply [prob. of *apply*] to attend at a certain Place, in Order to get a Fare, as Watermen; alſo to give one's Mind to, to be intent upon.

Plyer [of *Plier* or *Employ*, F.] one who plyes or waits at a certain Place, to be hired or employ'd, as Watermen, Porters, *&c.* or Whores at a Bawdy-Houſe, or elſewhere.

Plyers [of *plier*, F. to bend] a Sort of Tongs or Pincers for bending or twiſting.

Pneuma [πνεῦμα, Gr.] a Puff or Blaſt of Wind, Breath, Spirit.

Pneu'matick *Engine*, an Air-Pump. See *Pump*.

Pneu'maticks [*pneumatica*, L. of πνευματικὰ, Gr.] of the Air, or the Laws, wherein that Fluid is condenſed, rarified, *&c.*] the Doctrine of the Gravitation and Preſſure of elaſtick or compreſſible Fluids.

Pneuma'tical *Experiments*, ſuch as are made in the exhauſted Receiver of the Air-Pump, in Order to diſcover the ſeveral Properties of the Air, and its Influence on other Bodies.

Pneuma'ticks [with *Schoolmen*] the Doctrine of Spirits, as God, Angels, the human Mind, *&c.*

Pneumatoce'le [πνευματοκήλη, of πνεῦμα Wind, and κήλη a Rupture, *Gr.*] a flatulent or windy *Hernia*, or Tumor of the Membranes of the Teſticles, proceeding from pent-up Vapours, and attended with a tenſive Pain.

Pneumato'des [πνευματώδης, Gr.] a fetching of the Breath ſhort.

Pneumato'machi [of πνεύμα, Spirit, and μαχέω, Gr. to fight againſt or oppoſe] Hereticks, ſo called from their oppoſing the Divinity of the Holy Spirit, and placing him in the Number of Creatures.

Pneumato'mphalus [πνευματόμφαλ☉, of πνεῦμα and ὄμφαλ☉ the Navel, *Gr.*] a Swelling in the Navel, occaſioned by Wind.

Pneumato'logist [of πνεῦμα, the Spirit or Breath, and λέγω, Gr.] one that treats of Spirits, Breath, *&c.*

Pneu-

Pneumato'logy [πνευμα-λογία, Gr.] the Doctrine and Contemplation of Spirits and ſpiritual Subſtances.

Pneumato'sis [πνευμάτωσις, Gr.] a Term uſed by ſome Authors for the Generation or Formation of animal Spirits in the barky Subſtance of the Brain.

Pneuma'tosophy [of πνεύμα and σοφία, Gr. Wiſdom] the ſame as *Pneumatology*.

Pneumo'nics [πνευμονικὸς, Gr.] Medicines good againſt Diſeaſes of the Lungs, where the Reſpiration is affected.

Pneu'mon [πνευμών, Gr.] the Lungs.

Pniga'lium, a Diſeaſe called the *Night-Mare*.

Pni'gmus [πνιγμὸς, Gr.] ſtrangling or choaking.

To Poach [prob. of *pocher*, F. to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to deſtroy the Game by illegal Methods; alſo to boil Eggs.

Poa'cher, a Deſtroyer of Game by illegal Methods.

Po'card, a Water-Fowl.

Pock [pocca, *Sax.*] a Scab or Dent of the Small-Pox.

Po'cket [pochcha, *Sax.*] a little Bag uſually worn in Garments.

Pocket *of Wool*, the Quantity of half a Sack.

Pocket *Hays* [with *Fowlers*] ſhort Nets for taking Pheaſants alive.

Po'cketting [of pochcha, *Sax.* a Pocket] putting into the Pocket.

Pockwood-tree, an *Indian* Tree, the Wood of which is uſed by Phyſicians.

Pocki'ness [of pocca and neſſe, *Sax.*] pocky State or Condition.

Pockified [of pocca, *Sax.* and *fio*, L.] that has got the *French* Pox, pocky.

Pocks, a Diſtemper in Sheep.

Pocky [of pocca, *Sax.*] having the Pox.

Poco [in *Muſick Books*] a little leſs, and is juſt the Contrary to *Piu*, and therefore diminiſhes the Strength of the Signification of the Words joined with it, *Ital.*

Poco *Allegro* [in *Muſick Books*] directs to play not quite ſo briſk as *Allegro* requires if it ſtood alone, *Ital.*

Poco *piu Allegro* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a little more briſk, *Ital.*

Poco *mino Allegro* [in *Muſick Books*] a little leſs briſk, *Ital.*

Poco *largo* [in *Muſick Books*] directs to play not quite ſo ſlow as the Word *largo* requires if it be alone.

Poco *Preſto* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies not quite ſo quick as *Preſto* if it ſtands alone.

Poco'nis [of *Virginia* and *Maryland*] a Root peculiar to thoſe Places, of admirable Efficacy, to aſſwage Swellings and Aches.

Pod [hoɔde or hode, *Du.*] the Husk or Shale of any Pulſe, containing the Pulſe, as Peas, Beans, *&c.*

Poda'gra [ποδάγρα of πὸς gen. of πὺς, a Foot, and ἄγρα, Gr. a laying hold of] the Gout in the Feet.

Podagra *lini* [*Botany*] the Herb Dodder, *L.*

Podders, the gatherers of Peas-Cods, Beans, and other Pulſe.

Podesta, Podestate [in *Italy*, *Venice*, *Genoa*, &c. a Magiſtrate who adminiſters Juſtice in ſeveral free Cities.

Podex [*Anatomy*] the Fundament or Breech, *L.*

Podometer. See *Pedometer*.

Po'em [*poema*, L. ποίημα, Gr.] a Piece of Poetry, a Compoſition in Verſe of a due Length and Meaſure, a Copy of Verſes.

Po'esy [*poeſis*, L. of ποίησις of ποιέω, Gr. to make Frame or invent] the Work of a Poet, the Art of compoſing Poems, or Pieces in Verſe.

Po'et [*poeta*, L. ποιητὴς, Gr.] an Author, who compoſes Poems, or Diſcourſes in Verſe.

Poeta'ster, a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhimer, *L.*

Poete'ss [*poetiſſa*, L.] a female Poet.

Poe'tical, Poe'tick [*poeticus*, L. ποιητικὸς, Gr.) of or pertaining to Poetry, having an Air of Poetry.

Poetical *Juſtice* [in the *Drama*] is uſed to ſignify a Diſtribution of Rewards and Puniſhments to the ſeveral Perſons, at the Cataſtrophe or Cloſe of a Piece, anſwerable to the ſeveral Characters in which they have appeared.

Poetical *Riſing and Setting of the Sun* [*Aſtron.*] a Riſing and Setting of them, peculiar to the antient Poets, who referred the Riſing and Setting of the Stars to that of the Sun, and accordingly made 3 Sorts of Riſings and Settings, *viz. Coſmical*, *Acronical*, and *Heliacal*.

To Poe'ticize, *To* Poe'tize [*poetiſer*, F.] to act the Poet, to compoſe Poems, *&c.*

Poe'try [ποιητεία, Gr.] See *Poeſy*.

Poge, a Cold in a Horſe's Head.

Pogoni'as [πωγωνίας, Gr.] a Sort of Comet or blazing Star, with a Beard.

Poi'nant [*poignant*, F.] ſharp, tart, biting; alſo ſatyrical, cutting, keen, bitter.

Poi'nantness [of *poignant*, F. and *neſs*] ſharpneſs, ſatyricalneſs.

Po'inson [*Poinçon*, F.] a little ſharp pointed Iron, fixed in a wooden Handle, which the Horſeman holds in the Right-Hand, to prick a leaping Horſe in the Croup, *&c.* to make him yerk out behind.

Point [*Point*, F. *punctum*, L.] a ſharp End of any Thing; alſo an Head or chief Matter; alſo a Mark of Diſtinction; alſo a Sort of Needle-Work Lace.

To Point [*pointer*, F.] to make ſharp at the End; alſo to diſtinguiſh Writing, *&c.* by Points.

A Point [in *Geometry*] according to *Euclid*, is that which has no Parts or is indiviſible; or (as others define it) is the Beginning of Magnitude, and conceived ſo ſmall as to have no Parts; being the ſame in Quantity as an Unite in Number; or,

A Point [by *Geometricians*] is ſuppoſed to be that which has neither Breadth, Length, nor Thickneſs, but is indiviſible.

To Point *at* or *to*, to direct to or ſhew by the Finger extended.

Point [*punctum*, L.] an Inſtant, Moment, *&c.* as at the Point of Death, *&c.*

Point [in *Aſtronomy*] a Term applyed to certain Parts or Places, marked in the Heavens and diſtinguiſhed by proper Epithets, as

Cardinal Points [*Aſtron.* and *Geogr.*] the 4 grand Diviſions of the Horizon, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South*.

Solſtitial Points [*Aſtron.*] are the Points, wherein the Equator and Ecliptick interſect, called the *North* and *South* Points, and the Interſections of the Horizon with the prime Vertical, called the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*.

Vertical Points [*Aſtron.*] are the *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

Points *of Station* [with *Aſtronomers*] are thoſe Degrees of the Zodiack, in which a Planet ſeems to ſtand quite ſtill, and not to move at all.

* Point [of *Diſtance*] is a Point in the horizontal Line, ſo far diſtant from the principal Point, as the Eye is remote to the ſame.

Point *of Divergence*, of a concave Glaſs, is the ſame as *virtual Focus*.

Point *of contrary Flexure* [in *Geometry*] is the Point of a Curve, wherein it is bent or inflected to a Part contrary to that it tended to before.

Point *Blank* [in *Gunnery*] is when the Piece being levelled, the Shot or Bullet goes directly forward, and does not move in a crooked Line.

Point [in *Heraldry*] is when 2 Piles are born in a Coat of Arms, ſo as to have their Points meet together in any Part of the Eſcutcheon.

Point *Champain*, Point *Champion* [*Heraldry*] an Abatement of Honour appertaining to one who killed his Priſoner of War after Quarter demanded.

Point *Dexter parted ten* [*Heraldry*] an Abatement due to a Braggadochio, who boaſted of more than he did or can do.

Point *in Point Sanguine* [*Heraldry*] a Mark of Diminution, which appertains to one who is lazy or ſlothful in the Army.

Point *plain Sanguine* [*Heraldry*] an Abaſement proper for a Liar that tells falſe Stories to his Sovereign.

Point *inverted* [*Heraldry*] is when a Point deſcends from the Chief downwards; poſſeſſing 2 Thirds of the Chief; but diminiſhing, as it approaches the Point of the Eſcutcheon.

Point *in Band*, Point *in Bar* [in *Heraldry*] is when the Point is placed tranſverſe in the Situation of a Bend or Bar.

Point [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Horſe is ſaid to make a Point when working upon Volts, he does not obſerve the Round regularly, but putting a little out of his ordinary Ground, makes a Sort of Angle or Point by his circular Tread.

Point [in *Muſick*] a Mark or Note antiently uſed to diſtinguiſh the Tones.

Point [in *Navigation*] is the 32d Part of the Mariner's Compaſs, containing 11 Degrees 15 Minutes, the half of which, *viz.* 5 Degrees 38 Minutes is called the half Point, and the half of the laſt, being 2 Degrees 49 Minutes is called a quarter Point, hence

To ſail upon a Point, is to ſail by the Mariner's Compaſs.

Point [with *Navigators*] a Term uſed for a Cape or Head-Land, jetting out into the Sea, when 2 Points of Land in a right Line againſt each other, as the innermoſt is hindred from being ſeen by the outermoſt, they ſay they are one in another.

Point [in *Poetry*] a brisk, lively Turn or Conceit, uſually found at the Cloſe of an Epigram.

Point *of Concourſe* [in *Opticks*] is that Point where the viſual Rays inclining towards each other; and being ſufficiently lengthened, meet together and are limited in the middle and croſs the Axis.

Point *of Incidence* [in *Opticks*] is that Point upon the Surface of a Glaſs, or any Body on which a Ray of Light falls.

Point *of Diſperſion* [in *Opticks*] is that wherein the Rays begin to diverge; commonly called the *Virtual Focus*.

Point *of Reflection*, [in *Opticks*] is a Point on the Surface of a Glaſs or other Body, whence a Ray is reflected.

Point *of Refraction* [in *Opticks*] is the Surface of a Glaſs or other refracting Surface, wherein the Refraction is effected.

Point *of Sight* [in *Perſpective*] is a Point on a Plane marked out by a right Line, drawn from the Perpendicular to the Plane.

Point *of Concurrence* [in *Perſpective*] is the ſame as the principal Point.

Point *of View* [*Perſpective*] is a Point at diſtance from a Building or other Object, wherein the Eye has the moſt advantageous View or Proſpect of the ſame.

Point [in *Phyſicks*] is the ſmalleſt or leaſt ſenſible Object of Sight, mark'd with a Pen, Point of a Compaſs, or the like.

Senſible Point [according to Mr. *Lock*] is the leaſt Particle of Matter or Space that can be diſcerned, and which to the quickeſt Sight is about 30 Seconds of a Circle, whereof the Eye is the Center.

At Point *Device* [*old Rec.*] exactly.

To Point [*pointer*, F.] to make ſharp at the End.

To Point, [*pointer*, F.] to mark Writing with Points or Stops; alſo to ſhew or direct to with the Finger.

To Point *a Cannon* [*Gunnery*] is to level it againſt a Place.

Pointe [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each Note one from another in a very plain and diſtinct Manner.

Poi'nted [*pointu*, F.] having a Point.

Poi'ntel, a Pencil.

Poi'nting [*ponctuant*, F.] putting Points; alſo ſhewing with the Fingers, *&c.*

Pointing *the Cable* [with *Sailors*] is the untwiſting it at the Ends and leſſening the Yarns, and twiſting them again, and then faſtening it with a Piece of Marline, to prevent it from ravelling out.

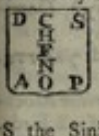
Pointing [with *Grammarians*] the Art of dividing a Diſcourſe by Points, into Periods or Members of Periods, for the better Underſtanding and Pronuntiation.

Pointing [with *Navigators*] is the marking what Point or Place a Ship is upon the Chart.

Pointing [in *Gunnery*] is the levelling or directing a Cannon or Mortar-piece, ſo as to play againſt any certain Point.

Points [with *Grammarians*] Comma's (,) Colons (:), Semicolons (;), Periods (.), Point of Admiration (!), of Interrogation (?), *&c.*

Points [in *Hebrew*] are certain Characters, which in the Writings of that Language, ſerve to make the Vowels, and are moſtly but a Sort of Points.



Points [in *Heraldry*] the Points of an Eſcutcheon are the ſeveral different Parts of it, denoting the local Poſition of any Figure: Of theſe there are nine principal ones, D ſhews the Dexter Chief, C the Preciſe Middle Chief, S the Siniſter Chief, H the Honour Point, F the Feſſe Point, N the Nombril Point, A the Dexter, P the Sinister Baſe.

Heralds ſay that an Eſcutcheon repreſents the Body of a Man, and the Points ſignified by Letters denote the principal Parts of the Body; ſo that D C S, that mark out the three Points of the Chief, repreſent the Head of a Man, in which reſide the Senſe, the Memory, and the Judgment. H repreſents the Neck, and is called the Honour Point, becauſe Chains of Gold, *&c.* are for Honour's ſake put about the Neck by Princes. F being the Center, denotes the Heart of Man, being the moſt exquiſite and conſiderable Part, in which Courage and Generoſity reſide. N the the Nombril Point repreſents the Navel, which being the Part by which we received Nouriſhment in our Mother's Womb, intimates, that if Perſons deſire to be eſteemed, they muſt receive the Nouriſhment of Virtue. A repreſents the Right-Side or Flank, which is the moſt honourable, in that it is the Part moſt expoſed to Danger. P denotes the Left-Side or Flank. O the Legs, which are an Emblem of the Conſtancy and Steadineſs a Man ought to uſe upon all Turns of Fortune.



Croſs Fourchee de trois Points, is according as repreſented in the Eſcutcheon.

To Poise [*peſer*, F.] to weigh with the Hand, to bring to an equal Ballance.

Poise [*poids*, F.] Weight.

Poi'son [prob. of *potio*, L.] a malignant Quality, in ſome Animal, vegetable or mineral Body, which renders it hurtful and even mortal to thoſe that take it, *F.*

To Poison [*empoiſonner*, F.] to give Poiſon, to infect.

To Poison *a Piece* [in *Gunnery*] ſignifies the ſame as to clog and nail it up.

Poi'soning, by a Statute in the Time of *Henry* VIII. was made High Treaſon; after the repealing of that Law the Puniſhment inflicted, was to be put alive into a Cauldron of Water, and to be boiled to Death; but now it is only hanging, it being Felony without the Benefit of the Clergy.

Poi'sonous, of, or pertaining to, or full of Poiſon.

Poi'sonousness [of *empoiſonné*, F. and *neſs*] poiſonous Quality.

Poitral [*peſtorale*, L.] a Breaſt-Plate, a Corſlet.

Poke [pocca, *Sax.*] a Bag.

Po'ker, an Inſtrument to ſtir the Fire.

To Po'ke [prob. of *pocher*, F.] to rake or puddle with a Stick, *&c.* alſo to pore purblindly.

Pokes, long Sleeved Gowns antiently worn.

Pola'que, a Sort of Ship or Sea Veſſel, uſed in the Mediterranean.

Po'lar [*polaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Poles of the World.

Po'lar *Circles* [with *Aſtronomers*] two leſſer Circles of the Sphere which are parallel to the Equator, and at an equal Diſtance of 23 Degrees and a half, from the Polar Points or *Poles* of the World, and the *Tropicks*.

Polar *Dial*, one whoſe Plane is parallel to ſome great Circle paſſing through the Poles, ſo that the Pole is neither raiſed above, nor depreſſed below the Plane.

Polar *Projection*, is a Repreſentation of the Globe of Heaven and Earth, drawn mathematically on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles. See *Armillary Sphere*.

Pol'arity } [of *polaris*, L. and *neſs*] the Quality of a
Po'larness } Thing conſidered as having Poles: alſo the Property of the Loadſtone, in pointing to the Poles of the World.

Pole [pole, *Sax.* *polus*, L.] a long Stick, in Meaſure a Rod or Perch, 40 of which make an Acre in Length.

Pole [with *Mathematicians*] is a Point 90 Degrees diſtant from the Plane of any Circle, and in a Line perpendicularly raiſed in its Center, which Line is called the Axis.

Pole *of a Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the thickeſt Part of a Convex, or the the thinneſt of a concave Glaſs.

Pole *Star* [*Aſtron.*] a Star of the 2d Magnitude, the laſt in the Tail of *Urſa minor*.

Poles *of a Dial*, are the *Zenith* and *Nadir* of the Place, in which the ſame Dial would be an horizontal one.

Poles *of the Equator* [*Aſtron.*] are the ſame with thoſe of the World.

Poles *of the Horizon* [*Aſtron.*] are the Points called *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

Poles *of the World* [with *Aſtronomers*] are the 2 Ends of the imaginary Axis or right Line, about which the Sphere of the Univerſe is conceived to move or turn. The Northern is called the *Arctick* Pole, and the Southern the *Antarctick* Pole.

Pole *Acre* [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Fowls, *F.*

Pole-ax [prob. of *Poland*, q. d. *Poliſh Ax*] a Sort of Ax.

Po'le-cat [prob. of pole, *Sax.* a Pole, and *cattus*, L.] a Kind of wild Cat.

Pole [pole, *Sax.*] a long Stick.

Pole [in *Spherick*] is a Point equally diſtant from every Part of the Circumference of a greater Circle of the Sphere, as the Center is from a plain Figure.

Poles [in *Magneticks*] are 2 Points in a Load-ſtone, correſponding to the Poles of the World, the one pointing to the *North* and the other to the *South*.

Poles *of the Ecliptick or Zodiack* [*Aſtronomy*] are Points in the ſolſtitial Colure, 23 Degrees 30 Minutes diſtant from the Poles of the World, thro' which all the Circles of Longitude paſs.

Polda'vies, a Sort of Canvaſs, wherewith Sail-ware was made.

Po'LE-STAR [with *Aſtron.* &c.] is a Star in the Tail of the Little-Bear, (which is a Conſtellation of ſeven Stars) and is very near the exact North-Pole of the World.

POLEI'NE } a ſharp or picked Top on the Toe of a Shoe.
POLE'ME }

POLE'MIC [of πόλεμος, Gr. War] pertaining to Controverſy or Diſpute.

POLE'MICKS [πολεμικὴ, Gr.] Diſputations, Arguings, Treatiſes, or Diſcourſes, about controverſial Points.

POLEMONI'A [*Botany*] wild Sage, *L.*

POLE'MOSCOPE [of πόλεμος and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] in Opticks is a Kind of crooked or oblique proſpective Glaſs, contrived for ſeeing of Objects that do not lye directly before the Eye.

POLE'TA [*old Rec.*] the Ball of a Dog's Foot, which was uſually cut off of thoſe which belonged to a Foreſt.

POLETRIA [*old Rec.*] a Stud of Colts.

Po'LICY } [*politia*, L. πολιτεία of πόλις, Gr. a City]
Po'LITY } the Laws, Orders, and Regulations, preſcribed for the Conduct and Government of States and Communities; alſo a prudent Management of Affairs; alſo Craft, Subtilty.

Po'LICY *of Inſurance*, an Inſtrument or Writing obligatory, which inſures Merchandizes, Ships, Houſes, &c. to the Perſon inſuring to make good the Thing inſured.

To Po'LISH [*polire*, L.] to make ſmooth, to make clear, or bright, to burniſh; alſo to civilize, to refine a Perſon's Manners.

Po'LISHING [of *poliant*, F. *poliens*, L.] making ſmooth, clear, or bright, refining the Mind, Manners, &c.

POLI'TE [*politus*, L.] well poliſhed, neat or exact, well bred, accompliſhed, genteel.

POLI'TELY [*poliment*, F. *politè*, L.] neatly, genteelly, after a well accompliſhed Manner.

POLI'TENESS [*politeſſe*, L.] accompliſhedneſs, &c.

Po'LITICK } [*politicus*, L. πολιτικὸς] belonging to Po-
POLI'TICAL } licy or Politicks.

POLI'TICAL *Arithmetick*, is the Application of arithmetical Calculations to political Uſes, as the publick Revenues, Number of People, Extent and Value of Lands, Taxes, Trade, Commerce, Manufactures, and all Things relating to the Wealth, Power, Strength, &c. of a Nation.

POLI'TICALLY [*politiquement*, F.] with Policy.

POLI'TICALNESS [of *politicus*, L. and *neſs*] political Quality.

POLITI'CIAN [*politicus*, L. of *Gr.*] a Stateſman, one ſkilled in Politiks.

P'OLITICKS [*politica*, L. πολιτικὴ, Gr. the firſt Part of Ethicks, or the Art of governing a State or Common-Wealth, for the Maintainance of the publick Safety, Order, Tranquillity, and good Morals, Policy; alſo Addreſs, Subtilty; alſo Books treating of politick Affairs.

Po'LITURE [*politura*, L.] a poliſhing or trimming; alſo politeneſs or neatneſs.

Po'LITY [πολιτεία, Gr.] Government of a City or Common-Wealth.

Po'LIUM [πόλιον, Gr.] they Herb Poley, *L.*

POLL *Money*, a Tax upon the Heads of Men, either upon all indifferently or according to their ſeveral Degrees and Diſtinctions.

POLL *Silver*, a perſonal Tribute, antiently impos'd upon the Poll or Perſon of every one; of Women from the Age of 21, and Men from 14.

POLL [Poll, *Du.*] the Head; alſo the ſetting down the Names of thoſe that Vote at the Elections of Magiſtrates, &c.

To POLL, to ſhave the Head.

POLL-TAX, a Tax to which every Subject is to pay a certain Sum of Money appointed.

Po'LLARD, a Cheven or Chub-Fiſh.

POLLARD, Bran with ſome Meal in it.

POLLARD [with *Hunters*] a Stag or male Deer, which has caſt his Head.

POLLARD } [in *Husbandry*] an old Tree which has been
Po'LLENGER } often lopt.

Po'LLARDS, a ſpurious Coin, in antient Times uſed in *England.*

To POLLA'VER [ſome derive it of πολλὰ, Gr. many Things, and *averer*, F. to affirm] to flatter, to ſooth, to play the Sycophant.

Po'LLEN, a finer Powder, than what is commonly underſtood by *Farina*; alſo a Sort of fine Bran.

POLLE'NTIA [among the *Romans*] the Goddeſs of Prayer, &c.

POLL-EVIL [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe in the Nape of the Neck.

POLLI'NCTOR, an Embalmer of the Dead; one that by waſhing them with ſweet Ointments, &c. prepares them for Burial; an Undertaker, *L.*

Po'LLING, cutting the Hair, &c. alſo a taking or giving the Names of Votes.

To POLLU'TE [*polluere*, L.] to defile or make filthy; to corrupt or Stain.

POLLUTEDNESS [of *pollutus*, L. and *neſs*] a being polluted, Filthineſs.

POLLU'TION, Uncleanneſs, Defilement, *F.* of *L.*

Nocturnal POLLUTION, an involuntary voiding of the *Semen* in the Night during Sleep.

Po'LLUX [πολυδεύκης, Gr.] a fixed Star in the Sign *Gemini.*

POLTRO'N [with *Falconers*] a Name given to a Bird of Prey, when the Nails and Talons of his hind Toes are cut off, wherein his chief Force and Armour lay; in order to intimidate him and prevent him from flying at the Game.

POLTRO'ON [*un poltron*, F.] a Coward, or Daſtard, one who wants Courage to perform any Thing great or noble.

POLTRO'NERY [*poltronnerie*, F.] Hen-heartedneſs, &c.

POLU'HISTOR [πολυΐστωρ, Gr.] a learned knowing Man that has read much.

POLYA'CANTHOS [πολυάκανθος, Gr.] the Plant Star-Thiſtle or Calthrop, *L.*

POLYACOU'STICKS [of πολὺς, many or much, and ἀκουστικὴ, Gr.] Inſtruments for multiplying or magnifying Sounds.

POLYANTHE'A, a famous Collection of common Places, in Alphabetical Order, made firſt by *Domini Nanni de Mirabella*, of great Service to Orators, Preachers, &c. of the lower Claſs.

POLY'ANTHEMON [πολυάνθεμον, of πολὺ, great, and ἄνθεμον, a Flower, *Gr.*] the Herb Golden-Knap, or Batchelor's Buttons.

POLYA'NTHOS [πολυάνθος, of πολυ and ἄνθος, Gr.] a Flower which bears many Flowers, as *verbaſcum*, &c.

POLYCA'RPOS [of πολὺς and καρπὸς, Gr. Fruit] bearing much Fruit.

POLYCHRE'STON [πολύχρηστον of πολὺς and χρηστὸς, Gr. profitable] a ſovereign Oil good in many Diſtempers.

POLYCHRESTON [with *Chymiſts*] a general Furnace, which may be uſed in moſt Operations in Chymiſtry; alſo a Kind of chymical Salt.

POLYCHRO'NIOS [πολυχρόνιος of πολὺς and χρόνος, Gr. Time] a Diſtemper which affects the Patient for a long Time.

POLYCNE'MON [πολυκνήμων, Gr.] an Herb like wild Savory or Origany.

POLYE'DRON } [πολύεδρον, Gr.] a ſolid Figure or Body,
POLYHE'DRON } conſiſting of many Sides.

Gnomonick POLYEDRON, a Stone or Body having ſeveral Faces, on which various Kinds of Dials are Drawn.

POLYEDRON [in *Opticks*] a Glaſs or Lens, conſiſting of ſeveral plain Surfaces, diſpoſed into a Convex Form, commonly called a multiplying Glaſs.

POLY'GALA } [πολύγαλον, Gr.] the Herb Milk-Wort,
POLY'GALON } *L.*

POLY'GAMIST, one that has or has had more Wives or Husbands at a Time than one.

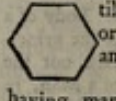
POLY'GAMY [πολυγαμία, Gr.] the having many Husbands or Wives, properly at the ſame Time, alſo at different Times.

Po'LYGARCHY [πολυαρχία of πολὺς and ἀρχὴ, Dominion] a Government that is in the Hands of many.

Po'LYGLOTT [πολυγλῶττα, of πολὺς and γλῶττα, Gr. the Tongue] of many Languages.

POLYGLO'TTA [πολυγλῶττα, Gr.] the *American* Mock-Bird, ſo called becauſe it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and alſo exceeds all in the Sweetneſs of its Voice.

Po'LYGON [*polygonius*, L. of πολυγώνιος, Gr.] a multilateral Figure, or a Figure having many Angles, or whoſe Perimeter conſiſts of more than 4 Sides and Angles.



POLYGON [in *Fortification*] a Spot of Ground, having many Sides and Angles fortified according to the Rules of Art.

Regular POLYGON [*Geometry*] is one whoſe Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular POLYGON [*Geometry*] one whoſe Sides and Angles are unequal.

Exterior POLYGON [*Fortification*] is the out Lines of all the Work drawn from one outmoſt Angle to another.

Interior POLYGON [*Fortification*] is the main Body of the Works or Place, excluding the out Works.

POLY'GONAL [of πολυγώνιος, Gr.] pertaining to a Polygon.

POLY'-

Poly'gonal *Numbers* [in *Arithmetical Progreſſions*] are the Sums of Arithmetical Progreſſions, beginning at Unite.

Polygo'naton [πολυγόναπον, of πολὺ and γονὺ, Gr. a Knee or Joint] the Herb *Solomon*'s Seal.

Polygono'ides [πολυγονοειδὴς, Gr.] an Herb having Leaves like Laurel.

Poly'gonum [πολύγονον, Gr.] the Herb Knot-Graſs.

Similar Polygons, are ſuch as have their Angles ſeverally equal and the Sides about thoſe Angles proportionable. See *Polygon*.

Line of Polygons [on *a Sector*] a Line containing the homologous Sides of the firſt 9 regular Polygons (*i. e.* from a regular Triangle to a Dodecagon) inſcribed in the ſame Circle.

Po'lygram [πολυγράμμ☞ of πολὺς and γεγραμμὴ, Gr. a Line] a Figure conſiſting of a great Number of Lines.

Polygra'mmos [πολύγεγραμμ☞, Gr.] a Kind of Jaſper Stone, with many white Streaks.

Po'lygraphy [of πολὺ, much, and γεγραφὴ, Gr. Writing] the Art of Writing in various unuſual Manners or Cyphers; as alſo of Deciphering the ſame.

Polyhe'drous [*Figure* of πολυέδρα, Gr.] with *Geometricians*, a Solid contained under and conſiſting of many Sides, which, if they are *regular Polygons*, all ſimilar and equal, and the Body be inſcribable within the Surface of the Sphere, it is then called a regular Body.

Polyhy'mnia [πολύμνια of πολὺς and ὕμν☞, Gr. a Hymn] one of the 9 Muſes, the Preſident of Hymns, Songs, and Muſick.

Polyhy'mnia [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in white Veſtments, with her Hair hanging looſe about her Shoulders of a bright Yellow, having her Head adorn'd with a Garland ſet off with the choiceſt Jewels, intermixt with Flowers, and in a Poſture as pronouncing a Speech, and pointing with her Finger, holding a Book in her Left-Hand, in which is written *ſuadere*, i. e. to perſuade, *L.*

Poly'logy [πολολυγία] Talkativeneſs.

Po'lymathy [of πολὺς and μάθησις, Gr. Learning, *&c.*] the Knowledge of many Arts and Sciences; alſo an Acquaintance with a great many different Subjects.

Polymo'rphum os [in *Anatomy*] the 4th Bone of the Foot, ſo called from the Diverſity of its Shapes.

Polymy'thy [of πολὺς and μῦθ☞, Gr. a Fable] a multiplicity of Fables in an Epick or Dramatick Poem.

Polyno'mial [πολυώνυμος, Gr.] having many Names.

Polyno'mial *Roots* [with *Algebraiſts*] ſuch as are compoſed of many Names, Parts, and Members.

Polyo'ptron [of πολὺ and ὄπτομαι, Gr. to ſee] an Optick Glaſs, through which Objects appear multiplied but diminiſhed.

Polyo'steon [of πολὺ, much, and ὀστέον, Gr. a Bone] that Part of the Foot that has a great many Bones.

Polype'talous [of πολὺ and πέταλον, Gr. a Leaf] *i. e.* conſiſting of many Leaves, of any Number above 6.

Polype'talous *Flower*, regular } [with *Botaniſts*] is
Polypeta'lous *Flower*, uniform } ſuch whoſe Petals agree together in Figure.

Polype'talous *Flower*, irregular } [with *Botan.*] is when
Polype'talous *Flower*, diſform } the Petals do not agree together in Figure or Poſition.

Polyphagi'a [of πολὺς and φαγία, Gr. eating] an eating much, a greedy eating.

Polypha'rmacal [πολυφάρμακος, Gr.] abounding with Medicines.

Polypho'nes [of πολὺς and φωνὴ, Gr. the Voice] Inſtruments to multiply or magnify the Voice.

Polyphy'dion [with *Botaniſts*] the leſſer Centaury, *L.*

Polypleu'ron [πολυπλεύρον, Gr.] the Herb Rib-Wort Plantain, *L.*

Po'lypody [πολυπόδιον, of πολὺς, many, and πῦς, a Foot, *Gr.*] the Herb Oak-Fern.

Poly'ptoton [with *Rheteticians*] a Figure in which ſeveral Caſes of the ſame Noun or Tenſes of the ſame Verb are uſed in the conjoined Clauſes.

Poly'ptoton [of πολὺς and πτῶσις, Gr. Caſe] having many Caſes.

Po'lypus [πολύπους, of πολὺς and πῦς, a Foot, *Gr.*] any Animal that has a great many Feet.

Polypus [with *Surgeons*] a Fleſhy Humour or Excreſcence, growing on the Inſide of the Noſtrils; injurious to Reſpiration and Speech; alſo a morbid Excreſcence in the Heart, conſiſting of a long Concretion of grumous Blood lodged there.

Polypyre'nos [of πολὺς and πυρὴν, Gr. a Kernel] which has many Seeds or Kernels, as the Arbutus or Strawberry.

Polypyre'nous *Fruits* [with *Botaniſts*] ſuch Fruits either of Trees or Herbs, as contain 2 or more Kernels within them.

Polyrrhi'zon [πολύῤῥιζον, Gr.] a Sort of Birth-Wort, *L.*

Polysa'rchy [of πολὺς and σὰρξ, Fleſh] Bulkineſs of Body, Groſſneſs of Fleſh.

Po'lyscope [of πολύσκοπον, Gr.] a multiplying Glaſs, ſuch as repreſents one Object to the Eye as many.

Poly'spast [πολύσπαστον of πολὺ and σπάω, to draw, *i. e.* that may be turned every Way, *Gr.*] a Windlaſs having many Pullies or Truckles.

Poly'spast [in *Surgery*] a Machine for the Reduction of diſlocated Joints.

Polyspe'rmous [of πολὺς and σπερμὰ, Gr. Seed] which bears many Seeds after each Flower, as the *Ranunculus*, *Crow-foot*, *Anemone*, &c.

Polyspe'rmous *Plants* [*Botany*] ſuch Plants as have at leaſt more than four Seeds in one Flower.

Polysylla'bical [of πολυσύλλαβ☞, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Polyſyllable.

Polysylla'bical *Echoes*, are Echoes which repeat many Syllables or Words diſtinctly.

Polysy'llable [πολυσύλλαβον, Gr.] a Word conſiſting of more than three Syllables.

Polysy'ndeton [πολυσύνδετον, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure conſiſting in Abundance of Conjunctions copulative.

Poly'trichon } [πολύτριχον, Gr.] the Herb Maiden-
Poly'trix } Hair.

Polytrophi'a [πολυτροφία, Gr.] much Nouriſhment, *L.*

Po'mace [*pomaceum*, L.] the Droſs of Cyder Preſſings.

Poma'da, an Exerciſe of Vaulting the Wooden Horſe, by laying one Hand over the Pomel of the Saddle.

Poma'do [*pomatum*. L. *pommade*, F.] an Unguent or Ointment made with Apples.

Poma'nder [prob, q. *pomum d'ambre*, i. e. Amber Apple] a ſweet Ball.

St. *Martin*'s Pomary [in *Cheap* Ward, *London*] is ſuppoſed to be called *Pomary* of *Pomarium*, L. an Orchard, on Account of Apples growing where the Houſes are now built, now called *Ironmonger-Lane*.

Poma'tum, a ſweet Ointment made of the Apples call'd Pome-Waters and Hogs-Lard.

To Pome, to grow to a round Head like an Apple.

Pome *Paradiſe*, the John Apple.

Pomero'y, the Name of one Kind of Apples.

Pome *Water*, the Name of an Apple.

Pome-Ci'tron, a Citron-Apple.

Pomegra'nate [*Pomum Granadenſe*, or *Pomum Granatum*, *i. e.* the kernelled Apple] a round Fruit full of Kernels.

Pome'is [with *Heraldi*] green Roundles.

Pomerani'um [*ant. Charters*] an Orchard.

Pomi'ferous *Plants* or *Herbs* [*pomifer*, L.] are ſuch as bear Fruits, round like an Apple or any large pulpy Fruit, covered with a thick hard Rind or Bark, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from *Bacciferous*, which have only a thin Skin over their Fruit.



A Croſs Pomille'e } [with *Heraldi*] is a Croſs
A Croſs Pomette'e } with round Knobs on the Ends, ſuppoſed to be derived from *Pomme*, F. an Apple. See the Eſcutcheon.

Po'mmel [of *pomeau*, F.] a round Ball on the Top or Head of a Thing.

A Po'mmel } [in the *Manage*] a Piece of Braſs or other
A Pu'mmel } Metal, on the Top and in the Middle of the Saddle-Bow, to which the Holſters, Stirrup-Leathers, *&c.* are faſtened; alſo the Hilt of a Sword.

To Po'mmel, to beat with the Fiſt, *&c.*

Pomo'na [among the *Romans*] a Goddeſs worſhipped as the Patroneſs of Gardens and Fruit. *Vertumnus*, who had the Power of turning himſelf into all Shapes, lov'd her intirely; but could not obtain her, till getting Entrance in the Shape of an old Woman, he forc'd her, and then ſhe yielded willingly.

Pomp [of *pompe*, F.] State, Grandeur, Pageantry, ſuch as is uſed in publick Shews, *&c.*

Po'mpets [with *Printers*] thoſe Ink-Balls wherewith they black the Printing Letters.

Pompholygo'des [πομφολυγώδης, Gr.] Urine having many Bubbles in it.

Pompho'lix [πομφόλυξ, Gr.] a ſmall and light Spark which while Braſs is trying, flies upwards, and ſticks to the Roof and Sides of the Work-houſe: uſed in Cankers, malignant Ulcers, *&c.*

Po'mpion [*pompon*, F.] a Pumkin, a Sort of large Fruit.

Pompo'sity [*pompositas*, L.] Pompousneſs.

Po'mpous [*pomposus*, L.] ſtately, magnificent.

Po'mpousness [of *pomposus*, L. and *neſs*] Statelineſs, Shewyneſs, Magnificence.

Po'mum *Adami* [i. e. *Adam's Apple*] ſo called from an Opinion, that a Piece of the forbidden Apple ſtuck in his Throat, *L.*

Po'mum *Adami* [in *Anatomy*] a Knob of the Foreſide of the Throat, being the convex Part of the firſt Cartilage of the *Larynx*; ſo called as before.

Po'mum *amoris* } [with *Botan.*] the Herb called Apple of
Po'mum *aureum* } Love.

Pond [Ponꝺ, prob. of ꝑyndan, *Sax.* to ſhut in] a Pool of ſtanding Water.

To Ponder [of *ponderare*, L. to weigh] to weigh in the Mind, to conſider.

Po'nderable [*ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

Pondera're [*old Cuſtoms*] a Method of curing ſick Children by weighing them at the Tomb of ſome Saint, ballancing the Scale with Money, Wheat, Bread, or other Things that the Parents were willing to offer to God, his Saints, or to the Church.

Po'nderous [*ponderoſus*, L.] weighty, ſubſtantial, maſſy.

Po'nderous [with *Aſtrologers*] a Term uſed of thoſe Planets that move ſlowly, as it were like a Man under a Burthen, as *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*.

Po'nderousness } [*ponderoſitas*, L.] Heavineſs, Weigh-
Pondero'sity } tineſs.

Po'ndus, a Load or Weight, *L.*

Po'ndus [*old Rec.*] Poundage, a Duty paid to the King according to the Weight of Merchandizes, *L.*

Po'ndus *Regis*, the Standard Weight appointed by the King, *L.*

Po'ne [in *Law*] a Writ by which a Cauſe depending in the County, or other inferior Court, is removed to the *Common Pleas*.

Po'ne *per Vadium* [in *Law*] a Writ injoining the Sheriff to take Surety of one for his Appearance at the Day aſſigned.

Pone'ndis *in Aſſizes*, a Writ ſhewing what Perſons the Sheriffs ought to impannel upon Aſſizes and Juries, and what not.

Pone'ndum *in Ballium*, a Writ commanding a Priſoner to be bailed in Caſes bailable, *L.*

Pone'ndum *Sigillum*, &c. a Writ requiring Juſtices to ſet their Seals to Exceptions brought by Defendants.

Po'niard [*poignard*, F.] a little pointed Dagger, having ſharp Edges.

Pons, a Bridge, *L.*

Pons *cerebri* [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain Heap of innumerable Filaments proceeding from the more ſolid Subſtance of the Brain; from whence all the Nerves take their Riſe, *L.*

Pons *varioli* [*Anat.*] the upper Part of a Duct in the third Ventricle of the Brain, ſituate in the *Cerebellum*, and leading to the *Infundibulum*, L.

Po'ntage [*pontenage*, F.] Bridge-Toll; alſo a Tax for repairing Bridges, *L.*

Po'ntibus *reparandis*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, willing him to charge one or more te repair a Bridge, to whom it belongs.

Po'ntif [*un pontife*, F. of *pontifex*, L.] an high or chief Prieſt.

Ponti'fex, a Pontiff or High-Prieſt among the *Romans*, who had the Intendence and Direction of divine Worſhip, as the offering Sacrifices, and other religious Solemnities.

Ponti'fical [*pontificalis*, L.] pertaining to an High-Prieſt, *&c.* F.

A Ponti'fical, a Book of the Rites and Ceremonies, appertaining to Pontiffs, Biſhops, Popes, *&c.*

Pontifica'lia, the Robes and Ornaments in which a Biſhop performs divine Service.

In Pontifica'libus [*veſtimentis pontificalibus*, L.] in the Ornaments of a Chief-Prieſt, dreſt in his beſt Apparel.

Ponti'ficate [*pontificatus*, L.] Popedom, the Time of a Pope'sReign; alſo a Pope's Dominions.

Pontlevi's [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a diſorderly reſiſting Action of a Horſe in Diſobedience to his Rider, in which he rears up ſeveral Times running, and riſes up ſo upon his hind Legs, that he is in Danger of coming over, *F.*

Po'ntons, Boats of Latten, about 24 Foot long and 6 broad, in the Form of a long Square, born on Carriages, when an Army marches. Each Boat has a Ring at each End, and an Anchor and Cable, and alſo *Baulks* and *Cheſts*. When they uſe them to paſs a River, they are placed at Anchor, a ſtrong Rope running thro' the Rings, which is faſtened on each Side the River, to a Tree or Stake: The Baulks are laid croſs the Boats, and the Cheſts upon them joined cloſe, which makes a Bridge in a very ſhort Time, for Horſe or Artillery.

Pont-volant. A *Flying-Bridge*. A Bridge uſed in Sieges, made of two ſmall Bridges laid one over another, and ſo contrived by Chords and Pullies, that the upper may be puſhed forwards 'till it joins the Place where it is fixed.

A Pool [ꝑwl, *Brit.* pol, *Sax.*] a Stream or Current of Water confined in a Place, and fed by a Spring, *&c.*

Poo'ler } [with *Tanners*] an Inſtrument to ſtir up the
Po'ler } Owſer of Bark and Water in the Pits.

Poop [*puppis*, L.] the Stern of a Ship.

To Poop [ꝑeꝑꝑan, *Du.*] to let a ſmall Fart.

Poor [*pauvre*, F. *pauper*, L.] needy, indigent, lean in Fleſh; alſo mean, ſorry, pitiful.

Poo'rness [*pauverete*, F. *paupertas*, L.] Poverty, Leanneſs.

Poor-man's *Sauce*, an Eſchalot or Shalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar and Oil.

To Pop [prob. *Vox ſicta a ſono*, L.] to go or fly out on a ſudden with a Noiſe; alſo to go in or out, or appear on a ſudden.

Pop, a ſudden Noiſe or Thing diſcharged out of a Pop-Gun, *&c.*

Pope [*le pape*, F. *papa*, L.] the Chief Prieſt of the *Roman* Catholicks, whom they hold to be the Succeſſor of St. *Peter*.

Po'pedom [of *pape*, F. and ꝺom, *Sax.*] the Dignity, Office, or Juriſdiction of a Pope.

Po'pery [*la papiſme*, F.] the Popiſh Religion.

Po'pish [*papiſte*, F.] pertaining to the Pope or Popery.

Popinjay' [papegoi, *Dan. papejay*, F.] a Parrot of a greeniſh Colour.

Po'plar [*populus*, L.] a Tree delighting to grow in marſhy Ground.

Po'ples [with *Anatomiſts*] the Jointing where the Thigh is joined to the *Tibia*, L.

Poplite'a Vena [with *Anatomiſts*] is the Vein of the Ham, which ſometimes reaches down the Back of the Leg, even to the Heel.

Poplitaeus [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Leg ariſing with a ſhort ſtrong Tendon, from the internal Head of the inferior *Appendix* of the *Os femoris*, and deſcending obliquely over the Juncture, becomes fleſhy, and extending it ſelf, is ſo inſerted to the ſuperior part of the *Tibia* internally, immediately below its ſuperior *Appendix*, which aſſiſts other Muſcles in bending the *Tibia*.

Popli'tick [of *poples*, L. the Ham] belonging to the Ham.

Popli'tick *Muſcle*. See *Poplitæus*.

Po'ppy [*pavot*, F. *papaver*, L.] a Plant or Flower.

Po'pulace [*populace*, F.] the common or meaner Sort of People, the Vulgar.

Po'pular [*popularis*, L.] of, pertaining to, or in Requeſt among the populace.

Po'pular *Diſeaſes*, ſuch as run through the Body of the People.

Po'pular *Errors*, ſuch Errors as People imbibe from one another, by Cuſtom, Education and Tradition, without having examined the Reaſon or Foundations of them.

Popula'rity } [*popularitas*, L.] a being full of People;
Po'pularness } alſo an Affectedneſs of popular Applauſe.

Popula'ris *morbus*, the popular Diſeaſe, the ſame as epidemical.

To Po'pulate [*populatum*, L.] to unpeople, or lay waſte a Country; ſometimes uſed, tho' improperly, for to people a Country.

Popula'tion, an unpeopling, a laying waſte; alſo a peopling.

Popu'leum [in *Pharmacy*] a cooling Ointment, one of whoſe Ingredients is the Buds of the black Poplar Tree.

Populofu'gia [*i. e.* the Flight of the People] a certain Feſtival held in *Rome*, on Account of the flying away of the *Roman* People in the War between the *Romans* and *Gauls*, L.

Populo'nia [among the *Romans*] a Goddeſs, who, as they believed, ſecured their Country from Thunder, Inundations, Hail, Inſects, *&c.* L.

Po'pulousness [*populoſitas*, L.] having Abundance of People.

Po'rca [*old Rec.*] a Ridge of Land, lying between two Furrows.

Porca'ria, a Swine-Sty, *O.*

Po'rcelain } the chalky Earth of which *China-Ware* is
Po'rcelane } made, which being beaten and ſteeped in Water,

Water affords a Kind of Cream on the Top, and a groſſer Subſtance at the Bottom, the former of which makes the fineſt Ware, and the latter the coarſer; alſo Veſſels made of that Earth.

Po'rcelain, a little white Sea-ſhell, found along with the Sponges, which paſſes as current Money in ſeveral Parts of *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

Porcella'ria [*Botany*] the Herb Purſlain.

Porch [*porche*, F.] the Entrance of an Houſe, Church, *&c.*

Po'rcupine [*porc-epic*, F.] a Creature about the Size of a Rabbet, a ſort of *African* Hedge-hog, armed with ſharp Darts and Prickles reſembling writing Pens; being much larger and longer than the Briſtles of *European* Hedge-hogs.

Knights of the Porcu'pine, a *French* Order, whoſe Device was *Cominus & eminus*; but King *Lewis* XII. crown'd the Porcupine with another Motto, *Ultus avos Trojæ*.

To Pore [perhaps of πῶρος, Gr. blind] to look cloſe to.

Pores [*pori*, L.] certain Holes in the Body where the Hair grows, and thro' which Sweat and Humours evaporate.

Pores [in *Phyſicks*] ſmall Interſtices or void Spaces between the Particles of Matter, that conſtitute every Body, or between certain Aggregates or Combinations of them.

Mr. *Boyle* in his Eſſay on the Poroſity of Bodies, proves that the moſt ſolid Bodies that are, have ſome Kind of Pores; and indeed if they had not, all Bodies would be alike ſpecifically weighty.

Po'risme [in *Geometry*] a Theorem or roposition ſo eaſy to be demonſtrated, that it is almoſt ſelf-evident.

Pori'sma [πόρισμα prob. of πορίσω, Gr. to eſtabliſh] a general Theorem or Canon deduced from a local Problem, or a general Theorem found out by Means of, and drawn from another Theorem already demonſtrated.

Pori'stick *Method* [with *Mathemat.*] is that which determines when, by what Means, and how many different Ways, a Problem may be ſalved.

Po'rket [*porcellus*, L.] a young Hog.

Porocе'le [παροχήλη of πῶρος *callus*, and κήλη, a Rupture, *Gr.*] a Rupture proceeding from hard Matter.

Poro'mphalus [of πῶρος a Stone, and ὀμφαλος the Navel] a brawny Piece of Fleſh or ſtony Subſtance bunching out at the Navel.

Po'rosis [πώρωσις, Gr.] the breeding of callous or hard Matter; alſo a ſoldering or knitting together of broken Bones.

Poro'sity, Po'rousness [*poroſitas*, L.] the having Pores, or full of Pores.

Po'rous [*poroſus*, L.] full of Pores.

Porphy'rians [ſo called of *Porphyry*] a Name given to the *Arians* in the 4th Century.

Porphyrogene'tes [of πορφύρα Purple, and γεννάω, Gr. born, *i. e.* born in, or of the Purple] a Name given to the Children of the Eaſtern Emperors.

Po'rphyry [*porphyritis*, L. of πορφυρίτης, Gr.] a Kind of fine reddiſh Marble, ſpotted with white.

Po'rpois [*porcus piſces*, i. e. a Hog-Fiſh] a Sea-Hog.

Po'rrage, Po'rrige, Po'ttage [prob. of *porrum*, L. *porreau*, F. a Leek] the Decoction of Fleſh, or any Edible.

Po'rrager, Po'rrenger [of *porrage*,] a Veſſel for Broth, *&c.*

Porra'ceous [of *porrum*, L. a Leek] of, or pertaining to, or of the Nature of a Leek.

Porre'ction, a ſtretching forth, *L.*

Porre'tans, a religious Sect, Followers of *Gilbert de la Porree* Biſhop of *Poictiers*, who for admitting (as ſome ſay) a phyſical Diſtinction between God and his Attributes, was condemn'd in the 12th Century.

Port [prob. of *portare*, L. to carry] Mien, Geſture, *&c.*

Port [*portus*, L.] a Place or River where a Ship may ride ſafely.

Port [with *Navigators*] an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, with good Anchorage, where a Ship may ride ſecure from Storms.

Port *Laſt* [of a *Ship*] the ſame as Gun-Wale.

Port [with *Sailors*] the Larboard or left Side of the Ship.

To bear a Port [*Sea Phraſe*] is uſed of a Ship when ſhe does not ſail upright, but leans to the left Side.

The Port, the Court of the Grand Seignior at *Conſtantinople*.

Port *Holes* [in a *Ship*] ſquare Holes thro' which the great Guns are thruſt out.

Port *Men* [in the Town of *Ipſwich*] 12 Burgeſſes; alſo the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Port *Ropes* [in a *Ship*] thoſe Ropes which ſerve to hale up the Ports of the great Guns.

To Port *the Helm* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to put the Helm on the Larboard or left Side of the Ship.

Po'rtable [*portabilis*, L.] that may be born or carried.

Po'rtable *Barometer*, a Barometer, ſo contrived that it may be carried from Place to Place, without being put out of Order.

Po'rtableness, Capableneſs of being carried.

Po'rtage [*portaggio*, Ital.] Money paid for Carriage of Goods, *&c.* F.

Po'rtal [*portella*, L.] a little Gate; alſo an Arch over a Door.

Po'rtative [*portatious*, L.] that may be born or carried from Place to Place.

Port-Cullis [*porta clauſa*, L. *q. d.* a Port-cloſe] a Sort of Machine like a Harrow, hung over the Gates of a City to be let down to keep out an Enemy.



A Croſs Portate [with *Heralds*] is a Croſs not erect, but lying athwart the Eſcutcheon in a Bend, as if it were born on a Man's Shoulder, as in the Eſcutcheon.

Portegu'e, a Gold Coin, in Value 3*l.* 10*s.*

To Porte'nd [*portendere*, L.] to forebode, to foreſhew, to foretoken.

Po'rt *Glaive* [of *porter* to bear, and *glaive*, F. a Sword] a Sword-Bearer.

Po'rt *Greve*, Po'rt *Reve* [Port-ȝepeꝛꝛa, *Sax.*] a Title of the Governor of ſome Sea-port Towns, and in antient Times of the chief Magiſtrate of *London*.

Porte'nt [*portentum*, L.] an Omen or Foreboding, good or ill Luck, *&c.*

Porte'ntuous [*portentoſus*, L.] ominous, foreboding, *&c.*

Porte'ntousness [of *portentoſus*, L. and *neſs*] Ominouſneſs of Ill-luck or the contrary.

Po'rter [*portator*, L. *porteur*, F.] one who carries Burthens.

Po'rter [*portier*, F. of *porta*, L.] a Door-keeper.

Po'rter *of the Parliament*, an Officer who attends at the Door of that Houſe, and has many Privileges.

Po'rter [in *Courts of Juſtice*] an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Juſtices in *Eyre*.

Po'rterage, the Hire of a Porter.

Po'rtess, a Prayer-Book, or Pocket-Book of Devotion.

Port *Fire* [with *Engineers*] a Sort of Fire for diſcharging Cannons.

Po'rtico [*porticus*, L.] a long walking Place, covered either with an arched Roof or an even Floor ſupported by Pillars.

Portifo'rium, the Banner in Cathedrals, antiently carried in the Front of a Proceſſion.

Po'rtio *dura & mollis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Partition of the 5th Pair of Nerves of the Brain, which is divided into two Branches before its Egreſs out of the *Dura Mater*, of which the one is called *Portio dura*, and the other *Portio mollis*.

Po'rtion, a Lot, Share, or Dividend of any Thing; alſo a Woman's Dowry.

To Po'rtion [of *portion*, F. of L.] to divide Pinto ortions, to parcel out.

Po'rtioner, an Officer that diſtributes the Tithes in a College, *&c.* alſo one who officiates in a Parſonage in his Turn.

Po'rtliness [of *portare*, L. and *neſs*] Statelineſs in Geſture, Bulkineſs.

Po'rtly, bulky, majeſtical.

Portma'nnimote, Po'rtmote [*old Rec.*] the Court of the Port-Men held in any City or Town.

Portma'nteau, Portma'ntle a Cloak-Bag to carry Neceſſaries for a Journey.

Portma'nteau [in *Joinery*] a Piece of Work faſtened to a Wall in a Wardrobe, Armoury, *&c.* proper for hanging Cloaks, *&c.*

Porto'se [in *Sea Language*] a Ship is ſaid *to ride a Portoiſe*, when ſhe rides with her Yards ſtruck down to the Deck.

Portrai't [with *Painters*] Pictures of Men and Women, (either Heads or greater Lengths) drawn from the Life; the Word is uſed to diſtinguiſh Face-painting from Hiſtory-painting.

Portra'iture [*portrait*, F.] a Repreſentation of a Perſon in Picture.

To Po'rtray [*portraire*, F.] to draw or paint to the Life; to ſet out in a lively Manner.

Free Port [in *Commerce*] a Term uſed, ſignifying a total Exemption and Franchiſe which is enjoy'd by any Set of Merchants, for Goods imported or exported.

Free PORTS, are ſuch as are open and free for Merchants of all Nations to load or unload their Ships in, without paying any Cuſtoms.

PORTS *de Barre*, ſuch Ports that can be enter'd only with the Tide.

PO'RTSALE, a Sale of Fiſh preſently after the coming into the Haven; alſo an Outery or publick Sale of any Commodity.

PORTU'OUS } A Breviary, a Sort of Maſs-Book.
PORTHO'SE }

PO'SAUME, a Sackbut, a muſical Inſtrument, uſed as a Baſs to a Trumpet.

To POSE [prob of *poſer*, F.] to puzzle, to put to a Non-plus.

POSE [ȝeꝑoꝛe, *Sax.*] a Rheum in the Head.



POSE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a Lion or any Beaſt in a Poſture ſtanding ſtill, having all its four Feet on the Ground, as in the Eſcutcheon.

PO'SING [prob. of *poſant*, of *poſer*, F. to put] puzzling, a putting to a Non-plus.

PO'SITED [*poſitus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

POSI'TION, a putting, placing, laying, *F.* of *L.*

POSI'TION, or *Site*, is an Affection of Place; this therefore is not Place, nor indeed hath it any Quantity, as Sir *Iſaac Newton* obſerves.

POSI'TION [in *Arithmet.*] a Rule in which any Suppoſition or falſe Number is taken at pleaſure to work the Queſtion by, inſtead of the Number ſought; and ſo by the Error or Errors diſcovered, is found the true Number required.

Single POSI'TION [in *Arithmet.*] is when by one Poſition Means is found to diſcover the true Reſolution of the Queſtion.

Double POSI'TION [*Arithmet.*] is when two falſe Poſitions are neceſſary to be made, in Order to ſolve the Queſtion propounded.

POSITION [with *Aſtrologers*] the Reſpect which a Planet has to other Planets and Parts of an Aſtrological Figure.

POSI'TION [with *Logicians*] the Ground-work or Foundation upon which an Argument is raiſed.

POSI'TION [with *Philoſophers*] an Affection or Property of Place, expreſſing the Manner of any natural Bodies being in a particular Place.

POSI'TIONAL, of, or pertaining to Poſition.

PO'SITIVE [*poſitivus*, L.] abſolute, peremptory, certain, ſure, true.

POSI'TIVE *Degree* [with *Grammarians*] is the firſt Degree of Compariſon, as *good*, *bad*, *great*, *ſmall*, &c. which ſignifies the Thing ſimply and abſolutely, ſo as not to compare it with others.

PO'SITIVE [*Divinity*] is that which is agreeable to the Poſitions and Tenets of the antient Fathers of the Church, or is that which conſiſts in the ſimple Underſtanding, or expounding the Dogma's and Articles of Faith, as contained in the ſacred Scriptures, or explain'd by the Fathers of the Church and Councils, clear of all Diſputes and Controverſies.

PO'SITIVE *Quantities* [with *Algebraiſts*] are ſuch as are of a real and affirmative Nature, having or ſuppoſed to have the poſitive or affirmative Sign, being greater than nothing.

A POSITIVE [in *Muſick*] the little Organ uſually behind or at the Foot of the Organiſt, play'd with the ſame Wind, and the ſame Bellows, and conſiſting of the ſame Number of Pipes with the large one.

PO'SITIVENESS [of *poſitive*, L. and *neſs*] Dogmaticalneſs, Reſoluteneſs, Pertinaciouſneſs, or Aſſurance in aſſerting, denying, commanding, *&c.*

POSI'TURE [*poſitura*, L.] Diſpoſition.

PO'SNET [*baſſinet*, F.] a Skillet or ſmall boiling Veſſel.

PO'SSE, to be able or poſſible, *L.*

PO'SSE, as a Thing is ſaid to be *in poſſe*, when it may poſſibly be, *L.*

PO'SSE *comitatus*, *i. e.* the Power of the County. This in Law ſignifies the Aid and Attendance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, Servants, Apprentices, and others above the Age of 15 Years within the County; uſed where Poſſeſſion is kept upon a forceable Entry, or any Force of Reſcue uſed contrary to the Command of the King's Writ, or in Oppoſition to the Execution of Juſtice.

To POSSE'SS [*poſſeſſum*, Sup. of *poſſidere*] to have, to enjoy, or be Maſter of.

POSSE'SSION, the poſſeſſing or abſolute Enjoyment of any Thing.

POSSESSION, is alſo uſed for the Title or Preſcription that gives a Right to hold any Thing.

POSSESSION [in *Law*] is when ſuch an Eſtate is fallen to a Perſon; but he has not as yet entered upon it.

POSSESSION [in *Theology*] the State of a Perſon poſſeſs'd by the Devil.

Actual POSSESSION, is when a Man actually enters into Lands or Tenements deſcended to him.

POSSESSION *de facto* [in *Law*] is when there is an actual and effectual Enjoyment of a Thing, *L.*

POSSESSION *de jure* [in *Law*] is the Title a Man has to enjoy a Thing, tho' it be ſometimes uſurped, and in the actual Poſſeſſion of another.

Unity of POSSESSION [*Civil Law*] the ſame as Solidation, as if a Lord purchaſes a Tenancy held of himſelf by Herriot Service; the Service becomes extinct by Unity of Poſſeſſion; *i. e.* by the Signiory and Tenancy's coming to the ſame Hand.

POSSE'SSIVE [*poſſeſſivus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Poſſeſſion.

POSSE'SSIVES [with *Grammarians*] are ſuch Adjectives as ſignify the Poſſeſſion of, or Property of ſomething.

PO'SSET [prob. of *potus*, L. Drink] Milk turn'd with Drink.

POSSIBI'LITAS [in the *Saxon* Laws] is taken for an Act wilfully done, and *impoſſibilitas* for a Thing done againſt one's Will.

POSSIBILITY } [*poſſibilitas*, L.] Capableneſs of being
PO'SSIBLENESS } done, *&c.*

POSSIBILITY [in *our Law*] is defined to be a Thing which may or may not happen.

POSSIBI'LITY [in *Ethicks*] a Non-Repugnance to exiſting in a Thing that does not any Way exiſt.

POSSIBLE [*poſſibilis*, L.] that may be done, or may happen, likely.

Moral POSSIBLE, is that which may be done by prudent Perſons; uſing all the proper Means they have for doing the ſame.

Future POSSIBLE [*School Term*] is that of a Thing, whoſe Production is decreed and aſcertained; as the Futurition of all thoſe Events fixed by the immutable Decree of the immutable Will of God.

Potential POSSIBLE, is that which is contained or lies hid in its Cauſes; as the Tree in its Seed, the Fruit in the Tree, *&c.*

Mere POSSIBLE, is that which might exiſt, tho' it never ſhall.

Metaphyſical POSSIBLE, is that which may at leaſt be brought to being, by ſome ſupernatural or divine Power, as the Reſurrection of the Dead.

Phyſical POSSIBLE, is that which may be effected by a natural Power.

POST, after, later, as *a Poſt-Entry*, L.

POST [*poſtis*, L.] a Stake or Piece of Timber ſet in the Ground, *&c.*

POST [*la poſte*, F.] a Carrier of Letters by publick Appointment.

POST [in *Military Affairs*] any Spot of Ground capable of lodging Soldiers, or where they are ſtationed.

To POST } [*poſter*, F.] to place or put into a Station,
To ride POST } *&c.* to ride with a Poſt or Letter-Carrier.

To POST [with *Merchants*] to tranſfer an Account from one Book to another.

To POST, alſo to ſtick up or affix a Writing on a Poſt.

POST *of Honour* [in *an Army*] the *advanc'd Guard*, is a *Poſt of Honour*; the *Right* of two *Lines*, is a *Poſt of Honour*; and is always given to the eldeſt Regiments; the *Left* is the next Poſt, and is given to the next Eldeſt, and ſo on; the Center of the Lines is the leaſt honourable, and is given to the youngeſt Regiments.

Advanc'd POST [in *an Army*] is a Spot of Ground ſeized by a Party to ſecure their Front, and to cover the Poſts that are behind them.

POSTAGE, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters by the publick Poſt.

POST-*Office*, an Office for Conveyance of Letters and Packets to moſt Parts of *England*, alſo beyond the Sea.

POST *Brachialia* [*Anatomy*] are 4 ſmall Bones which make up the Palm of the Hand.

POST *Communion*, a Prayer which the Prieſt recites after the Communion.

POST *diem*, a Fee by Way of Penalty upon a Sheriff, for his Neglect in returning a Writ after the Day aſſigned.

POST *diluvian*, after the Flood; of, or pertaining to the Poſt *Diluvians*, or thoſe Perſons who liv'd or ſucceeded one another after *Noah*'s Flood.

POST *Diſſeiſin*, a Writ which lies for him who, having recovered Lands or Tenements upon Default or Reddition, is again diſſeized by the former Diſſeiſour.

POST *Fine* [in *Law*] a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine, formerly acknowledged before him in his Court; paid by the Cognizee after the Fine is fully paſs'd, *&c.*

Post *Term* [in *Law*] the Return of a Writ after the Term, or a Fee paid the *Cuſtos brevium* for filing ſuch a Suit after Term.

To Postdate, a Writing, is to ſet an after or latter Date upon it.

Po'stea, afterwards, hereafter, *L.*

Postea [in *Com. Law.*] the Record of Proceedings by *Niſi Prius*, in the Court of common Pleas after a Verdict, ſo called becauſe it begins with *poſtea die*, &c.

Posterior, that comes after, latter, *L.*

Posteriority [in *Law*] as a Man holding Lands, *&c.* of 2 Lords, is ſaid to hold of his latter by *Poſteriority*, and of the Antienter by *Priority*.

Posteriorness [of *poſterior*, *L.* and *neſs*] a being after or behind.

Poste'rity [*poſteritas*, L.] Children, Offspring, Iſſue, thoſe that ſhall be born in future Time.

Po'stern [*poſterne*, F.] a Poſtern-Gate, a Back-Door.

Postern [in *Fortification*] a ſmall Door in the Flank of a Baſtion or other Part of a Garriſon, to march in and out unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve the Work or to make Sallies.

Po'sthumous [*poſthumus*, of *poſt* after, *humus* the Ground, or *humatio* an Interment] publiſhed after the Deceaſe of the Author; alſo born after the Deceaſe of the Father.

Po'stick [*poſticus*, L.] behind or on the Back-Side, added, or done after.

Po'sticum, the Poſtern-Gate, or Back-Door of any Fabrick, *L.*

Po'stil, a ſhort Note upon, or Explication of a Text.

Posti'lla, a Note or Remark written in the Margin of the Bible; or in any other Book poſterior to the Text.

Posti'lion, [poylinꝫ, *Sax.*] one who rides on one of the foremoſt of ſix Coach-Horſes, *F.*

Po'stique [in *Architecture*] an Ornament of Sculpture is ſaid to be *poſtique*, when it is added after the Work it ſelf is done.

Postli'minious, of, or pertaining to Poſtliminy.

Postlimi'ny [*poſtliminium*, L.] the Return of one thought to be dead; alſo reſtored to his Houſe by a Hole thro' the Wall, and not by going over the Threſhold, that being thought ominous; alſo a Reſtoration from Exile and Captivity.

To Postpo'ne [*poſtponere*, L.] to ſet behind, to neglect, to make leſs Account of.

Po'stscript [of *ſcriptum* written, and *poſtea* afterwards] ſomething written at the Bottom, after the End of a Letter, *&c.*

Postmeri'dian [*poſtmeridianus*, L.] done in the Afternoon.

Postna'ti, ſuch Perſons who were born in *Scotland*, after the Deſcent of that Crown to King *James* I.

Postna'tus, the ſecond Son, or one born afterwards, *L.*

Postri'duan [*poſtriduanus*, L.] done the next Day after.

Postve'ntional [of *poſt* and *adventus*, L.] coming, or that is come after.

Postventional [Change of the *Moon*] is a Change happening after ſome great moveable Feaſt.

Postula'ta, Demands or Requeſts; alſo the fundamental Principles in any Art and Science, which are taken for granted.

Po'stulate [*poſtulatum*, L.] a Demand or Requeſt.

Po'stulate [with *Mathematic.*] a clear evident Propoſition, wherein it is affirmed or deny'd that ſomething may, or may not be done.

Postula'tion, a requiring or demanding, *L.*

Postulation [in the *Canon Law*] the Nomination of a Perſon to a Dignity in the Church; to which by the Canons he cannot be elected as for want of Age, *&c.*

Po'sture, [*poſture*, F. of *poſtura*, L.] the Poſition or Geſture of the Body; the State of Affairs.

Posture [in *Painting*, *Sculpture*, &c.] the Situation of the Figure with Regard to the Eye, and of the ſeveral principal Members thereof in regard to one another, whereby the Action of it is expreſs'd.

Po'sy [*poeſie*, L. ποίησις, Gr.] aMotto or Inſcription on a Ring; alſ a Noſegay of Flowers.

Pot [of ποτήριον, Gr. or of *potus*, L.] a Veſſel to drink out of, or boil in, *&c.* F.

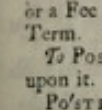
Pot [*old Rec.*] a Head-Piece for War.

Pot *pourre* [French *Cookery*] an hotch potch of ſeveral Sorts of Fowls, larded and then fry'd in Lard, and afterwards ſtew'd with Wine, Spices, ſweet Herbs, *&c.*

Po'table [*potabilis*, L.] drinkable, that may be drank.

Po'tableness [of *potabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Capableneſs of being drank.

Po'tance *cramponne* [in *Heraldry*] is a Croſs in the Form repreſented in the Eſcutcheon.



Po'tage [prob. of *pot*] Porridge or Broth, made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, *&c.*

Potage *de ſainte* [*i. e.* Potage of Health] a rich Broth made of Buttock of Beef, Knuckle of Veal, and Mutton boiled with Capons, Pullets, *&c.*

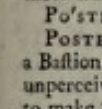
Potamoge'ton [of ποταμογείτων, Gr.] the Herb Pond-Weed.

Pota'nce } [with *Watchmak.*] that ſtrong Stud of a Pocket
Pote'nce } Watch, in which the lower Pevet of the Verge plays, and in the Middle of which the Pevet of the Crown-Wheel runs.

Pota'toes [*potatos*, *Span.* of *Battatas*, *Amer.*] an edible Root firſt brought from *America*.

Po'tence [*potentia*, L.] Power, Might.

A croſs Potent [in *Heraldry*] is of the Form repreſented in the Eſcutcheon.



Po'tentate [*potentat*, F. of *potens*, L.] a ſovereign Prince, or one who has great Power and Authority.

Potentia, Power, or that whereby a Thing is capable of acting or being acted on, *L.*

To exiſt in Potentia [with *Schoolmen*] denotes that Exiſtence which a Thing has in a Cauſe capable of producing it; but which has not actually produced it.

Pote'ntial [*potentialis*, L.] having a Power or Poſſibility of acting or being.

Potential *cautery* [in *Surgery*] a Cauſtick made of Limeſtones and other Ingredients.

Potential *coldneſs* [in *Phyſicks*] a relative Term by which we mean, that ſuch a Thing is not actually cold to the Touch; but in its Effects and Operations if taken inwardly; and in this Senſe a Plant or Drug is ſaid to be cold in the ſecond or third Degree.

Potential [with *Schoolmen*] ſomething that has the Quality of a Genus.

Potential *Mood* [in *Grammar*] a Mood having the Signs *may*, *can*, *might*, &c.

Potentia'lity } [of *potentialis*, L. and *neſs*] Powerful-
Pote'ntialness } neſs, Efficacy, a Power or Poſſibility of acting or being.

Potenti'alia [in *Botany*] the Herb Wild-Tanſey or Silver-Weed.

Po'tentness, Mightineſs, Powerfulneſs.

Pote'rium [in *Botany*] a Sort of Thiſtle.

Pot-gun, *q. d.* a Pop-Gun.

Po'ther [prob. of **polderon**, *Teut.*] a Buſtle, a Stir.

Po'tion, a Draught of Liquor, *L.*

Po'ttage [*potagio*, Ital.] Broth of Meat, Herb, *&c.*

Po'tter [*potier*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Earthen Veſſels.

To Potter [**poteren**, *Du.*] to ſtir or diſorder any Thing.

Po'ttle, an *Engliſh* Meaſure containing 2 Quarts.

Po'tsherd [of Pot and ſceajꝛd, *Sax.*] a Piece of a broken Earthen Veſſel.

Po'tulent [*potulentus*, L.] pretty much in Drink.

Pouch [pocca, *Sax.*] a Purſe, a Bag.

Pouches [in *a Ship*] thoſe bulk Heads in the Hold for ſtowing Coin, Goods, *&c.* that it do not ſhift from one to another.

Po'verty [*paupertas*, L. *pauvreté*, F.] poor State and Condition.

Poverty, a Goddeſs adored by the Pagans, but more out of Fear than Love: They believe her to be the Mother of Induſtry and good Arts.

Po'verty [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented like a Fury with a pale and fierce Countenance, and ready to deſpair.

Pouder [*poudre*, F.] See *Powder*.

Pou'lets *mignons* [in *Cookery*] a Diſh of roaſted Chickens, larded and barded with thin Slices of Bacon.

Pou'lterer [*poulalier*, F.] a Seller of Fowls.

Pou'ltis [of *puls*, *paltis*, L. Pulſe] a Medicine to be laid on Swellings, *&c.*

Pou'ltry [of *poulet*, F.] all Sorts of tame Fowls.

Pou'nce, a Sort of Powder, which being rubbed on Paper makes it bear Ink the better.

Pounce [a Word framed from the Sound] as the Pounce of a Gun.

Pou'nced [prob. of *punctatus*, L. pointed] having Talons or Claws, as a *ſtrong pounced Eagle*, *&c.*

Pounces [with *Falconers*] the Talons or Claws of a Bird of Prey.

To Pouncy [*old Word*] to jag or cut in and out.

POUND [of pynd an, *Sax.* to inclose] an Inclosure for ſtray'd Beaſts; eſpecially where Cattle diſtrained for a Treſpaſs are detained till they are redeemed.

To POUND [ponian, *Sax.*] to beat in a Mortar.

To POUND [pyndan, *Sax.*] to ſhut up in a Pound.

A POUND *averdupoiz* [pond or pund, *Sax.*] the Weight of 16 Ounces.

POUND *Troy*, contains 12 Ounces.

A POUND Sterling is 20 Shillings; a Pound *Scotch* is 20 Pence; a Pound *Iriſh* is 15 Shillings.

Cloſe POUND, ſuch an one as the Owner cannot come to for the ſame Purpoſes, as ſome cloſe Houſe, Fortreſs, *&c.*

Overt or open POUND, is one built upon the Lord's Waſte, and thence called the Lord's Pound; alſo Backſides, Court-Yards, Paſture-Grounds, *&c.* ſuch as the Owner of the Cattle impounded may come to and give them Meat, without Offence of their being there, or his coming thither.

POU'NDAGE, a Fee paid to the Pounder of Cattle; alſo a Duty of 1s. in the Pound, or 20s. Value of Merchandize, imported or exported, paid to the King.

POU'NDGAGE [of pund *Sax.*] the Rate allowed for the collecting, *&c.* of Money, ſo much *per* Pound.

POUNDA'GIUM, the Liberty of pounding Cattle.

POU'NDER, a great Gun denominated according to the Weight of the Ball it carries, as a 6, 12, or 24 Pounder.

POUPETO'N, a Puppet or little Baby.

POUPETO'N [in *Cookery*] a Meſs made of Pigeons, Quails, Bacon, *&c.* dreſs'd in a Stew-pan, with a Ragoo in the Middle, and a Godivoe, (a peculiar Farce of ſtuff'd Meat) on the Top, the whole dreſs'd between 2 Fires.

POUPIE'TS [in *Cookery*] a Meſs or Diſh of Victuals made of Veal Steaks, Slices of Bacon, *&c.* and a good Farce rolled up and roaſted, being wrapt up in a Paper.

POUR *faire proclames*, &c. a Writ commanding the Mayor, Sheriff, *&c.* to proclaim that none caſt Filth into Ditches, or other Places near adjoining.

To POUR [*incert. Etym.*] to empty any Liquid out of one Veſſel into another, *&c.*

POUR-*Party* [*Law Term*] as to make Pourparty, is to ſever and divide thoſe Lands of Partners, which before Partition they held jointly and *pro indiviſo*.

POUR-*Seiſir*, &c. is a Writ, whereby the King ſeizes upon Land, which the Wife of his Tenant deceaſed had for her Dowry.

POURCOU'NTREL, a Fiſh that has a great many Feet, and changes its Colour like the Place where it is; the ſame as *Polypus*.

POURCOU'NTREL [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed to expreſs a covetous Miſer, that ſcrapes together the Wealth of this World, becauſe it is a greedy Fiſh that ſwallows all that comes next to it, when it is hungry.

POURFI'L, Side-Ways, as a Face drawn in *in pourfil*, *i. e.* Side-Ways.

POURMENA'DE. See *Promenade*.

POURPRE'STURE [in *Law*] is when a Man occupies unjuſtly any Thing that belongs to the King; alſo an Encroachment on the King's High-Way, Grounds, Rivers, *&c.* F.

POU'RSUIVANT, a King's Meſſenger, attending upon him in his Wars, or at the Council-Table, Exchequer, *&c.* to be ſent upon any Occaſion or Meſſage.

POURSUIVANT, *at Arms*, a King's Meſſenger that is ſent or employ'd in martial Cauſes.

POURSUIVANTS *at Arms* [in *antient Times*] were Gentlemen; alſo who attended the *Heralds* in order to their Promotion to that Office, to which they could not riſe before 7 Years Attendance, and officiating for them in preparing and aſſigning Tournaments, *&c.*

POURVEY'ANCE, the providing Corn, Fuel, Victuals, and other Neceſſaries for the King's Houſe.

POURVEY'ER, an Officer who provides as before.

POUZZO'L, a reddiſh Earth uſed in *Italy* for Sand.

POW'DER [*poudre*, F.] any Thing beaten or ground very ſmall.

POW'DERING-TUB [of *poudrer*, F. and prob. of tobbe, *Du.*] a Tub for ſalting Meat; alſo a Salivation or Courſe of Phyſick, for Cure of the *French* Pox.

Gun POW'DER, a Compoſition of Salt Petre, Brimſtone, and Charcoal.

Gun POWDER *Treaſon Day*, a Feſtival obſerved annually on the 5th of *November* for the Deliverance of K. *James* I. and the Lords and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, from being blown up with Gun-powder, and the People from a barbarous intended Maſſacre.

Jeſuits POWDER, the *Quinquina*, or Jeſuits Bark.

POWDER *Cheſts* [on *Ship-board*] wooden triangular Cheſts, fill'd with Gun-powder, Pebble-ſtones, or the like, ſet on fire when a Ship is boarded by an Enemy, which ſoon makes all clear before them.

PO'WDER *Room* [in a *Ship*] a Place in the Hold where the Powder is ſtow'd.

PO'WDERINGS [in *Architecture*] Devices uſed for the filling up of any void Space in carved Work; alſo in Eſcutcheons, Writings, *&c.* as to be powder'd with *Ermins*.

POWER [*pouvoir*, F. *poteſtas*, L. of *poſſum*. L.] Ability, Authority, Force, natural Faculty; a Sovereign Prince or State.

Legiſlative POWER, is that which is employ'd in tranſcribing general Rules of Action.

Judiciary POWER, is that which determines the Controverſies of Subjects, by the Standard of the Rules of Legiſlative Power.

The POWER *of God* [*Hieroglyphically*] was expreſſed by the God *Janus*, with three Heads and one Body, but having neither Hands nor Feet, becauſe Almighty God governs all Things only by his Wiſdom and Pleaſure, and needs no viſible Members to act in the World, and produce his Wonders. And to expreſs the Effects of God's Power in Nature, the *Egyptians* painted a Man with a Multitude of Hands, ſtretching them out upon the World.

POWER *of the County*. See *Poſſe Comitatus*.

POWER *of a Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the Diſtance of the Convexity from its ſolar *Focus*.

POWER [of an *Hyperbola*] is the ſixteenth Part of the conjugate Axis, or the one fourth Part of the Square of the Semi-conjugate Axis; or it is equal to a Rectangle under the one-fourth Part of the Sum of the Tranverſe Axis, and Parameter.

POW'ERFUL [of *pouvoir*, F. and *full*] potent, mighty.

A POW'ERFUL *Prince* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a Serpent in an Orb, carefully looking to every Thing within its Sphere, *L.*

POW'ERFULNESS, Mightineſs.

POW'ERLESS [of *pouvoir*, F. and *leſs*] without Power.

POWERS [in *Mechanicks*] the ſix ſimple Machines, *viz.* *Lever*, *Ballance*, *Screw*, *Axis* in *Peritrochio*, *Wedge*, and *Pully*.

POWERS [in *Pharmacy*] the Reſult of a Combination and Union of eſſential Oils with the Spirit of a Plant, in which all the principal Vertues of it are ſuppoſed to be contained.

POWERS *in fœdal Juſtice*, a Right which the Lord has to reunite to his Fief, a dependant Fee held of him, when the Vaſſal has alienated it, upon reimburſing the Money given for it, *&c.*

POWERS [in *Theology*] the ſixth Order in the Hierarchy of Angels, called *Seraphims*.

POWERS [in *Arithmet.*] the Produce of a Number multiply'd into itſelf, as 9 is the ſecond Power of 3, 27 the third Power, 81 the fourth Power, and ſo on.

POW'ERS [in *Algebra*] are Numbers ariſing from the ſquaring or Multiplication of any Number or Quantity by itſelf, and that Number by the Root or Number again, and this third Product by the Root again, and ſo on *ad infinitum*, as 2, 4, 6, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, *&c.* where 2 is called the Root or firſt Power, 4 the Square or ſecond Power, 8 the Cube or third Power, 16 the Biquadrate, or fourth Power, *&c.* and theſe Powers in Letters or Species are expreſs'd by repeating the Root as often as the Index of the Power expreſſes; thus *a* is the Root, or firſt Power, *a a*, the Square or ſecond Power, *a a a* the Cube, *a a a a* the Biquadrate, *&c.* and to avoid the Tedioufneſs of repeating the Root, they are often put down thus, *a*1, *a*2, *a*3, *a*4, &c.

POW'ERS *of Lines* } [in *Geometry*] are their Squares;
POW'ERS *of Quantities* } Cubes, *&c.* or other Multiplications of the Parts into the Whole, or of one Part into another.

To POW'T [prob. of *bouder*, F.] to put out the Lips, and look ſullen or ſurly.

POW'T, a Fiſh otherwiſe called a Sea-Lamprey.

POX [of pocca, *Sax.*] a Diſeaſe, as the Small Pox, *&c.*

French POX, a contagious Diſeaſe contracted by a poiſonous Humour uſually in Cottion, and manifeſting it ſelf in Ulcers and Pairs.

POY [with *Rope-Dancers*] a Pole wherewith they poiſe or ſtay themſelves.

POY'NING's *Law*, an Act of Parliament made in *Ireland*, by King *Henry* VII. whereby all the Statutes of Force in *England*, were made of Force in *Ireland*, which before that Time were not.

PRA-

Pra'cticable [*practicable*, F. of *practicus*, L.] that may be practiſed.

Pra'cticableness, Capableneſs of being practiſed, done or effected.

Pra'ctical } [*practicus*, L. of πρακτικὸς, Gr.] of, or
Pra'ctick } pertaining to Practice.

Prac'ticalness [of *practique*, F. and *neſs*] Practicableneſs.

Practick, the practical Part of any Art or Science.

Practick [of *Scotland*] the Courſe of pleading the Law, or the Rules of Court in that Kingdom.

Pra'ctice [*pratique*, F. of *practica*, L. of πρακτικὴ Gr.] actual Exerciſe; alſo Uſage, Cuſtom, *&c.*

Pra'ctice, the Profeſſion of a Phyſician, Surgeon, Lawyer, *&c.*

Practice [in *Arithmetick*] a Method for the more ſpeedy and eaſy reſolving Queſtions pertaining to the golden Rule, or Rule of 3.

Practice [in *Law*] the Way or Method of a Court of Judicature of proceeding in Law Suits.

To Practice [*practicare*, L.] to put into practice, to exerciſe a Profeſſion.

To Practice *upon*, to endeavour to bring over, to win or draw into one's Hands, to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

Practi'tioner [*praticien*, F.] one who practiſes.

Praea'damites, thoſe Inhabitants of the Earth, which ſome People have fancied to have lived before *Adam*.

Praea'dami'tical [of *præ*, L. before, and *Adam*] according to the Opinions of the Præadamites.

Praea'mble [in *a Law Senſe*] the Beginning of an Act of Parliament which ſhews the Intent of the Makers of the Act, and the Miſchiefs or Inconveniences they would remedy or prevent thereby.

Praea'mbulatory, of, or pertaining to a Preamble, Fore-running.

Theological Praebend, one who is affected with a Doctor of Divinity, in each cathedral and collegiate Church in *France*, to preach on Sundays and read Lectures 3 Times a Week.

Prae'cipe *in Capite* [in *Law*] a Writ iſſuing out from the Court of Chancery; for a Tenant who held of the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not as of any Honour, Caſtle, or Manour, *L.*

Praecipe *quod reddat* [in *Law*] a Writ of great Diverſity both in its Form and Uſe, extending as well to a Writ of Right, as to others of Entry or Poſſeſſion.

Praeco [among the *Romans*] a publick Cryer, *L.*

Praeco'gnita, Things fore-known, *L.*

Praeco'nomy } [*præconium*, L.] a Report, a Commen-
Prae'cony } dation.

Praeco'rdia [in *Anatomy*] the Parts about the Heart, the Heart Strings; alſo the Bowels contained in the Cheſt.

Prae'cox [in *Botan. Writ.*] early ripe, which flowers or bears Fruit early, *L.*

Praecurso'res, Forerunners, *L.*

Prae'datory [*prædatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to robbing, pillaging, or plundering.

Praedi'cament [with *Logicians*] a certain Claſs, or determinate Series or Order, in which ſimple Terms or Words are ranged: Of theſe there are uſually reckoned 10 Heads, viz. *Subſtance*, *Accident*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Action*, *Paſſion*, *Relation*, the *Situation* of Bodies, as to Place, their *Duration*, as to Time, their *Site* or *Poſition*, and their *Habit* or external *Appearance*.

Praeficae, mourning Women hired at funeral Solemnities to praiſe the Dead; they made Lamentations, beat their Breaſts, and put on mournful Countenances, to excite others to mourn, *L.*

Prae'fine [*Law Term*] the Fine which is paid upon ſuing out the Writ of Covenant.

Praefocatio *uterina* [with *Phyſic.*] the Suffocation of the Womb, *L.*

Prae'mium, a Reward or Recompence, *L.*

Praemunie'ntes, Writs ſent to every particular Biſhop to come to Parliament, beginning *Præmunientes*.

Praemuni're. See *Premunire*.

Praeno'men [among the *Romans*] a proper Name prefixed to the general Name of the Family, as *Caius*, *Marcus*, &c.

Praepara'ntia [in *Medicine*] Medicines which digeſt or ripen, *L.*

Praeparantia *vaſa* [in *Anatomy*] the ſpermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Teſticles and Epididymes. The Antients gave them this Denomination, ſuppoſing their Office to be to prepare the Seed; but modern Anatomiſts have diſcovered that they have no ſuch Uſe.

Praepositus *ſacri cubiculi*, an Officer among the *Romans*, whoſe Office was to attend the Chamber of the Emperor; and to take Care of his Bed and Apparel; and in that at the Performance of any Ceremonies he marched next after the Maſter of the Horſe-Guards; ſeems to be the ſame in Dignity with our Lord Chamberlain, *L.*

Praepositus *villæ* [*old Rec.*] is ſometimes uſed for the chief Officer of the King, in a Manour, Town, Village, or Reeve; as the Conſtable or petty Conſtable of a Town.

Praepositus *eccleſiæ*, a Church-Reeve, or Warden.

Praepo'situs *villæ* [in *Law*] the Conſtable of a Town or petty Conſtable; alſo the Reeve or Bailiff of the Lord of a Manour, *L.*

Praepu'tium [*Anatomy*] the Fore-Skin that covers the Nut of a Man's Yard; alſo the Fore-Part of the *Clitoris* in Women, *L.*

Praesentare *ad eccleſiam* [*old Rec.*] ſignifies a Patron's ſending or placing an Incumbent in the Church, *L.*

Prae'sepe [in *Aſtronomy*] 3 nebulous Stars in the Sign *Cancer*.

Praese'pia [*Anatomy*] the Holes of the Jaws, in which the Teeth are ſet, *L.*

Praesta'tio [*old Rec.*] Purveyance.

Praesta'tio, a performing or paying, *L.*

Praestigiae, certain magical Enchantments or Tricks, whereby ſome pretended to drive away Diſeaſes, *L.*

Praeter *naturam*, beſides Nature, *L.*

Praete'xta [among the *Romans*] a Robe or long white Veſt with a purple Border worn by the Magiſtrates, Prieſts, and Senators, upon ſolemn Days, and alſo by Children. See *Pretexta*.

Praetextata *comædia*, a Comedy or Play, where thoſe who had a Right to wear the *Prætexta*, as Kings and Magiſtrates, were repreſented on the Stage; whereas common and mean Perſons who were introduc'd in the Play were called *Togati*.

Praetores *Ærarii* [among the *Romans*] Officers of the Treaſury or Exchequer, *L.*

Pragma'tical [in *Philoſophy*] practical, mechanical, problematical.

Pragmatical *Sanction*, an Ordinance made by *Charles* VII. King of *France*, *Anno* 1438, in an Aſſembly of the *Gallican* Church, containing a Regulation of the eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, in conformity to the Canons of the Council of *Baſil*.

Pra'gmaticalness } [of *pragmaticus*, L. of *Gr.* and
Pragma'ticness } *neſs*] buſy, meddling Humour in other Mens Affairs; Saucineſs.

Pragma'tick [πραγματικὸς, of πρᾶγμα, Gr. a Cauſe, a Quarrel] overbuſy in other Perſons Affairs; ſaucy, arrogant.

Praise [priiſ, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] Commendation; alſo an aſcribing Glory to.

Praise-*worthy* [of priiſ, and ꝑ꞉ɲ꞉te, *Sax.*] deſerving Praiſe.

To Prai'se [priiſer, *Dan.*] to give Praiſe to, to commend; alſo to appraiſe or value Goods.

To Pra'nce [prob. of prangen, *Teut.* to ſhew oſtentatiouſly] to throw up the Fore-Legs as Horſes do when they caper, tread loftily and wantonly; or when they bound and carry themſelves ſtately.

Prancer, a prancing Horſe.

A Prank [prob. of pronck, *Du.* Oſtentation] a ſhrewd or unlucky Trick.

Pra'nking *up* [of prangen, *Teut.* to ſhew oſtentatiouſly] a ſetting off, decking, trimming up, adoring.

Pra'sina bilis [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſtemper in the Gall, when it turns green, of the Colour of a Leek, *L.*

Pra'sion [πράσιον, Gr.] the Herb Hore-Hound.

Prasoi'des [of πράσον, a Leek, and εἶδος, Form] a precious Stone, of the Colour of Leeks, a Kind of Topaz.

Prason [πράσον, Gr.] a Leek; alſo a Kind of Sea-Weed, green as a Leek, *L.*

To Prate [praten, *Du.*] to talk over much, idly or ſaucily.

Pra'tensis, é, [in *Botan. Writ.*] which grows in Meadows, *L.*

Pra'tique } a Communication of Commerce, which the
Pra'ctick } Maſter of a Merchant-Veſſel obtains in the Port it arrives in.

Pratique, a Licence to traffick in the Ports of *Italy*, upon a Bill of Health; *i. e.* a Certificate that the Place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious Diſeaſe.

To PRATTLE [of prater, with the frequentative Augment *tle*] to talk or or chat, as Children do.

A PRA'TTLER [*Hieroglyphically*] is represented by a Grashopper, becauſe it is never quiet in Summer, but fills the Air with its importunate ſinging. This Creature did repreſent an *Egyptian* Divine; becauſe that tho' it ſings, it has no Tongue, and therefore is to be admired; ſo theſe Men that attained to ſuch excellent Perfections, as the Knowledge of God and ſuperiour Beings, by dark Hieroglyphicks and ſignificant Shadows, did require no leſs Eſteem and Admiration.

PRATUM *falcabile* [*old Rec.*] a Meadow or mowing Ground.

PRA'VITY [*prævitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdneſs, Naughtineſs.

PRAWN, a ſmall Shell-Fiſh.

PRAXI'DICA, a Heathen Goddeſs, whoſe Office was to aſſign Men juſt Bounds and Meaſures for their Actions and Diſcourſes. In Painting or Carving, ſhe was never repreſented by any more than a Head only, to intimate the Preeminence of the Underſtanding; and the Sacrifices offered to her, were only the Heads of Victims. Her Temples had no Coverings, to intimate the Neceſſity there is for Perſons to have their Eyes up to Heaven, in order to the obtaining a ſteady Conduct of Life, and to denote her divine Original.

To PRAY [*precari*, L. *prier*, F.] to entreat or beſeech.

PRAY'ER [*priere*, F.] a Requeſt or Deſire, eſpecially ſuch as is put up to God himſelf.

Common PRAYER, the publick divine Service, with the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

To PREACH [*prædicare*, L. *precher*, F.] to deliver a Sermon or Diſcourſe; to inſiſt upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

PRE'ACHER [*precheur*, F.] one who preaches.

PREA'CHMENT [*preche*, F.] a Sermon.

PREA'MBLE [*preambule*, F. of *L.*]

PREA'MBULARY [*præambularius*, L.] foregoing.

PRE'BEND } [*præbendarius*, L. of *præbenda auxilium*,
PRE'BENDARY } &c. *i. e.* from affording Aſſiſtance or Advice to the Biſhop or Dean] a Perſon who has a Prebend, *i. e.* an Endowment in Land, or a Sort of Benefice or Portion, that every Canon or Member of a collegiate Church receives for his Maintenance; alſo that Portion which a Prebendary receives out of the Eſtate of a cathedral or collegiate Church.

Preceptorial PREBEND, a Prebend the Revenues whereof are appointed, for the Maintenance of a Preceptor or Maſter, for the Inſtruction of Youth, *gratis*.

Golden PREBEND [of *Hereford*] one of the 28 minor Prebendaries, who has the firſt Canon's Place that falls *ex officio*, ſo called becauſe he had the Altarages, in Reſpect of the Gold commonly given there.

Simple PREBENDS, are ſuch as yield no more but the Revenue.

PREBENDS [with *Dignity*] are ſuch as have Juriſdiction joined with them.

PRECA'RIAE [*old Rec.*] certain Days Works that the Tenants of ſome Manours were bound to do for their Lord in Harveſt Time, called alſo *bind or biden Days*.

PRECA'RIOUS [*precarius*, L.] gotten by Favour, or held by Courteſy, at the Will and Pleaſure of another.

PRECARIOUS [in *Civil Law*] granted to one upon Entreaty, to uſe ſo long as the Party thinks fit.

PRECA'RIOUS [in *Commerce*] is a Kind of Trade carried on between 2 Nations at War, by the Intervention of a Third at Peace with them both.

PRECARIOUS [in *Juriſprudence*] a Fund or Stock, whereof a Perſon has not the full Propriety, whereof he cannot diſpoſe abſolutely, and which is moſt of it borrowed.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS [of *precarius*, L.] Slenderneſs of Title, ſmall Aſſurance, Dependence on Courteſy, Humour, *&c.*

PRECARIUM *nomen* [*Ant. Deeds*] a precarious Title to an Eſtate, at the Will and Pleaſure of the Lord.

PRECAU'TION, Caution, Warning, or Heed, either given or uſed before-hand, *L.*

To PRE'CAUTION [*precautioner*, F. to forewarn, *&c.*

PRE'CE *partium* [in *Law*] the Continuance of a Suit, by the Conſent of both Parties.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, going before.

To PRECE'DE [*præcedere*, L.] to go firſt or before; alſo to excel, ſurpaſs, or go beyond.

PRECE'DENCE } [of *præcedence*, L.] a taking Place be-
PRECE'DENCY } fore another, a Rank, a Place of Honour which a Perſon is intitled to, in Companies, in walking or ſitting.

PRECE'DENT [*præcedens*, L.] going before.

PRECE'DENT [in *Law*] an original Writing or Deed to draw others by.

A PRECE'DENT *Book*, a Book containing Inſtruction, Rule, Leſſon, Examples or Authorities to follow in Judgment and Determinations in the Courts of Juſtice.

PRECE'DENTS, or Draughts of Deeds, Conveyances, *&c.* for the Uſe of Attornies, *&c.*

PRECE'LLENCY [of *præcellere*, L.] Excellency above another Thing.

PRECE'NTOR [*præcentor* L.] he that begins the Tune in a Cathedral, a Chanter.

PRECE'PT [*præceptum*, L.] a Command, Injunction, *F.*

PRE'CEPT [in *Law*] a Command in Writing, ſent out by a Magiſtrate for the bringing of a Perſon or Record before him; alſo a Provocation or Inſtigation whereby one Man incites another to commit a Felony.

PRECE'PTIVE [*præceptivus*, L.] pertaining to Precepts.

PRECE'PTOR [*præceptor*, L.] a Teacher, a Tutor.

PRECE'PTORIES [*præceptoria*, L.] Benefices in antient Times poſſeſſed by the more eminent Sort of Templers, whom the chief Maſters created.

PRECE'SSION [*præceſſio*, L.] an advancing or going before.

PRECE'SSION *of the Equinoxes* [*Aſtronomy*] is the advancing or going forwards of the equinoctial Points: for the Equinoxes, by a very ſlow and inſenſible Motion, change their Place going backwards or Weſtward, contrary to the Order of the Signs.

PRECI'NCT [*præcinctus*, L.] a particular Juriſdiction, within which ſeveral Pariſhes are comprehended; alſo a Parcel of Land encompaſſed with ſome River, Hedge, *&c.*

PRE'CIOUS [*precieux*, F.] of great Price or Value.

PRE'CIOUSNESS [of *precieux*, F. and *neſs*] Valuableneſs.

PRE'CIPE *in Capite*, a Writ lying where the Tenant who holdeth of the King in chief is put out of his Land, *L.*

PRE'CIPICE [*precipice*, F. of *præceps locus*, L.] a ſteep Place, dangerous to go upon.

PRECI'PITANT [*præcipitans*, L.] haſty, raſh, alſo dangerous.

PRECI'PITANT [with *Chymiſts*] is a Term which they apply to any Liquor, which being poured on a Diſſolution, ſeparates what is there diſſolved, and makes it precipitate.

PRECI'PITANTNESS [of *præcipitans*, L.] Raſhneſs, Haſtineſs, Unadviſedneſs.

PRECI'PITATE [*præcipitatus*, L.] raſh, haſty, unadviſed.

To PRECI'PITATE, [*precipiter*, F. of L.] to throw or caſt down headlong, to hurry or haſten over much.

To PRECI'PITATE [with *Chymiſts*] is to ſeparate a Matter which is diſſolved ſo as to make it ſettle at the Bottom.

PRECI'PITATE [in *Chymiſtry*] any Subſtance which is gotten out of the Pores of a *Menſtruum* in which it was diſſolved, and by ſome Means is made to fall down to the Bottom of the Veſſel.

Green PRECI'PITATE, a Mixture of the Diſſolution of Mercury with Spirit of Nitre.

Red PRECI'PITATE, is Mercury diſſolved in Spirit of Nitre; and when the Moiſture is evaporated, the Fire is increaſed gradually 'till the Matter turns red.

Philoſophical PRECI'PITATE, is made with running Mercury put into a Matraſs, and ſet in a Sand-heat for 40 Days, or 'till all the Mercury is reduced to a red Powder. This is called *Precipitate per ſe*.

White PRECI'PITATE, is Mercury diſſolved in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, 'till it ſinks to the Bottom, and is of a white Colour.

PRECIPITA'TION [*præcipitatio*, L.] Raſhneſs, Hurry, too great Haſte.

PRECIPITA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the falling or cauſing to deſcend the Particles of any metalline or mineral Body, which are kept ſuſpended in that *Menſtruum* which diſſolved it, by the pouring in of ſome Alkalizate, *&c.*

PRECI'PITOUS [*præceps*, L.] raſh, over-haſty.

PRECIPUT [in *Juriſprudence*] an Advantage pertaining to any one in a Thing that is to be divided; or a Portion taken off or ſet by in his Favour, before the Diviſion is made.

PRECI'PITIUM [of *præceps*, L.] a Puniſhment inflicted on Criminals, by caſting them from ſome high Place or Rock.

PRECI'SE [*præciſus*, L.] ſtiff, formal, finical, affected; alſo exact, particular; alſo nice, ſcrupulous.

PRECI'SENESS [of *preciſion*, F. and *neſs*] Stiffneſs, Formalneſs,

malneſs, Finicalneſs, Affectedneſs, Exactedneſs, Scrupulouſneſs, Particularneſs.

Preci'sians [*preciſi*, L.] Perſons over-ſcrupulous in Points of Religion.

Preci'sion [*School Term*] the ſame as Abſtraction.

Precogni'tion [*præcognitio*, L.] Fore-knowledge.

To Preconcei've [of *pre* and *conceveir*, F. or *præ* and *concipere*, L.] to take up an Opinion or Conception before-hand.

Preconcep'tion, a Notion or a Prejudice taken up before-hand.

Preconisa'tion [in the Conſiſtory at *Rome*] a Declaration or Propoſition made by the Cardinal-patron of a Perſon nominated by ſome Prince to a Prelateſhip.

To Preconi'se [*præconizare*, L. *preconiſer*, F.] to make a Report in the Pope's Conſiſtory, that the Party preſented to a Benefice is qualified for the ſame.

To Preconsi'gn [of *præ* and *conſignare*, L.] to make over before-hand.

A Preco'ntract [of *præ* and *contractus*, L.] a Bargain made before another, or a former Bargain.

Precu'rsor [*præcurſor*, L.] a Forerunner, a Meſſenger ſent before-hand.

Pre'datory [*prædatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Robbing.

Predece'ssor, one who was in an Office or Employment before another.

Predece'ssors [*prædeceſſores*, L.] thoſe that went before, as Anceſtors, Fore-fathers, *&c.*

To Prede'stinate [*prædeſtinatum*, L.] to decree or ordain what ſhall come after.

Prede'stinarian, one who believes or maintains the Doctrine of Predeſtination.

Prede'stination, a fore-ordaining or appointing, *F.* of *L.*

Predestina'tion [in *Theology*] a Judgment or Decree of God, whereby he has reſolved from all Eternity, to ſave a certain Number of Perſons, hence called *Elect*.

Predestina'tion is alſo uſed to ſignify a Concatenation of ſecond Cauſes appointed by Providence: By Means whereof, Things are brought to paſs by a fatal Neceſſity; contrary to all Appearance, and maugre all Oppoſition.

Predetermina'tion, a determining afore-hand.

Predetermi'nation [with *Schoolmen*] that Concurrence of God which makes Men act, and determines them in all their Actions both good and evil.

To Predetermi'ne [of *pre* and *determiner*, F. of *præ* and *determinare*, L.] to determine, judge, or appoint before-hand.

Pre'dial *Tithes* [in *Law*] are ſuch as are paid of Things ariſing and growing from the Ground only.

Pre'dicable [*prædicabile*, L.] that may be told or ſpoken of abroad.

Pre'dicable [in *Logick*] a general Quality, or an Epithet which may be predicated of, or apply'd to ſeveral Subjects.

Pre'dicables [with *Logicians*] are called Univerſals, and are in Number 5, *viz. Genus, Species, Proprium, Differentia*, and *Accidens*.

A Predi'cament [*prædicamentum*, L.] a Claſs, or Order of Beings, or Subſtances ranged according to their Natures.

Predi'caments [with *Logicians*] are in Number 10, *viz. Subſtance, Accident, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Paſſion*, the *Situation* of Bodies as to Place, their *Duration* as to Time, and their *Habit* or external Appearance.

To be in the ſame Predi'cament [a *Phraſe*] is to be under the ſame Circumſtances, or in the ſame Condition.

Predicame'ntal, of, or belonging to a Predicament.

Pre'dicant [*prædicans*, L.] preaching.

Pre'dicant *Friars*, are ſuch as by their Orders are allowed to preach.

To Pre'dicate [*preadicare*, L.] to publiſh or affirm any Thing of a Subject.

Pre'dicate [*prædicatum*, L.] the latter part of a logical Propoſition, or that which is affirmed of the Subject, as when we ſay *John* is a *Sailor*, the Word *Sailor* is called the Predicate, becauſe it is ſpoken or affirmed of the Subject *John*.

Pre'dication, a preaching or crying up, *F.* of *L.*

To Predi'ct [*prædictum* of *prædicere*, L.] to foretell Things to come.

Predi'ction [*prædictio*, L.] a Prophecy, or foretelling of a Thing.

To Predispo'se [of *pre* and *diſpoſer*, F. or *præ* and *diſponere*, L.] to diſpoſe before-hand.

Predo'minancy, Predo'minantness [of *predominer*, F.] a being predominant, an over-ruling Quality, prevailing, having ſome Superiority over ſome other.

Predo'minant, over-ruling or ſuperior.

Predy *the Ship*, ſignifies to make ready to ſail or to fight, by clearing her Decks, Guns, *&c.*

Predy *the Hold* [*Sea Phraſe*] means, lay or ſtow every Thing there, in its due Order and proper Place.

Pre-elected [*præ-electus*, L.] choſen before.

Pre-ele'ction, a chooſing before-hand.

Pre-e'minence, Prehe'minence [*præ-eminentia*, L.] an advantageous Quality or Degree above others.

Pre'-eminentness [*pre-eminence*, F. of *præ-eminentia*, L.] an exceeding of others in Quality or Degree.

Pre-emption, a firſt buying, or buying before others, *L.*

Pree'ning [with *Naturaliſts*] the Action of Birds, in cleaning, compoſing and trimming their Feathers, to enable them to glide more eaſily thro' the Air. For this Uſe, Nature has furniſhed them with two peculiar Glands, which ſecrete an unctuous Matter into an Oil-Bag perforated, out of which the Bird on Occaſion draws it with its Bill.

Pre-enga'ged [of *pre* and *engagé*, F.] engaged before-hand.

Pre-enga'gement, an Engagement or Promiſe made before-hand.

To Pre-exi'st [of *præ* and *exiſtere*, L.] to exiſt, have a being before.

Pre-existence [of *præ* and *exiſtentia*, L.] the State of a Thing actually in being before another.

Pre-existent [of *præ* and *exiſtens*, L.] exiſting, or being before another.

Pre-exi'stentness, a Being pre-exiſtent.

A Preface [*præfatio*, L.] a Note or Advertiſement in the Beginning of a Book, to facilitate the underſtanding of it.

To Pre'face [*praefatio*, of *praefari*, L. to ſpeak before] to make a preparatory Introduction to a Diſcourſe.

Pre'fatory [of *praefatio*, L.] pertaining to a Preface.

Pre'fect [*praefectus*, L.] a *Roman* Magiſtrate.

Pretorian Pre'fect [*praefectus prætorii*, L.] a Commander in chief of the *Pretorian* Bands among the *Romans*; who had the Command not only of the Guards, but alſo of the Armies, and adminiſter'd Juſtice; the ſole Management of Affairs being left to them by the Emperors.

Pre'fect *of the City* [*Urbis praefectus*, L.] a Governor of the City of *Rome*, who governed it in the Abſence of the Conſuls and Emperors: His Office was to take care of the civil Government, Proviſions, Building, and Navigation; he was the proper Judge in the Cauſes of Patrons, Freemen and Slaves.

Pre'fecture [*praefectura*, L.] the Government or chief Rule of a City or Province.

To Pre'fer [*preferre*, L. *preferer*, F.] to eſteem above or ſet more by; to advance or promote; alſo to bring in, ſpeaking of a Bill, Indictment, or Law.

Pre'ferable [*preferable*, F.] that is to be preferred, or made choice of before another.

Pre'ferableness, Quality of deſerving, to be preferred before others.

Pre'ference, the Value or Eſteem of one Thing before another; alſo the Choice.

Prefe'rment [of *praeferre*, L. and *ment*] Promotion, Advancement.

To Prefi'gurate [*præfigurare*, L.] to repreſent by Figure, to ſignify before.

To Prefi'gure

Pre'fine [*Law Term*] that Fine which is pay'd in ſuing out a Writ of Covenant.

To Pre'fix [*præfixum* of *præfigere*, L.] to fix or put before; alſo to appoint.

Pre'gnantness, Pre'gnancy [of *prægnans*, L. and *neſs*] a being great with Child; alſo [ſpoken of Evidence or Proof] Strength; alſo [of Invention, Wit, Judgment, *&c.*] Ripeneſs, Quickneſs, Sharpneſs.

Pre'gnant [*prægnans*, L.] being great with Child; alſo of a prompt and ready Wit, *F.*

Pre'gnant [with *Botaniſts*] full as a Bud, Seed, or Kernel that is ready to ſprout.

Pregusta'tion [*praeguſtatio*, L.] a Taſting before-hand.

To Pre'judge [*praejudicare*, L. *prejuger*, F.] to judge before.

Pre'judicate [*praejudicatus*, L.] proceeding from rejudice.

Pre'judication [*praejudicatio*, L.] a Judging before-hand; a being byaſſed; alſo a Precedent at Law.

Pre'judice [*praejudicium*, L.] a raſh Judgment before a Matter is duly conſidered or heard: Prepoſſeſſion, a falſe

Notion

Notion or Opinion of any Thing conceived without a previous due Examination thereof; alſo Injury, Hurt, Damage.

To Pre'judice [*prejudicer*, F.] to biaſs a Perſon in his Opinion of another; alſo to injure or hurt.

Prejudi'cial [of *prejudiciable*, F. of *præjudicium*. L.] injurious, hurtful.

Prejudi'cialness [of *prejudicial*] Injuriouſneſs, *&c.*

Preke, a Kind of Fiſh.

Pre'lacy [*prelature*, F.] the Dignity or Office of a Prelate.

Pre'late [*un prelate*, F. of *prælatus*, L. *i. e.* preferred before others] a Clergyman advanced to a high Station in the Church; as a Patriarch, Archbiſhop, Biſhop, *&c.*

*Y*e Pre'late [of the *Garter*] the firſt Officer of that noble Order, and as antient as the Order itſelf.

Prela'tical, of, or belonging to Prelates.

Prela'ture } [*prælatura*, L. *prelature*, F.] the State
Prela'teship } or Dignity of a Prelate.

Prele'ction [*prælectio*, L.] a Lecture or Leſſon; a Reading or Diſcourſe made in publick on any Art or Science.

Preli'bation [*prælibatio*, L.] a Fore-taſte.

Preli'minaries [*preliminaries*, F. of *præ* before, and *limen* a Threſhold, *L.*] thoſe Things which go before the main Matter; the firſt Steps in a Negotiation, or other important Buſineſs.

A Preli'minary, ſomething to be examined, diſpatched or determined before an Affair can be decided or treated on thoroughly and to purpoſe.

Pre'lude [*præludium*, L.] the preparatory Muſick before they begin to play; a Flouriſh or Voluntary; alſo (figuratively) an Entrance upon Buſineſs.

To Pre'lude [*præludere*, L. *preluder*, F.] to flouriſh before or make a Prelude, to play an irregular Air off Hand, to try if the Inſtrument be in Tune, and to lead into the Piece to be play'd.

Pre'ludio [in *Mu. Books*] a Prelude, much the ſame as Overture, *Ital.*

Pre'ludious, preparatory.

Prema'ture [*præmaturus*, L.] ripe before their Time and Seaſon, untimely, coming too ſoon.

Prematu'reness } [*præmaturitas*, L.] early Ripeneſs, or
Prematu'rity } Ripeneſs before the Time.

To Preme'ditate [*præmeditari*, L. *premediter*, F.] to think upon, muſe or contrive before-hand.

Preme'ditatedness [*præmeditatus*, L. and *neſs*] the being thought upon or contrived before-hand.

Preme'ditation, the Act of premeditating, *F.* of *L.*

To Premise [*præmiſſum*, L.] to ſpeak or treat of before, by way of Introduction or Preface.

Pre'mises [*premiſſes*, F.] Things ſpoken of, mentioned, or rehearſed before.

Premises [in *Law*] the Lands, Tenements, *&c.* before-mentioned in an Indenture, Leaſe, *&c.*

Premises [in *Logick*] the two firſt Propoſitions of a Syllogiſm.

Pre'mium [*præmium*, L.] a Reward or Recompence.

Premium [in *Commerce*] that Sum of Money given to an Inſurer for the inſuring the Safe Return of a Ship or Merchandize.

To Premo'nish [*præmonere*, L.] to forewarn.

Premoni'tion [*præmonitio*, L. a giving warning, or adviſing before.

Premonstrate'nses, an Order of regular Canons, obſerving St. *Auſtin*'s Rules.

Premo'tion [*School Term*] the Action of co-operating with the Creature, and determining him to act.

Phyſical Premotion [with ſome *Schoolmen*] is a Complement of the active Power, whereby it paſſes from the firſt to the ſecond Act; *i. e.* from a compleat, and next Power to the Action.

Premunie'ntes, Writs ſent to every Biſhop to come to Parliament, warning him to bring with him the Deans and Arch-Deacons, one Proctor for each Chapter, and 2 for the Clergy of his Dioceſs.

Premu'nire, a Writ that lies where one Man ſues another in the ſpiritual Court for any Thing, that may be determined in the King's Court, for which great Puniſhments are ordained by ſeveral Statutes, *viz.* that he ſhall be out of the King's Protection, impriſoned without Bail or Mainpriſe, till he have made a Fine at the King's Will, and that his Lands and Goods ſhall be forfeited, if he appear not within two Months.

To run one ſelf into a Premunire, is to take a ready Courſe to involve one's Self in Trouble and Perplexity.

To incur a Premunire } [*Law Term*] is to incur the
To fall into a Premunire } ſame Puniſhment as was to be inflicted upon the Tranſgreſſors of a Law, made in the 16th Year of King *Richard* II. commonly termed the *Statute of Premunire*, which reſtrained the Uſurpation of the Pope, in diſpoſing Church Livings in *England*, and alſo other Abuſes; the Penalty of this Law was then perpetual Baniſhment, Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, and Chattels.

Premuni'tion [*præmunitio*, L.] a fortifying or fencing before-hand.

Pre'nder } [*Law Term*] the Power or
Things lying in Prender } Right of taking a Thing before it is offered.

Prender *de baron*, an Exception to diſable a Woman for purſuing an Appeal of Murder againſt the Killer of her former Husband; taken from her, ſhe having married a Second.

Prenomina'tion [*prænominatio*, L.] a nominating or naming before.

Preno'tion [*prænotio*, L.] a Foreknowledge, a Notice or Knowledge preceding ſome other in Point of Time, *L.*

Prentice. See *Apprentice.*

Preo'ccupied [*preoccupé*, F.] poſſeſſed before another.

Preoccupa'tion [*præoccupatio*, L.] a poſſeſſing or enjoying before; alſo Prepoſſeſſion or Prejudice.

To Preordai'n [*præordinare*, L.] to ordain before-hand.

Preo'rdinate [*præordinatus*, L.] fore-ordained.

Preordina'tion, an Ordaining before.

Prepara'tion [*præparatio*, L.] a preparing or making ready before-hand; alſo Proviſion made for ſome Enterprize or Deſign.

Preparation [in *Pharmacy*] is the Way or Method of compounding and ordering Medicines for ſeveral Uſes.

Prepa'rative, ſerving to prepare.

Prepa'ratory [*præparatorius*] by Way of Preparation.

To Prepa're [*præparare*, L. *preparer*, F.] to get or make ready, to provide; to fit, or fit up; alſo to diſpoſe or incline a Perſon to a Thing.

Prepe'nsed [*præpenſus*, L. *prepenſe*, F.] Forethought, premeditated, as *prepenſed Malice*, *prepenſed Murther.*

Prepo'nderance, an outweighing; a pondering or conſidering before-hand.

To Prepo'nderate [*præponderare*, L.] to outweigh or down; to be of greater Worth or Value; alſo to weigh in Mind, to deliberate, to conſider.

Preposition [*præpoſitio*, L. a putting before] Parts of Speech in *Grammar*, ſo called becauſe ſet before a Noun.

Prepo'sitor [*præpoſitor*, L.] a Scholar appointed by the Maſter to overlook the reſt.

To Preposse'ss [of *præ* and *poſſeſſum*, to prevent, to fill the Mind beforehand with Prejudice, to biaſs.

Preposse'ssion, Prejudice a being biaſſed, *F.* of *L.*

Prepo'sterous [*præpoſterus*, L.] having the wrong End forward, topſy-turvy; alſo unnatural.

Prepo'sterousness, the having the wrong End forward, Abſurdneſs, contrariety to Nature or Cuſtom.

Prepu'ce [*præputium*, L.] the Fore-Skin of a Man's Yard, *F.*

Prero'gative [*prærogativa*, L.] a ſpecial Privliege, or peculiar Pre-eminence or Authority above others.

King's Prero'gative, that Power and Privilege that the King hath over, not only other Perſons, but over the ordinary Courſe of the common Law in Right of his Crown.

Archbiſhop's Prero'gative, a ſpecial Pre-eminence, which the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York* have in certain Caſes above ordinary Biſhops.

Prero'gative *Court*, a Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, wherein all Wills are proved, and Adminiſtrations granted, that belong to the Archbiſhop by his Prerogative.

Pre'sa [in *Mu. Books*] a Character called a Repeat, *Ital.*

To Presa'ge [*præſagire*, L.] to apprehend before-hand, to divine, to betoken, to foretel.

Presa'ge [*præſagium*, L.] an Augury, a Sign or Token ſhewing what will happen.

Presbi'tae [πρεσβυται, Gr.] ſuch Perſons, who by old Age or other Accidents have the Globe of the Eye ſo flat, that the produced viſual Rays paſs the *Retina* before they unite, whereby there can be no diſtinct Viſion, ſince the diſtinct Baſe falls too far off beyond the *Retina*. Such ſee Things diſtant clearly, but Things near at hand confuſedly.

Presbutia [πρεσβυια, Gr.] Dimneſs of Sight in Things nigh at Hand.

Pre'sbyter [πρεσβυτερ, Gr.] an Elder.

Pres-

PRESBYTE'RIAN, of, or pertaining to the *Presbyterians* or their Principles.

PRESBYTE'RIANISM [of *presbyterien*, F.] the Principles, *&c.* of the *Presbyterians*.

PRESBYTE'RIANS, a Party of Non-Conformists, so called from their admitting of Lay-Elders into their Church-Government.

PRESBYTE'RIUM [*ant. Deeds*] the Choir or Chancel, so called, because it was a Place set apart for the Bishop and other Clergy, while the Laity were to be in the Nave or Body of the Church.

PRESBY'TERY [*presbyteratus*, L. of πρεσβύτερον, Gr.] Eldership, Priesthood; also Church-Government by Elders: An Assembly of the Orders of Presbyters with Lay-Elders, for the Exercise of Church Discipline.

PRESCIENCE [*praescientia*, L.] Fore-knowledge, that Knowledge that God has of Things to come.

To PRESCRIBE [*praescribere*, L.] to order or appoint.

To PRESCRIBE *against an Action* [in *Law*] is not to be liable to it, for want of being sued within the Time limited by Law.

PRE'SCRIPT [*praescriptum*, L.] an Order.

PRESCRI'PTION, ordering; also limiting, determining.

PRESCRI'PTION [in *Law*] a Right or Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRESRCI'PTION [with *Physicians*] the Act or Art of assigning a proper and adequate Remedy to a Disease.

Extemporaneous PRESCRI'PTION, is such as a Physician frames of himself *pro re natâ*, according to the Circumstances of the Patient.

Officinal PRESCRI'PTION, is what the Physician prescribes as to the ordering those Medicines, they keep by them ready prepared according to their Dispensatory.

PRE'SENCE [*praesentia*, L.] a being present in a Place, at hand, or in sight; also Countenance, Looks, *&c.*

PRESENT, a free Gift, *F.*

PRESENT *Tense* [with *Grammarians*] is that which speaks of the Time that now is, as *I write.*

To PRESE'NT [*praesentare*, L. *presenter*, F.] to make a Present, to offer or give a Gift; also to name to a Benefice; also to bring an Information against one.

PRESENTA'TION [*praesentatio*, L.] the Act of presenting.

PRESENTA'TION [in *Canon Law*] the Act of a Patron nominating and offering his Clerk to the Bishop or Collator, to be instituted in a Benefice of his Gift.

PRESENTEE' [in *Canon Law*] a Clerk presented by a Patron to the Collator.

PRESENTIA, Presents, so called, because they are given *praesenti intestato*, and who it is presumed will be Heir.

PRE'SENTNESS [of *present*, F.] the being present, Readiness.

PRESENTMENT [in *Law*] a bare Declaration or Report, made by Jurors or some other Officers, as a Justice, Constable, Searcher, *&c.* of an Offence inquirable in the Court, to which it is presented.

PRESERVA'TION [*praeservatio*, L.] a preserving or keeping.

PRESE'RVATIVE [*preservativus*, L.] of a preserving Quality.

PRESE'RVATIVE [*praeservativum*, L.] a Remedy made use of to keep off a Disease.

To PRESE'RVE [*praeservare*, L.] to keep, to guard or defend from Mischief; to order Fruits as Confectioners do.

PRESE'RVES, Fruits ordered by Confectioners.

To PRESI'DE [*praesidere*, L.] to be Ruler or Chief; to have the Government, Care or Management of either Persons or Things.

PRE'SIDENCY [*presidence*, F.] the Place or Office of a President.

PRE'SIDENT [*praeses* or *praesidens*, L.] a Governor, Overseer, or chief Manager, *F.*

PRE'SIDENT [in *Law*] the King's Lieutenant of a Province.

Lord PRE'SIDENT [*of the King's Council*] a great Officer of the Crown, whose Office is to attend upon the Sovereign, to propose Business at the Council-Board, and to report the several Transactions managed there.

A PRE'SIDENT, an Example. See *Precedent.*

PRE'SIDENTSHIP [of *president*, F. and *ship*] the Office or Dignity of a President.

PRESI'DIAL, the Name of a certain Tribunal or Court of Judicature in *France.*

To PRESS [*pressum*, sup. *L. presser*, F.] to squeeze close together; also to throng or crowd; also to urge.

PRESS } [Πρεσβύτερ, *Sax.* a Priest] an initial Syllable in
PREST } proper Names, signifies Priest, as *Preston*, *Prestonbury*, &c.

A PRESS [*presse*, F.] an Instrument or Machine for pressing; also a Crowd, a Throng.

To PRESS *upon the Hand* [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said so to do, when either thro' the Stiffness of his Neck, or from an Ardour to run too much a-head, he stretches his Head against the Horseman's Hand, refuses the Aid of the Hand, and withstands the Effects of the Bridle.

To PRESS *a Horse forward*, is to affist him with the Calves of the Legs, or to spur him to make him go on.

PRESSING to Death. See *Pein forte & dure.*

PRE'SSINGNESS, Urgentness.

PRE'SSURE [*pressura*, L.] an urging Affliction, or Misfortune, a pressing Calamity.

PRE'SSURE [with the *Cartesians*] a Kind of Motion imagined to be impressed and propagated thro' a fluid *Medium.*

PREST [prob. of *praesto*, L. ready] a Duty in Money to be paid by the Sheriff upon his Account in the Exchequer; or for Money left or remaining in his Hands, *F.*

PREST *Money* [of *praesto*, L. ready, or *prest*, F.] a Sum of Money which binds those who receive it to be ready at Command at all Times: Earnest Money commonly given to a Soldier when he is listed.

PREST *Sail* [*Sea Language*] is when a Ship carries all the Sail she can possibly crowd.

PRESTA'TION *Money*, a Sum of Money paid annually by Archdeacons, and other Dignitaries, to their Bishop, *pro exteriori jurisdictione.*

PRE'STER [πρηστὴρ, Gr.] a Meteor consisting of an Exhalation thrown from the Clouds downwards, with such Violence as that it is set on Fire by the Collision.

PRE'STESA [in *Riding Academies*] signifies Readiness, and imports the Diligence of a Horse in working in the Manage.

PRESTI'GIATION, [*praestigiatio*, L.] a deceiving, juggling, a playing Legerdemain.

PRESTI'GIOUS [of *praestigiosus*, L.] after a juggling Manner; pertaining to

PRESTI'GES, Illusions, Impostures, juggling Tricks, *L.*

PRE'STIMONY [*Canon Law*] a Fund or Revenue settled by a Founder for the Subsistence of a Priest, without being erected into any Title of Benefice, Chapel, Prebend, or Priory, nor subject to any but the Patron and those he appoints.

PRESTI'SSIMO [in *Mu. Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick, *Ital.*

PRE'STO [in *Mu. Books*] fast or quick, *Ital.*

PRESTO [with *Jugglers*] a Word used in their pretended Conjurations, and signifies quickly.

PRESTO *presto* [in *Mu. Books*] signifies very fast or quick, *Ital.*

Men PRESTO [in *Mu. Books*] not too quick, *Ital.*

Non Trop PRESTO [in *Mu. Books*] not too quick, *Ital.*

To PRESU'ME [*praesumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or suppose; to take too much upon one, to be proud, insolent, bold, saucy.

PRESU'MPTION [*praesumptio*, L.] Conjecture, Guess, Suspicion; also Arrogance, Pride, Self-Conceit.

Violent PRESUMPTION [in a *Law Sense*] which many Times is allow'd as a full Proof, as if a Person is found kill'd in an House, and a Man is seen to come out of it with a bloody Sword, and no other Person was at that Time in the House.

Probable PRESUM'PTION [in *Law*] which has but a small Effect.

Small } PRESU'MPTION [in *Law*] is of no Force at all.
Rash }

PRESU'MPTIVE, presumed or supposed.

PRESU'MPTIVE *Heir*, the next Relation, or Heir at Law to a Person, who is to inherit.

PRESU'MPTUOUS [*praesumptuosus*, L.] proud, haughty; adventurous, darings; also vain.

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS } [of *praesumptuosus*, L.] Presump-
PRESU'MTUOUSNESS } tion, Assumingness, Boldness.

To PRESU'PPOSE [of *prae* and *supponere*, L. *presupposer*, F.] to suppose before-hand, to take for granted.

PRESU'PPOSITION, a supposing before-hand, a taking for granted.

PRE'TENCE [prob. of *praetensura*, L.] Opinion, Conceit, Colour, Appearance or Shew.

Escutcheon of PRETENCE. See *Escutcheon.*

To PRETE'ND [*praetendere*, L. *pretendre*, F.] to use a Pretence, to make as if; also to assert, affirm, or maintain.

PRETE'NDED, counterfeit, ſuppoſed, refuted.

PRETE'NDER, [*Celui qui pretend*, F.] one who lays claim to, or arrogates to himſelf what does not belong to him, or makes a Shew of what he has not.

PRE'TENSED *Right* [in *Law*] is when one is in Poſſeſſion of Lands and Tenements, which another which is out, claims and ſues for the pretenſed Right, and Title ſeems to be in him that ſues.

PRETE'NSION, Claim, or laying claim to, *F.* of *L.*

PRE'TER } [of *praeteritus*, L. paſt] an Inflexion of
PRE'TERIT } Verbs expreſſing the Time paſt.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT *Tenſe* [with *Grammarians*] ſignifies the Time not perfectly paſt, as *Legebam, I did read.*

PRETE'RIT *Child* [in the *Roman Juriſprudence*] a Child whom the Father has forgotten to mention in his laſt Will.

PRETERI'TION [*praeteritio*, L.] a paſſing by.

PRETERI'TION [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure when the Orator ſeems to paſs by or to be unwilling to declare, that which he nevertheleſs inſiſts upon at the ſame Time.

PRETERMI'SSION [*praetermiſſio*, L.] an omitting; a letting a Thing paſs; a leaving out.

To PRETERMI'T [*praetermittere*, L.] to leave undone, to omit; to paſs over, to neglect.

PRETERNA'TURAL [of *praeter* and *naturalis*, L.] beſide or out of the Courſe of Nature; extraordinary.

PRE'TER-NA'TURALNESS [of *praeternaturalis*, L. and *neſs*] Quality out of the natural Courſe.

PRETERPE'RFECT *Tenſe* [with *Gram.*] a Tenſe which ſpeaks of the Time perfectly paſt, with this Sign *have*, as *legi, I have read.*

PRETERPLUPER'FECT *Tenſe* [in *Gram.*] a Tenſe which ſignifies the Time more than perfectly paſt, with the Sign *had*, as *legeram, I had read.*

PRETE'XT [*praetextus*, L. *pretexte*, F.] a colourable Excuſe, Pretence, Cloak, blind Shew.

PRETE'XTA [*praetexta*, L.] a long white Gown or *Toga*, with a Band or Border of Purple at Bottom, worn by the *Roman* Children till the Age of Puberty, *i. e.* 17, the Boys and the Girls till Marriage.

PRETIO'SITY [*pretioſitas*, L.] Precioufneſs.

PRE'TIUM *ſepulchri* [*Iriſh* Law] thoſe Goods that accrued to the Church wherein a Corps was buried.

PRE'TOR [*praetor*. L.] the chief Ruler of a Province of the *Roman* Empire.

PRETOR [*prætor*, L.] an eminent Magiſtrate among the *Romans*, of which there were divers of different Offices and Power; this Title was given at firſt to all Magiſtrates, and afterwards to the Generals of Armies, and even to the Emperors themſelves. In Proceſs of Time, the Adminiſtration of Juſtice to the Citizens, was commited to the Pretors; and alſo the Government of Provinces. Their Office was to ſee to the Performance of Juſtice, to take care of the Sacrifices, to preſide over Games; and at length their Power grew to that Height, that they could alter Laws, repeal them, and ordain new ones.

PRETO'RIAN, of, or pertaining to a Pretor.

PRE'TTINESS [of ꝑꝛæƿ and nesse, *Sax.*] Beautifulneſs, *&c.*

PRE'TTY [prob. ꝑꝛæƿiȝ, *Sax.*] handſome, beautiful.

PRETO'RIUM, the Place, Hall, or Court in which the *Roman* Pretor lived, and in which he ſat and adminiſter'd Juſtice to the People.

To PRETY'PIFY, to ſignify before-hand, by Types.

To PREVAI'L [*praevalere*, L.] to have the Advantage over, to have the better on it, to be of greater Force, to carry it.

PRE'VALENCE } [*praevalentia*, L.] a being prevalent;
PRE'VALENCY } prevailing Nature.

PRE'VALENT [*praevalens*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

PRE'VALENTNESS [of *praevalens*, L. and *neſs*] prevalency.

To PREVA'RICATE [*praevaricari*, L.] to play faſt and looſe; to ſhuffle and cut; to make a ſhew of doing a Thing, and do quite the contrary.

To PREVA'RICATE [in the *Senſe of the Law*] is to work by Colluſion in pleading; to betray one's Cauſe to the Adverſary.

PREVARICA'TION [*praevaricatio*, L.] the Act of prevaricating; double Dealing, Deceit, *F.*

PREVARICA'TION, is alſo a ſecret Abuſe committed in the Exerciſe of a publick Office, or of a Commiſſion given by a private Perſon.

PREVARICA'TOR, one who prevaricates, or deals treacherouſly.

PREVARICA'TOR [at the Univerſity of *Cambridge*] a Maſter of Arts choſen at a Commencement to make an ingenious ſatyrical Speech, reflecting on the Miſdemeanors of the principal Members.

PREVARICA'TORY [of *praevaricari*, L.] ſhuffling, *&c.*

PREVE'NIENT [*praevenions*, L.] preventing, *Milton.*

To PREVE'NT [*praevenire*, L. *prevenir*, F.] to come before, to outſtrip; to be before-hand with or get the ſtart of, to keep off Danger or Miſchief, *&c.*

PREVE'NTER *Rope* [in a *Ship*] a ſmall Rope made faſt over thoſe called *Ties*, to ſecure the Yards, in caſe ſome of the Ropes ſhould break.

PREVE'NTION, an Hinderance; alſo a ſtepping in before.

PREVEN'TION [in *Canon Law*] the Right that a ſuperior Perſon or Officer has to lay hold on, claim, or tranſact an Affair, before an Inferior to whom it more immediately belongs.

PREVE'NTIONAL, Full-Moon, [*Aſtron.*] the Full-Moon that comes before any great moveable Feaſt or planetary Aſpect.

PREVE'NTIVE, ſerving to prevent.

PRE'VIOUS [*praevius*, L.] leading the Way, or going before.

PREY [*proye*, F.] whatſoever is caught by wild Beaſts, either by Force or Craft; Spoil, Plunder.

PRE'YING *upon* [of *proye*, F. or *praedans*, L.] ſeizing on by Violence.

PRIAPE'IA [in *Poetry*] obſcene Epigrams, *&c.* compoſed on the God *Priapus.*

PRI'APISMUS [πριαπισμὸς, Gr. ſo called of *Priapus*, the laſcivious God of Gardens] an involuntary Erection of the Yard, or without any Provocation of Luſt, *L.*

PRIAPUS [Πρίαπος] the Son of Father *Bacchus* and *Venus* (according to the Poets) a laſcivious Fellow, whom the Women follow'd ſo, that the Citizens were fain to expel him; but *Venus* (as they ſay) plaguing them, they were conſtrain'd to build a Temple to him, and offer him Sacrifice. They made him God of their Gardens, and ſacrificed to him an Aſs.

PRI'APUS, [*Anat.*] the genital Parts of a Man; the *Penis* and *Teſtes.*

PRICE [*prix*, F.] the Eſtimation, Value, or Rate a Thing is eſteemed at.

PRICE *Courant*, a weekly Account publiſhed in *London* for the Uſe of Merchants, of the current Value or Prices of many Commodities.

To PRICK [of ꝑꝛiccan, *Sax.* prob. of πρίζω, Gr. according to *Minſheu*] to make a Hole with the ſharp Point of any Thing; alſo to ſet down a Tune or Song.

To PRICK *the Chart*, &c. [in *Navigation*] is to make a Point therein near about where the Ship is to be at any Time; in Order to find the Courſe that they ought to ſteer.

To PRICK *up*, to deck or trim up.

A PRICK [ꝑꝛicc, *Sax.* prick, *Du.*] a Man's Yard.

A PRICK [ꝑꝛicca, *Sax.*] a Point; alſo a Wound made with a ſharp-pointed Weapon.

To PRICK [*Hunt-Term*] is to trace the Steps of a Hare.

PRICK *Poſts* [in *Carpentry*] are ſuch as are framed into the Breaſt-Summers, between the principal Poſts, in Order to ſtrengthen the Carcaſs of the Houſe.

PRICK *Wood*, a Kind of Shrub.

PRI'CKER [*Hunting Term*] a Huntſman on Horſe-back.

PRICKET, a Sort of Basket.

PRI'CKET [*Hunt. Term*] a Male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

PRI'CKETH [with *Hunters*] is ſaid of a Hare, when ſhe beats in the plain High Way, or hard Heath-Way, where the Footing may be perceived.

PRICKLE [of ꝑꝛiccaꝛe, *Sax.*] a ſharp pointed Thing, as a Thorn, *&c.*

PRI'CKLINESS, the having Prickles, *&c.*

PRIDE [ꝑꝛꝺ, *Brit.* ꝑꝛyꝺe, *Sax.*] Loftineſs of Mien, Haughtineſs.

To PRI'DE *himſelf*, [of ꝑꝛutian, *Sax.*] to take pride in, to be proud of.

PRIDE *gavel*, [of *prid*, of *lamprid* and *gavel*,] a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manour for Liberty of Fiſhing for Lampreys, or Lamprids, in the River *Severn.*

PRIEST [prieſter, *Teut.* ꝑꝛeſt, *Dan.* ꝑꝛeoꝛꝺ, *Sax.* which ſome derive of πρεσβύτερος, Gr. an Elder: But *Stephen Guichard*, in *l'Harmonie Etymologique des Langues*, derives the Name of Prieſt, of *preſtre*, F. and that from πρηστὴς, Gr. Incendiarious, of πρήθω, *incendo, inflammo*] a Clergyman, one who performs ſacred Offices.

The *Romans* called theirs Prieſts *Flamiens*, the antient *Britons* their *Druids*, the *Indians* theirs *Brachmins*, the *Mogul's*

Indians

Indians call theirs *Darees* or *Harbods*, the *Perſians* theirs *Sedre*, the *Tartarians* theirs *Lama*, the *Morocco*'s theirs *Alfaquis*, and the *Canada Indians* theirs *Pawwaw*.

Prie'sthood [prieoyrhade, *Sax.*] the Office or Dignity of Prieſts.

Pri'estliness [of prieoyrlice and neſſe, *Sax.*] prieſtly Quality or Behaviour.

To Prim, to ſet the Mouth conceitedly or affectedly; to be full of affected Ways.

Pri'ma [in *Muſick Books*] the firſt, or Number one.

Pri'macy [*primatus*, L. *primacie*, F.] the Dignity or Office of a Primate, the chief Management or Government, eſpecially in eccleſiaſtical Matters, the firſt Place or chief Rule.

Primae'val [*primaevus*, L.] that is of the firſt or more antient Time.

Prima *naturalia* [in *Phyſicks*] Atoms, or the firſt Particles whereof natural Bodies are primarily compoſed, *L.*

Pri'mage, a Duty appointed by a Statute of King *Henry* VIII. to be paid to Mariners and Maſters of Ships; to the Maſter for the Uſe of his Cables and Ropes; and to the Mariners for loading and unloading the Ship.

Pri'mariness [of *primarius*, L. and *neſs*] the being firſt; chief Quality.

Pri'marium *latus* [in *Conick Sections*] a right Line drawn thro' the Vertex or Top of the Section, and parallel to the Baſe of the Cone, *L.*

Pri'mary [*primarius*, L.] firſt in Order, chief Principal.

Pri'mary *Planets* [with *Aſtronomers*] are thoſe fix that revolve about the Sun as a Center, *viz. Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*.

Pri'mate [*primatus*, L. *primat*, F.] a firſt or chief Archbiſhop, or one inveſted with a Juriſdiction over ſeveral Archbiſhops or Biſhops.

Pri'mateship [*primatus*, L.] the Dignity, *&c.* of a Primate.

Pri'mae viae [in *Anatomy*] the firſt Paſſages; the Stomach, Inteſtines, and their Appendices, *L.*

Prime [*primus*, L.] firſt, chief, beſt, moſt excellent, ſovereign.

Prime [in *Geometry*] the 60th Part of a Degree.

The Prime, or Golden-Number, was ſo called, becauſe marked in the Calendar of *Julius Caeſar*, with Letters of Gold, and is a Circle of 19 Years; in which Time, it is ſuppoſed that all the Lunations and Aſpects, between the Sun and Moon, did return to the ſame Place. The chief Uſe of it, is to find the Age and Change of the Moon.

Prime *Figures* [with *Geometricians*] are ſuch which cannot be divided into any other Figures more ſimple than themſelves; as a *Triangle* into Planes, the *Pyramids* into Solids: For all Planes are made of the Firſt, and all Bodies or Solids are compounded of the Second.

Prime *of the Moon* [*Aſtronomy*] is the new Moon at her firſt Appearance for about 3 Days after her Change.

Prime *Numbers* [*Arithmetick*] are ſuch as are made only by Addition or the Collection of Units, and not by Multiplication, and ſo an Unit only can meaſure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* Thus ſome call the *ſimple Numbers*, others *uncompounded Numbers*.

Prime *Numbers*, among themſelves, are ſuch as have no common Meaſure beſides Unity, as 2, 3, 4, 5.

Prime *Numbers inter ſe*, *i. e.* among themſelves, are ſuch as have no common Meaſure but Unity, as 12 and 19.

Prime *verticals* [in *Dialling*] direct, erect, north or ſouth Dials, whoſe Planes lie parallel to the prime Vertical.

Prime [*primus*, L. or of *imprimer*, F.] the Flower or Choice, as when a Thing is in its greateſt Beauty and Perfection.

To Prime, [in the *Art of War*] is to put Powder into the Pan or Touch-Hole of a Gun, or Piece of Ordnance.

To Pri'me [in *Painting*] is to lay on the firſt Colour.

Pri'mer } [in *Gunnery*] a pointed Iron to pierce the
Pri'ming *Iron* } Cartridge thro' the Touch-Hole of a Piece of Ordnance.

Prime [in *Popiſh Churches*] one of the 7 canonical Hours.

Prime [in *Fencing*] is the firſt and chief of the Guards, which is that the Body is in immediately after drawing the Sword, being the fitteſt to terrify the Adverſary; the Point of the Sword being held higher up to the Eye than in any other Guard.

Pri'meness [of *primus*, L. Chiefneſs, Excellentneſs.

Pri'mer [Qu. *primus liber*] the firſt Book learned by Children.

Prime'ro, an antient Game at Cards, *Ital.*

Prime'valness } [of *primaevus*, L. and *neſs*] the being
Prime'vousness } of the firſt Age.

Prime'vous [*primaevus*, L.] of the firſt Age.

Primice'rius [in *Antiquity*] the firſt or chief Perſon in any Office or Dignity.

Primier *Serjeant*, the King's firſt Serjeant at Law.

Pri'mier *ſeiſin* [in *Law*] *i. e.* firſt Seiſin; a Branch of the King's Prerogative, where he had the firſt Poſſeſſion of all Lands and Tenements, held of him in chief, whereof his Tenant in chief died poſſeſſed, the Heir being at full Age; or until he were ſo, if under Age, now aboliſh'd, 12 *Car.* 2.

Primige'nious [*primigenius*, L.] firſt in its Kind, Original.

Primige'niousness [of *primogenius*, L. and *neſs*] Originalneſs, the being the firſt of the Kind.

Priming *Horn* [*Gunnery*] an Horn full of Touch-Powder to prime Guns; this Horn the Gunner wears by his Side when a Ship is in Fight.

Primi'tiae, the firſt Fruits of the Year, which were offered to God, *L.*

Primi'tiae [in *Law*] all the Profits of every Church-Living for one Year after it is become void, appertaining to the King.

Primi'tive [*primitivus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the firſt Age, Antient.

Primi'tive [with *Grammarians*] an original Word from which others are derived; one that is not derived of any other Language, nor compounded from any other Words of the ſame.

Pri'mitiveness [of *primitivus*, L. and *neſs*] Originalneſs.

Pri'mness, Demureneſs or Affectedneſs of Looks, Quaintneſs; alſo Affectedneſs in Dreſs.

Primo *beneficio habendo*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ directed from the King to the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* appointing him to beſtow the Benefice that ſhall firſt fall in the King's Gift, upon this or that Clerk.

Primoge'niture [of *primogenitus*, of *primo* and *genitura*, L.] the Privilege or Right of the Firſt-born, or the Title of an elder Brother in Right of his Birth.

Primo'rdial [*primordialis*, L.] Primitive, Original.

Pri'mrose [of *prima* the firſt, and *roſa*, L.] an early Spring-Flower.

Primu'la *veris* [with *Botaniſts*] the Primroſe or Cowſlip, *L.*

Primum *mobile* [*i. e.* the firſt Mover] in the *Ptolemaick* Aſtronomy, is the 9th or higheſt Sphere of the Heavens, whoſe Center is that of the World, and in Compariſon of which the Earth is but a Point; this is ſuppos'd to contain all other Spheres with it, and to give Motion to them, turning itſelf and them quite round in 24 Hours Space.

Prince [*princeps*, L.] one who governs a State in chief, or one who is deſcended from ſuch an one, as the Prince of *Wales* is in *England*; alſo a Principal, Chief or moſt excellent Perſon, as *Ariſtotle* the Prince of Philoſophers.

Prince, is alſo one who is a Sovereign in his own Territories, yet holds of ſome other as his ſuperior Lord, as the Princes of *Germany*.

Pri'nceliness [of *Prince-like*, and *neſs*] princely Quality, *&c.*

Pri'nces, in antient Times, were no other than the principal Men in an Army: In the Days of *Auguſtus*, and afterwards, thoſe who govern'd under the Emperor, were ſtiled Princes of the Senate; in Proceſs of Time the Emperors conſtituted the Perſon immediately next to themſelves, Prince. This Perſon, by the *Engliſh Saxons*, was called Clytho. We have in *England* but one Prince diſtinguiſhed by that Title, which is the Prince of *Wales*, which Title was given by King *Henry* III. to his Son *Edward*, and ever ſince, the King's eldeſt Son is *Prince* of *Wales*.

Prince's *Coronet*, differs from others, in that it has Croſſes and Flowers raiſed on the Circle, which no other can have.

Prince's *Feather*, a Flower.

Princess [*princeſſe*, F.] a Prince's Lady, Conſort, or Wife.

Principal [*principalis*, L.] the chief, main, moſt neceſſary, or moſt conſiderable Part of a Thing.

Principal *Point* [in *Perſpective*] that Point where the principal Ray falls upon the Table.

Principal *Ray* [in *Perſpect.*] is that which paſſes perpendicularly from the Spectator's Eye to the perſpective Plane.

A Principal [in *Commerce*] the firſt Fund or Sum put by Partners into, common Stock.

Principal [of a *College*, &c.] the Head, the chief Perſon.

PRINCIPAL *Posts* [in *Carpentry*] the Corner-Posts, which are tenoned into the Ground, Plates below, and into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINCIPAL, the Sum of Money borrowed or lent, distinct from the Interest.

PRINCIPA'LITY [*principalitas*, L.] the Dominion of a Prince.

PRI'NCIPALNESS [of *principalis*, L. and *ness*] Chiefness.

PRI'NCIPALS [at *Urchenfield* in *Herefordshire*] the best Beast, Bed, Table, *&c.* which pass to the eldest Child, and are not to be divided or shared with the other Goods.

PRINCIPA'LITIES [in *Theology*] one of the Orders of Angels.

PRINCIPIA, Principles, Elements, *L.*

PRI'NCIPLE [*principium*, L.] the first Cause of the Being or Production of any Thing; also an Inducement, or Motive; also a Maxim, or undoubted Truth; also a good practical Rule of Action, in which Sense a Person may be said to be a Man of Principles, when he acts according to the known Rules of Religion and Morality.

First PRI'NCIPLE, a Thing that is self-evident, and is, as it were, naturally known; as *that nothing can exist and not exist at the same Time*; *that the Whole is greater than a Part*, &c.

Well PRINCIPLED, having good Principles.

PRI'NCIPLES [in *Chymistry*] are five of mix'd natural Bodies; as *Phlegm* or *Water*, *Mercury* or *Spirit*, *Sulphur* or *Oil*, *Salt* and *Earth*.

Active PRI'NCIPLES [with *Chymists*] Spirit, Oil, and Salt.

Passive PRINCIPLES, Water and Earth.

PRINCIPLES [in *Arts and Sciences*] the first Grounds and Rules of them; otherwise called *Elements* and *Rudiments*.

Aristotelian } PRINCIPLES { are the 4 Elements, *viz.*
Peripatetick } { *Water*, *Air*, *Earth*, and *Fire*.

Epicurean PRINCIPLES [of *Epicurus*] are Magnitude, Figure, and Weight.

PRINCIPLES [with *Mathematicians*] are *Definitions*, *Axioms*, and *Postulates*.

PRINCIPLES [with *Moralists*] are Maxims or undoubted Truths; also good practical Rules of Action; as a Man who acts according to the known Parts of Religion and Morality, is said *to be* a Man of Principle.

PRINCIPLES [with *Hermetick Philosoph.*] the two universal Principles of sensible Nature, *Subtil*, and *Solid*, which being joined in a greater or less Degree generate all that beautiful Variety of Beings in the Universe.

PRI'NCOCK [qu. *praecox ingenium*, L.] a young Man of Wit, but vain withal.

To PRINT [*printen*, *Du.*] to practice the Art of Printing.

PRINTER, a Person who composes and takes Impressions from moveable Characters ranged in Order, or Plates engraven, by Means of a Press, Ink, *&c.*

PRINTING, the Art of Printing has been used by the *Chinese* much more antiently than the *Europeans*; but theirs seems to have been by immoveable Characters only, cut in Wood, as now we print Papers for Rooms; but the Art of Printing with moveable Types is said to have been invented by *Laurence Coster* of *Haerlem* in *Holland*, others say, by *John Gottenburgh* of *Germany*: It was brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, whom King *Henry* VI. sent to learn it. One of the first printed Books, now extant, is *Tully's Offices*, printed in the Year 1465, and kept in the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*.

PRI'OR [*prieur*, F.] the Former, and the Head of a Priory, *L.*

PRI'ORESS, a Nun next in Dignity to an Abbess.

PRIO'RITY [*prioritas*, L.] a being first in Rank, Order, or Dignity, also in Time.

PRIORITY [in *Law*] is an Antiquity of Tenure, compared with another less antient.

PRIORS *aliens*, certain religious Persons born in *France*, Superiors of religious Houses erected for their Countrymen here in *England*.

PRI'ORSHIP [of *prior* and *ship*] the Office or Dignity of a Prior.

PRI'ORY [*prieure*, F.] a Society of religious Persons under the Government of a Prior or Prioress.

PRISAGE [in *Law*] that Share which belongs to the King or Admiral, out of such Merchandizes as are taken at Sea as lawful Prize, and is usually a 10th Part.

PRISAGE [of *Wines*] a Custom whereby the King challenges out of every Ship laden with Wine, containing 20 Tun or upwards, 2 Tuns of Wine, the one before and the other behind the Mast at his own Price, which is 20*s.* *per* Tun.

PRISCI'LLIANISTS antient Hereticks, Followers of *Priscillian* a *Spaniard*, *Anno* 338.

PRIZE } [of *prise*, F. to take] a Vessel taken at Sea from
PRIZE } the Enemies of the State, or from Pirates, by a Man of War, or a Merchant Ship that has Commission from the King.

PRISE, the Act of taking; also a Prize, *F.*

PRISE [*old Stat.*] the Things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors.

PRISM [*prisma*, L. of πρίσμα, Gr.] something sawn or cut off, a geometrical Figure. See the following.

PRISM [in *Opticks*] is a Glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular Ends, and three plane and well polished Sides, which meet in three parallel Lines, running from the three Angles of one End to those of the other, and is used to make Experiments about Light and Colours, for the Rays of the Sun falling upon it, at a certain Angle, do transmit, thro' it, a Spectrum or Appearance coloured like the Rain-Bow.

Triangular PRISM, a Prism, the 2 opposite Bases of which are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMA'TICAL, pertaining to Prisms.

PRISMOI'D [of πρίσμα and εἶδος, Form, *Gr.*] a solid geometrical Figure bounded by several Planes, the Bases of which are right-angled Parallelograms, parallel and alike situated.

PRI'SON, a Goal or Jail, *F.*

PRI'SONER [*prisonnier*, F.] one imprisoned.

PRI'STINE [of *pristinus*, L.] former, antient.

PRI'TTLE PRATTLE [prob. of pratten, *Du.* to prate] much and insignificant Talk.

PRI'VACY [*privauté*, F.] Familiarity; also Retirement, Secrecy.

PRIVA'DO, a private or intimate Friend, *Span.*

PRI'VATE [*privatus*, L.] retired, concealed.

PRIVATE'ER, a Ship fitted out by one or more private Persons with a Licence from the Prince or State, to make Prize of an Enemy's Ship and Goods.

PRIVATE'ERING, sailing in such a Ship, and with the Design before-mentioned,

PRI'VATENESS [of *privatus*, L. and *ness*] Secretness.

PRIVA'TION, a depriving, bereaving, or taking away; also Want-lack, or being without, *F.* of *L.*

PRIVATION [in the *Canon Law Sense*] is when a Bishop or Parson is by Death, or any other Act, deprived of his Bishoprick, Church, or Benefice.

PRIVA'TION [in *Metaphysicks*] is the Want or Absence of some natural Perfection, from a Subject capable to receive it, in which Subject, it either was before, or at least ought to have been.

Partial PRIVATION [in *Metaphysicks*] is only in some particular Respect, and relates principally to its perfect Actions, or some Degree of them, as when a Person shuts his Eyes, or is purblind,

PRI'VATIVE [*privativus*, L.] that deprives or takes away.

PRI'VATIVENESS [of *privativus*, L. and *ness*] depriving Quality, or Faculty of taking away.

PRIVATUS, a Friend or Familiar, *L.*

PRIVEMENT *enfient* [in *Law*] where a Woman is with Child by her Husband; but not with quick Child.

PRI'VET, a Sort of ever-green Shrub.

PRI'VIES *in Blood* [in *Law*] those that are linked in Consanguinity.

PRI'VIES *in Representation*, such as are Executors or Administrators to a Party deceased.

PRIVIES *in Estate* [*Law Term*] are he in Reversion and he in Remainder, when Land is given to one for Life, and to another in Fee; for that their Estates are created both at one Time.

PRI'VIES *in Tenure*, as the Lord of the Manour, by Escheat, that is, when the Land falls to the Lord for want of Heirs.

PRI'VILEGE [*privilegium*, L.] a Prerogative or Advantage upon others; a special Grant or Favour, whereby either a private Person, or particular Corporation, is freed from the Rigour of the common Law.

PRIVILEGE *real*, is a Privilege allowed to any Place, as to the Universities that none may be called to *Westminster Hall* upon any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts; or be sued in other Courts.

PRIVILEGE *personal*, is a Privilege allowed to any Person against or beyond the Course of common Law; as a Member of Parliament may not be arrested, nor any of his Servants, during the Session or Sitting of the Parliament.

PRIVILEGE [in *Commerce*] is a Permission from a Prince or Magistrate, to make and sell a Sort of Merchandize; or to engage in a Sort of Commerce, either exclusive of others, or in Concurrence with them.

PRIVILEGED *Person*, one who has the Benefit of, or enjoys Privilege.

PRI-

PRI'VINESS [of *privus*, L.] the having the Knowledge of.

PRI'VITIES, the Privy or ſecret Parts of a human Body.

PRI'VITY [*privauté*, F.] Acquaintance, private Knowledge of, an intimate Freedom, or private Familiarity between two Perſons.

PRI'VITY [in *Law*] a private Familiarity, an inward Relation. As if there be a Lord and Tenant, and the latter holds of the former by ſeveral Services; there is a Privity between them in Reſpect to the Tenure.

PRI'VY [*privus*, L.] acquainted with.

PRI'VY [of *privatus*, ſc. *locus*, L.] a Houſe of Office.

PRI'VY [in *Law*] one who is a Partaker of, or that has an Intereſt in any Action or Thing.

PRIVY *Seal*, is a Seal that the King firſt ſets to ſuch Grants as paſs the great Seal of *England*, and is ſometimes uſed in Matters of leſs Conſequence.

Lord PRIVY *Seal*, is the fifth great Officer of the Crown, thro' whoſe Hands paſs Charters and Grants of the King; all Pardons, *&c.* that paſs the Great Seal. He is a Member of the Council.

PRIWEN, the Name of King *Arthur*'s Privy-Seal, on which the Virgin *Mary* was engraven.

To PRI'ZE, [*priſer*, F.] to value, rate, or ſet a Price upon; to eſteem or make account of.

A PRI'ZE [*un priſe*, F.] that which is taken, any Kind of Booty; alſo a Benefit-Ticket in a Lottery; alſo a Reward propoſed for a Perſon who ſhall do any Thing beſt; alſo a Trial of Skill at Sword-playing.

PRO, a Prepoſition ſignifying for, or in Reſpect of a Thing, *&c.*

PROBA'BILISTS, a Sect among the *Roman* Catholicks, who adhere to the Doctrine of probable Opinions.

PROBABI'LITY [*probabilitas*, L.] is the Appearance of the Agreement or Diſagreement of 2 Ideas or Things, by the Intervention of Proofs, whoſe Connection is not conſtant and immutable; or is not perceived to be ſo; and is enough to engage the Mind to judge the Propoſition to be true or falſe, rather than the contrary. Mr. *Lock*.

Poetical PROBABI'LITY, is the Appearance of Truth in the Fable or Action of a Poem.

PRO'BABLE [*probabilis*, L.] likely, or like to be.

PROBABLE *Opinion*, an Opinion founded on a grave Motive, or an apparently good Foundation, and which has Authority enough to perſuade a wiſe diſintereſted Perſon.

PRO'BABLENESS [*probabilitas*, L.] probability.

PROBARE [in the *Laws of Canutus*] to claim a Thing as a Man's own.

PROBATE [of *probatum*, L.] the Proof of Wills and Teſtaments of Perſons deceaſed in the Spiritual Court, either in common Form by the Oath of the Executor; or with Witneſſes alſo to avoid Debates.

PROBA'TION, Proof, Trial, or Eſſay, *F.* of *L.*

PROBATION [in *the Univerſity*] the Trial of a Student about to take his Degrees.

PROBATION [in a *Monaſtick Senſe*] a Time of Trial, or the Year of Noviciate, which a religious Perſon muſt paſs in a Convent to prove his Virtue, and whether he can bear the Severity of the Rules.

PROBA'TIONER [of *probatio*, L. and *ner*, an *Engl.* Term for a Noun Sub. of the Doer] one that is under Trial or Examination, a Scholar, a Novice who undergoes a Probation at the Univerſity.

PROBATIONER [among the *Preſbyterians*] one who is licenſed by the Presbytery to preach, which is uſually done a Year before Ordination.

PROBA'TIONAR, pertaining to Probation or Trial.

PROBA'TIONERHIP, the State of a Probationer.

PROBA'TOR [in *Law*] an Approver, an Accuſer, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in a Felony; who having prov'd the Charge againſt another, as Principal or Acceſſary, either by Duel or Trial by his Country, was pardoned for Life and Members, but puniſhed with Tranſportation.

PRO'BATORY [*probatorius*, L.] that proveth or trieth.

PROBA'TUM *eſt* [*i. e.* it is approved] a Term frequently ſubjoin'd to a Receipt, for the Cure of ſome Diſeaſe, *L.*

A PROBE [of *probare*, L. to try] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to ſound and examine the Circumſtances of Wounds, Ulcers, and other Cavities.

To PROBE [of *probare*, L. to try] to ſearch the Depth, *&c.* of a Wound, with an Inſtrument called a Probe.

PRO'BLEM [*problema*, L. πρόβλημα, Gr.] a Propoſition expreſſing ſome natural Effect, in Order to a Diſcovery of its apparent Cauſe.

PROBLEM [in *Algebra*] is a Queſtion or Propoſition, which requires ſome unknown Truth to be inveſtigated and diſcovered, and the Truth of the Diſcovery demonſtrated.

A PROBLEM [in *Geometry*] is that which purpoſes ſomething to be done, and more immediately relates to practical than ſpeculative Geometry, it being to be performed by ſome known Rules, without Regard to their Inventions or Demonſtrations; as to divide a Line, conſtruct an Angle, *&c.*

PROBLEM [in *Logick*] a doubtful Queſtion, or a Propoſition, that neither appears abſolutely true nor falſe, but which is probable on both Sides, and may be aſſerted either in the Affirmative or Negative, with equal Evidence.

Local PROBLEM [with *Mathem.*] is ſuch an one as is capable of an infinite Number of different Solutions, ſo that the Point, which is to reſolve the Problem, may be indifferently taken, within a certain Extent, *i. e.* any where in ſuch a Line, or within ſuch a Plane, Figure, *&c.* which is termed a geometrical Place. It is alſo called an *indeterminate Problem*.

Solid PROBLEM [with *Mathem.*] is one which can't be geometrically ſolv'd, but by the Interſection of a Circle, and a Conick Section, or by the Interſection of two other Conick Sections beſides the Circle.

Deliack PROBLEM, the Doubling of a Cube; ſo called on this Account, that when the People of *Delos* conſulted the Oracle, for a Remedy againſt the Plague, the Anſwer was, that the Plague ſhould ceaſe, when the Altar of *Appollo*, which was in the Form of a Cube, ſhould be doubled.

PROBLEMA'TICAL [*problematicus*, L. of προβλητικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a Problem.

PROBLEMATICAL *Reſolution* [with *Algebraiſts*] a Method of ſolving difficult Queſtions by certain Rules, called the Canons.

PRO'BOLE [πρόβολὴ, Gr.] the Proceſs of a Bone.

PROBO'SCIS, [πρόβοσις, *Gr.*] the Trunk of an Elephant, *L.*

PROBRO'SITY [*probroſitas*, L.] Scandal, Villany, Infamy, railing Language.

PROCA'CITY [*procacitas*, L.] Saucineſs, Malapertneſs.

PROCATA'RCTICK [προκαταρκτικὸς, of προκατάρχω, I went before, *Gr.*] which fore-goes or gives Beginning to another; or which is externally impulſive to Action.

PROCATARTICK *Cauſe* [of προκατάρχομαι, Gr. to go before] the firſt or beginning Cauſe of a Diſeaſe, which cooperates with others that follow; as a violent Fit of Paſſion, or an exceſſive Heat in the Air, which may corrupt or breed ill Juice in the Blood, and ſo cauſe a Fever.

PROCEDE'NDO [in *Law*] a Writ which lies where a Plea or Cauſe is removed from a ſuperior to an inferior Court, by a Writ of Privilege or *Certiorari*, ſo as to bring it back again to the Court where the Suit was firſt begun, to be proceeded in there, after it appears that the Defendant has no Cauſe or Privilege, or that the Matter compriz'd in the Bill is not well proved.

PROCEDENDO *on Aid Prayer* [*Law Phraſe*] if a Man pray in *Aid* of the King in a real Action, and the Aid be granted, it ſhall be awarded that he ſue unto the King in the *Chancery*; and the Juſtices in the Common Pleas ſhall ſtay until the Writ *De procedendo in loquela* come to them.

PROCEDENDO *ad judicium*, lies where the Judges of any Court delay the Party, Plaintiff, or Defendant, and will not give Judgment in the Cauſe, when they ought to do it.

To PROCEE'D [*procedere*, L.] to come from or be derived, to ſpring, or have its Riſe from; alſo to go forward; alſo to act or deal.

PROCEE'D [with *Merchants*] that which ariſes from a Thing; as *the Neat Proceed*.

PROCEE'DING [*procedens*, L.] coming from, having its Spring or Riſe from; going forward, *&c.*

A PROCEEDING, a Matter carried on or managed.

PROCE'DURE, a Courſe of Pleadings, a going on, *F.*

PROCE'LLOUS [*procelloſus*, L.] tempeſtuous, ſtormy.

PROCELEU'SMATICK *Foot* [in *Gram.*] a Foot conſiſting of four ſhort Syllables, as *Pelagius*.

PROCE'RITY [*proceritas*, L.] Tallneſs, Height, Length.

PRO'CERS [with *Glaſs Makers*] certain Irons hooked at the Ends.

PRO'CESS [*proceſſus*, L.] a going forward, a Series or Order of Things.

PROCESS [*Anat.*] the Knob or bunching out Part of a Bone.

PROCESS [with *Chymiſts*] the whole exact Courſe of any Operation or Experiment.

PROCESS, that by which a Man is firſt called into Court.

PROCESS [in *Law*] in its general Senſe is uſed for all the Proceedings in any Cauſe or Action real or perſonal, civil or criminal, from the original Writ to the End; alſo that by which a Man is called into any Court.

PROCE'SSION [with the *Roman Catholicks*] a ſolemn March of the Clergy and People, in their ornamental Habits, with Muſick, *&c.*

Procession [in *Rogation-Week*] a Visitation of the Bounds of a Parish, performed by the Minister, Parish-Officers, and Children.

Procession [in *Theology*] a Term used to signify the Manner wherein the holy Spirit is conceived to issue from the Father and the Son, in the Mystery of the Trinity.

Procession [in *cathedral and conventual Churches*] in former Times the Members had their stated Processions, in which they walked, 2 and 2, in their most ornamental Habits, with Musick, singing Hymns, and other Expressions of Solemnity, agreeable to the Occasion.

The Parish-Priest also of every Parish had a customary Procession, with the Patron of the Church, the chief *Flag*, or holy Banner, and the other Parishioners in Ascension-Week, to take a Circuit round the Limits of the Manour, and pray for a Blessing on the Fruits of the Earth.

Hence came our present Custom of *Perambulation*, which is still called our *going a Processioning*, tho' most of the Order, the Devotion, the Pomp, and Superstition, is laid aside.

Proce'ssional, of, or pertaining to a Procession.

Proce'ssum *continuando* [in *Law*] a Writ for the Continuance of a Process, after the Death of the Chief Justice, or other Justices, in the Writ or Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, L.

Processus *ciliaris* [*Anatomy*] the muscular Filaments in the Eye, whereby the Pupil is dilated and contracted.

Processus *peritonæi* [in *Anatomy*] two Pipes or Canals on each Side the *Os pubis*, which reach to the Skin of the *Scrotum*, thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles, *L.*

Processus *styliformis* [*Anatomy*] a Sort of outward Process, or Knob of the Bones of the Temples, slender and long, having the Horn of the Bone *Hyoides* tied to it, *L.*

Processus *zygomaticus* [*Anatomy*] an external Process of the Bones of the Temples, which runs forwards and joins with the Bone of the upper Jaw, from the Juncture of which is formed the Bridge called *Zygoma*, reaching from the Eye to the Ear.

Procher'n *Amy* [*i. e.* a Friend near at Hand] (in *Com. Law*) signifies one who, being next akin to a Child in his Nonage, is allow'd to manage his Affairs, *&c.* F.

Prochro'nism [*prochronismus*, *L.* of προχρόνισμος, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, a setting down or dating Things before they really happened.

Proclamation [of *Exigents*] on awarding an Exigent in Order to an *Outlawry*; a Writ of Proclamation issues to the Sheriff of the County where the Party dwells, to make 3 Proclamations for the Defendant to yield himself, or be outlawed,

Pro'cidence [*procidentia*, L.] a falling down of a Thing out of its Place.

Procide'ntia *ani* [with *Surgeons*] a falling out of the *intestinum rectum* through the Fundament, occasioned by a too great Looseness.

Procedentia *uteri* [in *Surgery*] a relaxing or loosening of the internal Tunick of the *Vagina*, or Neck of the *Uterus*, L.

Procinct [*procinctus*, L.] ready at hand.

To Proclai'm [*proclamare*, L.] to publish with a loud Voice; also to declare with Solemnity.

Procla'imer [*proclamator*, L.] who makes Proclamation.

Procla'iming [*proclamans*, L.] a making known publickly.

Proclama'tion, a publick Notice given; a Publishing with Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum; also a Declaration or Order issued out by the King to give Notice to his Subjects of such Matters as he thinks fit.

Proclamation *of a Fine* [in *Law*] is a Notice openly and solemnly given thereof at all the Assizes held in the County, within one Year after the ingrossing it.

Proclamation [of *Rebellion*] publick Notice given by an Officer, that a Man shall be accounted a Rebel, who does not appear upon a *sub-pœna*, or an Attachment in Chancery, unless he shall surrender himself at a Day assigned in the Writ.

Procli'vous [*proclivis*, L.] inclining downwards.

Procli'vousness [of *proclivis*, L. and *ness*] Inclination downwards, Propensity.

Procli'vity [*proclivitas*, L.] an Aptness or Propensity in a Thing to incline or tend downwards; an Aptness, Proneness.

Proco'ndyli [of πρὸ after, and κόνδυλος, Gr. a Finger] the Bones of the Fingers next to the Back of the Hand.

Pro confe'sso [*i. e.* as tho' it had been confessed] when upon a Bill exhibited in *Chancery*, the Defendant appears upon an *Habeas Corpus*, issued out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court has assigned him a Day to answer; which being expired, and no Answer put in, a second *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and another Day assigned; upon which Day, if the Defendant does not answer the Bill upon the Plaintiff's Motion, it shall be taken *pro confesso*, *i. e.* as if it had been confessed by the Defendant's Answer.

Proco'nsul, a *Roman* Magistrate, who governed a Province with a consular Power; this Governour was to continue in his Government but for one Year.

Proco'nsulship [of *proconsul*, L. and *ship*] the Office or Dignity of a Proconsul.

To Procrastinate [*procrastinare*, L.] to put off till to Morrow, *&c.*

Procrastina'tion, a putting off till to Morrow; a delaying, a deferring, *L.*

To Pro'create [*procreare*, L.] to beget Children.

Procrea'tion, a begetting of Children, or Offspring, *F.* of L.

Pro'ctor [*procurator*, L.] an Advocate in the Civil Law; one who undertakes to manage a Cause for another in the Ecclesiastical Court.

Proctor [in the West of *England*] a Collector of the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

Proctors [in an *University*] two Persons chosen out of the Students to see good Orders and Exercises duly performed.

Proctors [of the *Clergy*] Deputies chosen by the Clergy of every Diocess, two for each to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, one for each to sit in the lower House of Convocation.

Pro'ctorship the Office, *&c.* of a Proctor.

Procu'mbens [with *Botan. Writ.*] trailing on the Ground.

Procumbent [*procumbens*, L.] lying along.

Procu'mbent *Leaves* [in *Botany*] such Leaves of Plants as lie flat and trailing on the Ground.

Pro'curacy [*procuratio*, L.] the Deed or Instrument whereby a Person is constituted Procurator; also the Office.

Procura'tion, an Act whereby a Person is impowered to act, treat, receive, *&c.* in a Person's Name, as if he himself were actually there.

Procura'tion, a Composition paid by the Parson of a Parish to an Ecclesiastical Judge in Commutation for the Entertainment which he was otherwise to have provided for him at his Visitation.

Procura'tion *Money*, given to Money-Scriveners by such Persons as take up Sums of Money at Interest.

Procura'tor, a Proctor, or Sollicitor, who manages another Man's Affairs, *L.*

Procura'tor, a Governor of a Country under a Prince.

Procura'tor of St. *Mark* [at *Venice*] the Person next in Dignity to the *Doge*, or Duke of that Republick.

Procura'tor [*old Statutes*] one who collects the Fruits of a Benefice for a Parson.

Procura'tor *monasterii*, the Advocate whose Office was to sollicit the Interest, and plead the Causes of the Society.

Procurato'res *Ecclesiæ*, *&c.* the Church-Wardens, whose Office is to act as Proxies and Representatives of the Church.

Procura'tory [*procuratorium*, L.] the Instrument whereby any Person constitutes and appoints his Proctor to represent him in any Court or Cause.

To Procure [*procurare*, L.] to get for another; to help to; also to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

Procu'rement [*procuratio*, L. and *ment*] a getting, or the Thing procured.

Procu'rer, a Getter, *&c.* also a Bawd or Pimp.

Procursus [in *Law*] the Genealogy of a Man, *L.*

Pro'cyon [*Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, going before the Dog-Star.

Pro'cyon [προκύων] a Constellation placed before the *Great Dog*, and thence takes its Name, It is *Orion*'s Dog. He is reported to have been a great Lover of Hunting; and for that Reason has a Dog by him. There are also seen a Hare and other wild Beasts near him. It has three Stars, of which the first rises very splendid, and resembles a Dog, and thence is called *Procyon*.

Pro'des *Hommes* [i. e. *Wise Men*] a Title antiently given to those Barons, or other military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council to give Advice.

Pro-dictator, a Magiſtrate among the *Romans*, who had the Power of, and did the Office of a *Dictator*.

Pro'digal [*prodigalis*, L.] profuſe, laviſh, waſteful, riotous; alſo fooliſh, vain-glorious.

To be Pro'digal [*prodigare*, L.] to ſpend laviſhly, *&c.*

To Pro'digalize [of *prodigus*, L.] to be a Prodigal, to ſpend profuſely.

Pro'digalness } [*prodigalitas*, L.] Laviſhneſs, Profuſe-
Prodiga'lity } neſs, *&c.*

Prodi'gious [*prodigioſus*, L.] monſtrous, wonderful; extraordinary, exceſſive, vaſt; preternatural, contrary to the Courſe of Nature.

Prodi'giousness [of *prodigioſus*, L. and *neſs*] Wonderfulneſs, Monſtrouſneſs, Exceſſiveneſs.

Pro'digy [*prodigium*, L.] a preternatural Thing, or ſome Effect beyond the ordinary Courſe of Nature.

Prodi'tion, Treachery, a betraying, Treaſon, *L.*

Prodi'tor, a Betrayer, a Traitor, *L.*

Prodi'torious [*proditorius*, L.] treacherous, Traitor-like.

Prodria'rius *Canis* [*old Rec.*] a Setting-Dog, a Lurcher.

Pro'dromus [πρόδρομος, Gr.] a Fore-runner, a Harbinger.

Pro'dromus *morbus* [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe which fore-runs a greater, as a Straitneſs of the Breaſt is a *Prodromus* of a Conſumption.

To Produ'ce [*producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to cauſe; to ſhew or expoſe to View.

To Produ'ce [in *Geometry*] is to draw out a Line farther till it have its intended Length.

Produ'ce } [*productio*, L. *produit*, F.] Effect, Fruit.
Pro'duct }

Produ'cement [of *producere*, L. and *ment*] a Product or Thing produced.

Produ'cing [*producens*, L.] yielding, bringing forth, cauſing; alſo expoſing to View.

Pro'duct [*productio*, L.] Fruit, Effect, as the Product of the Ground, of the Sea; alſo of Wit, Learning, *&c.*

Pro'duct [with *Arithmeticians*] the Factum of two Numbers, or the Quantity ariſing from the Multiplication of two or more Numbers into one another.

Pro'duct [with *Geometricians*] is the *Factum*, &c. when two Lines are multiplied one by another, the Product being always a Rectangle.

Produ'ctile [*productilis*, L.] drawn out at length.

Produ'ction, a bringing forth; alſo an extending or lengthening; alſo Product or Fruit, *F.* of *L.*

Produ'ctions [with *Anatomiſts*] Continuations or Proceſſes; ſuch Parts of Bones as bunch a little out.

Produ'ctions [in *Phyſicks*] the Works and Effects of Nature or Art.

Produ'ctive [*productivus*, L.] apt to produce.

Produ'ctiveness Aptneſs to produce.

Proi'cthesis [προέκθεσις, Gr.] a running out firſt or before.

Proe'cthesis [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure in which the Orator by his Anſwer (containing a Reaſon of what he, *&c.* has ſaid or done) defends himſelf or the other Perſon as unblameable.

Proegu'mena *Atia* [προηγούμενα αἰτία, Gr.] a precedent Cauſe.

Proegu'mena [in *Medicine*] an intercedent internal Cauſe of a Diſtemper in the Body, occaſioned by another Cauſe.

Pro'em [*præmium*, L. of προοίμιον, Gr.] a Preface or an Entrance upon a Diſcourſe.

Proe'mptosis [with *Aſtronomers*] that which makes the new Moon appear a Day later, by Means of the lunar Equation, than it would do without that Equation.

Proepi'zeuxis [προεπιζευξις, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure, when a Verb is put between two Nouns which ought to be placed at the End.

Profana'tion, the Act of profaning, an unhallowing or polluting, or a turning holy Things to common.

To Profa'ne [*profanare*, L.] to abuſe holy Things, to profane or unhallow.

Profa'ne [*profanus*, L.] unhallowed, unholy, it is apply'd in the general to all Perſons and Things that have not the ſacred Character.

Profa'neness [of *profanus*, L. and *neſs*] an abuſing of holy Things, Impiety, a Diſreſpect paid to the Name of God, and to Things and Perſons conſecrated to him.

Profe'ctions [with *Aſtrologers*] are equal and regular Progreſſions or Courſes of the Sun and other Significators in the Zodiack, according to the Succeſſion of the Signs, allowing the whole Circle and one Sign over to each Profection; as ſuppoſe the Sun the firſt Year to be in 30 Degrees of *Aries*, the next Year it will be in 30 Degrees of *Taurus*.

Pro'fer [in *Law*] the Time appointed for the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers to be given into the Exchequer, *i. e.* twice in the Year.

Pro'fert *in curia* [in *Law*] is where the Plaintiff in an Action declares upon a Deed, or the Defendant pleads a Deed; he muſt do it with a *Profert in curia*, that the other Party at his own Charge may have a Copy of it.

A Pro'ffer [*proffre*, F.] an Offer, or Tender.

To Pro'ffer [*proferre*, L.] to make an Offer to give.

To Profe'ss [*profeſſum*, ſup. of *profiteri*, L.] to declare and make one's ſelf known to be of ſuch a Religion, Sect, or Party; to proteſt or declare ſolemnly; alſo to exerciſe ſome particular Calling or Study publickly.

A Profe'ssed *Nun*, &c. one who having made the Vow is admitted of a religious Order.

Profe'ssion, a Condition of Life, Trade, Calling, or any Art or Myſtery that one has choſen; as Law, Phyſick, *&c.* alſo publick Confeſſion, Proteſtation.

Profe'ssor, one who makes a Profeſſion of any Religion or Perſuaſion, *L.*

Profe'ssor [in the Schools of an Univerſity] a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science.

Profe'ssorship [of *profeſſor*, L. and *ſhip*] the Office, *&c.* of a Profeſſor of any Art or Science.

Profi'cience } [of *proficientia*, L.] Progreſs, the State
Profi'ciency } or Quality of a Proficient.

Profi'cient [*proficiens*, L.] one who has made a good Progreſs in a Science or Art.

Profi'le [*profile*, F. *profilo*, Ital.] Side-ways or Side-view, as a Picture in profile, *i. e.* drawn Side-ways, as a Head or Face ſet Side-ways, as on Coins.

Pro'file [with *Archit.*] the Draught of a Piece of Building, wherein the Breadth, Depth, and Height of the whole is ſet down, but not the Length; and ſuch as they would appear, if the Building were cut down, perpendicularly from the Roof to the Foundation; much the ſame as a Proſpect view'd ſide-ways.

Profi'le [in *Architecture*] is the Contour or Out-line of any Member, as that of the Baſe, a Cornice, or the like; or it is more properly a Proſpect of any Place, City, or Piece of Architecture, view'd ſide-ways, and expreſſed according to the Rules of Proſpective.

Profi'le, is ſometimes uſed for a Deſign or Deſcription, in Oppoſition to a Plan or *Ichnography*. Hence,

Profi'ling, is deſigning or deſcribing with Rule and Compaſs.

To Pro'fit [*profiter*, F.] to make a Progreſs, to improve; alſo to get Profit or Advantage; alſo to be uſeful.

Pro'fit, Advantage, Gain, Intereſt, *F.*

Profitable, beneficial, advantageous, uſeful.

Profitableness [of *profitable* and *neſs*] Beneficialneſs, Advantageouſneſs.

Pro'fiting [*profitant* F.] getting Profit, Gain, Advantage, *&c.*

Profitro'lles [in *Cookery*] ſmall round Loaves farced and ſet in the Middle of Pottages.

Pro'fligate [*profligatus*, L.] wicked, villainous; debauched, lewd to the higheſt Degree.

Pro'fligateness [*profligatus*, L. and *neſs*] Abandonedneſs to Debauchery, Lewdneſs to the higheſt Degree.

Pro'fluence [*profluentia*, L.] a flowing plentifully; Abundance, Store.

Pro'fluent [*profluens*, L.] flowing plentifully.

Profou'nd [*profond*, F. *profundus*, L.] deep; alſo great and eminent, as *profound Learning*, &c.

The Pro'found [*profundum*, L.] the Depth, the Abyſs, Greatneſs of Depth. *Milton.*

Profo'undness [*profunditas*, L.] Depth, Deepneſs.

Profu'nde [in *Botan. Writ.*] deeply, *L.*

Profundi'ssime [in *Botan. Writ.*] moſt deeply, *L.*

Profu'ndity [*profunditas*, L.] Deepneſs, Depth.

Profu'ndius [in *Botan. Writ.*] more deeply, *L.*

Profu'ndus *muſculus* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle which bends the Fingers; called alſo *perforans*, L.

Profu'se [*profuſus*, L.] laviſh, waſteful, extravagant.

Profu'seness [of *profuſion*, F. of L. and *neſs*] a laviſhing or ſquandering away Money, *&c.*

Profu'sion, a pouring out, *F.* of *L.*

Prog [prob. of *procuratum*, L. gotten] ſomething gotten.

To Prog [q. *procurare*, L.] to procure ſeduloufly, to uſe all Endeavours to get or gain.

Proga'ster [of πρὸ before, and γαστὴρ the Belly, *Gr.*] one who has a prominent Belly.

Proge'nitors [*progenitores*, L.] Fore-fathers.

Pr'ogeny [*progenies*, L.] Offspring, Iſſue, Race.

Pro'gnosis [πρόγνωσις, Gr.] a knowing before, Foreknowledge, foreboding.

Pro'gnosis [in *Phyſick*] the ſame as prognoſtick Sign.

To Progno'sticate [*prognoſticare*, L. προγινώσκω, Gr. to foreknow] to foretell, to conjecture, to gueſs.

Prognostica'tion, a Foretelling, *&c.*

Prognostica'tor [*prognoſtes*, L. of Gr.] a Predictor or Foreteller of future Events.

Progno'stick [of προγνωστικὸν, Gr.] a Signor Token that indicates ſomething about to happen.

Progno'sticks [with *Phyſicians*] are the Signs by which they make a conjectural Judgment of the Event of a Diſeaſe, as whether it ſhall end in Life or Death; be long or ſhort, mild or malignant.

Progra'mma [ρῆτος *Gramma*, *Sax.*] a Letter ſet up with the King's Seal.

Progra'mma [πρόγραμμα, Gr.] an Edict or Proclamation ſet up in a publick Place.

Progra'mma [in the *Univerſities*] a Billet or Advertiſement poſted up, or given into the Hands of Perſons, by way of Invitation to an Oration or other College Ceremony; containing the Argument, or ſo much as is neceſſary for the underſtanding thereof.

Pro'gress [*progreſſus*, L.] a going forward or proceeding in any Undertaking; alſo Journey of a Prince, *&c.*

Progre'ssion, an orderly advancing or going forward, in the ſame Manner, Courſe, Tenor, *&c.*

Progre'ssion *Arithmetical*, is when the Numbers or other Quantities do proceed by equal Differences, either increaſing or decreaſing, as, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, *&c.* or *b*, 2*b*, 4*b*, &c. or 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, or 6*b*, 5*b*. 4*b*, 3*b*, 2*b*, *b*, where the former Series is increaſing, the common Difference in thoſe being 2, and in theſe 1.

Progre'ssion *geometrical*, is when Numbers or Quantities proceed by equal Proportions or Ratios (properly called) that is, according to one common Ratio, whether increaſing or decreaſing, as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, *&c.* or a Series of Quantities continually proportional.

Progre'ssional [of *progreſſion*, F. of *L.*] pertaining to Progreſſion.

Progre'ssive, [*progreſſif*, F.] which proceeds or goes on.

Progre'ssiveness [of *progreſſif*, F. of L. and *neſs*] the Quality of proceeding or going forward.

To Prohi'bit [*prohibitum*, L. ſup.] to forbid, to bar or keep from.

Prohi'bited *Goods* [in *Commerce*] ſuch Commodities as are not allowed either to be imported or exported.

Prohibi'tion, a Forbidding and Hinderance, *F. of L.*

Prohibi'tion [with *Aſtrologers*] is when two Planets are applying to an Aſpect, and in the mean while another Planet interpoſes either its Body or Aſpect, ſo that the Matter, which ſhould have been brought to Concluſion, is delayed or hinder'd.

Prohibition [in *Law*] a Writ iſſued to forbid any Court, either Spiritual or Secular, to proceed in a Cauſe there depending, upon Suggeſtion that the Cognizance thereof does not belong to that Court.

Prohibi'tio *de vaſto*, &c. a Writ judicial directed to the Tenant, prohibiting him from making waſte upon the Land in Controverſy, during the Suit.

Prohi'bitory [*prohibitorius*, L.] that belongs to a Prohibition; forbidding, hindering.

To Proje'ct [*projectum*, L.] to deſign, to contrive.

Pro'ject [*projectus*, L.] a Deſign, Contrivance, a Purpoſe.

Proje'cted [*projectus*, L.] deſigned, contrived.

Proje'cted [with *Mathemat.*] drawn upon a Plane.

Proje'ctile [of *projectus*, L.] any Thing thrown or caſt with a Force.

Projectile [in *Mechanicks*] an heavy Body put into a violent Motion, by an external Force impreſſed thereon; or more fully a Projectile is a heavy Body, which being put into a violent Motion is diſmiſſed from the Agent, and left to purſue its Courſe, as a Stone thrown out of one's Hand by a Sling, a Bullet from a Gun, *&c.*

Proje'ction [in *Mechanicks*] the Action of giving a Projectile its Motion.

Projection [in *Perſpective*] the Appearance or Repreſentation of an Objective on a perſpective Plane.

Projection [in *Chymiſtry*] is when any Matter to be calcined or fulminated is put into a Crucible, Spoonful by Spoonful.

Projection *of the Sphere in Plano* [in *Mathem.*] a Repreſentation of the ſeveral Points or Places of the Surface of the Sphere, and of the Circles deſcribed thereon, *&c.* as they appear to the Eye ſituated, at a given Diſtance, upon a tranſparent Plane ſituate between the Eye and the Sphere.

Projection [with *Alchymiſts*] is the caſting of a certain imaginary Powder, call'd the *Powder of Projection*, into a Crucible full of prepared Metal, in Order to its being tranſmuted into Gold.

Proje'ction *monſtrous*, of an Image [in *Perſpective*] is the Deformation of an Image upon a Plane, or the Superficies of ſome Body, which ſeen at a certain Diſtance will appear formleſs.

Powder of Projection, or of the *Philoſopher's Stone*, is a Powder, ſuppoſed to have the Vertue of changing Copper, Lead, *&c.* into a more perfect Metal, as into Silver, or Gold, by the Mixture of a ſmall Quantity with it.

Gnomonick Projection, is where the Plane of Projection is parallel to the Circle of the Sphere, or any Parts of them upon the Plane of ſome Circle, and the Eye is ſuppoſed to be in the Center of the Earth.

Orthographick Projection, is a Projection wherein the Superficies of the Sphere is drawn on a Plane cutting it in the Middle, the Eye being placed at an infinite Diſtance vertically to one of the Hemiſpheres; or it is that where the Eye is taken to be at an infinite Diſtance from the Circle of Projection, ſo that all the viſual Rays are parallel among themſelves, and perpendicular to the ſaid Circle.

Stereographick Projection of the Sphere, is that wherein the Surface and Circles of the Sphere are drawn upon a Plane of a great Circle, the Eye being in the Pole of the ſame Circle.

Projective *Dialling*, a Method of drawing by a Method of Projection the true Hour-Lines, Furniture, *&c.* on Dials, or any Kind of Surface whatſoever, without having any Regard to the Situation of thoſe Surfaces, either as to Declination, Inclination, or Reclination.

Proje'ctor, one who projects or contrives any Deſign.

Proje'cture [*projectura*, L.] the Coping of a Wall, the Jutting-out of any Part of a Building, the Out-jutting or Prominency, which the Mouldings and Members have beyond the naked Face of the Wall, Column, *&c.* F.

A Proje'cturing *Table* [in *Architecture*] is that which juts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedeſtal, or any Part to which it ſerves as an Ornament.

To Proin [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid to proin, when ſhe trims or puts her Wings in order.

Pro-indivi'so [in *Law*] an Occupation or Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, belonging to 2 or more Perſons in common, ſo that neither knows his reſpective Portion or Share.

Prola'bia [in *Anatomy*] the Fore-lips, that Part of the *Labia* which juts out.

Prola'te *ſphæroid* [in *Geometry*] a Solid produced by the Revolution of a Semi-ellipſis about its longer Diameter.

Prolation [in *Muſick*] the Act of ſhaking or making ſeveral Inflections of the Voice on the ſame Syllable.

Prolego'mena [προλεγόμενα, Gr.] Preparatory Diſcourſes, containing Matters of which it is fit the Reader ſhould be informed, in Order to his better Underſtanding the Subject and Deſign of the Book, *&c.* Prefaces, Preambles.

Prole'psis [πρόληψις, Gr.] Anticipation, Prevention, Pre-occupation; a conceiving Things in Mind before-hand.

Prolepsis [in *Gram.*] a Figure of Conſtruction, in which, the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduced to the ſame Verb or Adjective, with which they do not agree, called in Latin *Anticipatio*, as *duæ aquilæ volaverunt, hæc ab oriente, illa ab occidente.*.

Prole'psis [πρόληψις, of προλαμβάνειν, Gr. *i. e.* a taking before] is a Figure with *Rhetoricians*, by which they prevent what their Antagoniſt would object or alledge; ſome divide this Figure into 2 Parts, called *Hypophora*, in which, the Objection being ſtarted, the Speaker makes Anſwer to his own Demand; and the *Antihypophora*, a contrary Inference where an Objection is refuted by the Oppoſing of a contrary Sentence; others divide it into the *Prolepſis* and *Hypobola*. St. *Paul*, in the Epiſtle to the *Corinthians*, ſpeaking of the Reſurrection of the Dead, gives us an Example both of the Figure *Prolepſis* and the *Upobola*, which is its Anſwer, thus; *But ſome Men will ſay, how are the Dead raiſed up? And with what Body do they riſe?* The Upobola, *Thou Fool, that which thou ſoweſt is not quickened, except it dies, and that which thou ſoweſt, thou ſoweſt not the Body that ſhall be, but the Seed only, as that of Wheat or ſome other Grain.*

Proli'ptical } [προληπτικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to
Prole'ptick } a Prolepſis.

Pro-

Proleptical *Disease*, a Distemper which still anticipates, or whose Paroxism returns sooner and sooner every Day; as is common in Agues.

Pro'les, the Issue of a Person's Body; an Offspring, Stock, or Race.

Pro'les [in the *Sense* of the *Law*] is sometimes taken for the Issue of an unlawful Bed.

Prolifica'tion, a making fruitful, *L.*

Proli'fick [*prolificus*, L.] apt to breed, or bring forth.

Proli'fick *Signs* [with *Astrologers*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

Proli'fickness, Aptness to breed.

Proli'x [*prolixus*, L.] tedious or long in Speech.

Proli'xness [*prolixitas*, *L.*] a Fault of entring into too Proli'xity minute a Detail, of being too long, and circumstantial in a Discourse to a Degree of Tediousness.

Prolocu'tor, a Speaker or Chairman of a Convocation.

Prolocu'torship [of *prolocutor*, L.] the Office, *&c.* of a Speaker or Chairman of a Synod or Convocation.

Pro'logue [*prologue*, F. of *prologus*, L. of προλογος, Gr.] a Speech before a Stage-Play.

To Prolong [*prolongare*, L.] to lengthen out, to make a Thing last longer.

Prolonga'tion, a lengthening out, *L.*

Prolusion [in *Literature*] a Term apply'd to certain Pieces or Compositions, made previously to others, by Way of Prelude or Exercise.

Promena'de, a Walk in the Fields to take the Air, *F.*

Prome'theus [Προμηθευς, of προ before, and μηδομαι, Council] according to the Poets, was the Son of *Japetus*, the Father of *Deucalion*, who first made Man of Clay or Earth; whose Wit *Minerva*, admiring, promised him any Thing that was in Heaven, that he wanted to perfect his Work; he coming thither and seeing that all Things were animated by heavenly Fire, having a little *Ferula* in his Hand, put it to the Chariot-Wheel of the Sun, and that being kindled, he brought Fire on the Earth, and put Life and Soul into the Man that he had made of Clay. *Jupiter* being angry at him, first sent *Pandora*, the Wife of his Brother *Epimetheus*, with a Box to her Husband, which after he had open'd, there flew out thence sundry Sorts of Diseases, and afterwards commanded *Vulcan* to bind *Prometheus*, with Iron Chains, on Mount *Caucasus*, and to put an Eagle or a Vulture daily to devour his Liver, which did every Night renew again, to his great Torment. He remained in this Condition, till *Hercules*, by his Virtue and Valour, released him.

Some interpret this Fable thus, That *Prometheus* taught the Way of fetching Fire out of Stones, by striking them together, and thence is said to have fetched Fire from Heaven. And that he had his Abode on Mount *Caucasus*, from whence he continually beheld the Stars, and studied their Motions and Influences, and thence they gave it out, that he was bound to this Mountain. And as to the Eagle consuming his Liver, is signified how the Thought of his Studies, did, as it were, prey upon him.

Buchartus imagines that this Fable is derived from the Signification of the Word *Magog*, and that was the Name of *Prometheus*, which signifies a Heart devoured and consuming with Cares or otherwise.

Others say, *Prometheus* was a wise Man, who studied the Stars, on the highest Part of Mount *Caucasus*, and that by his putting heavingly Fire into his Clay Man, is meant, his instructing the Dead, clayey Carcases of Mankind with Wisdom, and that the inward Trouble he had to accomplish his Desire, might be compared to a Vulture gnawing his Entrails.

Pro'minent [*prominens*, L.] Jutting-out, or Standing forward.

Pro'minentness [*prominentia*, L.] a Jutting-out, or Standing forward.

Promi'scous [*promiscuus*, L.] mingled together, or one with another, confused.

Promi'scousness [of *promiscuus*, L. and *ness*] Mixedness.

To Pro'mise [*promittere*, L.] to make a Promise, to engage or give one's Word.

A Pro'mise [*promissum*, L.] an Assurance by Word of Mouth to do any Thing.

Promise [in *Law*] is when upon a valuable *Consideration*, a Man binds himself by his Word to perform such an Act as is agreed on, and concluded with another. Upon such a Promise an Action may be grounded; but if it be without a *Consideration* it bears no Action.

A perfect Pro'mise [with *Moralists*] is when a Person does not only determine his Will, to the Performance of such or such a Thing, for another hereafter, but also shews that he gives the other a full Right of challenging or requiring it from him; bare Assertions are not to be an Obligation, neither do Expressions in the Future convey a Right.

Pro'miser [*promittor*, L.] who promises.

Pro'missary, one to whom a Promise is made.

Pro'missory [of *promissus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Promise.

Promissory *Note*, a Note promising to pay a Sum of Money at a Time appointed.

Promi'ssors [in *Astrol.*] so called because they are Promi'ttors supposed to promise in the *Radix*, something to be accomplished when the Time of such Direction is fulfilled, and they are only the Planets, or their Aspects, *&c.* to whom their Significators are directed.

Pro'montory [*promontorium*, L.] an high Ground, Point of Land or Rock that runs out far into the Sea, commonly called a Cape or Head-Land.

To Promo'te [*promovere*, L.] to advance or prefer, to further or carry on.

Promo'ter, one who sets on Foot, or helps on an Affair.

Promo'ters [in *Law*] Informers, those Persons who in Promoo'ters popular and penal Actions, do prosecute Offenders in their Name and the King's, and are entitled to Part of the Fines and Penalties for their Pains.

Promo'tion, Preferment, Advancement, especially a raising to Ecclesiastical Dignities.

To Prompt [prob. of *promptus*, L. or of *promtare*, Ital.] to tell or whisper to an Actor on the Stage; also to encourage, or put one upon a Thing.

Prompt [*promptus*, L.] ready, as prompt Payment, *F.*

Pro'mpter [of *promtare*, Ital.] a Dictator or Assistant to Actors in a Play; one posted behind the Scenes, who watches attentively the Actors speaking on the Stage, suggesting to them and putting them forward when at a Stand, and correcting them when amiss in their Parts.

Pro'mptitude, Readiness, *F.* of *L.*

Promptness [of *promt*, F. and *ness*] Promptitude.

Pro'mptuary [*promptuarium*, L.] a Store-House, a Buttery.

To Promu'lgate [*promulgare*, L.] to publish or proclaim.

Promulga'tion, a publishing, *&c*, L.

To Promu'lge [*promulgare*, L.] to publish, properly used of the *Roman* Laws, which were hung up in the Market-Place, and exposed to publick View, for three Market-Days before they were passed or allowed.

Prona'os [προναος, Gr.] a Church-Porch, a Portico to a Palace, a great Hall or spacious Building.

Prona'tion [with *Anat.*] is when the Palm of the Hand is turned downwards, as *Supination*, is when the Back of it is turned upwards.

Pronator *radii teres* [with *Anat.*] a Muscle arising from the inner Knob of the Shoulder-Bone, and having its Insertion a little above the Middle of the Radius, on the Outside, *L.*

Prona'tor *radii quadratus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Radius, which arises broad and fleshy from the lower and inner Part of the *Ulna*, and helps to move the Radius inwardly.

Pronato'res [*Anat.*] two Muscles of the Radius, which serve to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards.

Prone [*pronus*, L.] inclined to a Thing bending forwards, or hanging the Face downwards.

Pro'neness [*pronitas*, L.] an Inclination or Readiness to.

Prong, a Pitch-Fork.

Prono'minal [*pronominalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Pronoun.

Pro'noun [*pronomen*, *L.*] a Personal Noun, as *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*.

To Pronou'nce [*pronunciare*, L.] to utter or speak; to rehearse; to pass one's Judgment or Verdict; to declare.

Personal Pronouns [in *Gram.*] are such as are used instead of Names of particular Persons, as *I*, *thou*, *he*, &c.

Pronouns *Relative* [in *Gram.*] are these plac'd after Nouns, with which they have such Affinity, that without them signify nothing, as *which*, *who*, *that*.

Possessive Pronouns [in *Gram.*] are such that express what each possesses, as *mine*, *thine*, &c.

Demonstrative Pronouns [in *Gram.*] are such as point out the Subject spoken of, as *this*, *these*, &c.

Pro'nto [in *Mu. Bo.*] quick or nimbly, without losing Time.

Pronuncia'tion, Utterance of Speech, speaking out; the Manner of pronouncing Letters, Syllables, Words.

Pronu'nciation [in *Gram.*] the Manner of articulating or sounding the Words of a Language, represented to the Eye by Writing and Orthography.

Pronunciation [with *Painters*] the marking and expressing of all Kinds of Bodies, with Pronou'ncing

that Degree of Force neceſſary to make them more or leſs diſtinct and conſpicuous.

Pronunciation [with *Rhet.*] is the regulating and varying the Voice and Geſture, agreeably to the Matter and Words, in Order to affect and perſuade the Hearers.

Proof [*preuve*, F.] a Trial or Eſſay; an Argument or Reaſon to prove a Truth; Teſtimony Mark, *&c.*

Proof [with *Printers*] a printed Sheet ſent to the Author or Corrector of the Preſs, in Order to be corrected.

Proof [in *Arith.*] an Operation, whereby the Truth and Juſtneſs of a Calculation, is examined and aſcertained.

To Prop [proppen, *Du.*] to ſupport or bear up.

A Prop [proppe, *Du.*] a Support, an Under-Set.

To Propagate [*propagare*, L.] originally ſignified to cut down an old Vine, that of it many young ones might be planted.

To Propagate [*propagare*, L.] to cauſe any Thing to multiply or increaſe, to ſpread abroad.

Propaga'tor [*propagateur*, F.] an Increaſer; alſo a Spreader-abroad, *L.*

Propagation, the Act of propagating, or of multiplying the Kind; of increaſing or ſpreading abroad, *L.*

Pro *partibus*, &c. a Writ for the Partition or Dividing of Lands among Coheirs.

Propense [*propenſus*, L.] prone, inclinable to.

Prope'nseness } [*propenſitas*, L.] Pronenеneſs, Readineſs
Prope'nsion } to, Inclination, Bent of Mind.
Prope'nsity }

Proper [*proprius*, L.] peculiar, convenient, fitting.

Pro'per [in *Phyſicks*] ſomething naturally and eſſentially belonging to any Being.

Proper [in Reſpect to *Words*] is underſtood of their immediate and particular Signification; or that which is directly and peculiarly attached to them.

Proper [in the *Civil Law*] is uſed in Oppoſition to acquired; for an Inheritance derived by direct or collateral Succeſſion.

Proper [prob. of *procerus*, L.] tall in Stature.

Proper *Fraction* [in *Arith.*] a Fraction more or leſs than Unity, having the *Numerator* leſs than the *Denominator*, as $\frac{1}{2}$.

Proper *Motion* [in *Aſtrol.*] the Motion of a particular Planet, from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*.

Proper *Name*, a Name that is peculiar to certain Perſons and Things.

Proper *Navigation*, is the Conducting or Guiding of a Ship to any propoſed Harbour, where the Voyage is performed in the vaſt Ocean.

Pro'perness [*proprietas*, L. *propriété*, F.] Peculiarneſs, Convenientneſs, Fitneſs; alſo Tallneſs of Stature.

Pro'perty [*proprietas*, L. *propriété*, F.] the Right or Due, that belongs to every Perſon, Vertue, or natural Quality, rightful Poſſeſſion of a Thing.

Pro'perty } [in *Law*] is the higheſt Right a Man can
Pro'priety } have to any Thing; and ſuch as no ways depends on any other Man's Courteſy.

Property [with *Logicians*] is underſtood in a four-fold Senſe.

1. *Property*, is that which agrees to ſome Kind only, altho' not to every Perſon comprehended under the ſame Kind; as it is proper to Man only, to be a *Grammarian*, *Poet* or *Phyſician*, but yet it is not proper to every Man to be ſuch.

2. *Property*, is that which agrees to every ſingle Perſon, and yet not to a Man only.

3. *Property*, is that which agrees to every Man, and to Man only, and yet not always, as Hoarineſs, in old Men only, but yet not always. but for the moſt Part in old Age.

4. *Property*, is when any Thing agrees to every Man, to Man only, and always to Man, as *to ſpeak*, *to laugh*, &c.

Propha'ne. See *Profane*.

Pro'phasis [προφασις, Gr.] an Excuſe, a Pretence, or Colour.

Pro'phasis [in *Medicine*] a Fore-knowledge of Diſeaſes.

Pro'phesies [in *Law*] are taken for wizardly Foretellings of Matters to come, in certain and enigmatical Speeches.

Pro'phesy [*prophetia*, L. *prophetie*, F. of προφητεία, of πρὸ before, and φάω, Gr. to tell] a Foretelling, a Prediction made by divine Inſpiration, *L.*

To Pro'phesy [*prophetare*, L. *prophetiſer*, F. of προφητευειν, Gr.] to foretel Things to come.

Pro'phet [*propheta*, L. *prophete*, F. προφήτης, Gr.] a Foreteller of future Events.

Pro'phetess [*prophetiſſa*, L. *propheteſſe*, F. of προφῆτις, Gr.] a Woman Predictor.

Prophe'ticalness [of *propheticus*, L. *prophetique*, F. of προφητικὸς, Gr. and *neſs*] prophetical Nature or Quality.

Prophyla'ctick [προφυλακτικὴ, Gr.] that part of Phyſick, which prevents or preſerves from Diſeaſes.

Propi'nquity [*propinquitas*, L.] Nighneſs, Nearneſs, Proximity.

Propitia'tion, an Atonement, a Sacrifice offered to God to aſſuage his Wrath, *F.* of *L.*

Propi'tiatoriness [of *propitiatorius*, L. *propitiatoire*, F. and *neſs*] attoning or propitiating Quality.

Propi'tiatory [*propitiatorius*, L.] ſerving to, or of Force to propitiate.

The Propi'tiatory [among *Jews*] the Mercy-Seat, the Cover or Lid of the Ark of the Covenant, lined both within and without with Plates of Gold; on each Side of which was a Cherubim of Gold, with Wings ſpread over the Propitiatory, with their Faces looking one towards another.

Propiti'ous [*propitius*, L.] favourabe, kind, merciful.

Propi'tiousness, Favourableneſs.

Pro'plasm [πρόπλασμα, Gr.] a Mould in which any Metal or ſoft Matter, which will afterwards grow hard, is caſt.

Propla'stice [προπλαστικὴ, Gr.] the Art of making Moulds for Caſting.

Pro'poma [πρόπομα, Gr.] a firſt Draught taken before Meat, or a Drink made of Wine, Honey, and Sugar; a Whet.

Propo'rcitas [in *Law*] the Deliverance or Declaration of an Aſſize, otherwiſe called the Verdict of Aſſize.

Propore'itas [in *Law*] the Declaration or Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

Propo'rtion, Agreement, Agreeableneſs, Anſwerableneſs; alſo Rule or Meaſure; the Relation which the Parts have among themſelves, and to the whole.

Propo'rtion [in *Arithm.*] the Identity or Similitude of two Ratios; or the Habitude or Relation of two Ratios, when compared together, as Ratio is of two Quantities.

Propo'rtion [*Arithm.*] is when ſeveral Numbers differ, according to an equal Difference, as 2, 4, 6, 8; ſo that 2 is the common Difference betwixt 2 and 4, 4 and 6, 6 and 8.

Propo'rtion [in *Architect.*] is the Relation which all the Work has to its Parts, and that every one has ſeparately to the whole Building.

Propo'rtion in *Quality* or *Relation*, is either the Reſpect that the Ratios of Numbers have one to the other, or elſe that which their Differences have one to another.

Propo'rtion [*Geometrical*] is when divers Numbers differ according to a like Ratio, *i. e.* when the Ratios or Reaſons of Numbers compared together are equal; ſo 1, 2, 4, 8, which differ one from another by a double Ratio, are ſaid to differ by geometrical Proportion; for as 1 is half 2, ſo 2 is half 4, and 4 is half 8.

Propo'rtion [in *Multiplic.*] is when two Quantities or Numbers are compared one to another, with Reſpect to the Greatneſs or Smallneſs: This Compariſon is called Ratio, Rate, or Reaſon. But when more than two are compared, the Compariſon is uſually called the Proportion they have one to another.

Harmonick Propo'rtion, is when the firſt Term is to the laſt in a geometrical Ratio, equal to that of the Difference of the two firſt to the Difference of the two laſt; thus, 2, 3, 6, are in harmonick Proportion, becauſe the firſt Number 2 is to the laſt 6, as the Difference of the two firſt, *viz.* 1, is to the Difference of the two laſt, *viz.* 3.

Propo'rtion [in *Painting*, &c.] is the juſt Magnitude of the ſeveral Members of a Figure, a Group, *&c.* with Regard to one another, to the Figure, the Group, and the whole Piece.

To Propo'rtion [*proportionner*, F.] to divide, diſtribute, or do according to the Rules of Proportion.

Propo'rtionable, agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

Propo'rtionableness [of *proportie*, *habilis*, L. and *neſs*] Agreeableneſs in proportion.

Propo'rtional, a Quantity either lineal or numeral, which bears the ſame Ratio or Relation to a third, that the firſt does to the ſecond.

Propo'rtional [*proportionalis*, L.] according to Proportion.

Proportiona'lity [in *Algebra*, &c.] the Proportion that is between the Exponents of four Ratios.

Proportiona'lity } Proportionality, Likeneſs of Pro-
Propo'rtionalness } portion.
Propo'rtionateness }

Propo'rtionals [with *Mathemat.*] *i. e.* proportional Numbers or Quantities, *i. e.* ſuch as are in Mathematical Proportion, thus: If when four Numbers are conſidered, it appears that the firſt has as much Greatneſs or Smallneſs, with Reſpect to the ſecond, as the third has with Reſpect to the fourth, thoſe four Numbers are called Proportionals.

Continued

Continued PROPO'RTIONALS are ſuch, that the third Number is in the ſame Ratio to the ſecond, as the ſecond has to the firſt, and the fourth the ſame Ratio to the third, that the third has to the ſecond, as 3, 6, 12, 24.

Mean PROPO'RTIONALS are, when in three Quantities there is the ſame Proportion of the firſt to the ſecond, as of the ſecond to the third; the ſame Proportion of 2 to 4, as of 4 to 8, and 4 is the mean Proportional.

To PROPO'RTIONATE [*proportionner*, F.] to make anſwerable or commenſurate.

PROPO'RTIONED [*proportioné*, F.] done or diſtributed according to Proportion.

PROPO'RTUM [in *Law Books*] the Intent or Meaning of a Thing.

PROPO'SAL, an Offer, a Propoſition.

To PROPO'SE [*propoſitum*, of *proponere*, L. *propoſer*, F.] to ſpeak, to offer, to declare; to put or ſet forth, to move, or make a Motion.

PROPO'SER, one who offers or makes a Motion.

PROPO'SITION, a Thing propoſed, a Motion, whatſoever is ſaid of any Subject, whether true or falſe.

Exceptive PROPO'SITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one that is denoted by an exceptive Sign, as *beſide*, *unleſs*.

Excluſive PROPO'SITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one denoted by a Sign or Character of Excluſion, as *only*, *ſolely*, *alone*.

PROPO'SITION [in *Poetry*] is the firſt Part of an Epic Poem, in which the Author propoſes or lays down, briefly and in general, what he has to ſay in the Courſe of his Work.

PROPO'SITION [in the *Mathem.*] a Thing propoſed to be demonſtrated, proved, or made out, either a Problem or Theorem.

PROPO'SITION, is an Oration or Speech which affirms or denies, or an Oration that ſignifies either *true* or *falſe*.

Affirmative PROPO'SITION, is that in which the Subject and Attribute are joined or do agree, as *God is a Spirit*.

Negative PROPO'SITION, is that when they are disjoined or diſagree, as *Men are not Stones*.

A True PROPO'SITION, is ſuch as declares a Thing to be what it really is; or not to be what it is not.

A Falſe PROPO'SITION, is ſuch an one as ſignifies a Thing to be what it is not; or not to be what it is.

PROPO'SITIONS *general* } [with *Logicians*] are known by
PROPO'SITIONS *univerſal* } the Signs, *Every*, as every covetous Man is poor; *No*, as no Man can ſerve God and Mammon.

PROPO'SITIONS *particular*, are known by the Signs *ſome*, *a certain*, *ſomebody*, as, *ſome Men are ambitious*.

PROPO'SITIONS *ſingular*, are when a proper Name of a Man is contained in them, as *Cicero* was an Orator, *Plato* a Philoſopher.

PROPO'SITIONS *general contrary*, are ſuch of which one generally affirms, and the other generally denies, as *all Men*, &c. *no Man*, &c.

A *Simple* PROPO'SITION, is that which has but one Subject, and one Attribute.

A *Compound* PROPO'SITION, is that which has more than one Subject, as, *Life and Death*, *Health and Sickneſs*, *Poverty and Riches come from the Lord*.

PROPO'SITIONS [by *Logicians*] are reduced to four Kinds, which, for the Help of Memory, are denoted by the four Letters, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*.

A is an univerſal Affirmative. *E* is an univerſal Negative.
I is a particular Affirmative. *O* is a particular Negative.
And for the Eaſe of Memory, they are compriſed in theſe two Verſes.

Aſſerit A, *Negat* E, *verum generaliter ambo*.
I *Aſſerit*, O *Negat*, *ſed particulariter ambo*.

The Uſe of a Propoſition, is when Men, by Occaſion of Diſcourſe, fall at Variance, and cannot agree upon their Matter; being both earneſt to know the Truth, they bring the Matter to a Point, debate that, and then go on to another.

A Finite } PROPO'SITION [with *Schoolm.*] is that which
Definite } declares ſomething determinate on a Subject, as, *a Man is a two-footed Animal*.

Infinite } PROPO'SITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one wherein either one or both the
Indefinite } Terms are infinite, or have a Negative prefixed to them, as, *Man is not white*.

A Direct PROPO'SITION [with *Schoolm.*] is ſuch an one wherein a higher and more general is predicated of a lower and more particular; as, *a Man is an Animal*.

An Indirect PROPO'SITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one wherein an Inferior is predicated of a Higher; as, *an Animal is Man*.

Hypothetical PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one which conſiſts of ſeveral ſimple ones; affected with ſome conditional ones, as, *if the Sun be ſet, it is Night*.

Diſjunctive PROPO'SITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one which conſiſts of ſeveral, affected with a diſjunctive Conjunction; as, *it is either dark, or light*.

A copulative PROPO'SITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one that conſiſts of ſeveral, affected with a Conjunction copulative; as, *Henry does not ſtand and ſit*.

A modal PROPO'SITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one which, beſides the pure Matter and Form, involves ſome Mode or Manner of Diſpoſition; as, *it is neceſſary that Man be rational*.

PROPO'TISMA [προπότισμα, Gr.] the Taking of a Doſe of Phyſick.

To PROPOU'ND [*proponere*, L.] to propoſe, to ſet on foot ſome Diſcourſe, with an Offer to maintain it; or ſome Doubt and Queſtion, to be reſolved; alſo to make Propoſals or Offers of a Reconciliation of a Difference; or upon any Buſineſs whatſoever.

A PROPOUNDER, one who propoſes a Matter.

PROPOU'NDERS [in *Law*] Monopolizers and Engroſſers of Commodities.

PRO-PREFECT [among the *Romans*] the Prefect of a Lieutenant, or an Officer of the Prefect of the *Prætorium*, appointed to perform any part of his Office in his Place.

PRO-PRE'TOR [among the *Romans*] a Magiſtrate who had all the Power of a *Pretor*, and Enſigns of Honour belonging to the Pretorſhip.

PROPRI'ETATE *probanda* [in *Law*] a Writ lying for one, who would prove a Property before the Sheriff.

PROPRI'ETARY [*proprietaire*, F.] a Proprietor, an Owner, one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRI'ETARY [in *old Rec.*] one who had the Fruits of a Benefice to himſelf and his Succeſſors.

PROPRI'ETER [*proprietarius*, L.] one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRIETOR [in *Law*] one who has or poſſeſſes any Thing in the utmoſt Degree.

PROPRI'ETY [*proprietas*, L.] Property; proper Senſe.

PROPRI'ETY [with *Logicians*] is the fourth of the univerſal Ideas, and is when the Object is an Attribute, which in Effect belongs to the Eſſence of the Thing; but is not firſt conſidered in that Eſſence, but as dependent on the firſt Idea, as *diviſible*, *immortal*, &c.

PROPRI'ETY [with *Gram.*] is where the direct and immediate Signification of a *Word* agrees to the Thing it is apply'd to.

PRO'PTOSIS [πρόπτωσις, of πρὸ out, and πίπτω to fall, *Gr.*] the falling down of ſome Part of the Body; as, *of the Caul*, &c.

PROPY'LAEUM [προπύλαιον, Gr.] the Porch of a Temple or great Hall.

PRO RATA [in *Comm.*] according to Proportion or Share.

PRORA *Os* [*Anat.*] a Bone of the Cranium, called *Os occipitis*, L.

PROROGA'TION, the Act of prolonging, adjourning, or putting off to another Time; eſpecially the putting off a Seſſion of Parliament. The Difference between a Prorogation and Adjournment is this, that the Seſſion is ended by Prorogation, and that is done by the King; and ſuch Bills as paſſed in either or both Houſes, and had not the Royal Aſſent, muſt begin again at the next Meeting: But in an Adjournment, all Things continue in the ſame State they were in before the Adjournment.

To PRORO'GUE [*prorogare*, L.] to prolong for ſome Time.

PRO'SA, a Goddeſs of the *Pagans*, who, as they believed, made the Infant come in the right Manner into the World.

PRO'SAIC [*proſaicus*, L. *proſaique*, F.] pertaining to Proſe.

To PRO'SCRIBE [*proſcribere*, L.] to out-law, to baniſh; alſo to ſequeſter and ſeize on a Perſon's Eſtate; alſo to poſt up in Writing, and publiſh any Thing to be ſold.

PRO'SCRIB'D [*proſcriptus*, L.] out-lawed, baniſhed, ſequeſter'd, &c. as an Eſtate.

PROSCRI'PTION, Out-lawry, Confiſcation of Goods, a Publication made by the Chief of a Party, promiſing a Reward to any one that ſhall bring him the Head of an Enemy, &c. F. of L.

PROSE [*proſa*, L. *proſe*, F.] the natural Language of Mankind, looſe and unconfin'd by poetical Meaſures; or the plain Way of Expreſſion, in Diſtinction from Verſe.

To PRO'SECUTE [*proſequi*, L.] to purſue, carry on or go on with; alſo to ſue at Law.

PROSECU'TION [*proſecutio*, L.] a proſecuting, purſuit; alſo a continuance.

PRO'SECUTOR, one who follows a Cauſe, or proſecuter in the Name of another, *L.*

PRO'SE-

PROSELY'TE [προσήλυτος, Gr. *i. e.* one who comes to, a Stranger] a Perſon converted from that Faith or Judgment that he was of before to another.

To PROSELYTE [of προσέλευθεν, Gr. to come to] to come over to; alſo to bring over to one's Perſuaſion; eſpecially as to Points of Religion.

PROSE'RPINA [ſo called of *Serpendo*, becauſe ſown Corn creeps forth into the Light; or of Περσεφόνη, Gr. *Varro*] the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, was the Wife of *Pluto*, who was forced to ſteal her, all the Goddeſſes refuſing him on Account of his ill Looks, and the Darkneſs of his Kingdom.

Ceres ſought her for a long Time, and at laſt hearing ſhe was in Hell, went thither, and got her to be releaſed on Condition that ſhe had taſted nothing there; but *Aſcalaphus* telling that ſhe had eaten two or three Kernels of a Pomegranate, it hinder'd her Departure; however, *Ceres* at length obtained of *Jupiter*, that ſhe ſhould have her Daughter's Company one ſix Months, and the other ſix ſhe ſhould be with *Pluto* below. The Moral of this is taken to be the Seed of Corn grown remaining in the Ground in the Winter, and ſpringing up in the Summer.

This Goddeſs has three Names, either becauſe of three Offices that are attributed to her, or becauſe the Poets confound the three Deities in one. In Heaven ſhe is called *Luna*, (the Moon) on Earth *Diana*, and in Hell *Proſerpina*. They ſacrifice to her a barren Heifer.

The Antients painted *Proſerpina*, in white Garments filled with Flames.

PRO'SODY [*proſodia*, L. of προσωδία, Gr.] that Part of *Grammar* that teaches the Diſtinction of Syllables, as too long or ſhort, *&c.*

PROSODIAN, a Perſon skilled in *Proſodia*.

PROSONOMASI'A [προσονομασία, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby Alluſion is made to the Likeneſs of a Sound, in ſeveral Names or Words.

PROSOPOPOE'IA [προσωποποιία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Orator, on a ſudden turns from his firſt Manner of Talking, and ſpeaks in the Perſon of another; the Orator making a Feint of being ſilent, to let him ſpeak, who is the Subject of the Diſcourſe.

PRO'SPECT [*proſpectus*, L.] a View, Aim, or Deſign.

PROSPE'CTIVE, pertaining to Viewing, *&c.*

PROSPECTIVE *Glaſs*, a Glaſs for viewing Things that are at a conſiderable Diſtance.

To PRO'SPER [*proſperare*, L.] to make proſperous, to give Succeſs; to ſucceed or be ſucceſsful; to thrive, to have a fair Gale of Fortune.

PROSPE'RITY [*proſperitas*, L.] the Condition of a Perſon who has all Things according to his Heart's Deſire, and who ſucceeds in his Undertakings, Happineſs, good Succeſs, good Fortune.

PROSPE'RITY [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by an Eagle.

PRO'SPEROUS [*proſperus*, L.] having all Things according to his Mind, favourable, fortunate.

PRO'SPEROUSNESS [of *proſperus*, L. and *neſs*] Proſperity.

PROSPHERO'MENA [προσφερόμενα, Gr.] Meats or Medicines taken inwardly.

PRO'SPHYSIS [πρόσφυσις of πρός to, and φύω to grow, *Gr.*] the Coalition or growing together of two Parts, as when two Fingers grow to each other.

PROSTATAE *adſtantes* [of πρό before, ἵστημι, to ſtand, *Gr.*] two Glandulæ placed near the Paſſage of the Seed; which (as it is ſuppoſed) lubricate the common Paſſage of the Seed and Urine, and are a Sort of Vehicle to the ſeminal Matter, and cauſe the Titillation in Coition, *L.*

PROSTETHI'S [πρόσθεσις, Gr.] the Fore-ſide of the Breaſt; alſo a fleſhy Part in the Hollows of the Hands and Feet.

PROSTETHIS [in *Surgery*] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fiſtulous Ulcers are filled up with Fleſh.

PROSTHAPHAE'RESIS [προσθαφαίρεσις, Gr.] is the ſame with the Equation of the Orbit, or ſimply the Equation; and is the Difference between the true, and mean Motion of a Planet.

PRO'STHESIS [πρόθεσις, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is added to the Beginning of a Word, as *gnatus* for *natus*, *tetuli* for *tuli*, &c. alſo the making of artificial Legs and Arms, when the natural ones are loſt.

PRO'STITUTE [*proſtitutum*, L.] a common Whore.

PROSTITU'TION, a Harlot's letting out the Uſe of her Body for Hire.

To PROSTITUTE [*proſtituere*, L.] to expoſe or ſet open to every one that comes; to yield up the Body and Honour to mercenary Intereſt, to Luſt, or ſenſual Pleaſure.

PROSTITUTION [*Metaphorically*] a ſtooping to any mean or baſe Action or Office.

PROSTOMI'A [προστομία of πρό before, and στόμα, the Mouth, *Gr.*] the red tinctured Part of the Lips.

To PROSTRATE [*proſtratum*, L.] to throw or caſt one's ſelf at the Feet of another, to caſt down to the Ground.

PRO'STRATE [*proſtratus*, L.] laid flat along, *L.*

PROSTRA'TION, a falling at another's Feet, a lying flat along, *L.*

PRO'STYLE [πρόστυλος, Gr.] a Building that has only Pillers in the Front.

PROSY'LLOGISM [of πρό and συλλογισμος, Gr.] a Reaſon or Argument produced to ſtrengthen, or confirm, one of the Premiſes of a Syllogiſm.

PRO'TASIS [πρότασις, Gr.] a Maxim or Propoſition.

PROTASIS [in the *ant. Drama*] the firſt Part of a Comedy or Tragedy, that explains the Argument of the Piece, *&c.* equal to our two firſt Acts.

PROTA'TICK [πρωτατικὸς, Gr.] one who never appeared but in the Protaſis or firſt Part of the Play.

To PROTE'CT [*protectum*, Sup. of *protegere*, L.] to defend, to ſave or skreen from, to maintain; alſo to countenance.

PROTE'CTION, the Act of protecting, guarding from Injury, *&c.* Defence, Shelter.

PROTECTION [in a *Legal Senſe*] is that Benefit and Safety, which every Subject free born or Stranger has by the King's Laws.

PROTECTION [in a *Special Senſe*] an Exemption or Immunity, given by the King to a Perſon, to ſecure him againſt Law Suits, or other Vexations; alſo a Writing to ſecure from an Arreſt for Debt.

PROTE'CTOR, a Defenderer, one who undertakes to defend an impotent, weak, or defenſeleſs Perſon, *L.*

PROTE'CTRIX, a ſhe Defender, *L.*

To PROTE'ND [*protendere*, L.] to ſtretch out at Length.

PROTE'RVITY [*protervitas*, L.] Frowardneſs, Peeviſhneſs, Waywardneſs.

To PROTE'ST [*proteſtari*, L.] to make a Proteſtation; to declare or affirm, to make a ſolemn Promiſe, to vow or ſwear.

To PROTEST [in a *Legal Senſe*] is to affirm openly that one either does not at all, or but conditionly yield his Conſent to any Act, or the Proceedings of a Judge, *&c.*

A PROTE'ST [in *Commerce*] a Summons made by a Notary Publick to a Merchant, *&c.* to diſcharge a Bill of Exchange drawn on him, after his having refuſed either to accept or pay the ſame.

PRO'TESTANCY } the Religion, Principles, and Doctrines
PRO'TESTANISM } of Proteſtants.

PROTESTANDO [*Law Term*] a Word uſed to avoid double Pleadings in Actions.

PROTESTANTS, a Name given to thoſe who proteſted againſt a Decree made in the Diet of *Spire* by *Ferdinand*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, and other *Roman* Catholick Princes, demanding Liberty of Conſcience, till the Holding of a Council in Purſuance to a Decree made in the Year 1526.

PROTESTA'TION, a ſolemn Vow or Aſſurance, a proteſting againſt any Proceedings, an open declaring of the Mind.

PRO'TEUS [πρωτεύς, q. πρῶτος, the firſt and moſt antient of the Gods] according to the Poets, was one of the Sons of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, *Neptune*'s Shepherd, or Keeper of his *Phoci*, or Sea Calves. The *Latins* call him *Vertumnus*, becauſe he could turn himſelf into all Sorts of Shapes and Figures, and was a notable Fortune-Teller; but thoſe who pretended to make Uſe of him, were to ſurprize him, and bind him faſt, until he took his proper Shape, and told them what they wanted to know.

PROTHO'NOTARY } [*protonarius*, L. of πρῶτος, Gr. firſt
PROTO'NOTARY } or chief and notarius, *L.* a Notary] *i. e.* the firſt or chief Notary or Scribe] a principal Clerk.

PROTHO'NOTARY [of the *Com. Pleas*] enters and enrols all Declarations, Pleadings, Aſſizes, Judgments, and Actions, *&c.*

PROTHONOTARY [of the *King's Bench*] Records, all Actions civil ſued in that Court, as the Clerk of the Crown-Office doth all crimminal Caſes.

PROTHY'RIS [πρόθυρις, Gr.] a Coin or Corner of a Wall; a Croſs-Beam, or overthwart Rafter.

PROTHYRUM [πρόθυρον, Gr.] a Porch at the outward Door of an Houſe; a Portal; alſo Fence of Pales or Rails, to keep off Horſes, *&c.*

PRO'TOCOL [πρωτόκολλον, Gr.] the firſt Draught of a Deed, or Inſtrument, or Contract; alſo a precedent Book.

PROTOFO'RESTER [*proto-foreſtarius*, *L.* Barb.] antiently a chief Officer of *Windſor* Foreſt, who had Power to determine all Cauſes of Death and Mayhem there.

PROTO'LOGY [πρωτολογία, Gr.] a Preface.

PROTOMA'RTYR [Πρωτομάρτυς, of πρῶτος, first, and μάρτυς, a Witneſs, *Gr.*] the firſt Martyr or Witneſs that ſuffered Death in Teſtimony of the Truth, as St. *Stephen*.

PROTOPA'THY [πρωτοπαθία, of πρῶτος and πάθος, Gr.] a primary or original Diſeaſe, not cauſed by another.

PRO'TOPLAST [πρωτόπλαστος, of πρῶτος and πλάσσειν, Gr. to form] the Man firſt formed; our firſt Father *Adam*; alſo the firſt Former of all Things.

PROTOTY'PON [with *Gram.*] a primitive or original Word.

PROTOTY'PE [πρωτοτύπον, of πρῶτος and τύπος, Gr. a Type] the firſt Pattern, or or Model of a Thing.

To PROTRA'CT [*protractum*, ſup. of *protrahere*, L.] to prolong or delay the Time; to draw out in length; to lay down the Draught of a Thing, as a Map, *&c.* on Paper.

PROTRA'CTER } [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument uſed to
PROTRA'CTOR } draw out any foreign or diſagreeable Bodies from a Wound or Ulcer, in like Manner as the Forceps, *L.*

PROTRA'CTING [with *Surveyors*] the plotting or laying down the Dimenſions taken in the Field, by the Help of a Protractor.

PROTRA'CTION, a putting off, a deferring, or delaying, *L.*

PROTRA'CTING *Pin* [with *Mathem.*] a fine Needle fitted into a Handle, to prick off Degrees and Minutes from the Limb of the Protractor.

PROTRA'CTOR [with *Surveyors*] an Inſtrument for taking the Angles taken in a Field, by a *Theodolite*, *Circumferentor*, or the like; which are plotted or laid down on Paper.

PROTRE'PTICON [προτρεπτικὸν, Gr.] an Exhortation.

To PROTRU'DE [*protrudere*, L.] to thruſt or puſh forwards.

PROTU'BERANCE [of *protuberans*, L.] a bunching or ſtanding out; alſo the Proceſs or Knob of a Bone.

PROTU'BERANT [*protuberans*, L.] bunching or ſtanding out.

PROTU'BERANTNESS, a bunching out.

PROU'DISH [of ꝑꞃuꝺ, *Sax.*] a little proud.

PROUD [ꝑꞃuꝺ, ꝑꞃ'ꝺ, *Sax.*] puffed up with Pride, elated.

To be PROUD [ꝑꞃuꝺꝛian, *Sax.*] to be elated or puffed up in Mind.

To be PROUD [ſpoken of *Dogs*] to be deſirous of Copulation.

PRO'UDNESS [of ꝑꞃuꝺ or ꝑꞃuꝺꝛian, and neꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] Pride.

PROVE'DITOR [*proveditеur*, F.] a Provider.

PRO'VEND } [according to ſome, of *præbenda*, L. af-
PRO'VENDER } ſording] a Meaſure containing the Quantity of Grain daily given to a Horſe or other Beaſt of Labour, for his ordinary Suſtenance.

To go to PRO'VEND [in *Monaſteries*] is to go to Meals.

PRO'VENDER [*proventus*, L. *provende*, F.] Food for Cattle.

To be PRO'VENDER *prick'd*, to be pampered or ſaucy, by Reaſon of too high Feeding.

PRO'VER [in *Law*] an Approver, a Perſon who having confeſſed himſelf guilty of Felony, accuſes another of the ſame Crime.

PRO'VERB [*proverbium*, L.] a conciſe, witty, and wiſe Speech, grounded upon long Experience, and containing for the moſt part ſome good Caveat.

PROVE'RBIAL [*proverbialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Proverb.

To PRO'VIDE [of *providere*, L.] to furniſh.

PROVI'DED [*pourveuque*, F.] on Condition.

PRO'VIDENCE [*providentia*, L.] Fore-wit, Warineſs, Forecaſt; but more eſpecially the Foreſight or ſupreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings; or the Conduct and Direction of the ſeveral Parts of the Univerſe, by a ſuperior intelligent Being.

Univerſal PRO'VIDENCE [in *God*] is that whereby he takes Care of all Things in general, but of Mankind eſpecially.

Particular PRO'VIDENCE [of *God*] is that whereby he ſuperintends and takes Care of every individual Thing in the World; continuing them in their Beings, diſpoſing of their Operations and Effects in ſuch a wiſe Order, as may be moſt ſuitable to thoſe wiſe Ends and Purpoſes for which they are deſigned.

PRO'VIDENCE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* repreſented by a Baſiliſk, with the Head and Eyes of a Hawk, becauſe it is related of it, that there is no other Creature fuller of Spirits and Vigour. It is alſo reported of a Baſiliſk, that it kills at a Diſtance, only by ſending forth from its Eyes a ſecret Poiſon which it conveys to the Creature with whom it is diſpleaſed.

PRO'VIDENCE [in *Painting*] is repreſented as a Lady lifting up both her Hands to Heaven, with theſe Words, *Providentia Deorum*; or with a Globe at her Feet, and holding a Scepter in her Right Hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her Left.

PRO'VIDENT [*providus*, L.] thrifty, wary, cautious.

PROVIDE'NTIAE [*old Rec.*] Proviſion of Meat or Drink, *L.*

PROVIDE'NTIALNESS [of *providentia*, L. and *neſs*] the happening of a Thing by divine Providence, providential Effect.

PRO'VIDENTNESS, Thriftineſs, Savingneſs.

PROVI'DER [*proviſor*, L.] one who furniſhes with.

PROVI'NCE [with *Eccleſiaſticks*] an Archbiſhoprick; alſo the Extent of the Juriſdiction of an Archbiſhop.

PROVI'NCE [*provincia*, L.] a large Part or Diviſion of an Empire, a Kingdom, *&c.* comprehending ſeveral Cities, Towns, *&c.* under the ſame Government.

PROVI'NCE *Roſe* [of *Provence* in *France*] a Kind of Roſe.

The ſeven United PRO'VINCES of the *Netherlands*, the Provinces of *Gualderland*, *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friezland*, *Over-Yſſel* and *Groeningen*, who in the Year 1579, at *Utrecht*, made a firm Alliance, whereby they united themſelves ſo as never to be divided; yet reſerved to each Province all its former Rights, Laws, and Cuſtoms.

PRO'VINCIAL [*provincialis*, L.] pertaining to a Province; alſo a Superior or chief Governor of all the Religious Houſes in a Province.

PROVI'NCIAL *Synod*, the Aſſembly of the Clergy of a particular Province.

To PROVI'NE [*provigner*, F.] to lay the Stock or Branch of a Vine in the Ground to take Root.

PROVI'SION, whatſoever is provided, or is fit for Suſtenance; alſo a providing or taking care of.

PROVI'SION [in the *Canon Law*] the Pope's providing a ſpiritual Living for a Biſhop, before the Death of the Incumbent.

PROVI'SION [in *Canon Law*] the Title or Inſtrument, by Vertue of which an Incumbent holds, or is provided of a Benefice, Biſhoprick, *&c.*

PROVI'SION [in *Commerce*] the Wages due to a Factor.

PROVI'SIONAL, done by, of, or pertaining to a Proviſo.

PROVI'SO, a Condition, Clauſe, or Caveat, *&c.*

PROVI'SO [in *Law*] a Condition inſerted in a Deed; upon the Obſervance of which, the Validity of the Deed depends.

PROVI'SO [in *Law*] concerning Matters judicial, is where the Plaintiff in an Action deſiſts in proſecuting his Suit, and does not bring it to Trial in due Time, the Defendant in ſuch Caſe may take out the *Venire facias* to the Sheriff, which hath in it theſe Words, *Proviſo, quod*, &c.

To moor a PROVI'SO [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Ship has an Anchor out, and a Hawſer on Shore, and ſo is moored with her Head to the Shore with two Cables.

PROVI'SOR, a Perſon who has the Care of providing Things neceſſary, *L.*

PROVI'SOR [in an *Univerſity*] a Title of Dignity, a Patron, or chief Governor.

PROVI'SOR [*old Statutes*] a Perſon who ſued to the Court of *Rome* for a Proviſion or Benefice.

PROVI'SOR *Victualium*, the King's Purveyor, *L.*

PROVOCATION, a provoking, urging, inceniing, ſtirring up, *&c. F.* of *L.*

PROVO'CATIVE, apt to provoke or ſtir up.

A PROVO'CATIVE [in *Phyſick*] a Medicine which ſtrengthens Nature for Venereal Exerciſes.

PROVO'CATIVENESS provoking Nature or Quality.

PROVO'CATORY [*provocatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Provocation.

To PROVO'KE [*provocare*, L. *provoquer*, F.] to move or ſtir up, to anger or urge.

To PROVO'KE [in a *medicinal Senſe*] to diſpoſe to, or cauſe.

PRO'VOST [*provot*, F. ꝑꞃæꝛꝛꝺ, *Sax.* ꝑꞃoꝺꝛꝺ, *Dan.* of *præpoſitus*, L.] a chief Magiſtrate of a City, or Preſident of a College, or Collegiate Church.

PRO'VOST-MARSHAL [in an *Army*] an Officer whoſe Concern it is to apprehend Deſerters and other Criminals, and to ſet Rates on Proviſions in the King's Army.

PRO'VOST-MARSHAL [in a *Royal Navy*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is to take Charge of the Priſoners taken.

PROVO'ST-MARSHAL [in *France*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is to take Cognizance of Enemies, and ſuch as commit Outrages, as Robbers, *&c.*

PRO'VOST *of Merchants* [at *Paris*] the chief Magiſtrate of that City.

PRO'VOST [of the *Mint*] an Officer who is appointed to approve all the Moneyers, and to overſee them.

PROVO'STAL [*provotable*, F.] of, or pertaining to a Provoſt.

PROVO'STSHIP } the Office or Dignity of a Provoſt.
PROVO'STRY }

PROW [*prora*, L. *proue*, F.] the Fore-part of a Ship, *i. e.* that Part of the Forecaſtle that is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof.

PROW'ESS [*proueſſe*, F.] Valour, Courage, Stoutneſs; alſo a valiant or mighty Act or Thing; an Exploit.

To Prowl [prob. of *proyeler*, F.] to go about pilfering or filching; alſo to gape after Gain.

Proxies, annual Payments made by the Parochial Clergy to the Biſhop, *&c.* on Viſitations.

Proxi'mity [*proximitas*, L.] Nearneſs or Neighbourhood, a nigh Degree of Kindred; alſo Nearneſs in Place.

Pro'xy [either of πρόξενος, Gr. as *Caſaub.* ſuppoſes, or of *Procurator*, L.] one who acts for, or ſtands for another in his Abſence; alſo the Commiſſion of a Client to his Proctor in the Civil Law, to manage his Cauſe.

A Prude [*prudens*, L.] a preciſe Woman, *F.*

Pru'dence [*prudentia*, L.] Wiſdom, the firſt of the Cardinal Virtues, which teaches us to govern our Lives, Manners, Actions, according to the Dictates of right Reaſon.

Pru'dence [by *Moraliſts*] is defined to be a Habit of the Mind, whereby a Man judges and determines truly how he ſhould act and proceed; what he ſhould do or avoid in all Things relating to his Advantage, temporal or eternal, ſo as to render himſelf happy both here and hereafter.

Pru'dent [*prudens*, L.] wiſe, diſcreet, adviſed.

Prude'ntial, of, or pertaining to Prudence, adviſed, diſcreet, wiſe.

Prude'ntialness [of *prudens*, L. and *neſs*] Prudence.

Pru'dentness [*prudentia*, L.] Prudence, prudent Management.

Pru'dery [*pruderie*, F.] an affected or conceited womaniſh Reſervedneſs, a Shyneſs.

Pruna, a burning or live Coal, *L.*

Pruna [in *Surgery*] a Carbuncle, a Plague, Sore, or fiery Botch.

To Prune [with *Gardeners*] to trim Trees, by cutting off the ſuperfluous Sprigs or Branches.

To Prune [in *Falconry*] as the *Hawk prunes*, *i. e.* picks her Wings.

Prune'lla [*Botany*] the Herb Self-heal, *L.*

Prunella *cærulea* [with *Botan.*] the Herb Bugle, ſo called from its blue Flowers, *L.*

Sal Prunellae. See *Sal.*

Pru'nellos [ſo called of *Brignols*, the Place where they grow] a Sort of Plums; alſo a Sort of Silk.

Prunes [*pruna*, L.] a Kind of Plums.

Pruni'ferous *Trees* [*pruniſer*, L.] ſuch Trees as bear Plums, or whoſe Fruit has a Stone in the Middle.

Pru'ning [*incert. Etym.*] the cutting off the ſuperfluous Twigs of Trees.

Pru'rient [*pruriens*, L.] pricking, itching.

Pruri'ginous [*pruriginoſus*, L.] full of the Itch, itchy.

Pruri'ginousness [of *pruriginoſus*, L. and *neſs*] Itchineſs, the having the Itch.

Pruri'tus, the Itch, a Diſeaſe; any dryneſs and roughneſs of the Skin, occaſioned by ſharp Humours which ſtagnate in, and corrode the miliary Glands.

Pruta'nick *Tables* [with *Aſtron.*] Tables calculated (by *Rheinoldus*, and dedicated to the Duke of *Pruſſia*) for finding the Motions of the heavenly Bodies.

To Pry [prob. of *prouver*, F. to make a Trial of] to ſearch, inquire, or dive into.

Pry'an *Tin*, a Sort of Tin found mixed with gravelly Earth, ſometimes white, and ſometimes red.

Pryk, a Kind of Service or Tenure; an old-faſhioned Spur with one Point only, which the Tenant holding Land by this Tenure was to find for the King.

Pry'ing [*incert. Etym.* except of *prouvant*, F. making a Trial of] ſearching, enquiring, or diving into.

Prytanei [at *Athens*] the Senators who compoſed the Grand Council who governed the State, who were in Number 50.

Prytaneum [πρυτανεῖον, Gr.] a Building at *Athens*, where the Council of *Prytanei* aſſembled.

Prytaneus [πρύτανις, Gr.] the firſt Magiſtrate in moſt of the Cities of *Greece*.

Psalm [ψαλμὸς, Gr.] a Hymn upon a divine Subject.

Psa'lmist [*pſalmiſtes*, L. pyalm-ycop, *Sax.*] a Compoſer or Singers of Pſalms.

Psa'lmody [*F.* and *L.* of ψαλμῳδία, of ψαλμὸς and ᾠδὴ, to ſing, *Gr.*] ſinging of Pſalms, or ſinging and playing on an Inſtrument at the ſame Time.

Psalmo'graphist [ψαλμογράφος of ψαλμὸς, and γράφειν, Gr. to write] a Writer of Pſalms.

Psalmo'graphy [ψαλμογραφία of ψαλμὸς, and γραφὴ, Gr. a Writing] a Writing of Pſalms.

Psa'lter [ψαλτήριον, Gr. pyalcepe, *Sax.*] a Book of Pſalms.

Psa'ltery [ψαλτήριον, Gr.] a Kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

Psammi'smus [ψαμμισμὸς, Gr.] a Bath of dry, warm Sand, to apply to the Feet of dropſical Perſons.

Psammo'dea [of ψαμμώδης, Gr.] ſandy and gravelly Matter in Urine.

Psa'mmos [ψάμμος, Gr.] Sand or Gravel; that which breeds in human Bodies.

Psatyrians, a Sect of the *Arians*, who held that the Son was not like the Father in Will, that he was taken from or made of nothing, and that in God, Generation was not to be diſtinguiſhed from Creation.

Pse'phomancy [ψηφομαντία of ψῆφος, a Stone, and μαντεία, Gr. Divination] a Divination by Pebble-Stones, diſtinguiſhed by certain Characters, and put as Lots into a Veſſel; which, having made certain Supplications to the Gods to direct them, they drew out, and according to the Characters, conjectured what ſhould happen to them.

Pseuda'corus [of ψεῦδος and ἄκορος, Gr.] the yellow Flower de Luce, a Plant.

Pseudanchu'sa [of ψεῦδος. and *anchuſa*, L. of ἄγχουσα, Gr.] wild Bugloſs, or Sheeps Tongue.

Pseuda'ngelist [ψευδάγγελος of ψευδὴς falſe, and ἄγγελος, an Angel] a falſe Meſſenger.

Pseudapo'stle [ψευδαπόστολος, Gr.] a falſe Apoſtle.

Pseu'disodomenon [of ψευδὴς, falſe, ἴσος, equal, and δομὴ, Gr. a Building] a Sort of Building, whoſe Walls are made of Stone, of an unequal Thickneſs.

Pseudo [of ψευδὴς, Gr. falſe, counterfeit] a Term or Particle uſed in the Compoſition of many *Latin* and *Engliſh* Words.

Pseudoaspho'delus [of ψεῦδος, and *aſphodelus*, L. of ἀσφόδελος, Gr.] Baſtard Aſphodil.

Pseudobu'sion [ψευδβύσιον, Gr.] the Herb Water-creſſes.

Pseudoca'psicum [of ψεῦδος, and *capſicum*, L.] Nightſhade.

Pseudochamaebuxus [of ψεῦδος χαμαὶ, on the Ground, and πύξος, Gr.] Baſtard Dwarf-Box.

Pseudocorono'pus [of ψεῦδος and κορωνόπους, Gr.] Baſtard Crow-Foot, Buck-Plantain.

Pseudodicta'mnum [of ψεῦδος and δίκταμνον, Gr.] Baſtard Dittany.

Pseudo'graphy [ψευδογραφία of ψευδὴς, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a falſe Writing, a counterfeit Hand.

Pseudohelle'borus [of ψεῦδος and ἑλλέβορος, Gr.] wild Hellebore or Bear's-Foot.

Pseudohepato'rium [ψεῦδος and ἡπατεῖον, Gr.] Baſtard Agrimony.

Pseudohermoda'ctylus [ψεῦδος, ἑρμοδακτυλος, Gr.] the Herb Dog's-Tooth.

Pseudo'logy [ψευδολογία, Gr.] falſe Speaking or lying.

Pseudoma'rtyr [ψευδομάρτυς, Gr.] a counterfeit Martyr, a falſe Witneſs.

Pseu'do-medicus, a falſe Phyſician, a Pretender to Phyſick.

Pseudomela'nthium [ψευδομελάνθιον, Gr.] Cockle or Corn-Roſe.

Pseudo'menos [ψευδόμενος, Gr.] a ſophiſtical Argument, a Fallacy in Reaſoning; a captious Concluſion.

Pseudomo'ly [of ψεῦδος and μῶλυ, Gr.] the yellow Daffodil, or Crow's-Bill.

Pseudonarci'ssus [ψεῦδος and νάρκισσος, Gr.] the yellow Daffodil.

Pseudona'rdus [of ψεῦδος and νάρδος, Gr.] Baſtard Spike.

Pseudony'mous [ψευδώνυμος of ψευδὴς, and ὄνομα, Gr. Name] Authors who publiſh Books under falſe and feigned Names.

Pseudoperi'pteron, a Temple where the ſide Pillars were ſet in the Wall on the Inſide, which was enlarged ſufficient to incloſe the Space for the *Portico's* of the *Peripteron*.

Pseudophilo'sopher [ψευδοφιλόσοφος, Gr.] a falſe or counterfeit Philoſopher.

Pseudophilo'sophy [ψευδοφιλοσοφία of ψεῦδος, and φιλοσοφία, Gr.] falſe Philoſophy.

Pseudopo'rticus, a falſe Porch.

Pseudopro'phet [ψευδοπροφήτης of ψεῦδος falſe, and προφήτης, Gr.] a falſe Prophet.

Pseudo-ste'lla [of ψεῦδος, Gr. and *ſtella*, L.] any Kind of *Meteor* or *Phænomenon*, newly appearing in the Heavens, and reſembling a Star.

Pseudothy'rum [ψευδόθυρον of ψευδὴς, and θύρα, Gr. a Door] a Poſtern-Gate, a Back-Door.

Psi'lothrix [of ψιλὸς naked, and θρίξ, Gr. Hair] a Depilatory or Medicament proper to make the Hair fall off.

Psoas *muſculus* [ψόας, Gr. the Loins] one of the Muſcles which bend the Thigh.

Pso'as *magnus* [with *Anat.*] a round, hard, fleſhy Muſcle of the Loins, ariſing from the internal Side of the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the Vertebræ of the Loins within the *Abdomen*;

dentem; and descending upon Part of the internal Side of the *Ilium*, is inserted into the lower Part of the little Trochanter, *L.*

Psoas *parvus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Thigh, arising fleshy from the Inside of the upper Vertebræ of the Loins, and is inserted into the upper Part of the Share-bone, which is joined to the *os Ilium*, L.

Pso'ra [ψώρα, Gr.] Scabbiness, Manginess, a wild Scab that makes the Skin scaly.

Psori'asis [ψωρίασις of ψώρα, to be scabby, *Gr.*] a dry itching Scab, frequently accompanied with an Exulceration.

Psc'rica [ψωρικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good against Scabbiness.

Psorophthalmi'a [ψωροφθαλμία, Gr.] of ψώρα, a Scab, and ὀφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eye, *Gr.*] a Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes with itching.

Psychago'gica [of ψυχὴ, the Soul, and ἀγωγὸς, a Leader, *Gr.*] Medicines which suddenly raise the Spirits in Faintings.

Psycho'logist [of ψυχολογικὸς, of ψυχὴ the Soul, and λόγω, Gr. to say] one who treats concerning the Soul.

Psycho'logy [ψυχολογία, Gr.] a Discourse of the Soul.

Psychro'meter [of ψυχρὸς cold, and μέτρον, Gr. Measure] an Instrument for measuring the Degree of Moisture or Humidity of the Air.

Psychoma'chy [ψυχομαχία, Gr.] a War or Fight, between the Soul and Body.

Psychrolusi'a [ψυχρολυσία of ψυχρὸς cold, and λύσις, Gr. a Solution] cold Baths.

Psycho'mancy [ψυχομαντεία of ψυχὴ the Soul, and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.] a Divination by the Ghosts, Souls, or Spirits of dead Persons.

Psychrophobi'a [ψυχροφοβία of ψυχρὸς Cold, and φόβος Fear, *Gr.*] a Fear of, or an Aversion to cold Things.

Psyco'trophon [ψυχότροφον, Gr.] the Herb Betony.

Psyctica [with *Physic.*] cooling Medicines against the Scab.

Psydra'cion [ψυδράκιον, Gr.] a little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head; also a Swelling in the Skin, like a Blister with moist Matter in it.

Psylli'um [ψύλλιον, Gr.] the Herb Flea-Bane, or Flea-Wort.

Pta'rmica [of πταρμικὴ, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sneezing.

Pteri's [πτερὶς, Gr.] Fern or Brake, the Herb Osmund.

Pte'rna [πτέρνα, Gr.] the Second Bone of the Foot.

Pte'ron [πτέρον, Gr.] the Wing of a Bird; also the Wing or Isle of a Building.

Ptero'phori [of πτέρον, a Wing, and φέρω, to bear, so called because they bare Wings on the Points of their Pikes] Couriers among the *Romans*, who brought Tidings of any Declaration of War, of a Battle lost, or any Mishap which befel the Army.

Pterygoi'des *processus* [of πτέρυξ, a Wing, and εἶδος, Form, *Gr.*] the Process of a Bone so called.

Pterygostaphelinus *internus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle like the former, that is inserted into the Fore-part of the *Uvula*, and likewise moves it.

Pterygium [πτερύγιον, Gr.] a little Wing.

Pterygium [with *Anat.*] the Wing or round Rising of the Nose or Eye; also the Process of the *Sphenoides* or Wedge-like Bone.

Pterygoi'des [πτερυγοειδὴς, Gr.] the Wing-like Processes of the *Sphenoides* or Wedge-like Bone.

Pte'rygoideus *internus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Jaw arising from the internal Part of the *Pterygoides* Process, and descends to be inserted into the lower Part of the inward Side of the lower Jaw.

Ptery'goideus *externus*, a Muscle of the Jaw which arises from the external Part of the *Pterygoides*, and goes backward to be inserted between the *Condyloid* Process and the *Corone* on the Inside of the lower Jaw, and pulls it forwards.

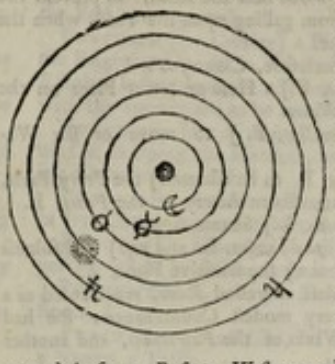
Ptery'gopalatinus [of πτερυγοειδὴς, Gr. and *palatum*, L.] a Muscle of the *Gargareon*, arising from the Process of the *Sphenoides*, and descending according to the Length of the Interstice, made by the internal *Ala* of the *os Sphenoides*, and *musculus Pterygoideus internus* of the lower Jaw, and is inserted to the Fore-part of the *Gargareon*.

Pterygo'pharingæus [of πτερυγοειδὴς, and φάρυγξ, Gr.] a Muscle arising thin and fleshy from both the *Pterygoidal* Processes of the *os Cuneiforme*; also from the Root of the Tongue and Extremities of the *os Hyoides*, &c.

Pterygo'staphyli'nus *externus* [πτερυγοειδὴς, and σταφυλὴ of σταφυλὴ, the Palate, *Gr.*] a Muscle arising from a small Protuberance upon the under Side of the Body of the *os Sphenoides*, and goes directly to be inserted into the hinder Part of the *Uvula*, and moves the *Uvula*.

Ptisan [πτισάνη, Gr.] a Kind of cooling Physick Drink.

Ptolemaick *System* [of the *Heavens*] that System, which was invented by *Ptolomy* the great *Alexandrian* Astronomer, the Illustrator and Maintainer of it, tho' the Invention was much older, having been held by *Aristotle*, *Hipparchus*, &c.



This is an *Hypothesis* Order or Disposition of the Heavens and heavenly Bodies, wherein the *Earth* is supposed tobe at rest and in the Center, and the Heavens to revolve round it from *East* to *West*, carrying with them the Sun, Planets, and fixed Stars, each in their respective Spheres. Next above the Earth is the *Moon*, then the Planet *Mercury*, next *Venus*, above her the *Sun*; next above him *Mars*, and then *Jupiter*; beyond him *Saturn*; over which are placed the two *Crystalline* Spheres, and lastly the *primum mobile*, supposed to be the first Heaven, that gives Motion to all the Spheres. See *System*.

This *System* was generally believ'd till the Discovery of *America* disprov'd one Part of it, and the Consideration of the rapid Motion of the Sun, and the other Planets put *Nicholas Copernicus*, a famous *German* Mathematician about 200 Years ago, upon forming a new *System* that might be more consistent with the celestial Phænomena,; and late Improvements have put this *Ptolemaick System* quite out of Countenance; and even Demonstration is not wanting to confute it. See *Copernican System*.

Ptolemai'tes [so named after *Ptolemy* their Leader] a Branch of the *Gnosticks* who held that the Law from *Moses* came Part from God, Part from *Moses*, and Part from the Traditions of the Doctors.

Ptyali'smus [πτυαλισμὸς of πτύω, Gr. to spit] a Spitting or Discharge of the *Saliva*, through the Glands of the Mouth.

Pty'alon [πτύαλον, Gr.] Spittle, or that Matter which is brought up from the Lungs by coughing.

Pty'losis, a Disease when the Brims of the Eye-lids are grown thick, and the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

Ptysmago'gue [πτυσμάγωγον of πτύαλον, Spittle, and ἀγωγὸς, Gr. a Leader] a Medicine which discharges Spittle, whether it amounts quite to a Salivation or not.

Pu'berty [*pubertas*, L.] Ripeness of Age, the Age of 14 Years in Men, and 12 in Women.

Pubes, the privy Parts of human Bodies, either Male, or Female.

Pu'bis os [with *Anat.*] the Share-Bone, *L.*

Pu'blican [*publicanus*, L.] a Farmer of publick Rents and Revenues; also a Keeper of a Victualling-House, or Ale-House.

Pu'blicans [*publicani*, L.] Farmers or Collectors of publick Taxes, *&c.*

Publica'tion, a making publick, or giving publick Notice of a Thing.

Publick *Faith* [in the Reign of King *Charles* I.] a Pretence or Cheat to raise Money upon the publick Faith of the Nation, to make War against the King, about the Year 1642.

Publick [*publicus*, L.] common; belonging to the People; manifest, known by every Body.

Pu'blickness [of *publicus*, L. and *ness*] Manifestness to to spread all Persons or to many.

To Pu'blish [*publicare*, L. *publier*, F.] to make publick, abroad.

Pu'blisher [*publieur*, F.] one who publishes.

Pu'celage, a Maiden-head, Virginity, F.

Pu'chia [*old Rec.*] a Pouch, a Purse, a Bag, L.

Puck-ball, Puck-fist } a Kind of Mushroom full of Dust.

A Pu'cker, a Nest of Caterpillars, or such like Vermin, *Country Word.*

Pu'ckered [prob. of πυκάζω or πυκνόω, Gr. to thicken, according to *Skinner*] drawn together, folded, or lying uneven, as Cloth, *&c.* not evenly sowed.

Pu'dder [*Skinner* derives it of **polteren**, *Teut.*] a Noise, a Bustle; also a confused or awkard doing any Thing.

Pu'dding [*boudin*, F.] a well known Food.

Pu'dding *of an Anchor* [*Sea Phrase*] is the binding Ropes about the Rings of it.

Pudding *Grass*, the Herb Penny-royal.

PUDDINGS [in *a Ship*] certain Ropes nailed to the Arms of the main and fore Yards near the Ends, to prevent the Ropes called *Robbins*, from galling upon the Yards when the top Sails are haled Home.

PU'DDOCK, a ſmall Incloſure, *Country Word.*

PU'DDLE [*patrouillis*, F.] a Hole or lower Place on the Ground with ſtanding Water.

To PU'DDLE [*patrouiller*, F.] to move or ſtir Water with Hands, *&c.*

PUDE'NDA [of *pudere*, L. to be aſhamed] the Privy Parts, either of Man or Woman, alſo an Artery of the *Penis*, L.

PU'DIBUND [*pudibundus*, L.] Shame-faced.

PU'DIBUNDNESS [of *pudibundus*, L. and *neſs*] Baſhfulneſs

PUDICA *planta* [in *Botan.*] the ſenſitive Plant, *L.*

PUDICI'TIA, a Goddeſs adored at *Rome*, repreſented as a Woman veiled, of a very modeſt Countenance; ſhe had two Temples, one for Wives of the *Patricians*, and another for thoſe of the *Plebeians.*

PUDI'CITY [*pudicitia*, L.] Chaſtity, Modeſty.

PUERI'LE [*puerilis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Child, Childiſh.

PUERI'LENESS } [*puerilitas*, L.] Childiſhneſs, Boyiſhneſs.
PUERI'LITY }

PUERI'LITY [in *Diſcourſe*] a Thought, which being two far fetch'd becomes flat and inſipid; a Fault common to thoſe who affect to ſay nothing but what is extraordinary and brilliant.

PULSE [*pulſus*, L.] the beating or throbbing of the Arteries.

PUE'RITY [*puericia*, L.] Childhood, Infancy.

PUE'RPERA, a Woman in Child-Bed, *L.*

PUE'RPEROUS [of *puerpera*, L.] Child-bearing.

PUET, a Bird.

To PUFF [prob. of puffen, *Teut.*] to blow or pant by Reaſon of Shortneſs of Breath.

A PUFF [prob. of poff, *Du.* the Swelling of the Cheeks, or *bouffee* F.] a Blaſt or Breath of Wind; alſo an Utenſil uſed in powdering of the Hair.

A PUFF [in a *Gaming Houſe*] a Perſon hired to Play to decoy others.

PU'FFIN, a Bird, ſo named (as is ſuppoſed) from the Roundneſs of its Belly, as it were ſwelling or puffing out; a Kind of Coot, or Sea-Gull.

PUG [prob. of piga, *Dan.* pige, *Sax.* a little Maid] a Name for a Monkey or Ape.

PU'GGERED, as the red puggered Attire of a Turkey, *i.e.* the Wattles.

PU'GGY [of pige, *Sax.* pige, *Dan.* a little Maid] a ſoothing Word uſed to a little Child, or a Sweet-heart; as, *my little* or *pretty Puggy.*

PU'GIL [in *Pharmacy*] a ſmall Handful, or as much as may be taken up at once between the two Fingers and Thumb, *L.*

PUGIL, a Fighter at Fiſty-Cuffs, a Champion, *L.*

PUGNA'CIOUSNESS } [of *pugnax*, L. and *neſs*] fighting
PUGNA'CITY } Diſpoſition.

PUIS *darrein continuance*, a Plea of new Matter pending an Action *poſt ultimam continuationem.*

PUI'SSANCE, Power, Force, Might, *F.*

PUI'SSANT, powerful, mighty.

PUI'SSANTNESS [of *puiſſante*, F. and *neſs*] Mightineſs, *&c.*

PU'ISNE, a younger born, or a Child born after another.

PU'ISNE, *Puny*, a Law-Term for a Counſellor, as, a *Puny Counſellor.*

PUKE, a Sort of Colour.

A PUKE, a Vomit.

PU'KING [*incert. Etym.* unleſs of fupcken, *Du.* to thruſt forth] vomiting.

PU'LCHER, ra, rum, [in *Botan. Writ.*] fair, beautiful.

PUL, a general Name which is given by the *Perſians* to all the Copper-Money current in the Empire.

PU'LCHRITUDE [*pulchritudo*, L.] Beauty.

PU'LEGIUM [in *Botany*] Penny-royal, *L.*

PU'LEX, a Flea, *L.*

PULICA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Flea-Wort, *L.*

PULICA'RIS *febris* [with *Phyſicians*] a malignant Fever, ſo called, becauſe it makes the Skin appear as if it were Flea-bitten. The ſame as *Petecialis febris.*

PULICO'SE [*pulicoſus*, L.] abounding with or full of Fleas.

PU'LING [prob. of *piaulant*, F. finging ſmall] weakly, ſickly.

PU'LIOL } a Sort of Herb, Puliol-Royal,
PULI'OL-MOUNTAIN } Penny-Royal.

To PULL [pullian, *Sax.*] to pluck, drag, hale, *&c.*

PULLA [*old Rec.*] a Pool or Lake of ſtanding Water.

PULLEN [*poulain*, O. F.] Poultry.

PU'LLET [*un poularde* or *poulet*, F.] a young Hen.

PU'LLET [*of a Ship*] a cloſe Room in the Hold, in which laying ſome Pigs of Lead, or other weighty Things, ſhe may be ſufficiently ballaſted with Loſs of little of her Hold, and more Room left for the Stowage of Goods.

PULLEY *Piece*, Armour for the Knees; alſo that Part of a Boot which covers the Knee.

PULLUS, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] Black with a Caſt of Purple.

PULLEY [of pullian, *Sax.* or *poulie*, F.] one of the mechanick Powers; a Wheel or Block channelled round, which by Means of a Rope running in it, heaves up great Weights.

To PU'LLULATE [*pullulare*, L.] to ſpring or come up young; to bud forth.

PULMONA'RIA [*Botany*] the Herb Lung-Wort, *L.*

PULMONA'RIA [in *Medicine*] an Inflammation of the Lungs, *L.*

PULMONA'RIA *Arteria* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Veſſel of the Breaſt ſpringing immediately out of the right Ventricle of the Heart, and thence conveying the Blood to the Lungs, having a double Coat, called alſo *Vena Arterioſa.*

PULMONA'RIA *Vena* [*Anat.*] a Veſſel, which after it has accompany'd the Wind-pipe and pulmonary Artery in all its Branches in the Lungs, and received the Blood out of that Artery, by its ſmall Twigs, diſcharges it ſelf thro' the left Auricle of the Heart into the Ventricle of the ſame Side; called alſo *Arteria Venoſa.*

PULMONA'RIUS, one who is diſeaſed in the Lungs, *L.*

PU'LMONARY [*pulmonarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Lungs, *L.*

PULMONARY *Veſſels* [with *Anat.*] thoſe Veſſels which carry the Blood from the Heart to the Lungs, and back again; being the Pulmonary Vein, and the Pulmonary Arteries.

PULMO'NES [*Anat.*] the Lungs, the Inſtruments of Breathing in all Animals.

PULMONE'OUS [*pulmoneus*, L] like, or pertaining to the Lungs.

A PULMO'NICK [*pulmonicus*, L.] a conſumptive Perſon.

PULP [*pulpa*, L.] that Part of Fruit which is good to eat, lying between the Rind, and the Stone, or Kernel.

PULP [in *Pharmacy*] the ſoft Part of Fruit, Roots, or other Bodies, that is extracted by ſoaking or boiling, and paſſed thro' a Sieve.

PU'LPIT [*pulpitum*, L.] a Place erected for ſpeaking publickly.

PULPITUM [among the *Romans*] a Place raiſed on which the Actors acted their Plays, or what we now call the Stage; tho' ſome ſay it was an Eminence for the Muſick; or a Place from whence Declamations were ſpoken.

PU'LPOUS [*pulpoſus*, L.] full of Subſtance, fleſhy, nouriſhing, rich.

PU'LPOUSNESS [of *pulpoſus*, L. and *neſs*] Fulneſs of Pulp.

PULSA'TOR [*Law Word*] the Plaintiff or Actor.

PULSATI'LLA [with *Botaniſts*] the Plant Paſque-Flower, *L.*

PULSA'TION, a knocking or ſtriking; alſo the Beating of the Pulſe, or the Beating of the Arteries, *F. of L.*

PULSARE [*Law Word*] to accuſe a Perſon.

PULSE [*puls*, L.] all Sort of Grain contained in Shells, Huſks, or Cods, as Beans, Peas, *&c.*

PULSE [*pulſus*, L.] is the immediate Index of the Heart, by the Mediation whereof the Blood is diffuſed thro' the whole Body, which is affected indifferently thereby, according to the different Motion thereof, or the Pulſe is the Beating and Throbbing of the Arteries; that reciprocal Motion of the Heart and Arteries, whereby the warm Blood thrown out of the left Ventricle of the Heart, is ſo impelled into the Arteries to be by them diſtributed through all Parts of the Body, as to be perceivable by the Touch of the Finger.

Unequal PULSE [with *Phyſicians*] is either in Reſpect of Time or Strength, *i. e.* it either ſtrikes quicker or ſlower, or elſe ſtronger or weaker.

Interrupted PULSE, is either when the Strokes are much ſmaller than uſual, or when their Intervals are much greater.

Intenſe PULSE, is a Pulſe whoſe Stroke is very hard, or elſe this Strength is made up with the Multiplicity and Frequency of Mications, as in the Height of Fevers.

Remiſs PULSE, is a Pulſe whoſe Strokes are leſs quick or leſs ſtrong, and in Sickneſs indicates more Danger than in the other.

Deep PULSE, is more frequent in old Folks than in young, and ſhews a Diſpoſition to Aſthma's, Lethargy, and Melancholy, *&c.*

Superficial PULSE, is one which ſhews an exact Temperament of Body, and a merry Diſpoſition of Mind.

Trembling PULSE, indicates great Extremity.

Wan-

Wandring Pulse, is one which is ſometimes felt in one Place, and ſometimes in another, and ſometimes no where, and is never but a few Minutes before Death.

A ſtrong Pulse, denotes a brisk and copious Influx of the nervous Juice into the *Villi* of the Heart.

A ſlow Pulse, denotes a Slowneſs of the Influx of the nervous Juice from the Brain into the *Villi* of the Heart.

A quick Pulse, intimates Acrimonies, Spirits, agitated Fevers, Phrenzies.

A weak Pulse, denotes the contrary to the former.

An Intermitting Pulse, denotes that Life is in a ſlippery Situation.

A Hard Pulse, ſignifies that the Membrane of the Artery is drier than ordinary.

A ſoft Pulse, denotes the contrary to that before-mentioned.

Pu'lsion, a Driving or Thruſting forward, *L.*

Pu'lsion [in *Phyſicks*] the Stroke by which any Medium is affected, by the Motion of Light, Sound, *&c.* thro' it.

Pulsu'ra [of *pulſare*, L. to knock, on Account of the Monks, who antiently, before they were admitted, *pulſabant ad fores*, i. e. knocked at the Doors for ſeveral Days together] in our old Law-Books, ſignifies a previous Examination.

To Pu'lverizate, *To* Pulveri'ze [*pulverizare*, L.] to reduce to Powder.

Pulveriza'tion, a reducing to Powder, *L.*

Pu'lverulence [of *pulverulentus*, L.] Duſtineſs.

Pu'lvis *de tribus* [*i. e.* a Powder of three Ingredients] the Cornachine Powder, made of equal Parts of *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, *Diagridium* and *Cream of Tartar*, L.

Pulvis *Patrum* [*i. e.* the Powder of the Fathers] the Jeſuits Powder, *L.*

Pulvis *fulminans* [with *Chymiſts*] the thundering Powder, a Mixture of three Parts of Salt-Petre, two of Tartar, and one of Brimſtone; all finely powder'd. A ſmall Part, even a ſingle Dram of this being put in a Shovel over a gentle Fire, till it melts by Degrees, and changes Colour, will go off with a Noiſe like that of a Muſket, but hurts no Body in the Room, by Reaſon its Force tends chiefly downwards.

Pulvina'ta [in *antient Architecture*] a Frize which ſwells or bulges out, in Manner of a Pillow.

Pu'micated [*pumicatus*, L.] made ſmooth with a Pumice-Stone.

Pu'mice-Stone [*pumex*, L. pumiʒ-ſtan, *Sax.*] a ſpungy light crumbling Stone, caſt out of Mount *Ætna*, and other Burning Mountains, uſed in graving, poliſhing, and other Uſes.

Pu'milus, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] low.

Pump [pumpe, *Dan. pompe*, F.] a Machine for drawing Water out of Wells or Pits.

Pu'mping [of pumpet, *Dan. pomper*, F.] drawing Water with a Pump.

The Pump *ſucks* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when the Water being out, it brings up nothing but Wind and Froth.

Pump *Brake* [on *Shipboard*] the Handle of the Pump.

Pump *Can*, a Veſſel to pour Water into a Pump to fetch it and make it work.

Pump *Dale*, Pump *Vale* [on *Shipboard*] the Trough in which the Water which is pumped up out of the Ship's Hold runs, and ſo out at the Scupper-Holes.

Air Pump. See *Machina Boyliana.*

Pumps, a Sort of Shoes without Heels.

To Pun [punian, *Sax.*] to pound or beat; alſo to play with Words, to quibble.

Pun [prob. of *pointe*, F. *punctum*, L.] a Quibble, or playing with Words.

Punch, for Chamber-Maids, is made without any Water of Lime-Juice,, with the Juice of Orange and Lemon, twice as much White-Wine as Lime-Juice, and four Times as much Brandy and Sugar.

Punch [*incert. Etym.*] a Drinkable well known.

A Punch [*poinçon*, F.] an Inſtrument for making Holes.

A Punch, Punchane'llo [*polichinelle*, F. a ſhort and thick Fellow, a Stage-puppet.

To Punch [*poinçonner*, F.] to bore or make a Hole with a Punch; alſo to thruſt one with the Fiſt, Elbow, *&c.*

Pu'ncheon, Pu'nchion [*poinçon*, F.] a Wine Veſſel containing 84 Gallons.

Punch-Horse [with *Horſemen*] is a well-ſet well-knit Horſe, having a ſhort Back, thick Shoulders, with a broad Neck, and well lined with Fleſh.

Pu'nchins, Pu'nchions [with *Architects*] ſhort Pieces of Timber placed to ſupport ſome conſiderable Weight; alſo a Piece of Timber raiſed upright under the Ridge of a Building, wherein the little Forces, *&c.* are jointed.

Pu'nchion, a little Block or Piece of Steel, on one End of which is ſome Figure, Letter, or Mark engraven either in *Creux* or in *Relievo*, Impreſſions of which are taken on Metal or ſome other Matter, by ſtriking it with a Hammer on the End not engraved.

Punchion [for *Coining*] a Piece of Iron ſteeled, whereon the Engraver has cut in *Relievo* the ſeveral Figures, Arms, Effigies, Inſcriptions, *&c.* that are to be in the Matrices wherewith the Species are to be marked.

Punchions [for *Printing*] are made of Steel, as before uſed in ſtamping the Matrices, wherein the Types or Printing Characters are caſt.

Punchions, are alſo various, uſed by ſeveral Artificers in Iron, Steel, and other Metals.

Punctated *Hyperbola* [in the higher *Geometry*] an Hyperbola whoſe oval Conjugate is infinitely ſmall, *i. e.* a Point.

Puncta'tus, a, um, [in *Botan Writ.*] marked with ſmall Spots, *L.*

Puncti'lio [*punctillum*, L. *pointille*, F.] a little Point, a Nicety, a Trifle.

Puncti'lious [*pointilleux*, F.] exceptious, captious; alſo of ſmall Conſequence.

Puncti'liousness [of *pointilleux*, F. and *neſs*] Trifflingneſs, Aptneſs to take Exceptions.

Punction, Punctu're [in *Surgery*] an Aperture made in the lower Belly in dropſical Perſons to diſcharge the Water.

Punctu'al [of *punctum*, L. a Point] exact, regular.

Punctua'lness, Exactneſs, Regularity.

Punctua'tion [with *Grammar.*] the Art of pointing or dividing a Diſcourſe into Periods or Numbers.

Pu'nctum, a Point, *L.*

Punctum *Lacrymale* [in *Anat.*] an Hole in the Noſe, or near the Edge of the Eye-lid, by which the Matter or Liquor of the Tears paſſes to the Noſtrils, *L.*

Punctum *Saliens* [with *Naturaliſts*] the firſt Mark of Conception of an Embryo, which is in the Place where the Arch is formed, or that Speck or Cloud in a brood Egg which appears and ſeems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatch'd.

Punctum *Lineans* [with *Geomet.*] that Point of a generating Circle of a *Cycloid* or *Epicycloid*, which in the *Geneſis* produces any part of the *Cycloidal* Line, *L.*

Pu'nctum *formatum*, Pu'nctum *generatum* [in *Conicks*] is a Point determined by the Interſection of a Right-Line, drawn thro' the Vertex of a Cone, to a Point in the Plane of the Baſe, with the Plane that conſtitutes the Conick Section.

Punctum *ex comparatione*, L. [with *Mathemat.*] is either the Focus in an *Ellipſis* and *Hyperbola*, ſo called by *Apollonius*, becauſe the Rectangles under the Segment of the tranſverſe Diameter in the *Ellipſis*, and under that and the Diſtance between the Vertex and the Focus in the *Hyperbola*, are equal to one 4th part of what he calls the Figure thereof.

Pu'ncture [*punctura*, L.] a Prick, any Wound made by a pointed Inſtrument.

Pu'ndbretch [punb-bjeche, *Sax.*] an illegal taking of Cattle out of a Pound.

Pu'ndle, an ill-ſhaped or ill dreſſed Wench or Woman.

Punfa'lda [*old Rec.*] a Pound or Penfold.

Pu'ngency, Pu'ngentness [of *pungens*, L.] Prickingneſs, Sharpneſs.

Pu'ngent [*pungens*, L.] pricking, ſharp.

Pu'nger [*pagurus*, L.] a Sea Crab-Fiſh.

Pu'nic [*Punicus*, L. of *Pœni*, L. the *Carthaginians*, who were antiently accounted a faithleſs People] as *Punic Faith*, i. e. Falſhood, Treachery, Perjury, *&c.*

Puni'ceus, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] of a ſcarlet Colour.

Pu'nicum *malum*, the Pomgranate, *L.*

To Pu'nish [*punire*, L.] to inflict bodily Pain upon one who has committed an Offence or Crime, alſo to chaſtiſe, to correct.

Pu'nishable [*puniſſable*, F.] that may be, is fit to be, or deſerves to be puniſhed.

Pu'nishableness, Capableneſs or Liableneſs to be puniſhed.

Punishments [*punition*, F. of L.] Chaſtiſements, Corrections.

Pu'nitive, of, pertaining to, or of the Nature of Puniſhment.

Pu'nitiveness, puniſhing Nature or Quality.

Pu'nitory *Intereſt* [with *Civilians*] is ſuch Intereſt of Money as is given for Delay or Breach of Truſt.

Pu'niness [of *puiſne* F. younger, and *neſs*] Weakneſs, Tenderneſs, Unthrivingneſs, ſpoken of Children.

Punk [*incert. Etym.* except with *Skinner* you derive it of punʒ, *Sax.* a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old Strumpet, ſhrivelled like Leather] a ſorry Whore.

Pu'nning [*parler par pointe*, F. q. d. with a ſharp or pointed

pointed Word] uſing Words of a like or near Sound in a ſatyrical or bantering Senſe.

Pu'nter, a Term uſed at the Game call'd *Baſſet*.

Pu'nto, a Point, *Ital*.

Pu'ny [*puiſne*, F.] little, peaking, weakly; alſo younger, as a puny Judge, Counſellor, *&c.*

Pu'pil [*pupilla*, L.] the Ball or Apple of the Eye.

Pu'pil [in *Civil Law*] a Boy or Girl not yet arrived at a State of Puberty, *i. e.* 14 Years of Age the Girl, and 21 the Boy.

Pu'pilage [of *pupillus*, L. an Orphan and *Age*] Minority; alſo Guardianſhip.

Pupilla'rity, the State or Condition of a Pupil.

Pu'ppet [of *poupée*, F. *pupus*, L.] a Sort of Baby or little Figure of a Man, *&c.* made to move by Lines, *&c.* on Stages, and in Puppet-Shows.

Pu'ppis *vena* [*Anat.*] the Vein which ſpreads itſelf about the hinder part of the Head.

Pu'ppy [of puppe, *Teut.* of *pupus*, L. a Baby, *&c.*] a Whelp or young Dog; alſo a ſtupid Fellow, *&c.*

Pur *auter vie* [in *Law*] where Lands, *&c.* are held for another's Life.

Pu'ra *Eleemoſyna* [i. e. *Pure Alms*] a Tenure or Manner of holding Lands in *Scotland*, peculiar to the Clergy, *&c.* who pay nothing for it.

Pu'rblind [prob. of *poring*, q. d. poring-blind] ſhort-ſighted.

Pupi'lla } [in *Anat.*] the opening of the Tunic of the
Pu'pula } Eye, call'd *Uvea* or *Choroides*. It is round in a Man, and capable of being contracted or dilated, like a Muſcle, according to the different Degrees of Light the Eye is expos'd to. It is ſo called, becauſe it repreſents your Image when look'd into no bigger than *Pupilla*, a little Poppet.

Pu'rchase [in *Law*] ſignifies the Buying or Acquiſition of Lands or Tenements with Money, by Deed or Agreement; and not obtaining by Deſcent or hereditary Right.

Pu'rchase [of *pourchaſſer*, F.] a Thing bought, or to be bought, as Land, Houſes, *&c.*

To Pu'rchase [*pourchaſſer*, F.] to obtain or get by Buying, *&c.*

Purcha'sing [with *Sailors*] is drawing, as they ſay, *the Capſtan purchaſes apace*, i. e. draws in the Cable apace. And *e contra*, when any Thing can't be drawn or haled in with the Tackle, they ſay, *the Tackle will not purchaſe*.

Pu're [*purus*, L.] Simples uncompounded; alſo chaſte, free from Corruption, Spot or Stain; alſo clean; alſo exact; alſo mere or downright.

Pure *Hyperbola* [in *Mathemat.*] one that is without any Oval, Node, Spike, or conjugate Point.

Pure *Mathematicks*, are Arithmetick and Geometry, which only treat of Number and Magnitude, conſidered abſtractly from all Kind of Matter.

Pu'reness [*puritas*, L. *pureté*, F.] Purity, Unmixedneſs, Unſpottedneſs, Unſtainedneſs, Unblemiſhedneſs, Innocency.

Pu'rfile [*pourfilé*, F.] a Sort of antient Trimming for Womens Gowns, made of Tinſel, Thread, *&c.* called alſo Bobbin-Work; alſo an Ornament about the Edges of muſical Inſtruments.

Pu'rflew } [in *Heraldry*] Ermins, Peans, or any other
Pu'rflue } Furrs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms.

Purga'ntia [in *Phyſick*] purging Medicines.

Purga'tion, a ſcouring or cleanſing a Thing, by carrying off any Impurities in it.

Purga'tion } [with *Phyſicians*] a purging by Stool, is
Pu'rging } an excretory Motion quick and frequent, proceeding from a quick and orderly Contraction of the carneous Fibres of the Stomach and Inteſtines, whereby the Chyle, Excrements and corrupted Humours, either bred or ſent there from other Parts, are protruded from Part to Part till they are quite excluded the Body.

Purga'tion [in *Law*] the clearing one's ſelf of a Crime of which a Perſon is accuſed before a Judge.

Canonical Purga'tion, is that the Party ſhall take his Oath that he is clear of the Fact objected againſt him, and bring ſo many of his honeſt Neighbours, not above 12, as the Court ſhall aſſign him to ſwear, on their Conſciences, they believe he ſwears truly.

Vulgar Purga'tion, an antient Manner uſed by Pagans, and Infidels, and Chriſtians too, till it was aboliſhed by the Canon Law. It was by Ordeal, either of Fire, or Water, or by Combat. See *Ordeal*.

Purga'tion [in *Pharmacy*] the cleanſing of a Medicine, by retrenching its Superfluities, *&c.* as Stones out of Dates, Tamarinds, *&c.*

Purga'tion [with *Chymiſts*] the ſeveral Preparations of Metals and Minerals, to clear them of their Impurities.

Pu'rgative, of a purging Quality.

A Purgative, a purging Medicine, which evacuates the Impurities of the Body by Stool.

Pu'rgativeness [of *purgatif*, F. and *neſs*] purging, purifying, or cleanſing Quality.

Pu'rgatory, a certain Place where the *Roman* Catholicks hold that the Souls of the Faithful are purified by Fire, from the Blemiſhes they carry with them out of this Life, before they are admitted to a State of perfect Bliſs.

Pu'rgatory [*purgatorius*, L.] of a purging or cleanſing Quality.

To Purge [*purgare*, L.] to purge the Body from ill Humours; alſo to clear ones ſelf of a Crime.

A Purge, a cleanſing or ſcouring Medicine.

Purifica'tion, the Act of purifying or cleanſing, *F.* of *L.*

Purification [in *Chymiſtry*] the cleanſing or ſeparating a Metal, Mineral, &c. from the Mixture of other Metals and Droſs.

Purification, of the Virgin *Mary*, the Feſtival, otherwiſe called *Candlemas*-Day.

Purifica'tory [*purificatorius*, L.] of a cleanſing Quality.

Puritan, a Sectary of the *Calviniſtical* Perſuaſion, ſo named from their profeſſing to follow the pure Word of God, in Oppoſition to all Traditions, human Conſtitutions and Authorities.

Purita'nical [*de puritans*, F.] of Puritans.

Puritanism, the Principles and Doctrines of the Puritans, a Sect of antient Diſſenters from the Church of *England*.

A Purifica'tory [*purificatorium*, L.] a Linnen-Cloth, with which a *Romiſh* Prieſt wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Abſolution.

To Pu'rify [*purificare*, L.] to make or render pure or clean.

To Purify [with *Alchymiſts*] is to ſeparate Gold or Silver from other Metals which are mixed with them.

Pu'rim [פּוּרִים *Heb.* Lots] a Feaſt among the *Jews*, held on the 14th of *March*, appointed by *Mordecai* in Commemoration of their Deliverance from *Haman*'s Conſpiracy.

Purity [*puritas*, L. *pureté*, F.] Pureneſs.

Purity [*Hieroglyph.*] with the noble Diſpoſitions of the Mind, was ſignified by a Cock, there being no Bird of a more generous and braver Courage, undaunted at the Sight of eminent Dangers.

Purl [of *pourfilé*, F.] a Sort of Edging about Bone-Lace.

Purl, a Sort of Wormwood, Ale, or Beer,

Purlie'u [*pour-lieu*, or *pur-lieu*, F. or *pourallee*, q. d. pure Place or Ground] all that Ground near any Foreſt, which having been antiently made Foreſt, is afterwards, by Perambulations ſeparated again from the Foreſt, and freed from that Servitude which was formerly laid upon it.

Purlie'u-man, one who has Land within the Purlieu, and forty Shillings a Year Free-hold; upon which Account, he is allowed to hunt or courſe in his own Purlieu, with certain Limitations.

Pu'rling [*profluans*, L.] running with a murmuring Noiſe, as a Stream or Brooks do.

Pu'rlins [*Architect.*] thoſe Pieces of Timber that lie a-croſs the Rafters on the Inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the Middle of their Length.

To Furloi'n [*pourloigner*, F.] to pilfer, to filch; properly to get privily away, to lurch.

Pu'rpars [*old Deeds*] that Share of an Eſtate, which being held in common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to either of them.

Pu'rple [*purpura*, L. *pourpre*, F. puppup, *Sax.*] a red Colour, bordering on Violet; alſo the Dignity of an Archbiſhop, Biſhop, great Magiſtrate, *&c.*

Purple *Fever*, a Kind of malignant Fever, having little Spots on the Skin like the Bites of Bugs, or Fleas.

Purple } [in *Heraldry*] a Colour conſiſting of much
Purpure } red and a little Black.

Pu'rplish, inclining to a purple Colour.

Purpo'rt [q. d. *quod ſcriptum proportat*, L.] the Tenor or Subſtance of a Writing, the Senſe or Meaning.

Pu'rpose [*propoſitum*, L. *propos*, F.] Reſolution, Deſign, Matter or Subject of Diſcourſe.

To Pu'rpose [*propoſitum*, L.] to deſign, to intend, to reſolve.

Pu'rposing [*proponens*, L. *ſe propoſant*, F.] intending, *&c.*

Purpri'sum [*old Rec.*] a Cloſe or Incloſure; alſo the whole Compaſs of a Manour.

Pu'rpura *febris* [with *Phyſ.*] the Purples or Spotted-Fever.

Purpura'scens [in *Botan. Writ.*] Purpliſh, or of a light Purple, *L.*

Pur-

Purpurati, the Sons of Emperors or Kings, *L.*

Purpure' [in *Heraldry*] is expreſſed in Engraving by diagonal Lines drawn from the ſiniſter Chief, to the Dexter Baſe Point. It is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of much red, and a ſmall Quantity of black.



Purpu'reus, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] purple, *L.*

Purr, a Bird; alſo ſmall Cyder.

Pu'rrel [*old Stat.*] a Liſt of Kerſy-Cloth to prevent Deceit in leſſening their Length.

Pu'rring [a Word formed from the Sound or Continuation of the Letter, *R*] the Noiſe of a Cat.

Pu'rrock, a ſmall Incloſure or Cloſe of Land.

Purse [purs, *Brit. Byrſa*, L.] a Sort of little Money-Bag.

Purse [with the *Grand Signior*] a Gift or Gratification of 500 Crowns.

Purse *of Money* [in the *Levant*] about 112 Pounds Sterling; ſo called becauſe all the Grand Signior's Money is kept in Purſes or Leather-Bags of this Value in the Seraglio.

Purse net [with *Hunt.*] a Net for taking Hares and Rabbits.

Pu'rser [on *Ship-board*] an Officer of the King's Ship, who has the Charge of the Proviſions, and whoſe Office is to ſee that they be good, well lay'd and ſtored; he keeps a Liſt of the Ship's Company, and ſets down the Day of each Man's Admittance into Pay.

Pursevant [*pourſuivant*, F.] an Officer, a Sort of Serjeant at Arms, a Meſſenger who attends upon the King in an Army; alſo at the Exchequer; alſo at the Council Table or Chamber, to be ſent upon any ſpecial Occaſion or Meſſage; but more eſpecially for the apprehending of a Perſon who has been guilty of an Offence.

Pu'rsiness } [of *pouſſif*, L. and *neſs*] Shortneſs of
Pu'rsiveness } Breath.

Pu'rsiness [in *Horſes*] is an Oppreſſion which deprives a Horſe of the Liberty of Reſpiration, and is occaſioned by ſome Obſtruction in the Paſſage of the Lungs.

Pu'rslain [*perclain*, F.] an Herb.

Pursu'ance [of *pour* and *ſuivant*] in conſequence, or according to.

Pursu'ant, in Obedience to.

To Pursue [*perſequi*, L.] to follow or run after; to go on with, to carry on a Deſign.

Purs'uer [*qui perſequitur*, L.] a Follower.

Pursui't [*purſuite*, F.] a following, alſo Diligence or Trouble in getting any Thing.

Pu'rsy [*pouſſif*, F.] Short-breathed.

Pu'rtenance [*appartenance*, F.] a Thing appertaining to another.

To Purvey [*pourvoyer*, F.] to provide.

Purvey'ance [of *pourvoir*, F.] a ſupplying with Proviſion, the providing of Corn, Fuel, Victuals, and other Neceſſaries, for the King's Houſe.

Purvey'er [*pourvoyer*, F.] a Supplier, Provider, *&c.*

Purview [*pourveuque*, F.] a Law-Word for the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with, It *being enacted*, and thus a Statute is ſaid to *ſtand upon a Preamble and upon a Purview.*

Purulent [*purulentus*, L.] full of corrupt Matter, mattery.

Pu'rulentness [of *purulentus*, L. and *neſs*] Fullneſs of Matter or Corruption.

Pus, Corruption or thick Matter, iſſuing from a Wound or Sore, *L.*

To Push [*pouſſer*, F.] to thruſt or ſhove.

Pu'shers, Canary Birds that are new-flown, and cannot feed themſelves.

Pu'sh-pin, a childiſh Play with Pins.

Pusillani'mity, cowardly, faint-hearted.

Pusilla'nimousness [*puſillanimité*, F. of *L.*] Want of Courage.

Pusi'llus *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] very ſmall.

Puss [prob. of *parring*] a Cat.

Pu'stles [*puſtules*, F. of *L.*] little Wheals or Pimples.

A Pusle } [prob. of **poeſele**, *Du.*] a dirty Slut.
A Puzzle }

Pustulous [*puſtuloſus*, L.] full of Wheals or Bliſters.

To Put [*incert. Etym.* except of *poſer*, F.] to place, lay, *&c.*

To Put a *Horſe* [with *Horſemen*] ſignifies to break or manage him; and thus they ſay, *put your Horſe upon Caprioles or Curvets, this Horſe was not well put.* Your Horſe puts and repreſents himſelf upon rais'd Airs.

To Put *a Horſe* upon the Haunches, ſignifies to make him bend them in galloping in the Manage, or upon a Stop.

Pu'tage [of *putain*, F.] Fornication on the Woman's Side.

Pu'tanism, a Whore's Trade, or Way of living.

Pu'tative [of *putativus*, L.] reputed, ſuppoſed.

Putchami'ns [in *Virginia*, &c.] a Fruit, a Sort of Damſons.

A Put-off, an Excuſe.

Putid [*putidus*, L.] ſtinking, naſty; alſo ſtale and rank; alſo affected, unpleaſant.

Puti'dness [*putiditas*, L.] Stinkingneſs, *&c.*

Putlock } [with *Carpenters*] a ſhort Piece of Timber to
Purlog } be put in a Hole in building of Scaffolds.

To Put over [in *Falconry*] a Term uſed of a Hawk, when ſhe removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traverſing with her Body; but chiefly into her Neck.

Putrefacie'ntia [in *Medicine*] ſuch Things as cauſe the Fleſh to putrify.

Putrefa'ction [with *Naturaliſt*] is defin'd to be a ſlow Kind of Corruption in Bodies, generally wrought by the Moiſture of the Air, or ſome other ſurrounding fluid Matter, which quite changes the Texture, and ſometimes the Figure of the mix'd Body from what it was before.

Putrefa'ctiveness [of *putrefacere*, L. and *neſs*] putrefying Quality.

Putrefactives, the ſame as *Putrefacientia.*

To Pu'trefy [*putrefaciere*, L. *putrefier*, F.] to corrupt, *&c.*

Putrid [*putridus*, L.] corrupt, rotten.

Putrid *Fever*, a Kind of Fever where the Humours or part of them have ſo little circulatory Motion, that they fall into an inteſtine one, and putrify.

Pu'tridness [of *putridus*, L. and *neſs*] Corruptedneſs, Rottenneſs.

Puttock, a Kind of long-winged Kite.

Puttocks [in a *Ship*] ſmall Shrouds which go from the *main, fore*, and *miſſen* Maſts to the round Top of thoſe Maſts, for the Men to get into the Caps or Tops of thoſe Maſts.

Putty, a Powder uſed in poliſhing Metals, Marble, *&c.* made of calcined Tin; alſo a Compoſition uſed by Painters in ſtopping Holes in Wainſcot; alſo by Glaziers to faſten Glaſs in Saſhes.

Pu'tura [*old Rec.*] a Cuſtom claimed by Keepers of Foreſts, *&c.* of taking Man's Meat, and Horſe's Meat, of the Tenants *gratis* within the Bounds of the Foreſt.

To Pu'zzle [prob. *q.* to *poſe* of poſing] to embarraſs, to put to Difficulty to find out a Thing, to *non-plus.*

A Pu'zzle, an Embarraſſment, a Difficulty, *&c.* alſo a naſty fluttiſh Wench.

Pu'zzling [q. d. *poſing* or *poſing*] perplexing, *&c.*

Pu'zzlingness, Perplexingneſs, an embarraſſing Quality.

Pyane'psia [πυανοψια, Gr.] a Feſtival celebrated by the *Athenians* in the Month *Pyanepſion*, anſwering to our *September.*

Py-ba'ld *Horſe*, is one that has white Spots upon a Coat of another Colour, as *Bay, iron-gray*, or *dun* Colour.

Py-baldness, the being of two Colours.

Pycar } [*ant. Rec.*] a Kind of Ships.
Pyker }

Pycno'ticks [πυκνοτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which are of an aqueous Nature, and have the Faculty of cooling and condenſing.

Pycno'style [πυκνόστυλον, Gr.] in antient Architecture, a Sort of Building where the Columns ſtand very cloſe to one another; one Diameter, and a half of the Column being only allowed for the Intercollumniation.

Pye [*pica*, L. *pie*, F.] a Bird; alſo a Diſh of bak'd Fruit, Meat, *&c.*

Pye'los [πύελος, Gr.] a hollow Veſſel to waſh in, a bathing Tub.

Pyelos [in *Anat.*] a Cavity in the Brain, thro' which the Phlegm paſſes to the Palate and Noſtrils.

Py'gmy [of πυγμὴ, Gr. the Length of the Arm from the Elbow to the Hand, when the Fiſt is cloſed] a Man or Woman of a ſhort Stature.

Pygmies [πυγμαῖοι, Gr.] a fabulous People of the Antients, who are ſaid to be perpetually at War with the *Cranes*, and being not above one Cubit high, are ſaid to have all their Houſhold-Stuff, and even the natural Production of their Country proportionable. Their Women were ſaid to bear Children at five Years old, and to grow old at eight. *Pliny* places them in the *Eaſt-Indies*, *Strabo* in the remoteſt Parts of *Africa*, and *Ariſtotle* near the River *Nile* in *Egypt.*

Pyker *or* Pycar, a ſmall Ship or Herring-Boat.

Pylo'rus [πυλωρὸς of πύλη a Gate, and ὁράω, to keep, *Gr.*] the Keeper of a Gate, a Porter.

Pylorus [with *Anat.*] the lower Orifice of the Ventricle, or Mouth of the Stomach, which lets the Meat out of the Stomach into the Inteſtines.

Pyon [πῦον, Gr.] putrified Blood, changed into white Matter.

Pyosis [of πύον, Gr. Matter] a Collection of Matter in any Part.

PYRAMID [of πυραμὶς of πῦρ, Gr. Fire, becauſe Flames of Fire grow from a Breadth at Bottom, to a ſharp Point] an Obelisk.



Geometrick PYRAMID, a ſolid Standing on a ſquare Baſis, and terminating at the Top in a Point; or a Body whoſe Baſe is a Polygon, and whoſe Sides are plain Triangles, their ſeveral Tops meeting together in one Point.

Optick PYRAMID, the Figure which the Rays drawn out in Length from any Object, thro' any tranſparent Medium (where they end in a Point) make to the Eye.

A PYRAMID [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to repreſent the Nature of the Soul of Man.

PYRAMID [in *Architect.*] a ſolid, maſſy Edifice, which from a Square, Triangular, or other Baſe, riſes diminiſhing to a Vertex or Point.

PYRA'MIDAL *Numbers* [*Arith.*] are the Sums of Polygonal Numbers, collected after the ſame Manner as the Polygon Numbers themſelves are extracted from Arithmetical Progreſſions.

PYRAMIDA'LE *corpus* [with *Anat.*] a Plexus of Blood-Veſſels on the Back of the Teſticles; called ſo from its pyramidal Form the ſame as *Corpus varicoſum*.

PYRAMIDA'LES *muſculi* [*Anat.*] certain Muſcles which take their Name from their Reſemblance to a *Pyramid*; certain Muſcles of the Noſtrils and the *Abdomen*, the laſt of which lie upon the loweſt Tendons of the *Recti*; ſo that as they proceed from the *Os pubis*, the higher they climb the narrower they grow, and end about the Navel in the white Seam.

PYRAMIDA'LIA [*Anat.*] the pyramidal Muſcles, certain Veſſels which prepare the *Semen*, L.

PYRAMIDA'LIS [*Anat.*] a ſmall Muſcle of the *Abdomen* on the lower Part of the *Rectus*, L.

PYRAMI'DAL } of, belonging, or like to a *Pyramid*.
PYRAMI'DICAL }

PYRAMI'DICALLY, in the Form of a *Pyramid*.

PYRAMI'DICALNESS [of *pyramidal*, F. of *pyramidalis*, L. and *neſs*] of a pyramidical Form.

PYRAMIDOI'D [of πυραμὶς, and εἶδος, Gr. Form] is what is ſometimes called a Parabolick Spindle, and is a ſolid Figure formed by the Revolution of a Parabola round its Baſe or greateſt Ordinate.

PYRAMIDO'GRAPHER [of πυραμὶς, and γραφὶυς, Gr.] a Deſcriber of *Pyramids*.

PY'RAMIDO'GRAPHY [of πυραμὶς, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a Deſcription of *Pyramids*.

PY'RAMIDS [of *Egypt*] one of the ſeven Wonders of the World, are huge Piles of Building, within three Leagues of *Grand Cairo*. There are three principal ones, different in Dimenſions; of which two are ſhut up, and the third is open. This is 520 Foot high, and 682 Foot ſquare; it has 208 Stone Steps, each Stone about three Foot thick, and thirty Foot long. At one of the Angles is a little ſquare Room, and at the Top a very fine Platform of 12 great ſquare Stones, that are almoſt 17 Foot ſquare, from which the ſtrongeſt Man is not able to throw a Stone clear of the *Pyramid*. There are 16 Steps to the Door. The Entrance is ſquare and even all along. This Walk leads to two more: At the End of one of them is a Hall, where is an empty Tomb of one Stone, like Porphyry, made, as ſome ſay, for that *Pharaoh* which purſued the *Iſraelites* into the *Red-Sea*. At the End of the other Walk, or Alley, there is a Hole made, as is probable, to let the Bodies down to the Caverns below. The two *Pyramids* which are lock'd, are much after the ſame Form. At ſome Steps of the open *Pyramid*, is an Idol, which *Pliny* calls *Sphinx*, but the *Arabs* call it *Abin el habeun*, being a Buſtal of one Stone, cut out of a natural Rock, repreſenting the Face of a Woman, of a prodigious Bigneſs. It is 26 Foot high, and 15 from the Ear to the Chin. On the Top of the Head there is an Hole, through which a Man might paſs, that reaches down to the Breaſt, and ending there. According to *Pliny*, the largeſt of theſe *Pyramids* was 20 Years in building, tho' 366000 Men were all that while employed about it.

The largeſt of theſe was built, ſome ſay, by *Cheops*, or as others, by *Chemnis*, as a Sepulchre; but he, being torn in Pieces in a Mutiny of the People, did not obtain the Honour of being interred in it. The ſecond was ſaid to be built by his Brother *Cephus*: The third by *Mycerius*; or, as others ſay, by the Strumpet *Rhodope*.

PYRENI'ACUS, *a, um* } [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing on the
PYRE'NICUS } *Pyrenean* Mountains between *France* and *Spain*.

PYRENOI'DES [πυρηνοειδὴς of πυρὴν a Kernel, and εἶδος, Shape, *Gr.*] a Proceſs of the ſecond Vertebra of the Back; thus called from its Reſemblance to a Pear in Shape.

PY'RETHRUM [πύρεθρον, Gr.] wild or baſtard Pellitory.

PYRE'TICKS [of πυρετὸς, Gr.] Medicines which cure Fevers.

PYRETO'LOGY [πυρετολογία, Gr.] a Diſcourſe, Deſcription, or Treatiſe of Fevers.

PYRI'ASIS [πυρίασις, Gr.] a precious Stone of a black Colour, which, being rubbed, burns the Fingers.

PYRIFO'RMIS [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Thigh, which receives its Name from its Figure, reſembling that of a Pear.

PYRI'TES [πυρίτης, Gr.] a Semi-Metal ſuppoſed to be the Marcaſite of Copper, or the Matrix or Ore in which that Metal is formed.

PYRI'TIS [πυρίτις, Gr.] a precious Stone which (it is ſaid) will burn the Fingers if one holds it hard.

PYRO'BOLI [πυροβολὶι, Gr.] Fire-Balls, certain Fire-Works uſed by the Antients.

PYROE'NUS [of πῦρ Fire, and οἶνος, Gr. Wine] the rectified Spirit of Wine.

PYROET, of one Tread, or what the *French* call *de la tete a la queve*, are entire and very narrow Turns made by a Horſe upon one Tread, and almoſt at one Time, ſo that his Head is placed where his Tail was, without putting out his Haunches.

PYRO'ET, of two Piſts, are Turns of two Treads upon a ſmall Compaſs of Ground, almoſt of the Length of the Horſe.

PYROE'TS [with *Horſemen*] are Motions either of one Piſt or Tread, or of two Piſts or Treads.

PYROLA [*Botany*] the Herb Winter-Green, *L.*

PY'ROMANCY [πυρομαντεία of πῦρ Fire, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a Divination by the Fire of the Sacrifice. The good Signs were theſe: If the Flames immediately took hold of and conſumed the Victims; if the Flames were bright and pure, without Noiſe or Smoak; if the Sparks tended upwards in Form of a *Pyramid*, and the Fire went not out, till all was reduc'd to Aſhes. The contrary Signs were, when the Fire was kindled with Difficulty; when the Flame was divided; when it did not immediately ſpread itſelf over all the Parts of the Victim, but creeping along conſumed them by little and little; when it aſcended not in a ſtraight Line, but whirled round, turned ſide-ways or downwards, and was extinguiſhed by Wind, Showers, or any other unlucky Accident; when it crackled more than ordinary, was black, caſting forth Smoak or Sparks. All theſe and ſuch like Omens ſignified (with them) the Diſpleaſure of the Gods.

PYRO'PUS [πυρωπὸς of πῦρ Fire, and ὄψ, the Face, *Gr.*] a Carbuncle of a fiery Redneſs, a Ruby; alſo one that has a carbuncled Face.

PY'ROSIS [of πῦρ, Gr.] a burning Redneſs in the Face.

PY'ROTECHNY [πυροτεχνία of πῦρ Fire, and τέχνη, Art] the Art of making Fire-Works; alſo Chymiſtry, which makes uſe of Fire, as the chief Inſtrument of its Operations.

PY'ROTE'CHNICK, of, or pertaining to Pyrotechny.

PYRO'TICKS [πυρωτικὰ, Gr.] Cauſticks, Medicines, which being apply'd to the Body, grow violently hot, and cauſe Redneſs or Bliſters in the Skin, or that cloſe up and bring Wounds to a Cruſt or Scab.

PY'RRHA, the Wife of *Deucalion*. See *Deucalion*.

PYRRHI'CIUS [πυῤῥίχιος, Gr.] a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of two ſhort Syllables.

PY'RRHICK *Dance*, ſome refer the Original of it to *Minerva*, who led up the Dance in her Armour, after the Conqueſt of the *Titans*: Others refer it to the *Corybants*, *Jupiter*'s Guard in his Cradle, who leaped up and down, claſhing their Weapons to hinder old *Saturn* from hearing the Cries of his Infant Son. *Pliny* attributes the Invention to *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*, who inſtituted ſuch a Company of Dancers at the Funeral of his Father. The Manner of the Performance ſeems to have conſiſted chiefly in the nimble turning of the Body, and ſhifting every Part, as if it was done to avoid the Stroke of the Enemy. *Julius Scaliger* tells of himſelf, that while he was a Youth, he often danced the Pyrrhick before the Emperor *Maximilian*, to the Amazement of all *Germany*. And that the Emperor was ſo ſurprized at his warlike Activity, that he cried out, This Boy was either born in a Coat of Mail, inſtead of a Skin, or elſe has been rocked in one, inſtead of a Cradle.

PY'RRHO, the *Greek* Philoſopher, the firſt Founder of the *Sceptick*s, who taught that there was no Certainty of any Thing.

PYRRHOPOECI'LOS [πυῤῥοίκιλος, Gr.] a Kind of Marble with red Spots, of which the *Egyptians* made Pillars which they dedicated to the Sun.

PYTHA'GORAS [in *Painting*] is drawn clad in white Garments, adorned with a Crown of Gold.

Pytha'gorean *System*, ſo called, on Account of its being maintained by *Pythagoras*, is a Syſtem in which the Sun is ſuppoſed to reſt in the Center of our Syſtem of Planets, and in which the Earth is carried round him annually, in a Tract or Path between *Venus* and *Mars*. It is the moſt antient of any, and the ſame with the *Copernican*.

Pytha'gorean *Theorem*, is the 47th Propoſition of the firſt Book of *Euclid*.

Pythagore'anism [of *Pythagoras*] the Doctrine or Principles of the *Pythagoreans*.

Pytha'goric *Tetraëtys*, a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

Py'thia [Πυθία, Gr.] the Prieſteſs who delivered the Oracles of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. Before ſhe aſcended the *Tripos*, ſhe uſed to waſh her ſelf in the Fountain *Caſtalia*, and ſitting down on the *Tripos*, ſhook the Lawrel-Tree that grew by it, and ſometimes eat its Leaves; ſhe was alſo crowned with Lawrel, that being thought to conduce Inſpiration. Being placed upon the *Tripos*, ſhe receiv'd the divine *Afflatus* in her Belly, and began immediately to ſwell and foam at the Mouth, tearing her Hair, cutting her Fleſh, and in all her other Behaviour appeared like one phrenetick and diſtracted, eſpecially if the Spirit was ſullen and malignant; but if it was in a kind and gentle Humour, her Rage was not ſo violent.

Py'thia, the *Pythian* Games celebrated in *Greece* in Honour of *Apollo*; alſo the Prieſteſs of *Apollo*.

Pytho'n [πύθων of πύθω, Gr. to putrify, becauſe ingendered of the Putrefaction of the Earth after the Flood, or of פתן, *Heb.* an Aſp] a Serpent prodigiouſly large, whereby *Juno* perſecuted *Latona*, when big with *Apollo* and *Diana*, the firſt of which, *viz. Apollo*, killed that Serpent, and thence was called *Pythius*, and in Memory of that Victory appointed the *Pythian Games*.

The Serpent *Python* being ſlain by *Apollo*, is thus interpreted. By *Python* is underſtood the Ruins of Waters and Bogs, which cover the Earth, and ſeem to run over it; but *Apollo* (*i. e.* the Sun) diſperſing the Vapours in the Air, by his Arrows, (*i. e.* his Beams) ſlew this Serpent. Others interpret it, that *Apollo*, being the God of Wiſdom, does, by good prepared Medicines, deſtroy all poiſonous Diſeaſes in the Body of Man, which Diſeaſes are repreſented by the infectious Serpent *Python*.

Py'thoness [*Pythoniſſa*, L. of πυθόνισσα, Gr.] a Woman poſſeſſed with a familiar or propheſying Spirit, called πύθων.

Pyu'lcus [πύελκος, of πῦον, Corruption, and ἕλκω, to draw, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument uſed by Surgeons for the evacuating of corrupt Matter from the Cavity of the Breaſt, or any ſinuous Ulcer.

Pyx [*pyxis*, L. πύξις, Gr.] a Veſſel in which *Roman Catholicks* keep the Hoſt.

Py'xis [*Anatomy*] the Cavity of the Hip-Bone.

Py'xis *nautica*, the Seaman's Compaſs, *L.*

Q

Q, q. *Roman*, Ꝙ, ꝙ, Italick, ℚ, q, *Engliſh*, ⅁ ⅂, *Saxon*, are the 16th Letter of the Alphabet; but the *Greeks*, *Hebrews*, and *Aſiaticks* have not this Letter, and the *Saxons*, &c. expreſs it by *cw*. This Letter *q*. always hath its Vowel following it.

Q. [among the *Antients*] a numeral Letter ſtanding for 500.

Q̄. with a Daſh, ſtood for 500000.

Q. is an Abbreviation of *quaſi*, L. as though; and alſo of *Queſtion*, E.

Q. E. D. [with *Mathemat.*] ſtands for *quod erat demonſtrandum*, L. *i. e.* which was to be demonſtrated.

Q. D. ſtands for *quaſi dictum*, L. *i. e.* as if it were ſaid.

Q. E. F. [in *Mathemat.*] ſtands for *quod erat faciendum*, L. *i. e.* which was to be done.

Q. PL. [in *phyſical Preſcriptions*] ſignifies *quantum placet*, L. *i. e.* as much as you pleaſe.

Q. U. ſtands for *quantum vis*, L. *i. e.* as much as you will.

Q. S. [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſtands for *quantum ſufficit*, *i. e.* a ſufficient Quantity, or as much as will do.

Quab [Quaubbe, *Du.*] a Kind of Fiſh, call'd by ſome a Water-Weaſel.

To Quack [quacken, *Du.*] to make a Noiſe like a Duck.

Quack. See *Quackſalver*.

Qua'ckery [of quack, *Teut.* frivolous.]

Qua'cking [of quacken, *Du.*] making a Noiſe, as Ducks do; alſo practiſing Quackiſm.

Qua'cking *of Titles* [with *Bookſellers*] the putting of new and different Titles to Books which have not had good Sale, and publiſhing them again as new Books.

Qua'ckism [of quack, *Teut.* trifling] the Practice of Quackery.

Qua'cksalver [of quack and ſalve, *Du.* an Ointment] a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to Phyſick.

Qua'dra, any ſquare Frame or Border in Building, encompaſſing a *Baſſo Relievo*, Pannel-painters, or other Work.

Quadraga'ta *terræ* [*old Rec.*] a Team-Land, as much as may be ploughed by four Horſes, *L.*

Quadrage'mini [with *Anat.*] four Muſcles of the Thigh, *L.*

Quadrage'sima *Dominica* [q. d. the 40th Sunday after *Eaſter*] the Sunday immediately preceeding *Lent*.

Quadrage'sima, the fortieth, *L.*

Quadrage'simal [*quadrageſimalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to *Lent*.

Quadra'gesimals, in Times of Popery, it was a cuſtomary Thing for People to viſit their Mother-Church on *Mid-Lent* Sunday, to make their Offerings at the High-Altar. And the like ſuperſtitious Devotion was performed in the *Whitſund* Week. But theſe Proceſſions and Oblations being commuted for a Payment called *Pentecoſtals* or *Whitſund* Farthings; were changed into a cuſtomary Payment, and called *Quadrageſimals*.

Quadrage'simals, *Mid-Lent* Contributions or Offerings.

Qua'dran [in *Poetry*] a Stanza or Staff conſiſting of four Verſes.

Quadra'ngle [*quadrangulus*, L.] a Figure conſiſting of four Angles, and as many Sides, as a *Square*, a *long Square*, and a *Rhombus*.

Quadra'ngular [*quadrangularis*, L.] of, pertaining to, or in the Form of a Quadrangle.

Qua'drans [among the *Romans*] eight Ounces in Weight, the fourth Part of a Pound *Troy*; or the Quarter of any Integer, divided into twelve Parts.

Qua'drant [*quadrans*, L.] a Mathematical Inſtrument of great Uſe in *Aſtronomy*, *Navigation*, &c. that is triangular, and contains juſt the fourth Part of a Circle, containing 90 Degrees; and oftentimes the Space contained between a quadrantal Arch and two *Radii*, perpendicular one to another in the Center of a Circle, is called a Quadrant.

Qua'drant [*quadrans*, L.] a fourth Part.

Qua'drant *of Altitude* [of an *artificial Globe*] a thin Braſs-plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridian.

Qua'drant [with *Mathemat.*] is an Inſtrument of great Uſe in many Operations in *Navigation*, *Surveying*, &c.

Qua'drant [with *Gunners*] an Inſtrument uſed in levelling, mounting, and lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

Qua'drantal [*quadrantalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Quadrant.

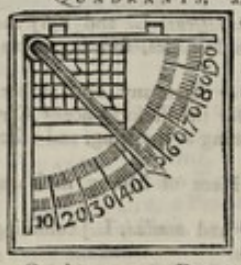
Qua'drantal [among the *Romans*] a Meaſure for meaſuring of Liquids.

A Qua'drantal, a Figure which is every-where ſquare.

A Quadra'ntal *Triangle* [with *Geometr.*] a ſpherical Triangle like a Die, having a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one right Angle.

Quadra'ntata *terræ* [*old Rec.*] the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

Quadrants, are variouſly contriv'd, and as differently furniſh'd for their various Uſes; but this they have all in common, that they conſiſt of a Quarter of a Circle, whoſe Limb is divided into 90 Degrees, and have either a Line and Plummet ſuſpended from the Center; or, a Label with Sights.



Qua'drat [in *Aſtrology*] an Aſpect of the heavenly Bodies, wherein they are diſtant from each other a Quadrant, or 90 Degrees, the ſame as Quartile.

Qua'drate [*quadratum*, L.] a four-cornered Figure, a Square.

To Qua'drate [*quadrare*, L.] to ſquare, agree with, to anſwer.

To Qua'drate *a Piece* [*Gunnery*] is to place it duly, and well poiſed on the Carriage, that the Wheels be of an equal Height.

Qua'drate *Line of Shadows* [on a *Quadrant*] is a Line of natural Tangents put on the Limb of a Quadrant for more ready meaſuring of Heights, *&c.*

Quadra'tick *Equations* [with *Algebraiſts*] ſquare Equa-

tions, or such wherein the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Square.

QUADRA'TICK [of *quadratus*, L.] four-square.

Simple QUADRA'TICKS [with *Mathemat.*] are such where the Square of the unknown Root is equal to the absolute Number given.

Affected QUADRA'TICKS [with *Mathemat.*] are such as have some intermediate Power of the unknown Number, between the highest Power of the unknown Number, and the absolute Number given.

QUADRA'TO-*Quadratum*, is the fourth Power of Numbers; or the Product of the Cube multiplied by the Root.

QUADRA'TO-*Cubus*, the fifth Power of Numbers.

QUADRA'TRIX, a Square, or squared Figure,

QUADRA'TRIX [in *Geometry*] a mechanical Line, by Means whereof, Right Lines may be found equal to the Circumference of a Circle or other Curve, and the several Parts of it.

QUA'DRATS [with *Printers*] square Pieces of Metal to fill up the void Spaces between Words and at the End of short Lines.

QUA'DRATURE [*quadratura*, L.] the making a Thing square, or the finding a Square equal to the Area of any Figure given.

QUA'DRATURE *of the Circle*, is the finding some other right-lined Figure equal to the Area of a Circle, or a right Line equal to its Circumference; a Problem that has employ'd the Mathematicians of all Ages, but yet in vain. It depends upon the Ratio of the Diameter to the Periphery, which was never yet determined in precise Numbers.

QUA'DRATURE *of Curves* [in the higher *Geometry*] is the measuring of their Area, or the finding a rectilinear Space, equal to a curvilinear Space.

QUA'DRATURE *of a Parabola*, is the same as *Parabolick Space*.

QUA'DRATURES *of the Moon* [*Astronomy*] are the medial Points of her Orbit, lying between the Points of Conjunction and Opposition.

QUADRA'TUS *femoris* [with *Anat.*] a Member of the Muscle *Quadrageminus*, arising from the Apophysis of the *Ischium*, and maintaining an equal Breadth and Bulk to its Insertion just below the great Trochanter, *L.*

QUA'DRATUS *Genæ* [*Anat.*] a large square Muscle spread over the whole lower Region of the Face, *L.*

QUA'DRATUS *Lumborum* [*Anat.*] a short, thick, fleshy Muscle, situated in the Region of the Loins, or between the last Rib and the Spine of the *Os Ilium*.

QUA'DRELS [in *Architecture*] a Kind of artificial Stones

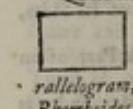
QUADRE'NNIAL [of *quadriennis*, L.] of the Space of 4 Years.

perfectly square, made of a chalky, white and pliable Earth, *&c.* dried in the Shade for two Years.

QUADRICAPSULA'RIS, *e*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into four Partitions, as *Stramonium*, Thorny-Apple, *L.*

QUADRIGE'MINUS [*Anat.*] a Muscle, or rather an Assemblage of four Muscles, serving to turn the Thigh outwards, *L.*

QUADRILA'TERAL [*quadrilaterus*, L.] having four Sides.



QUADRILA'TERAL *Figures* [in *Geom.*] are those whose Sides are four right Lines, and those making four Angles, and they are either a *Parallelogram*, a *Trapezium*, *Rectangle*, *Square*, *Rhombus* or *Rhomboides*, as in the Figure.

QUADRILA'TERALNESS [*quadilaterus*, L. and *ness*] the Property of having four Sides, Right-Lines, forming as many Angles.

QUADRI'LLA, a small Troop or Company of Cavaliers pompously dress'd and mounted for the Performance of Carrousels, Justs, Tournaments, running at the Ring, and other Divertisements of Gallantry.

QUA'DRIN, a Mite, a small Piece of Money in Value about a Farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL [of *quatuor* and *nomina*, L.] consisting of four Denominations or Names.

QUADRINO'MIAL *Roots* [in *Algebra*] Roots which consist of four Names or Parts.

QUADRIPARTI'TE [of *quadrus*, of *quatuor*, and *partitus*, L.] divided into four Parts.

QUADRIPARTI'TION [of *quadrus* and *partitio*, L.] a Division by four, or the taking the fourth Part of any Quantity or Number.

QUA'DRIREME [*quadriremis*, L.] a Galley or Vessel that has four Oars on a Side.

QUADRISY'LLABLE [*quadrisyllabus*, L.] consisting of four Syllables.

QUADRI'VIAL [*quadrivialis*, L.] having four Ways or Turnings.

QUADRU'PEDAL } [*quadrupedus*, L.] four-footed.
QUADRU'PEDOUS }

QUADRU'PEDAL } *Signs* [with *Astron.*] those Signs re-
QUADRUPE'DIAN } presented on a Globe by the Figures of four-footed Beasts.

QUA'DRUPEDE [*quadruper*, L.] a four-footed Beast, *L.*

QUADRUPLATO'RES [in the Court of *Exchequer*] Promoters, those that in popular and penal Actions are Delatores, having thereby Part of the Profit assigned by the Law.

QUADRU'PLE [*quadruplex*, L.] four times as much, 4 fold.

QUADRU'PLED [*quadruplicatus*, L.] made four-fold.

QUADRU'PLICATE, a Thing folded or repeated four times.

QUADRUPLICA'TION, an encreasing to a four-fold Sum.

QUAE PLURA, a Writ that lies where an Inquisition has been made by the Escheator of such Lands and Tenements as a Man dies seized of, when all that was in his Possession was supposed not to be found by the Office, *L.*

QUAERE } is where any Point of Law or Matter in De-
QUAERIE } bate is douted; as not having sufficiet Authority to maintain it.

QUAERENS *non invenit*, &c. a Return made upon a Writ directed to him with this Clause, *viz. Si* A *fecerit*, B *securum*, &c. *L.*

QUAE *Servitia*, a Writ concerning Services, *L.*

QUAE'STA [*ant. Deeds*] an Indulgence or Remission of Penance, exposed to Sale by the Pope, the Retailers of which were called *Quæstuarii*.

QUAE'STUS, Gain, Advantage, Profit, *L.*

QUAESTIONARII [*ant. Law Books*] those Persons who went about with Indulgences from Door to Door, asking Charity either for themselves or others.

QUAE'STUS [in *Law*] Land gained by Labour and Industry, which does not depend on hereditary Right.

To QUA'FF [some derive it of ca*, *Sax.* brisk, nimble] to tipple, to drink large Draughts.

QUA'GMIRE [prob. of *quatiens*, L. shaking, and **moer**, *Du.* Mud] a boggy Place.

QUAI'L [*quaglia*, Ital.] a Bird.

QUAI'L [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* used to resemble Impiety, because it is related of this Bird, that it chatters furiously, and torments itself, as if it were offended, when the Crescent of the Moon first appears.

To QUAIL [prob. of *coagulare*, L.] to curdle as Milk.

QUAINT [*coint*, F.] neat, fine, accomplished; also odd, strange, fantastical.

QUAI'NTNESS [*incert. Etym.*] Oddness, Strangeness; also Accomplishedness.

To QUAKE [cpacian, *Sax.*] to tremble, to shake, to shiver, either for Fear or Cold.

QUA'KER [prob. cpaceꝛe, *Sax.*] one who quakes or shivers, a Professor of Quakerism.

QUA'KING [cpacian, *Sax.*] shaking, shivering for Cold, *&c.* trembling.

QUA'KERISM [of cpaceꝛe, *Sax.* and *ismus*, a *Latin* Termination] the Principles or Tenets of Quakers.

QUA'KERS, a modern Sect, who first got their Name from their Gestures and quaking Fits.

QUALE JUS, a judicial Writ, which lies where a religious Person has a Judgment to recover Land, *&c.* to enquire whether the Party hath any Right to recover such Lands, *&c.* or whether the Judgment be obtained by Collusion, *&c.*

QUALIFICA'TION, a particular Faculty or Endowment, *F.* of *L.*

QUALIFICA'TOR [in the *Canon Law*] a Divine appointed to qualify or declare the Quality of a Proposition brought before an Ecclesiastical Tribunal; chiefly before the Inquisition in *Spain*, &c.

To QUA'LIFY [*qualifier*, F.] to give one a Qualification or Accomplishment, to render him fit; also to temper, appease, or satisfy.

QUA'LITY [*qualitas* of *qualis*, L. of what Sort.]

QUA'LITY, Condition, Nature, Inclination, Habit; also Title of Honour, noble Birth.

QUA'LITY [among *Logicians*] is the third of the Categories, of which, according to *Aristotle*'s Division, there are four Sorts: The first of which comprehends *Habitude: Which see.* The second comprehends *natural Powers: Which see.* The third comprehends *sensible Qualities: Which see.* The fourth comprehends *Form* and *Figure: Which see.*

QUA'LITY [in *Physicks*] the Affection of a Thing whence it is denominated such; or that which causes a Thing to affect our Senses in this or that Manner, and gives it this or that Denomination.

The four first QUA'LITIES [in *Physicks*] are Heat, Cold, Moisture, Dryness.

The four second QUA'LITIES [with *Chymists*] Volatility, Fixity, Corrosiveness, and Corruptibility.

Occult

Occult QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] certain latent Powers ariſing from the ſpecifick Forms of Things; a Name the Antients gave to thoſe *Phænomena*, of which, according to their Principles, on rational Account could be given.

Senſible QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] are ſuch as ariſe from certain Modifications of the Matter, and are the more immediate Objects of our Senſes.

Primary ſenſible QUA'LITIES, are ſuch as are found in all Bodies, or which agree to all Matter, conſidered as Matter, ſuch are *Extenſion*, *Figure*, *Motion*, *Reſt*, *Solidity*, *Impenetrability* and *Number*.

Secondary ſenſible QUALITIES, are ſuch as reſult from a Compoſition or Mixture of the Elements; as *Light*, *Heat*, *Cold*, *Colour*, *Sound*, *Taſte*, *Smell*, *Hardneſs*, *Softneſs*, *Fluidity*, *Firmneſs*, *Roughneſs*, *Smoothneſs*, *Tranſparency*, and *Opacouſneſs*.

Spiritual QUA'LITIES, are the Qualities of the Soul, or thoſe Affections of the Mind, as it is in this or that Habitude, or Diſpoſition, as, Knowledge, Opinion, Certainty, Doubting, *&c.* all moral Virtues and Vices.

Corporeal QUA'LITIES, according to the *Peripateticks*, are Things diſtinct from the Bodies themſelves; and are ſuperadded to them, or flow from their ſubſtantial Forms. But the modern Philoſophers explode the Notion of Qualities diſtinct from the Body, and ſay they are no other than the Affections of the Bodies themſelves, as, Figure, Magnitude, Motion, *&c.* of the Parts whereof they conſiſt.

QUA'LITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an Accident which influences its Subject after the Manner of an eſſential Form.

Active QUA'LITIES [with *Philoſoph.*] ſuch as by Virtue whereof Operations are actually produced on other Bodies, duly diſpoſed in reſpect thereunto; as, the *Heat* of *Fire*, the *Moiſture* of *Water*.

Paſſive QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] thoſe whereby Bodies are diſpoſed to receive the Action of others, as, Inflammability in Oil, *&c.*

Real QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] are thoſe which remain in the Subject, and only act on Bodies adjacent to them; as Fire in a Piece of Iron not ignited, *&c.*

Intentional QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] are ſuch asiſſue from the Subject, and operate at a Diſtance, as Light from the Sun.

QUALM [prob. of cpealm, *Sax.* Death, of cpellan, *Sax.* to kill] a fainting Fit; alſo a Scruple of Conſcience.

QUA'LMISH, affected with Qualms.

QUA'LMISHNESS [of cpealme, ıyc and neſſe, *Sax.*] a being ſubject to be troubled with Fainting-Fits; alſo Scrupulouſneſs of Conſcience.

QUAM DIU *ſe bene geſſerit* (*i. e.* as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well) a Clauſe frequent in Letters Patent, or Grants of Offices to ſecure them, ſo long as the Perſon they are granted to, ſhall not be guilty of abuſing the ſame, *L.*

QUANDA'RY [prob. of *Qu'en diray je*, F. what ſhall I ſay?] Suſpenſe or Doubtfulneſs of Mind, what to ſay or do.

QUANDO [when] is the Duration of being in Time, *L. Metaphyſicks.*

QUA'NTITAS *acceleratrix* [of any *Vis* or Force] is the Meaſure of the Velocity, generated in a given Time by that Force, *L.*

QUA'NTITY [*quantitas*, of *quantus*, L. how great] ſignifies whatſoever is capable of any ſort of Eſtimation or Menſuration, and which, being compared with another Thing of the ſame Nature, may be ſaid to be greater or leſs, equal or unequal to it.

Continual QUA'NTITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a Quantity whoſe Parts are joined together by a common Term. Quantity is an Accident, by which a material Subſtance is intended. The Species of *continued Quantity* are a *Line*, a *Superficies*, and a *Body*: For Quantity is extended, either into *Length* only, and then it is call'd a *Line*, tho' not a material one, but ſuch as the Mind can frame by *Idea*; or elſe it is extended into Length and Breadth, and that is called a *Superficies*; or elſe into Length, Breadth, and Depth, and that makes a Mathematical Body, which is not to be underſtood as if it were a corporeal Subſtance.

Divided QUA'NTITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a Quantity, the Parts of which are not link'd together by a common Term, but are divided, as Number, that may be defined a Multitude of Units.

Moral QUA'NTITY, is that which depends on the Manners of Men, and the free Determination of their Wills, as, *the Prices and Value of Things*; *Degrees of Dignity*, *Good and Evil*, *Rewards and Puniſhments*, &c.

Natural / *Phyſical* QUANTITY [in *Phyſicks*] is that which Nature furniſhes us with in Matter and its Extenſions, or in the Powers and Forces of natural Bodies, as, *Gravity*, *Motion*, *Light*, *Heat*, *Cold*, *Rarity*, and *Denſity*.

QUA'NTITY *of Matter* [in any *Body*] is the Product of the Denſity into Bulk, or a Quantity ariſing from the joint Conſideration of its Denſity and Magnitude.

QUA'NTITY *of Motion* [in *a Body*] is its Meaſure ariſing from the joint Conſideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Swiftneſs of the Motion of that Body.

Notional QUA'NTITY, is that which ariſes from the Operation of the Underſtanding only, ſuch as the Largeneſs and Narrowneſs of the Capacity of the Mind and its Conceptions.

Tranſcendental QUA'NTITY [in *Phyſicks*] as Duration or Continuance; the Continuation of the Exiſtence of any Being, Time.

Permanent QUA'NTITY, is Extenſion into Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs.

Succeſſive QUA'NTITY, is that which is apply'd to Time and Motion.

QUA'NTITY [with *Gramm.*] the Meaſure or Magnitude of the Syllables, or that which determines them to be called *long* or *ſhort*.

QUA'NTITY [among *Logicians*] the ſecond Category, is either *Diſcrete* or *Continued*: *Diſcrete*, when the Parts are not bound together, as Number; *Continued*, when they are bound; and then it is either *ſucceſſive*, as Time and Motion; or *permanent*, which is that which is otherwiſe call'd Space or Extent, in Length, Breadth, and Depth; the Length alone makes the Line, the Length and Breadth the Surfaces, and all three together the Solids.

Poſitive QUANTITIES [in *Algebra*] are thoſe which are greater than nothing, and which have the Sign + prefixed.

Negative QUANTITIES [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are leſs than nothing, and have this Sign — prefixed.

Compound QUANTITIES [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are joined together by the Signs + and — and are expreſſed either by more Letters than one, or elſe by the ſame Letters unequally repeated, as a+b—c and bd—b are compound Quantities.

QUANTUM *meruit* [*i. e.* how much he has deſerved] an Action upon the Caſe, grounded upon a Promiſe to pay a Man for doing a Thing ſo much as he ſhould deſerve or merit.

QUARANTAIN [in *Law*] a Benefit allowed by the Law of *England* to a Widow of a landed Man, to remain 40 Days after his Deceaſe in his chief Manſion-Houſe or Meſſuage, *F.*

QUARANTAIN [with *Church-men*] the Seaſon of *Lent*, which is 40 Days before *Eaſter*.

QUA'RDECUE, the fourth Part of a *French* Crown, containing 16 Sols, *F.*

QUARE *ejecit*, &c. a Writ lying for a Leſſee who is caſt out of his Farm, before the Expiration of his Term, *L.*

QUARE *impedit*, a Writ which lies for him who has purchaſed an Advowſon againſt him that diſturbs him in the Right thereof, by preſenting a Clerk thereto when the Church is void, *L.*

QUARE *incumbravit*, a Writ which lies againſt the Biſhop, who, within 6 Months after the Vacation of a Benefice, confers it on his Clerk, while 2 others are contending in Law for the Right of Preſentation, *L.*

QUARE *truſit in matrimonio*, &c. a Writ lying againſt a Tenant, who after convenable Marriage offered to him by his Lord, marrieth another and entereth upon his Land without having made an Agreement with his Lord and Guardian, *L.*

QUARE *non admiſit*, a Writ which lies againſt a Biſhop for refuſing to admit his Clerk who has recovered in a Plea of Advowſon, *L.*

QUARE *obſtruxit*, a Writ that lies for him who, having Right to paſs thro' his Neighbour's Grounds, cannot enjoy the ſame, by Reaſon the Owner has fenced it up, *L.*

QUARE *non permittit*, a Writ that lies for one who has a Right to preſent for a Turn againſt the Proprietary, *L.*

QUARENTA'IN, a Prohibition of Entrance for 40 Days, into a healthful Place, to ſuch as are ſuppoſed to come from a Place infected.

QUARENTE'NA [*old Rec.*] a Furlong, a Quantity of Land, containing 40 Perches.

QUARENTENA *habenda*, a Writ for a Widow to enjoy her Quarentaine, *L.*

QUARE'RIA [*old Rec.*] a Quarry of Stone.

QUA'RREL [*querelle*, F.] Strife, Diſpute, Difference, Brangle.

QUARREL *of Glaſs* [*quarreau*, L.] a Pane or ſquare Piece.

To QUA'RREL [*quereller*, F.] to fall out, to diſpute, to find Fault with.

QUA'RRELSOME [*quarreleux*, F. and ſom, *Sax.*] apt to quarrel.

QUA'RRELSOMNESS [*humeur querelleux*, F. yom and neye, *Sax.*] quarrelſom Humour.

QUARRIL, a Piece of *Spaniſh* Coin, in Value about 3 half Pence *Engliſh* Money.

QUA'RRY [*carriere*, F.] a Sort of Mine or Hole, whence Stone is digged.

QUA'RRY [with *Hunters*] a Reward given to Hounds after they have caught the Game.

QUA'RRY [in *Falconry*] any Fowl that is flown at, and killed.

To QUARRY, to feed upon the Quarry, or Fowl killed.

A QUART [i. e. *quarta pars*, the fourth Part] the fourth Part of a Gallon.

QUART [at the Game called *Picket* or *Piquet*] a Sequence of Cards.

QUART [in *Fencing*] the fourth.

QUA'RTA } [in *Mu. Bo.*] 4 or the fourth in Number,
QUA'RTO } *Ital.*

QUA'RTAN [of *quartus*, L.] a Fever or Ague that comes every fourth Day.

QUARTA'TION [with *Refiners*] a Way of purifying Gold by melting 3 Parts of Silver with one of Gold, and then caſting the Mixture into *Aqua-fortis*, which diſſolves the Silver and leaves the Gold in a black Powder at the Bottom.

QUARTELOIS } Surtouts, or upper Garments, with Coats
CARTELOIS } of Arms quartered on them; the Habit of our antient *Engliſh* Knights in their warlike Expeditions.

QUA'RTER [of *quarta pars*, L. *quartier*, F.] a fourth Part of any Thing, as of an hundred Weight twenty eight Pound, of a Chaldron eight Buſhels.

QUARTER [in *Heraldry*] See *Quarterings*.

QUARTER [with *Carpenters*] a Piece of Timber four-ſquare, and 4 Inches thick.

QUARTER [of *a Ship*] is that Part of her Hull or main Body, which lies from the Steerage-Room to the Tranſum.

Fat QUARTER } [with *Ship-Wrights*] a Ship is ſaid to
Broad QUARTER } have a flat or broad Quarter, when the Tuck or Truſſing in of it lies deep in the Water.

QUARTER *Bullet*, one that is divided in 4 or 8 Parts.

To QUARTER [*ecarteler*, F.] to cut or divide into Quarters.

To QUA'RTER *Soldiers* [*etre en quartier*, F.] to lodge, or ſend to Lodgings,

QUARTER [in *a Camp*] in general, is the Ground on which a Body of Troops encamps; alſo the Troops encamped.

To beat up an Enemy's QUARTERS, is to drive them from the Ground or Encampment.

QUARTER *of an Aſſembly*, is the Place where Troops meet to march in a Body, and is the ſame with *Rendezvous*.

QUARTER *intrench'd*, is a Place fortified with a Ditch and Parapet, to ſecure a Body of Troops.

QUARTER [in *Milit. Affairs*] is the ſparing the Life and giving good Treatment to a conquered Enemy.

QUARTER *Days*, thoſe Days which begin the 4 Quarters of the Year, *viz.* the 25th of *March*, called the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; the 24th of *June*, Midſummer-Day, called the Feaſt of St. *John* the Baptiſt; the 29th of *September*, the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Arch-angel; the 25th of *December*, Chriſtmas-Day, or the Nativity of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

QUARTER *Deck* [of *a Ship*] that aloft the Steerage, reaching to the Round Houſe.

QUARTER [of *a City*] a Canton or Diviſion of it; when it conſiſts in ſeveral Iſles, *&c.* and is ſeparated from ſome other Quarter by a River, a great Street, or other Boundary.

To work from QUARTER *to* QUARTER [in *Riding Academies*] is to ride a Horſe three Times an End upon the firſt of the four Lines of a Square, and then changing Hands to ride him three Times upon the ſecond, and ſo to do upon the third and fourth.

QUARTER-*Maſter* [at *Land*] an Officer, whoſe Buſineſs it is to look out for good Quarters for the whole Army or a Part of it.

QUARTER-*Maſter-General*, one who provides Quarters for the whole Army.

QUARTER *Maſter* [of *a Regiment*] one who provides Quarters for his Regiment, every Regiment having one.

QUARTER-*Maſter* [at *Sea*] an Officer, whoſe Buſineſs it is to rummage, ſtow and trim a Ship in the Hold; to overlook the Steward in delivering out Victuals to the Cook, and the pumping and drawing out Beer.

QUARTER-*Wheeling* [in *Mil. Affairs*] is the turning the Front of a Body of Men round where the Flank was.

QUARTER-*pierced* [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed when there is a Hole or ſquare Figure made in the Middle of a Croſs.

QUARTER-*Round* [in *Architect.*] a Member or Ornament in the Cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite* Orders.

QUARTER-*Seſſions*, a Court held every Quarter of the Year by the Juſtices of the Peace in every County, to determine civil and criminal Cauſes.

QUARTER-*Staff*, a long Staff born by Foreſters, and Park-Keepers, *&c.*

QUARTER-*Wind* [in *Navig.*] is when the Wind comes in from the Main-Maſt Shrouds even with the Quarter.

QUA'RTERAGE [*quartier*, F.] Money paid quarterly.

QUARTER-CAST [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe is ſaid to caſt his Quarter, when, for any Diſorder in the Coffin, there is a Neceſſity to cut one of the Quarters of the Hoof.

QUA'RTERING [in *Sea Language*] is when a Ship that is under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind, nor before a Wind, but as it were betwixt both; then the Sailors ſay, ſhe *ſails quartering*; and alſo when ſhe ſails with a quarter Wind.

QUARTERING [with *Gunners*] is when a Piece of Ordnance may be ſo traverſed as to ſhoot on the ſame Line or the ſame Point of the Compaſs as the Ship's Quarter bears.

Counter QUARTERING [in *Heraldry*] is when the Quarters of a Coat are quartered over again or ſub-divided each into 4.

QUA'RTERINGS [in *Heraldry*] are Partitions of an Eſcutcheon, according to the Number of Coats that are to be on it; or they are the ſeveral Diviſions made in it, when the Arms of ſeveral Families are born altogether by one, either on Account of Intermarriages or otherwiſe.

QUARTERIZA'TION, Part of the Puniſhment of a Traitor, by dividing his Body into 4 Parts beſides the Head, which Quarters are frequently ſet up on Poles over the Gates of the City.

QUA'RTERLY [in *Heraldry*] is when a Shield is divided into four equal Parts, in the Form of a Croſs.



QUA'RTERN [*quarta pars*, L.] the fourth Part of an Integer, either in Weight or Meaſure.

QUARTERS [*quartier*, F.] Places where Soldiers are lodged.

QUARTERS *of the Heavens* [with *Aſtron.*] are the 4 principal Points, *viz. Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South*.

QUARTERS [with *Aſtrol.*] are certain Interſections, in the Sphere, both in the World and the Zodiack, to 2 of which they give the Names of *Oriental* and *Maſculine*, and to the other 2 *Occidental* and *Feminine*.

QUARTERS *of the Moon* [*Aſtron.*] the Moon is ſaid *to be in the firſt Quarter*, when ſhe is a Quarter of the Zodiack, or 3 Signs diſtant from the Sun, turning to us juſt half her enlightened Body; but when the Moon comes to be diametrically oppoſite to the Sun, and ſhews us her whole enlightened Face, ſhe is ſaid *to be in the Full*: And when ſhe proceeds towards her Conjunction, and ſhews more than half of her enlightened Face, ſhe is ſaid to be in the third or laſt Quarter.

QUARTERS [of a *Siege*] the principal Encampments ſerving to ſtop up the Avenues of a Place.

QUARTERS [in a *Clock* or *Movement*] are little Bells which ſound the Quarters or other Parts of an Hour.

Fore-QUARTERS [of *a Horſe*] are the Shoulders and Fore-Legs.

Hind-QUARTERS [of *a Horſe*] are the Hips and Legs behind.

QUAUTERS [of a *Horſe's Foot*] are the Sides of the Coffin comprehended between the Toe and the Heel on one Side and t'other of the Foot.

Inner-QUARTERS [of a *Horſe's Foot*] are thoſe oppoſite to one another, facing from one Foot to the other.

Falſe-QUARTERS [with *Horſemen*] are a Cleft of the Horn Quarters, extending from the Cronet to the Shoe, which voids Blood, and cauſes much Pain, and makes a Horſe lame.

Winter-QUARTERS, the Place or Places where Troops are lodged during the Winter Seaſon; alſo the Space of Time between the 2 Campaigns.

QUARTERS *of Refreſhment*, the Place or Places where Troops that have been much haraſſed are put in to recover their Strength or Health, during ſome Time of Summer or Seaſon of the Campaign.

QUA'RTILE *Aſpect* [in *Aſtrology*] is an Aſpect of the Planets when they are three Signs or ninety Degrees diſtant from each other, and is marked thus □.

QUA'RTO [i. e. *in four*] a Book in which a Sheet makes four Leaves.

QUARTODE'CIMANS, Chriſtians in the ſecond Century, who contended for the Obſervation of *Eaſter* to be on the 14th of the Moon of the firſt Month, in Conformity to the Cuſtom of the *Jews*.

QUA'RTZUM, a Kind of Metallick Stone.

QUARTE'RNIO } [*old Rec.*] a Book or Volume in Quarto.
QUARTE'RNUS }

QUARTFAGO'TTA, a ſmall Baſſoon, *Ital.*

To QUASH [*quaſſare*, L. *quaſſer bon*, *Teut.*] to overthrow or make void, to ſpoil or bring to nothing; alſo to diſappoint.

QUASI MODO *Sunday*, ſo called from the firſt Words of the *Latin* Hymn, ſung at Maſs on that Day, which begins thus, [*Quaſi modo geniti*, &c.] Low-Sunday.

QUASI *contract* [in *Civil Law*] an Act which has not the strict Form of a Contract; but yet has the Force of it, *L.*

QUASI *Crime* [in *Civil Law*] the Action of a Person who does Damage or Evil involuntarily.

QUASSA'TION, a shaking, brandishing; also a shattering, *L.*

QUA'TER *Cousins*, fourth Cousins, the last Degree of Kindred, whence it is a common Saying, Persons are not *quater Cousins*, whose Friendship declines.

QUATE'RNARY, of, or pertaining to a *Quaternion*.

QUATE'RNION, a Composition or Collection of four, as a Quaternion or File of 4 Soldiers.

QUA'TRAIN, a Staff of 4 Verses.

QUA'TREFOILS [in *Heraldry*] four-leaved-Grass.

QUATUOR, four, *L.*

QUATUOR [in *Mu. Bo.*] Musick composed for 4 Voices.

QUAVER [in *Musick*] a Measure of Time, equal to one half of the Crotchet or one 8th of the Semibrief, a Trill in Singing.

QUA'VER [prob. of *quatere*, L. to shake] to shake or trill a Note, or run a Division with the Voice.

QUAVI'VER [qu. *viva aqua gaudens*, L. *i. e.* delighting in living or quick Water] a Sea-Dragon, a Sort of Fish that delights in a strong Stream.

QUAY } a broad Space of Ground upon the Shore of a
KAY } River or Harbour, paved for the loading and unloading of Goods.

QUE *Estate* [*Law Phrase*] a Plea whereby a Man intitling another to Land, *&c.* says that the same Estate he has, he had from him.

QUE *est meme* [in *Law*] *i. e.* that is the same; a Term of Art made use of in an Action of Trespass or such like, for a positive Justification of the very Acts complained of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong done.

QUEACH, a Place full of Shrubs or Brambles, a thick, bushy Plot of Ground, full of Shrubs or Brambles.

QUE'AN [some derive it of cpen, *Sax.* a barren Cow, because common Harlots are mostly barren; or of quinde, *Dan.* cpen. *Sax.* a Woman; others of quene, *Du.* a talkative Woman] a Drab, a Slut, a Jade, an Harlot.

QUEA'SINESS [prob. of quetschen, *Teut.* to offend, and neyye, *Sax.*] Sickishness at the Stomach, Propenseness to vomit.

QUEASY, sickish at the Stomach, ready to vomit.

QUEEN [cpena, *Sax.* a Wife] the Wife or Consort of a King; also a sovereign Princess that holds the Crown by Right of Blood.

QUEEN *Dowager*, the Widow of a King that lives upon her Dowry.

QUEEN *Gold*, a royal Revenue appertaining to every Queen of *England*, during her Marriage to the King, arising from Fines, Offerings, Grants, Pardons, *&c.*

QUEEN's *Swan-herd*, a Keeper of the royal Swans.

QUEER, odd, fantastical, sorry.

QUEERNESS, Oddness, Fantasticalness, *&c.*

QUEEST [prob. of *questus*, L. a Complaint] a Ring-Dove.

QUEINT } [*incert. Etymologiæ*] odd, uncommon, humo-
QUAINT } rous, as a *queint Expression*.

QUEI'NTNESS } Uncommonness, Humourousness.
QUAI'NTNESS }

To QUE'LL [of qualen, *Teut.* to afflict, or cpellan, *Sax.* to kill] to restrain, subdue, bring under, and quiet turbulent Spirits, *&c.*

QUEM *redditum reddat*, a Judicial Writ which lies for him to whom a Rent-seek or Rent-charge is granted by a Fine levied in the King's Court, against the Tenant of the Land, that refuses to attorn to, or own him as Lord, to cause such an Attornment.

To QUEME, as to queme a Thing into one's Hand, to put it in privately.

To QUENCH [cpencan, *Sax.*] to put out or extinguish.

QUE'NCHABLE [of cpencan, *Sax.* and *habilis*, L.] capable of being quenched.

QUENE [in *Heraldry*] corruptly for *queue*, F. the Tail of a Beast.

QUE'RCULA [with *Botan.*] the Oak of *Jerusalem*, L.

QUERCULA *minor* [with *Botan.*] the Herb *Germander*, L.

QUERELA, a Complaint, a bewailing or lamenting, *L.*

QUERELA [*old Rec.*] an Action or Suit at Law preferred in any Court of Justice where the Plaintiff was *querens* or complainant.

QUERELA *fresiæ forciæ* [in *Law*] a Writ of fresh Force, *L.*

QUERELA *coram regis*, &c. a Writ whereby one is called to justify a Complaint of a Trespass made to the King himself, before the King and his Council, *L.*

QUERENS *non invenit*, &c. a Return made by the Sheriff upon a Writ directed to him, with this Condition inserted. *Si* A *fecerit* B *securum de clamore suo prosequendo*, L.

QUE'RENT [*quærens*, L.] complaining.

QUE'RENT [*quærens*, L.] an Enquirer; the Person who asks a Question of an Astrologer.

QUERIMO'NIOUS [*querimoniosus*, L.] complaining, making Moan, bewailing.

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS, a complaining Humour.

QUE'RIST [of *quærens*, L.] an Inquirer.

QUERI'STA [*old Rec.*] a Querister or Chorister, a Boy who sings in the Choir of a Church, *L.*

QUERK } a Cavil, a Shift, a Fetch.
QUIRK }

QUERN [cpeopn, *Sax.*] a Hand-Mill.

QUE'RRY [*ecuyer*, F.] a Groom of a Prince, or one conversant in the King's Stables, and having the Charge of his Horses; also the Stable of a Prince.

QUERRY [*ecurie*, F.] the Stables of a Prince.

Gentleman of the QUERRY [*ecuyer*, F.] one of those Gentlemen whose Office it is to hold the King's Stirrup when he mounts on Horse-back.

QUE'RULOUS [*querulus*, L.] apt to complain, full of Complaints, moanful, doleful.

QUERULOUSNESS, a complaining Disposition.

To QUE'RY [*quærere*, L.] to put a Question.

To QUESE [of *quæsitum*, L.] to search after *Milton*.

QUE'SITED [with *Astrol.*] the Person or Thing enquired after.

QUEST [of *quæsitus*, L. sought] an Inquest or Inquisition; an Inquiry made upon Oath of an impannelled Jury.

To QUEST [of *quæsitum*, L. or *quester*, F.] to go in Quest of, or seek out as Dogs do; to vent or wind, as a Spaniel does.

QUESTA [*old Writ*] the same as *Quest*.

To QUE'STION [*quæstionari*, L. *quæstionner*, F.] to ask Questions; also to call into Question, to doubt.

QUE'STION [*quæstio*, L.] a Demand to which an Answer is required; a Doubt, an Accompt.

QUE'STIONABLE, doubtful, *&c.*

QUE'STIONABLENESS [of *question*, F. of *L.* and *ness*] Doubtfulness, Liableness to be called in Question.

QUE'STIONIST, an Asker of Questions; also a Candidate for the Degree of Batchelor of Arts at *Cambridge*.

QUE'STIONLESS [of *question*, and *less*] without Doubt.

QUESTIONS, Propositions made or offered by Way of Dispute.

QUE'STOR [*quæstor*, L.] a publick Treasurer, Chamberlain of a City.

QUEST-MEN, Persons chosen annually in each Ward of the City of *London*, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanours, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures.

QUE'STUS [*quæsitus*, L.] in Law, used of Land which does not descend by hereditary Right, but is acquired by a Man's own Labour and Industry.

QUESTUS *est nobis*, the Form of a Writ of Nusance, which lies against him to whom the House or other Thing that breeds the Nusance is alienated or made over.

To QUETCH, to budge or stir; to cry.

QUE'VE *de hironde* [in *Fortificat.*] *i. e.* a Swallow's Tail; a Kind of Out-work, the Sides of which open or spread towards the Head of the Campaign, and draw towards the Gorge.

QUI'A *improvide*, a Supersedeas granted in many Cases where a Writ is erroneously sued out or awarded.

To QUI'BBLE [prob. *fictum a moto*] to move as the Guts do; also to equivocate or play with Words.

A QUI'BBLE, an Equivocation, *&c.*

QUICK [cpic, *Sax.*] agile, nimble, brisk; also alive.

QUICK-*Beam*, a Kind of wild Ash.

QUICK-*Scab*, a Disease in Horses.

To QUI'CKEN [of cpiccan, *Sax.*] to become alive, as a Child in the Womb; also to hasten.

QUI'CKNESS [of cpic and neyye, *Sax.*] Agility, Nimbleness, Briskness.

QUI'CK-*Sands* [of cpic, and yand, *Sax.*] Sands which shake and tremble, into which those, who pass over them, often sink.

QUI'CK-*Set* [of cpic and yeotan, *Sax.* to plant] a Sort of Thorn, of which Hedges are made.

QUI'CK-*Silver* [of cpic and yilyepe, *Sax.*] a Mineral or Prodigy among Metals, which is fluid like Water; and tho' a very heavy Body, yet easily flies away, when set over the Fire.

QUI'CK-*Sighted* [of cpic and ȝeyihðe, *Sax.*] having a sharp Eye.

QUI'CK-*Witted* [of cpic and pit, *Sax.*] having a sharp Wit.

QUID [prob. of cuð, *Sax.* Cud] a Morsel or Quantity of Tobacco, to be held in the Mouth, or chew'd.

QUID *pro quo*, one good Turn for another; Trick for Trick, a *Rowland* for an *Oliver*, L.

QUID *pro quo* [with *Phyſic.*] is when a Medicine of one Quality is ſubſtituted for another.

QUI'DDANY [prob. of *cydoniatum*, L.] a Sort of Conſerve, *&c.* of Quinces.

QUI'DDITATIVE, eſſential.

QUI'DDITY [qu. of *quidditas*, of *quid*, L. what] the Eſſence of a Thing, or the being what it is; alſo a ſubtle Queſtion, a Quirk.

QUI'DDITY [in *Metaphy.*] ſignifies the ſame as *Being*, but infers a Relation to our Underſtandings; for the very asking what a Thing is, implies, that it is an Object of Knowledge.

QUIDE, or cud the inner Part of the Throat in Beaſt.

QUII'SSENCE } [of *quies*, and *eſſentia*, L.] a State of Reſt.
QUIE'SCENCY }

QUIE'SCENT [*quieſcens*, L.] at reſt.

QUIE'SCENTS [*quieſcentes literæ*, L.] Letters that do not move, or are not pronounced in reading.

QUIE'T [*quietus*, L.] at reſt, ſtill, not troubled.

QUIETA'RE [*old Deeds*] to quit, acquit, diſcharge, or ſave harmleſs.

QUIE'TE *clamare* [in *Law*] to quit, claim, or renounce all Pretenſion of Right and Title.

QUI'ETISM [of *quietus*, L. *quiet*] the Principles, *&c.* of the *Quietiſts*, a Sort of *Roman* Catholicks, whoſe denominating Tenet is, that Religion conſiſts in the Reſt and internal Recollection of the Mind.

QUI'ETNESS [of *quies*, L. and *neſs*] a quiet State, a being free from any Perplexity, Diſturbance, or Trouble.

QUI'ETUS *redditus*, a Quit-Rent, or ſmall Acknowledgment, paid in Money to ſome Lords of Manours, *L.*

QUIE'TUS *eſt* [*i. e.* he is quiet or acquitted] a Phraſe uſed by the Clerk of the Pipe and Auditors in the Exchequer, in their Acquittances and Diſcharges, given to Accomptants.

QUILL [prob. of **kulh**, *Teut. caulis*, L. a Stalk] a Feather of a Fowl's Wing.

QUI'LLETS [prob. q. d. *Quibblets*, or *little Quibbles*] Subtilties, Quibbles, Chicanery.

QUILT [*incert Etym.*] a Covering for a Bed, *&c.*

QUINA'RIUS, of, or pertaining to the Number 5.

QUI'NCE [*un coin*, F.] a Sort of Fruit or downy Apple.

QUI'NCUNX, five Twelfths of any intire Thing divided into twelve Parts.

. . . . QUI'NCUNX *Order*, an Order of ranging
. . . . rees, *&c.* byfives, as it were, as thus,
. . . . QUI'NCUNX [with *Aſtrol.*] an Aſpect when the Planets are diſtant 5 Signs.

QUINDE'CAGON [of *quinque*, L. five, δέκα ten, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] a plane Figure of fifteen Sides and Angles, which, if they are all equal to one another, is called a *regular Quindecagon.*

QUI'NQUACE'SSIS, a *Roman* Coin of 50 Aſſes, in Value 3*l.* and 3 half Pence *Engliſh*, L.

QUINQUAGE'SIMA *Sunday* [ſo called, becauſe it is about the 50th Day before *Eaſter*] Shrove-Sunday.

QUINQUE, five, *L.*

QUINQUE *angled Figure* [*Geom.*] a Figure having 5 Angles.

QUINQUECAPSULA'RIS, *e*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into five Partitions, as the *viola Mariana*, or *Coventry*-Bells, *&c.*

QUINQUEFO'LIATED [of *quinque* five, and *folium* a Leaf, *L.*] having five Leaves.

QUI'NQUEFOLIATED *Leaf* [with *Botan.*] a Kind of digitated Leaf, conſiſting of five Fingers, as in *Cinquefoil.*

QUI'NQUENE'RVEA *Plantago* [in *Botan.*] ſo called from its having 5 Fibres or Strings, the middle Sort of Plantain, *L.*

QUINQUEREMIS, a Galley with five Oars, *L.*

QUINQUENNA'LIA, Games or Feſtivals, celebrated every fifth Year, in Honour of the deified Emperors.

QUINQUENNIAL [of *quinquennialis*, L.] every five Years.

QUINQUINA, the Jeſuits-Bark or Powder, a Kind of Bark brought from *Peru* in *America*, accounted a good Remedy in Agues or Fevers.

QUI'NSEY [*ſquinantia*, L. *eſquenancie*, F. of κυναγχὴ, Gr.] a Diſtemper that affects the Throat.

QUINT [at the Game called *Piquet*] a ſequence of 5 Cards of the ſame Colour.

QUINT *exact* [*old Law*] the laſt Call of a Defendant, who is ſued to an Outlawry.

QUI'NTA } [in *Mu. Books*] five, or the fifth, *Ital.*
QUINTO }

QUI'NTAIN, an antient Cuſtom, a Poſt driven into the Ground with a Buckler fixed to it, for the Performance of military Exerciſes on Horſe-back, with Poles, throwing of Darts, breaking of Lances, *&c.* He who breaks moſt Poles and ſhews moſt Activity, wins the Prize; alſo a Right which the Lord had to oblige all the Millers, Watermen, and other young People unmarried to come before his Caſtle, once every third Year, and break ſeveral Lances or Poles againſt a Poſt or wooden Man, for his Diverſion.

QUI'NTAL [q. *cental*, of *centum*, L. an hundred] an hundred Pound Weight.

QUI'NTESSENCE [*quinta eſſentia*, L. *i. e.* the fifth Eſſence] the pureſt Subſtance drawn out of any natural Body; a Medicine made of the moſt efficacious, active Particles of its Ingredients, ſeparated from all Fæces or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force, or Virtue of any Thing.

QUINTESSE'NTIAL, of, or pertaining to a Quinteſſence.

QUI'NTILE [in *Aſtrology*] an Aſpect of the Planets, when they are 72 Degrees diſtant from one another, and is noted thus, G or O.

QUINTI'LIANS [ſo called of *Quintilla* their Propheteſs] an antient Chriſtian Sect, who admitted Women to perform the ſacerdotal and epiſcopal Functions, grounding their Practice on that Paſſage of St. *Paul*, that in Chriſt there is no Diſtinction of Males and Females.

QUINTU'PLE [*quintuplex*, L.] five-fold.

QUI'NZAIN, a Stanza of 15 Verſes.

QUI'NZIEME, a Fifteenth, a certain Tax, antiently ſo call'd, becauſe rais'd on the fifteenth Part of Mens Lands and Goods; alſo the fifteenth Day after any Feſtival, *L.*

A QUIP, [*incert. Etym.*] a Gibe, a Jeer, a Flout.

QUIRE [of *le chœur*, F.] the Choir of a Church; alſo a Set of Singers; alſo a Parcel of Paper conſiſting of twenty four Sheets.

QUI'RESTER [of *Choir*] a Singing-Man or Choriſter.

A QUIRK, a Shift or Cavil.

QUIRINA'LIA, Feaſts obſerved at *Rome*, in Honour of *Quirinus*, i. e. *Romulus*, on the Twelfth of the Calends of *May.*

QUIRK [with *Architects*] a Piece of Ground either ſquare or oblong, taken out of a Corner, or any Place elſe of a Ground-Plat to make a Court-Yard, *&c.*

QUIT [*quitte*, F.] diſcharged, free from.

To QUIT [*quitter*, F.] to leave or forſake; to part with; to leave off or give over.

QUIT *Claim* [in *Law*] is the Releaſe or Acquittance of a Man of any Action that he hath or may have on ſome certain Occaſion; or a quitting one's Claim or Title.

QUITE [prob. of *quietus*, L. *quité* of *quitter*, F.] wholly, altogether, thoroughly.

QUIT-RENT, an Acknowledgment or ſmall Rent payable by Tenants to the Lord of the Manour.

QUI'TTER, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

QUI'TTER *Bone* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, a hard, round Swelling on the Cronet, between the Heel and the Quarter.

To QUIVER [*incert. Etym.*] to ſhiver or ſhake with Cold, Fear, *&c.*

QUI'VER [cocer, *Sax.*] a Caſe for Arrows.

QUO JURE [*i. e.* by what Right] a Writ that lies for him who has Land, wherein another challenges Common for Paſture Time out of Mind.

QUO MINUS, a Writ which lies for him, who has a Grant of Houſe-bote in another Man's Wood, againſt the Granter's making ſuch Waſte, as that the Grantee cannot enjoy his Grant, *L.*

QUO WARRANTO, a Writ which lies againſt him who uſurps any Franchiſe or Liberty againſt the King; as to have Waif, Straw, Fair-Market, Court-Baron, Leet, or ſuch-like, without a good Title.

QUOD *Clerici*, &c. a Writ that lies for a Clerk, who, by Reaſon of ſome Land he hath, is made, or like to be made, a Bailiff, Beadle, or ſuch-like Officer.

QUOD *Clerici beneficiati*, &c. a Writ to exempt the Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution towards the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament, *L.*

QUOD *ei deforciat*, a Writ that lies for a Tenant in Tail, in Dower, or for Life, againſt him who entered and took away the Land recovered, or againſt his Heir, *L.*

QUOD *permittat*, &c. a Writ lying for the Heir of him that is diſſeized, or put out of his common Paſture, againſt the Heir of the Diſſeiſor deceaſed, *L.*

QUOD *Perſona nec*, &c. a Writ which lies for ſpiritual Perſons diſtreined in their ſpiritual Poſſeſſions, for the Payment of a Tax antiently call'd *a Fifteenth* with the reſt of the Pariſh.

Quo'dlibet [*i. e.* any Thing, what you pleaſe] a Quibble or Quirk.

Quodlibeta'rian, one who follows the Dictates of his own Fancy.

Quo'dlibets } in the Univerſity *Schools*]
Quodlibe'tical *Queſtions* } Theſes or Problems antiently propoſed to be debated for Curioſity and Entertainment.

Quoil, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil.*

Quoil [roller, *Teut.* a Collar] a Round of a Cable when the Turns are laid one upon another, or a Rope or Cable laid up round, one Turn over another, ſo that they may run out free and ſmooth without Kenks, *i. e.* without Twiſtings or Doublings.

Weather Quoil [with *Sailors*] is when a Ship has her Head brought about ſo, as to lie that Way that her Stern did before, without looſing any Sail, but only bearing up the Helm.

To Quoil [with *Sailors*] to lay the Turns of a Rope round after ſuch a Manner mentioned in the *Coil.*

Quoins [*cunei*, L. *coins*, F.] Wedges for faſtening great Guns to the Ship's Sides; alſo Stones, *&c.* in the Corners of Buildings.

Cantick Quoins, ſhort three edged Quoins to be put between Casks.

Quoits [of coite, *Du.*] round Irons for Play.

Quo'rum [*i. e.* of whom] a Word frequently uſed in the Commiſſions of the Juſtices of the Peace, as where a Commiſſion is directed to five or ſeven Perſons, or to any three of them, among whom, *B. C.* and *D. E.* are to be two, there *B. C.* and *C. D.* are ſaid to be of the *Quorum*; becauſe the reſt cannot proceed without them. And thence *a Juſtice of the Peace* and *Quorum* is one without whom the reſt of the Juſtices cannot act in ſome Caſes.

Quo'ta [*quota pars*, L.] a Contribution, a Share.

Quota'tion [*Citatio*, L.] a Citation, or Quoting.

To Quote [*coter*, F. *citare*, L.] to cite, alledge, or bring in an Author or Paſſage.

Quoth [of cpe&an, *Sax.* to ſay] ſaith.

Quoti'dian [*quotidianus*, L.] of every Day.

Quo'tient [*quotiens*, L. how or as often] the Number that indicates how many Times a Diviſor is contained in the Dividend.

R.

R r *Roman*, *R r Italick*, ℟ r *Old Engliſh*; ר *Sax.* is the 17th Letter of the Alphabet; Ρ ρ *Gr.* the 15th, ר *Heb.* is called the 20th, *Litera Canina*, or the Dog's Letter, becauſe of its Sound, ſomething like the Noiſe a Dog makes when he ſnarls.

R, in Phyſicians Bills, ſtands for *Recipe*, and ſignifies *take.*

R frequently ſtands for *Rex* King, or *Regina* Queen, or *Regiæ* of the Royal, *R. S. Regiæ Societatis*, L.

R [with the *Antients*] was a numerical Letter, and ſignified 80.

℟ with a Daſh at the Top ſtood for 80000.

To Raba'te [*Rabatre*, F.] to deſcend, or come lower.

To Raba'te [with *Falconers*] a Hawk is ſaid ſo to do, when, by the Motion of the Bearer's Hand, ſhe recovers the Fiſt.

Ra'bbet [*Minſheu* derives it of רבה, *Heb.* multiplied, becauſe of their great Increaſe; but Skinner, of *rapidus*, L. on Account of their Agility and Swiftneſs] a Coney.

To Rabbet [with *Carpenters*, &c.] to make Channels in Boards.

A Ra'bbeting [with *Shipwrights*] is the letting in of the Planks to the Ship's Keel, it being hollow'd away, that the Planks may join the better and cloſer.

Ra'bbet [of a *Ship's Keel*] the hollowing before-mentioned.

Ra'bbi } [רבי, *Heb.*] a Doctor or Teacher of the *Jew-*
Ra'bbin } *iſh* Law.

Rabbi'nical, of, or pertaining to the Rabbi's.

Ra'bbinist, one well verſed in the Writings, or Doctrines and Opinions of the Rabbins.

Ra'bble [of *Rabula*, L. a Brawler] the Mob, the Loweſt of the People.

Rabdoi'des [Ραβδοειδὴς, Gr.] See *Rhabdoides.*

Rabi'dity } [of *Rabidus*, L.] Madneſs, Furiouſneſs,
Ra'bidness } Ravenouſneſs.

Ra'bies, Rage, Fury, Madneſs, *L.*

Ra'bies *Hydrophobica.* See *Hydrophoby*, L.

Ra'binet [in *Gunnery*] the ſmalleſt Piece of Ordnance but one, being an Inch and an half Diameter at the Bore, five Foot and an half long, requiring a Charge of ſix Ounces of Powder, and weighing three hundred Pounds.

Ra'ca } [רקא, *Heb.* of ריק, empty] a Word of Con-
Ra'cha } tempt for a vain empty Fellow.

Raccourci' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the ſame as *Couped*, *i. e.* cut off, or ſhortened, denoting a Croſs, or other Ordinary, that does not extend to the Edges of the Eſcutcheon, as they do, when named without ſuch Diſtinction, *F.*

Race [*Razza*, Ital. of *Radix*, L. a Root] Lineage, or Generation proceeding from Father to Son; a Family; alſo a Root of Ginger.

Race, the Courſe or running of Perſons on Foot, or on Horſe-back, ſtriving who ſhall get to the Goal before the the other.

Racemia'tion, a gathering of Grapes, *L.*

Racemi'ferous [*Racemifer*, L.] bearing Cluſters.

Racemo'se [*racemoſus*, L.] full of Cluſters.

Racemo'sus, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] cluſtered, as Grapes, Currants, *&c.* L.

A Ra'chat } [of *rachater*, F. to redeem] a Compenſa-
Rache'tum } tion for Theft, or the Redemption of a Thief. The ſame as *Theft-bote.*

Ra'chet [in *Law*] a Fine or Redemption, paid for the Redemption of a Thief.

Rachi'tae } [of Ῥάχις, Gr.] Muſcles belonging to the
Rachiaei } Back, ſo named by foreign Anatomiſts, and are probably the ſame that are called by others *Semi-ſpinati*, L.

Ra'chitaei *Muſculi* [of ῥάχις, Gr. the Spine of the Back] Muſcles belonging to the Back.

Rack [racke, *Du.*] a torturing Machine, to force Confeſſion from a ſuppoſed Offender.

Rack, a wooden Frame in a Stable, *&c.* to hold Hay or Fodder for Cattle; alſo a Frame to put Bottles in.

Rack *of Mutton* [hpacca, *Sax.*] a Neck or Scrag of Mutton.

To Rack [racken, *Du.*] to put Offenders to the Torture of the Rack, to extort a Confeſſion.

To Rack *Wines* [of þecan, *Sax.* to cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

Rack *Vintage*, the ſecond Voyage made into *France* for racked Wines.

Ra'cket [*raquette*, F.] an Inſtrument to ſtrike the Ball with at Tennis-Play; alſo a Stir, a Diſturbance, a Noiſe, an Hurly-Burly.

Racking *Pace* [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Pace in which a Horſe neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

Rackoo'n, a *New England* Animal ſomething like a Badger, having a Tail like a Fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep Furr. It ſleeps in the Day-time in a hollow Tree, and goes out a-Nights, when the Moon ſhines, to feed on the Sea-ſide, where it is hunted by Dogs.

Ra'cy [ſpoken of Wine] that has by Age loſt its luſcious Quality.

Rad [það, þeð, þode, *Sax.*] differ only in Dialect, and ſignify *Counſel.*

Ra'ddlings [*Architecture*] the Bowings in or Copings of Walls.

Radeche'nistors [in *Doom's-day Book*] *Liberi homines*, Freemen, or, as ſome think, *Rade Knights*, *Spelman.*

Radiae'us *externus* } [with *Anat.*] two Muſcles of the
Radiae'us *internus* } Wriſt; one of which ſerves to bend it, and the other to ſtretch it out.

Ra'dial *Curves* [in *Geom.*] Curves of the ſpiral Kind, whoſe Ordinates do all terminate in the Center of the including Circle, and appear like ſo many *Radii* of that Circle.

Ra'diance } [of *radiare*, L.] Brightneſs, Gliſtering-
Ra'diancy } neſs, *&c.*]

Ra'diant [*radians*, L.] darting forth Rays, glittering, *&c.* like the Sun-Beams.

Ra'diantness [of *radians*, L.] Glitteringneſs, *&c.*

Ra'diate *Flower*, [*Botany*] a Flower whoſe Leaves grow in the Manner of Rays.

A Ra'diate *diſcous Flower* [with *Floriſts*] is that which has its Disk encompaſſed with a Ray, as in the Sun-Flower.

Ra'diated [*radiatus*, L.] having Rays or Beams.

Ra'diating *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that Point from whence the Rays of Light iſſue, or are darted out.

Radia'tion, a darting or caſting forth Rays or Beams of Light, *L.*

Radia'tion *of the animal Spirits*, the Manner of the Motion of the animal Spirits, on a Suppoſition, that they are diffuſed from the Brain towards all the Parts of the Body, through the little Canals of the Nerves, as Light from a lucid Body.

RA'DICAL [*radicalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Root; alſo in-bred; or that which is the Root or Source whence any Thing ariſes.

RA'DICAL *Moiſture* [with *Phyſicians*] a ſuppoſed fundamental Juice of the Body, ſaid to nouriſh and preſerve the natural Heat, as Oil does a Lamp.

RA'DICAL *Queſtion* [with *Aſtrologers*] one that is propoſed, when the Lord of the Aſcendant, and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

RADICAL *Sign* [with *Algebraiſts*] the Sign or Character of the Root of a Quantity, as (√) is the Sign or Character which expreſſes the Root.

RA'DICALITY } [of *radicalis*, L.] the Quality of being
RA'DICALNESS } radical, of having Roots, or of being well-founded.

To RA'DICATE [*radicare*, L.] to ſend forth or take Root.

RA'DICATED [*radicatus*, L.] rooted

RADICA'TION, the Action whereby Plants take Root, or ſhoot out Roots.

RA'DICE [in *Botan. Writ.*] in or with a Root, *L.*

RA'DICIBUS, in or with Roots, *L.*

RA'DICULE [*radicula*, L.] that Part of the Seed of a Plant, which, upon Vegetation, becomes its Root.

RADICO'SE [*radicoſus*, L.] having a great, or many Roots.

RADI'CULA [with *Botaniſts*] a Radiſh; alſo the Herb Soap-weed.

To RADI'FICATE [*radificatum*, L.] to make Roots.

RADIO'SE [*radioſus*, L.] that hath thick, or many Beams or Rays.

RA'DISH [ꝛæ̀ꝺic, *Sax.*] an edible Root.

RA'DIUS, a Ray or Beam of the Sun, *&c.* L.

RA'DIUS [in *Anat.*] the upper and leſſer Bone of the Arm; alſo the larger Bone of the Leg.

RA'DIUS [in *Geom.*] the Semi-Diameter of a Circle, or a right Line drawn from the Center to the Circumference.

RA'DIUS [in *Opticks*] a ſtraight Line full of Light, or an Illumination made by a right Line.

RA'DIUS [in *Mechan.*] a Spoke or Fellow of a Wheel, becauſe they iſſue like Rays from the Center of it.

RA'D KNIGHTS. See *Rod-Knights*; certain Servitors, who held their Lands by ſerving their Lord on Horſeback.

RADIO'METER, a mathematical Inſtrument called a *Jacob's Staff.*

RA'DIX, the Root of a Tree or Plant, *L.*

RA'DIX [with *Aſtrol.*] the Beginning of Things; or the Ground-Work; whence is inferr'd the Reaſon of computing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, relating to ſuch a Perſon or Thing: And ſo the Figure, that is drawn for the Time of any Perſon's Birth, is called the *Radix*, with Reſpect to Directions, Progreſſions, Revolutions, *&c.*

RA'DMAN [*Dooms-Day Book*] ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Rad-Knight*, or, as others ſuppoſe, from ꝛæ̀ꝺ Counſel, and if ſo, ꝛæ̀ꝺman is a Counſellor.

RA'ERS *of a Cart*, the Rails on the Top of it.

RA'FFLE *Net*, a Sort of Fiſhing-Net.

RA'FFLING [of *Raffler*, F.] a Play with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greateſt Pair, or Pair-Royal, wins.

RAFT, a Float-Boat of Timber.

RA'FTER [ꝛæ̀ƿcꝛe, *Sax.*] a Piece of Timber for Building.

RA'FTICK *Quoins* [in *Archit.*] Stones and Bricks ſticking out beyond the Brick-Work (their Edges being ſcraped off) in the Corners of any Building.

A RAG [prob. of rhwyg, *C. Br.*] a Tatter, an old Piece of Cloth.

RAG [*Hunting Term*] a Company or Herd of young Colts.

RA'GAMUFFIN, a ſorry, raſcally, or ragged Fellow.

RAG BOLTS [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins full of Jags or Barbs on each Side.

To RAGE [*enrager*, F.] to be extremely paſſionate, mad, furious.

RAGE [*rabies*, L.] Madneſs, Fury, *F.*

RA'GGED [hꝛæcoꝺ, *Sax.*] torn, tattered, cloathed in Rags.

RA'GGED *Hawk* [in *Falconry*] a Hawk whoſe Feathers are broken.

RA'GOT [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe that has ſhort Legs, a broad Croup, and a ſtrong thick Body; and is different from a *Couſſat*, in that the latter has more Shoulders and a thicker Neck.



RAGU'LED } as [in *Heraldry*] *a Croſs ragaled*,
RAGGU'LED } may be beſt underſtood, by calling it two ragged Staffs in a Croſs, as in the Figure.

RAGGU'LED, ſpoken of a Branch that is ſawn from a Tree, or of a Stock ſo ſeparated from the Root.

RA'GMAN, a Statute appointed by K. *Edw.* III. for hearing and determining all Complaints done five Years before.

RAGOO' [*Ragout*, F. q. *rare Guſt*] a high-ſeaſoned Diſh of Meat; a Sauce or Seaſoning to whet the Appetite.

RAG-*Wort*, an Herb.

RA'JA, a Term uſed by the *Indians* for a Sort of idolatrous Princes, the Remains of thoſe who ruled there before the Conqueſt of the *Moguls.*

To RAIL [of *railler*, F.] to ſcold, to uſe raſh, opprobrious Words.

RAIL, a Bird ſo called becauſe its Feathers hang looſe about its Neck.

RAIL [ꝛæ̀ȝl, *Sax.*] a Night-Rail, a Sort of ſhort Linen-Cloak, worn by Women.

RA'ILERY } [of *railler*, F.] ſcolding, harſh, opprobrious
RAI'LING } Language.

RAILS [prob. of ꝛiegol, *Teut.*] a wooden Fence, an incloſed Place.

RAI'MENT [of *Arrayer*, F.] Garments, Veſtments.

RAIN [ꝛen, of ꝛenian. *Sax.*] a Vapour drawn by the Sun, and falling to the Earth in Drops.

Rain is formed of the Particles of Vapours, joining together, which, being joined, fall down to the Earth. The Difference between *Dew* and *Rain* ſeems chiefly to be this, That *Dew* falls at ſome particular Times, and in very ſmall Drops, ſo as to be ſeen, when it is down, but is ſcarce perceivable while falling; whereas *Rain* is groſſer, and falls at any Time.

There are ſeveral Cauſes, that may ſingly, or jointly, produce *Rain.*

1. The Coldneſs of the Air may make the Particles of the Clouds to loſe their Motion, and become leſs able to reſiſt the Gravity of the incumbent *Air*, and of conſequence to yield to its Preſſure, and fall to the Ground.

2. The Vapours may be gathered by the Wind in ſuch Abundance, as firſt to form very thick Clouds, and then ſqueeze thoſe Clouds together, till the watery Particles make Drops too big to hang any longer in the *Air.*

3. When the Vapours ariſe in ſo great Abundance, as to reach and mingle with the Clouds above them, then they cauſe *Rain* in very large Drops; and this may happen in ſtill ſultry Weather, becauſe then the *Clouds* having no ſenſible Motion, and in the mean Time the *Heat* filling the *Air* with Vapours, they joining with the Clouds, and being ſtopp'd in their Progreſs, do open a Paſſage for the Stores of the Clouds to deſcend upon the Earth.

4. Sometimes the warm Wind thaws the frozen Clouds into Drops, as we ſee Snow diſſolved by Heat. Now the thicker and ſooner any ſuch Cloud was gathered, the larger the Drops will be, becauſe there was greater Store of Vapours condenſed there. And hence it is, that in Summer Time, we have ſudden Showers of Rain in exceeding great Drops. See *Snow* and *Hail.*

RAINBOW [Renboȝa, *Sax.*]

Is the moſt admirable of all Meteors, of which the following *Phænomena* are worthy to be taken Notice of, and is a Bow of divers Colours repreſented in a dewy Cloud, conſiſting of innumerable Drops, each Drop being like a Globe of Glaſs filled with Water.

1. A *Rainbow* never appears but in a Place oppoſite to the Sun, ſo that when we look directly at it, the Sun is always behind us.

2. When a Rainbow appears, it always rains ſomewhere.

3. The conſtant Order of the Colours of the Rainbow, is, the outmoſt is red, or Saffron Colour; the next is yellow, the third is green, the fourth or inmoſt is violet or blue.

4. The Rainbow is always exactly round; but does not always appear equally intire, the upper or lower Parts being often wanting.

5. Its apparent Breadth is always the ſame.

6. Thoſe that ſtand upon the plain low Ground, never ſee above half the Circle of the Rainbow, and frequently not ſo much.

7. The higher the Sun is above the Horizon, the leſs of the Circle is ſeen, and *vice verſâ*, if there be no Clouds to hinder.

8. No Rainbow appears, when the Sun is above 41 Degrees 46 Minutes high.

9. Sometimes two Rainbows appear together, of which one is higher and larger than the other, and ſhews the Colours aforeſaid; but in an inverted Order, and much paler.

10. A Rainbow may be ſeen in the Night, at the Full-Moon, affording the ſame Appearance as from the Sun, but differing in Colour.

11. The Rainbow does not appear the ſame to all Perſons; but every one ſees his particular Bow, according to the Poſition he ſtands in.

Of all theſe ſufficient Cauſes may be aſſigned, but muſt be omitted here, for want of Room.

Lunar RAI'NBOW, The Appearance of a Bow, made by the Refraction of the Moon's Rays, in the Drops of Rain in the Night Time.

Marine RAINBOW, a *Phænomenon*, ſometimes ſeen in a much agitated Sea, when the Wind ſweeping Part of the Tops of the Waves carries them aloft; ſo that they are refracted by the Rays of the Sun falling on them, and paint the Colours of the Bow.

RAIN-DEER, a Sort of Stag in *Muſcovy*.

RAI'NINESS [ꝛenizney, *Sax.*] Aptneſs to rain, rainy Quality.

Tract of RAINS [among *Sailors*] ſo named, becauſe there are almoſt conſtant Rains and continual Calms, Thunder and Lightening very violently; and when the Winds do blow they are only uncertain Guſts, which ſhift about all round the Compaſs. By which means, Ships are ſometimes detained there a long Time, and make but little Way. It is that Tract of the Sea to the Northward of the Equator, between 4 and 10 Degrees of Latitude, and lying between the Meridian of *Capede Verde*, and that of the Eaſtermoſt Iſlands of the ſame Name.

RAINY [ꝛeniz, *Sax.*] moiſt or wet with Rain; alſo ready to rain; alſo raining.

To RAISE [ꝛiꝛan, *Sax.* reiſter, *Dan.*] to lift or lift up, to ſet higher; alſo to levy or gather; alſo to increaſe; to preſer or advance; alſo to occaſion or cauſe.

To RAISE *a Horſe* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is to make him work at *Curvets*, *Capriols*, *Peſades*, &c. alſo to place his Head right, and make him carry well, hindring him from carrying low, or arming himſelf.

To RAISE *a Siege* [*Milit. Term*] is to give over the Attack of a Place, and to quit the Works thrown up againſt it, and the Poſts taken about it.

To RAISE *a Plan* [of a *Fortreſs*] is to meaſure with Cords and geometrical Inſtruments the Length of the Lines and the Capacity of the Angles, in order to repreſent it in ſmall upon Papers, ſo as to know the Advantages and Diſadvantages of it.

RAI'SED [of aꝛiꝛen, *Sax.*] lifted up, &c.

RAISED *in Fleſh* [in *Falconry*] a Term uſed of a Hawk, when ſhe proſpers and grows fat.

RAISER [in *Carpentry*] a Board ſet on edge, under the Foreſide of a Step or Stair,

RAI'STY } [ſpoken of *Horſes*] a Term uſed of ſuch as will
RE'STY } ſtand ſtill, and will not go either backwards or forwards.

RAISING *Pieces* [in *Architect.*] are Pieces that lie under the Beams, in Brick or Timber, by the Side of the Houſe.

RAI'SINS, Grapes dry'd in the Sun, Ovens, &c.

RAITING } the laying of Hemp, Flax, Timber, &c. when
RATING } green in a Pond or running Water, to ſeaſon them for Uſe.

RAKE [ꝛace, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument of Husbandry with Teeth.

RAKE [of *a Ship*] is ſo much of her Hull as hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

To RAKE [prob. of rac keren, *Du.*] to gather with a Rake.

To RAKE *a Horſe*, is to draw Dung out of his Fundament with the Hand.

Fore-RAKE } [of *a Ship*] is that Part of it which is
RAKE-FORWARD } before, and is uſually more than a third, but leſs than half the Length of the Keel.

The RAKE *of the Rudder*, the hindermoſt Part of it.

RAKE-AFT } [of *a Ship*] is that Part which is
RAKE-AFTWARD } at the ſetting on of the Stern-Poſt; and is generally about a 4th or 5th of her *Fore-rake*.

RAKE } [prob. of רקא, *Heb.* with the Addition of
RA'KEHELL } the Words, *Hell* and *Shame*] a profligate
RA'KESHAME } Perſon, a Debauchee, a baſe raſcally Fellow.

RAKE' [with *Falcon.*] a Hawk that flies out too far from the Fowl.

RA'KER, one who is employed in cleanſing the Streets.

RA'KING *Table* [in *Architect.*] a Member hollowed in the Square of a Pedeſtal or elſewhere.

RA'KISH, profligate, debauched, &c.

RA'KISHNESS Profligateneſs, &c.

RA'LLERY [*raillerie*, F.] merry, drolling, or playing on a Perſon in Words, Jeering, Jeſting, a cloſe Jibe.

To RALLY [*railler*, F.] to play and droll upon, to banter and jeſt.

To RALLY [*rallier*, F.] to gather together diſperſed Troops.

A RA'LLY [*raillerie*, F.] a Bantering, Jeering, &c. alſo a Chiding.

A RA'LLY } [*ralliment*, F. of *rallier*, F.] a re-aſſembling
RA'LLYING } or gathering together ſcattered Troops.

RAM [ꝛum, *Sax.*] a male Sheep.

RAM [*Hieroglyph.*] was put to ſignify a good Governor and War.

To RAM [prob. of ꝛum, *Sax.* from puſhing with the Head] to force in by puſhing, thruſting, beating, &c.

RAM's-*Head*, an iron Lever to heave up great Stones with.

RAM's-*Head* [in *a Ship*] is a great Block belonging to the fore and main Halliards; and has in it three Shivers, into which the Halliards are put; and in a Hole at the End of it the Ties are reev'd.

RA'MADAM, a Sort of *Lent* obſerved by the *Mahometans*, during which they faſt the whole Day with ſo ſevere Superſtition, that they dare not waſh their Mouths nor even ſwallow their Spittle; but make amends by feaſting all Night, and ſpend more in this Month than in 6 others.

RA'MAGE [of *ramatus*, L. having Boughs, of *ramus* a Branch] Branches of Trees, &c.

RAMAGE-*Hawk* [of *ramus* the Branch of a Tree] a wild Hawk that has been long among the Boughs; or that has but newly left, or is taken from the Aviary; and is ſo called in the Months of *May*, *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*.

To RA'MBLE [q. *reambulare*, L.] to go to and fro, up and down, or aſtray.

A RA'MBLER [q. *reambulator*, L.] a Rover or Wanderer.

RAMIFICA'TION [with *Anat.*] the ſpreading of ſmall Veſſels, which iſſue out from one large one: Thus the ſeveral Branches of the *Aorta*, by which the arterial Blood is convey'd to all the outward Parts of the Body, are called the Ramifications of that Artery, *L.*

RAMBOO'ZE } [at *Cambridge*, &c.] a Drink made of Wine,
RAMBU'SE } Ale, Eggs, and Sugar, in the Winter Time; or of Wine, Milk, Sugar, and Roſe-Water, in the Summer Time.

RA'MEKIN [*ramequin*, F.] toaſted Bread and Cheeſe; a Welch-Rabit.

RA'MENTS [*ramenta*, L.] Scrapings, Shavings.

RA'MEQUINS [in *Cookery*] ſmall Slices of Bread covered with a Farce of Cheeſe, Eggs, &c. baked in a Pie-Pan, for garniſhing Diſhes, &c.

RAMICO'SE [*ramicoſus*, L.] burſten-bellied.

RAMIFICATION [in *Botan.*] ſmall Branches iſſuing out of larger ones; alſo the Production of Boughs and Branches.

RAMIFICATIONS [in *Painting*, &c.] Figures reſembling Boughs or Branches.

RAMIFICA'TIONS [in *Anat.*] the Diviſions of the Arteries, Veins, or Nerves, ariſing from ſome common Trunk.

RAMI'LIA [*old Rec.*] lopping and topping; alſo the Branches or Heads of Trees, cut off or blown down.

RAMI'NGUE [with *Horſemen*] a reſty Horſe, who reſiſts or cleaves to the Spurs, that with Malice defends himſelf againſt the Spurs, ſometimes doubling the Reins, and frequently yerking to favour his Diſobedience, *F.*

RAMIS [in *Botan. Writ.*] in or with Branches, *L.*

RA'MISH [of ꝛam, *Sax.*] ſmelling rank like a Ram or Goat.

RA'MISHNESS, Rankneſs of Smell like a Goat, &c.

RA'MIST, a Follower of *Peter Ramus*, a noted Writer.

RA'MMER, an Inſtrument for ramming or forcing Stones or Piles into the Ground; alſo the Stick of a Gun.

RA'MO [in *Botan. Writ.*] in or with a Branch, *L.*

RAMOLA'DE [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Sauce made of Anchovies, Capers, Parſly, Cibbols, Salt, Pepper, &c.

RAMO'SE-*Leaf* [with *Botan.*] is that which is farther divided from an *alated* Leaf, as in the common female Fern.

RAMO'SUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] branched, *L.*

RA'MOUSNESS [*ramoſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Boughs or Branches.

A RAMP [of *rampant*, F.] a hoidening, friſking, jumping, rude Girl.

To RAMP [*ramper*, F.] to rove, friſk, or jump about; to play Gambols and wanton Tricks.

RA'MPANT, rampiſh, friſky, wanton, *F.*

RA'MPANT [in *Heraldry*] as a Lion Rampant, is when he



ſtands ſo directly upright, that the Crown of his Head anſwers directly to the Plants of his Feet, on which he ſtands in a perpendicular Line, and not by placing the left Foot in the dexter Corner of the Eſcutcheon; ſo that the Difference between a Lion Rampant, and a Lion Saliant, is, that a Rampant ſtands upright, but the Saliant ſtooping forwards, as making a Sally.

A RAMPANT-*Lion* [*Hieroglyph.*] repreſents Magnanimity.

RA'MPART } [*rempart*, F.] a large maſſy Bank of Earth,
RA'MPIER } raiſed about the Body of a Place to cover it from the great Shot, and formed into Baſtions, Courtains, &c.

RA'MPART [in *Civil Architect.*] the Space left void between the Wall of the City and the next Houſes.

RA'MPICK, a Tree which, thro' Age, begins to decay at the Top.

RA'MPIONS, a Root uſed in Sallads.

To RA'MPIRE, to fortify a Place with a Rampart.

Ra'msons, the Herb Buckrams.
Ra'mulo, with a little Branch, *L.*
Ra'mulis, with little Branches, *L.*
Ra'mus, a Branch or Arm of a Tree; in *Anatomy*, any Branch of the larger Veſſels.
Ra'mus, a Branch, *Ramo* with a Branch, *Ramulis* with little Branches, *L.*
Ramus *anterior* [*Anat.*] a Branch of the ſubcutaneous Vein, which paſſes under the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, to the little Finger, and there joins a Branch of the *Cephalica*.
Ramus *poſterior* [*Anat.*] a Branch of the ſubcutaneous Vein of the Arm running near the Elbow.
Ran [ꝛan, *Sax.*] open or publick Theft. A Word ſtill uſed in theſe, and the like Phraſes, *He ſpent, made away with, confounded all that he could rap and ran*, or *ran*.
Ra'ncid [*rancidus*, L.] ſomething mouldy or muſty, or that has contracted an ill Smell by being kept cloſe.
Ra'ncidness } [*ranciditas*, L.] Rankneſs, Muſtineſs.
Ranci'dity }
Ra'ncorous [of *rancoroſus*, L.] ſpiteful, malicious, full of an old Grudge.
Rancour [*rancor*, L.] a concealed or ſecret Grudge, Spite, Spleen, or inveterated Hatred, kept in the Breaſt, till an Opportunity is found to revenge it.
Ra'ncourousness [*rancordia*, L. Anger, q. *cor rancidum*] a Grudge, Spite, Animoſity, Spleen, *&c.*
Rand, the Seam of a Shoe.
Rand *of Beef*, a long fleſhy Piece cut from between the Flank and the Buttock.
Ra'ndom [prob. of *randello*, Ital. unadviſedly, or *rendons*, O. F. Uncertainty, or of *randon*, F.] without Aim, at a Venture.
Ra'ndom [with *Gunners*] a Shot made, when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is raiſed above the Horizontal Line, and is not deſigned to ſhoot directly forward.
Ra'nforce *Ring* [of *a Gun*] that which is next before the Touch-Hole.
To Range [*ranger*, F.] to diſpoſe or place in its Rank and Order; to draw up in Battle Array; alſo to ramble, rove, or ſtray about; alſo to ſift through a Sieve.
Range [*rangée*, F.] a Row or Rank; a Ramble or Jaunt; alſo a Grate for a Kitchen Fire; alſo the Beam that is placed between two Horſes in a Coach.
Range [with *Gunners*] the Path of a Bullet, or the Line it deſcribes from the Mouth of the Piece to the Point where it lodges.
Ra'nged [*rangé*, F.] diſpoſed, placed in its Rank or Order: Or, as Mr. *Baxter*, of ꝛhꝛng, *Brit.* any long Order.
Ra'nger [of *a Foreſt*, &c.] a ſworn Officer, whoſe Buſineſs is to walk daily through his Charge to drive back the wild Beaſts out of the Purlieus or diſforeſted Places into the Foreſt-Lands, and to preſent all Treſpaſſes done in his Bailiwick, at the next Foreſt-Court.
Ra'nges [in *a Ship*] are two Pieces of Timber going acroſs from Side to Side, one aloft on the Fore-Caſtle, a little a-baft the Fore-Maſt, and the other in the Beak-Head, before the Mouldings of the Bow-Sprit.
Ra'ngle [in *Falcon.*] is when Gravel is given to an Hawk, to bring her to a Stomach.
Ra'ngliveer [with *Hunters*] a Stag with lofty Horns, reſembling the Branches of Trees.
Rani'nae *venae* [wirh *Anat.*] the Frog-Veins, certain Veins that appear under the Tongue, *L.*
Rank [*rancidus*, L. ranck, *Teut.*] ſtinking, ſmelling ill, noiſom.
Rank [ꝛanc, *Sax.*] ſhooting forth into too many Branches and Leaves, as Plants do.
Rank [in *Milit. Affairs*] the ſtraight Line which the Soldiers of a Batallion or Squadron make, as they ſtand Side by Side.
Rank [*rang*, F.] a due Order or a Place allotted a Thing ſuitable to its Nature, Quality, or Merit.
To Ra'nkle [*rancere*, F.] to grow rank; alſo to feſter.
Ra'nkness [ꝛancneyꝛe, *Sax.*] the having a frowzy, ſtrong, or noiſom Smell; alſo Luxuriantneſs.
To Ra'nsack [q. *reinſaccare*, prob. of *re*, backward or contrary, *in* within, and *ſaccus*, L. a *Sack*, q. d. to unſack, or take out what was put into a Sack] to riſle, to plunder.
Ra'nsom [*rançon*, F.] a Sum of Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Priſoner of War, or for the Pardon of ſome notorious Offender.
To Ra'nsom [*rançonner*, F.] to pay a Ranſom for, to redeem.
A Rant [perhaps of randren, *Du.*] to rage, to rave, to ſwagger.
A Rant [in the *Drama*] an extravagant Flight of Paſſion, over-ſhooting Nature and Probability.
Ra'nter, an Extravagant in Flights of Language, or gay Apparel.

Ra'nula, a little Frog, *L.*
Ra'nula [with *Anat.*] a Swelling under the Tongue, which, like a Ligament, hinders a Child from ſucking or ſpeaking.
Ranula'res [with *Anat.*] two Veins under the Tongue ariſing from the external Jugular, and running on either Side the *linea mediana*.
Ranu'nculus, a Flower called a Crow-Foot, or golden Knap, *L.*
Ranunculus [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling, the ſame as *ranula*.
Ranunculus *bulboſus* [with *Botan.*] the Plant call'd the Devil's Crow-Foot.
Ranunculus *repens* [*Botan.*] creeping Crow-Foot, *L.*
To Rap [hꝛeꝛꝛan, *Sax.* prob. of ῥαπίζω, Gr.] to ſtrike, to hit.
To Rap *it*, to ſwear paſſionately.
Ra'pa, a Turnip, *L.*
Rapa'cious [*rapax*, L. *rapace*, F.] ravenous, greedy.
Rapa'ciousness } [*rapacité*, F. of *rapacitas*, L. of *rapere*,
Rapa'city } L. to ſnatch] Ravening, Ravenouſneſs, Aptneſs to take awake by Violence.
Rape [of *rapere*, L. to ſnatch with Violence, *rapt*, F. *q.* of *raptio*, L.] a Raviſhing, or forcible Violation of the Chaſtity of a Woman, or Virgin; alſo a forcible carrying away, with intent to raviſh.
Rape [of the *Foreſt*] a Treſpaſs committed in the Foreſt by Violence.
Rape, the Wood or Stalks of the Cluſters of Grapes, when dry'd and freed from the Fruit.
Rape, a Part of a County, being much the ſame as an Hundred.
Rape *Wine*, a Sort of ſmall Wine.
Ra'pha [with *Anat.*] a Ridge or Line which runs along the under Side of the *Penis*, and, reaching from the *Frænum* to the *Anus*, divides the *Scrotum* and *Perintonæum* in two.
Rapha'nitis [ῥαφάνις, Gr.] a Flower, a Kind of Flower *de luce*.
Raphanus [*Botan.*] the Radiſh Root, *L.*
Raphe [*Anat.*] the ſame as Suture.
Ra'pid [of *rapide*, F. of *rapidus*, L. of *rapere*, L. to ſnatch away haſtily] ſwift, quick, having a violent Motion.
Ra'pidity } [*rapiditas*, L. *rapidité*, F. of *rapere*, L.]
Ra'pidness } Swiftneſs, Quickneſs, haſty Motion, carrying ſomewhat with it.
Ra'pier [*une rapiere*, F.] a long ſlender Sword.
Rapifo'lius, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] having a Leaf like a Turnip.
Ra'pine [*rapina*, L. of *rapere*, to ſnatch violently, *&c.*] Robbery, Pillaging, a taking away a Thing by open Violence, and differs from Theft, that being taking away privately, contrary to the Mind of the Owner, *F.*
Rapino'se } [*rapinoſus*, L.] full of Rapine.
Ra'pinous }
Rapi'strum [*Botan.*] wild Muſtard, Carlock, a Weed.
Rapparee's [of *rapere*, L. to ſnatch or take away] certain *Iriſh* Robbers.
A Rapper, a great Oath.
Ra'pping [of *frapper*, F.] a ſtriking.
Ra'psody [*rapſodia*, L. of ῥαψῳδία, Gr.] a connecting together or Repetition of a great Number of Heroick Verſes; but more uſually a tedious and impertinent ſpinning out a Diſcourſe to no Purpoſe or Benefit to the Reader.
Rapt } [*raptus*, L.] ſnatch'd or by Force taken away.
Rapt'd }
Raptor, a Seizer or Taker away by Force, *L.*
Ra'ptor [in *Law*] a Raviſher of Women, who in former Times was puniſhed with the taking away his Eyes and Teſticles, *L.*
Ra'ptu *hæredis*, a Writ for the taking away of an Heir, holding in Soccage.
Ra'pture [*raptura*, L.] a taking or ſnatching away, as the Rapture of St. *Paul* into the third Heaven; alſo a Tranſport of Mind cauſed by exceſſive Joy.
Poetical Rapture, the Heat of Fire, of a Poet's Fancy.
Ra'ptured [of *raptura*, L.] raviſhed, as raptured in Bliſs.
Ra'pturous, raviſhing, *&c.*
Ra'pum [with *Botan.*] a Turnip or Naphew, *L.*
Rapum *porcinum* } [with *Botan.*] Sow-Bread, *L.*
Rapum *terræ* }
Rapum *ſilveſtre* [*Botan.*] wild Radiſh.
Rapunculus [*Botan.*] wild Sage,
Rare [*rarus*, L.] happening but ſeldom, extraordinary, uncommon, ſingular, excellent, ſcarce, *F.*
Rare [with *Philoſophers*] thin, not compacted together.

Rare *Body*, one that is very porous, whoſe Parts are at a great Diſtance one from another, and which contains but a little Matter under a great deal of Bulk.

Rarefa'ction [with *Philoſoph.*] as the Rarefaction of a natural Body, is its taking up more Dimenſions or larger Space than it did before.

Rarefa'ctives } [with *Phyſic.*] Medicines which open
Rarefacie'ntia } and enlarge the Pores of the Skin, to give an eaſy Vent to the Matter of Perſpiration.

To Ra'refie [*rarefacere*, L.] to make thin.

Ra'reness } [*raritas*, L. *rarité*, F.] a rare Thing, a
Ra'rity } Thing that is extraordinary for Beauty or Workmanſhip, a Curioſity, Uncommonneſs, Excellency, *&c.*

Ra'reness } [in *Philoſophy*] Thinneſs, in Oppoſition to
Ra'rity } Denſity or Thickneſs.

Ra'reness [of *Meat*] Rawneſs.

Raro', ſeldom, as *raro florens*, L. ſeldom flowering, *L.*

Ra'rus, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] thin, not thick grown or ſet.

Ra'sant *Line of Defence* [*Fortif.*] is that Part of the Curtain or Flank, whence the Shot exploded razes or glances along the Face of the oppoſite Baſtion.

Ra'scal [either of רַיקָל, *Sax.* old Traſh, Trumpery, or *Racaille*, F. Riff-Raff, or of Ῥᾴχια, Gr. according to *Caſaubon* of רָקָא, *Heb.* of רִיק vain, empty, *&c.*] a ſorry Fellow, a Villain or Rogue.

Ra'scal *Deer* [of רַיקָל, *Sax.*] a lean Deer.

Ra'scality [*la Raſcaille*, F.] the Scum of the People, the Rabble; alſo a baſe, raſcally Action.

To Rase *on the Ground* [with *Horſemen*] is to gallop near the Ground.

Ra'scalliness, Baſeneſs, Vileneſs, Villainouſneſs.

Ra'sed [*raſé*, F.] demoliſhed; alſo blotted out.

Rash, a Diſeaſe, an Eruption, or Efflorecence upon the Skin, thrown out in Fevers or Surfeits.

Rash [רַסְק, *Raſk*, *Du.*] over-haſty, precipitate, incogitant.

Ra'sher *of Bacon* [prob. of *raſura*, L.] a thin Slice.

Ra'shness [רַסְקנֵיſſe, *Sax.*] Over-haſtineſs, *&c.*

Ra'sor } [of *radendo*, L. ſhaving] a Knife or Inſtrument
Ra'zor } for ſhaving.

Rasp, a Raſpberry.

Rasp [*une raſpe*, F.] a File.

To Rasp [*raſpare*, Ital. *reſper*, F.] to file.

Ra'spatory, an Inſtrument to chip Bread; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument to ſcrape foul and ſcaly Bones.

Ra'sp-berry, a Fruit of an agreeable Taſte and fine Flavour, *prob.* ſo called from its being rough on the outſide like to a Raſp.

Ra'sure [*raſura*, L.] a ſhaving or ſcraping; alſo a Daſh ſtruck with the Pen over a Writing.

Rat [*un rat*, F.] an Animal, an amphibious Creature, infeſting Houſes, Ships, *&c.*

To ſmell a Rat, [*ſoupçonner*, F. *ſubolere*, L.] to diſcover ſome Intrigue.

Rat *Trap* [*un ratiere*, F.] a Device for catching Rats.

Rat [with *Mariners*] is a Place in the Sea, where there are rapid Streams, and dangerous Currents, or Counter-Currents.

Ra'table [of *rata*, ſc. *portio*, L.] that may be rated.

Ratafi'a, a fine ſpirituous Liquor, prepared from the Kernels of ſeveral Sorts of Fruits, as Apricocks, Cherries, *&c.*

Ra'tally, according to a certain Rate, by equal Portions.

Rata'n, an *Indian* Cane.

Ratch } [in *Clock-Work*] a Sort of Wheel, which ſerves
Rash } to lift up the Detents every Hour, and to make the Clock ſtrike.

Ra'tches [in a *Watch*, &c.] the ſmall Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which ſtop it in winding up.

Rate [of *rata*, ſc. *portio*, L.] a Price or Value ſet upon, a Tax, Proportion.

To Rate, [*ratum pretium imponere*, L.] to value or ſet a Price upon.

To Rate [probably of *Iratus*, L. angry, or רַסְק, *Sax.* fierce, or Ratelen, *Du.*] to chide or ſcold at.

Rates *of Ships*, are the Largeneſs and Capacity of Ships of War, and are ſix: The Difference is commonly reckoned by the Length and Breadth of the Gun-Deck, the Number of Tuns they contain, the Number of Men and Guns they carry.

Firſt Rate *Ship* has the Gun-Deck from 159 to 174 Feet in Length, and from 44 to 45 Feet in Breadth, contains from 1313 to 1882 Tuns, carries from 706 to 800 Men, and from 96 to 110 Guns.

Second Rate, has its Gun-Deck from 153 to 165 Feet in Length, and from 41 to 46 Feet in Breadth, contains from 1086 to 1482 Tuns, carries from 524 to 640 Men, and from 84 to 90 Guns.

Third Rate, has its Gun-Deck from 142 to 158 Feet in Length, and from 37 to 42 Feet in Breadth, contains from 871 to 1262 Tuns, carries from 389 to 476 Men, and from 64 to 80 Guns.

Fourth Rate, has its Gun-Deck from 118 to 146 Feet in Length, and from 29 to 38 Feet in Breadth, contains from 448 to 915 Tuns, carries from 216 to 346 Men, and from 48 to 60 Guns.

Fifth Rate, has its Gun-Deck from 100 to 120 Feet in Length, and from 24 to 31 Feet in Breadth, contains from 269 to 542 Tuns, carries from 45 to 190 Men, and from 26 to 44 Guns.

Sixth Rate, has its Gun-Deck from 87 to 95 Feet in Length, and from 22 to 25 Feet in Breadth, contains from 152 to 256 Tuns, carries from 50 to 110 Men, and from 16 to 24 Guns.

Rate *Tythe*, a Duty paid by the Owners of Cattle, when kept in a Pariſh for leſs than a Year.

Ratee'n [*ratine*, F.] a Sort of Stuff for Garments.

Ra'ther [רַדֶּר, *Sax.*] to be more willing.

Ratifica'tion, a Ratifying or Confirming; ſomething done by another in one's Name, *L.*

Ratifica'tion [in *Law*] the Confirmation of a Clerk in a Benefice, *&c.* formerly given him by the Biſhop, where the Right of Patronage is doubted to be in the King.

To Ra'tify [*ratificare*, L. *ratifier*, F.] to confirm or eſtabliſh, eſpecially by a publick Act.

Ra'tio, Reaſon, Conſideration, Regard, *L.*

Ra'tio [in *Arith.* and *Geom.*] that Relation of homogeneous Things, which determines the Quantity of one from the Quantity of another, without the Intervention of any Third: Or,

Ra'tio [in *Mathemat.*] the Rate, Reaſon, or Proportion that ſeveral Quantities or Numbers have one to another, with Reſpect to their Greatneſs or Smallneſs.

Ratiocinabi'lity [of *ratiocinabilis*, L.] Rationableneſs.

Ratioci'nable [*ratiocinabilis*, L.] that hath the Uſe of, or done with Reaſon.

To Ratio'cinate [*ratiocinari*, L.] to reaſon.

Ratiocina'tion, a rational Debating, Arguing, or Diſputing; Reaſoning; the Art of exerciſing the Faculty of Reaſoning; the Operation of Reaſon, or Reaſon reduced into Diſcourſe.

Ratiocina'tive, of, or pertaining to Ratiocination.

Ra'tion, a Portion of Ammunition, Bread, or Forage, diſtributed to every Man in the Army, *F.*

Ra'tion [of *Bread*] for a Foot-Soldier, is a Pound and a half a Day.

Ra'tionable [*rationabilis*, L.] reaſonable.

Ra'tionableness [*rationabilitas*, L.] Reaſonableneſs.

Ra'tionabiles *expenſæ*, ſuch Allowance as the King, conſidering the Price of all Things, ſhall judge meet to impoſe on the People to pay for the Subſiſtence of their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

Rationa'bili *parte bonorum*, a Writ which lies for the Wife againſt her Husband's Executors, that deny her the third Part of his Goods, after Debts and Funeral Charges have been defrayed, *L.*

Rationa'libus *diviſis*, a Writ for ſettling the Boundaries between two adjoining Lordſhips, for one Lord againſt the other, who has incroached upon his Waſte.

Rationabi'lity [*rationabilitas*, L.] Reaſonableneſs.

Ra'tional [*rationalis*, L.] endued with Reaſon, reaſonable.

Ra'tional *Horizon* [*Aſtronomy*] is that whoſe Plane is conceived to paſs through the Center of the Earth; and therefore divides the Globe into two equal Portions or Hemiſpheres.

Ra'tional *Quantity*, &c. a Quantity or Number commenſurable to Unity.

Ra'tional *Integer*, is that where of Unity is an aliquot Part.

Ra'tional *Fraction*, is that which is equal to ſome aliquot Parts of an Unity.

Ra'tional *mix'd Number*, is one that conſiſts of an Integer and a Fraction, or of Unity and a broken Number.

Ra'tional *Way of erecting a Figure*, a Method of diſtributing the Spaces of the 12 Houſes, ſo call'd by *Regiomontanus*, becauſe of its Excellency above thoſe of the Antients. The Method of this is, by dividing the Equator into 12 equal Parts, by 6 great Circles drawn thro' the ſeveral Sections of the Horizon and Meridian, after the ſame Manner as *Ptolemy* and his Followers did the Zodiack.

Rationa'le, an Account or Solution of ſome Opinion, Action, Hypotheſis, Phænomenon, or the like, on Principles of Reaſon.

RA'TIONALE [the אורים of the *Hebrews*] a facerdotal Veſtment worn by the *Jewiſh* High-Prieſt.

RA'TIONALNESS [*rationalitas*, L.] Reaſonableneſs.

RA'TIONALIST [of *rationalis*, L.] one who prefers Reaſon before Revelation.

RATIO'NIS *Os* [with *Anat.*] the Bone of the Fore-head, otherwiſe called *Os frontis*, L.

RA'TITUS *quadrans*, a *Roman* Coin ſtamp'd with the Impreſſion of a Ship, in Weight four Ounces, *L.*

RAT *Lines* } [in a *Ship*] thoſe Lines which make the
RA'TLINGS } Ladder-Steps to get up the Shrouds and Puttocks.

RAT-TAIL [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe that has no Hair upon his Tail.

To RA'TTLE [prob. of Ratelen, *Du.* or hpeotan, *Sax.*] to make a rattling Noiſe, to talk confuſedly or ſillily, to be noiſy.

To RA'TTLE [hpeotan, *Sax.*] to ſcold at, or rate.

A MEER-RA'TTLE, an empty, noiſy, talkative Perſon.

RA'TTLE-*Snake* [in *Virginia*, &c.] a large Snake having a Rattle in his Tail, compoſed of Bones incloſed in a dry Huſk; but altho' the Bite of it is mortal, yet it never meddles with any Thing, unleſs provoked.

A RA'TTLE [ratel, *Du.*] a Toy for a Child.

To RA'TTLE [ſpoken of a *Goat*] to make a Noiſe for Deſire of Copulation.

To RA'TTLE *in the Sheath* [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] who is ſaid ſo to do, when he makes a Noiſe in the skinny Part of his Yard.

RATTOO'N, a *Weſt-Indian* Fox, which has this peculiar Property, that if any Thing be offered to it that has lain in Water, it will wipe and turn it about with its Fore-feet, before it will put it to its Mouth.

To RA'VAGE [*ravager*, F.] to ranſack, to ſpoil or lay waſte.

RA'VAGE, Havock, Waſte, Spoil, Ruin, *F.*

To RAVE [*rever*, F.] to talk idly or madly, to be light-headed.

RA'VE *Bread*, a middle Sort of Bread.

To RA'VEL [of Ravelen, *Du.*] to ſnarl, as hard-twiſted Thread; alſo to run out in Threads, as Knitting and ſlight-woven Cloth does.

RA'VELINS [in *Fortif.*] Works, conſiſting of two Faces that make a ſalient Angle, which are commonly call'd Half-Moons by the Soldiers: They are raiſed before the Courtins or Counterſcarps.

To RA'VEN [pæpian, *Sax.*] to devour greedily.

RA'VEN [pæpen of pæpian, *Sax.* to ſnatch] a Bird well known.

RA'VEN [*Hieroglyphically*] is put to ſignify long Life, and of one not given to change; a dead Raven, a Man dead in a very old Age.

RA'VENING [*rapine*, F. *rapina*, L.] Rapine, greedy Eating.

RA'VENOUS [prob. of *raveneux*, F.] greedy, gluttonous.

RA'VENOUSNESS [of pæpian, *Sax.* to ſnatch greedily, or *raviſſant*, F.] Greedineſs, rapacious, devouring Appetite.

To RA'VIN [of pæpian, *Sax.* to ſnatch] to devour or eat greedily.

RA'VIN [of pæpian, *Sax.*] Ravenouſneſs, *Milton.*

A RA'VING [*reverie*, F.] delirious Talking, *&c.*

To RA'VISH [*ravir*, F. of *rapere*, L.] to take or ſnatch away violently; alſo to commit a Rape upon a Woman; alſo to charm or pleaſe exceedingly, to tranſport with Joy, Admiration, *&c.*

RA'VISHINGNESS [*raviſſment*, F.] a Raviſhing, Charming, delighting Nature or Quality.

RA'VISHMENT [*raviſſement*, F.] the Raviſhing or violent Deflowering of a Virgin; alſo a Tranſport of Joy, Rapture.

RA'VISHMENT [in *Law*] is the taking away either Woman or an Heir in Ward.

RA'VISHMENT *de Garde*, a Writ which formerly lay for the Guardian by Knight's-Service or Socage, againſt one who took from him the Body of his Ward.



RAVISSA'NT [in *Heraldry*] is the Term uſed to expreſs the Poſture of a Wolf half-raiſed, as it were juſt ſpringing forwards upon his Prey; ſee the Figure, *F.*

RAU'CITY [*raucitas*, L. *raucité*, F.] Hoarſeneſs.

RAU'COMEN [in *Virginia*, &c.] a Kind of Fruit like a Gooſeberry.

RAW [hpeap, *Sax.* rauw, *Du.*] ſpoken of Meat not thoroughly cooked.

RA'WNESS [of hpeapneꝫ, *Sax.* or of rauw, *Du.*] being without Skin; uncook'd, or not thoroughly dreſs'd; alſo Unexperiencedneſs; alſo having the Skin flay'd or rubbed off.

RAY [*rayon*, F. *radius*, L.] a Beam of the Sun or any Star.

RAY [in a *Figurative Senſe*] the Luſtre or Brightneſs of any Thing.

RAY *Cloth*, Cloth that was never coloured or dyed.

RAY [in *Opticks*] a Line of Light propagated from a radiant Point, through an unreſiſting Medium, or, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*, the leaſt Parts of Light, whether ſucceſſive in the ſame Line, or cotemporary in ſeveral Lines.

Common RAY [in *Opticks*] is a Right Line drawn from the Point of Concourſe of the 2 optical Axes through the Middle of the Right Line, which paſſes by the Center of the Apple of the Eye.

Principal RAY [in *Perſpect.*] is the perpendicular Diſtance between the Eye and the vertical Plane or Table.

RAY *of Reflection*, is the Right Line by which the Reflection is made.

RAY *of Refraction*, is a Right Line whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Straightneſs, or is broken in paſſing thro' the ſecond Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

RAY *of Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] a Right Line which falls from ſome Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking-Glaſs, or Piece of poliſhed Metal.

RAY *of Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a Ray of Light that paſſes in a Right Line, from a certain Point in the viſible Object in one Medium, till it meets with a ſecond Medium.

To RAY *Corn*, to fan it, in order to ſeparate it from the Chaff.

RAY *Graſs*, a Sort of Graſs or Herb.

RAY [with *Botan.*] is ſeveral Semi-florets, ſet round a Disk, in Form of a radiant Star.

RAYS [*natural Philoſophy*] or Beams of the Sun, or Rays of Light, are [according to the *atomical Hypotheſis*] thoſe very minute Particles or Corpuſcles of Matter, which iſſue continually out of the Sun, and thruſt on one another all round in Phyſically ſhort Lines (which is proved to be the right Opinion by many Experiments;) or,

RAYS [according to *Des Cartes*] are made by the Action of the Luminary on the contiguous Æther and Air, and ſo are propagated every Way in ſtraight Lines, through the Pores of the Medium.

Convergent RAYS [in *Opticks*] are thoſe which going from divers Points of the Object incline towards one and the ſame Point tending to the Eye.

Divergent RAYS [in *Opticks*] are thoſe Rays which going from the Point of a viſible Object are diſperſed and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed from the Object.

Parallel RAYS [in *Opticks*] are thoſe Rays that keep an equal Diſtance from the viſible Object to the Eye, which is ſuppos'd to be infinitely remote from the Object.

Diverging RAYS [in *Opticks*] are ſuch as go continually receding from each other.

RAYONNA'NT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies darting forth Rays,



as the Sun does, when it ſhines out. So a *Croſs Rayonnant* is one which has Rays of Glory behind it, darting out from the Center to all the Quarters of the Eſcutcheon, as in the Figure.

To RAZE *out* [*razer*, or *raſer*, F. prob. of ῥαίω, Gr.] to ſcrape or blot out.

RAZE [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe is ſaid to raze, or have razed, when his Corner-Teeth ceaſe to be hollow, ſo that the Cavity, where the black Mark was, is filled up, the Teeth even, ſmooth and raz'd, or ſhaved, as it were, and the Mark diſappears.

RAZOR } [*culter raſorius*, L.] a Barber's Knife or Inſtru-
RASOR } ment, for ſhaving.

RA'ZORS [with *Hunters*] the Tuſhes of a Boar.

REACH [pæc, *Sax.*] a Diſtance as far as a Line can be extended, a Bow, Gun, *&c.* can carry, or as a Man can come at.

REACH [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] Capacity of Mind, Ability, Power.

REACH [with *Mariners*] the Diſtance between any two Points of Land, that lie in a right Line one from another.

To REACH [of pæcan, *Sax.*] to extend or ſtretch out in Length, *&c.*

RE'ACHLESS [peaceleaꝫ, *Sax.*] negligent.

REA'CTION [in *Phyſicks*] is the Action whereby a Body acted

acted upon Returns, the Action by a reciprocal one upon the Agent.

To READ [of ꝛæꝺan, *Sax.*] to read Things, Letters, *&c.* printed, written, or engraven.

To READ [ꝛæꝺan, *Sax.*] to gueſs, to divine, or foretell.

READ, REDE [ꝛæꝺ, *Sax.*] Counſel or Advice.

READER [of ꝛæꝺꝛa, *Sax.*] one who reads.

REA'DINESS [of ȝeꝛæꝺı, *Sax.*] Preparedneſs, Promptitude, *&c.*

READINGS [in *Criticiſm*] as various Readings, are the different Manners of reading the Text of Authors in antient Manuſcripts, *&c.* a Diverſity having ariſen from the Corruption of Time, or Ignorance of the Copiſts.

READINGS [of *Law*] Commentaries or Gloſſes on the Law-Text, Paſſage, or the like, to ſhew the Senſe an Author takes it in, and the Application that he conceives to be made of it.

RE-ADMI'SSION [of *re* and *admiſſio*, L.] an admitting again, or the ſecond Time.

READY [ꝛhwyꝺꝺ, *C. Br.* ꝛæꝺ, ȝeꝛæꝺe, *Sax.*] prepared; alſo prompt or inclined to.

To make READY [ȝeꝛæꝺıan, *Sax.*] to prepare.

REAFA'N, the Banner or Flag of the *Danes*, ſo called of a ꝛeafan, *i. e.* a Raven embroidered on it by the Daughter of King *Ladbrok*.

REAFFORESTED, ſpoken of a Foreſt, which, having been diſafforeſted, is made a Foreſt again.

RE-AGGRAVA'TION [with *Rom. Cath.*] the laſt Monitory publiſhed after 3 Admonitions, and before the laſt Excommunication.

REA'KS [prob. of ꝛıc, *Sax.* a Kingdom, or *rex*, L. a King] as to play Reaks, is to play mad Pranks, to domineer or hector.

REAL, a *Spaniſh* Coin. See *Ryal.*

RE'AL [*realis*, L.] that is indeed true; it is apply'd to a Being that actually exiſts.

REA'LGAL, a Mineral, a Kind of red Arſenick, differing from the Common which is white, and from Orpiment which is yellow.

REA'LITY, REA'LNESS [*realitas*, L.] real Exiſtence, the Truth of the Matter.

RE'ALISTS, a Sect of School Philoſophers, formed in Oppoſition to the *Nominaliſts.*

REA'LITAS [with the *Scotiſts*] a Diminutive of *res*, and is a Term uſed to denote a Thing which may exiſt of it ſelf, or which has a full and abſolute Being of it ſelf, and which is not conſidered as a Part of any other.

REALITY [in *Law*] is oppoſed to Perſonality.

To RE'ALIZE, to render or cauſe a being real; to ſuppoſe or admit as a Reality.

To RE'ALIZE [in *Commerce*] a Term ſcarce known before the Year 1719. is to convert what is gotten in *Exchange-Alley*, &c. in Paper and imaginary Money into Land; Houſes, Moveables, or current Species.

REALM [*royaume*, F. of *regnum*, L.] a Kingdom, Dominion, *&c.*

REAM [*rame*, F, ꝛıꝛm, *Du.*] a Bundle of Paper, containing twenty Quires.

To REA'NIMATE [of *re*, again, and *animare*, L.] to put into Heart again, to bring or come to Life again.

To REAP [of ꝛıppan, *Sax.*] to cut down Corn, *&c.*

A REAPER [ꝛıꝛꝛeꝛe, *Sax.*] a Labourer, that reaps or cuts down Corn.

To REAR *up* [of ærenan, *Sax.*] to erect or ſet up an end; alſo to nouriſh or bring up.

REAR [of *arriere*, F.] the hinder Part.

REAR [ꝛene, *Sax.*] rawiſh, as Eggs, Meat, *&c.* not ſufficiently boiled, roaſted, *&c.* alſo thin.

REAR [in *Milit. Art*] the hindermoſt Part of an Army or Fleet.

REAR-*Admiral*, is the Admiral of the third and laſt Squadron of a royal Fleet.

REAR-*Guards*, is that Part of an Army which paſſes laſt, following the main Body to hinder or ſtop Deſerters.

REAR-*half Files*, are the three hindermoſt Ranks of a Batallion, when it is drawn up 6 deep.

REAR-*Rank*, the laſt Rank of a Batallion or Squadron, when drawn up.

To REAR *a Bear* [with *Hunt.*] is to diſlodge him.

To REAR *an end* [ſaid of *a Horſe*] when he riſes ſo high before as to endanger his coming over, upon his Rider.

To RE-ASCEND [of *re* again, and *aſcendere*, L.] to aſcend or get up again.

REASON, a Faculty or Power of the Soul, whereby it diſtinguiſheth Good from Evil, Truth from Falſhood; or that Faculty of the Soul whereby we judge of Things: alſo the Exerciſe of that Faculty; or it may be defined that Principle whereby, comparing ſeveral Ideas together, we draw Conſequences; alſo Argument, Proof, Cauſe, Matter.

REASON [with *Arithmet.*] the *ratio* or Rate between two Numbers is a certain Proportion, eſpecially the Quotient of the Antecedent divided by the Conſequent.

REASON [with *Geom.*] is the mutual Habit or Compariſon of two Magnitudes of the ſame Kind one to the other, in reſpect to their Quantity.

REASON [with *Logicians*] is a neceſſary or probable Argument, or a proper Anſwer to the Queſtion, *Why is it ſo?*

REASON [of *State*] in political Affairs, a Rule or Maxim, whether it be good or evil, which may be of Service to the State; properly, ſomething that is expedient for the Intereſt of the Government; but contrary to moral Honeſty and Juſtice.

To REASON [*ratiocinari*, L. *raiſonner*, F.] to diſcourſe upon or about a Thing, to argue or diſpute.

REA'SON *Pieces*, REASON *Pieces* [with *Carpenters*] rather raiſing Pieces, are Pieces of Timber which lie under the Beams on the Brick or Timber, in the Side of an Houſe.

REA'SONABLE [*rationabilis*, L. *rationable*, F.] agreeable to the Rules of Reaſon: juſt, right, conſcionable.

REA'SONABLE *Aid* [in *Law*] a Duty which the Lord of the Fee antiently claimed of his Tenants, who held in Knight's Service or Soccage, towards the making his eldeſt Son a Knight, or the marrying his Daughter.

REA'SONABLENESS [of *rationabilis*, L. *raiſonnable*, F. and *neſs*] Equitableneſs, Juſtice, or rational Quality.

REA'SONING [with *Logicians*] is an Action of the Mind, by which it forms a Judgment of ſeveral others, as when we judge that true Virtue ought to have Relation to *God*, and that *the Virtue of the* Pagans *was not true Virtue*; and it is ſaid to be the third of the four principal Operations of the Mind.

To RE-ASSE'MBLE [*raſſembler*, F.] to meet together again, to ſummons, or call together again.

To REASSI'GN [*reaſſigner*, F.] to aſſign again.

REASSIGNA'TION, a ſecond or new Aſſignation.

To RE-ASSU'ME [of *re* and *aſſumere*] to retake, to take upon one's ſelf again.

A RE-ASSU'MPTION, a taking again, a re-aſſuming.

REATTA'CHMENT [in *Law*] a ſecond Attachment of him, who was formerly attach'd, and diſmiſs'd the Court without Pay, as by the not coming of the Juſtices, or the like Caſualty.

To RE-BAPTI'ZE [of *re* and *baptizare*, L.] to baptize again.

To REBA'TE [*rabbatre*, F.] to channel, to chamfer; alſo to blunt, to check.

To REBATE [in *Commerce*] to diſcount in receiving Money, as much as the Intereſt comes to, for the Money that is paid before it comes due.

To REBATE [in *Heraldry*] is to put a Mark of Diſhonour on an Eſcutcheon.

REBA'TE [with *Architects*] chamfering or fluting, *F.*

REBA'TE, REBA'TEMENT [in *Commerce*] that which is abated or diſcounted on Payment of ready Money, before it becomes due.

REBA'TEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Diminution of Figures, in a Coat of Arms.

REBE'CK [*rebec*] a Muſical Inſtrument, having 3 Strings.

RE'BEL [*rebellis*, L.] one who openly rebels againſt a Prince or State; or is diſobedient to Parents or his Superiors.

RE'BEL [in a *Law Senſe*] one who wilfully breaks the Law; alſo a Villain who diſobeys his Lord.

To REBE'L [*rebellare*, L.] to riſe up in Arms, to revolt againſt one's lawful Sovereign.

REBE'LLION [properly a renewing *the War*] it originally ſignified among the *Romans* a ſecond Reſiſtance, or riſing up of ſuch as had been formerly overcome in Battle, and had yielded themſelves to their Subjection. It is now uſed for a traiterous taking up Arms, or a tumultuous oppoſing the Authority of the King, *&c.* or ſupreme Power in a Nation.

REBE'LLIOUS [*rebellis*, L.] apt to rebel, diſobedient, undutiful.

REBELLIOUS *Aſſembly*, an Aſſembly or gathering of 12 or more Perſons, intending or going about of their own Authority to change any Laws, *&c.* deſtroy Incloſures, break down Banks, to deſtroy the Game in a Chace or Warren, to burn Stacks of Hay, Corn, *&c.*

REBE'LLIOUSNESS [of *rebellio*, L.] Rebellion, Diſobedience, *&c.*

REBELLIUM [*ant. deeds*] a Rejoinder, a Replication to an Anſwer, in a Court of Equity.

REBE'SK, a Sort of fine Flouriſhes or branched Work in Carving, Painting, or Embroidery. See *Arabeſk Work.*

Rebinare *terram* [*old Rec.*] signifies to give a ſecond Stirring or Ploughing to Land, that lies, fallow, in Order to prepare it for ſowing Wheat, *&c.* L.

Rebiso'la [with *Chymiſts*] a Medicine made of Urine, good againſt the Jaundice.

To Rebou'nd [*rebondir*, F.] to leap back, to bounce up again, as a Ball does.

To Rebu'ff [of *rebuffade*, F.] to give a Repulſe, *&c.*

Rebu'ff [*rebuffade* F.] the Refuſal of a Suit by a Superior to an Inferior with Scorn; a ſtrong Repulſe or Oppoſition, *Ital.* a rough Denial; alſo a diſdainful or ſnappiſh Anſwer.

To Rebui'ld [of *re* again, and bȳgian, *Sax.*] to build again.

To Rebu'ke [of *rebouchér*, F.] to reprove, check, chide, *&c.*

Re'bus [*un rebus*, F. prob. of *rebus*, the Abl. Pl. of *res*, L. a Thing] a Name, Device; a pictured Repreſentation, with Words added to it; yet neither the one nor the other can make out any Senſe alone; the Words or Motto explaining the Picture, and the Picture making up the Defect of the Motto: As on a Sun-Dial, the Words *we muſt*, alluding to the Dial, *die all*; or as the Paramour in *Cambden*, who, to expreſs his Love to his Sweet-Heart *Roſe Hill*, had in the Border of his Gown painted a Roſe, a Hill, an Eye, a Loaf, and a Well, which in the *Rebus* Language reads *Roſe Hill, I love well*

Re'buses [in *Heraldry*] are ſuch Coats of Arms as bear an Alluſion to the Surname of a Perſon, as 3 *Eagles* for *Eagleſton*, 3 *Caſtles* for *Caſtleton*, &c. and ſuch Bearings are very antient.

Rebu'tter [in *Law*] is when the Heir of the Donor impleads the Tenant, alledging the Land was intail'd to him, and the Donee comes in, and by Virtue of the Warranty of the Donor repels or rebuts the Heir: Becauſe tho' the Land was entailed to him; yet he is Heir to the Warranter likewiſe. This is when a Man grants Lands ſecured to the Uſe himſelf, and the Iſſue of his Body, to another in Fee with Warranty, and the Donee leaſes out the Land to a third Perſon.

And likewiſe if a Perſon allow his Tenant to hold Land without obliging him to make good any Waſte, if afterwards he ſues him for Waſte made, he may debar him of this Action by ſhewing the Grant; and this is alſo called a Rebutter.

To Reca'll [prob. of *re* back again, and kallen, *Du.*] to call back, or to call Home.

To Reca'nt [*recantare*, *L.*] to unſay, to recall what one has ſaid or written before.

Recanta'tion, a recanting, revoking, or unſaying.

To Recapa'citate [of *re* and *capacitas*, L.] to put one again into a Capacity of doing any Thing.

To Recapi'tulate [*recapitulare*, L.] to rehearſe briefly, or ſum up the Heads of a former Diſcourſe.

Recapitula'tion, the Act of recapitulating, *L.*

Recapitulatory, belonging to Recapitulation.

Reca'ption [in *Law*] a ſecond Diſtreſs of one formerly diſtrained for the ſame Cauſe, and alſo during the Plea grounded on the Diſtreſs; alſo a Writ lying for the Party thus diſtrained.

Recargazoo'n, the Cargo or Lading of a Ship, homeward bound.

To Rece'de [*recedere*, L.] to go back, to retire, to depart from.

Recei'pt [*receptum*, or *receptio*, L.] the Act of receiving; alſo an Acquittance or Diſcharge in Writing, for Money received; alſo a Preſcription or Manner of making a Medicine for the Cure of ſome Diſeaſes.

Recei'vable [*recevable*, F.] that may be received.

To Receive [*recipere*, L. whence *recevoir*, F.] to take what is given, paid or put into one's Hands; to entertain or treat, to lodge or harbour; alſo to allow of or admit; alſo to bear or ſuffer.

Receiver-*General* [of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*] one who gathers all the Revenues and Fines of the Lands of the ſaid Dutchy; all Forfeitures, Aſſeſsments, *&c.*

Receiver-*General* [of the Court of *Wards*] an Officer which did formerly belong to that Court, which being now taken away by Act of Parliament, the Office is now vacant.

Receiver [*receveur*, F.] a Perſon who receives. It is often uſed in an ill Senſe, for one who takes ſtolen Goods from a Thief, and conceals them.

Receiver [with *Chymiſts*] a Veſſel uſed to receive what is diſtilled.

Receiver *of Fines* [in *Law*] an Officer who receives the Money of all ſuch who compound with the King, upon an original Writ.

Receiver [of Mr. *Boyle's* Air-Pump,] that Glaſs out of which the Air is drawn, and within which, any living Creatures or other Bodies are incloſed for the making any Experiments upon them.

Recent [*recens*, L.] new, freſh, lately done, or happened.

Re'centness [*recentia*, L.] Newneſs, *&c.*

Rece'ptacle [*receptaculum*, L.] a Place to receive or keep Things in; a Ware-Houſe or Store-Houſe; a Neſt or lurking Hole; alſo an Harbour.

Recepta'culum *chyli* [with *Anat.*] a Cavity or Reſervoir, near the left Kidney, into which all the lacteal Veins empty themſelves.

Recepta'rii *medici*, ſuch Perſons, who ſet up for Phyſicians, only upon the Stock of many Receipts, without being able to give any Account of, or Reaſon upon their Qualities or Efficacies.

Receptibi'lity, Capableneſs of being received, or of receiving.

Reception, the receiving any Thing; alſo the entertaining a Perſon kindly.

Reception [with *Philoſ.*] the ſame as Paſſion.

Reception [with *Aſtrol.*] a Sort of accidental Dignity or Fortitude happening to two Planets, eſpecially if agreeable in Nature, when they are received in each other's Houſes, as when the Sun arrives in *Cancer*, the Houſe of the Moon; and the Moon in her Turn arrives in the Houſe of the Sun; Exaltation, Triplicity.

Recepti'tious [*receptitius*, L.] received, or kept to one's Uſe from another.

Rece'ptive, apt or fit to receive.

Rece'ss, Rece'ssion [*receſſus*, L.] a retreating or withdrawing; alſo a Place of Retreat or Retirement.

Recession *of the Equinoxes* [in the new *Aſtron.*] is the receding or going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds; which happens by Reaſon that the Axis of the Earth, after many Revolutions round the Sun, actually ſwerves from that Parallelism, which it ſeems to keep with itſelf during the whole Time of an annual Revolution.

Recervoi'rs, large Baſons, Ciſterns, or Receptacles for Water, *F.*

To Recha'ce [*rechaſſer*, F.] to drive back to the Place where the Game was firſt ſtarted or rouzed.

Rechange [in *Commerce*] a ſecond Payment of the Price of Exchange; or rather the Price of a new Exchange, due upon a Bill of Exchange, which comes to be proteſted, and to be refunded the Bearer by the Drawer or Endorſer.

Rechange [*Sea Term*] ſuch Tackle as is kept in reſerve on board of Ship, to ſerve in Caſe of Failure of that already in Uſe.

Recha'rge, of Fire Arms, as a Muſquet, *&c.* is a ſecond Loading or Charge.

A Recheat [*Hunting Term*] a Leſſon which the Huntſman winds on the Horn, when the Hounds have loſt their Game, to call them back from purſuing a Counter-ſcent.

Re'chless [þeccelea ȳ, *Sax.*] careleſs, negligent, improvident.

Re'chlessness [þeccelea ȳneſſ, *Sax.*] Carleſneſs, Negligence.

Recidiva'tion, a relapſing or falling ſick again, *L.*

Recidi'vous [*recidivus*, L.] falling back.

Recidi'vus *morbus* [in *Medicine*] a relapſing or falling back into Sickneſs again; which frequently happens when the original Matter, which remained of the firſt Diſtemper, begins to ferment and work again.

Re'cipe [*i. e.* take] a Phyſician's Preſcription or Bill, in which he directs the Apothecary what Medicine he ſhould prepare or compound for the Patient.

Recipia'ngle, a recipient Angle, an Inſtrument for taking the Quantity of Angles; eſpecially in the making the Plans of Fortification.

Reci'pient [*recipiens*, L.] a Receiver, a Veſſel for receiving any Thing.

Recipient [with *Chymiſts*] a Veſſel made faſt or luted to the Noſe of an Alembick, Retort, *&c.* to receive the Matter which is raiſed or forced over the Head by Fire, in Diſtillations.

Reci'procal [*reciprocus*, L.] mutual, interchangeable, which is returned equally on both Sides, or affects both Parties alike.

Reciprocal [with *Logicians*] is apply'd to Terms, which have the ſame Signification or are convertible as *Man*, and *rational Animal*.

Reci'procal *Proportion* [in *Arith.*] is when in 4 Numbers the 4th is leſſer than the 2d, by ſo much as the 3d is greater than the 1ſt, and *e contra*, as, 4, 10, 8, 5.

Reciprocal [in *Poetry*] is ſaid of Verſes that run the ſame both backwards and forwards.

Reciprocal *Figures* [with *Geom.*] are ſuch as have the Antecedents and Conſequents of the ſame *Ratio* in both Figures, as 12, 4, 9, 3.

Re-

RECIPROCAL [with *Gram.*] is a Term apply'd to certain Verbs and Pronouns, in thoſe modern Languages, which return or reflect the Pronoun or Perſon upon himſelf.

RECI'PROCALNESS [*reciprocatio*, L.] Interchangeableneſs.

RECI'PROCATED [*reciprocatus*, L.] mutually interchanged, or returned like for like.

RECIPROCA'TION, an interchanging or returning, *L.*

RECI'PROCO'RNOUS [*reciprocornis*, L.] that has Horns turning backwards and forwards, as thoſe of Rams do.

RECI'SION, a cutting or paring off; a diſannulling and making void, *F.* of *L.*

A RECI'TAL } [*recitatio*, L.] the Act of reciting a Diſ-
A RECITA'TION } courſe; a Relation, Account, Report, Rehearſal, a ſaying without Book.

RECI'TATIVE, of, or pertaining to Recitation.

RECITATIVE *Muſick*, a Sort of Singing that differs but little from plain Pronunciation, ſuch as ſome Parts of the Liturgy rehearſed in Cathedrals; or after the Manner that dramatick Poems are rehearſed on the Stage.

RECI'TATIF } [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies the Adagio or
RECITATI'VO } grave Parts in *Cantata*'s Motets and Opera's, *Ital.*

RECITATIVE *Style*, a Way or Manner of Writing, fitted for Recitation.

To RECI'TE [*recitare*, L.] to relate or rehearſe, to ſay by Heart or without Book.

RECITO [in *Mu. Books*] an Abbreviation of *recitativo*, Ital.

To RE'CKON [rectonn, *Teut.* ꝑeccan, *Sax.* reckenen. *Du.*] to caſt up or count; alſo to eſteem; to believe or think.

A RE'CKONING, an Accompt.

RE'CKONING [in *Navigation*] the Eſtimating of the Quantity of the Ship's Way, or of the Run between one Place and another.

To RE'CLAIM [prob. of *re* and *clamare*, L.] to reduce to Amendment of Life, to recall or return back from ill Courſes; to take up, and leave off Vices.

To RECLAIM [with *Falconers*] as to reclaim a Hawk, is to tame or make her gentle; alſo a Partridge is ſaid to reclaim when ſhe calls back her young ones.

RECLAI'MING [*old Cuſtoms*] the Action of a Lord purſuing, proſecuting, and recalling his Vaſſal, who had gone to live in another Place, without his Permiſſion.

RECLA'MATION, a crying out againſt, *L.*

A RECLINA'TION, a leaning backwards, *L.*

RECLINA'TION *of a Plane* [in *Dialling*] is the Number of Degrees which a Dial-Plane leans backwards, from an exactly upright or vertical Plane.

RECLI'NING [*reclinans*, L.] leaning backwards.

RECLI'NING *Plane*, a Dial-Plane, *&c.* that leans back when a Perſon ſtands before it.

A RECLU'SE [*recluſus*, L. ſhut up] a Monk or Nun ſhut up in a Cell, Hermitage, or religious Houſe or Cloiſter, and may not ſtir out.

RECLU'SION, the State of a Recluſe.

REC°, an Abbreviation of *Recitativo*, Ital.

RECO'GNISANCE } [in *Law*] a Bond or Obligation of
RECO'GNIZANCE } Record, acknowledg'd in ſome Court of Record, or before ſome Judge, teſtifying the Recogniſor to owe to the Recogniſee a certain Sum of Money, *&c.*

RECOGNI'ZANCE of *Aſſize* [in *Law*] the Verdict of 12 Jurors impannelled, when a Man is attainted of Diſſeiſin and Robbery.

To RECO'GNISE } [*recognoſcere*, L.] to acknowledge, to
To RECO'GNI'ZE } take Knowledge of.

RECO'GNISEE } the Perſon to whom one is bound in a
RECO'GNIZEE } Recognizance.

RECO'GNIZER, a Perſon who enters into ſuch a Bond or Obligation.

RE'COGNITION, Acknowledgment; Examination, Review.

RE'COGNITIONE *per vim & duritiem facta* [in *Law*] a Writ to the Juſtices of the Common Bench to ſend for a Record touching a Recogniſance, which the Recogniſor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardſhip and Force, that if it be ſo, it may be made void, *L.*

RECO'GNITIONE *adnullando*, &c. [in *Law*] the ſame as before.

RECO'GNITORS *of Aſſize* [*Law Term.*] a Jury impannelled upon a Recognition of Aſſize.

To RECOI'L [*reculer*, F.] to give ground, to draw or run back as a Gun does.

A RECOIL [*recul*, F.] the Refillition of a Body, the Motion or Run that a Cannon takes backwards when required.

To RE'COIN, to coin over again.

To RECOLLE'CT [*recolligere*, L.] to reflect within one's ſelf, to call a Thing to Mind, to think of a Thing.

RECOLLECTION, a Mode of thinking, whereby thoſe Ideas, ſought after by the Mind, are with Pain and Endeavour brought again to View.

RE'COLLECTS, a Branch of the *Franciſcan* Friars.

To RECOMFORT [of *re* and *conforter*, F.] to comfort again, *Milton.*

To RE'COMMEND [*recommendare*, L.] to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care, to give a Perſon a good Character.

To RECOMME'NCE [*recommencer*, F.] to commence, or begin again, or a-new.

RECOMME'NDABLE, that deſerves to be, or may be recommended.

RECOMMENDA'TION, a commending or ſetting forth any Perſon to another.

RECOMME'NDATIVE, of a recommending Quality, recommendatory.

RECOMME'NDATORY, ſerving to recommend, or pertaining to Recommendation.

A RE'COMPENCE } a Requital, a Reward, an Amends; a
A RE'COMPENSE } Gift or Advantage ariſing to a Perſon, on Account of ſome Service done.

To RE'COMPENSE [*recompenſare*, L.] to requite, to make amends.

RECONCI'LIABLE [*reconciliable*, F.] that may be reconciled.

RECONCI'LEABLENESS [of *reconciliable*, F.] Capableneſs of being reconciled.

To RECONCI'LE [*reconciliare*, L.] to make thoſe Friends again that were at Variance; to make up Differences, to make that agree which ſeems contrary.

RECONCILIARI [*old Law*] a Term uſed of a Church which is ſaid to be ſo, when it is conſecrated again after it has been profaned or polluted, by having been poſſeſſed by Pagans or Hereticks.

RECONCI'LIATORY, pertaining to Reconciliation.

RECONCILIA'TION } a Reconciling, a renewing of Friend-
RECONCI'LEMENT } ſhip, a making thoſe Friends which were at Variance.

RECONDI'TE [*reconditus*, L.] ſecret, ſudden.

To RE-CONDU'CT [of *re* and *conductum*, L.] to conduct, or lead back again.

RECO'NDITORY [*reconditorium*, L.] a Store-houſe.

To RECONNOI'TRE [in *War*] is to go to view and examine the Situation of a Camp, *&c.* in Order to make a Report.

To RECONNOI'TRE a Fleet or Ship is to approach near enough to know of what Rate, Nation, *&c.* it is of.

To RECONNOITRE a Land, *&c.* is to obſerve its Situation, and find what Land it is.

RECONVE'NTION [*civil Law*] a contrary Action brought by the Defendant.

To RECO'RD [*recordare*, L.] to regiſter or enroll.

To RECO'RD [ſpoken of *Birds*] is to begin to ſing, or to tune Notes.

A RECO'RD [*recordum*, L.] a Teſtimony, Evidence, Witneſs; alſo a publick Act enrolled; an authentick and uncontroulable written Teſtimony, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preſerved in Courts of Record.

RECO'RDA [in the *Exchequer*] the Records containing the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits try'd before the Barons.

RECO'RDARI *facias*, a Writ directed to a Sheriff to remove a Cauſe from an inferior Court to the King's-Bench or Common-Pleas: It is ſo named, becauſe it enjoins the Sheriff to make a Record of the Proceedings, and then to ſend up the Cauſe.

RECORDA'TION, a Remembring, Memory, *L.*

RECO'RDER, a Perſon whom the Mayor or Magiſtrate of any City or Town-Corporate having Juriſdiction, or a Court of Record within his Precincts, does aſſociate with him, for their better Direction in Matters of Juſtice, and Proceedings according to Law.

RECO'RDO *& proceſſu*, &c. a Writ to call a Record together, with the whole Proceedings of a Cauſe out of an inferior Court to the King's-Court.

To RECO'VER [*recuperare*, L. *recouvrir*, F.] to get again, to reſtore to Health, to be on the mending-hand; alſo to repair or retrieve.

RECO'VERABLE [*recouvrable*, F.] that may be recovered.

RECO'VERABLENESS [of *recouvrable*, F. of *recuperabilis*, L.] Capableneſs of being recovered.

RECO'VERY [*recuperatio*, L. *recouvrement*, F.] a regaining or getting again; alſo a Remedy, Help.

RECO'VERY [in a *legal Senſe*] an obtaining any Thing by Judgment or Trial at Law, and is two-fold.

Trat

True RECO'VERY } [in *Law*] is an actual or real Reco-
Real RECOVERY } very of any Thing, or the Value thereof by Judgment; as if a Man sue for Land or any other Thing, and hath a Verdict and Judgment for him.

Feigned } RECO'VERY } [in *Law*] is a certain Form or
Common } Course prescribed by Law to be observed for the better assuring of Lands and Tenements to us; the Effect of it being to discontinue and destroy Estates-Tail, Remainders and Reverfions, and to bar or cut off the Entails of them.

To RECOU'NT [*racontare*, Ital. *raconter*, F.] to relate.

To RE'COUPE [*recouper*, F.] to cut again.

To RECOUPE' [in *Law*] to defalk or discount.

A RE'COUPE [in *Law*] a quick and sharp Reply to a peremptory Demand.

RECOU'RSE [*recurſus*, L. *recours*, F.] Refuge, Application, Redress; also Passage, Return, or running back.

RE'CREANT [*recridente*, Ital. prob. *re-credens*, L. believing backwards] a faint-hearted, cowardly Person.

To RECREA'TE [*recreare*, L.] properly to create again; commonly to refresh, divert, or delight, to make merry.

RECREA'TION, a pleasing Divertisement after hard Labour; Refreshment, Sport, Pastime.

RECREA'TIVE, of a recreating Quality, diverting, pleasant, delightful, entertaining.

RECREA'TIVENESS [of *recreatif*, F.] recreating Quality.

RECREDE'NTIALS [of *re* and *credentia*, L.] an Answer to the credential Letters of an Ambassador.

RE'CREMENT [*recrementum*, L.] any superfluous Matter in the Blood or Body, or any of its Parts.

RE'CREMENT [in *Chymistry*] a Term used when any Liquor is distilled over again several Times.

RE'CREMENTS [in *Medicine*] such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for proper and peculiar Uses; as the *Spirits*, the *Lympha*, the *Gall*, &c. these are distinguished from Excrements, which are thrust out of the Body, as of no farther Use to it.

RECREMENTI'TIOUS [*recrementitius*, L.] dreggy, coarse.

To RECRI'MINATE [*recriminatum*, L.] to return an Accusation or Reproach; to charge one who accuses one, or to lay that a Person accuses one of to him that accuses him.

RECRIMINA'TION, an Accusation wherein the Party accused, charges the Accuser with the same Fault, or some other.

RECRIMINA'TOR, one that blames another that blames him, L.

RECRUDE'SCENCE [of *recrudeſcere*, L.] a growing fresh, raw or sore again, a rankling or festering.

RECRUDE'SCENCE [in *Medicine*] is when a Disease which is gone off, or being about to end, begins to grow worse again.

RECRUDE'SCENT [*recrudeſcens*, L.] growing fresh, raw, or sore again.

To RECRUI'T [*recruter*, F.] to supply or fill up; to reinforce.

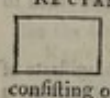
RECRUI'T [*recrut*. F.] fresh Supply.

RECRUI'TS [in *mil. Affairs*] are new Men raised to strengthen the Forces already a-foot, either to fill up the Places of those slain or Deserters, or augment the Number of Men in a Company.

RE'CTA *directrix* [in *Conick Sections*] a Line made by the mutual Intersection of the vertical Plane with that of the Base, *L.*

RECTA'NGLE [of *rectus* right, and *angulus*, a Corner] a right or straight Angle made by the falling of one Line, perpendicular upon another.

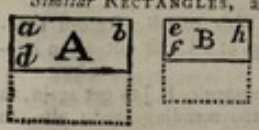
RE'CTANGLE [with *Geom.*] is a Figure otherwise called a long Square, has four right Sides, and its two Oppofites equal.



RE'CTANGLED [of *rectus* and *angulus*, L.] consisting of Right Angles.

RECTA'NGLED *Triangle*, is a Triangle that has one Right Angle.

Similar RECTANGLES, are those that have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional, that is, as *ab. eh. ad. ef.*



RECTA'NGULAR [with *Geom.*] a Figure is said to be rectangular, when one or more of the Angles are right.

RECTANGULA'RITY } the being right-angled.
RECTA'NGULARNESS }

RECTA PRISA *regis* [*ant. Deeds*] the King's Right to a Prize, or to take one Butt or Pipe of Wine before the Mast, and another behind the Mast, as Custom, for every Ship loaded with Wines.

RECTA'TION [*Law Term*] a Claim of Right, or an Appeal to the Law, for the Recovery of such a claimed Right.

RE'CTIFIABLE [of *rectificare*, L.] capable of being set to rights.

RECTIFICA'TION, a rectifying or making right, the remedying or redressing some Defect or Error either of Nature, Art, or Morality.

RECTIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] is the distilling any Spirit over again, in Order to render it more fine and pure.

RECTIFICATION *of Curves* [with *Mathem.*] is the assigning or finding a straight Line equal to a curved one.

RE'CTIFIER, a Person who rectifies.

RECTIFIER [in *Navig.*] an Instrument for determining the Variation of the Compass, in order to rectify the Course of a Ship.

To RE'CTIFY [*rectificare*, L. of *rectifier*, F.] to set to rights what is amiss; to correct or mend.

To RECTIFY [in *Chymistry*] is to distill any Spirit a second or third Time, in order to bring it to a more pure State.

To RECTIFY *a Globe* [with *Mathem.*] is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe to the brass Meridian, *&c.*

To RECTIFY *Curves* [with *Mathem.*] is to find a straight Line equal to a Curve; or a Plane equal to a curved Surface.

To RECTIFY *a Nativity* [with *Astrol.*] is to bring the estimated and supposed Time of a Person's Birth, to the real and true one.

RECTILI'NEAL *Angle* } [of *rectilineus* and *angulus*, L.] an
RECTILI'NEAR *Angle* } Angle consisting of Right Lines.

RECTI *minores* [with *Anat.*] two small Muscles of the Head, which appear both in Sight at once, arising from the hinder Part of the first *Vertebra* of the Neck, and are let into the Middle of the *Os Occipitis*, in two shallow Depressures of the said Bone.

RE'CTITUDE [*rectitudo*, L.] Rightness, Straightness, Evenness; also Uprightness, Justice, Honesty.

RECTITU'DINESS [*old Rec.*] Rights or legal Dues, pertaining either to God or Man.

RE'CTITY [*rectitas*, L.] Rightness, Evenness.

RE'CTO [in *Law*] a Writ usually called a *Writ of Right*, of such a Nature, as that whereas other Writs in real Actions are only to recover the Possession of Land, *&c.* in Question, lost by the Plaintiff or his Ancestors, this aims to recover both the Seisin thus lost and the Property of the Thing; so that both Rights are here pleaded together; that of the Property and that of the Possession.

RECTO *de advocatione eccleſiæ*, a Writ of Right, lying where a Man has Right of Advowson, and the Incumbent dying, a Stranger represents his Clerk to the Church, and he not having brought his Action of *quare impedit*, &c. within 6 Months has suffered the Stranger to usurp upon him, *L.*

RECTO *de dote* [in *Law*] a Writ of Right of Dowery, which lies for a Woman, who has received Part of her Dowery, and proceeds to demand the Remnant in the same Place against the Heir, *L.*

RECTO *de dote unde nihil*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ of Right, which lies where the Husband having divers Lands and Tenements has assured no Dowery to his Wife, and she is thereby driven to sue for her Thirds, against the Heir or his Guardian, *L.*

RECTO *de rationabili parte* [in Law] a Writ that lies between Privies in Blood, *&c.* for a Copartner to recover his Share, as Brothers in gavel Kind, *&c.* L.

RECTO *de cuſtodiæ terræ hæredis*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ for a Guardian in Soccage, or appointed by the Will of the Ancestor, against a Stranger who enters upon the Land and takes the Body of the Heir, *L.*

RECTO *quando dominus remiſit* [in *Law*] is a Writ of Right in Case a Lord in whose Signiory the Land lies, remits the Cause to the King's Court, *L.*

RECTO *ſur diſclaimer* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies where a Lord in the Court of common Pleas does avow upon his Tenant, and his Tenant disclaims to hold of him upon which *Diſclaimer* he shall have this Writ.

RECTOR a Governour or Ruler; also the Parson of a Parish Church, whose Office is to take care of the Souls of his Parishioners, to preach, to administer the Sacrament, *&c.* also the Chief of a foreign University, or of a Convent of Jesuits; also the Principal or Head of a College in *England*.

RECTO'RIAL, of, or pertaining to a Rector or Rectory.

RECTORY [*rectoria*, L.] a Parish-Church, Parsonage or spiritual Living, or Parsonage, with all its Rights, Glebes, Tithes, *&c.*

RECTUM [*old Writ.*] a Trial at Law, or in common Course of Law.

RE'CTUM *inteſtinum* [in *Anat.*] the straight Gut, which begins at the first *Vertebra* of the *Os Sacrum*, and descends directly to the End of the Rump, or the utmost End of the *Spina Dorſi*, L.

Rectus *abdominis* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the lower Belly, which ariſes from the *Sternum* and the Extremity of the laſt two Ribs, and goes ſtraight down to the fore Part of the *Abdomen* to be inſerted in the *Os Pubis*, L.

Re'ctus, *a, um*, right, ſtraight, *L.*

Rectus *in curia* [*i. e.* Right in the *Court*] ſignifies a Priſoner who ſtands at the Bar, and no Man objects any Thing againſt him; alſo one who has reverſed an Outlawry.

Rectus *femoris* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Leg, which ariſes from the lower Part of the Spine of the *Ilium*, and deſcending between the 2 *Vaſti* is inſerted into the *Patella*, L.

Rectus *internus capitis major* [*Anat.*] a Pair of Muſcles which ariſe from the fore Part of the five interior tranverſe Proceſſes of the firſt *Vertebra* of the Back, near its great Hole, *L.*

Rectus *internus minor* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle which lies on the fore Part of the firſt *Vertebra* on the back Part, and is inſerted into the interior Appendix of the *Os Occipitis*, under the former, *L.*

Rectus *lateralis capitis* [*Anat.*] a Pair of ſhort, thick, fleſhy Muſcles, ariſing from the ſuperior Part of the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the firſt *Vertebra* of the Neck, whence it aſcends and is inſerted into the *Os Occipitis.*

Rectus *major* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Head, inſerted in the hinder Part of the *Os Occipitis*, *L.*

Rectus *muſculus* [*Anat.*] one of the Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, ſo called from the Uprightneſs of its Poſition. It helps to drive out the Ordure and Urine, by preſſing the Belly.

Rectus *palpebræ* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle ariſing from the Bottom of the Orbit of the Eye, whoſe Uſe is to lift up the Eye-lid, *L.*

Recu'mbency [of *recumbere*] a relying or depending upon.

Recu'mbent [*recumbens*, L.] in a lying Poſture; lying along.

Recu'mbentness the relying or depending upon.

Recu'peratory [*recuperatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Recovery.

To Recur [*recurrere*, L.] to run back, to return.

Recu'rrency [of *recurrens*, L.] the running back, or returning.

Recurrent *Verſes*, Verſes that read the ſame backwards as they do forwards, as, *Roma tibi ſubito, motibus ibit amor.*

Recurrent *Nerves* [with *Anat.*] Nerves ariſing from the *Par vagum*, and that diſtribute ſeveral Branches to the *Larynx*, to aſſiſt in the Modulation and Formation of the Voice.

Recu'rsion, a running back, *L.*

Recurva'tion, a bending backwards, *L.*

Recu'rvedness, Recu'rvity [*recurvitas*, L.] a being bent backwards.

Recu'sancy [of *recuſare*, L. to refuſe] Non-Conformity, the State of Recuſants.

Recu'sants [*recuſantes*, L.] Perſons who refuſe to acknowledge the King's Supremacy; properly *Roman* Catholicks, who refuſed to ſubmit; but it has been extended to comprehend all who ſeparate from the eſtabliſhed Church of *England*, of whatſoever Sect or Opinion.

Recusa'tion [in *Law*] an Act whereby a Judge is deſired to refrain from judging ſome certain Cauſe, on Account of his Relation to one of the Parties, of ſome Enmity, *&c.*

Recu'ssable [*recuſſabilis*, L.] that may be beaten back.

Recu'ssion [*recuſſus*, L.] a ſhaking or beating back.

Red [rhund, *C. Br.* ɲeð, *Sax.*] a lively Colour, reſembling Fire, one of the ſimple or primary Colours of natural Bodies, or rather of the Rays of Light.

Red-*Book* [of the *Exchequer*] an antient Manuſcript Volume, wherein are regiſter'd the Names of thoſe who held Lands *per Baroniam*, in the Time of King *Henry* II. and alſo it contains ſeveral Things before the Conqueſt. It is in the keeping of the King's Remembrancer.

Red-*Gum*, a Diſtemper very frequent in new-born Children.

Red-*Shank* [ɲeð-ʒcanca, *Sax.*] a Bird.

Red-*Start* [ɲeð-ʃtepT, *Sax.*] a Bird.

Red-*Streak* [ɲed-ʃtɲice, *Sax.*] an Apple.

Red-*Water* [in *Horſes*] a Sort of Moiſture, iſſuing from a Wound or Sore.

To Red-*Shire*, *To* Red-*Steer* [with *Smiths*] ſpoken of a Piece of Iron in their Fire, that is heated too much, ſo that it breaks or cracks under the Hammer, while it is working, between hot and cold.

Redargu'tion, a diſproving or confuting, *L.*

Redde'ndum [*i. e.* to be yielded or paid] a Clauſe generally uſed in Leaſes, *&c.* whereby the Rent is reſerved to the Leaſſor, *L.*

Redhita'rium [*old Writ*] a Book or Roll, a Rental, in which the Rent and Services of a Manour or other Services are ſet down.

Reddita'rius [*old Writ.*] a Renter, a Tenant.

Reddi'tion, a giving again or reſtoring, the Surrender, or ſurrendering of a Place.

Redditio'n [in *Law*] a judicial Acknowledgment, that the Land or Thing in Queſtion belongs to the Demandant.

Re'ddditive [*redditicius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Reddition.

Redditus, Revenue, Rent, *L.*

Redditus *aſſiſus*, a Set or ſtanding Rent, *L.*

Reddle, Ruddle red Chalk, a red Foſſil-Stone, uſed by Painters, in making Craons, *&c.*

Rede [ɲeðe, *Sax.*] Advice, Counſel.

To Redeem [*redimere*, L.] to buy off, to purchaſe again, to recover.

Redee'mable, that may be redeemed.

Redee'mables, Lands, Funds, *&c.* ſold, with a Reſervation of the Equity of Redemption.

Redeemableness Capableneſs of being redeemed.

Redee'mer [*redemptor*, L.] a Ranſomer, a Deliverer, a Saviour.

To Redeli'ver [of *re* again, and *deliver*, F.] to deliver again, or back, to give up again.

To Re-demand [*redemander*, F.] to demand, ask, or require again,

Redemption [in *Law*] a Faculty or Right of re-entering upon Lands, *&c.* that have been ſold and aſſign'd, *&c.* upon re-imburſing the Purchaſe-Money with legal Coſts.

Redemption, a ranſoming or delivering; a Purchaſing the Freedom of another from Bondage, *F.* of *L.*

Rede'mptional [*redemptionalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to redeeming.

Rede'mptions [*ant. Law Writ*] grievous Mulcts impoſed, by Way of Commutation, for the Head, or Life of the Delinquent.

Redhibi'tion [*Civil Law*] an Action in a Court, whereby to annul the Sale of ſome Moveable, and to oblige the Seller to take it back again, upon the Buyer's finding it damaged.

Redevable, indebted, obliged, or beholding to, *F.*

Redi'culus, a certain imaginary Deity worſhipped by the *Romans*, for frighting *Hannibal* from *Rome.*

To Redi'ntegrate [*redintegrare*, L.] to reſtore or make new, to begin a-freſh.

Redintegration, a making whole again, a renewing, *L.*

Redintegration [in *Civil Law*] the Action of reſtoring a Perſon to the Enjoyment of a Thing, whereof he had been illegally diſpoſſeſs'd.

Redintegration [in *Chymiſtry*] is the reſtoring of any mixt Body or Matter, whoſe Form has been deſtroyed by Calcination, Corroſion, *&c.* into its former Nature and Conſtitution,

Redisse'isin, a ſecond Diſſeiſin.

Redi'tta [in *Ma. Books*] ſignifies to repeat, *Ital.*

Redi'tuaries, a Sect of Religion, a Branch of the *Franciſcan* Friars.

Redmans. See *Red Knights.*

Re'dolence, Re'dolency, Re'dolentness [of *redolentia*, L.] Sweetneſs of Smell, *F.*

Re'dolent [*redolens*, L.] yielding a ſweet Smell or Scent.

To Redou'ble [*redoubler*, F. of *reduplicare*, L.] to double again, to encreaſe, to come again with greater Force.

Redou'bling [*redoublement*, F. *reduplicatio*, L.] a doubling again.

Redou'btable [*redoubtable*, F.] much feared.

Redou'bted [*redoute*, F.] dreadful, much feared.

Redou'bts [in *Fortificat.*] ſmall Forts of a ſquare Figure, which have no Defence but in the Front.

To Redou'nd [*redundare*, L. *redonder*, F.] to abound over and above; to be ſuperfluous; alſo to turn to, or light upon.

To Redre'ss [*redreſſer*, F.] to ſet to rights again, to reform Abuſes, to remove Grievances.

Redress, a ſetting to Rights again, Amends, *&c.*

To Redre'ss *a Stag* [*Hunting Term*] to put him off his Changes.

Redu'bbers [*Law Term*] are ſuch as buy ſtolen Cloth, knowing it to be ſtolen, and turn it into ſome other Form or Colour, that it may not be known.

To Redu'ce [*reducere*, L.] to bring back, to reſtore, to ſubdue, to bring under Subjection; to bring or turn into.

Redu'cible [*reducibilis*, F.] that may be reduced.

Redu'cibleness, Capableneſs of being reduced.

Redu'cing *Scale*, a Mathematical Inſtrument, to reduce a Map or Draught.

Reduct [in *Carpentry*] a Quirk or little Place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; alſo for ſome other Conveniences, as Cabinets, Sides of Chimnies, Alcoves.

Redu'ct [among *Chymiſts*] a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are reduced again to their Regulus or pure Subſtance.

A Reduct [*reductus*, L.] an advantageous Place, intrench'd and ſeparated from the reſt of the Camp by a Foſs, for an Army to retire to, in Caſe of a Surprize.

Redu'ction, a reducing or bringing back, *F.* of *L.*

Reduction [in *Arithm.*] is the reducing of Money, Weights, and Meaſures, *&c.* into the leaſt or greateſt Parts.

Reduction *aſcending* [in *Arithm.*] is the reducing a lower Denomination into an higher, as Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pounds, and the like in Weights.

Reduction *deſcending* [in *Arithm.*] is reducing a higher Denomination into a lower, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into Pence, Pence into Farthings.

Redu'ction [with *Aſtron.*] is the Difference between the Argument of Inclination and the eccentrical Longitude, *i. e.* the Difference of the two Arches of the Orbit, and the Ecliptick comprehended between the Node and the Circle of Inclination.

Redu'ction *of Equations* [in *Algebra*] is the clearing them from all ſuperfluous Quanties, and bringing down the Quantities to their loweſt Terms, and ſeparating the known Quantities from the unknown, till at length only the known Quantity is found on one Side, and the unknown on the other.

Reduction *of a Figure, Deſign, or Draught*, &c. is the making a Copy thereof, either larger or ſmaller than the Original.

Redu'ction [in *Surgery*] an Operation, whereby a diſlocated, luxated, or fractured Bone is reſtored to its proper Place.

Redu'ctive, ſerving to reduce.

Redu'ndancy [*redundantia*, L.] an overflowing, abounding or exceeding, Superfluity.

Redu'ndant [*redundans*, L.] overflowing, abounding, exceeding, ſuperfluous.

Redu'ndant *Hyperbola*, a Curve of the higher Kind, ſo called becauſe it exceeds the Conick Section of that Name in the Number of its Hyperbolical Legs; it being a triple Hyperbola with ſix Hyperbolical Legs.

Redu'ndant *Nouns* [with *Grammar.*] Nouns which have a Number or particular Caſe more than is uſual.

Redu'ndantness [*redundantia*, L.] Overflowingneſs, Superfluity.

To Redu'plicate [*reduplicatum*, L.] to double over again.

Redu'plicate *Pronouns* [with *Gram*] ſuch as *I my ſelf, thou thy ſelf, he himſelf*, &c.

Redu'plication, a Redoubling, *L.*

Redu'plication [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, when one Part of a Verſe or Sentence ends in the ſame Word with which the following begins.

Redu'plicative [*reduplicatif*, F.] doubling again, repeating.

Redu'plicative *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch in which the Subject is repeated, as, *Men, as Men, are rational.*

Ree [in *Portugal*] a ſmall Coin, 40 of which are equal to 6 Pence *Engliſh.*

Reed [hpeo6, *Sax.*] the long Graſs that grows in Fens and watery Places.

Reed, a *Jewiſh* Meaſure of 3 Yards and 3 Inches.

To Re-e'dify [*re-edifier*, F. of *re* again, and *ædificare* to build, *L.*] to re-build or build up again.

Reeft [with *Mariners*] Part of a Sail that is taken up, as when, in a great Gale of Wind, they roll up Part of the Sail below, to make it narrower, and not to draw too much Wind: This taking-up or contracting is called *Reefing.*

Reeft *Top-maſt* [with *Mariners*] when a Top-maſt that having been ſprung, is crack'd, or almoſt broken in the Cap, the lower Piece that was almoſt broken being cut off, the other Part, being ſet again, is called a *Reeft Top-maſt.*

Reek [ꝛeecan, *Sax.*] to caſt forth a Steam, Vapour, or Smoak.

Reek *Stavel*, a Frame of Wood ſet on Stones, on which a Mow of Hay, Corn, *&c.* is raiſed.

A Reek [ꝛec, *Sax.*] a Steam or Vapour.

A Reek [hꝛeac, *Sax.*] a Heap or Mow of Hay, *&c.*

To Re-enter [of *re* and *intrare*, L. *rentrer*, F.] to enter upon or take Poſſeſſion of again.

Re-entry [in *Law*] a reſuming and retaking that Poſſeſſion that had lately been foregone.

To Re-e'stablish [of *re* and *ſtabilire*, L.] to eſtabliſh or ſettle again.

To Reel [prob. *q.* to *roll*] to ſtagger.

A Reel [ꝛeal, *Sax.*] a Sort of Wheel for winding Yarn, *&c.* into Skains.

Re-entry [of *rentrer*, F.] entring again.

Re-esta'blishment [*retabliſſement*, F.] an eſtabliſhing again.

To Reeve [with *Sailors*] is to draw a Rope thorough a Block, to run up and down.

Reeve [ꝛeꝛeꝛa, *Sax.*] the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Manour.

To Re-exa'mine [of *re* and *examinare*, L.] to examine a ſecond Time.

Re-examina'tion, a ſecond Examination.

Re-exte'nt [in *Law*] a ſecond Extent made upon Lands or Tenements, upon Complaint made that the firſt Extent was partially executed.

Refe'ction, a refreſhing, a Meal or Repaſt, *L.*

Refe'ctives [with *Phyſ.*] Medicines which refreſh and renew Strength.

Refe'ctory } [*refectorium*, L.] a Dining-Room; a
Refe'ctuary } Room in a Monaſtery, where the Friars or Nuns eat together.

To Refe'l [*refellere*, L.] to diſprove by Argument; to confute.

To Refe'r [*referre*, L.] to ſend back, to direct to a Paſſage in a Book; alſo to leave to one's Judgment or Determination; alſo to put a Buſineſs into the Hands of another, in order to be conſidered or managed.

Refe'ree, an Arbitrator to whom a Law-Buſineſs, or or any Matter in Difference, is referred.

Reference [in *Writing*, &c.] a Mark which relates to another ſimilar one in the Margin, or in the Bottom of the Page, where either ſomething omitted in the Text is added, *&c.* or ſome Author, *&c.* is quoted.

Refere'ndary [*ant. Cuſtoms*] an Officer who exhibited the Petitions of the People to the King, and acquainted the Judges with his Commands.

Refe'rrible, that may be referred to.

To Refi'ne [*raffiner*, F.] to make finer, to purge and purify, by drawing Liquors off from the Lees, or Metals, by melting.

To Refine *upon*, to handle nicely, to make critical Remarks.

Refi'nement, a purifying or being purified.

Refi'ning, the Art of ſeparating other Metals, *&c.* from Gold and Silver, alſo the clearing any Matter from Impurities.

To Refi't *a Ship* [of *re* again, and *fit*] to repair it and make it fit to put to Sea again.

To Refle'ct [*reflectere*, L.] to beat or ſend back Light or Heat; to return.

To Refle'ct *upon a Perſon*, is to ſpeak ill of him, to cenſure or reproach.

To Reflect *upon a Thing*, is to conſider ſeriouſly of it.

Refle'ction } a beating or returning back; alſo Conſide-
Reflexion } ration, Meditation; alſo Cenſure, Reproach, or Abuſe.

Reflection, it is related that *Pythagoras* could write what he pleaſed on a Glaſs, and, by the Reflection of the ſame Species, would make thoſe Letters appear upon the Circle of the Moon, ſo plain as to be read by any Perſon, ſome Miles diſtant from him. *Cornelius Agrippa* affirms the Poſſibility of it, and that the Method of performing it was known to himſelf and others.

Reflection [in the *Pythag.* and *Copernican* Syſtem] is the Diſtance of the Pole from the Horizon of the Diſk; which is the ſame Thing, as the Sun's Declination in the Ptolemaick Hypotheſis.

Reflection *of the Rays of Light* [in *Opticks*] is a Motion of the Rays, whereby, after impinging on the ſolid Parts of Bodies, or rather after a very near Approach thereto, they recede or are driven therefrom.

Reflection [in *Catoptricks*] is the Return of a Ray of Light from the poliſhed Surface of a Looking-Glaſs or Mirrour, driven thence by ſome Power reſiding therein.

Reflection [in *Mechanicks*] is the Turn or regreſſive Motion of a Moveable, occaſioned by the Reſiſtance of a Body, which hindered its purſuing its former Direction.

Reflection [in *Metaph.*] is that Notice the Mind takes of its own Operations, and the Manner of them, by Reaſon whereof there come to be Ideas of thoſe Operations in the Underſtanding, Mr. *Locke*.

Ray of Reflection } is that by which the Reflection is
Reflect-*Ray* } made upon the Surface of a reflecting Body.

Reflection *of the Moon* [*Aſtron.*] is her third Inequality of Motion, the ſame as her Variation.

Reflecting *Dials* } are ſuch as are made by a little Piece
Refle'xive *Dials* } of Looking-Glaſs Plate, ſo placed as to reflect the Rays of the Sun on the Top of the Cieling, *&c.* where the Dial is drawn.

Reflex } [in *Painting*] is underſtood of thoſe Places in
Reflect } a Picture, which are ſuppoſed to be illuminated by a Light reflected by ſome other Body, repreſented in the ſame Piece.

Reflexibi'lity } Capableneſs of being reflected, or
Refle'xibleness } that Property of the Rays of Light, whereby they are diſpoſed to be reflected.

Refle'xive, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or turn back.

Reflore'scence [of *reflorescere*, L.] a beginning to flouriſh or bloſſom again.

To Reflow [*refluere*, L.] to flow back, or again.

Re'fluent [*refluens*, L.] reflowing, flowing back.

Re'flux [*refluxus*, L.] a flowing back, the ebbing of the Sea or Tide.

Refocilla'tion, a refreſhing, a comforting, reviving, or cheriſhing.

To Refo'rm [*reformare*, L.] to put into the old Form or into a better Form; to take up or leave off following ill Courſes, and follow an orderly Way of Living.

To Reform [in *Milit. Affairs*] is to reduce a Body of Men, either by disbanding the Whole and incorporating the Soldiers into other Regiments or Companies, or only breaking a Part and retaining the reſt.

Refo'rm, Reforming, Reformation; alſo a Re-eſtabliſhment or Revival of a former neglected Diſcipline; alſo a Correction of reigning Abuſes; alſo a disbanding ſome Part of an Army.

Reforma'do, a reformed Officer, or one whoſe Company or Troop is ſuppreſſed in a Reform, and he continued either in whole or half Pay, he doing Duty in the Regiment.

Reforma'do [in a *Ship of War*] a Gentleman who ſerves as a Voluntier, in order to gain Experience, and ſucceed the principal Officers.

Reforma'tion, the Time of the firſt Eſtabliſhment of the Reformed or Proteſtant Religion.

Right of Reformation, a Right which the Princes of *Germany* claim to reform the Church in their Territories, as being inveſted with the ſpiritual as well as temporal Power.

Reforma'tion, the Act of Reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors, or Abuſes.

Reforma'tion [*Hieroglyph.*] was by the Antients repreſented by a *Phenix*, of whom it is related, that another riſet out of her Aſhes, after ſhe hath been conſumed by the Sun-Beams.

Refo'rmed [*reformé*, F. *reformatus*, L.] formed again, mended, *&c.*

The Refo'rmed, a Name given to the Proteſtants of the reformed Religion.

Refo'rmer, a Perſon who reforms.

Refo'rmist, a Monk, whoſe Diſcipline or Rules have been reformed.

To Refra'ct [*refractum* of *refrangere*, L.] to beat back again, to reſiſt.

Re'fractary } [*refractarius*, L.] obſtinate, unruly,
Refracto'ry } headſtrong, wilful.

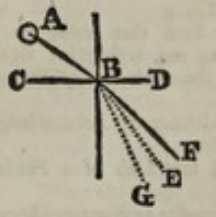
Refra'ctariness [of *refractarius*, L.] Obſtinacy, Headſtrongneſs, a Refuſing to be ruled, *&c.*

Refra'cted [*refractus*, L.] broken or beat back again.

Refracted *Angle* [in *Opticks*] the Angle which is contained between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

Refracted *Dials*, are ſuch as ſhew the Hours by Means of ſome refracting tranſparent Fluid, or ſuch Dials as are drawn in a Concave or hollow Bowl, ſo that the Hour-Lines may ſhew the true Hour, when the Bowl is full of Water, or ſome other Liquor.

Refraction [in *Dioptricks*] is the Variation of a Ray of Light from that right Line in which its Motion would have continued, were it not for the Reſiſtances made by the Thickneſs of the Medium, thro' which it paſſes ſo as to hinder its ſtraight Courſe, and turn it aſide.



Refraction [in *Mechanicks*] is the Deviation of the moving Body from its different Courſe, by Reaſon of the different Denſity of the Medium it moves in; or a Flexion and Change of Determination, occaſioned by a Body's falling obliquely out of one Medium into another of a different Denſity.

A Ball as A moving in the Air into the Line A B, and falling obliquely on the Surface of the Water G D does not proceed ſtraight to E, but deviates or deflects to B again; and if the Ball, moving in the Water in the ſame Line A B, ſhould fall obliquely on the Surface of the Water G D, it will not proceed ſtraight to E, nor yet deflect to F but to G.

Refraction *from the Perpendicular* [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thicker Medium into a thinner, as from Glaſs into Air, in breaking, departs farther from the Perpendicular.

Refraction *to the Perpendicular* [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thinner or more diaphanous Medium, upon a thicker or leſs tranſparent, as from Air upon Water, in breaking, comes nearer to the Perpendicular, drawn from the Point of Incidence at Right Angles, on the Surface of the Water, in which the Refraction is made.

Aſtronomical Refraction, is a Refraction cauſed by the Atmoſphere, or Body of the Air, ſo that a Star ſeems riſen higher above the Horizon, than really it is.

Refraction *horizontal* [*Aſtron.*] is that which makes the Sun or Moon appear, juſt at the Edge of the Horizon, when they are as yet ſomewhat below it.

Refractive, of, or pertaining to Refraction.

Refra'gable [*refragabilis*, L.] that may be oppoſed or withſtood.

Refra'gableness [*refragabilitas*, L.] Refractorineſs.

To Refrain [*refrænare*, L.] to bridle, to keep one's ſelf from, to forbear.

Refrai'nment [*refrænatio*, L.] a refraining.

Refrangibi'lity [of the *Rays of Light*] is their Diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of the Way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent Body or Medium into another.

Refrangibility } [of *re*, and *frangibilitas*, L.] Ca-
Refra'ngibleness } pableneſs of being refracted.

Refrangible [of *re*, and *frangibilis*, L.] capable of being refracted.

Refrenation [*refrænatio*, L.] a bridling or checking, a curbing or holding in, *L.*

Refrenation [in *Aſtrol.*] a Term uſed when a Planet applies to another, by Conjunction or Aſpect, before it approaches, before it draws near becomes retrogade; by which Means it is pulled back as it were with a Bridle, and weakened.

To Refresh [*refrigerare*, L. *refraichir*, F.] to recruit one's ſelf, to renew, to revive.

Refreshment [*refraichiſement*, F.] that which refreſhes.

Refret [*refrein*, F.] the Burden of a Ballad or Song.

Refri'gerant [*refrigerans*, L.] cooling.

To Refri'gerate [*refrigerare*, L.] to cool.

A Refrigerative [*refrigeratif*, F. *refrigerativum*, L.] a cooling Medicine.

Refri'gerativeness, a cooling Quality.

Refrigera'tion, a Cooling, *&c.*

Refrigeratory [*refrigeratorius*, L.] of a cooling Quality.

A Refrigeratory [*refrigeratorium*, L.] a Veſſel filled with cold Water, placed about the Head of an Alembick, to cool and condenſe the Vapours, raiſed thither by Fire, to be diſcharged thence thro' the Back.

A Refrined *Hawk* [*Falconry*] a Hawk which ſneezes, and caſts Water thro' her Noſtrils.

Re'fuge [*refugium*, of *re* backwards, and *fugio* to fly] a Place of Safety to fly to in Danger.

Refugee', a *French* Proteſtant fled for Refuge from Perſecution in *France* into *England*.

Refu'lgent [*refulgens*, L.] ſhining, glittering, bright.

Refu'lgency } [*refulgentia*, L.] Brightneſs, Splen-
Refu'lgentness } dor.

Refullus *aquæ* [*ant. Writ.*] high Water, the Return of a Stream, when it is dammed or ſtopp'd for the Uſe of a Mill.

To Refund [*refundere*, L.] to pay or give back Money that has been paid wrongfully; alſo to pay back the Coſt and Charges of a Nonſuit.

Refusal [*refus*, L.] a Refuſing, a Denial.

To Refuse [*recuſare*, L. *refuſer*, F.] to deny the granting of a Suit, or the doing of any Thing.

Refuse [*refus*, L.] the droſſy Stuff that comes away from Oar or Metal, in the melting and trying it; from whence the Word is uſed to ſignify the worſt of any Thing, after the beſt has been picked out.

Refutantia [*old Rec.*] an Acquittance or Acknowledgment, for renouncing all future Claim.

Refutatio *feudæ* [*Civil Law*] the Loſs of a Feudal Tenure by Forfeiture, *L.*

Refuta'tion, a Refuting, an oppoſite or contrary Argument, which deſtroys what the other alledged.

To Refute [*refutare*, L.] to confute, to diſprove; to convince or confound by Reaſon.

To Regain [*regagner*, F.] to gain a ſecond Time, to get again.

Regal [*regalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a King or Queen; Kingly, Royal, Princely.

Regal Fiſhes, ſuch as belong to the King, by his Prerogative; ſuch as Whales, Sturgeons, *&c.*

Regal [of *France*] a coſtly Ring offered by a King of *France* to *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, afterwards worn by King *Henry* VIII.

To Regale [*regaler*, F.] to treat, feaſt, or entertain royally.

A Regale } [*regal*, F.] a magnificent Treat or Enter-
A Regalio } tainment.

Regale [with *Chymiſts*] a Kind of Caneut for purifying Gold.

Regale *epiſcoporum* [*old Rec.*] the temporal Rights, and legal Privileges of Biſhops.

Regalia, the Rights of a King or Queen, or the Enſigns of the royal Dignity; as the ſeveral Parts of the Apparatu of a Coronation, as Scepters, *Edward*'s Staff, Sword, Globe, *&c.*

Rega'lity [*regalitas*, L. Royalty, State, *&c.*

To Rega'rd [*regarder*, F.] to look upon with Concern, to heed, to conſider; to have Reſpect to.

Rega'rd, Conſideration, Reſpect, Account, *F.*

Rega'rd [of a *Foreſt*] the over-ſeeing and viewing it; alſo the Compaſs of it, *i. e.* all that Ground which is Part or Parcel of it.



Rega'rdant [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies looking behind, and is apply'd to Beaſts repreſented in an Eſcutcheon, with their Faces turned to their Tails, as in the Figure.

Rega'rded [*regardé*, F.] looked upon with Concern, reſpected, had Reſpect to.

Rega'rdful [of *regard*, F. and *ful*, *Sax.*] having Regard to, careful of, concerned for.

Rega'rdfulness, Heedfulneſs, *&c.*

Rega'rdless [of *Regard*, F. and *ley*, *Sax.*] heedleſs.

Rega'rdlesness, Heedleſneſs.

Rega'rder, an Officer belonging to the King's Foreſt, who is obliged by Oath to make Regard of it, to view and enquire of all Offences and Defaults that have been committed by the Foreſters, and all other Officers, in the Execution of their Offices.

Re'gel [in *Aſtron.*] a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude in *Orion*'s Foot.

Re'gency [*Regence*, F. of *regens*, L.] the Government or Governors of a Kingdom, or State, during the Abſence or Minority of a Sovereign Prince, *&c.*

Rege'nerate [*regeneratus*, L.] born a ſecond Time, new-born.

To Rege'nerate [*regenerare*, L.] to beget again, to cauſe to be born again.

Rege'nerate, Regeneracy, *Milton.*

Rege'nerateness [*regeneratio*, L.] Regeneration.

Re'gent [*Regens*, L.] governing, reigning, *&c.*

A Re'gent [*un Regent*, F. *regens*, L.] one who is of the Regency, or that governs a Kingdom during the Minority of a Prince, *&c.*

Re'gent [in a *College*] a Profeſſor of Arts and Sciences, who holds a Claſs or Set of Pupils.

Regermina'tion, a ſpringing or budding out again, *L.*

Re'gible [*regibilis*, L.] eaſy to be ruled, governable.

Re'gibleness [of *regibilis*, L.] Eaſineſs to be governed.

Re'gicide [of *Regem cædere*, to kill a King] a King-killer, or Murderer of a King.

Re'gimen } Government, Rule, *L.* and *F.*
Re'giment }

Re'gimen [in *Gram.*] the Caſes of a Noun governed by a Verb.

Re'gimen [in *Medicine*] a Rule or Courſe of living, with Regard to Eating, Drinking, Clothing, or the like, accommodated to ſome Diſeaſe, and to the particular Courſe of Phyſick the Patient is under.

Re'giment, a Body of ſeveral Companies of Soldiers, uſually conſiſting of 10, either Horſe or Foot, commanded by a Colonel.

Regime'ntal [of *Regiment*, F.] of, or belonging to a Regiment.

Re'gina *prati* [*i. e.* the Queen of the Meadow] the Herb *Meadow-Sweet*, L.

Re'gio *aſſenſu* [in *Law*] a Writ whereby the King gives his Royal Aſſent to the Election of a Biſhop.

Re'gion [*regio*, L.] a Country, Coaſt, or Quarter.

Re'gion [in *Geog.*] a particular Diviſion of the Earth, or a Tract of Land inhabited by People of the ſame Nation.

Elementary Re'gion [with *Philoſ.*] a Sphere bounded by the Orb of the Moon, comprehending the Atmoſphere of the Earth; ſo called, becauſe the four Elements, and all elementary Bodies, are contained in it.

Etherial } Region [with *Coſmographers*] is that vaſt
Celeſtial } Content of the Univerſe, which contains the Heavens with all their Hoſt; as the Sun, Moon, Stars, *&c.*

Planetary Re'gion [with *Aſtrol.*] that Part of the Heavens where the neighbouring Planets move.

Re'gions [with *Philoſ.*] are particular Diviſions of the Air, which are accounted three, the *upper*, *middle*, and *lower*.

Upper Re'gion, commences from the Tops of the Mountains, and reaches to the utmoſt Limits of the Atmoſphere, in which is a perpetual, equable Calmneſs, Clearneſs, and Serenity.

Loweſt Re'gion, is that wherein we breathe, and is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun's Rays, that is, by the Height to which they rebound from the Earth.

Middle Re'gion, is that wherein the Clouds reſide, Meteors are formed, *&c.* extending from the Extremity of the loweſt to the Top of the higheſt Mountains.

Re'gionary [in *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*] a Title given to thoſe who had the Charge and Adminiſtration of the Church-Affairs from the fifth Century.

To Re'gister [of *giſter*, F. to lie down in a Bed, as ſome think] to enter, write down or record in a Regiſter.

To make Register [with *Printers*] is to make the Pages and Lines fall exactly one upon another.

A Re'gister [*regiſtrum*, L. *regeſtum*, *qu. iterum geſtum*, done over again, *Menagius*] a Memorial, or Book of publick Records.

A Register [*regiſtrarius*, L.] an Officer who keeps Regiſters.

Register [with *Chymiſts*] a Contrivance in a Furnace, to make Heat greater or leſſer immediately, by letting more or leſs Air come to the Veſſel.

Register [of *a Pariſh*] a Book wherein Marriages, Baptiſms, and Births, are regiſtered; Regiſters in Pariſh-Churches were firſt appointed by *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Vicar-general to King *Henry* VIII. *A. C.* 1538.

Register *of Writs* [in *Law*] a Book containing the Forms of moſt of the Writs uſed in common Law.

Register *Ships* [in *Traffick*] ſuch Ships to which the King of *Spain* or the Council of the *Indies* grant Permiſſions to go and traffick in the Parts of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; ſo called, becauſe they are regiſtered before they ſet Sail from *Cadiz*.

Register [with *Letter-Founders*] one of the inner Parts of the Mould, in which the Types are caſt.

Re'gistry [*regiſtrum*, L.] an Office where Records are kept; alſo the Rolls and Books there repoſited; eſpecially thoſe wherein the Proceedings of Chancery, or any ſpiritual Court, are recorded and kept.

Re'gius *Profeſſor* [*i. e.* the King's Profeſſor] a Title given to every Reader of the 5 Lectures in the Univerſity, ſo called, becauſe they were founded by King *Henry* VIII, *L.*

Regius *morbus*, the Diſeaſe called the Jaundice.

Reglet } [*Architect.*] a little, flat, narrow Moulding,
Riglet } uſed chiefly in Compartiments and Pannels, to ſeparate the Parts or Members from one another, and to form Knots, Frets, and other Ornaments.

Reglets [with *Printers*] See *Riglets.*

Re'gnant [*regnans*, L.] reigning, governing.

Re'gnardism, the Subtlety of a *Reynard* or a *Fox*, Craftineſs.

Re-

Re'gola [in *Mu. Books*] a Rule or Canon, *Ital.*

To Rego'rge [*regorger*, F.] to bring or caſt up, to vomit.

To Regra'te [*regrater*, F.] to follow the Trade of a Hugſter.

Regra'ter } [*regratier*, F.] a Hugſter who buys and
Regra'tor } ſells Victuals or Wares, in the ſame Market or Fair he bought them, or within 5 Miles thereof; alſo one who trims up old Ware for Sale.

Regrate'ria [*old Rec.*] a ſelling by retail.

Regra'ting [of *regrater*, F.] the driving the Trade of a Hugſter.

Re'gress [*regreſſus*, L.] a going back again, *F.*

Regre't, Reluctancy, Unwillingneſs, to do a Thing, *F.* Griefs, Sorrow.

Regula, a Rule or Pattern, *L.*

Regular [*regularis*, L.] according to Rule, orderly.

Regular *Bodies* [with *Mathem.*] are ſolid Bodies, whoſe Surfaces are compos'd of regular and equal Figures, and whoſe ſolid Angles are all equal, of which there are 5.

1. A *Tetrahedron*, which is a Pyramid comprehended under 4 equal and equilateral Triangles.

2. The *Hexhaedron*, or Cube whoſe Surface is compos'd of 6 equal Squares

3. The *Octahedron*, which is bounded by 8 equal and equilateral Triangles.

4. The *Dodecahedron*, which is contained under 12 equal and equilateral Pentagons.

5. The *Icoſahedron*, which conſiſts of 20 equal and equilateral Triangles: Theſe are all the regular Bodies that can be, and they are called the Platonick Bodies.

Regular *Curves* [with *Mathem.*] are ſuch as the Perimeters of the conick Sections, which are always curved after the ſame geometrical Manner.

Regular *Figures* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another.

Regularis [with *Botan.*] uniform, as when the Parts of a Flower are like to each other on all Sides, as in a *Convolvulus*, &c.

Re'gularness } [*regularité*, F. of *regularis*, L.] Agree-
Regula'rity } ableneſs to Rules, Exactneſs, ſtrict Order.

Re'gulars, Religious who live under ſome Rule or Obedience, leading a monaſtick Life.

To Re'gulate [*regulatum*, L.] to ſet in order, to govern, direct, or guide; alſo to frame or ſquare; to determine or decide.

Regula'tion, the Act of Regulating, *L.*

Regula'tor, one who regulates or directs.

Regulator [in *Mechan.*] a ſmall Spring to the Balance of a Pocket-Watch.

Re'gulus } [in *Chym.*] is the moſt pure Part of any Me-
Regule } tal or Mineral, when the Dregs or Fæces are ſeparated from it.

Martial Regulus *of Antimony* [with *Chymiſts*] a Mixture of Horſe-ſhoe Nails melted with the *Regulus*.

Regulus, a Petty King; a *Saxon* Title for a Count.

Regulus [with *Aſtron.*] a Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Conſtellation, *Leo.*

Regurgita'tion, a ſwallowing again, *L.*

Rehabilita'tion [*Canon Law*] a re-enabling or reſtoring to a former Ability.

Rehea'rsal, Relation, Report; alſo private Practiſing, as the Rehearſal of a Play by the Actors, before the acting it.

To Rehearse [prob. of *re* again, and *hearing*] to relate or tell, to repeat.

To Rehearse [with *Players*] to perform a Rehearſal in private, in order to perform publickly.

To Reject [*rejectum*, Sup. of *rejicere*, L.] to caſt off, to refuſe, to ſlight or deſpiſe.

Rejectable, that may be rejected.

Rejecta'neous [of *rejectaneus*, L.] deſerving to be rejected.

Rejection, a caſting off, a throwing by, as unuſeful, or not worth having, *L.*

To Reign [*regnare*, L.] to rule as a King or ſovereign Prince; to prevail, to be predominant or riſe, as a Diſeaſe.

To Re-imba'rk [of *a Deer*] to go to his Lodge again.

Re'-imbarkation [*re-imbarquement*, F.] a going on Ship-board again.

Re-imbarked [*reimbarqué*, F.] put on Ship-board again, *&c.*

Re-imbattled, put into Battle Array again.

To Re-imbu'rse [*reimburſer*, F.] to repay a Perſon what he has laid out.

Re-imbu'rsement [in *Traffick*, &c.] a Repayment; or returning what Money a Perſon had received by Way of Advance, *&c.*

A Re-impre'ssion, a ſecond Impreſſion or Edition of a Book.

Rei'nard [*renard*, F.] a Fox.

To Re-i'nfect [of *re* and *infectum*, Sup. of *inficere*, L.] to infect or corrupt again.

Re-infecta [the Buſineſs being not done] without Succeſs, *L.*

To Re-info'rce [of *re* again, and *enforcir*, F.] to add new Force or Strength, to recruit.

Re-inforced *Ring* [of a *Cannon*] is that which is next after the Trunnions, between them and the Vent.

Re-info'rcement, a Re-inforcing, Recruit, Supply of Men, *&c.*

To Re-ingage [of *re*, and *engager*, F.] to ingage again.

Re-ingagement [of *re*, and *engagement*,] an Engaging again.

To Reingra'tiate *one's ſelf with a Perſon*, is to get into his Favour again.

Reins [prob. of *regere*, L. to rule or guide] the Leather Thongs of a Horſe-Bridle, or 2 long Slips of Leather, one on each Side the Curb or Snaffle, held in the Hand of a Rider, to guide a Horſe and keep him in Subjection.

Reins [*Anat.*] the Kidnies, or thoſe Parts of an animal Body, whoſe Office is to ſtrain the Urine into the Pelvis or Baſon, in the Middle of the Body, and to cauſe it to run thro' the Veſſels called Ureters into the Bladder.

To Reinsta'te [of *re* again, *in* and *ſtatue*, L.] to reſtore to the former State and Condition.

To Rei'ntegrate [*reintegrer*, F.] to make whole or compleat again.

To Rejoi'ce [*rejouir*, F.] to fill with Joy, to delight, to be glad or merry.

To Rejoi'n [*rejoindre*, F.] to join or unite together again, to reply.

Rejoin'der [*rejoinder*, F.] an Anſwer or Exception to a Replication.

Rejoi'nting [with *Architect.*] the filling up of Joints of the Stones in old Buildings, when worn hollow by the Courſe of Time or Water.

Reit, Sedge, or Sea-Weed.

To Rei'terate [*reiterare*, L.] to do the ſame Thing over again.

A Reitera'tion [with *Printers*] is when the laſt Form is laid on the Preſs.

Rejuvene'scency [of *rejuveneſcere*, L.] a growing young again.

To Rela'pse [*relapſum*, of *relabi*, L.] to fall ſick again, to commit the ſame Fault.

A Rela'pse [of *re* and *lapſus*, L.] a falling or ſliding back; more eſpecially uſed of a Sickneſs or Diſeaſe.

To Rela'te [*relatum*, ſup. of *referre*, L.] to tell or give an Account of; to belong to; to be agreeable or anſwerable.

Rela'ters [*Hunt. Term*] thoſe who ſtand at Advantage, with Darts to kill Deer.

Rela'tion, a Rehearſal of ſome Action, Adventure, Battle, Siege, *&c. F.* of *L.*

Rela'tion [with *Grammar.*] is the Correſpondence which Words have one to another in Conſtruction.

Rela'tion [with *Logicians*] is the fourth Category, as that of *Father*, *Huſband*, *Maſter*, *Servant*, *King*, *Subject*, and every Thing that denotes Compariſon as *equal*, *greater*, *leſs*.

Rela'tion [in *Philoſ.*] Reſpect or Regard; the mutual Reſpect of two Things, or what each is in Regard to the other.

Rela'tion [in a *Law-Senſe*] is when, in Conſideration of Law, two Times, or other Things, are conſidered as if they were all one; and by this the Thing ſubſequent is ſaid to take its Effect by Relation.

Rela'tion [in *Geometry*, &c.] is the Habitude or Reſpect of two Quantities to one another, with Regard to their Magnitude: The ſame as *Ratio*.

Inharmonical Rela'tion [in *Compoſitions of Muſick*] a harſh Reflection of Flat againſt Sharp in a croſs Form, *viz.* when ſome harſh or diſpleaſing Diſcord is produced in comparing the preſent Note of another Part.

Rela'tion [in *School Divinity*] is uſed to denote certain of the divine Perfections, called Perſonal ones, in Regard, by thoſe one divine Perſon is referred to another, and diſtinguiſhed from it, as in God there is one Nature, two Proceſſions, three Perſons, and four *Relations*; the *Relations* are *Paternity*, *Filiation*, *active Spiration*, and *paſſive Spiration*.

Relations, Kinſmen, or Kinſwomen.

Rela'tist, a Reporter.

Re'lative [*relativus*, L.] having Relation or Nearneſs to ſome other Thing.

Re'lative *Gravity*, the ſame as *Specifick* Gravity.

Re'lative *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are thoſe which include ſome Relation or Compariſon.

Re'lative *Terms* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch betwixt which there is a Sort of Oppoſition; yet ſuch as that the one cannot be without the other.

Re'lative [in *Gram.*] a Word or Term which, in the Conſtruction, anſwers to ſome Word foregoing called the Antecedent.

Re'lative *Subſtantives* [with *Gramm.*] are ſuch as bear a Relation to ſome others, as a Father, Son, Daughter, Huſband, Wife, *&c.*

Re'lative *Adjectives*, are ſuch as have relation to ſome others, as better, worſe, higher, lower, equal, unequal, *&c.*

Re'lative *Pronoun*, is ſuch an one as has relation to to a Noun that goes before, as *he*, *him*, *that*, *who*, *which*, with their Numbers.

Re'lativeness [of *relativus*, L.] the having relation to.

To Re'lax [*relaxare*, L.] to looſen, to ſlacken; to yield or give way.

Relaxa'ntia, Medicines of a looſening Quality.

Relaxa'tion, a looſening, a ſlackening, alſo a Reſpite or Breathing-time, *L.*

Relaxa'tion [with *Anat.*] a Dilatation, or widening of the Parts or Veſſels of the Body.

Relaxa'tion [with *Surgeons*] a preternatural Extenſion, or ſtraining of a Nerve, Tendon, Muſcle, *&c.* either by Violence, or Weakneſs.

Rela'xation [in a *legal Senſe*] a Releaſe or Diſcharge, as the Relaxation of an Attachment in the Court of the Admiralty; a releaſing of canonical Puniſhments.

Relay' [in *Tapeſtry Work*] an opening left in a Piece where the Figures or Colours are to be changed, or which is to be filled up when the other Work is done.

A Relay' [of *rallier*, F.] a freſh Equipage, Horſe, *&c.* ſent before, or appointed to be ready, for a Traveller to change, to make the greater Expedition, as in riding Poſt.

Relay's [in *Hunting*] are freſh Sets of Dogs or Horſes, placed here and there for Readineſs, in caſe the Game come that Way, to be caſt off, or to mount the Hunters, in lieu of the former, which are ſuppoſed to want Reſpite.

To Relea'se [*relaxare*, L. *relaiſſer*, F.] to ſet at Liberty, to let go, to free from.

A Relea'se [*relaxatio*, L. *relaiſſement*, F.] a Diſcharge, a ſetting at Liberty, a general Acquittance.

A Relea'se [in *Law*] a Deed by which Actions, Titles, Eſtates, Rights, *&c.* are ſometimes extinguiſhed and annulled, transferred, abridg'd, or enlarg'd.

A Relea'sement [*relaiſſement*, F.] a Releaſing or Diſcharging.

Relega'tion, a Kind of Exile or Baniſhment for a Time appointed, wherein the obnoxious Perſon is required to retire to a certain Place, and to continue there 'till he is recalled, *L.*

To Rele'nt [*rallentir*, F.] to wax ſoft, to grow pitiful and compaſſionate; to ſweat or give like Marble; alſo to abate as the Extremity of Heat does.

Rele'ntless, unrelenting, uncapable to relent, *Milton.*

Rele'ntment [*rallentiſſement*, F.] a relenting.

Releva'tion, a raiſing or lifting up again, *L.*

To Rele'vish [*Law Term*] is to admit one to Mainprize upon Surety.

Re'licks } [*reliquiæ*, L.] Remains of the Bodies or
Re'liques } Clothes of Saints, which *Roman* Catholicks preſerve with great Veneration. Theſe are now forbidden by ſeveral Statutes, to be uſed or brought into *England.*

A Reli'ct [*relicta*, L.] a Widow.

Reli'cta *verificatione* [in *Law*] is when a Defendant relinquiſhes his Proof or Plea, and thereupon Judgment is entered for the Plaintiff, *L.*

Relief [of *relevatio*, L.] charitable Aſſiſtance afforded to one in Want or Diſtreſs; Comfort, Succour, Supply, Redreſs at Law.

Relie'f [in *Law*] a Fine paid to the chief Lord by a Perſon at his coming to an Inheritance of Land held in *Capite*, or military Service.

Reli'ef [in *Chancery*] is an Order ſued out for the diſſolving of Contracts, and other Acts, upon Account of their being unreaſonable, prejudicial, grievous, *&c.*

Reli'ef. See *Relievo.*

Reli'ef of an Hare, the Place where ſhe goes to feed in an Evening.

Reli'ef *reaſonable*, is that enjoined by ſome Law, or fixed by an antient Cuſtom, and which does not depend on the Will of the Lord.

To Reli'eve [*relevare*, L. *relever*, F.] to ſupply the Wants and Neceſſities of others; to ſuccour or help.

To Relie've *the Guards* } is to bring freſh Men upon
To Relie've *the Trenches* } the Guards or Trenches, and to ſend thoſe to Reſt who have been upon Duty before.

Relie'vo [in *Sculpture*, &c.] imboſſed Work, the Protuberance or ſtanding out of any Figures above the Ground or Plane whereon they are formed, *Ital.*

Alto Relievo, or *High Relief*, is when the Figure is formed after Nature, and projects as much as the Life, *Ital.*

Baſſo Relie'vo, or *low Relief*, is when the Work is raiſed but a little from its Ground; as in Medals, *&c.*

Demi Relievo, is when one half of the Figure riſes from the Plane or Ground.

Relie'vo [in *Architect.*] is the Projecture of any Ornament.

Relie'vo [in *Painting*] is the Degree of Force or Boldneſs, wherewith the Figures, beheld at a due Diſtance, ſeem to ſtand out from the Ground of the Painting, as tho' they were really imboſſed.

Reli'gion [*religio*, L.] is defined to be a general Habit of Reverence towards the divine Nature, by which we are both enabled and inclined to worſhip and ſerve God, after that Manner which we conceive to be moſt agreeable to his Will, ſo that we may procure his Favour and Bleſſing.

Natural Reli'gion, is what Men might know, and be obliged to by meer Principles of Reaſon, improved by Conſideration and Experience, without the Aſſiſtance of divine Revelation.

Revealed Reli'gion, is what God has obliged us to perform by the Manifeſtation of his Will, upon the Conſideration of temporal or future Rewards and Puiſhments. The Parts of Revealed Religion are *Faith* and *Practice.*

Reli'gion [with *Painters*] is repreſented in a ſilver Veil, with a Mantle of White.

A Reli'gious *Man* [*Hyeroglyph.*] was repreſented by a Lion running from a Cock; alſo by a Palm-Tree, the Root whereof is unpleaſant to look upon, but the Fruit and Branches are pleaſant, both to the Eye, and to the Taſte.

An Enmity to Reli'gion [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by an Aſs.

Reli'gionist, a Profeſſor or ſtrict Obſerver of Religion.

Reli'gious [*religioſus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Religion; devout, godly.

Reli'giousness, a religious Diſpoſition, Piety.

To Reli'nquish [*relinquere*, L.] to forſake, to yield up, or part with.

Reli'nquishment [*relictio*, L.] a Relinquiſhing.

Re'liqua, the Remainder or Debt which a Perſon finds himſelf a Debtor in upon the ballancing an Accompt.

Re'liquary [*reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Casket in which the Relicks of a dead Saint are kept.

Reliqua'tor, one who is behind-hand in his Accompts.

To Re'lish [of *relecher*, F. to lick again, according to *Minſheu*] to have a good Savour, to reliſh or taſte; alſo to like or approve.

Re'lishable, that reliſhes or taſtes well, that may be approved of.

Re'lishableness, the being well taſted.

Re'llolеum [with *Chymiſts*] ſome certain, peculiar Virtue in a Plant or other mixed Body.

To Relu'ct [*reluctari*, L.] to be averſe to, to ſtrive againſt.

Relu'ctancy } [*reluctatio*, L.] a Wreſtling, or Stri-
Relu'ctantness } ving againſt, an Unwillingneſs, *&c.*

Relu'ctant [*reluctans*, L.] ſtriving againſt.

To Rely' [prob. of *re* backwards, and ligean, *Sax.* to lie, *q. d.* to lean back upon] to truſt to, to depend upon.

To Re'main [*remanere*, L.] to be left, to ſtay or be behind, to be over and above.

Remai'nder [*quod remanet*, L. or of *remandre*, F.] that which remains, or is left, *&c.*

Remai'nder [in *Law*] an Eſtate in Lands, Tenements or Rents, given to a Perſon at ſecond-hand, to be enjoy'd after the Deceaſe of another to whom they are given at the firſt hand.

Remai'nder [in *Mathem.*] is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a leſſer Number or Quantity from a greater.

REMAI'NS, all that is left of a Perſon deceaſed; alſo of any Thing.

To REMA'NCIPATE [*remancipare*, L.] to ſell or return a Commodity to him who firſt ſold it.

To REMA'ND [*remandare*, L.] to command back again.

RE'MANENTES [*Dooms-day Book*] ſignifies of, or pertaining to.

To REMA'RK [*remarquer*, F.] to obſerve, to take notice of.

A REMA'RK [*remarque*, F.] a Note, Obſervation, taking Notice of; alſo Note or Worth.

REMA'RKABLE [*remarquable*, F.] worthy of Remark, obſervable, notable.

REMA'RKABLENESS, Worthineſs of Remark.

RE-MA'RRYING, the Marrying again, or a ſecond Time.

REME'DIABLE [of *remedium*, L.] that may be remedied, *F.*

REME'DIABLENESS, Capableneſs of being remedied.

REME'DILESNESS [of *irremediable*, F.] Uncapableneſs of being remedied.

REME'DILESS, that is not, nor cannot be remedied.

To RE'MEDY [*remediare*, L. *remedier*, F.] to help, to cure, *&c.*

A RE'MEDY [*remedium*, L. *remede*, F.] Phyſick, Medicine; alſo Cure, Help, Eaſe, Comfort; alſo Means for the Redreſs of Diſorders or Miſchiefs; alſo a Shift in Misfortunes.

To REME'MBER [*rememorare*, L. *remembrer*, F.] to have in one's Memory, to call to Mind; to mind, or be mindful of.

REME'MBRANCE [*remembranca*, Ital. of *rememorare*, L.] is when the Idea of ſomething formerly known recurs again to the Mind, without the Operation of the external Object on the external Senſory, Remembring, Memory.

REME'MBRANCER, one who puts in Mind.

REME'MBRANCERS [of the *Exchequer*] three Officers or Clerks in that Office, as of the King, the Lord Treaſurer, and of the Firſt-Fruits.

King's REME'MBRANCER, he enters Recognizances taken before the Barons for any of the King's Debts, for Appearance, or for obſerving Orders, *&c.*

Lord Treaſurer's REME'MBRANCER, puts the Treaſurer and Judges in that Court in mind of ſuch Things as are to be called on, and dealt in for the King's Behoof, *&c.*

REME'MBRANCER *of the Firſt-Fruits*, takes all Compoſitions and Bonds for Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, and makes Progreſs, and makes out Proceſſes againſt thoſe who do not pay them.

To REMI'ND [of *re* and *mind*] to put in Mind.

REMINI'SCENCE } [*reminiſcentia*, L.] the Faculty or
REMINI'SCENCY } Power of remembering or calling to Mind: That Power of the human Mind, whereby it recollects itſelf, or calls again ſuch Ideas or Notions which it had really forgot: And in this it differs from Memory, which is a treaſuring up Things in the Mind, and retaining them there without forgetting them.

REMI'NISCERE, an antient Name of the ſecond *Sunday* in *Lent*, being ſo called from the firſt Word of the Beginning of the Maſs for that Day, *Reminiſcere miſerationum tuarum.*

REMI'SS [*remiſſus*, L.] negligent, ſlack, careleſs.

REMI'SSIBLE [of *remiſſus*, L.] pardonable, capable of being remitted, *F.*

REMI'SSNESS [of *remis*, F. *remiſſus*, L.] Slackneſs, Negligence Careleſsneſs.

REMISSION [in *Law*] Forgiveneſs, Pardon of a Crime.

REMI'SSION [in *Medicine*] is when a Diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off, before it returns again.

REMI'SSION [in *Phyſicks*] is an Abatement of the Power or Efficacy in any Quality, in Oppoſition to the Increaſe of the ſame, which is termed *Intenſion.*

To REMI'T [*remittere*, L.] to ſend back, to return; alſo to ſlacken, to abate; alſo to forgive.

REMI'TTANCE, Forgiveneſs.

REMI'TTANCE [with *Bankers*] a Due or Fee allow'd both for their Wages, the Tale of Money, and the different Value of the Species where the Money is paid.

REMI'TMENT } [in *Commerce*] a Return of Money from
REMI'TTANCE } one Place to another in Bills of Exchange, Orders, or the like.

REMI'TTER [in *Law*] is where a Man has two Titles in Law, and is ſeized by the latter, and, that proving defective, he is *remitted* or reſtored to the former more antient Title.

RE'MNANT [of *remanco*, L.] that which remains or is left of any Thing.

REMOLA'DE [in *Horſe-Leechery*] a Charge or Sort of Poultes for Horſes.

REMO'NSTRANCE, a Complaint back'd with Reaſon, or an Expoſtulation or humble Supplication addreſſed to the King, *&c.* praying him to conſider and reflect on the ill Conſequences of ſome Edict, Order, *&c.*

REMO'NSTRANT [*remonſtrans*, L.] expoſtulatory, *&c.*

REMO'NSTRANTS, a Title given to the *Arminians*, by reaſon of the Remonſtrances they made in the Year 1610 againſt the Synod of *Dort*, concerning Predeſtination.

REMO'NSTRATED [of *re* and *monſtratus*, L.] ſhewed by Reaſon and Inſtances, *&c.*

To REMO'NSTRATE [of *re* againſt, and *monſtrare*, L. *to ſhew*] to ſhew by Reaſon and Inſtances, to make appear.

REMO'RA } the Ship-Halter. A ſmall Fiſh called a *Sea-*
REMELIGO } *Lamprey* or *Suck-ſtone*; of which the Antients had an Opinion, that, by ſticking to the Keel of a Ship, it would ſtop its Courſe. And thence *Remora* is taken for any Delay, Stop, Let, or Hindrance, *F.*

REMORA *aratri* [with *Botan.*] Reſt-Harrow.

REMORA [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument for ſetting broken Bones.

REMO'RSE [of *re* and *morſus*, L.] Check or Sting of Conſcience.

REMO'RSELESS [of *remords*, F. of *re* and *morſus*, L. and *leꝛye*, *Sax.*] without Check, or Sting of Conſcience.

REMO'TE [*remotus*, L.] far diſtant.

REMO'TENESS [of *remotus*, L.] the being far from.

To REMO'VE [*removere*, L.] to carry from one Place to another, to ſet or take away, alſo to ſhift Dwellings or Lodgings.

REMO'VEABLENESS, Liableneſs to be removed.

REMO'VAL } a removing, changing of Place or Abode.
A REMO'VE }

To REMOU'NT [*remonter*. F.] to mount again, or ſet, or get up again.

To REMOUNT *Cavalry* [*Milit. Phraſe*] is to furniſh Troopers or Dragoons with freſh Horſes, in the Place of thoſe that have been killed or diſabled in Service.

REMPLI' [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* filled up, ſignifies that all the Chief is filled up with a ſquare Piece of another Colour, leaving only a Border of the proper Colour of the Chief about the ſaid Piece, as in the Figure.



RE'MULUS [with *Anat.*] the narrow Part of the Ribs which joins with the *Vertebræ*, or turning Joints of the Back-Bone.

REMU'NERABLE, capable of being rewarded.

To REMU'NERATE [*remunerare*, L.] to recompenſe or reward.

REMUNERA'TION, a recompenſing or rewarding, *L.*

REMURIA [among the *Romans*] Feaſts inſtituted in Honour of *Remus* the Brother of *Romulus.*

RE'NAL [of *renalis*, L.] belonging to the Reins.

RENAL *Artery* [with *Anat.*] an Artery (according to ſome) ariſing out of the *Aorta* and entering the Kidnies, bringing to them the ſerous Part of the arterial Blood.

RE'NAL *glandules* [with *Anat.*] two flat and ſoft Glands about the thickneſs of a Nut, above the Reins on each Side.

RENA'LIS *vena* [with *Anat.*] a Vein ariſing from the deſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and ſpreading itſelf on the Caul and Fat that covers the Kidnies.

RENA'SCENCY [*renaiſſance*, F.] a growing again.

RENA'SCENT [*renaſcens*, L.] ſpringing up, or being born again.

RENASCIBI'LITY } [*renaſcibilitas*, L.] the Power or Ca-
RENA'SCIBLENESS } pableneſs of being born again, of Renewing, or Regeneration.

RE-NAVIGA'TION, a Sailing back, *L.*

To RENCOU'NTER [*rencontrer*, F.] to meet, or to meet with.

A RENCOUNTER [*rencontre*, F.] an Encounter of 2 little Bodies or Parties of Forces; an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure, as when 2 Perſons fall out and fight on the Spot, without having premeditated the Combat; and thus it is oppoſed to a *Duel.*

RENCONTRE' [in *Heraldry*] or a *Rencontré*, denotes that the Face of a Beaſt ſtands right forward, as if it came to meet the Perſon before it, as in the Figure.



To REND [hꝑenꝑan, *Sax.*] to tear or pull in pieces.

To RENDER [with *Builders*] See to *Parget.*

To RENDER [*reddere*, L. *rendre*, F.] to return, to give, to yield, or give up; alſo to turn or tranſlate out of one Language into another.

To RE'NDER [in *Law*] a Term uſed in levying a Fine. A Fine is either ſingle where nothing is granted, or with Render, whereby ſomething is rendered back again by the Cogniſee to the Cogniſor; or double, which contains a Grant or Render back again of ſome Rent, Common, or other Thing out of the Land itſelf to the *Cogniſor.*

RENDS [of *a Ship*] the Seams between the Planks.

To RENDEVOU'S } [*aller a rendezvous*, F.] to go to a Place
To RENDEZVOUS } appointed for the Meeting of Soldiers.

RENDI'TION, a Rendering.

RENEGA'DE } [of *re* again, and *negando*, L. denying, *renegat*,
RENEGA'DO } F.] one who has renounced the Chriſtian Religion, which he profeſſed.

RENES, the Reins or Kidnies, *L.*

Succenturiati RENES [in *Anat.*] certain Glands, ſo named from their Reſemblance to the Figure of the Reins, and accounted a Sort of ſecondary Reins.

To RENEW' [*renovare*, L.] to begin a-new or a-freſh; to make a Thing new again.

RENE'WAL [*renouvellement*, F. *renovatio*, L.] a Renewing.

RENI'TENCY [of *renitens*, L.] a reſiſting or ſtriving againſt.

RENITENCY [in *Philoſophy*] that Reſiſtency or Force that is in ſolid Bodies, by which they reſiſt the Impulſe of other Bodies, or re-act as much as they are acted upon.

RE'NNET, a Sort of Pippin.

RE'NNET, the Maw of a Calf, commonly uſed for turning Milk in making Curds for Cheeſe, *&c.*

To RENO'VATE [*renovare*, L.] to renew.

RENOVA'TION, a renewing, a making new, *L.*

To RENO'UNCE [*renunciare*, L. *renuncier*, F.] to forſake, quit Claim to, give over, abſolutely deny, or diſown.

RENOW'N [*renom*, F. of *re* and *nomen*, L.] Fame, great Reputation, or Note.

RENO'WNED [*renommé*, F.] famous, of great Note, and Reputation.

RENOW'NEDNESS, Famouſneſs.

RENT [of renzan, *Sax.*] torn in Pieces.

RENT [of *render*] a Sum of Money paid annually for the Uſe of Land, Houſe, *&c.*

RENTABLE, that may be rented.

RE'NTAL, an Account of Rent.

RENT-*Charge* [in *Law*] is where a Man makes over his Eſtate to another by Deed indented, either in Fee, Fee-tail, or Term of Life; yet reſerves a Sum of Money to himſelf by the ſame Indenture to be paid annually to him, with Cauſe of Diſtreſs for Non-Payment.

RENT-*Seck* [in *Law*] *i. e.* dry Rent, is that which a Man who makes over reſerves yearly to be paid, without any Clauſe of Diſtreſs contained in the Indenture.

RENT-*Service* [in *Law*] is where a Man holds his Lands of a Lord by Fealty and certain Rent; or by Fealty Service and certain Rent; or that which a Man, making Leaſe to another for Term of Years, reſerveth yearly to be paid for them.

Reſolute RENTS [in *Law*] are ſuch Rents as were antiently payable to the Crown from the Lands of Abbies and other religious Houſes, and which after their Diſſolution were ſtill reſerved to the Crown.

RENTS *of Aſſize* [in *Law*] fixed and determinate Rents, antiently paid by Tenants in a ſet Quantity of Money or Proviſions, ſo termed, becauſe they were aſſized or made certain.

RENTER *Warden*, an Officer in moſt of the Companies of the City of *London*, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive the Rents or Profits pertaining to the Company.

RENTERING [of *rentraire*, F. in *Manufactory*] the ſewing of 2 Pieces of Cloth Edge to Edge without doubling them, ſo that the Seam is ſcarcely to be ſeen; alſo the ſewing up a Rent or Hole made in the dreſſing or preparing of Cloth.

RENUE'NTES [*Anat.*] a Pair of Muſcles of the Head, ſo named, as being Antagoniſts to the *Annuentes*; their Uſe is to throw the Head backwards with an Air of Refuſal.

RENVERSE' [in *Heraldry*] denotes any Thing ſet with the Head downwards, as *Cheveron renverſe*, is a Cheveron with the Point downwards, or when a Beaſt is laid on its Back, *F.* as in the Figure.



To RENUMERATE [*renumerare*, L.] to pay back.

RENUNCIATION, a renouncing, or diſclaiming of a Thing or any Right, either real or pretended.

RENU'NCULUS [with *Anat.*] a little Kidney, L.

RENUNCULUS [with *Botan.*] the Crow-Foot, a Flower, *L.*

REO [in *Mu. Books*] an Abbreviation of the Recitativo.

To RE-OBTAIN [of *re* again, and *obtinere*, L.] to get or procure again.

RE-ORDINATION, the Act of conferring Orders a ſecond Time.

REP-*Silver* [*old Rec.*] Money antiently paid by ſervile Tenants to their Lord, to be quit of the Service of reaping his Corn.

To REPAI'R [*reparare*, L.] to mend, to refit.

To REPAIR [*repairer*, F.] to go to, to betake one's ſelf to a Place, *&c.*

REPAI'R, a mending or refitting.

To REPAI'R *a Medal*, is to clear off the Ruſt, to render it clean, and as perfect as it may be.

REPAI'RABLE, that may be repaired or mended.

REPAI'RER [*reparator*. L.] a Reſtorer, a Maker of a Thing new.

REPAIRERS, Artificers who chaſe Figures, and beautify Sword-Hilts, Plate, *&c.*

REPAI'RS [with *Hunters*] the Haunts or Places which a Hare runs to.

REPA'NDOUS [*repandus*, L.] bent or bowed backwards.

REPA'NDOUSNESS [of *repanditas*, L.] Bentneſs or Bowingneſs backwards.

REPARA'TION, a mending of Things fallen to decay; alſo a making Satisfaction for Damages done.

REPARATIO'NE *facienda* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies in divers Caſes, as when 3 are Tenants in common or joint Tenants *pro indiviſo* of an Houſe, *&c.* fallen to decay, and the one is willing to repair it and the other 2 are not.

To REPA'RT [with *Horſemen*] is to put a Horſe on, or to make him part the ſecond Time.

REPARTEE' } [*repartie*, F.] a ready, ſmart Reply, eſpecially
REPARTY' } in Matters of Wit, Humour, or Raillery.

REPARTI'TION, a dividing or ſharing again, *F.* of *L.*

REPARTITION, the Regulating of a Tax, ſo that no Body may be overburdened.

To REPA'SS [*repaſſer*, F.] to paſs over again.

REPAST [*repas*, F.] a ſingle Meal or Refection taken at a certain Hour.

REPA'STUM [*old Rec.*] one Meal's Meat given to ſervile Tenants, while they were at Work for their Lord.

REPA'Y [of *re* again, and *payer*, F.] to pay back.

REPA'YMENT, a paying back or again.

To REPEA'L [*rappeller*, F.] to revoke, diſannul, or make void, a Statute or Law.

REPEA'LABLE, that may be repealed.

A REPEA'T [in *Muſick*] a Character ſhewing that what was laſt play'd or ſung muſt be gone over again.

REPEE'K } [at the Game called *Pecket*] a Term
REEK *and* REPEEK } uſed when the Player has a fifteenth or fourteenth by Kings, *&c.* and the Ruff before he plays a Card.

To REPE'L [*repellere*, L.] to beat, force or drive back.

REPE'LLENCE, a Repealance, a repealing or diſannulling.

REPE'LLENTS [*repellentia*, L.] Medicines which repel or drive back a morbid Humour, into the Maſs of Blood into which it was unduly ſecreted.

REPELLING *Power* [in *Phyſicks*] a certain Power or Faculty reſiding in the minute Parts of the natural Bodies, whereby they mutually fly from each other.

REPE'NS [in *Botan. Writ.*] creeping, *L.*

To REPENT [of *re* and *pœnitere*, L. *ſe repentir*, F.] to be ſorry for what one has done or omitted.

REPE'NTANCE [with *Divines*] is ſuch a Converſion of a Sinner to God, by which he is not only heartily ſorry for the Evil he has done, and reſolved to forſake it, but actually begins to renounce it, and to do his Duty according to the utmoſt of his Ability, with a ſtedfaſt Purpoſe to continue a faithful Servant of God unto the End of his Life.

REPE'NTANT, repenting, *F.*

REPE'NTINE [*repentinus*, L.] ſudden.

REPERCU'SSION, a driving or ſtriking back, *L.*

REPERCUSSION [in *Muſick*] a frequent Repetition of the ſame Sounds.

REPERCU'SSIVE, ſtriking or rebounding back.

REPERCUSSIVENESS [of *repercuſſivus*, L.] a beating back, or rebounding Quality.

REPERTI'TIOUS [*repertitius*, L.] that which is found, a Foundling.

A REPE'RTORY [*repertorium*, L.] a Book into which Things are methodically entered, in order to the more ready finding of them; alſo a Place where Things are orderly laid up, ſo as to be eaſily found.

REPETA'TUR [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies, let it be repeated, or repeat, *L.*

REPIA'NO } [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies, full, and is uſed to
REPIE'NO } diſtinguiſh thoſe Violins in *Concerto's*, which play only now and then to fill up, from thoſe which play through the whole *Concerto*, *Ital.*

REPETI'TION, a Rehearſal, a ſaying the ſame Thing over again.

REPETITION [in *Muſick*] a reiterating or playing over again of the ſame Part of a Compoſition, whether it be a whole Strain, a Part of a Strain, or a double Strain.

REPETITION [with *Rhet.*] is when the Perſon think his firſt Expreſſion not well underſtood and is ſollicitious to make his Hearers know what he means, and repeats or explains it another Way.

To REPI'NE [prob. of *re*, and *pîner*, *Dan.* to torment] to grieve or grudge at.

To REPLA'NT [*replanter*, F.] to plant again.

REPLANTATION, a planting again, or the ſecond Time.

REPLEA'D [of *re*, and *plaider*, F.] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

RE'PLEGIARE [*Law Term*] to deliver to the Owner upon Pledges of Surety.

REPLEGIA'RE *de averiis* [in *Law*] a Writ brought by one whoſe Cattle are diſtrained and put in the Pound by another, upon Security given the Sheriff to purſue or anſwer the Action at Law to the Diſtrainer.

To REPLE'NISH [prob. of *remplir*, O. F. of *re*, and *plenus*, L.] to fill again.

REPLENISHMENT, the repleniſhing.

REPLE'TE [*repletus*, L.] full, filled, repleniſhed.

REPLE'TENESS [*repletio*, L.] Fulneſs.

REPLE'TION [in *Med.*] a being filled or ſtuffed up; alſo a Surfeit or Overcharge, *L.*

REPLETION [in *Can. Law*] is where the Revenue of a Benefice is ſufficient to fill or occupy the whole Right or Title of the Graduate who holds them.

A REPLE'VIN } [of *replegiare*, Law Term] the bringing
A REPLE'VY } a Writ called *Replegiari Facias*, by him whoſe Cattle or Goods are reſtrained upon any Cauſe, and has given Security to the Sheriff to proſecute the Action.

To REPLE'VISH [in *Law*] is to let a Perſon to Bail or Mainpriſe, or Bail upon Surety.

To REPLE'VY [*replegiare*, L.] to recover upon a Replevin; to redeem a Pledge.

RE'PLICA [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies repeat, *Ital.*

REPLICA'TION, the making a Reply, a ſecond Anſwer, to an Objection, Diſcourſe, or Treatiſe, *L.*

REPLICATION [in *Law*] an Exception of the ſecond Degree made by the Plaintiff to the firſt Anſwer of the Defendant.

REPLICATO [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies repeat, or play over again.

To REPLY' [*replicare*, L.] to anſwer.

A REPLY' [*replique*, F. *replicatio*, L.] an Anſwer.

RE'POLON [with *Horſemen*] is a Demivolt, the Croup incloſ'd at five Times.

REPO'NCES, a Sort of ſmall wild Radiſhes, *F.*

A REPO'RT [*rapport*, F.] Talk, Tale, Story, Account, Information; alſo the Noiſe of a Gun diſcharged.

REPORT [in *Law*] a Relation of Caſes judicially debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Juſtice.

To RE'PORT [*rapporter*, F.] to tell, to relate.

REPO'SE [*repos*, F.] Reſt, Sleep, Quiet, Peace.

REPOSE [in *Painting*] certain Maſſes or large Syſtems or Aſſemblages of Light and Shade, which when well conducted prevent the Confuſion of Objects and Figures.

To REPO'SE [*repoſer*, F.] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a Thing to a Perſon's Care.

To REPOSE *one's ſelf* [*ſe repoſer*, F.] to take one's Reſt.

REPO'SEDNESS, Quietneſs, Stillneſs, a being at reſt.

REPOSI'TION, a ſetting or putting to again, *L.*

REPOSITION [in *Surgery*] the reducing or ſetting of a diſlocated Member.

REPOSITION *of the Foreſt*, an Act whereby ſeveral Foreſt-Grounds made purlieu were laid to the Foreſt again.

REPO'SITORY [*repoſitorium*, L.] a Store-Houſe or Place where Things are laid up.

To REPOSSE'SS [of *re* again, and *poſſeſſum* of *poſſidere*, L.] to go into, or put into Poſſeſſion again.

To REPREHE'ND [*reprehendere*, L.] to reprove, to rebuke, to blame, to find Fault with.

REPREHE'NSIBLE [*reprehenſibilis*, L.] a Reproving, a Reproof, a Reprimand.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS [of *reprehenſibilis*, L.] Reprovableneſs.

REPRE'SA [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies a Repeat, or to repeat, a Character placed where a Repeat begins.

To RE'PRESENT [*repræſentare*, L. *repreſenter*, F.] to make appear, to ſhew or lay before; to be in the ſtead of another to ſupply his Place; alſo to be like to, to deſcribe or expreſs.

REPRESENTA'TION [*repræſentatio*, L.] the Act of repreſenting, Pourtraiture, Figure, Deſcription.

REPRESE'NTATIVE [*repræſentans*] ſerving to repreſent, *F.*

A REPRESENTATIVE [*repræſentator*, L.] one who repreſents the Perſon of another or a County, City, *&c.* as a Member in Parliament.

REPRESE'NTMENT, a Repreſenting, a Repreſentation; alſo a preſenting a ſecond Time.

To REPRE'SS [*repreſſum*, ſup. of *reprimere*, L.] to reſtrain, to keep back or under, to curb or quell; alſo to put a Stop to.

A REPRESSION, a Reſtraining, *&c.* L.

REPRE'SSIVE [of *repreſſus*, L.] of a reſtraining Nature or Quality.

A REPRIE'VE [*repris*, F.] a Warrant for ſuſpending the Execution of a Malefactor.

To REPRIE'VE [prob. of *reprendre*, F.] to take back or reſpite a Malefactor's Execution for ſome Time.

REPRIMA'ND [*reprimande*, F.] Reproof, Rebuke, Check.

To REPRIMA'ND [*reprimander*, F.] to reprove ſharply, and with Authority.

To REPRI'NT [of *re*, and *imprimere*, L.] to print again.

REPRI'SAL } [of *repreſaille*, F. *repriſalia*, L.] a taking or
REPRIZAL } ſeizing from an Enemy an Equivalent for a Loſs ſuſtained.

REPRI'SE, a re-taking; alſo the Burden of a Song or Ballad.

REPRISE [with *Horſemen*] is a Leſſon repeated, or a Manage recommenced.

REPRI'SES [in *Law*] Allowances or Duties paid annually out of a Manour or Lands; as Rent, Charges, *&c.* Penſions, Annuities, Fees of Stewards, *&c.*

REPRI'ZE [in *Sea Commerce*] a Merchant-Ship which having been taken by a Corſair or Privateer, *&c.* is retaken or recovered by a Veſſel of the contrary Party.

To REPROA'CH [*reprocher*, F.] to upbraid or twit, to hit in the Teeth, to caſt, throw, or fling in one's Diſh.

A REPROA'CH [*reproche*, F.] Upbraiding, Diſgrace, Shame.

REPROA'CHABLE, that deſerves to be reproached.

REPROA'CHABLENESS [of *reproachable*, F.] Capableneſs, *&c.* of being reproached.

REPROACHFUL [prob. of *reproche*, F. and ƿull, *Sax.*] diſgraceful, abuſive.

REPROA'CHFULNESS, of *reproche*, and ƿulneƿƿe, *Sax.*] a reproachful Quality or Diſpoſition.

To RE'PROBATE [*reprobare*, L.] to reject or caſt off utterly.

RE'PROBATENESS [*reprobatio*, L.] the State of a Reprobate; Wickedneſs, Impiety.

RE'PROBATES [*reprobi*, L.] thoſe whom (according to the Opinions of ſome) God has paſſed by, rejected, or predeſtinated to Damnation; alſo very wicked Perſons.

REPROBA'TION, a caſting out of Favour; a Rejecting or caſting off utterly, *L.*

A REPRODU'CTION, a producing again, or a-new, *L.*

REPROO'F [of *reprouver*, F.] a Rebuke, Check.

To REPRO'VE [*reprouver*, F.] to take up, to check, to chide, or blame.

REPRO'VEABLE, deſerving Reproof.

REPRO'VEABLENESS [of *reprobabilis*, L.] Liableneſs to be reproved.

REP-*Silver*, Money paid in antient Times by ſervile Tenants to their Lords, to be quitted of the Duty of reaping their Corn.

RE'PTILE [*reptilis*, L.] a creeping Thing, any Thing that crawls upon the Belly, or that reſts upon one Part of the Belly, while it advances the other forward, as an Earth-Worm, Snake, *&c.*

RE'PTILES [with *Botan.*] thoſe Plants which creep either on the Earth or on other Plants, as wanting Strength of Stalk to ſuſtain themſelves.

REPTI'TIOUS [*reptitius*, L.] creeping.

REPU'BLICAN [*republican*, F.] a Common-Wealth's Man, a Stickler for ſuch a Form of Government.

REPU'BLICK [*res publica*, L. *republique*, F.] a Common-Wealth, a free ſort of Government, where many bear Rule.

REPU'DIABLE, that may be put away or divorced.

A REPU'DIATE [*repudiata*, L.] a divorced Woman, one put away.

To REPU'DIATE [*repudiare*, L.] to reject, to put away or divorce.

REPUDIA'TION, a putting away, a Divorce, *F.* of *L.*

REPU'DIOUS [*repudioſus*, L.] to be rejected, hateful.

To REPU'GN [*repugnare*, L.] to be contrary to or againſt, to claſh with.

REPU'GNANCY } [*repugnantia*, L.] Repugnancy; con-
REPU'GNANTNESS } trary Natureor Quality.

REPU'GNANT [*repugnans*, L.] claſhing with, contrary to.

To REPU'LLULATE [*repullulare*, L.] to bud forth a-freſh, to ſpring up again.

A REPU'LSE [*repulſa*, L.] a Refuſal, Denial.

REPULSE [with *Philoſ.*] otherwiſe called *Reaction*. It is one of the Laws of Nature that *Repulſe* or *Reaction* is always equal to Impulſe or Action; that is, the Action of a

Bodies one upon another is always equal one with another; or that the ſame Force that ſtrikes upon another, is returned back by that other on it, and the Forces are impreſs'd with Directions directly contrary. In all Blows and Strokes the Thing ſtruck (as ſuppoſe with a Hammer on an Anvil) the Anvil ſtrikes the Hammer with equal Force. If one Body preſs or draw another, it is juſt as much preſs'd or drawn by that.

To Repu'lse [*repulſum* of *repellere*, L.] to beat back, to thruſt or turn away, to reject, to deny.

Repu'lsory [*repulſorius*, L.] fit to, repel, or pull back.

Re'putable, of good Repute.

Re'putableness [of *reputatio*, L.] being of good Repute.

Reputa'tion } Fame, good Name, good Report, Credit,
Repu'te } Eſteem.

Repu'ted, accounted, eſteemed, looked upon.

Requ'est [*requête*, F.] Supplication, Petition.

Request [*Hunting Term*] is when the Dogs have loſt the Queſt or Track of the Beaſt, and muſt requeit or queſt it again.

To Request *the Game* [with *Hunters*] is when having run it down the Night before, they ſeek it again the next Morning with the Blood-hound, *&c.*

Request [in *Law*] a Supplication or Petition made to a Prince or Court of Juſtice, begging Relief in ſome Caſes wherein the common Law granted no immediate Redreſs.

To be in Request, to be much ſought after, to be in Vogue or high Eſteem.

Court of Requests, an antient Court of Equity, inſtituted in the Time of *Henry* VII. of like Nature with that of Chancery, chiefly for the Relief of Petitioners, who in conſcionable Caſes ſhould addreſs themſelves by Way of Petition to his Majeſty.

Re'quiem [*i. e.* reſt, *q.* of *requiem æternam dona eis domine*, Part of a Prayer in *Latin*] hence,

To ſing a Requiem, is to ſing a Maſs for the Souls of Perſons deceaſed.

To Requi're [*requirere*, L.] to ask or demand peremtorily, or with Authority.

Requi'rement, the Thing required; alſo a Requiring.

Re'quisit [*requis*, F.] neceſſary, convenient.

Re'quisitness, Neceſſarineſs, *&c.*

A Requital, Reward, Acknowledgment, *F.*

To Requi'te [*requiter*, F.] to reward, or make amends for.

Rere-*County* [in *Weſtminſter* Statutes] ſome publick Place appointed by the Sheriff for the Receipt of the King's Money, after the County-Court is over.

Rere-*Mouſe*, a Bat.

Rere-*Ward* [*arriere garde*, F.] the Rear of an Army.

Res, a Thing, a Matter, Buſineſs, or Affair, *L.*

Naturales Res [with *Phyſicians*] natural Things, which ſome Writers reckon 3 in Number, *viz. Health, the Cauſes of Health, and its Effects*, L.

Res *non naturales* [with *Phyſ.*] Things not natural, which they reckon 6, *viz. Air, Meat* and *Drink, Sleeping* and *Watching*, Things that are let out of and retained in the Body; and the *Affections* and *Paſſions* of the Mind. Theſe are thus termed becauſe when they exceed their due Bounds they are often the Cauſes of Diſeaſes, *L.*

Res *præter naturam* [with *Phyſ.*] Things beſide Nature, *viz. Diſeaſes* with their *Symptoms, Cauſes*, and *Effects*, L.

To Resalu'te [*reſaluare*, L.] to ſalute again.

Resaluta'tion, a Saluting again, *L.*

Resarcele'e [in *Heraldry*] as a Croſs Reſarcelee ſignifies one Croſs, as it were, ſewed to another, or one Croſs placed upon another, or a ſlenderer Croſs charged upon the firſt, as in the Figure.



Rescei't [in *Common Law*] an Admittance of Plea, though the Controverſy be only between two.

Rescei't [*receptio*, L.] an Admittance of a third Perſon to plead his Right in a Cauſe before commenced only by 2.

Rescei't *of Homage* [in *Law*] is the Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant at his Admiſſion to the Lands.

To Resci'nd [*reſcindere*, L.] to cut off or cancel; to diſannul, repeal, or make void.

Resci'ssion } a cutting off, a diſannulling, or aboliſhing,
Reci'sion } *F.* of *L.*

Resci'ssory [*reſciſſorius*, L.] ſerving to reſcind, as a *reſciſſory Act*, an Act which makes void a former Act or Law.

Re'scous *in Law*, is when a Man, diſtraining Cattle for Damage done in his Ground, drives them in the Highway towards the Pound, and they get into the Owner's Houſe, and he refuſes to deliver them upon Demand; he that detains them is ſaidto be a *Reſcous* in *Law*, F.

Re'scous *in Fact*, is a Reſiſtance againſt lawful Authority, as by a violent taking-away or procuring the Eſcape of one that is arreſted.

Rescribe'ndary [in the Court of *Rome*] an Officer who ſets a Value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

Rescript, an Anſwer delivered by an Emperor or a Pope, when conſulted by particular Perſons on ſome difficult Queſtion or Point of Law, to ſerve as a Deciſion thereof.

A Rescue [*recouſſe*, F.] Help, Deliverance.

Rescu'ssu [in *Law*] a Writ that lies for a Reſcuer or Reſcuſſor.

A Rescue [in *Law*] a Reſiſtance againſt lawful Authority.

To Re'scue [*reſcourre*, F.] to ſave or deliver, to ſet at Liberty; to free from an Uſurper or Uſurpation.

Rescu'ssor [in *Law*] one whocomm its an unlawful Reſcue.

Re-se'arch [*of recherche*, F.] a Searching over again, a ſtrict Enquiry, diligent ſeeking after.

Re-sea'rch [in *Muſick*] a Kind of Prelude or Voluntary played on an Organ, Harpſichord, *&c.*

Re-searching [in *Sculpture*, &c.] the Repairing of a caſt Figure with proper *Tools*, &c.

Rese'iser [in *Law*] a taking again of Lands into the King's Hands, for which an *ouſter le main*, was formerly miſuſed.

Rese'mblance [*reſſemblance*, F.] Likeneſs, Agreeableneſs.

To Rese'mble [*raſſembler*, F.] to favour or be like.

To Rese'nt [*reſſentir*, F.] to be ſenſible of, to ſtomach, or take heinouſly an Indignity or Affront offered.

Rese'ntment [*reſentiment*, F.] a ſenſible Apprehenſion of an Injury offered, or a revengful Remembrance of it.

Resera'tion, an unlocking, *L.*

Reserva'tion, a reſerving or keeping in Store; alſo a Reſerve or Reſtriction, *F.* of *L.*

Reservation [in *Law*] an Action or Clauſe, whereby ſomething is reſerved, *i. e.* retained, kept or ſecured to one's ſelf.

Reservation *Mental*, a Propoſition which ſtrictly taken, and according to the natural Import of the Terms, is falſe; but if qualified with ſomething reſerved in the Mind becomes true.

Reservation [in *Converſation*] Reſervedneſs, that Diſtance and State, which Ladies obſerve towards thoſe that court them.

To Rese'rve [*reſervare*, L.] to keep in Store, to lay up, to ſave.

To Reserve [in *Law*] is to keep or provide, as when a Man lets his Lands, and reſerves a Rent to be paid to himſelf for his Maintenance.

To Reserve [in *Law*] ſometimes ſignifies to except, as when a Man lets his his Houſe, but reſerves one Room for his own Uſe.

A Rese'rve [*reſervatum*, L.] ſomething kept to be uſed as there ſhall be Occaſion; alſo an Exception or Limitation.

Rese'rve [*Milit. Affairs*] is a Body of Troops ſometimes drawn out of the Army, and encamped by themſelves in a Line behind the other two Lines.

Rese'rved [*reſervé*, F. of *reſervatus*, L.] laid up, kept in Store, grave; alſo cloſe, ſhy, not free in Diſcourſe.

Reset [in *Law*] the receiving, harbouring, or entertaining an outlawed Perſon.

Rese'tter, a Receiver of an outlawed or proſcribed Perſon.

To Re-se'ttle [of *re* again, and prob. ȝeȝȝan, *Sax.*] to ſettle again, to re-eſtabliſh.

Re'sciance [*Law Term*] Reſidence; a Man's Continuance or Abode in one Place.

Resiant, a Perſon that reſides or dwells in a certain Place.

To Resi'de [*reſidere*, L.] to ſtay, continue, or abide; alſo to lie, to be lodged or placed in.

Re'sidence [of *reſidere*, L.] a Continuance, or abiding in a Place, a Dwelling or Sojourning in a Place, Abode; the Abode of a Parſon on his Benefice.

Re'sident [*reſidens*, L.] reſiding, dwelling.

A Resident, a Miniſter of State, ſent to continue ſome Time in the Court of a foreign Prince or State, for the Diſpatch of ſome publick Buſineſs.

Resident [*ant. Cuſtoms*] a Tenant who was obliged to reſide on his Lord's Land, and not to depart from it.

Residentia'rius [*old Rec.*] a Canon inſtalled to the Privileges and Profits of a Reſidence.

Reside'ntiary, of, or pertaining to a Reſident.

A Residentiary *a Canon*, a Parſon inſtalled to the Privileges and Profits of a Reſidence.

Resi'dual [*reſiduum*, L.] a Reſidue or Remainder.

Residual *Figure* [in *Geom.*] the Figure remaining after the Subſtraction of a leſſer from a greater.

Residual *Root* [in *Algebra*] a Root compoſed of two Parts or Members, only connected together with the Sign (—) thus, a—b or 5—3 is a reſidual Root, and is ſo called, becauſe its true Value is no more than its Reſidue or Difference between the Parts *a* and *b*, or 5 and 3.

To

To RESI'GN [*reſignare*, L. *reſigner*, F.] to ſurrender, to yield or give up; alſo to make over.

RESIGNA'TION, a voluntary reſigning, ſurrendering, or giving up.

RESIGNA'TION [in *Theology*] an entire Submiſſion of the Will to the Will of God.

RESIGNATION [in *Canon Law*] a Surrender or giving up a Benefice into the Hands of the Collator.

RESIGNEE' [in *Law*] the Party to whom the Thing is reſigned.

RESI'GNER [in *Law*] the Perſon who reſigns.

RESI'GNMENT, the Act of Reſigning, Surrendering, or giving up.

RSEI'LIENCY } [of *reſiliens*, L.] the State or Quality of
RESILI'TION } that which is reſilient.

RESI'LIENCY } [of *reſiliens*, L.] rebounding Quality,
RESI'LIENTNESS } Reſiliency.

RESILIENT [*reſiliens*, L.] leaping or rebounding back, recoiling.

RE'SINA, *Roſin*, or *Roſin*, which [with *Phyſicians*] is a fat and oily Liquor, iſſuing either of its own Accord, or elſe let out by cutting of any Tree or Plant; alſo an artificial Roſin chymically prepared and drawn from any Plant and Drug, that abounds with reſinous Particles, as *Reſin* of *Jalap*, &c.

RESI'NA *Auri* [with *Chymiſts*] a *Crocus*, or Extract drawn from Gold, *L.*

RESI'NA *terræ potabilis*, Sulphur ſublimed and reduced to a Liquor.

RESINA'CIOUS } [*reſinaceus*, L.] Roſiny, that yields Roſin,
RE'SINOUS } or partakes of its Nature.

RE'SINOUSNESS [of *reſinoſus*, L. *reſineux*, F.] reſinous or roſiny Quality.

RE'SINE [with *Chymiſts*] an artificial Roſin extracted from any Plant or Drug, that abounds with reſinous Particles.

RESINI'FEROUS [*reſinifer*, L.] bearing Roſin.

RESIPI'SCENCE [*reſipiſcentia*, L.] a being wiſe again; a changing one's Mind from doing amiſs; the Reflection which a Perſon makes upon his bad Conduct; which leads him to Reformation, Repentance, and Amendment of Life.

To RESI'ST [*reſiſtere*, L.] to withſtand, to oppoſe, to be againſt.

RESI'STENCE [*reſiſtentia*, L.] the Act of reſiſting or withſtanding.

RESI'STENCE [in *Philoſ.*] reſiſting Force, any Force which acts contrary to another, ſo as to deſtroy or diminiſh its Effect; that Property of ſolid Bodies which reſiſts and oppoſes whatſoever comes againſt them.

RESI'STENCE *of the Medium*, is the Oppoſition againſt, or Hindrance of the Motion of any natural Body, moving in a Fluid, as in the Air, Sky, Water, *&c.*

RESO'LVABLE [*reſolubilis*, L.] that may be reſolved.

RESO'LVABLENESS [of *reſolubilis*, L.] Capableneſs of being reſolved.

A RESO'LVE [*reſolutio*, L.] an Intention, Deſign, Purpoſe; alſo Deliberation, Deciſion.

To RESO'LVE [*reſolvere*, L. properly to looſe and untie] to ſolve or clear a hard Queſtion, Difficulty, *&c.* alſo to ſoften or melt; alſo to turn into, or reduce; alſo to be reduced or changed; alſo to deſign or purpoſe.

RESO'LVEDNESS, firm Diſpoſition.

RESOLVE'ND [*reſolvendum*, L.] a Term uſed with Arithmeticians in the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, *&c.* to ſignify the Number ariſing from increaſing the Remainder after Subtraction.

RESO'LVENTS [*Reſolventia*, L.] Medicines which diſſolve and diſperſe.

RESO'LVENTS [with *Chymiſts*] Liquors for diſſolving of Metals and Minerals.

RE'SOLUTE [*reſolu*, F.] fully reſolved, ſtout, bold.

RE'SOLUTENESS [of *reſolutio*, L.] a full Purpoſe or Intention to do a Thing, alſo Courage.

RESOLU'TION, a Reſolve, Mind, full Purpoſe or Intention to do a Thing; Reſoluteneſs, Courage; alſo a Determination or Deciſion; a ſolving or clearing of a Matter in Queſtion.

RESOLU'TION [with *Chymiſts*] a ſeparating the Parts of mix'd Bodies, by Means of a diſſolving Ingredient.

RESOLU'TION [in *Phyſicks*] the Reduction into its original or natural State, by a Diſſolution or Separation of its aggregated Parts.

RESOLU'TION [with *Logicians*] a Branch of Method called alſo *Analyſis*.

RESOLU'TION [with *Mathemat.*] is an orderly Enumeration of the ſeveral Things to be done to obtain what is required by a Problem; or it is a Method by which the Truth or Falſhood of a Propoſition is diſcovered in an Order contrary to that of Syntheſis or Compoſition, the ſame that is called Analyſis or analytical Method.

RESOLU'TION [in *Muſick*] is when a Canto or perpetual Fugue is not written all on the ſame Line, or in one Part; but all the Voices that are to follow the *Guido* are written ſeparately, *&c.*

RESOLU'TION [in *Medicine*] the Coction of the crude Matter of a Diſeaſe, either by the natural Strength of the Patient, or of its own Accord, or by the Application of Remedies.

RESOLU'TIVE, of a diſſolving Quality.

RE'SONANCE, a Reſounding.

RE'SONANT [*reſonans*, L.] ſounding or ringing again with an Echo.

A RESO'RT [*reſſort*, F.] a Meeting together of People; alſo a Refuge.

To RESO'RT [*reſſortir*, F.] to repair or betake one's ſelf to.

To RESOU'ND [*reſonare*, L.] to ring or echo again.

RESOU'RCE [*reſſource*, F.] ſomething to apply back to for Succour.

To RESPECT [*reſpectare*, L. *reſpecter*, F.] to ſhew Reſpect to, to honour; to conſider, to regard; alſo to concern.

RESPE'CT [*reſpectus*, L.] Eſteem, Honour, Reverence; alſo Conſideration, Regard, Relation.

RESPE'CTFUL, full of Reſpect, ſubmiſſive, humble.

RESPE'CTFULNESS [of *reſpectueux*, F. *&c.*] a reſpectful Behaviour.

RESPE'CTIVE, particular, relative.

RESPE'CTU *computi*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ for reſpiting a Sheriff's Accompt, *L.*

RESPE'RSION, a beſprinkling, or ſprinkling again, *L.*

RESPIRA'TION, Breathing; which is performed by an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Cheſt; whereby the Air is taken in by the Wind-Pipe, and then driven out again, *F.* of *L.*

To RESPI'RE [*reſpirare*, L.] to breathe.

RE'SPIT } [*reſpit*, F.] Breathing-time; alſo Debate,
RE'SPITE } Delay, Forbearance.

RE'SPITE *of Homage* [in *old Rec.*] the Forbearance of the Homage due from a Vaſſal or Tenant holding by Homage ariſing from Knight's Service, which is thereby likewiſe annulled.

To RE'SPIT [of *reſpit*, F.] to put off for a Time.

RE'SPLENDENT [*reſplendens*, L.] ſhining or glittering.

RESPLE'NDENTNESS [of *reſplendeſcentia*, L.] Reſplendency, great Luſtre, or Brightneſs.

To RESPO'ND [*reſpondere*, L.] to make, or give an Anſwer.

RESPO'NDEAT *ſuperior* [*Law Phraſe*] where the Sheriffs are removeable, as in *London*, for Inſufficiency, 'tis ſaid *reſpondeat ſuperior*, *i. e.* let the Mayor, *&c.* anſwer for them.

RESPO'NDEAT *Dominus libertatis* [*Law Phraſe*] *i. e.* let the Lord of the Liberty anſwer for the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Liberty, when he is accuſed of Inſufficiency.

RESPO'NDENT [*reſpondens*, L.] a Student in an Univerſity, who anſwers an Adverſary in a Diſputation; or who maintains a Theſis in any Art or Science.

RESPO'NDENT [in *com. Law*] one who undertakes to anſwer for another; or binds himſelf as Security for the good Behaviour of another, or another Perſon who excuſes or declares the Cauſe of a Party who is abſent.

RESPONDE'NT [in *Civ. Law*] he who makes Anſwers to ſuch Interrogatories or Queſtions as are demanded of him.

RESPO'NSAL } [*reſponſale*, L.] an Anſwer made by the Pa-
RESPO'NSE } riſh-Clerk and People, during the Time of divine Service.

RESPO'NSALIS [in *Law*] one who gives Anſwer, or appears for another in Court at a Day appointed.

RESPO'NSALIS [in *Canon Law*] an Attorney, or one who excuſes or declares the Cauſe of the Party's Abſence.

RESPO'NSE [*reſponſum*, L.] an Anſwer; alſo the ſame as Reſponſal.

RESP'ONSIBLE [*reſponſable*, F. of *reſponſare*, L.] able or liable to anſwer for a Matter, or to pay Money; accountable, anſwerable for.

RESPO'NSIBLENESS, Capableneſs of anſwering Demands.

RESPO'NSIONS [of the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*] certain Accompts made to them by ſuch as held their Commandories, Lands, or Stocks.

RESPO'NSORY [*reſponſorius*, L.] anſwering.

RESPO'NSORY *Song* [in *Cathedrals*] an Anthem in which the Choriſters ſing by Turns, as it were, one anſwering the other.

RESSOU'RCE, the Means or Foundation of a Man's recovering himſelf from his Fall or Ruin; or an After-Game for repairing his Damages, *F.*

To REST [Reȝt, *Sax.* probably of Παύω, Gr. *Camden*] to take Reſt, to be quiet or ſtill.

To REST [*reſter*, F.] to remain.

To REST *upon* [*Arreſter*, F.] to lean or ſtay upon.

REST [Reȝt, *Sax.*] Quiet, Peace.

REST [in *Muſick*] a Pauſe or Interval of Time, during which there is an Intermiſſion of the Voice or Sound.

REST-*Harrow*, an Herb.

RESTAGNA'TION, a ſtagnating again, being all in a Pliſh.

RESTAURA'TION, a Reſtoring, or a Re-Eſtabliſhment; a ſetting a Thing in its former good Eſtate, *F.* of *L.*

RE'STIBLE [*reſtibilis*, L.] that which is renewed or repaired.

RESTI'NCTION, a quenching or putting out, *L.*

RESTI'NCTION [in *Chymiſtry*] the quenching of any Metal or Mineral in ſome exalting Liquor, to bring it to a greater Perfection.

RESTITU'TION [in a *moral Senſe*] a reſtoring, returning or giving back again; a reſunding or making good.

RESTITU'TION [in *Philoſ.*] the returning of elaſtick Bodies forcibly bent to their natural State.

RESTITU'TION [in *Law*] is the ſetting of one in the Poſſeſſion of Lands and Tenements, who has been unlawfully diſpoſſeſs'd of them.

RESTITUTIO'NE *temporalium* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies where a Man is elected and confirmed Biſhop of a Dioceſs, for the Recovery of the Temporalities or Barony of the ſaid Biſhoprick.

RESTITUTIO'NE *extracti ab Eccleſiâ* [in *Law*] a Writ to reſtore a Man to the Church or Sanctuary from which he had been forced away, being ſuſpected of Felony.

RE'STIVE } [*reſtif*, F. of *reſtare*, L. to withſtand] the
RE'STY } drawing back inſtead of going froward; as ſome Horſes do; ſtubborn, headſtrong, froward; a reſty Horſe is a malicious, unruly Horſe, who ſhrugs himſelf ſhort, and will only go where he pleaſes.

RE'STIVENESS [of *reſtif*, F. of *re* and *ſtare*, L.] Headſtrongneſs, Stubbornneſs.

RESTO'RATIVE [*reſtaurativus*, L.] of a reſtoring or ſtrengthening Nature or Quality.

A RESTO'RATIVE [*reſtauratívum*, L.] a Remedy proper for the reſtoring and retrieving Strength and Vigour.

RESTO'RATIVENESS, a reſtoring Quality.

RESTORA'TION, a reſtoring a Thing to the good State it was in before.

To RESTO'RE [*reſtaurare*, L.] to give up again; alſo to reeſtabliſh or ſettle again; to put into its firſt State and Condition again.

To RESTRAI'N [*reſtringere*, L. *reſtreindre*, F.] to keep in, to bridle or curb; alſo to limit, confine, or ſtint.

RESTRAI'NT [*reſtraint*, F.] is when any Action is hinder'd or ſtopped, contrary to the Inclination, Volition or Preference of the Mind.

RESTRI'CT *Line* [with Pretenders to *Palmiſtry*] that Line which diſtinguiſhes and ſeparates the Hand from the Arm, either by a ſingle or double croſſing; this Line is by ſuch called the Dragon's Tail.

RESTRI'CTION, a Reſtraint, Limitation, Stint; the Act of limiting or reſtraining a Thing, *F.* of *L.*

RETRI'CTIVE [of *reſtrictus*, of *reſtringere*, L.] binding hard, alſo making coſtive.

RESTRI'CTIVENESS, a reſtringent Quality.

RESTRI'NGENTNESS, a binding Quality.

RESU'LTANCE } [of *reſultans*, L.] a Rebounding back.
RESU'LTANCY }

RESU'LT [*reſultus*, L.] the Concluſion, Upſhot, or Iſſue of a Buſineſs; what is gathered from a Conference, Meditation, Diſcourſe, or the like.

To RESULT [*reſultare*, L.] to follow, to accrue, to ariſe from.

To RESU'ME [*reſumere*, L.] to take up again, as to reſume an Argument.

RESU'MMONS, a ſecond Summons to anſwer an Action.

RESU'MPTION [with *Scholmen*] a ſummary Repetition or running over of an Argument or of the Subſtance of it, in order to a Refutation of it.

RESUMPTION [in *Logick*] the Reduction of ſome figurative or quaint Propoſition to a more intelligent and ſignificant one. As the *Meadows ſmile*, *i. e.* they look pleaſant.

RESU'MPTION, a reſuming or taking up again, *L.*

A RESUMPTIVE [in *Pharmacy*] an Unguent for recruiting and reſtoring languiſhing Conſtitutions.

RESU'MPTIVES [in *Phyſick*] Medicines ſerving to reſtore decay'd Nature and a languiſhing Conſtitution.

RESUPI'NE [*reſupinus*, L.] lying with the Face upwards.

To RESU'RGE [*reſurgere*, L.] to riſe again.

RESURRE'CTION, a riſing again from the Dead; the Act of returning to a new or ſecond Life, after having been dead.

The RESURRE'CTION [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a Phenix, that riſeth out of its Aſhes, when it hath been conſumed by the Violence of the Sun-Beams, as is reported.

To RESU'SCITATE [*reſuſcitare*, L.] to raiſe up again; to revive or renew.

RESUSCI'TATION, a raiſing up again from either Sleep or Death, a Revival.

To RETAI'L [*retailler*, F.] to buy by the Great, and ſell again in Parcels and ſmall Quantities.

RETAI'L, a buying in large, and ſelling by ſmaller Quantities.

RETAILLE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies cut again, meaning that the Eſcutcheon is divided into three Parts by two Lines in Bend Siniſter, *F.*

To RETAI'N [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Term uſed of Mares, who conceive and hold after covering.

To RETAI'N [*retinere*, L.] to keep or hold back a Thing delivered to one, and afterwards demand it again; to preſerve the Qualities one once had; alſo to keep in Mind or remember.

RETAI'NABLE, that may be retained.

RETAI'NER, a Servant or Perſon who is not of the Family or Houſhold of a Nobleman, but only wears a particular Livery or Badge given him by his Lord, and ſometimes attends on him on ſpecial Occaſions.

RETAI'NING *Fee*, the firſt Fee given to a Serjeant or Counſellor at Law, whereby to engage him ſure that he ſhall not be on the contrary Side.

To RETA'LIATE [*retaliare*, L.] to do like for like, to return one good or ill Deed for another.

RETALIA'TION, the Act of returning like for like.

To RETA'RD [*retardare*, L.] to delay, to hinder or ſtop, to keep or put off.

RETARDA'TION, a hindering, *&c.*

RETARDATION [in *nat. Philoſ.*] a delaying the Motion or Progreſs of a Body or diminiſhing its Velocity.

To RETA'RE [*old Rec.*] to implead or proſecute at Law.

To RETCH [prob. of ꝛetker, *Dan.*] to ſtretch, to lengthen or enlarge, by a violent pulling or ſtraining.

To RETCH [hȝecan, *Sax.*] to ſtrain, to vomit.

RE'TCHLESS [ȝecce-leaȝ, *Sax.*] ſlothful, lazy, careleſs.

RE'TCHLESSNESS [ȝecce-leaȝneȝȝe of ȝecean, *Sax.* to care] Careleſsneſs, *&c.*

RE'TE, a Net, *L.*

RETE *mirabile* [with *Anat.*] a ſmall Plexus or Net-Work of Veſſels or Arteries in the Brain, eſpecially in that of Bruits.

RETE-*Penny* [in *ant. Deeds*] a Rate-Penny or cuſtomary Due of one Penny for every Perſon pay'd to the Pariſh-Prieſt.

RETENEMENTUM [in *Law*] a Reſtraint, Detainment, withholding.

RETE'NTIO [in *Law Books*] a Retinue.

RETE'NTION, the Act of retaining or holding back; alſo a Faculty of the human Mind, whereby in order to a further Progreſs in Knowledge it keeps or retains thoſe ſimple Ideas, which it had received before, either by Senſation or Reflection.

RETENTION [in *Phyſick*] that State of Contraction in the Solids or vaſcular Parts of the Body, which makes them hold faſt their proper Contents; as the Stay or Holding of the Urine, Excrements, *&c.*

RETE'NTIVE [*retentivus*, L.] apt to retain or hold in.

RETE'NTIVENESS, a retentive Faculty.

RETIA'RII [among the *Romans*] a Sort of Combatants, who fought with a Trident or three-forked Inſtrument in one Hand, and a Net in the other, in which they endeavoured to entangle their Adverſary.

RETI'CENCE } [*reticentia*, L.] Concealment, paſſing over
RETI'CENCY } in ſilence.

RETI'CENCE [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure in which the Orator makes oblique Mention of a Thing, in pretending to paſs it by unmentioned.

RESSAULT [in *Architect.*] the Effect of a Body, which either projects or ſinks, *i. e.* ſtands either more out or in than another, ſo as to be out of the Line or Level, as a Socle, Entablature, Cornice, *&c.* upon an avant Corps, arriere Corps, or the like, *F.*

RESSORT [in *Law*] its common Meaning is the Spring or Force of Elaſticity, whence it is uſed for a Juriſdiction and the Extent or Diſtrict thereof; alſo a Court or Tribunal where Apeals are judged, as the Houſe of Lords judge *en dernier reſſort*; it is alſo uſed for a Writ of Tail or Couſenage, in the ſame Senſe as Deſcent in a Writ of Right.

Rest [with *Philoſ.*] the Continuance of a Thing in the ſame Place; or its continual Application or Contiguity to the ſame Parts of the ambient and contiguous Bodies.

Abſolute Rest, is the Continuance of a Body in the ſame Part of *abſolute* and immoveable Space.

Relative Rest, is the Continuance of a Body in the ſame Part of *relative* Space.

Reticula'ris *plexus* [with *Anat.*] the ſame as Choroides: The folding of the carotidal Artery in the Brain, reſembling a Net.

Reti'cula } [with *Aſtron.*] a Contrivance for the exact
Re'ticle } meaſuring the Quantity of Eclipſes.

Reti'cular *Body* [*Anat.*] a Body of Veſſels lying immediately under the Cuticle or Scarf-Skin.

Reti'culum [in *Anat.*] ſo termed from its net-like Structure, the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; alſo one of the 4 Stomachs of ruminant Animals.

Retifo'rmis *tunica* [*Anat.*] one of the Tunics or Coats of the Eye, the principal Inſtrument of Sight, ſo called from its reſembling a Net.

Retina'cle [*retinaculum*, L.] any Thing by which a Thing is ſtopped, ſtay'd, or held back.

Retine'ntia [*old Rec.*] Retinue, or ſuch Perſons who are Retainers to a Nobleman, *L.*

Reti'nue [*retenue*, O. F. of *retinere*, L. to retain] Attendants or Followers of a Perſon of Quality, eſpecially in a Journey.

Retira'de [in *Fortif.*] a Kind of Retrenchment made in the Body of a Baſtion, or other Work that is to be diſputed Inch by Inch, after the firſt Defences are diſmantled.

Retirade *compare* [in *Fortif.*] a Retrenchment conſiſting of two Faces, making a re-entering Angle.

Retira'tion [with *Printers*] the Outſide of a Sheet, as it lies on the Preſs.

To Reti're [*retirer*, F.] to withdraw, to depart or go away.

Retired, withdrawn, departed; alſo lonely, ſolitary.

Reti'redness [of *retirement*, F.] private Life, Privacy.

Reti'rement, Privacy, private Life, a retiring from Company, *L.*

Retorne'llo [in *Mu.*] a *Retornel*, a ſhort Symphony for various Inſtruments, which either begin a few Bars before a Song, and ſometimes play a few Bars here and there in the midſt of a Song, and often after a Song is ended, *Ital.*

To Reto'rt [*retortum*, ſup. of *retorquere*, L.] to throw back, to return.

Retort [with *Chymiſts*] a Veſſel made either of Glaſs, Earth, or Iron, according to the Nature of the Matter to be diſtilled, and the Degree of Fire neceſſary to perform the Operation in this Figure. It is commonly uſed in diſtilling Oils, volatile Salts, and acid Spirits.



A Reto'rtion, the returning of an Argument, *F.* of *L.*

To Retra'ct [*retractare*, L.] to recant or unſay.

Retra'ct } [with *Farriers*] a Prick in a Horſe's Foot, by
Retrai't } driving the Nails in Shoeing.

Retracta'tion, a retracting, unſaying, or revoking one's ſaying, Opinion, Writing, *&c.*

Retracta'ction [in *Anat.*] the Contraction or ſhortening of a Part.

Retra'ctores, *alarum naſi & elevatores labii ſuperioris*, [with *Anatom.*] certain Muſcles ariſing from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, and let into the *Alæ naſi*, and the upper Lip, the Office of which is to lift up the Noſe and upper Lip, *L.*

Retra'ctus *aquæ* [old *Records*] the Retreat of the Tide, Ebb, or Low-Water, *L.*

Retrahens *auriculam* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle or pair of Muſcles of the external Ear, which conſiſt of a Parcel of fleſhy Fibres which in ſome Bodies are divided into three diſtinct Muſcles, ariſing from the *Os Temporale*, and fixed to the hinder part of the *Concha auriculæ*, L.

Retranche' [in *Heraldry*] denotes the Eſcutcheon is twice cut a-thwart bendwiſe, or doubly cut in *Bend-dexter*; and then it is ſaid to be *Tranché & retranché*, F.

Retrai'te, a Retiring, Retreat, Shelter, *F.*

Retrai'te [in *Fortif.*] See *Berme* and *Foreland.*

Retra'xit, *i.e.* He hath retracted or withdrawn, *L.* [in *Law*] a Term uſed when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes in Perſon, into Court, and ſays, he will not proceed any farther.

A Retre'at [*retraite* F.] a retiring or going away; alſo a retiring Place.

A Retre'at [in *Maſonry*] a little Receſs or Diminution of the Thickneſs of a Wall, *&c.* in proportion as 'tis raiſed.

To Retre'at [*faire ſe retrait*, F.] to depart from a Place.

Retre'at, a Beat of Drum in the Evening, at the Firing of a Piece, call'd the *Warning-Piece*; at which the Drum-Major, with all the Drums of the Battalion, beats round the Regiment.

To Retre'nch, [*retranchér*, F.] to cut off, abridge, diminiſh, *&c.* alſo to caſt up a Retrenchment.

Retre'nchment [*retranchement*, F.] a retrenching, cutting off, or paring away, eſpecially of ſuperfluous Expences.

Retre'nchment *particular*, [in *Fortif.*] is that made in Baſtions, after ſome Part of them has been won, the Enemy having advanced ſo far, that he can no longer be reſiſted or beaten from the firſt Poſt.

Retre'nchment [in *Fortif.*] a Ditch bordered with a Parapet, and ſecured with Gabions or Bavins, laden with Earth: Sometimes it is taken for a ſimple Retirade made on a Hornwork or Baſtion, when it is intended to diſpute the Ground Inch by Inch.

Retribu'tion, a giving back, a making a Recompence or Requital, *F.* of *L.*

Retribu'tion, a handſome Preſent, Gratuity or Acknowledgment, given in lieu of a formal Salary, or Hire, to Perſons employ'd in Affairs that fall not under the common Commerce of Money.

To Retrie've [*retrovare*, Ital. *retrouver*, F.] to recover, get again, or repair a Thing loſt or damaged.

To Retrie've [with *Falcon.*] is to ſpring or find Partridges again, which have been ſprung before.

Retrie'vable, recoverable.

Re'triment [*retrimentum*, L.] Drops or Dregs.

Retroa'ction, a driving or forcing backwards.

Retroa'ctive [in *Phyſ.*] driving back.

Retroa'ctive [in *Law*] a Term uſed of new Laws and Statutes, which are ſaid to have no *retroactive Effect*, i. e. no Force or Effect, as to what was done before their Promulgation.

To Retroce'de [*retrocedere* L.] to go backwards.

Retroce'ssion, the Act of going backwards, *F.* of *L.*

Retrocession *of the Equinoxes* [with *Aſtronom.*] the receding or going backwards of the Equinoctial Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, about 50 Seconds annually.

Retroco'pula'tion, a Coupling backwards, *L.*

Retrograda'tion, a going backwards ſtep by ſtep, *L.*

Retrograda'tion [with *Aſtron.*] is an apparent Motion of the Planets, wherein they ſeem to go backwards in the Zodiack, and contrary to the Order or Succeſſion of the Signs.

Retrograda'tion *of the Nodes* [in *Aſtron.*] is a Motion of the Line of the Moon's Nodes, wherein it continually ſhifts its Situation from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, contrary to the Order of the Signs; compleating its retrograde Circulation, in the Space of 19 Years; after which time either of the Nodes having receded from any Point of the Ecliptick, returns to the ſame again.

Retrograda'tion *of the Sun* [*Aſtron.*] is thus; when the Sun has his Declination greater than the Latitude of the Place; but either *Northern* or *Southern*, as the Place is; the Sun will appear twice upon the ſame Point of the Compaſs, both before and Afternoon, to the Inhabitants of that Place, and is therefore ſaid to be retrograde.

Retrograda'tion [in the higher *Geom.*] is the ſame that is otherwiſe called, *contrary Flexion.*

Re'trograde, [*retrogradus*, L.] a going backwards, or in a Direction, contrary to its natural one.

Re'trograde *Order* [in *Numer.*] is the reckoning thus 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. inſtead of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Re'trograde *Verſes*, the ſame as reciprocal Verſes, or Recurrents; certain Verſes which give the ſame Words, whether read forwards or backwards; as *Signa te, ſigna temere me tangis & angis.*

Re'trograde [with *Aſtron.*] a Planet is ſaid to be ſo, when by its proper Motion in the Zodiack it goes backwards, or contrary to the Succeſſion of the Signs, as from the ſecond Degree of *Aries* to the firſt, and from that to *Piſces.*

Re'trogradeness [of *retrogradus*, L] the Faculty of going backwards.

Retrogression, a going backwards, *L.*

Retrogre'ssion *of Curves*, the ſame with what is called contrary Reflection.

Retromi'ngents [*retromingentes*, L.] Animals who ſtale or piſs backwards, as Cows, *&c.*

Retropa'nnagium [*Ant. Deeds*] after Pannage, or what is left when the Beaſts have done feeding.

Re'trospect [*retroſpectus*, L.] a Look or View backwards.

Retrospe'ction, a Looking backwards, *L.*

To Retu'rn [*retourner*, F.] to ſend or come back; alſo to reſtore; alſo to requite or repay; alſo to give an Anſwer.

A RETURN [*retour*, F.] a coming back, an Anſwer and Acknowledgment.

RETU'RN [in *Build.*] a Side or Part which falls away from the Foreſide of any ſtrait Work.

RETU'RN [in *Law*] a Certificate from Sheriffs and Bailiffs of what is done in the Execution of Writs, *&c.* directed to them.

RETURNO *habendo*, a Writ which lies for him who has avow'd a Diſtreſs made of Cattle, and proved his Diſtreſs to be lawfully taken for the Return of the Cattle diſtrained upon him; which before were replevied by the Party diſtrained upon Surety given to purſue the Action, *L.*

RETU'RNS *of a Mine*, are the Turnings and Windings of a Gallery.

RETURNS *of a Trench* [in *Fortif.*] the ſeveral Windings and crooked Lines of a Trench, drawn in ſome meaſure parallel to the Sides of the Place attacked, to prevent being enfiladed, or having the Shot of the Enemy ſcour along the Length of the Line.

RETURNS } [in *Law*] certain Days in each of the
RETURN-DAYS } four Terms, peculiarly ſet apart for the ſeveral ſorts of Proceedings in any Cauſe to be determined.

Every Term has four, five, or ſix Returns, which are of ſix Kinds; and thence one of them is repeated in moſt Terms, with the Name of this or that Feſtival, whereunto they are appropriated, *viz. Craſtino, i. e.* the Morrow after the Day nominated; *Octabis*, the eighth Day after incluſively; *Quindena*, the fifteenth Day after; *Tres*, that Day three Weeks; *Menſe*, that Day Month; and *Quinque*, that Day five Weeks.

Hilary-Term, has four ſuch Returns, *viz. Octabis Hilarii*, eight Days after *Hilary* Day, two, *Undena Hilarii*, fifteen Days; *craſtina Purificationis*, the Day of the Purification; and *Octabis Purificationis*, eight Days after, incluſive.

Eaſter-Term, has five Returns, *viz. Quindena Paſchæ*, fifteen Days after *Eaſter*; *Tres Paſchæ*, three Weeks after *Eaſter*; *Menſe Paſchæ*, the Day Month after *Eaſter*; *Quinque Paſchæ*, the Day five Weeks after *Eaſter*; and *Craſtino Aſcenſionis Domini*, the Day after Aſcenſion-Day.

Trinity-Term, has four Returns, *viz. Craſtino Trinitatis*, the the Day after *Trinity*; *Octabis Trinitatis*, eight Days after *Trinity*, incluſive: *Quindena Trinitatis*, fifteen Days after; and *Tres Trinitatis*, three Weeks after.

Michaelmas-Term, has ſix Returns, *viz. Tres Michaelis*, three Weeks after *Michaelmas*; *Menſe Michaelis*, the Day Month after *Michaelmas*; *Craſtino Animarum*, the Day after *All-Souls*; *Craſtino Martini*, eight Days after, incluſive; and *Quindena Martini*, fifteen Days.

RETU'RNUM *averiorum* [in *Law*] a Writ for the Return of Cattle to the Defendant, when the Plaintiff doth not *declare*, L.

RETU'RNUM *irreplegiabile* [in *Law*] a Writ judicial, ſent out of the Common Pleas to the Sheriff, for the final Reſtitution or Return of Cattle to the Owner, unjuſtly diſtrained, as Damage Feaſant, and ſo found by the Jury.

RETU'SUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writers*] blunt.

REVE [in *Ant. Cuſt.*] the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Manour.

REVE [in *Ant. Cuſt.*] a Duty or Impoſition on Merchandizes either imported or exported.

REVE'ALED [*revelatus*, L. *revelé*, F.] laid open, diſcloſed.

REVEL-ROUT, a great Concourſe of People, a Riot.

RE'VELLER [of *reveilleur*, F.] a Rioter.

REVEI'LLE, *i. e.* to awake *F.* [in the *Milit. Art.*] a beat of Drum in the Morning, that ſummoneth the Soldiers from their Beds, and is uſually called the *Travelly*.

To RE'VEL [of *reveiller*, F. to keep awake or awaken] to make merry, eſpecially in the Night-time; to riot.

RE'VELS, Sports of Dancing, Maſking, Dicing, acting Farces, Comedies uſed in Noblemens Houſes, Inns of Courts, *&c.* in the Night-time.

Maſter of the REVELS, an Officer who has the ordering or chief Command in thoſe Divertiſements; and in the Inns of Court, and is ſome young Student choſen to that Office.

RE'VELATION, a revealing, a laying open, a diſcovering, *F.* of *L.*

REVE'NGE [prob. of *re* and *vengeance*, F.] the Act of taking full Satisfaction for an Affront or Injury done.

To REVE'NGE [of *re* and *venger*, F.] to inflict a Puniſhment, or puniſh for an Injury done.

The Deſire of REVENGE, ſay the Moraliſts, turns to Vice, when it exceeds a moderate Defence of ourſelves, and our Dependants, and Concerns, and a juſt Aſſertion of our Rights againſt the Invaders of them.

REVE'NGEFUL [of *vengeance*, F.] given to Revenge.

REVE'NGEFULNESS, a revengeful Temper.

REVENUE [*revenuë* of *revenir*, F. to return] the yearly Rents or Profits ariſing to a Man from his Lands, Poſſeſſions, *&c.*

REVE'NUE [*hunting Term*] a Meſs of Fleſh formed chiefly of a Cluſter of whitiſh Worms on the Heads of Deer, which gnaw the Roots of their Horns, and ſo is the Occaſion of their caſting them.

REVE'NUE *of a Partridge* [with *Fowlers*] a new Tail of a Partridge, growing out after the former is loſt.

To REVE'RBERATE [*reverberare*, L.] to ſtrike or beat back.

REVERBERA'TION, a ſtriking or beating back, *L.*

REVERBERA'TION [in *Chymiſt.*] is the cauſing the Flame of a Fire to beat back down on the Metal in a Furnace.

REVE'RBERATORY, of or pertaining to Reverberation, or ſerving to reverberate.

A REVE'RBERATORY [*reverberatorium*, L.] a Chymical Furnace, built cloſe all round, and covered at top, ſo as not to give Vent to the Heat or Flame, but to make it return or beat back to the Bottom of the Furnace.

To REVE'RE [*revereri*, L.] to ſtand in fear, to honour with an awful reſpect.

To RE'VERENCE [*revereri*, L.] to honour or reſpect.

RE'VERENCE [*reverentia*, L.] is an humble, awful, and ingenuous Regard for the divine Nature, proceeding from a due Eſteem and Love of God, which renders us unwilling to do any Thing which may argue a Contempt of him, or which may provoke or offend him.

RE'VEREND [*reverendus*, L.] a Title given to the Clergy; *Right Reverend*, to Biſhops, *Moſt Reverend* to Archbiſhops.

RE'VEREND [*reverendus*, L.] worthy to be reverenced and honoured.

RE'VERENDNESS [of *reverendus*, L.] a reverend Quality.

RE'VERENT, [*reverens*, L.] reſpectful, awful.

REVERE'NTIAL [of *reverens*, L.] awful, reſpectful.

RE'VERENTNESS [*reverentia*, L.] a reverent Quality, humble Behaviour.

REVE'RIES [*reverie* of *rever*, F. to rave or be light-headed] delirious Ravings, Diſtraction, idle Talk, Conceit, Fancy.

To REVE'RSE [*reverſum*, L. *reverſer*, F.] to undo, repeal or make void.

A REVE'RSE [*revers* F.] that which is on the back ſide, as the Reverſe of a Medal.

A REVE'RSE [*of a Medal*] is the backſide, in oppoſition to the Head or principal Figure.

REVE'RSED [*reverſus*, L.] repealed, made void.

REVE'RSE [in *Fencing*] a Back-ſtroke.

REVE'RSED [in *Herald.*] turned back, or upſide down. When a Man bears in his Eſcutcheon another reverſed, it is a Mark of his having raviſhed a Maid or Widow, or that he has run away from his Sovereign's Banner: Or, when a Man's own Eſcutcheon is reverſed entirely, it is a Mark of his being a Traitor.

REVE'RSIBLE, that may be reverſed, *F.*

REVE'RSIBLENESS, Capableneſs of being reverſed.

REVE'RSING } [in *Muſick*] the inverting of the Order
RENVE'RSING } of the Parts, or the placing of the higher Part or Treble in the Place of the lower Part or Baſs.

REVE'RSION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, the ſame that in *Greek* is called *Epiſtrophe*.

REVE'RSION, a returning or coming back again, *L.*

REVE'RSION [in *Com. Law*] is a Poſſibility reſerved to a Man's ſelf and his Heirs, to have again Lands or Tenements, made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of ſuch Conditions.

REVE'RSION [in *Law*] is alſo when an Eſtate is poſſeſſed, which was parted for a time, ceaſes, and is determined in the Perſon to whom it was alienated, aſſigned or granted, and their Heirs; or effectually returns to the Donor, his Heirs or Aſſigns, whence it was derived.

REVER'SION, is alſo the right a Perſon has to any Inheritance or Place of Profit after the Deceaſe of another.

REVE'RSION *of Series* [in *Algebra*] a Method of finding a natural Number from its Logarithm given; or the Sine from its Ark, or the Ordinate of an Ellipſis from an Area given to be cut off from any Point in the Axis.

To RE'VERT [*revertere*, L.] to return to its firſt Owner, as an Eſtate or Honour does to the Crown.

REVER'TIBLE [*reverſible*, F.] that may return, or be returned.

REVE'STIARY } [of *reveſtire*, L. to clothe again] the Place
REVE'STRY } in a Church, where the Church-Veſtments are kept.

To REVI'CTUAL [*revitailler*, F.] to furniſh with Victuals again.

REVI'CTUALLING [*revitaillement*, F.] a Victualling again.

REVIEW [*revue*, F.] a ſecond looking over, or Examination.

A REVIEW, the Show or Appearance of a Body of Troops or Soldiers ranged in Form of Battle, and afterwards

wards made to file off, to see if the Companies be compleat, or to receive their Pay, *&c.*

Bill of REVI'EW [in the Court of *Chancery*] a Bill taken out by Licence of that Court where the Cause has been heard, and the Decree sign'd and inroll'd; but some Error in Law appears in the Body of the Decree, or some new Matter is discovered after the making of the Decree.

To REVI'LE [prob. of *res* and *vilis*, L.] to reproach, to abuse, to taunt or rail at.

REVILE, reviling, reproaching, *Milton.*

REVI'SAL, a second Examination.

To REVI'SE [*revisum*, sup. of *revidere*, L.] to review, to look over again.

A REVI'SE [with *Printers*] a second Proof of a printed Sheet taken off the Press, to examine whether the Faults, marked in the former by the Corrector, have been amended.

To REVI'SIT [*revisum*, L. *revisiter*, F.] to visit again.

To REVIVE [of *re* again, and *vivere*, L. to live, *revivre*, F.] to bring to Life again; also to renew; also to come to Life again; to recover, to flourish again.

To REVI'VE [in *Chymistry*] is to restore a mix'd Body, which lies disguised by Salts, Sulphurs, *&c.* mingled with it, to its natural Form and State.

Bill of REVI'VOR [in the Court of *Chancery*] is where a Bill has been exhibited in Chancery against one who answers; but before the Cause is heard, or at least before the Decree is inrolled, one of the Parties dies: In such Case, this Bill must be brought to revive the Proceedings, *&c.*

To REVI'VIFICATE [*revivificare*, L.] to recover Life again.

REVIVIFICA'TION [in *Chymistry.*] See *to Revive.*

REVI'VING [in *Law*] a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they had been extinguished.

RE-U'NION [*re-union*, F.] the Act of reuniting, or rejoining, or closing together again; also the Reconciliation of Friendship that has been interrupted.

To REUNI'TE [*reunir*, F.] to unite or join together again those Things that have been disjoined or separated; also to reconcile Persons who have been at Variance.

REVO'CABLE [*revocabilis*, L.] that may be recalled, repealed or reversed.

REVO'CABLENESS [of *revocabilis*, L.] Liableness to be revoked, repealed, *&c.*

REVOCA'TION, a Revoking or Repealing, *F.* of *L.*

REVOCA'TION [in *Law*] the recalling a Thing that has been granted; the revoking or annulling a Law.

To REVO'KE [*revoquer*, F.] to call back again, to repeal a Law, to make void an Act or Deed; also to take away a Commission or Trust; also to renounce an Error.

To REVO'LT [*revolter*, F.] to rebel, or rise against a Prince or State; to renounce or forsake one's Religion.

A REVO'LT [*revolte*, F.] a Rebellion, a Rising.

A REVO'LTER, one who rises against, or, who forsakes the Cause of his Sovereign.

To REVO'LVE [*revolvere*, L.] to cast about in one's Mind.

REVO'LVING [*revolvens*, L.] rolling in Mind, considering, *Milton.*

REVOLU'TION, a rolling back, a turning round or again.

REVOLU'TION [in *Politicks*] a great Turn or Change of Government.

REVOLU'TION [in *Geom.*] is the Motion of any Figure round a fixed Line, as an Axis.

REVOLU'TION [in *Astron.*] is the Period of a Star, Planet, Comet, or other Phænomenon; or its Course from any of the Zodiack Point till it return to the same.

Mean REVOLU'TION of a Planet in the *Zodiack* [*Astron.*] is the Return of the Line of the mean Motion of a Planet from any Point in the Zodiack to the same Point again.

True REVOLU'TION of a Planet in the *Zodiack* [*Astron.*] the Return of the Line of the Motion of that Planet, from any one Point of the said Circle to the same Point again.

REVOLU'TIONERS, those who approved of the great Turn of Affairs, after the Abdication of King *James.*

REVU'LSION, a plucking away or back, *L.*

REVU'LSION [with *Phys.*] is the turning of a violent Flux of Humours from one Part of the Body to another, either a neighbouring or opposite Part.

REVU'LSIVE [of *revulsivus*, L.] pulling back or away.

REVULSO'RIA [in *Medicine*] is when the Course of Blood, which gushes out at one Part, is turned another Way, by the opening of a Vein in a remote or convenient Place.

To RE'VY [of *revoir*, F.] a Term used at a Game at Cards.

REW, a Rank, a Row.

A REWA'RD [of ȝe and ƿeorþun, *Sax.*] a Recompence.

To REWA'RD [of *re* and ȝeorþunn, *Sax.*] to recompence.

REWA'RDABLE, that is capable or worthy of being recompensed.

REWE'T, the Lock of a Gun.

REWI'SH, lecherous, a Term used of the Copulation of Doves.

RHABDOI'DES *futura*, a Suture or Seam of the Scull, the sagittal Suture.

RHABDO'LOGY [ῥαβδολογία of ῥάβδος, a Rod, and λόγος, Gr.] the Art of numbering or computing by *Napier's* Rods or Bones.

RHA'BDOMANCY [ῥαβδομαντεία of ῥάβδος and μαντεία, Gr.] an antient Method of Divination performed by Means of Rods or Staves.

RHA'BDOS [ῥάβδος, Gr.] a Rod or Wand; also a Meteor like a strait Wand.

RHA'CHIS [with *Anat.*] the Spine or Chine-Bone of the Back.

RHACHISA'GRA [with *Phys.*] the Gout in the Spine, *&c.*

RHACHI'TAE } [with *Anat.*] certain Muscles that lie o-
RHACHI'TAEI } ver the Back-Bone.

RHACHI'TIS [ῥαχίτις, Gr.] the Rickets, a Disease in Children.

RHADAMA'NTHUS [so called of περι τα ῥόδα ειμένη, Gr.] a wise Legislator of the *Cretans*, who upon that Account, by the Poets, was feigned to be one of the three Judges of Souls in Hell: He is said to have lived about the Year of the World 2660.

RHAGA'DES [ῥαγάδες, Gr.] Chaps or Clefts in the Hands, Feet, Lips, *&c.* also Sores or small Ulcers in the Fundament, *&c.*

RHAGOI'DES [ῥαγοειδὴς, Gr.] the third Coat of the Eye, otherwise called the *Uvea tunica.*

A RHA'MNUS [Ῥάμνος, Gr.] the white Bramble called *Rhamn*, or *Christ's Thorn*, L.

RHA'MNUS *Catharticus*, the Buckthorn-Shrub, *L.*

RHAMNU'SIA, the Goddess of Indignation, so called of *Rhamnus*, a Town of *Attica*, where she had a Statue. This is the same Deity that the *Greeks* called *Nemesis*, L.

RHA'NDIX, the Part of a Division of a County in *Wales* before the Conquest, containing four Tenements; as every *Gavel* contained four *Rhandixes*, every *Township* four *Gavels*, and every *Manour* four *Townships.*

RHANTE'RES [with *Oculists*] the internal Corners of the Eyes.

RHA'PHE [ῥαφὴ, Gr.] the Suture or Seam of the Scull-Bone.

RHA'PSODY [*rhapsodia*, L. of ῥαψῳδία, of ῥάπτω to sew, and ᾠδὴ a Verse or Song, *Gr.*] a confused Collection of divers Passages, Notions, *&c.* muttered up for the composing of some Work; also a tedious and impertinent spinning out of a Discourse, to little or no Purpose; so denominated (as some say) of a Contexture or Repetition of a great Number of Verses, especially *Homer's* Poems, which were collected and digested into Books by *Pisistratus.*

RHAPSO'DOMANCY [of ῥαψῳδία and μαντεία, Gr.] an antient Kind of Divination performed by pitching on a Passage of a Poet at Hazard, and reckoning on it as a Prediction of what was to happen.

RHE'A [of ῥέω, to flow, *Gr.* because she abounds with all Manner of good Things] *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods, according to the Poets. See *Cybele.*

RHE'GMA } [ῥῆγμα, Gr.] that which is broken; a Rup-
RHE'XIS } ture or Breaking.

RHE'GMA [with *Surgeons*] the breaking or bursting of any Part, as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the Belly, the Eye, *&c.*

RHETO'RIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held that all Hereticks had Reason on their Side.

RHETO'RICAL [*rhetoricus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Rhetorick, eloquent.

RHETO'RICALNESS [of *retorique*, F. *rhetorica*, L. of ῥητορικὴ, Gr.] Eloquentness.

RHETORICA'TIONS, Terms of Rhetorick, empty and unsound Reasonings.

RHETORI'CIAN [*rhetor*, L. *retoricien*, F.] one versed in, or a Professor of Rhetorick; also a Sect of Hereticks in *Egypt*, so called from their Leader *Rhetius.*

RHETO'RICK [*rhetorica ars*, L. ῥητορικὴ, Gr.] the Art of speaking copiously on any Subject, with all the Advantages of Beauty and Force.

RHEU'M [*rheuma*, L. of ῥεῦμα of ῥέω, Gr. to flow] a thin, serous Humour occasionally oozing out of the Glands about the Mouth and Throat.

RHEU'MATICK [ῥευματικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the Rheumatism; also troubled with Rheum.

RHEU'MATICKNESS, Subjectness to be afflicted or the being troubled with a Rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM [*rheumatismus*, L. ῥευματισμὸς, of ῥέω to flow, *Gr.*] a wandering Pain in the Body, accompanied with

with Heavineſs, Difficulty of Motion, and ſometimes a Fever.

Rhin'land *Rod*, a Meaſure of two Fathom, or twelve Foot.

Rhine'nchites [of ῥὶν and ἐγχέω, Gr. to pour in] a ſmall Syringe to ſquirt medicinal Liquors into the Noſtrils.

Rhino'ceros [ῥινόκερως, of ῥὶν the Noſe, and κέρας, Gr. a Horn] a large Beaſt in *India*, who has a Horn on his Noſe, and his Skin full of Wrinkles, like that of an Elephant, with deep Furrows, and ſo hard that it can ſcarce be pierced with a Sword.

Rhiza'gra [ῥιζάγρα, Gr.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to draw out a Splinter, Bone, or Tooth.

Rhizo'tomum [of ῥίζα a Root, and τόμη, Gr. a cutting] a Medicine that roots out a Diſeaſe.

Rhodae'leum [ῥόδινον ἔλαιον, Gr.] Oil of Roſes.

Rho'di *Radix*, Roſe-Wort, a Kind of Herb.

Rhodi'tes [ῥοδίτης, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Roſe-Colour.

Rhododa'phne [ῥοδοδάφνη, Gr.] the Roſe Bay-Tree.

Rhododе'ndron [ῥοδόδενδρον, Gr.] the Roſe Bay-Tree.

Rhombu's [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage of a Rhomboidal Figure.

Rho'dium *lignum*, a Sort of Wood that ſmells like Roſes, growing in the Iſland of *Rhodes*.

Rho'domel [ῥοδόμελον, Gr.] the Honey of Roſes.

Rho'don [ῥόδον, Gr.] the Roſe; a Flower.

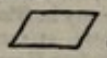
Rho'don [in *Pharmacy*] a medicinal Compoſition, in which Roſes are the chief Ingredient.

Rho'dora [*Botany*] a Plant that bears a Leaf like a Nettle, and a Flower like a Roſe.

Rhodosa'ccharum, [of ῥόδον σάκχαρον, Gr.] Sugar of Roſes.

Rhodosta'gma, [of ῥόδον στάγμα, Gr.] Roſe-Water.

Rhomboi'dal, of, or pertaining to the Figure Rhomboides.



Rhomboi'des [of ῥόμβος a four Square, and εἶδος Form, *Gr.*] is a four-ſided Figure, whoſe oppoſite Angles and oppoſite Sides are equal, but is neither equilateral nor equiangular.

Romboi'des [*Anat.*] a certain Muſcle ſo called.b

Rhomboi'des [*Anat.*] a Muſcle ſo called from its Shape. It lies under the *Cucullaris*, and ariſes from the two inferior Spines of the Neck, and four ſuperior of the Back; and is inſerted fleſhy into the whole Baſis of the *Scapula*, which it draws forwards, and a little upwards.



Rho'mbus, is a four-ſided Figure, whoſe Sides are equal and parallel, but the Angles unequal.

Rho'nchus [ῥόγχος, Gr.] a Snorting or Snoring; alſo a Sneering at, or Mocking; a Scoff, Flout, or Jeer.

Rhonchiso'nant [*rhonchiſonus*, L.] imitating the Noiſe of Snorting.

Rho'palon [ῥόπαλον, Gr.] the Water-Lilly, ſo named becauſe its Root reſembles a Club.

Rhopo'graphers [of ῥῶπος Toys, and γράφω to write] Painters who confined themſelves to low Subjects, as Animals, Landskips, Plants, *&c.*

Rhu'barb [*rhubarbarum*, L.] a Purging Root well kown.

Rhus, a Buſhy Shrub, called *Sumach*, or Curriers *Sumach*, with which Hides of Leather are dreſſed.

Rhyparo'grapher [ῥυπαρογράφος of ῥυπαρός, Filthy, and γράφω, Gr. to write] a Writer of Trifles.

Rhya's [ῥυάς, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, that cauſes continual Watering.

Rhymes [*rhythmus*, L. of Ῥυθμός, Gr.] the Likeneſs of Sound at the End of Words. Some think Rhymes to have been a modern Invention; but others think otherwiſe; and Mr. *Dryden* ſays, that Monſieur *le Clerc* has made it out, that *David*'s Pſalms were written in as errant Rhyme as they are tranſlated into.

Mr. *Skinner* is of Opinion, that Rhyme was firſt brought into *Europe* by the *Arabians*; but Inſtances are given of Rhymes in the *Saxon* Poetry, long before the *Arabians* made ſuch a Figure in the World: Though Rhymes indeed are of ſuch Importance in modern Poetry, that ſcarce one Part in ten can have any Pretence to that Title, but for the ſake of the Rhymes, yet they are not ſo eſſential to it as ſome imagine. The Lord *Roſcommon* was of another Opinion, and wrote his Tranſlation of *Horace*'s *Art of Poetry* in Blank Verſe; and Mr. *John Milton*'s *Paradiſe Loſt*, which is the beſt Poem in our Tongue, is without Rhyme.

The Harmony of our Numbers appears not only from the Moderns, but the Antients; and *Shakeſpear*, that wrote a hundred Years ago, is an Example of the Dignity of our Verſe, and the Muſick of Poetry, without the Ornament of Rhyme.

The *Engliſh* Tongue wants no Advantage of Harmony for the forming a Poet; and tho' Rhymes may be well enough ſpared, yet thoſe *Engliſh* Poets, that have rhymed well, have in that excelled the *French* and *Italians* too.

Rhy'thmical [of *rhythmicus*, L. of Ῥυθμικὸς, Gr.] being in Rhyme.

Rhyti'dosis [with *Surgeons*] a wrinkling of any part of the Body.

Rhyp'tica [of ῥυπρὸς, Gr. filthy] Scouring Medicines for Cleanſing away of Filth.

Rhy'thmica [in *Ant. Muſ.*] that Branch of Muſick that regulated the Rhymes.

Rhumb } [*Rhombus*, L. Ῥόμβος, Gr.] with Navigators
Rums } a verticle Circle of any given Place; or the Interſection of part of ſuch a Circle with the Horizon.

Rhythmop'oia [Ῥυθμοποιία of ῥυθμὸς and ποίεω, to make Gr.] one of the Muſical Faculties, as they are called, that preſcribes Rules for the Motions.

Rial, a Piece of Gold current at 10 Shillings.

In the firſt Year of K. *Henry* VI. a Pound Weight of Gold, of the old Standard, was, by Indenture of the Mint, coined into 45 Rials, current at 10*s.* each, or 90 half Rials at 5*s.* a-piece.

Rials *Farthings*, which went at 2*s.* 6*d.* in the Time of *Henry* VIII. the golden Rial was ordered to go at 11*s.* 3*d.* In the 2d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, Rials were coined at 15*s.* a-piece, when a Pound Weight of old Standard-Gold was to be coined into 48 Rials. In the 3d Year of K. *James* I. the *Roſe-Rials* of Gold were coined at 30*s.* a-piece, and the *Spur-Rials* at 15*s.*

Rib [ꝛibbe, *Sax.*] a Side-Bone of the Body.

Rib [with *Archers*] a hard Gooſe-Quill which lies between the Feather.

Ribs [*of a Ship*] are the Timber of the Futtocks, when the Planks are off; ſo named, becauſe they bend like the Ribs of a human or other animal Body.

Ribs *of the Parrels* [of a *Ship*] certain long Pieces of Wood, made with Holes like the Comb at the Beak-Head, and belong to the Parrels of the Yards.

Ri'baldry [of *ribaude*, F. a Whore] Debauchery, or obſcene Talk.

Ri'baldrous [of *ribaudre*, F. a Whore] debauched, obſcene.

Ri'bband } [prob. of *Band*] a narrow Woven-Silk for
Ri'bbon } Ornaments of Womens Heads, *&c.*

Ri'baud [*old Stat.*] a Vagabond, a luxurious Spendthrift; a Whoremonger, a Lecher; a Debauchee, *F.*

Ribb'd [of ꝛibbe, *Sax.*] having Ribs.



Ri'bble-ra'bble, a Mob.

Ri'bbon [in *Heraldry*] is the 8th Part of a Bend: It is borne a little cut off from the Out-Lines of the Eſcutcheon thus: He beareth *Or*, a Ribbon Gules.

To Rib-roast, to be ator bang ſoundly.

Ribes [*Botany*] the Curran-Buſh; Baſtard Currans, *L.*

Rice [*oryza*, L. *ris*, F.] a Sort of Grain.

Ri'cercate [in *Mu. Books*] a Kind of extempore Prelude or Overture; the ſame as a Voluntary.

Ric [Ric, *Sax.* powerful.] Hence *Alfric* ſignifies altogether ſtrong, *Athelric* noble powerful, *&c.*

Rich *Man* [*Hieroglyphically*] and a good Subject, who ſubmits to the Commands of his Superiors, was repreſented by a Camel, being an Animal uſeful, ſtrong, laborious, and very docile.

Rich [ꝛic, *Sax. riche*, F.] that has great Incomes, plentiful, very precious.

Ri'ches [*Hunting Term*] a Company of Martens or Sables.

Riches [prob. of ꝛicꝺom, *Sax.*] Wealth, a vaſt or great Eſtate.

Rick }
Reek } [hꝛeac, *Sax.*] a Heap of Corn or Hay.

Ri'ckets [ῥαχίτις of ῥάχις, Gr. the Back-Bone] a Diſeaſe common to Children.

Ri'ckety [of ῥαχίτις, Gr.] troubled with the Rickets.

Ri'cture [*rictura*, L.] a Gaping.

Ri'ctus, the Jaws, *L.*

Ri'ctus [with *Botan. Writ.*] the Opening of the Mouth, or the Edges where the Lips meet, as in *Antyrrhinum*.

To Rid [of Aꝛiꝺan, *Sax.*] to gain Ground in walking; alſo to free or diſengage from.

Ri'ddance, a ridding or clearing Places littered or encumbered; alſo Diſpatch.

To Ri'ddle [of hꝛiꝺꝺel, *Sax.*] to ſift in a Sieve.

To RI'DDLE [of Apæðan, *Sax.*] to propose; also explain Riddles or hard Questions.

To RIDE [ꝧiðan, *Sax.*] to be carried on a Horse, Coach, *&c.*

To RIDE *Land-lock'd* [*Sea Phrase*] is when Land lies all round the Ship, so that no Point of the Compass is open to the Sea.

To RIDE *a-cross* [*Sea Language*] is to ride with the Main-Yards and Fore-Yards hoised up, both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To RIDE *a-peek* [*Sea Language*] is to ride with one End of the Yards peeked up, and the other End hanging; also a Ship is said to ride a-peek, when in weighing an Anchor it is brought directly over it.

To RIDE *a-shot* [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship rides with two Cables spliced or fastened together, that are double to the Length, which is called a Shot.

To RIDE *athwart* [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with the Ship's Side on the Tide.

To RIDE *betwixt Wind and Tide* [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Wind has equal Force over her one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To RIDE *Hawse-full* [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Ship, in Stress of Weather, falls so deep into the Sea at her Head, that the Water breaks into her Hawses.

To RIDE *Portoise* [*Sea-Lang.*] is said of a Ship when her Yards are down, or struck upon the Deck.

To RIDE *Wind-Road* [*Sea Lang.*] is when the Wind has more Power over a Ship in her riding than the Tide.

To RIDE *by the Stoppers*, [*Sea Term*] is when the Cable is fastened or staid only by them, and not bitted.

A RIDE of Hazel or other Wood, a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

RIDEAU, a Curtain or Cover, *F.*

RIDEAU [in *Fortif.*] a small Elevation of Earth, extending it self lengthways, serving to cover a Camp, or add an Advantage to a Post; also a Ditch, the Earth whereof is thrown upon its side.

RIDERS [in *Sea-Lang.*] large Pieces of Timber, some in the Hold and others Aloft, bolted on the other Timbers, to strengthen them, when the Ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE [hnicge, *Sax.*] the Top of a House, Hill, *&c.* Hence *Cotheridge*, *Waldrige*, &c.

RIDGES [in *Architect.*] the Spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

RI'DGES [*of a Horse's Mouth*] are Wrinkles in the Roof, running from one side of the Jaw to the other, with Furrows between them.

RI'DGE-BAND [of a *Horse-Harness*] that part of it that runs over a-cross his Back.

RI'DGLING } [some derive it of *rejiciendo* with the *Dim.*
RI'DGEL } *Ling.*] the Male of any Beast that has been but half Gelt.

To RIDICU'LE [*Ridiculiser*, F.] to render ridiculous, to make a May-game of.

RIDICU'LE [*ridiculum*, L.] that which is ridiculous, Jest, Mockery, a laughing Stock.

RIDI'CULOUS [*ridiculosus* L.] fit to be laugh'd at, impertinent, foppish.

RIDI'CULOUSNESS [*le ridicule*, F. of *ridiculosus*, L.] Worthiness to be ridiculed.

RIDINGS [in *Yorkshire*] a Division of that County of which there are three Ridings, the *East*, *West*, and *North*.

RI'DING *Clerk* [in *Chancery*] one of the six Clerks, who in his turn for one Year, keeps the Comptrollment-Books of all Grants that pass the Great Seal.

RIDI'TTA [in *Mus. Bo.*] the same as *Reddita* and *Replica*, Ital.

RIDO'TTA, an Entertainment of Singing, Musick, *&c.* an Opera, or part of it, *Ital.*

RI'ENS *arriere* [*Law Phrase*] a kind of Plea used to an Action of Debt, upon Arrearages of Account, whereby the Defendant alledges that there is nothing in Arrear, *F.*

RI'ENS *dein le garde* [*old Law*] a Challenge to a Jury or Inquest of *London*, for that four sufficient Men, *&c.* were not impannell'd, *F.*

RIE'NS *passe*, &c. [in *Law*] i. e. *nothing passes by the Deed*, is the Form of an Exception taken in some Cases to an Action, *L.*

RI'ENS *per discent* [*Law Phrase*] *i. e.* nothing by Descent; the Plea of an Heir when sued for his Ancestor's Debt, tho' he had nothing from him by Descent, *F.*

RI'ER *County*, is the Place appointed by the Sheriff (after his Court is ended) for the Reception of the King's Money.

RI'FE [ꝧiꝛe *Sax.*] frequent, common.

RI'FENESS [Riꝛeneſſ, *Sax.*] Frequency, Commonness.

RI'FF-RAFF [probably of Reaf, *Sax.* and old Coat, according to *Minshew*, of riffen raffen, *Dut.* a mingle mangle] Dregs, Scum, the Refuse of Things, *&c.*

To RI'FLE [of ꝛeafian, *Sax. rifler*, *F.*] pillaged, robbed.

RIFLE'TUM [*old Rec.*] a Coppice or Thicket; a Place full of Bushes or Thorns.

RI'FFLING } [of *raffler*, F.] a sort of Gaming, when a
RA'FFLING } certain set of Persons lay down a Stake of Money against a Piece of Plate or other Thing, and he who throws most upon the Dice takes it.

A RIFT, a Clift, Chink, or Crack.

To RIFT [of ꝛeafian *Sax.* to snatch, or riffurr, *Dan.*] to split, to cleave.

RIFTS [in *Horses*] a Disease, when Corruption is lodged in the Palate of the Mouth.

RIG, a Horse who has one of his Stones cut out; and yet he has gotten a Colt.

A RIG [*prob.* of *ridendo*, L. laughing] a ramping, wanton Girl.

To RIG *about*, to ramp or be wanton and frisky.

To RIG *a Ship* [*Sea Phrase*] is to furnish it with Tackling.

RIGA'TION, the sprinkling or moistening any thing, *L.*

Well RIGG'D [*Sea Terms*] used of a Ship, when her Rigging is of a fit size, in proportion to her Burden; and also when her two universary Ropes, as the two main Shrowds, Tackles, Crow-feet, *&c.* are put up.

Well RIGGED [*Metaphor.*] is said of a Person who is well dressed.

Over RIGG'D [spoken of a *Ship*] which is said to be so, when her Ropes are too big for her Burden.

RIGGING, all the Ropes which belong to any part of a Ship; but more especially those which belong to the Masts and Yards.

RIGADOO'N, a *French Dance*, performed in Figures by a Man and a Woman.

RIGHT [in *Geom.*] something that lies even, without inclining or bending one way or another.

RIGHT [ꝧihꝛ, *Sax.*] Justice, Equity, Reason, Authority, Privilege.

RIGHT [in *Law*] any Title or Claim, by vertue of a Condition, Mortgage, *&c.*

RIGHT [in *Ethicks*] imports a Power of acting, granted or left free by the Law; but it is not to be taken for the Law it self: Right denotes Liberty, but Law includes some Bond or Engagement, by which our natural Liberty is restrained.

RIGHT, strait; also honest or just; also true, proper, natural.

RIGHT *Sailing*, is when a Voyage is performed on some one of the four Cardinal Points.

RIGHT *Angle* [with *Geomet.*] is an Angle, one of whose Legs stands exactly upright upon the other, leaning no more one way than the other.

RIGHT-*angled Figure* [*Geom.*] a Figure, the Sides of which are at Right-Angles, or stand perpendicular one to another.

RIGHT-*angled Triangle* [*Geom.*] a Triangle which has one Right-Angle.

RIGHT *Line* [*Geom.*] a Line that lies equally between its Points, without bending or turning one way or another.

RIGHT *Sphere* [*Astron.*] such a Position of a Sphere, that it has the Poles of the World in its Horizon, and the Equator in its Zenith.

To RIGHT *one*, is to do him Right or Justice.

RIGHT *Circle* [in the *Stereographical Projection* of the *Sphere*] is a Circle at right Angles to the Plane of Projection.

RIGHT *the Helm* [*Sea Phrase*] a Direction for the Steerman to keep the Helm in the middle of the Ship.

RI'GHTNESS [Rihꝛeneſſe, *Sax.*] the true or proper Quality.

RI'GHTEOUSNESS [Rihꝛpiꝛeneſſe, *Sax.*] Justness, Equitableness, *&c.*

RI'GHTFUL [Rihꝛfull, *Sax.*] by Right, Lawful, *&c.*

RIGID [*rigidus*, L.] exact as to the Observation of Rules and Discipline; strict, austere, severe.

RI'GIDNESS } [*rigiditas*, L.] Severity, Strictness.
RIGI'DITY }

RIGI'DITY [in *Phys.*] a brittle Hardness or that Kind of Hardness, supposed to arise from the mutual Indentation of the component Particles, within one another; it is opposite to Ductility and Malleability, *&c.*

RI'GIDUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writers*] stiff.

RI'GLET, any square, flat, thin Piece of Wood, like those which are designed for making the Frames of small Pictures, before they are moulded.

RI'GLETS [with *Printers*] thin Slices or Plates of Wood set between Verses in Poetry; or Furniture to enlarge or lessen Margins.

RIGOLS, a Musical Instrument, consisting of several Sticks bound together, only separated by Beads.

RI'GOR [*Rigor*, L.] a great, stiff, cold, Roughness,

Stiffneſs; a ſhaking of the Skin and Muſcles of the whole Body, accompanied with Chillineſs, or a convulſive Shuddering for Cold; alſo Severity of Manners and Diſpoſition, Sternneſs, Harſhneſs, the utmoſt Extremity.

Ri'gorous [*rigoroſus*, L. *rigoreux*, *F.*] full of Rigour, over-Harſh.

Ri'gorousness, Fulneſs of Rigour, Over-harſhneſs.

A Rill [prob. a Contraction of *rivulus*, L.] a Rivulet, a little Stream or Brook.

Ri'lly [contract. of *rivulus*. L. a Rivulet] full of Rills or Rivulets.

Rim [ꝛima, *Sax.*] the Border or Edge of any thing.

Ri'ma, a Rift, Cleft, or Chink, *L.*

Ri'ma [with *Surgeons*] a Fiſſure or Cleft of a Bone.

Rime [hꝛime, *Sax.*] a falling Miſt, which diſſolves gradually by the Heat of the Sun.

Rime } [*rime*, F. *rythmus*, L. of ῥυθμός, Gr.] the Likeneſs
Rhime } of Sound at the end of Words.

Doggerel Rime, paltry, ſorry, pitiful Rime.

Ri'mer [of Rime, *Sax.* of *rhythmus*, L. of ῥυθμός, Gr.] a Maker of Rhymes.

Ri'mmon [רִמּוֹן, *Heb. i. e.* a Pomegranate,] was the chief God of *Damaſcus*, where he had a famous Temple. He held out in his Right-Hand a Pomegranate, to ſhew he was the Protector of that People, who bore a Pomegranate in their Coat of Arms, *i. e.* the *Capheterims*; and it is very probable was the ſame that ſome Authors call *Jupiter Caſſius*, who was adored on the Confines of Mount *Caſſius*, which was near *Damaſcus*.

Ri'my [of hꝛime, *Sax.*] miſty, hazy, foggy.

Rimo'se [*rimoſus*, L.] full of Cleſts and Chinks.

Rimo'sity [*rimoſitas*, L.] fullneſs of Chinks or Cleſts.

Rina'us [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Noſe, otherwiſe call'd *Naſalis*.

Rind [ꝛinꝺ, *Sax.*] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off, as of an Orange, Apple, *&c.*

To Rind [of ꝛinꝺian, *Sax.*] to take off the Rind.

Rind [with *Botan.*] the Ble or inner Bark of Trees, or that ſoft, whitiſh, juicy Subſtance, which adheres immediately to the Wood.

Ri'ndy [of ꝛinꝺ, *Sax.*] having a Rind, *i. e.* a Skin to be pared off, as ſome Fruits.

Ring [of hꝛing, *Sax.*] an Ornament for the Finger, *&c.* alſo the Sound or Tone of a Bell.

To Ring [of ꝛingan, *Sax.*] to cauſe or give a Sound, as Bells, Metal, *&c.*

Ring *of an Anchor*, that part of it to which the Cable is faſtened.

Rings *of a Gun*, are Circles of Metal, and are the Baſe-ring, the re-inforced Ring, trunnion Ring, cornice Ring, and muzzle Ring.

Ri'nglets, little Rings, Curls, *Milton.*

Ring-*Bolts* [in a *Ship*] Iron-Pins which ſerve for bringing the Planks too.

Ring *of Saturn* [with *Aſtron.*] a ſolid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an artificial Globe, which entirely encompaſſes that Planet, but does not touch it in any Part.

Ring-*Bone* [in a Horſe] a hard, callous Subſtance growing in the hollow Circle of the little Paſtern, above the Coronet.

Ring-*Dove*, a Wood-Pidgeon.

Ring-*Head*, an Inſtrument for ſtretching Woollen-Cloth.

Ring *Leader*, a Perſon who is the Head of a Party or Faction.

Ring-*ſtreaked* [ſaid of *Cattle*] marked on the Hair or Skin with round Streaks.

Ring-*Tail*, a Kind of Kite, with a whitiſh Tail.

Ring-*Walk* [with *Hunters*] a round Walk.

Ring-*Worm*, a kind of Diſeaſe.

To Rinse [renſer, *Dan. rinſer*, F.] to waſh lightly, to waſh the Sopineſs out of Linen, after the Lathers.

Ri'ot [*Riote*, F] Exceſs, Luxury, Debauchery, Revelrout, Tumult, Rabble.

Riot [in *Law*] the forcible doing an unlawful thing, by three or more Perſons aſſembled together for that purpoſe.

To Ri'ot [*rioter*, F.] to make a Riot; alſo to live riotouſly.

Ri'otous [*rioteux*, F.] given to Luxury, lewd, diſorderly; that makes a Riot, tumultuous.

Ri'otousness [of *rioteux*, F. or of *riota*, L. *Barb.* or of Dioghachd, *Brit.* according to *Baxter*,] after a riotous Manner.

To Rip [ꝛippan, *Sax.*] to cut up.

Ripa'riae [*old Rec.*] any Waters that run between Banks.

Ri'pe [ꝛipe, *Sax.*] come to Maturity, as Fruits, *&c.*

Ri'peness [ꝛipeneſſe, *Sax.*] Maturity.

Ri'peners [in *Phyſ.*] a Sort of topical Remedies called *maturantia*.

To Ri'pen [ꝛipian, *Sax.*] to grow to Maturity.

Ripia'no [in *Mu. Bo.*] the ſame as *repiano*, Ital.

Ri'piers [of *ripa*, L. a Bank or Shoar, or of *ripp*, a Basket to carry Fiſh, *&c.* in] Men who bring Fiſh from the Sea-Coaſts to ſell in the inland Parts, the ſame as *Tranters*.

To Ri'ple, to lave or waſh lightly over, as the Surface of the Sea over the Surface of the Sand.

To Ripple *Flax*, to rub or wipe off the Seed-Veſſels.

Ript [ꝛiꝑꝺ, *Sax.*] unſewed, cut open.

Ripresa [in *Mu. Bo.*] the ſame as *repreſa*, Ital.

Ri'ptowel, a Gratuity or Reward, given to Tenants after they had reaped their Lord's Corn.

Risagallum, white *Arſenick*, or Ratsbane.

To Rise [aꝛiſan, *Sax.* reiſer, *Dan.*] to ſpring up, to proceed or come from; to get up from one's Seat or from Bed.

Rise [ꝛiſe, *Sax.*] Cauſe, Occaſion, Preferment; alſo the Head or Spring of a River, *&c.*

To Rise *the Tacks* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to ſlacken the Ropes, called Tacks.

Ri'sible [*riſibilis*, L.] capable of laughing, *F.*

Ri'sibleness } [*riſibilitas*, L. *riſibilité*, F.] laughing Fa-
Ri'sibility } culty.

Ri'sing *in the Body* [in *Cattle*] a Diſeaſe.

Rising *of the Sun*, its appearing above the Horizon.

Ri'sing, Yeaſt or Barm.

Rising *Timbers* [in a *Ship*] the Hooks placed on the Keel, ſo called, becauſe according to their gradual riſing; ſo in like manner her Rake and Run riſe, from the flat Floor.

Ri'sings [in a *Ship*] are thoſe thick Planks which go before and behind, on both Sides, under the Ends of the Beams and Timbers of the ſecond Deck to the third Deck, half Deck, and quarter Deck; ſo that the Timbers of the Deck bear on them at both ends, by the Side of the Ship.

Risk } [*riſque*, F.] Hazard, Venture, Peril, Danger.
Risque }

To Risk } [*riſquer*, F.] to venture, to hazard.
To run a Risk }

Risso'les [in *Cookery*] a ſort of minced Pies, made of the Breaſts of Capons, Calves Udder, Marrow, Bacon, ſweet Herbs, and fry'd in Lard to give them a brown Colour.

Risus *Sardonicus* [with *Phyſ.*] a Contraction of each Jaw, or a convulſive Kind of Grinning, cauſed by a Contraction of the Muſcles on both ſides of the Mouth, *L.*

Rites [*ritus*, L.] an Order or Rule to be obſerved upon ſolemn Occaſions; Church-Ceremonies.

Riterne'llo [in *Mu. Books*] the Burthen of a Song, repeating the ſix Notes at the End of a Song, or a Couplet of Verſes at the End of a Stanza, *Ital.*

Rito'rnello, the ſame as *retornello*.

Ritual [*rituale*, L.] a Church-Book, directing the Order and Manner of the Ceremonies to be obſerved in the Celebration of Divine Service, in a particular Church, Dioceſs, *&c.*

Ri'tualist, a Stickler for Ceremonies in religious Worſhip.

Ri'vality } [*rivalitas*, L. *rivalité*, F.] Rivalſhip.
Ri'valty }

Ri'vals [*Hieroglyph.*] were repreſented by two Rams running at one another.

Ri'vage, a Toll antiently paid to the King in ſome Rivers, for the Paſſage of Boats therein.

Ri'val [*rivalis*, L.] a Term of Relation apply'd to two Perſons who have the ſame Pretenſions, eſpecially in Love-Affairs.

To Rive [riffber, *Dan.*] to cleave aſunder or in Pieces.

River [of *rivus*, L. *rivere*, F.] a Stream or Current of freſh Water, flowing in a Bed or Channel, from a Source or Spring into the Sea.

Rivers have given Names to ſeveral Families in *Britain*, and elſewhere; as *Derwentwater*, *Trentbeck*, *Trent*, *&c.* as among the *Romans*, *Tiberius*, from the River *Tibris*, *Auſidius*, from a River of the ſame Name.

To Ri'vet [*river*, F.] to put a Rivet or Iron Peg into a Cavity, *&c.*

Rivo'se [*rivoſus*, L.] full of Rivers.

A Ri'vulet [*un ruiſſeau*, F. of *rivulus*, L.] a little River.

Ri'xabund [*rixabundus*, L.] quarrelſome, contentious.

Rixa'tion, a Scolding or Brawling, *L.*

Rixo'se [*rixoſus*, L.] full of Contention, Brawling, or Chiding.

Rix-*Dollar*, a *German* Coin, worth about four Shillings and Sixpence *Sterling*.

Roach [hꝛeoce, *Sax.*] a kind of Fiſh.

Road [Road, of ꝛiꝺan, Sax. to ride] a High-way to travel in.

Ro'-

Ro'CKINESS, a rocky Nature or Quality.

ROAD [with *Sailors*] a Place fit for Anchorage, at ſome Diſtance from the Shoar, and ſheltered from the Winds; where Ships uſually moor, and wait for a Wind or Tide, either to carry them into the Harbour, or to ſet ſail out to Sea.

A Red ROAD, a broad, high, champion Road.

A good ROAD [with *Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

A wild ROAD, one which has but little Land on either Side.

ROA'DER [*Sea Term*] a Ship riding at Anchor in a Road.

To ROAM [prob. of *Rome*, becauſe of the common Practice of going to *Rome* on Vows, and to court for Benefices, *&c.* of *romeare*, Ital.] to wander, ſtrole or ſtraggle about.

A ROAM, a Ramble, a Wandering, *Milton*.

A Ro'AMER [prob. of *Roma*, L. *q. d.* one that wanders to *Rome* upon ſome religious Pretence] one that rambles up and down.

Ro'AN [*roano*, Ital. of *ravus*, L.] a Colour of Horſes; a bay, black, or ſorrel Colour, intermix'd all over with white or grey Hairs.

To ROAR [ꝛa̅ꝛan, *Sax.*] to cry out like a Lion; to make a Noiſe like the Sea.

Ro'ARING [ꝛa̅ꝛung, of ꝛa̅ꝛan, *Sax.*] a making a Noiſe like a Lion, the Sea, *&c.*

To R'OB [ꝛȳbban, *Sax.* prob. of *robe*, L. *Barb.* a Robe. Hence *robber* and *derober*, F. *q. d.* to take off the Robes or Clothes] to take away Clothes, Money, *&c.* by Force.

ROB [in *Pharmacy*] the Juice of Fruits purified and boiled to a Conſumption of two Thirds of their Moiſture.

Ro'BBERY [*robberie*, O. F.] a violent and forcible taking away of another Man's Goods openly againſt his Will, and putting him in bodily Fear; ſo named, becauſe the Perſon was depriv'd of ſome of his Robes, or becauſe his Money, *&c.* was taken out of ſome Part of his Robe.

ROBERVA'LIAN *Lines*, a Name given to certain Lines for the Tranſformation of Figures, ſo named from M. *Roberval* their Inventer.

Ro'BBERY [in *Law*] a felonious taking away another Man's Goods from his Perſon, Preſence, or Eſtate, againſt his Will; putting him in fear.

Ro'BBINS [*in a Ship*] ſmall Ropes reeved or put through the Oilet Holes of a Sail, under the Head-Ropes, which ſerve to tie faſt, or tie the Sails to the Yards.

ROBE, a long Gown or Veſt that covers the whole Body.

Ro'BBERSMEN } [*old Stat.*] a Sort of bold and ſtout Rob-
Ro'BBERTSMEN } bers, or Night-Thieves, ſaid to be ſo called from *Robin Hood*, a famous Robber on the Frontiers of *England* and *Scotland* in the Time of King *Richard* I.

Ro'BERT *Sauce*, a Sauce made of Onions, Muſtard, Butter, Pepper, Salt and Vinegar.

ROBIGA'LIA, Feſtivals celebrated by the *Romans* in *May*, in Honour of the Deity *Robigus*, thought to preſerve their Corn from being robiginous, *i. e.* blaſted or mildew'd.

Ro'BIGUS, or *Robigo*, a *Roman* Deity to whom they obſerved a Feſtival called *Robigalia* on the Kalends of *May*, that Mildew and Blaſting might be kept from their Corn and Fruit, *L.*

Ro'BIN, a Pear, called alſo the Muſcat Pear of *Auguſt*.

Ro'BIN *Red-Breaſt*, a Bird well known.

Robo'REAN } [*roboreus*, L.] of the Nature of, or per-
Robo'REOUS } taining to Oak.

ROBORO'SE [*roboroſus*, L.] ſtiff and hard like an Oak.

ROBORA'NTIA [in *Phyſick*] Medicines which ſtrengthen and comfort the Heart.

ROBU'ST, [*robuſtus*, L.] ſtrong like Oak, ſtrong-limbed, luſty, ſturdy, hardy.

Robu'STNESS } [of *robuſtus*, L.] being like an Oak,
Robu'STOUSNESS } alſo ſtrong limb'd, luſty.

ROCAMBO'LE, a Sort of ſmall Garlick, of the Bigneſs of a Shalot, *Spaniſh* Garlick.

A Rocce'lo [prob. of ꝛoc, *Sax.*] a great looſe Cloak or Coat.

ROCHE *Allum* [q. *Rock Allum*] a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality.

Ro'CHET [*rochetto*, Ital.] a Sort of Surplice, a Lawn Garment worn by Biſhops, *&c.*

Ro'CHETS, Mantles worn on Days of Ceremony by the Peers ſitting in the *Engliſh* Parliament.

ROCK [*rocha*, F. *rocca*, Ital. *rupes*, L. prob. of ῥώξ, Gr.] a large Maſs or Block of hard Stone rooted in the Ground.

ROCKE'T [in *Pyrotechny*] an artificial Fire-work, being a cylindrical Caſe of Paper filled with combuſtible Ingredients, and which, being tied to a Stick, mounts in the Air to a conſiderable Height, and there burſts.

ROD [rꝺ, *Du. radius*, L. and prob. ꝛoꝺ, *Sax.*] a Wand, or ſmall Stick, of 16 Foot and an half; alſo a Bundle of mall Sprigs of Birch to correct Children with.

ROD-*Knight* } [ꝛoꝺ cnihꞇ, *Sax.*] certain Tenants, or
RAD-*Knights* } Servitors, who held Land by ſerving their Lord on Horſeback.

ROD *Net* [with *Fowlers*] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

RODE [ꝛoꝺe, of ꝛi̅ꝺan, *Sax.*] did ride.

RODGE, a Water-Fowl ſomething like a Duck, but leſſer.

A Rodomonta'do [*rodomontade*, F.] a vain-glorious Bragging or Boaſting.

Rodonde'llus [*old Rec.*] a Roundle, an old Riding-Cloak.

A ROE [ꝛi̅, *Sax.*] a Kind of Deer.

ROES [ꝛaun, *Dan.*] the Milt of Fiſhes.

ROE-*Buck* [ꝛoah-bucꝺ, *Sax.* raah-buck, *Dan.*] a Kind of Deer.

Ro'GA, Donatives or Preſents, which the *Roman* Emperours made to the Senators, Magiſtrates, and People; and Popes and Patriarchs alſo to their Clergy, *L.*

Ro'GAL [*rogalis*, L.] belonging to a funeral Pile.

Ro'GAMENT [*rogamentum*, L.] a Propoſition to be granted.

Roga'TION, an Asking, *L.*

Roga'TION *Week*, the Week immediately preceding *Whitſunday*, thus called from three Faſts obſerved therein, *viz.* on the *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday*, called *Rogation-Days*, becauſe of the extraordinary Prayers and Proceſſions then made for the Fruits of the Earth, or as a Preparation for the Devotion of *Holy-Thurſday*.

Ro'GUE [prob. of *rogue*, F. impudent; but *Minſheu* rather chuſes to derive it of ꝛoᵹh, *Sax.* to hate, *&c.* but *Skinner*, of ῥάκος, Gr. or רע, *Heb.* Evil] a Villain, Knave, a Cheat; alſo a ſturdy Beggar, who wanders from Place to Place without a Licence; who, for the firſt Offence, is called a Rogue of the firſt Degree; and puniſhed by whipping and boring thro' the Griſtle of the right Ear with an hot Iron, an Inch in Compaſs; and for the ſecond Offence, is called *a Rogue of the ſecond Degree*, and put to Death as a Felon, if he be above 18 Years of Age.

Ro'GUERY, Villainy, Knavery; alſo merry Drolling, Raillery, Waggery.

Ro'GUISH, knaviſh, wicked; alſo drolling, waggiſh.

Ro'GUISHNESS, Villainy, Knaviſhneſs, *&c.* alſo Waggiſhneſs.

A Ro'LSTER [prob. of *ruſtre*, F. a Clown] a rude, boiſterous Fellow.

A ROLL [*rolle*, F. *rotulus*, L.] a Bundle of any Thing rolled up; a Liſt of Names.

A ROLL [of *Parchment*] the Quantity of 60 Skins.

ROLL [in a *Ship*] a round Piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-ſtaff is let.

Muſter-ROLL, a Roll wherein are enter'd the Soldiers of every Troop, Company, Regiment, *&c.*

To ROLL [of *rouler*, F. or rollen, *Sax.* and *Teut.*] to puſh or draw a round Thing over, to make ſmooth and even; alſo to move or tumble in the Manner of a rolling Stone; alſo to wind, *&c.* into a Roll.

Ridder ROLL [in *Law*] a ſmall Piece of Parchment, added to ſome Part of a Roll or Record.

ROLL [in the *Cuſtoms*] a Liſt of the Names of ſeveral Perſons of the ſame Condition, or enter'd in the ſame Engagement.

Court-ROLL [in a *Manour*] is a Roll wherein the Names, Rent, Services of each Tenant, are copied and enrolled.

Calves-head ROLL [in the 2 *Temples*] a Roll wherein every Bencher is taxed annually at 2 *s.* every Barriſter at 11. 6 *d.* every Gentleman under the Bar at 1 *s.* to the Cook and other Officers of the Houſe, in Conſideration of a Dinner of Calves-heads provided every *Eaſter* Term.

Regman's ROLL, [for *Reginund's* Roll] a Legate in *Scotland*, who having cited before him all the People in that Kingdom who held Benefices, cauſed them to give in the Value of their Eſtates upon Oath; according to which they were afterwards taxed in the Court of *Rome*.

Ro'LLER [of rollen, *Du. rouler*, F.] a Swathing-Band for young Children; alſo a round Piece of Wood for the moving of great Stones, and alſo for other Uſes.

ROLLING-*Preſs*, a Preſs for printing Pictures, *&c.* on Copper-Plates.

The ROLLS, the Office where the Records of *Chancery* are kept in *Chancery-lane*; this Houſe, or Office, was antiently built by King *Henry* III. for converted *Jews*, and called *Domus Converſorum*; but their Irregularities and Lewdneſs having provoked King *Edward* III. he expell'd them, and ceas'd the Place to be appropriated for keeping the Rolls or Records of *Chancery*.

Maſter of the ROLLS, is the ſecond Perſon in that Court: and, in the Abſence of the Lord-Chancellor, ſits as Judge.

Rolls [of *Parliament*] the Manuſcript Regiſters, or Rolls of the Proceedings of Parliament, before the Invention of Printing.

Ro'man [*Romanus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the *Romans*, or to *Rome*, or the *Roman Catholicks*.

Ro'man *Beam*, a Kind of Balance or Stilliards, otherwiſe called a *Stellter*.

Ro'man *Catholicks*, thoſe who adhere to the Doctrines and Diſcipline of the Church of *Rome*.

Ro'man *Indiction*, a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, or 35 Years, at the End of which the *Romans* exacted their ſeveral Tributes, 1. of Gold, 2. of Silver, 3. of Braſs and Iron.

Ro'man *Language*, a Mixture of *Gauliſh* and *Latin*, the *French* Tongue ſo called by the *Walloons*; for the *Romans*, having ſubdued ſeveral Provinces in *Gaul*, eſtabliſhed Prætors or Proconſuls, &c. to adminiſter Juſtice in the *Latin* Tongue; on this Occaſion, the Natives were brought to apply themſelves to learn the Language of the *Romans*, and ſo introduced abundance of *Latin* Words into their own Tongue.

Ro'man *Letter*, the Character that this Line is printed in.

Ro'man *Order* [in *Architect.*] the ſame as the Compoſite.

A Ro'mance [*romanze*, Ital. prob. of *Roma*, *Rome*] a meer Fiction or feigned Story; a fabulous Relation of certain Intrigues and Adventures of Love and Gallantry, invented to entertain and inſtruct the Readers.

To Roma'nce [*parler Roman*, F.] to tell a magnificent Lie, to bounce, crack, or vapour.

A Roma'ncer [*romanzier*, F.] a Teller of Lies or falſe Stories.

Ro'manist, one belonging to the Church of *Rome*, a Papiſt.

Ro'mans, the polite Language formerly ſpoken at the Court of *France*, in Contradiſtinction to the *Walloon* Language. The former was half *Latin*, half *Gauliſh*.

Roma'ntick [*romantique*, F.] of, or pertaining to, or that ſavours of a Romance.

Roma'nticness [of *romantique*, F.] Fictitiouſneſs, egregious Falſeneſs.

Rome [*Roma*, L. which ſome derive from Ῥώμη, Gr. Strength, Power, &c. others of רום, *Heb.* he was exalted, when רמח, *Heb.* Height, &c. but others of *Romulus*] a City of *Italy*.

Rome *Scot*, was an annual Tribute of a Penny for every Family paid to the See of *Rome* at the Feaſt of St. *Peter ad Vincula*, i. e. on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*.



Rompee [in *Heraldry*.] So they call a Chevron, when it is borne of this Figure. He beareth *a Chevron Rompee, between three Mullets, or by the Name of Sault*.

Ro'ndeau [in *Mu. Books*] a Name apply'd to all Songs and Tunes, which end with the firſt Part or Strain, whether they are *Gavots*, *Jiggs*, *Minuets*, *Sarabands*, or any other Kind of Strain; and for that Reaſon they have the Letters D. C. or DA CAPO at the End of them; which ſignify, that the firſt Part muſt be begun again.

Ro'ndel [in *Fortif.*] a round Tower, ſometimes erected at the Foot of a Baſtion.

Ronvi'lle, a fine Pear which comes to its full Ripeneſs in *January* and *February*.

Rood [Rad, *Brit.* of *radius*, L. of ῥάβδος, Gr.] a long Meaſure of 40 Perches.

Rood [of *Land*] a Quantity equal to the 4th Part of an Acre, and containing 40 ſquare Perches or Poles.

Rood [rode, *Sax.*] a Croſs.

Rood *Loft*, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed.

Roof [hpof, *Sax.*] the upper Part of the Mouth; of a Houſe, &c.

Roof-*Trees* } [in *a Ship*] are ſmall Timbers which bear
Rouf-*Trees* } up the Gratings from the Half-Deck to the Fore-Caſtle.

Rook [hpoc, *Sax.*] a Sort of Carrion Crow; a Cheat at Gaming; a Sharper; one that lends Money to Gameſters.

To Rook *one*, to wipe one of his Money.

Roo'kery, a Place where Rooks haunt or reſide.

This was firſt granted by *Offa*, as ſome ſay; or by *Ina*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, as others ſay; who being on a *Pilgrimage*, and at *Rome A. D.* 725, gave it as an Alms. This Tribute amounted to 300 Marks and 1 Noble a Year. Our Anceſtors did frequently complain of this Mark of Slavery to the Church of *Rome*, as a Burthen and a Scandal to the *Engliſh* Nation. And in the Time of King *Edward* III. it was forbidden to be paid, tho' theParliament had complain'd of it as a Grievance, *A. D.* 1206, in the Time of K. *John*. K. *Henry* VIII. abrogated it, but it was ſervilely reſtored by Queen *Mary*; but at laſt utterly aboliſhed by Q. *Elizabeth*.

Room [rum, *Sax.*] an Apartment in a Houſe; alſo large or ſufficient Space.

A Roomer [with *Sailers*] a very large Ship.

Roo'miness, Largeneſs of Place.

Roo'my, large, capacious.

To Roost [prob. of hpoſtan, *Sax.*] to reſt as Fowls do.

A Roost [hpoſt, *Sax.*] a Perch, or reſting Place for Fowls.

A Root [*radix*, L. rœd, *Dan.*] that Part of a Plant, &c. that extends it ſelf downwards, that imbibes the Juices of the Earth, and tranſmits them to other Parts for their Nutrition; alſo the Original of a Thing or Matter, or by which it naturally draws in its Nouriſhment.

Root [in *Mathemat.*] a Number or Quantity which is multiply'd by it ſelf, or conſidered as the Baſis or Foundation of a higher Power.

Roots [with *Gramm.*] original Words.

Square Root [in *Arithm.*] a Number, which, being multiply'd by itſelf, produces a Power called a Square, as 5 is the ſquare Root of 25.

Cube Root, a Number, which being multiplied, twice by itſelf, produces a Power called a Cube; ſo 5 is the Cube-Root of 125.

Root *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] is the Value of an unknown Quantity in an Equation.

Rope [rape, *Sax.* Roop, *Du.*] a Cord, &c.

Bolt-Rope [with *Marin.*] a Rope wherein the Sails are ſewed.

Buoy-Rope, a Rope ty'd to the Buoy at one End, and to the Anchor's Flook at the other.

Cat-Rope, a Rope for haling in the Cat.

Cheſt-Rope, } a Rope added to the Boat-Rope, when tow-
Gueſt-Rope, } ed at the Ship's Stern, to keep her from Sheering.

Entring-Rope, a Rope belonging to the Entring-Ladder to hold by.

Jeer-Rope, a Piece of a Hawſer made faſt to the Main-yard, and Fore-yard, cloſe to the Ties, &c. to ſuccour the Ties, by helping to hoiſe up the Yards, &c. that, if the Ties ſhould break, they may hold up the Maſt.

Keel-Rope, a Hair-Rope, which runs between the Keelſon, and Keel of the Ship, to clear the Limber-Hole, when choaked up with Ballaſt, &c.

Preventer-Rope, a Rope over the Ram-head, if one Part of the Tie ſhould break, to prevent the other Part from running thro' the Ram-head, and endangering the Yard.

Running-Ropes, [in a *Ship*] are thoſe which run on Blocks and Shivers.

Standing-Ropes [in a *Ship*] the Shrouds and Stays.

Top-Ropes, thoſe wherewith they ſet or ſtrike the Main or Fore-Top-maſts.

Rope-*Yarn*, the Yarn of any Rope untwiſted.

To Rope, to run thick and ropy, as ſome Liquors do.

Rope-*Weed*, an Herb.

Ro'py, [prob. rapiȝ, *Sax.*] clammy, ſlimy,

Rora'strum, white Briony, *L.*

Rora'tion, a Falling of Dew, *L.*

Roriferus *Ductus* [with *Anat.*] a Veſſel ariſing about the Kidney, on the left Side, which aſcends along the Cheſt, and ends at the Subclavian Vein, on the left Side; the Uſe of which is to convey the Juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, from the lower Parts, to the Heart, call'd alſo, *Ductus Chyliferus*, L.

Rori'genous [*rorigena*, L.] produced of Dew.

Rori'fluous [*roriſluus*, L.] flowing with Dew.

Ro'rulent [*rorulentus*, L.] full of Dew.

Ro'rid [*roridus*, L.] dewy, wettiſh, moiſt.

Rori'ferous [*roriferus*, L.] bringing Dew.

Ros, the Dew which falls upon the Ground in the Night time, *L.*

Ros [in *Medicine*] a kind of Moiſture whereby all Parts of an animal Body are nouriſhed, *L.*

Ros *Vitrioli* [in *Chym.*] the firſt Phlegm that is diſtilled from Vitriol in *Balneo Mariæ*, L.

Ros, *i. e.* Dew [with *ant. Phyſ.* &c.] the firſt Moiſture that falls from the Extremities of the Veſſels, and is diſperſed upon the Subſtance of the Members.

Ros [according to *Galen*] is a third Sort of Moiſture whereby the Parts of animal Bodies are nouriſhed, and is contained in all the Parts of an Animal, like a certain Dew ſprinkled upon them.

Rosa, a Roſe, *L.*

Rosa'lia [in *Med.*] a Diſeaſe common to young Children, ſomething like the Meaſles.

Ro'sa

Ro'sa *Solis*, a pleasant Liquor made of Brandy, Cinnamon, Sugar, and other Ingredients, very palatable.

Ro'sary [*rosarium*, L.] a particular Mass or Form of Devotion addressed to the Virgin *Mary*, to whom the Chaplet of that Name is accommodated; a set of Beads called Fifteens, containing 15 *Ave Maria's*, and 15 *Pater-Nosters*.

Rosa'de, a Liquor made of pounded Almonds, Milk, and Sugar.

Ro'seate [of *roseus*, L.] scented with, or smelling of Roses.

Rose [*Rosa*, L.] a Flower, call'd the Flower of *Venus*, consecrated by *Cupid* to *Harpocrates*, the God of Silence.

Rose [*emblematically*] represents the momentary, and fickle State of Man's Life, the Frailty and Inconstancy of which is such, that we are no sooner born into the World, but we presently begin to leave it; and as the delectable Beauty, and redolence of Smell of this Flower, does suddenly fade and perish, so the Life of Man, his Beauty, Strength, and worldly Estate, are so mutable, weak, and momentary, that often, the same Day that he flourishes most, he dies.

Rose-*Noble*, an *English* Gold-Coin, in Value, antiently 16 s.

Rose-*Ryal*, an antient Gold-Coin, in Value one Pound ten Shillings, *Sterling*.

Golden Rose, a Rose which the Pope commonly blesses at Mass, upon a Sunday in *Lent*.

Under the Rose, privately, secretly, not to be divulged.

Ro'semary [*rosmarinus*, L.] a Medicinal and fragrant Plant, well known.

Rosetum, a Rose-Bed, a Garden or Place planted with Roses, *L.*

Rosetum [in *Ant. Deeds*] a low, watery Place, full of Reeds and Rushes; also Thatch for the covering of Houses, made of Reeds.

Rosicru'cians, certain Chymists, or Hermetical Philosophers, who style themselves *Brothers of the Holy Cross*.

Ro'sin [*rosina*, L.] an oily Juice, that oozes out of the *Pine-tree*, &c.

Rosolis, See *Ros Solis*.

Ro'sland [of rhos, *Brit.*] heathy Land, or Land full of Ling; also a watery, or moory Ground.

Ro'ssalia [with *Phys.*] red, fiery Spots which break out all over the Body.

To Rost [Ꝺeꝓoꝛtan. *Sax. rotir*, F.] to dress Meat before the Fire.

Rostra, a Part of the *Roman forum*, wherein Orations, Pleadings, and Funeral Harangues, *&c.* were deliver'd.

Ro'strum, the Beak of a Bird, *L.*

Ro'strum [in *Chymist.*] the Nose of an Alembick.

Rostrifo'rmis *Processus* [with *Anat.*] a Process of the Shoulder-blade; and also of the lower Jaw-Bone; also severe, harsh, hairy or bristly.

Rosy [*rosaceus*, L.] full of, or like Roses.

To Rot [ꝓoꝺan, *Sax.*] to putrify, perish or consume away.

Rot, [ꝓoꝺ, *Sax.*] a Disease in Sheep.

Rota, a Wheel; also the Name of the first Jurisdiction of the Court of *Rome*, L.

Ro'ta *Aristotelica*, *Aristotle's* Wheel, a celebrated Problem in Mechanicks, founded on the Motion of a Wheel about its Axis; so called, because first taken Notice of by *Aristotle*, L.

Rota'ted [*rotatus*, L.] turned round like a Wheel.

Rota'tion, a turning round like a Wheel, *L.*

Rota'tion [in *Geom.*] the Circumvolution of a Surface, round an immoveable Line.

Rota'tion [with *Anat.*] the Action of the Muscles, call'd *rotatores*; or the Motion they give to the Parts to which they are affixed.

Rota'tor *Femoris extrorsum* [with *Anat.*] a Muscle that turns the Thigh outwards, *L.*

Rota'tor *major & minor* [with *Anat.*] two Processes in the upper Part of the Thigh-Bone, in which the Tendons of many Muscles are terminated, called *Trochanters*.

Rote [of *rota*, L. a Wheel] as *to say a Lesson by rote*, is to say it readily, as a Wheel turns round.

Ro'ther *Nails* [with *Shipwrights*] Nails with very full Heads, used for fastening the Rudder-Irons of Ships.

Rother *Beasts*, horned Beasts.

The Ro'tonda } in *Rome* [of *rotundus*, L. round] was
Ro'tundo } antiently called the *Pantheon*, because dedicated to all the Gods. It is a great massy Vault 140 Foot high, and as many broad, having a Hole open at the Top of nine or ten Foot Diameter, which, at this Day, stands a bold and firm Piece of Architecture, altho' it is open at the Top and hath not had for many Years Pillars to bear up its Roof. There are now lying along on the Ground, but on the Outside of this Structure, thirteen of its Columns, each of them being all of one Piece, 6 Foot in Diameter, and 53 Foot in Height. This Fabrick *Pliny*, in his Time, accounted one of the rarest Wonders then extant.

Rotundifo'lius, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has round Leaves.

Rotu'ndness [*rotunditas*, L. *rotundité*, F.] Roundness.

Rotu'ndus, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] round.

Rotu'ndus [with *Anat.*] a Name given to several Muscles, from the Roundness of their Form; particularly one of the Radii which serves to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards.

Ro'tten [of ꝓoꝺan, *Sax.* to rot] unsound, perished by corrupting.

Ro'ttenness [ꝓoꝺneꝛꝛe of ꝓoꝺan, *Sax.* or rotten, *Du.*] Putrifiedness, or being infected with the Rot.

Ro'tula, a little Wheel or Pulley, *L.*

Ro'tuli *placitorum* [*old Writ.*] Court-Rolls, or Records upon Rolls, *L.*

Ro'tulus *Wintoniæ* [in *Doom's-day Book*] a Roll containing an exact Survey of all *England*; so called, because it was, in antient Times, kept at *Winchester*.

To Rove [*roder*, F.] to ramble about.

Rove, an Iron-Pin, to which a Clinch-Nail is fasten'd.

Ro'ver [*rodeur*, F.] a Rambler.

Rouge, red, *F.*

Rouge *Croix* } [in *Heraldry*] the Names of two of the
Rouge *Dragon* } Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms.

Rough [hꝛuh, *Sax.*] uneven, rugged; also severe, harsh, hairy or bristly.

Rou'ghings, latter Pasture or Grass that comes after Mowing.

Rou'ghness [hꝛuȝneꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] Unevenness, is that which by the Inequality of its Parts is disagreeable to the Touch; Hairiness, Bristliness, *&c.*

To Roul [*Military Term*] Officers of equal Quality, who mount the same Guard, and take their Turns in relieving one another, are said *to roul*.

Roula'de [in *Musick*] a Trilling or Quavering.

Roula'des [in *Cookery*] Veal-Steaks, thin Slices of Bacon, Calves Tongues, *&c.* covered, made into Rolls, and boiled.

Rounce, the Handle of a Part of a Printing-Press.

Rou'nceval *Peas* [so called of *Roncevalle*, near the *Pyrenean* Mountains] a large Sort of delicious Peas.

Round [*rotundus*, L. rund, *Dan. rond*, F.] the being in the Form of a Circle or Ball.

To Round *a Horse* [in *Horsemanship*] is a general Expression for all Sorts of Manage upon Rounds: So that to round a Horse upon a Trot, Gallop, or otherwise, is to make him carry his Shoulders and his Haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller Circle, without traversing or bearing to a Side.

A Round, [*rond* F.] a Ring or Circle.

Rou'ndness [*rondeur*, F. *rotunditas*, L.] a round Form.

Rou'ndel } a Song beginning and ending with the
Rou'ndelay } same Sentence, or one that turns back
Rou'ndo } again to the first Verse, and then goes round.

Round-*Heads* [in the Time of the Civil Wars in *England*] a Name given to those of the Parliament-Party, who generally had their Hair cut short.

Round-*House* [of a *Parish*] a Prison wherein to secure those who are apprehended by the Constable, *&c.* for committing Disorders in the Night.

Round-*House* [in a *Ship*] is the uppermost Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Master lies.

To Round [*arrondir*, F.] to go round, *Milton*.

Rou'nding, encompassing round, *Milton*.

To Round *in the Ear* [prob. of punian, *Sax.* to mutter] to chide a Person sharply.

Round-*Top* [of a *Ship*] is a round Frame of Boards, lying upon the cross Trees, near the Head of the Mast, where the Men may stand to furl and loose the Top-sails, *&c.*

Round-*Splice* [with *Mariners*] is when a Rope's End is so let into another, that they shall be as firm as if they were but one Rope.

Round *in* } [*Sea Phrase*] is to let rise the Main or Fore-
Round *aft* } Tack, *&c.* when the Wind larges upon them, *i. e.* grows fairer.

Rounds [in *Masonry*] are the Fragments or broken Pieces of Statues.

Rounds [*Mil. Term*] a Watch commanded by an Officer, who in the Night-time walks round about the Ramparts of a

fortified Place, or about the Streets of a Garrison, to see that the Centinels do their Duty, and to keep the Town in good Order.

Rou'ndelay } a Shepherd's Song; or, as it were, a
Rou'ndo } Song sung in a Round by a Company where each takes his Turn.

Rount [in *Horses*] a Flesh-Colour.

To Rouse } [of ꝑꝛıȝan, *Sax.*] to raise, excite, or stir up;
To Rouze } also to awake from Sleep.

To Rouse *a Hart* [*Hunt. Phrase*] is to raise him from his Harbour.

To Rouse *a Hawser*, &c. [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale in that Part of it which lies slack in the Water.

To Rouse [in *Falconry*] is said of a Hawk, when he lifts up and shakes himself.

A Rou'sing *Lie*, a whisking great one.

Rou'sselet, a small Pear of a delicious Taste.

Rout [prob. of Rhawd, or rhodio, *Brit.* a Walk, *Baxt.*] a Company of People, Mob, or Rabble; a Combustion, Noise, Trouble, or Disturbance.

To Rout [either of ꝑꝛoȝan, *Sax.* or *Root*] to turn up the Ground, or root up Plants, as Swine do.

Rout *of an Army* [*deroute*, F.] the Discomfiture.

Rout [*route*, F.] a publick Road, Highway, or Course; especially the Way an Army is to march.

A Rout *of Wolves*, a Company or Herd of them.

To Rout *an Army*, is to discomfit or put it to flight.

Rout [in the *civil Law*] an Assembly of three or more Persons, who are going forcibly to commit an unlawful Action, tho' they do it not; for if it be done, it is a Riot.

Row [of ꝓoꝛ, or ꝓaꝛ, *Sax.* a Street, *rue*, F. reye, *Teut.*] a Rank, or Order.

To Row *a Boat* [of ꝓoꝛan, *Sax.*] to pull it along by Oars.

Rowel [of *rouelle*, F.] the Prickles of a Spur.

Ro'wel [with *Surgeons*] a Kind of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread thro' the Nape of the Neck.

Ro'wel [in a *Ship*] is a round Piece of Wood or Iron, wherein the Whip goes, being made to turn about, that it may carry over the Whip the easier from Side to Side.

Ro'wen-*Hay*, latter Hay.

Ro'wing [of *Cloths*] is the smoothing them with a Rowler.

To Rowne [ꝓunnian, *Sax.*] to whisper.

To Rowse *in* [*Sea Phrase*] signifies to hale or pull in.

Row'sing [with *Hunters*] the putting up and driving of a Hart from its resting Place.

Rowt, a Company or Number of Wolves.

Row'ty, over-rank, or strong, said of Corn or Grass.

Roy'al [*regalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a King, kingly.

Roya'l *Antler* [with *Hunters*] the third Branch of the Horn of a Hart, or Buck, which shoots out from the rear, or main Horn, above the Bezantler.

Roya'l *Assent*, the Assent of the King to an Act of Parliament.

Roy'al *Fishes*, Whales and Sturgeons, to which some add Porpoises; which are the King's, by his Prerogative, when cast on Shore.

Roy'al *Parapet* [*Fortificat.*] a Breast-work raised on the Edge of a Rampart towards the Country.

Royal *Poverty*, a modern Name given to the Liquor or Strong-waters, commonly called *Genevre* or *Geneva*; because Beggars, when drunk, are as great as Kings.

Roy'al *Society*, an Academy or Body of Persons of eminent Learning, instituted by King *Charles* II. for the promoting of natural Knowledge.

The Roy'al [with *Hunters*] one of the Starts of a Stag's Head.

A Roy'alist, one who is of the King's or Queen's Party, or maintains their Interest; a loyal Person.

Roya'lness [*royaute*, F. *regalitas*, L.] Royalty.

Roy'alties, the royal Rights or Prerogatives of a King or Queen; which the Civilians reckon to be 6 in Number, *viz.* the Power of Judicature, the Power of Life and Death, of War and Peace, of levying Taxes; the Goods that have no Owners, as Waifs, Strays, &c. and the Coinage of Money.

Roy'alty [*regalitas*, L. *royaute*, F.] royal Dignity.

The Ensigns of Roy'alty [in *Great Britain*] are the Crown, Scepter, and Dove, Cross, St. *Edward*'s Staff, four different Sorts of Swords, the Orb and Cross, &c. used at Coronations.

Roy'nes [*old Rec.*] Currents, Streams, or Passages of running Water.

To Rub [*Skinner* derives it of reiben, *Teut.*] to wipe hard.

A Ru'bber [of reiben, *Teut.*] one that rubs, or a Rubbing-Brush.

Ru'bbish [prob. *q. d.* Rubbings off, or of ῥύπος, Gr. Filth] the Refuse of Building, as Brick-bats, Mortar-dirt, &c.

Rubeo'la [with *Physicians*] a Sort of Small-Pox or Measles.

Ru'ber, ra, rum, [in *Botan. Writers*] red, *L.*

Rube'llus, a, um, } [in *Botan. Writers*] reddish, *L.*
Rube'scens }

Rube'tum, a Close full of Rushes or Brambles; or a Place where many Rushes grow, *L.*

Ru'bia [with *Botanists*] Goslin-Weed or Clivers, *L.*

Ru'bia *sylvestris*, the Herb Woodroof, *L.*

Ru'bican *Colour* [of a *Horse*] is a *Bay*, *Sorrel*, or *Black*, with a *light Gray*, or *White*, upon the Flanks; but so, that the *Gray*, or *White*, is not predominant there.

Ru'bicund [*rubicundus*, L.] blood-red, ruddy.

Rubicu'ndity, Redness.

Ru'bid [*rubidus*, L.] reddish, swarthy, red.

Ru'bied, tinctured of the Colour of a Ruby, red, *Milton.*

Rubi'ginose } [*rubiginosus*, L.] rusty.
Rubi'ginous }

Rubi'go [with *Botanists*] Mildew, a Disease that happens to Plants, and proceeds from a dewy Moisture, which falling upon them, and not being drawn up by the Heat of the Sun, by its Sharpness, gnaws and corrupts the inward Substance of Plants, *L.*

Ru'bigo, Rust, the Rustiness of Iron or Brass, *L.*

Ru'brica, a Marking-stone, Ruddle, or Red-oker, *L.*

Ru'brica [with *Phys.*] a Kind of Ring-Worm, or red Tetter.

Ru'bricated [*rubricatus*, L.] made of a red Colour.

Ru'brick [*rubrica*, L.] Directions given in the Liturgy, for the Order and Manner wherein the several Parts of the Office are to be performed; so called, because formerly written or printed in red, the Office itself being in the black Letter.

Ru'brick [in the *Canon Law*] a Title or Article in the antient Law-Books, so called, because antiently written, as the Titles of the Chapters in our antient Bibles are, in red Letters.

Ru'bus [with *Botanists*] the Blackberry Bush, *L.*

Ru'bus-*Caninus*, the Dog-Briar, or wild Eghantine, *L.*

Ru'bus-*Idæus*, the Raspberry Bush, *L.*

Ru'by [*rubis*, F. of *rubere*, L. to be red] the most valuable of precious Stones, next to the Diamond; and when perfectly beautiful, nothing inferior.

Ru'by [in *Heraldry*] being red, is used for Gules, by those who blazon the Arms of the Prime Nobility by precious Stones, instead of Metals, and Colours.

Ruck, a certain Bird of a prodigious Strength, which (as some Writers relate) is able to truss up a Lion with his Talons.

Ructa'tion [with *Phys.*] Belching, a depravd Motion of the Stomach, caused by an Effervescence there, whereby Vapours and flatulent Matter are sent out of the Mouth.

Ru'dder [ꝓoꝺeꝛ, *Sax.*] a Piece of Timber which is hung at the Stern-Posts of a Ship, on Hinges, and which being turned sometimes one Side to the Water, and sometimes the other, turns or directs the Vessel this Way or that.

Ru'dder } the widest Sort of Sieves for separating Corn
Ri'dder } from Chaff.

Ru'dder-*Rope*, a Rope let through the Stern-Post, and the Head of the Rudder; so that both Ends may be spliced or fastened together. The Use of this Rope is to save the Rudder, if it should be torn off from the Irons by any Accident.

Ru'dder-*Irons* [of a *Ship*] the Cheeks of that Iron, whereof the Pintle is Part, which is fastened and nail'd down upon the Rake of the Rudder.

Ru'ddiness [ꝓuꝺuneꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] Fresh-colouredness.

Ru'ddle, a Sort of red Chalk.

Ru'ddock, a Robin-red-breast, a Bird; also a Land-toad.

Ru'ddy [of ꝓuꝺu, *Sax.* Redness] of a blood-red Colour; fresh-coloured in Complexion.

Rude [prob. of *rudis*, L. but *Skinner* says, rather of ꝓeꝺe, *Sax.* fiery] rough, coarse, unpolished; clownish, ignorant; also saucy, uncivil.

Ru'deness [of ꝓeꝺneꝛꝛ, *Sax.* or *rudesse*, F. of *Ruditas*, L.] Saucineſs, Unpolishedness.

Ru'derary [*ruderarius*, L.] belonging to Rubbish.

Rudge-*wash'd Kersey*, Kersey-Cloth made of Fleece-Wooll, only wash'd on the Back of the Sheep.

RU'DIMENT [*rudiment*, F. of *rudimentum*, L. of *rudis*, L. ignorant] the firſt Element, Principle or Ground of any Art or Science ſo called, becauſe thoſe that firſt come to be inſtructed, are *Rudes*, ſuppoſed to be altogether ignorant.

RUDE'NTURE [in *Architect.*] the Figure of a Rope or Staff, ſometimes plain, and ſometimes carved, wherewith the Flutings of Columns are frequently filled up.

RUDERA'TION [in *Architect.*] the laying of a Pavement with Pebbles or little Stones, *L.*

RU'DITY [*ruditas*, L.] Unlearnedneſs, Ignorance, Unpoliſhedneſs.

RUE [rheum, *Brit. rue*, F. of *ruta*, L.] Herb de Gras.

To RUE [reuwen, *Teut.* hneopꝑian, *Sax.*] to repent of, to be much concerned or ſorry for.

RUE'FUL [of hneopꝑian, *Sax.* &c.] ſorrowful, woeful.

RUE'FULNESS, Sorrowfulneſs, Repentance.

RU'EL *Bone*, the Whirl-Bone of the Knee.

RUE'LLE [of *rue*, F. a Street] a little Street. It is of late brought into Uſe among us, to ſignify an *Alcove*, or other genteel Apartment, where the Ladies receive Viſits either in Bed or up.

RUFF [ſome derive it of ruyffet, *Du.* to wrinkle] an old-faſhioned Ornament worn on the Neck, made of ſeveral Rows of fine Linnen ſtiffened and plaited.

RUFF, a Fiſh ſomewhat leſs than a Perch.

RUFF, a Bird, which in fighting raiſes up its Feathers like a double Ruff.

To RUFF [with *Falconers*] a Hawk is ſaid to ruff, when ſhe hits the Prey, but does not truſs it.

To RUFF [at *Cards*] is to get the better of the Game; alſo to trump a Card not a Trump.

RU'FFIAN [Roſvere, *Dan.* a Robber, *ruffien*, F. *ruffiano*, Ital.] a deſperate Villain, an Aſſaſſine.

RU'FFIANS *Hall*, *Smithfield*, where Cudgel-playing, *&c.* was exerciſed by ruffianly People.

To RU'FFLE [prob. of ruyffelen, *Du.*] to lay or fold into Ruffles or Plaits; alſo to put into Diſorder of Mind.

RU'FFLES, a Sort of Ornaments of Linnen or Lace worn on the Arms of Women, and of Men, *&c.*

RU'FFER *Hood* [with *Falconers*] a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn.

RUG [prob. of hocc, *Sax.* rotk, *Teut.* of *rugoſus*, L.] a Coat, or ſhaggy Coverlet for a Bed.

RU'GGED [hruhge, *Sax. rugoſus*, L.] rough, uneven; alſo ſevere, croſs-grained.

RU'GGEDNESS, Roughneſs, Unevenneſs.

RO'GITUS [with *Phyſ.*] an Effervеſcence of *Chyle*, and Excrements in the Blood, whereby Wind and ſeveral other Motions, excited in the Guts, roll up and down the Excrements, when there is no eaſy Vent upwards or downwards, *L.*

RUGO'SUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writers*] wrinkled, *L.*

RUGO'SENESS } [of *rugoſus*, L.] Roughneſs, Fulneſs of
RUGO'SITY } Wrinkles, Plaits, or Furrows, *&c.*

RUIN [*ruina*, L.] Fall, Decay, Undoing, Deſtruction, Overthrow.

To RU'IN [*ruinare*, L. *ruiner*, F.] to bring to Ruin, to deſtroy, to undo; alſo to ſpoil, or lay waſte.

To RU'INATE [*ruinatum*, L.] to ruin, or bring to Ruin.

RUINA'TION, Deſtruction, Ruin.

RU'INOUS [*ruinoſus*, L. *ruineux*, F.] falling to Decay; ready to fall; going to wrack.

RU'INOUSNESS, a ruinous or ruinating Faculty.

To RULE [*regulare*, L.] to draw Lines with a Ruler, to govern.

RULE [*regula*, L.] a certain Maxim, Canon, or Precept, to be obſerved in any Art or Science, Law, or Principle to go by; a Statute or Decree of a religious Order; Sway or Command.

RULE [in *Arithm.*] a Method of reſolving Queſtions relating to that Art.

RULE *of Three* } [in *Arithm.*] is ſo named, becauſe,
RULE *of Proportion* } by Means of 3 Numbers given, a 4th unknown is found, which has the ſame Proportion to one of thoſe given Numbers, as they have to one another. Hence it is called, the *Rule of Proportion*, and alſo for its Uſefulneſs, the *Golden Rule*.

RUM, a Spirit drawn off from Sugar.

RUMB } [in *Navigation*] the Courſe of a Ship, *i. e.* the
RHUMB } Angle which ſhe makes in her Sailing with the Meridian of the Place ſhe is in; alſo one Point of the Mariner's Compaſs, or 11 Degrees and ¼, *viz.* the 32d Part of the Circumference of the Horizon.

RUMB-*Line* [in *Navigation*] a Line deſcribed by the Ship's Motion on the Surface of the Sea, ſteered by the Compaſs, ſo as to make the ſame or equal Angles with every Meridian.

Complement of the RUMB [with *Navigators*] is the Angle made with any Circle parallel to the Equator, by the Line of the Ship's Run or Courſe.

To RU'MBLE [rammelen, *Teut.* romelen, *Dut.*] to make a hollow Noiſe.

RU'MEN, the Cud of Beaſts; alſo the Herb Sorrel, *L.*

RU'MINANT [*ruminans*, L.] chewing the Cud.

RUMIGERA'TION, the ſpreading abroad a Rumour or Report.

RU'MINANT *Animals*, ſuch as chew the Cud, as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, *&c.*

RUMINANT *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] thoſe Signs of the Zodiack, that are repreſented by Animals that chew the Cud.

To RU'MINATE [*ruminare*, L.] to chew the Cud; to weigh in Mind; to ſtudy or think ſeriouſly upon.

RUMINA'TION, a chewing the Cud, *&c.* a natural Motion of the Stomach, *&c.* mutually relieving one another, by which means the Food that was eaten haſtily at the firſt, is convey'd back to the Mouth again, and there chew'd and ſwallow'd down a ſecond time, to the great Advantage of the Creature.

To RU'MMAGE [*remuer*, F. to remove, or roumen, *Teut.* to empty] to remove Goods or Luggage from one Place to another; eſpecially to clear the Ships-hold of any Goods or Lading, in order to their being handſomely ſtowed.

To RU'MMAGE [in a *figurative Senſe*] is to rake into, or to ſearch narrowly.

RU'MMER [prob. *q. roomer* of *room* from its Largeneſs] a broad-mouth'd large drinking Veſſel; or ſuch a one fill'd up to the Brim.

RU'MOUR [*rumor*, L.] Report, Fame, Bruit, common Talk.

To RU'MOUR [*rumorem ſpargere*, L.] to tell abroad.

RUMOURED, generally talk'd of.

A RUMP [rumpe, *Dan.*] the Tail-piece, eſpecially of a Bird, Ox, Sheep, *&c.*

A RUMPLE [rompel, *Du.* ꝑumpelle, *Sax.*] a Creaſe or Fold in a Garment, made by tumbling and towzing, or by being preſſed.

To RUN [rennen, *Teut.* a ꝑunian, *Sax.*] to move ſwiftly on Land or in Water.

RUN *of a Ship* [*Sea-Term*] is that Part of her Hull under Water, which comes narrower by Degrees from the Floor-Timbers to the Stern-poſt.

Good-RUN [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is ſaid to have a good Run, when ſhe comes off handſomely by Degrees, and her Tuck lying not too low.

Bad-RUN [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship's Tuck lies too low, ſo that it hinders the Paſſage of the Water towards the Rudder, ſo that ſhe cannot ſteer well, nor make any good Way thro' the Sea, but will ſtill be falling to the Leeward.

RU'NAGATE [of *run* and *gate*, or *renegade*, Span.] a rambling or roving Fellow; alſo one who runs away from his Maſter, *&c.*

RU'NAWAY, one who runs away from his Maſter.

RUNCA'TION, a Weeding, *L.*

RU'NCILUS } [in *Doom's-day Book*] a Sumpter-Horſe; alſo
RU'NCINUS } a Load-Horſe, or Cart-Horſe.

RU'NDEL [in *Herald.*] the Figure of a round Ball or Bullet.

RU'NDLET [prob. *q. d.* roundlet] a cloſe Cask for Liquors, containing from three to twenty Gallons.

RU'NE [ꝑune, *Sax.*] a Water-courſe.

RUNGS [of a *Ship*] are the Floor-Timbers or Ground-Timbers that thwart the Keel, and are bolted to it, and conſtitute her Floor.

RUNG-*Heads* [of a *Ship*] the Heads of the Ground Timbers, which are made a little bending, or where they begin to compaſs, and that direct the Mould or Sweep of the Futtocks and Navel-Timbers.

RU'NIC *Language*, that of the *Goths*, *Danes*, and other antient Northern Nations; but this is more frequently called *Sclavonic*. Some imagine it was called *Runic*, as being myſterious and ſcientifical, like the *Egyptian* Hieroglyphicks.

RU'NNEL, Pollard-wood, ſo called from its running up apace.

RU'NNER, the upper Stone of a Mill.

RU'NNER [in a *Gaming-Houſe*] one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Juſtices, and when the Conſtables are out.

RUNNER [in a *Ship*] a Rope which belongs to the Garnet and Bolt-Tackles, having a double Block or Pulley at one End,

End, and a Hook at the other End, to hitch into any thing for hoiſting of Goods into the Ship.

To overhale the Runner [Sea *Phraſe*] is to pull down that End that has the Hook, that it may be hitch'd into the Sling.

Ru'nnet } the Maw of a Calf, or an acid Juice found in
Re'nnet } the Stomachs of Calves, that have fed on nothing but Milk; and are killed before the Digeſtion be perfected, commonly uſed in turning Milk, to be made into Cheeſe-Curds.

Ru'nning *Knot*, a Collar for catching Hares and Conies.

Runt, a *Scotch* or *Welſh* Neat or Cow of a ſmall Size; alſo a Dwarf or ſhort Fellow.

Runts, Canary Birds above three Years old.

Rupee } an *Eaſt-Indian* Coin, in Value about two Shil-
Roupie } lings and three Pence, *Sterling*.

Ru'pta [*old Writ.*] a Troop or Company of Soldiers.

Ru'ption, a breaking or burſting any Part of the Body, *L.*

Ru'pture [with *Surgeons*] a corroſive Medicine or Cauſtick.

Ru'pture [*ruptura*, L.] a Burſting, Breaking, Rent, Breach of Treaty, Friendſhip, Falling out.

Ru'pture [in *Surgery*] a Burſtneſs, or burſt Belly.

Ru'pture-*Wort*, an Herb.

Rural [*ruralis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Country.

Rura'lity } [of *ruralis*, L.] Country-likneſs, Clown-
Rura'lness } iſhneſs.

Ru'ral-*Dean*, an Eccleſiaſtical Officer under the Arch-Deacon. Every Dioceſs has in it one or more Ach-Deaconries, for the Diſpatch of Church-Affairs, and every Arch-Deaconry is divided into fewer or more rural Deanries: the Office of theſe Deans is upon Orders to ſummon the Clergy; to ſignify by Letters the Biſhop's Pleaſure, *&c.*

Ruri'colist [*ruricola*, L.] an Husbandman.

Ruri'genous [*rurigena*, L.] born or dwelling in the Country.

Ru'sca *apum* [*old Rec.*] a Hive of Bees.

Ru'sca *butyri*, a Tub or Barrel of Butter ſalted up.

Rush [ꝛiyc, *Sax.*] a Plant.

Ru'shiness [of ꝛiyc, *Sax.* a *Ruſh*] a being full of or having Ruſhes.

To Ru'sh *in* [of in ꝛeyan, *Sax.*] to enter violently or haſtily.

To Rush [hꝛeoyan, *Sax.*] to enter into; alſo to iſſue forth with Violence or Haſte.

A Ru'shing [hꝛẏyca, *Sax.*] an Irruption.

Rush *Grown* [in *Archery*] the ſame as Bob-tail.

Ru'sset [*rouſſet*, F. of *ruſſus*, L.] a dark brown Colour.

Ru'ssetin [*rouſſetin*, F.] an Apple, with a rough Coat of a brown Colour.

To Rust [roſten, *Teut.*] to contract Ruſt.

Rust [ꝛoyt, *Sax.*] a Cruſt that grows upon Iron.

Ru'stical } [*ruſticus*, L.] Country-like, Clowniſh, Un-
Rusticity } mannerly.

Ru'sticalness [*ruſticitas*, L. *ruſticité*, F.] Clowniſhneſs, Violentneſs.

Ru'stici [in *ant. Writs*] the Clowns or inferior Tenants, who held Lands and Cottages, by doing the Service of Ploughing and other laborious Services in Husbandry for their Lord.

Ru'stick *Gods*, thoſe who preſided over Agriculture; Country Deities.

Ru'stick [in *Architect.*] a Method of Building in imitation of Nature, rather than according to the Rules of Art.

Ru'stick *Work* [*Architect.*] is where the Stones of a Building, inſtead of being ſmooth, are hatch'd or pick'd with the Point of a Hammer.

Ru'stick *Order* [*Architect.*] an Order with Ruſtick-Quoins, Ruſtick-Work, *&c.*

Ru'stiness [ꝛoyt⁊neyye, *Sax.*] the being ruſty.

Ru'stling [of hꝛiyꝛlan, *Sax.*] making a Noiſe, as Armour and new Garments do.

Ru'sty [ꝛoyt⁊ roſtig, *Teut.*] covered with Ruſt.

Rusy, full of Stratagems and Devices; ſubtle, crafty.



Rustre [in *Heraldry*] is exactly the ſame ſquare Figure as the Maſcle, only the Ruſtre is pierced round, whereas the Maſcle is pierced ſquare, as in the Figure.

To Rut [ſome derive it of rotten, *Du.* but *Menagius* of *rugitus*, L. roaring, or of *ruendo*, L. ruſhing, *Sc.* into Venery] to cry like Deer, by reaſon of Deſire of Copulation.

Rut, the Copulation of Deers, wild Boars, *&c.*

Rut [*rota*, L. a Wheel] the Mark or Track of a Wheel in the Road.

Ru'ta [in *Botany*,] Rue, *L.*

Ru'thful [ꝛu⁊ful, *Sax.*] pitiful, compaſſionate.

Ru'thfulness [ꝛu⁊fulneyye, *Sax.*] Compaſſionateneſs.

Rutti'er [*un vieux routier*, F.] an old beaten Soldier.

Ru'tting [with *Hunters*] ſignifies a Hart or Buck going to couple or ingender.

Ry, a Shore, Coaſt or Bank, *Brit.*

Ry'al, a *Spaniſh* Coin, in Value about Sixpence three Farthings, *Engliſh* Money.

Ry'al, a Piece of Gold-Coin, which in the Time of King *Henry* VI. was current for 10 *s.* under *Henry* VIII. for 11 *s.* 3 *d.* and in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time for 15 *s.*

Ry'mmers *about* [*ant. Deeds*] Vagabonds or idle roaming Fellows.

Ryth [ꝛyth, *Brit.*] a Ford.

S.

S *Roman*, *S Italick*, S ſ *Sax.* ⁊ ſs *Old Engliſh*, Σ σ ς *Gr.* are the eighteenth Letters in Order of the Alphabet ס the fifteenth, and ש the twenty firſt of the *Hebrew*.

S [*une eſſe*, or, S, *F.*] an iron Bar like an S.

S, is loſt, and may be term'd a Liquid in the Words *Iſle*, *Iſland*, *Viſcount*. S ſounds like *z* in *Chaiſe*, *Praiſe*, *&c.* and *z* like *ſ* in *raze*. A long *ſ* muſt never be placed at the End of a Word, as *maintainſ*, nor a ſhort *s* in the Middle of a Word, as *conſpires*.

SS, in the Title-Pages of Books, often ſtand for *Socius*, L. a Companion or Member, or *Societatis* of the Company, as R. S. S. *regiæ Societatis Socius*, i. e. a Member of the Royal Society.

S among the Antients, was a numerical Letter, and ſignified 7.

S *with a Daſh over it* [in *Phyſ. Bills*] is ſometimes a Note of Weight and Meaſure, and ſignifies half a *Semis*, L. *i. e.* half what went before; ſometimes *Secundum*, L. according to, as S. A. *Secundum Artem*, L. *i. e.* according to the Rules of Art.

S [in *Muſ. Books*] ſtands for Solo, *Ital.* and is uſed in Pieces of Muſick of ſeveral Parts, to intimate, that in ſuch Places the Voice or Inſtrument performs alone.

S [in Books of *Navigation*] ſtands for South.

S. N. it is ſometimes uſed for *Salvator noſter*, L. *i. e.* our Saviour.

S. N. [in *Phyſical Writings*] is uſed to ſignify *ſecundum Naturam*, i. e. according to Nature.

S. S. S. is frequently put for *ſtratum ſuper ſtratum*, i. e. Layer upon Layer, and is uſed in ſpeaking of laying or packing up Things.

Saba'oth [צבאות, *Heb.* i. e. Hoſts or Armies] as the Lord God of Sabaoth.

Sabasia [σαβάζια, Gr.] nocturnal Myſteries celebrated by the *Greeks* in Honour of *Jupiter Sabazius*, into which all that were initiated had a golden Serpent put in at their Breaſts, and taken out at the lower Part of their Garments, in Commemoration of *Jupiter*'s raviſhing *Proſerpina*, in the Form of a Serpent.

Sa'batans, Soldiers Boots.

Saba'thians, a Sort of Chriſtian Hereticks, ſo named after one *Sabathius* a *Jew*, and afterwards a Biſhop in the 4th Century, who held Heterodox Opinions.

Sabbata'rians, Anabaptiſts, who obſerve the Saturday as a Sabbath, from a Perſuaſion that it was never abrogated in the New Teſtament, nor any other inſtituted.

Sa'bbath שבת, *Heb.* i. e. *reſt*] the ſeventh Day of the Week, obſerved by the *Jews*, as a Feſtival and Day of Reſt, in Commemoration of God's reſting the ſeventh Day, after working ſix.

Sa'bbath [of *Witches*] a nocturnal Aſſembly, ſuppoſed to be held on *Saturday*, in which the Devil is ſaid to appear in the Shape of a Goat, about which they make ſeveral Dances and magick Ceremonies. In order to prepare themſelves for this Meeting, they take ſeveral ſoporifick Drugs, after which they are fancied to fly up the Chimney, and to be ſpirited or carried thro' the Air, riding on a Switch to their Sabbath-Aſſembly.

Sa'bbath *Day's Journey* [among the *Jews*] a Meaſure of 729 *Engliſh* Paces, and 3 Feet, or of 2000 Cubits, or 3648 Feet.

Sabba'tical } [*Sabbaticus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the
Sabba'tick } Sabbath.

Sabba'tical *Year* [with the *ant. Jews*] every 7th Year, in which it was not lawful to till the Ground; and then Bond-ſlaves were ſet at Liberty.

Sabbati'ne [in the Colleges in *Paris*, in *France*] a Theſis or Diſputation on any Part of Logick or moral Philoſophy.

Sabba'ticalness [of *ſabbatique*, F. or *ſabbaticus*, L. of שבת, *Heb.*] the Being of the Nature or Quality of a Sabbath.

Sa'bbatism [*ſabbatiſmus*, L.] a Time of Reſt.

Sa'bbatum, the Sabbath, *L.*

Sa'bbatum [in *Doom's-day Book*] Peace or Quiet.

Sabe'llians [so called of their Ring-leader *Sabellius*] a Sect of Hereticks, who reduced the three Persons in the Trinity to three Relations, or rather reduced the whole to one Person of the Father, as that they were as the Body, Soul and Spirit, which constitue a Man.

Sabi'na [with *Botan.*] the Herb Savin, *L.*

Sa'ble [*le sebeline*, F.] a rich Fur of a Colour between black and brown.



Sa'ble [in *Herald.*] signifies black. It is expressed in Engraving by Lines hatch'd a-cross each other, as in the Escutcheon. Of the Virtues and Qualities of the Soul, it denotes Simplicity, Wisdom, Prudence, and Honesty; of the Planets, Saturn; of the four Elements, the Earth; of Metals, Lead, Iron; of precious Stones, the Diamond; of Trees, the Olive; of Birds, the Crow or Raven; of the Ages of Men, the last.

Sablie're, a Sand or Gravel-pit, *F.*

Sablie're [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber, as long as a Beam; but not so thick.

Sa'bre, a Sort of Hanger, or Scymetar; a broad Sword, thick at the Back, and crooked turning up towards the Point.

Sabulonari'um [*old Rec.*] a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand, within a certain District.

Sa'bulous [*sabulosus*, L.] full of gross Sand, gravelly or sandy.

Sa'bulousness } [*sabulositas*, L.] Sandiness, *&c.*
Sabulo'sity }

Sac [*yaca*, *Sax.*] a Royalty or Privilege, touching a Plea or Correction of Trespass within a Manour.

Sacea, Festivals held by the *Babylonians*, &c. in honour of their God *Anaitides*.

Sacca'de [in the *Manege*] a violent Check the Cavalier gives his Horse, by drawing both the Reins very suddenly; a Correction used, when the Horse bears too heavy on the Hand.

Sa'cco *Benedicto*, a Kind of Linnen Garment of a yellow Colour with two Crosses on it, and painted over with Devils and Flames, worn by Persons condemn'd (by the *Spanish* Inquisition) to be burned, as they go to Execution.

Sa'ccharine [of *saccharum*, L. *sugar*] of the Quality of Sugar.

Sa'ccharum *sugar*, the Juice of *Indian* Canes or Reeds, refined by boiling, and hardened by baking, *L.*

Saccha'rum [among the *Antients*] a kind of Honey of a gummy Substance, formerly found in some Reeds.

Saccha'rum *Saturni* [with *Chymists*] Sugar of Lead.

Adipofi Sa'cculi [in *Anat.*] little Cells or Vesicles in the *Membrana adipofa*, wherein the Fat of the Body is contained.

Medicinales Sa'cculi [in *Pharmacy*] Bags of Ingredients hung up in Liquors in making Diet Drinks.

Sa'cculus, a little Bag or Purse, a Satchel, *L.*

Sa'cculus *Medicinalis* [in *Medicine*] a Medicine applied to some pained Part of the Body, composed of Herbs or Drugs, inclosed in a Linnen-Bag, *L.*

Chyliferus } Sa'cculus } [in *Anat.*] a Passage which makes
Roriferus } } the Beginning of the *Thoracick Duct*. it is seated under the Cœliac Artery and emulgent Veins, between the Kidnies and *Capsula atrabiliaris*, upon the *Vertebra's* of the Loins: it is called the *common Receptacle*, because it promiscuously receives the Humours, call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, L.

Sa'cculus *Cordis* [*Anat.*] the *Pericardium*, the Skin or Bag that covers the Heart, *L.*

Sa'ccus, a Sack, Bag, or Pouch, *L.*

Sa'ccus [with *Anat.*] the Gut, *rectum*, L.

Sa'ccus *cum brochia* [*old Rec.*] a Tenure or Custom of holding Land, by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach for the King, for the Use of his Army, *L.*

Ignis Sa'cer [in *Physick*] i. e. the Holy Fire: an Inflammation called *Herpes exedens*, L.

Morbus Sa'cer [in *Physick*] the Holy Disease, the Falling-Sickness or Epilepsy, so named on an Imagination that something supernatural is concerned in its Production or Cure, *L.*

Musculus Sacer [*Anat.*] a Muscle arising from the hind Part of the *Os Sacrum*, and running along under the *longissimus dorsi*. It assists in erecting the Trunk.

Sa'cerdo'rch } [*ricehbuph*, *Sax.*] a sufficient Pledge,
Sa'ckerdo'rch } or Surety.

Sacerdo'tal [*sacerdotalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Priest, or Priesthood.

Sacerdo'talness [of *sacerdotal*, F. *sacerdotalis*, L.] Priestliness, or Likeness to a Priest.

Sachem [among the *West-Indians*] a great Prince or Ruler.

Sack [⊖arh, *C. Br.* Sac, *Sax.* of שק, *Heb.*] a Bag.

Sack [Sec, *Sax.*] a Wine called *Canary*, brought from the *Canary Islands*.

Sack [of *Cotton*] a Quantity, from one hundred Weight and a half, to four hundred Weight.

Sack [of *Wool*] contains 26 Stone, and each Stone 14 Pound.

Sa'ckbut [*Sacabuche* of *Sacar de bucke*, Span. to fetch the Breath from the Bottom of the Belly] a Musical Instrument of the Wind-kind; being a Sort of Trumpet, tho' different from the common Trumpet, both in Form and Size.

Sacks *of Earth* [in *Military Affairs*] are for several Uses, as for making Retrenchments in haste; to be placed on Parapets, or at the Head of Breaches, to repair them.

To Sack [*facager*, F. σακιζειν, *Gr.* q. d. to carry off the *Sacks*] to plunder or pillage; to lay Waste or destroy.

Sacrafield-*Rents*, certain small Rents paid by some Tenants of the Manour of *Clinton*, in *Somersetshire*, to the Lord of the Manour.

Sa'crament [*Sacramentum*, L.] a Sign of an Holy Thing, containing a Divine Mystery, with some Promise annexed to it; or an outward and visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace.

Sacrame'ntal [*sacramentalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Sacrament.

Sacramenta'lia [*ant. Deeds*] certain Sacrament-offerings, or customary Dues, formerly paid to the Parish-Priest at *Easter*, &c. *L.*

Sacramenta'rians, a general Name given to all such as have held erroneous Doctrines concerning the Lord's-Supper, and by the *Roman Catholicks* to the Protestants.

Sacramenta'rium, an antient Church-Book, comprehending all the Prayers and Ceremonies practised at the Celebration of the Sacraments, *L.*

Sacrame'nto *recipiendo*, *&c.* [in *Law*] a Writ or Commission to one, for taking an Oath of the King's Widow (*i. e.* of the Widow of the King's Tenant) that she will not marry without the King's Licence.

Sacrame'ntum [in *Law*] an Oath, the common Form of all Inquisitions made by a legal Jury, *L.*

Sacrame'ntum, an Oath given to the *Roman* Soldiers, to be true and faithful to their General and Country; any Thing that is done by Virtue of an Oath, also the Eucharist, *L.*

Sacrame'ntum *altaris*, the Sacrament of the Mass, that which is called by Protestants the Lord's-Supper, *L.*

Sa'cred [*sacer*, L. *sacrè*, F.] holy, hallowed, that deserves Veneration; that is not to be violated.

Sa'cred *Writ*, the Book of the holy Scriptures, the Old and New Testament.

Sa'credness [of *sacer*, L. *sainteté*, F. *sanctitas*, L.] Holiness.

Sacri'colist [*sacricola*, L.] a devout Worshipper.

Sacri'ferous [*sacrifer*, L.] bearing or bringing holy Things.

To Sa'crifice [*sacrificare*, L.] to offer up in Sacrifice; to devote or give one's self up to; to quit or leave a Thing upon some Consideration.

Sa'crifice [*sacrificium* of *sacra*, holy Things, and *facio*, L. to perform] an Offering made to God on an Altar by a regular Minister, as the Payment of Homage, *&c.*

Writers say that the Devils being Enemies to God and his Glory, from the Malignity of their Natures, were not content with the Offerings of the Fruits of the Earth, and of all manner of Creatures that were usually sacrific'd to them, but were so barbarous as to require human Victims, *viz.* Men and Women, to be butcher'd and burnt alive upon their Altars.

The *Romans* did sometimes dedicate their young Infants to the Houshold-Gods, the Gods of the Family. The *Scythians*, that inhabited about that Part call'd *Taurica*, were wont to Sacrifice to their *Diana* all Strangers that came into their Hands. Many Damsels were beaten to Death with Bundles of Rods at an Altar of *Bacchus* in *Arcadia*. The *Germans* and *Cimbri* were wont cruelly to torment Men, and afterwards to sacrifice them. The Inhabitants of the most Northern Climates were wont to make a Feast for their Aged, and crown them with Garlands, and afterwards cast them down from an high Rock into the Sea; and others threw them off from Bridges into Rivers; whence they were called *Senes Depontani*. And *Cæsar*, in his Commentaries, relates, that the antient *Gauls* used to dress up a huge Statue made of Branches of Ozier, having filled it with living Persons, to burn it to their Idols. The *Egyptians* and Inhabitants of *Palestine* offered their own Children to their Gods, and the *Israelites* themselves so far imitated their Barbarities, as to cause their Children to pass between two Fires, till they were miserably scorched; and they also shut them up in a hollow Idol of Brass, call'd *Moloch*, made red-hot, and while these innocent Victims were in this Manner tormented,

mented, they ſounded Trumpets, beat Drums, *&c.* to drown their Outcries. Thence the Place was named *Tophet, i. e.* a Drum. And *Ahaz* and *Manaſſeh*, Kings of *Judea*, were ſo wretched as to cauſe their own Children to paſs thro' the Fire to *Moloch*.

In Sacrifices to Idols, a Choice of Animals was made according to the Diſpoſitions of their Gods: For *Mars* is ſuppoſed to have lov'd no Creatures but ſuch as were furious and warlike, as the Bull, *&c.* and *Neptune*, the Bull and the Horſe. The He-goat was dedicated to *Bacchus*, becauſe it is propenſe to ſpoil Vineyards; *Ceres* and *Juno* had Cows offered in Honour of them; *Diana*, She-goats; and *Faunus*, Kids.

The Ceremonies obſerv'd in their Sacrifices were theſe; They were carefully to obſerve, if the Victim had any Blemiſh; if ſo, it was rejected, and another taken, and the Prieſt took a Lump of burnt Corn and Salt, and ſometimes Meal mingled with Salt, and threw it on the Victim; and when they had kill'd the Beaſt, they laid it on the Fire, and thoſe that offer'd it held their Hands upon it, and prayed with the Prieſt, and then poured Wine into the Fire: If it were a *Holocauſt*, i. e. a whole Burnt-Offering, the whole was conſumed in the Flames: But if not, Part of it was laid aſide for the Prieſts and thoſe that offered it.

Then they danced round the Altar, ſinging Hymns and Songs in Honour of the Deity to whom it was offered. Theſe Hymns conſiſted of three Parts, or Stanza's; the firſt was ſung in turning from Eaſt to Weſt; the other in turning from Weſt to Eaſt; and the third Part they ſung ſtanding before the Altar.

The Superior Gods had their Altars in eminent Places, and their Temples built on ſuch high Ground, that they might, without any Impediment, receive the firſt Rays of the riſing Sun. The Prieſt wore a Gown, either white or purple; and, before he approach'd the Altar, waſh'd his Hands in pure Water, fancying that this Waſhing cleanſed the Soul, and rendered it acceptable to the Gods. The Prieſt then, having his Head adorned with Garlands and Ribbons, led the Beaſt adorned in like Manner to the Altar, being follow'd by a Crowd of People adorn'd with Crowns made of ſuch Trees as were ſuppoſed moſt acceptable to the God. The Victim ſtood by the Altar a ſmall Time, while the Prieſt offered a ſet Form of Prayer to *Janus* and *Veſta*, and then with a Knife mark'd the Beaſt from Head to Tail; and if it was any Thing unruly, and willing to get away, they imagined it was not acceptable to the God, and therefore procured another. After the Performance of theſe and other ſuch like Ceremonies, the Prieſt laid on the Head and Back of the Beaſt the *Mola Salſa, i. e.* Meal and Salt mingled with Frankincenſe, and after he and his Aſſiſtants had taſted of a Cup of Wine, he poured the reſt between the Horns of the Beaſt, and pulling a few Hairs from the Place, threw them into the Fire; then the Beaſt was ſlain, either by knocking down or cutting his Throat, and ſlead; then the Soothſayer with a long Knife turned the Bowels up and down, for it was unlawful to touch them with his Hands, and having made his Obſervations, and given his Judgment of them, they were preſented to the Deity on a Launce, or if to a Sea-God thrown into the Waves; then the Prieſt threw Frankincenſe into the Fire with Wine, and took a Part of every Member which his Miniſters had cut out into a Platter, and caſt them into the Flames; and while they were burning, he and the Offerers made Prayers to the God, holding their Hands upon the Altar, and afterwards retired with the Aſſiſtants to feaſt upon the remaining Part of the Beaſt, ſinging the Praiſes of the Deity. After they had eaten, they returned back to the Altar, and caſt into the Flames the Morſels of Meat that they had left, with the Tongue and ſome Wine, with Thanks to the Deity for the Honour and Advantage of ſharing with him in the Victim offered to him.

To the ſuperior Gods they pray'd ſtanding, but to the infernal, ſitting.

The Gods of the Air were adored with Muſical Inſtruments, and melodious Songs, more than the former.

The Sea-Gods were worſhipped near the Sea, and the Blood of the Victim was poured into the ſalt Water.

The Sacrifices to the infernal Deities were performed in the Night. The Beaſts were black, and offered in ſome Cave, or dark Place, except it were to *Pluto*.

The Nymphs and Divinities of the Field had Milk, and Honey, and Wine offered to them in their Sacrifices; the Male Deities had uſually Male Beaſts offered to them, and the Goddeſſes Females.

SACRI'FICIAL } [*ſacrificialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a
SACRI'FICK } Sacrifice.

SACRIFI'CIALNESS [of *ſacrificialis*, *L.*] the being of the Nature of a Sacrifice.

SACRILE'GIOUS [*ſacrilegus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or guilty of Sacrilege.

SACRILE'GIOUSNESS [of *ſacrilege*, F. of *ſacrilegium*, L.] ſacrilegious Nature or Quality, or the Stealing of ſacred Things.

SA'CRIST [*ſacriſtarius*, L.] a Veſtry-Keeper, or Sexton.

SA'CRILEGE [*ſacrilegium*, L.] the ſtealing of ſacred Things, Church-Robbing; the Crime of profaning ſacred Things, or alienating to Laymen, or common Uſes, what was given to pious Uſes and religious Perſons.

SACRI'STAN [*ſacriſtarius*, L. *ſacriſtain*, F.] a Sexton, or Veſtry-Keeper.

SACRI'STY, the Veſtry, the Place where the Veſſels and Ornaments of the Church were kept.

SACROLUMBA'RIS } [*Anat.*] a Muſcle ariſing from the ſu-
SACROLUM'BUS } perior Part of the *Os ſacrum*, Poſterior of the *Ilium*, and tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins. This, with the *Serratus poſticus* and *Triangularis*, help to contract the Ribs in Reſpiration. See *Dorſi longiſſimus*.

Os SA'CRUM [with *Anat.*] the ſacred Bone, the lower Extremity of the *Spina dorſi*, being that whereon we ſit. It is the broadeſt of all the Bones of the Back, which bears up all the other *Vertebræ*, ſomething reſembling a Triangle in Form, *L.*

SAD [prob. of ſat, *Teut.* of *Satur*, L. full, *i. e.* of Grief] melancholy; alſo of a deep Colour.

To SA'DDEN, to make melancholy; alſo to make of a deep Colour.

A SA'DDLE [ſaðel, *C. Brit.* יעד, *Sax. ſella*, L.] a Seat for a Horſeman.

To SA'DDLE [of ſaðel, *Brit.* or ſaðlian, *Sax.*] to put on a Saddle; alſo to embarraſs, as *to ſaddle a Cauſe*; alſo to furniſh, as to *ſaddle a ſpit*.

SA'DDUCEES ſo called, as ſome ſay, of צדוק, *Sadok*, their firſt Founder; or, as others, of צדק, Juſtice, *Heb.*] a Sect among the *Jews*, eſteemed as Deiſts or Free-Thinkers.

SA'DDUCISM, the Principles and Doctrines of the *Sadducees*. They allowed no Books of the Scripture, but the five Books of *Moſes*; they deny'd the Being of Angels and Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Reſurrection of the Body.

SAFE [σῶος, Gr. *ſalvus*, L. *ſauve*, F.] that is out of Danger, ſecure, truſty.

A SAFE, a Veſſel, or Sort of Cupboard, contrived with Holes to let in Air, to keep cold Victuals in.

SAFE *Conduct* [*ſauve conduit*, F.] a Security or Protection given by the King under the Great Seal, for a Stranger's quiet coming in or going out of the Realm.

SAFE-*Guard* [*ſauve-garde*, F.] the Protection which a Prince, or other Magiſtrate, gives to ſuch Perſons who implore Aid againſt Oppreſſion or the Violence of ſome Perſon, for ſeeking his Right by Courſe of Law.

SAFE-*Guard* [in *War*] a Protection given to the Prince, or his General, to ſome of the Enemy's Country, to ſecure them from being plundered and pillaged by his Soldiers, or Quartering them; alſo Soldiers placed in ſuch Places for that Purpoſe.

SAFE-*Pledge* [in *Law*] a Security given for a Perſon's Appearance at the Day appointed.

SAFE-*Guard*, a Sort of Duſt-Gown, or upper Riding-Garment, worn by Women.

SA'FENESS [of *ſauve*, F. ſafe] Safety, Security.

SA'FETY *and Preſervation*, [in *Hieroglyph.*] were repreſented by the *Ichneumon*.

SA'FFELOW, Baſtard Saffron.

SA'FFRON [*ſafran*, F.] Part of the Flower of the *Crocus*.

SA'FFRON of *Mars* [with *Chymiſts*] Saffron of Steel, ſo called from its red Colour.

To SAG [of ſyc, *Sax.* a Bag] to hang as a Bag on one Side.

SAGATHEE', a ſlight woollen Stuff, being a Kind of Rateen or Serge, ſometimes mixed with a little Silk.

SAGA'CIOUS [*ſagax*, L.] quick of Apprehenſion, ſubtle, ſhrewd.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS [*ſagacitas*, L.] Sharpneſs of Wit, Quickneſs of Apprehenſion, *&c.*

SAGA'CITY [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a Dog's Head.

SA'GAMORE [among the *American Indians*] a King, or ſupreme Ruler.

SAGA'NI [*Chymical Philoſophy*] imaginary Spirits of the four Elements.

SAGAPE'NUM [σαγάπηνον, Gr.] the Gum of the Plant Fennel-Giant.

SA'GDA [טגר, *Chald.*] a Kind of Gem, about the Size

Size of a Bean, of a Leek green Colour, which attracts Wood, as Amber does Straws, a Load-Stone, Iron, &c.

Sage, prudent, wise, discreet, considering, F.

A Sage, a wise, prudent, discreet Man, *F.*

Sage [*salvia*, L. *sauge*, F.] a fragrant and wholesome Herb, a Purifier of the Blood, and Comforter of the Brain and Nerves.

Sageba'ro } Sagheba'ro } [*old Rec.*] a Judge or Justice.

Sage *Rose*, the Flower called Holly-Rose.

Sage'ness [*sagesse*, F. of *Saggio*, Ital.] Wisdom, Prudence, Gravity.

Sagi'tta [with *Botanists*] the upper Part of any small Cyon, Graft, or Twig of a Tree; also the Herb Adder's-Tongue, *L.*

Sagi'tta [with *Astron.*] an Arrow; a Constellation in the Heavens, consisting of eight Stars, *L.*

Sagi'tta [in *Geom.*] the versed Sine of an Arch; so called, because, standing on the Chord, it resembles a Dart.

Sagitta'lis *futura* [with *Anat.*] a Suture or Seam in the Scull: so called from its Resemblance to an Arrow in Shape; it begins at the coronal Suture, and ends at the *Lambdoidal.*

Sagitta'rius [whose Characteristick is ♐] is by Astrologers call'd a masculine, cholerick, and diurnal Sign, by Nature hot and dry, of the fiery Triplicity, and is represented on a celestial Globe by the Figure of an Archer.

Sagitta'ria [*Botany*] the Herb Water-Archer or Arrow-Head, *L.*

Sagitti'fferous [*sagittifer*, L.] bearing Arrows or a Shaft of them.

Sa'gum, a military Garment, a Sort of Cassock covering the Thighs, and sustaining the Sword, worn by the *Greeks*, *Romans*, and *Gauls.*

Sa'ick, a *Turkish* Vessel, proper for the Carriage of Merchandise.

To Sai'gner *a Moat* [in *Fortif.*] is to empty and draw out the Water, by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be passed over the more easily, after they have laid Hurdles or Rushes on the Mud that remains.

To Sail [ſeglian, *Sax.* ſeyler, *Dan.*] to swim or pass thro' the Sea in a Ship, or Vessel, having Sails.

Main-Sail, that which belongs to the Main-Yard.

Fore-top Sail, that which belongs to the Fore-top Mast-Yard.

Sails [ſegl, *Sax.* ſeyls, *Dan.*] large Pieces of double Canvas placed on the Masts of Ships, which catch the Wind, and serve to give way to the Ship; so that every Yard has its proper Sails, which take their Name from the Yard.

After-Sails, are those of the Main and Missen-Masts, which serve to keep a Ship to the Wind.

Head-Sails, are those that belong to the Fore-Mast and Bolt-sprit, and are used to keep a Ship from the Wind, and flat her.

Sails [in *Falconry*] the Wings of a Hawk.

Sails, are also the Vanes of Windmills, or the Arms, whereby the Wind has its Effect on them.

Sa'ilors, elder Seamen, employ'd in ordering the Sails, getting the Tackle on Board, and steering the Ship.

Sa'infoin, Holy-Grass, Meddick-Fodder, Trefoil, *F.*

Saingara'z [in *Cookery*] as Rabbets dress'd *a la Saingaraz*, *i. e.* larded, roasted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon, *F.*

Saint [*Sanctus*, L. *Saint*, F.] a holy or godly Person.

Saints [in *Heaven*] those blessed Spirits, whom God has pleas'd to admit to be Partakers of his Glory.

Saints [in the *Romish* Church] those whom the Pope has canonized.

Sake [ſaca, *Sax.*] Cause, as for my Sake.

Sa'ker [in *Falconry*] a Sort of Hawk.

Sa'ker [*sacre*, Span.] a Sort of great Gun, of which there are three Sizes.

Sa'ker *Extraordinary*, one which is four Inches Diameter at the Bore, and ten Foot long; its Load is 5 lb. its Shot 3 Inches $\frac{1}{4}$ Diameter, and its Weight 7 Pounds; its Point Blank-shot is 163 Paces.

Saker *Ordinary*, one that is three Inches in Diameter at the Bore, and 9 Foot long; its Load 4 lb. its Shot 3 Inches $\frac{1}{4}$ Diameter, its Point Blank-shot 160 Paces.

Saker, least Size, is 3 Inches $\frac{1}{4}$ Diameter at the Bore, and 8 Foot long; its Load near 3 Pounds $\frac{1}{2}$, its Shot 4 lb. $\frac{1}{4}$, its Diameter 3 Inches, its Point Blank-shot 350 Paces.

Sakere't [in *Falconry*] the Male of a Saker-Hawk. This Kind of Hawks are esteemed next after the Falcon and Gyr-falcon, but are differently to be managed.

Sal, Salt, *L.*

Sal *Alkali* [of the Herb called *Kali* by the *Arabians*] an ingredient used in Glass-making.

Sal *Armoniack* } Sal *Ammoniack* } so called of ἄμμος, Gr. Sand, because in antient Times digged up in Lumps from under the Sands in *Cyrenaica* in *Africa*; but that which we now have is commonly gotten out of the sulphureous Pits of *Pozzuolo* in *Italy.*

Chymical Sal *Armoniack* } *Artificial* } is made of five parts of human Urine, one of Sea-Salt or *Sal Gemmæ*, and half an one of the Soot of Wood, boil'd together into a Mass; which Mass is afterwards sublimed in the Form of that Salt.

Sal *Gemmæ*, a Salt digged up for the most Part in *Poland*, &c. and so named from its transparent and crystalline Brightness.

Sal *Lambrot* [with *Chymists*] a very sharp and eager Salt; called also *Salebrot.*

Sal *Petræ*, Salt-Petre; a Salt which is replenished with Abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which renders it volatile. It is gathered from amidst Stones and Earth of old Buildings, &c.

Sal *Polychrestum* [Ἅλς πολύχρηςον, Gr. so called, as being good for many Uses] a Preparation of Salt-Petre, made by burning equal Parts of that with Sulphur, which deprives it of its volatile Parts, *L.*

Sal *Prunellæ*, is Salt-Petre which has had some of its volatile Parts separated from it, by burning a 30th Part of its Weight of Flower of Brimstone, when the Salt-Petre has been melted in a Crucible, *L.*

Sal *volatile Oleosum*, an Aromatick volatile Salt, of *Sal Armoniack*, distilled with Salt of *Tartar*, and dulcified with Spirits of Wine, a Dram and a half of some Aromatick Oil or Essence, drawn from one or more sweet-scented Plants, being added to every Ounce of it. The Plants are such as Balm, Rosemary, &c.

Sala'cious [*salax*, L.] lustful, lecherous, wanton.

Sala'ciousness } Sala'city } [*salacitas*, L.] Salacity, Lechery, Lustfulness.

Sa'lad [*salade*, F.] a Sallet.

Sa'lad, a Kind of Head-piece or Armour worn by Light-Horsemen.

Sa'ladine, a Tax imposed in *England* and *France* in the Year 1188, to raise a Fund for the *Croisade*, undertaken by *Richard* I. King of *England*, and *Philip Augustus*, King of *France*, against *Saladine*, Sultan of *Egypt*, then going to besiege *Jerusalem.*

Salama'nder, a spotted Creature, something resembling a Lizard in Shape; commonly, but erroneously, supposed to breed and subsist in the hottest Fire, and to quench it.

Salama'nder [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was by the *Egyptian* Priests put to represent a brave and generous Courage, that the Fire of Affliction cannot overcome or consume, because it is related of this Animal, that it will live in the Flames without receiving the least Prejudice from the Violence of the Heat; for some Authors say, it is of such a moist and cold Constitution, that the Fire cannot quickly have a Power to hurt it. *Pliny* says, that the Salamander infects all Fruits that it touches, leaving them some Impression of its cold Nature, so that they become afterwards as dangerous as Poison.

Salamander's *Blood* [with *Chymists*] the red Vapours, which, arising from Spirits of Nitre towards the latter End, fill the Receiver with red Clouds, and are the most fixed and strongest Part of the Spirit.

Sa'lary [*salarium*, L.] Wages given to Servants, an annual Pension or Allowance.

Sa'lary [in a *Law Sense*] a Consideration or Recompence made to a Man for his Pains and Industry in the Business of another Man.

Sa'lary [*old Law Books*] a Toll or Duty paid for Salt.

Sale [of ſallan, *Sax.*] a selling, or putting up to be sold.

Saleable, that is fit to be sold.

Sale'ableness, Fitness for Sale.

Sale'brous [*salebrosus*, L.] rough, uneven, craggy.

Sale'brity } Sale'brousness } [of *salebrosus*, L.] Unevenness, Roughness, Cragginess.

Sa'lesman [of ſale, *Sax.*] one who sells Clothes or any Commodity.

Sale'na, a Salt-Pit, Vat or House.

Sa'lient *Angle* [in *Fortif.*] an Angle which carries its Point outwards from the Body of the Work.



Sali'ent [in *Heraldry*] is when the Right Foot answers to the Dexter Corner of the Escutcheon, and the hindmost Foot to the Sinister Base Point of it, being, as it were, in a Readiness to spring forward.

Sabia'ria [among the *Romans*] a Solemnity held in *March*, in Honour of *Mars*, whose Priests, at this Feast, danced with Targets in their Hands.

Salica'strum, a wild Vine, running on Willow-Trees, *L.*

Sa'ligot, a Plant, the Water-Caltrop, or Water-Nut.

Sali'i [among the *Romans*] Priests of *Mars*, whereof there were 12 instituted by *Numa*; they were painted in parti-coloured Garments, with round Bonnets, with two Corners standing up on their Heads; they went dancing along the Streets in their Processions.

Sali'ne [*salinus*, L.] salt, brinish.

Sali'ness } [of *salinosus*, L.] Saltness, or salt
Sali'nousness } Quality.

Sa'lique-*Law*, so called of the Words *si aliquæ* often mentioned in it, or of the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* antiently inhabited: an antient and fundamental Law of the Kingdom of *France*; as to the Author of which it is disputed, by Virtue of which the Crown of *France* cannot fall from the Lance to the Distaff, *i. e.* be inherited by a Woman.

Sa'liva *spittle*, L. a thin, pellucid Humour, separated by the Glands, about the Mouth and Fauces, and convey'd by proper Salival Ducts into the Mouth, for several Uses.

Sa'livales *Ductus* [*Anat.*] the Passages of the *Saliva*, L.

Sa'livarious [*salivarius*, L.] like Spittle.

To Sa'livate [*salivare*, L.] to gather or make Spittle, to cause Rheum to flow out of the Mouth.

Saliva'tion [with *Surgeons*, &c.] a fluxing or drawing Humours out of the Mouth by salivating Medicines, especially such as are Preparations of Mercury.

Salivation [with *Physicians*] a preternatural Increase of Spittle.

Saliu'ncula [with *Botan.*] a Kind of Spike, or Lavender, *L.*

Salix, the Sallow or Willow-Tree, *L.*

Salle'na, a Kind of Salt-Petre.

Sa'llet [*sallade*, F.] a Dish of raw Herbs with Vinegar, Salt, &c.

Sa'llow [*saule*, F. *salix*, L.] a Kind of Willow-Tree, or the Goat's Willow.

Sallow [of *saule*, F.] pale.

A Sa'llying } an issuing out of the Besieged from their
Sa'lly } Fort or Town, and falling upon the Besiegers to cut them off, nail their Cannon, hinder the Progress of their Approaches, destroy their Works, &c.

To Sally [*salire*, L. to leap, *Sc.* forth *saillir*, F.] to issue forth, as above.

To cut off a Sally [in *War*] is to get between those that made it and the Town.

A Sally [*Figuratively*] a Flash of Wit; also a Rant, a Flight, a Transport or sudden Fit of Passion, Heat, &c.

Sally [with *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Peal.

Sally-*Port*, a Door in the Body of a fortified Place, through which the Sally is made.

Salmagu'ndi } [in *Cookery*] a Dish made of cold Turky,
Salmingu'ndin } Anchovies, Lemons, Oil, and other Ingredients; also a Sort of Hotch-potch of several cold Meats, cut in Pieces, and stew'd in a Chafing-Dish with Wine, Verjuice, Vinegar, &c.

Sa'lmodo, a Psalm, *Ital.*

Salmodi'a [in *Mu. Books*] signifies the singing of Psalms, Hymns, and spiritual Songs, *Ital.*

Sa'lmon [*Salmo*, L.] a large fine Fish.

Sa'lmon-*Peel*, a Fish much like to *Salmon*, so plentiful in some Rivers in *Wales*, that they are not much valued.

Sa'lmon-*Pipe*, an Engine or Device for catching Salmon and other like Fish.

Sa'lmon-*Sewse*, the young Fry of Salmons.

Salo'o'n [*Architect.*] a State-room for the Reception of Ambassadors, and other great Visitors. A very lofty spacious Hall, vaulted at Top, and sometimes having two Stories or Ranges of Windows: A grand Room in the Middle of a Building, or Head of a Gallery, &c.

Sa'lpicon [in *Cookery*] a Kind of Ragoo or Farce made of Gammon, Capon's Livers, Fat Pullets, Mushrooms, and Truffles, to put into Holes cut in Legs of Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.

Salsamenta'rious [*salsamentarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to salt Things.

Salsaperi'lla. See *Sarsaperilla.*

Sa'lsifie, the Plant called Goat's-Beard.

Sals'uginous [of *salsugo*, L.] salt or saltish.

Volatile Salt [with *Chymists*] is that which is principally drawn from the Bodies or Parts of living Creatures, and from some fermented and putrified Parts of Plants.

Salt [ʃealt, *Sax.* *sal*, L.] the third of the five chymical Principles, the first of those Chymists call Hypostatical; it being an active Substance, and said to give Consistence to all Bodies, and to preserve them from Corruption; and also to occasion all the Variety of Tastes, and is of three Kinds.

Essential Salt, is a Salt drawn from the Juice of Plants by Crystallization.

Fixed Salt [in *Chym.*] is made by calcining or reducing the Matter to Ashes, and then boiling it in a good Quantity of Water, and afterwards straining the Liquor, and evaporating all the Moisture; which being done, the Salt will remain in a dry Form at the Bottom of the Vessel.

Salt *of Glass*, is the Scum which is separated from the Matter, before it is vitrified or turned into Glass.

Salt *of Saturn*, is the Body of Lead opened and reduced to the Form of Salt by distilled Vinegar.

Salt *of Sulphur* [with *Chymists*] the Salt called *Sal Polychrestum*, soaked with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an acid Salt, by evaporating all the Moisture: In either of these Operations, much Water is to be poured on it, to make a Lye; and after that the Liquor must be strained and evaporated in a Sand-Heat, till the fixed Salt remains at the bottom of the Vessel.

Salt *of Tartar* [in *Chymist.*] is made either by pulverizing that which remains of it in the Retort, after the Distillation of it, or else by calcining bruised Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper, till it turns white.

Salt-*Petre* [of *Sal.* L. and πέτρα, *Gr.* a Rock] a Kind of mineral Salt, whose minute Parts, or Crystals, are in Form of Needles, tho' some say they are triangular.

Salta'tion, a Dancing or Leaping, *L.*

Saltato'rium [*old Rec.*] a Deer-leap, or Place to keep Deer in, *L.*

Sa'ltatory [*saltatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Leaping or Dancing.

Sa'lter, one who sells or trades in Salt or Salt-fish.

Saltimba'nco, a Mountebank, *Ital.*

Salti're [in *Herald.*] is an Ordinary that consists of a four-fold Line, two of which are drawn from the Dexter-Chief towards the Sinister-Base Corners, and the other from the Sinister Chief towards the Dexter-Base Points, meeting about the Middle by Couples in Acute Angles, as in the Escutcheon.



Sa'ltish, something salt.

Salti'shness, having a saltish Relish.

Salt-silver, an ancient customary Payment of one Penny at the Festival of St. *Martin*, made by several Tenants to their Lord, to be excused from the Service of carrying their Lord's Salt from Market to his Larder.

Salts [*saltus*, L.] the Leaping and Prancing of a Horse.

Sa'ltuary [*saltuarius*, L.] a Forester.

Saltuo'se [*saltuosus*, L.] full of Forests or Woods.

Sa'ltus, a Forest, *L.*

Sa'ltus [in *Law*] high or tall Wood, in distinction from Coppice or Under-wood.

Sa'ltz } [with *Chym.*] a Pickle made of Salt, dissolved
Su'ltz } by the Coldness or Moisture of a Cellar.

Sa'lvableness [of *salvus*, L. safe] Capableness of being saved.

Salvabi'lity [of *salvus*, L.] in a Condition to be saved; a Possibility of being saved.

Sa'lva *Gardia* [in *Law*] a Security given by the King, to a Stranger, who is afraid of being used in a violent Manner by some of his Subjects, for seeking his Right by a Course of Law.

Sa'lvage [in *Civil-Law*] a Recompence allowed to such Persons as have assisted in saving Merchandises, Ships, &c. from perishing by Wrecks, or by Pyrates, or Enemies.

Salva'gius [*Ant. Deeds*] savage, wild.

Salvati'lla [of *salus*, L. Health] a famous Branch of the cephalick Vein, passing over the *Metacarpus*, between the Ring-Finger and the little Finger: So called, because it has been a received Opinion, that the opening that Vein was a Cure for Melancholy.

Salva'tion, a being saved or rescued from endless Misery, and admitted to a State of everlasting Happiness.

Sa'lvatory [*salvatorium*, L.] a Surgeon's Box, with Partitions for holding several Sorts of Salves, Ointments, Balsams, &c.

Salu'brious [*saluber*, L.] wholesome, healthful.

Salu'briousness } [*salubritas*, L. *salubrité*, F.] Whole-
Sa'lubrity } someness, Healthfulness.

To Salve [*salvare*, L.] to save or preserve; also to make up

up a Buſineſs, ſo as to come off well; to accommodate a Difference.

Sa'lve [ȝealȝ, *Sax.*] an Unguent or medicinal Compoſition for Pliſters, *&c.*

Salve, God ſave you, I wiſh you Health, *L.*

Salvedi'ction, a wiſhing Health to others, *L.*

Sa'lver [of *ſauver*, F. to ſave] one who has ſaved a Ship or its Merchandizes.

Sa'lver, a Piece of wrought Plate to ſet Glaſſes of Wine, Cups of Liquor, *&c.* to ſave a Table-cloth, Carpet, *&c.*

Sa'lvia [in *Botan.*] the Herb Sage, ſo called from its ſalutiferous Quality, *L.*

Salvia'ti, a Sort of Pear.

Sa'lvo, an Exception, a Come-off.

Saluta'tion, a Saluting, a Greeting; the formal Act of ſhewing Reſpect or Civility, either in Words, or by the Carriage or Geſture of the Body.

Sa'lutary [*ſalutaris*, L.] healthful, wholeſome.

Sa'lutariness, Wholeſomeneſs, Healthfulneſs.

Sa'lutary *Diſeaſes* [with *Phyſ.*] ſuch as are not only curable, but leave the Conſtitution in better State than before.

To Salu'te [*ſalutare*, L.] to ſhew Reſpect and Civility, either in Words or Ceremonies; alſo to kiſs.

A Salu'te [*ſalut*, F.] an outward Mark of Civility, as a Bow or Congee; alſo a Kiſs.

A Salu'te [in *Milit. Affairs*] a Diſcharge of Cannon, or ſmall Shot, in Reſpect and Honour to ſome Perſon of Quality.

A Salu'te to Princes, Generals, *&c.* is performed by bowing the Colours down to the Ground at their Feet.

Saluti'ferousness [of *ſalutifer*, L.] an Health-bringing Quality.

Sa'mara [in *Botany*] the Seed of an Elm.

Sama'rr, a Sort of long Robe.

Sambeni'to. See *Sacco Benedetto.*

Sa'mbucus [in *Botan.*] the Elder-Tree, *L.*

Sambu'cus, an antient muſical Inſtrument of the Wind-Kind, and reſembling a Flute; ſo called becauſe probably made of the *Sambucus*, or Elder-Tree.

Same [perhaps of ȝame, *Sax.* together] Identity.

Sa'meness, Identicalneſs.

Sa'mian *Earth*, a medicinal Earth, brought from *Samos* in the *Indian* Sea.

Sa'mlet, a young Salmon.

Samosete'nians [ſo called of *Samoſatenus*, Biſhop of *Antioch*] an antient Sect of *Anti-trinitarians.*

Sa'mphire } [*Minſheu* ſuppoſes it to be derived of *Saint*
Sa'mpire } *Pierre.* F. q. d. St. *Peter's-Herb*] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea.

Sa'mplar [*exemplare*, L.] a Pattern or Model; alſo a Piece of Canvas, on which Girls learn to mark, or work Letters and Figures, with a Needle.

Sa'mple [*exemplare*, or *exemplum*, L.] ſome Part of a Commodity, given as a Pattern, to ſhew the Quality or Condition of it.

Sampsae'ians, a Sect, neither properly *Jews*, *Chriſtians*, nor *Gentiles*: They allow of one God, and are ſtiff Unitarians.

Sampsu'chinon [σαμψύχινον, Gr.] an Ointment wherein *Marjoram* is the chief Ingredient.

Sa'mpsuchum [σάμψυκον of ϕαιν ψυχὴν, healing the Mind, *Gr.*] ſweet *Marjoram.*

Sa'nable [*ſanabilis*, L.] curable, that may be healed or cured.

Sa'nableness, Capableneſs of being healed.

Sa'native [of *ſanare*, L.] of a healing Quality.

Sa'native-*Waters*, mineral Waters of a Kind, that are good to preſerve or reſtore Health.

Sa'nativeness [of *ſanare*, L.] an healing Quality.

Sa'nce-*Bell* [q. *Saint's-Bell*, or the *Sanctus-Bell*, formerly rung, when the Prieſt ſaid, *Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus, Deus Sabaoth*] a little Bell in Church-Steeples.

Sanctifica'tion, a Hallowing or making holy and ſeparate to God, *F.* of *L.*

To Sa'nctify [*ſanctificare*, L.] to make Holy.

Sanctimo'nial [*ſanctimonialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to Holineſs.

Sa'nctimony } [*ſanctimonia*, L.] Holineſs, De-
Sanctimo'niousness, } voutneſs.

Santimo'nious [of *ſanctimonia*, L.] holy, devout.

Sa'nction, a decreeing, enacting or eſtabliſhing any Decree or Ordinance; alſo the Decree or Ordinance itſelf; the Authority given to any judicial Decree or Act, whereby it becomes legal or current.

Sa'nctity [*ſanctitas*, L.] Holineſs.

Sa'nctuary [*ſanctuarium*, L.] in antient Times, was a Place privileged by the Prince, for the Safeguard of the Lives of Men, who were capital Offenders. Traitors, Murderers, *&c.* were protected in theſe Sanctuaries, if they acknowledged their Fault in forty Days, and conſented to Baniſhment; but after forty Days no Man might relieve them. Of theſe Sanctuaries, there were many in *England.*

Sa'nctum *ſanctorum*, *i. e.* the Holy of Holies, *L.*

Sand [ȝanꝺ, *Sax.* and *Dan.*] a fine hard gravelly Earth.



Sand-*Bags*, are Bags containing about a cubical Foot of Earth; they are uſed for raiſing *Parapets* in haſte, or to repair what is beaten down; they are of uſe when the Ground is rocky, and affords no Earth to carry on their Approaches, becauſe they can be eaſily brought from far off, and removed at will. The ſmaller *Sand-bags* hold about half a cubical Foot of Earth, and ſerve to be placed upon the *ſuperior Talus* of the *Parapet*, to cover thoſe that are behind, who fire through the *Embraſures* or *Intervals* which are left betwixt them.

Sa'nd-*Blind*, purblind, or near-ſighted.

Sa'ndy, [ȝanꝺiȝ, *Sax.*] having Sand, or made of Sand.

Sa'ndiness [of ȝanꝺineyȝe, *Sax.*] Fulneſs of Sand.

Sa'ndal [*ſandalium*, L.] a Sort of Slipper or Shoe for the Foot, conſiſting of a Sole, with a Hollow at one End to embrace the Ancle.

Sa'ndal, a Kind of Wood brought from *India.*

Sa'ndarack, a Mineral of a bright red Colour, not much unlike to red *Arſenick*; alſo a white Gum oozing out of the Juniper-Tree.

Sa'ndarach, is either *natural* or *artificial*; the *Natural* is found in Mines of Gold and Silver, the *Artificial* is made of Orpiment, put into an Earthen-pot, cloſe ſtopped, and baked five Hours in a Furnace.

Sa'nd-*Eels*, Eels which lie in the Sand.

Sa'nders, a precious Kind of *Indian* Wood, of which there are three Sorts, red, yellow, and white.

Sa'ndever [*ſain de verre*, F. *i. e.* the Greaſe of Glaſs] the Droſs of Glaſs, or the Scum that ariſes from the Aſhes of the Herb *Kali.*

Sa'nd-*Gavel* [in *Rediey* in *Glouceſterſhire*] a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manour, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their Uſe.

Sa'ndling, a Sea-Fiſh.

Sane [*ſanus*, L.] ſound, whole; in his Senſes or right Mind.

Sa'neness [*ſanitas*, L.] Soundneſs of Health.

Sa'ndyx, a red or purple Colour, made of *Cerus* and *Ruddle* burnt together; red *Arſenick*, alſo a Shrub bearing a Flower of a ſcarlet Colour.

Sa'ngiack, a Governor of a City or Country in the *Turkiſh* Dominions; next in Dignity to a *Beglerbeg.*

Sa'nglant, bloody, *F.*

Sangli'er [with *Hunters*] a wild Boar of four Years old.

Sanguifica'tion [with *Phyſicians*] the Converſion or turning of *Chyle* into Blood, which is performed (not as the Antients imagined in ſome peculiar Part of the Body, as the Heart, Liver, *&c.* but) in all the Parts of it.

To Sa'nguify [*ſanguificare*, L.] to make Blood.

Sangui'fluous [*ſanguiſluus*, L.] flowing with Blood.

Sa'nguinariness, blood-thirſtineſs, cruelty.

Sa'nguinary [*ſanguinarius*, L.] that delights in ſhedding Blood; Blood-thirſty, Cruel.

Sa'nguine [*ſanguineus*, L.] full or abounding with Blood; a being of a Complexion, where that Humour is predominant.

Sa'nguine-*Stone*, a Blood-ſtone; a Kind of *Jaſper*, brought from *New-Spain*, of a dark-brown Colour, marked with Spots of a Blood-red, uſed for ſtopping Blood.



Sa'nguine [in *Heraldry*] is expreſs'd in engraving by Lines hatch'd croſs one another diagonally, both dexter and ſiniſter, as in the Figure.

Sa'nguinem *redimere* [*old Records*] to redeem the Blood, *i. e.* to pay the *Merchcta Mulierum*, or accuſtom'd Fine, for Leave to ſervile Tenants to diſpoſe of their Daughters in Marriage, *L.*

Sanguiso'rba [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Pimpernel, *L.*

Sa'nguis *Draconis*, *i. e.* Dragon's-Blood, the Gum of the Dragon Tree, *L.*

Sa'nguis *Blood*, [*Anat.*] a red, florid Humour, contained in the Veins and Arteries, ſo as to give Nouriſhment, Life, and Strength to all the Parts of the Body.

Sa'nguis [in our *antient Cuſtoms*] a Right or Power, which the chief Lord of the Fee had to determine in Cauſes where Blood was ſhed.

SA'NGUIS *calcetus* [with *Chymiſts*] a Term apply'd to whatſoever is of a Taſte, as quick and tart as *Calx*, L.

SA'NHEDRIN [סנהדריא, *Heb.* of Συνέδριον, Gr.] the ſupreme Council among the antient *Jews*, or the Court of Judicature of their Republick; wherein were diſpatch'd all the great Affairs both of their Religion and Policy. This conſiſted of the High-Prieſt, and 70 Seniors or Elders.

SA'NICLE [*ſanicula*, L.] the Herb Self-heal, *L.*

SA'NIES [in *Phyſick*] a thin ſerous Matter iſſuing out of Wounds and Ulcers, *L.*

SANIO'DES } [of σανίς, Gen. of σανὶς, Gr. a Table]
SANIDO'DES } a Diſeaſe when the Breaſt is ſtraitened and flattened like a Table.

SANS *without*, *F.* as *ſans Ceremonie*, F. *i. e.* without Ceremony or Complement.

To SA'NTER } [prob. of *ſancta terra*, L. *i. e.* the Holy-
To SAU'NTER } Land, becauſe in antient Times, when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy-Land, many idle Perſons ſauntred about from Place to Place, under Pretence that they had taken the Croſs upon them, or intended ſo to do, and go thither] to wander or rove up and down.

SA'NTALUM, a hard, heavy, odoriferous, medicinal Wood brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, the Wood of the Tree Saunders, *L.*

SANTO'NICA [with *Botaniſts*] a Sort of Wormwood, *L.*

SANTO'NICA [ſo called of the *Santones* in *France*] a Kind of Wormwood.

SANTERNA, artificial Borax or gold Sodder, *L.*

SAP [ſæpe, *Sax.*] the Juice of Trees, which, riſing up from the Root, runs to the Ends of the Branches, and ſerves for their Nouriſhment; alſo the ſofteſt and whiteſt Part of Timber, *Du.*

Green SAP, the thickened Juice of the *Rhamnus*, or *Buckthorn*-Berry.

To SAP } [*ſaper*, F.] to undermine or dig into the
To SAPE } Ground; alſo to cut open.

A SAP } [*ſape*, F.] a digging with Pick-axes, Shovels,
A SAPE } and other ſuch Tools at the Foot of a Wall, or any Building, to undermine and overthrow it. Or,

A SAP, is the digging deep under the Earth, in ſinking lower by Degrees, to paſs under the *Glacis*, and open a Way to come under Cover to the Paſſage of the *Moat*. After they have overcome all the Obſtacles which the Beſieged have oppoſed to hinder the Advancement of their Approaches, and that, notwithſtanding their frequent Sallies, they are at laſt got near the Foot of the *Glacis*, the *Trench* is carried directly forwards, the Work-men covering themſelves the beſt way they can, with *Blinds*, *Wool-packs*, *Sand-bags*, or *Mantelets* upon *Wheels*; when they are got to the Foot of the *Glacis*, they make *Epaulments* or *Traverſes* on each Side, to lodge a good Body of Men. The *Sap* is made five or ſix Fathom from the *Saliant Angle* of the *Glacis*, where the Men are only cover'd ſide-ways; wherefore they lay Planks over-head, with Hurdles, and Earth above them. Having by this means obliged the Enemy to quit the *Covert-Way*, the *Pioneers*, with *Mantelets*, *Wool-packs*, or *Sand-bags*, make immediately a *Lodgment*, covering themſelves the moſt advantageouſly they can from the Fire of the oppoſite *Baſtion*.

SA'PA [in *Medicine*] an old Form, like *Rob*, which is a Juice boiled up to ſome Conſiſtence, as that of Grapes eſpecially.

SA'PE *Sapientiæ* [in *Chymiſ.*] common Salt, *L.*

SAPHAE'NA [prob. of אפה, *Arab.* or of σαφὴς, Gr. eaſy to be ſeen] the crural Vein, a Vein which deſcends under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper Part of the Foot, where it ſends forth ſeveral Branches.

SAPHE'TA [in *Architect.*] the Board over the Top of a Window, placed parallel and oppoſite to the Window-board at the Bottom.

SAPPHI'RE [*Sapphirus*, L. Σάπφειρος, Gr.] a Gem or precious Stone, of a beautiful azure, or Sky-blue Colour, tranſparent and glittering with golden Sparkles.

SAPPHI'RE [in *Herald.*] the blue Colour in the Coats of Noblemen, anſwering to the *Jupiter* in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, and *Azure* in thoſe of the Gentry.

SA'PID [*ſapidus*, L.] reliſhing, ſavoury.

SA'PIDNESS [of *ſapidus*, L.] Savourineſs.

SA'PPHIRE *Ruby*, a certain precious Stone, between blue and red, and is in reality nothing but a Ruby, whoſe Colour is not yet perfectly formed.

SA'PPHIC [in *Poetry*] a Kind of *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe; ſo called of *Sappho*, a famous Poeteſs of *Mytelene*, the Inventress of it, conſiſting of 11 Syllables or 5 Feet, of which the firſt, fourth and fifth are *Trochees*, the ſecond a *Spondee*, and the third a *Dactyl*. As *Stellibus gaudens variis deliſque*.

SAPHA'TUM [with *Surgeons*] a dry Scurf on the Head, *L.*

SAPHYR [in *Herald.*] is uſed by thoſe that blazon Coat-Armour by precious Stones for *Azure*.

SAPIENTI'POTENT [*ſapientipotens*, L.] mighty in Wiſdom.

Dentes SAPIE'NTIÆ, Teeth, ſo called, becauſe they do not appear till Perſons are come to Years of Diſcretion.

SAPIE'NTIAL, an Epithet uſed of certain Books of Scripture, calculated for our Inſtruction and Improvement, in Prudence or moral Wiſdom, as *Proverbs*, *Canticles*, *Eccleſiaſtes Eccleſiaſticus*, the *Pſalms*, and Book of *Job*.

SA'PLESS [of ſæpeleꝩ, *Sax.*] without Sap.

SA'PLESSNESS, having no Sap, wanting Sap.

SA'PLING, a young Tree full of Sap.

SAPOVA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Sope-wort, *L.*

SAPO SA'PIENTIÆ [with *Chymiſts*] *i. e.* the Soap of Wiſdom, *i. e.* common Salt, *L.*

SAPORI'FEROUS [*ſaporifer*, L.] cauſing a Savour.

SA'PORATED [*ſaporatus*, L.] made ſavoury.

SA'POR [in *Botan. Writers*] the Taſte, *ſapor*, with the Taſte, *L.*

SAPORI'FICK [of *ſaporificus*, L.] cauſing Savour, Reliſh or Taſte.

SAPORI'FICK *Particles* [in *Phyſick*] are ſuch, as by their Action on the Tongue, occaſion that Senſe we call Savour or Taſte.

SAPORI'FICKNESS [of *ſaporificus*, L.] a Taſte-cauſing Quality.

SA'POROUS [*ſaporus*, L.] ſavoury, reliſhing.

SA'POROUS *Bodies* [in *Phyſicks*] are ſuch as are capable of yielding ſome kind of Taſte, when touch'd with the Tongue.

SA'POROUSNESS [of *ſaporus*, L.] Savourineſs.

SA'PPINESS [ſæpeneꝩye, *Sax.*] the having Sap.

SA'PPING [of *ſaper*, F.] undermining.

SA'PPING [in *Milit. Art.*] a working under Ground to gain the Deſcent of a Ditch, Counterſcarp, &c. and the attacking of a Place. It is performed by digging a deep Ditch deſcending by Steps from top to bottom under a Corridor, carrying it as far as the Bottom of the Ditch, when that is dry, or the Surface of the Water, when wet.

SA'PPY [ſæpic, *Sax.*] having Sap.

SA'RABAND [*ſarabande*, F.] a muſical Compoſition always in triple time, and is in reality no more than a Minuet, the Motions of which are ſlow and ſerious.

SA'RABAND, a Dance to the ſame Meaſure which uſually terminates when the Hand riſes, whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from a Courant, which uſually ends when the Hand that beats Time falls; and is otherwiſe much the ſame as a Minuet.

SARACE'NICA [with *Botaniſts*] a Sort of Birth-Wort, *L.*

SA'RCASM [*ſarcaſmus*, L. σαρκασμὸς, Gr.] a biting or nipping Jeſt, a bitter Scoff or Taunt, or a keen Irony, whereby the Orator ſcoffs and inſults his Adverſary.

SARCA'STICAL, ſcoffing, biting, ſatyrical, done by way of Sarcaſm.

SARCA'STICALNESS [of *ſarcaſticus*, L. of σαρκασμὸς, Gr.] Scoffingneſs, Satyricalneſs.

SA'RCEL [with *Falconers*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

SA'RCENET [*ſaracinetto*, Ital. prob. q. *Saracen's* Silk] a Sort of thinn Silk for Women's Hoods, *&c.*

SA'RCLING *time* [of *ſarcler*, F. to rake or weed] is the Time when Husbandmen weed the Corn.

SARCOCE'LE [σαρκοκήλη of σάρξ, Fleſh, and κήλη a Tumour, *Gr.*] a Rupture or fleſhy Excreſcence very hard, riſing by little and little, about the Teſticle or inner Membrane of the *Scrotum*, L.

SARCOCO'LLA [of σάρξ and κόλλα, Gr. Glue] a Gum oozing out of a Thorny-Tree in *Perſia* or *India*.

SA'RCOE'PIPLO'OGE'LE [of σάρξ, ἐπίπλοον and κήλη, Gr.] a carneous, omental, fleſhy Rupture.

SARCO'LOGY [Σαρκολογία, Gr.] a Diſcourſe on the Fleſh, or the ſoft Parts of a human Body.

SA'RCOMA [σάρκωμα, Gr.] a fleſhy Excreſcence, or Lump growing in any Part of the Body, eſpecially in the Noſtrils.

SARCO'MPHALUM [σαρκόμφαλον, of σάρξ and ὄμφαλος, Gr.] a fleſhy Excreſcence, or bunching out in the Navel.

SARCOPHA'GUS } [σαρκοφάγος of σάρξ and φάγειν,
SARCOPHA'GUM } Gr. to eat] a Tomb-ſtone or Coffin, made of a Stone, ſo called, becauſe it would conſume a dead Body in 40 Days, and therefore the Antients laid in them thoſe Bodies they had not a Mind to burn.

SA'RCOSIS [σάρκωσις, Gr.] the Faculty of breeding Fleſh.

SARCO'TICKS [σαρκοτικὰ, Gr.] Remedies proper to fill up Wounds and Ulcers with new Fleſh.

SARCULA'TION, a Weeding, or plucking up of Weeds, *L.*

SARCULUTU'RA [in *old Writ.*] the Weeding of Corn.

SA'RDA [σάρδα, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of Fleſh, half tranſparent.

SARDACHA'TES [σαρδαχάτης, Gr.] a Kind of Agate of a cornelian Colour.

SA'RDIUS *lapis*, a Sort of Onyx Stone of a black Colour called a *Carneol*.

SA'RDOIN, the *lapis Sardius*.

SARDO'NIAN } *Laughter* { [ſo named of the Iſland *Sardinia*]
SARDO'NICK } { an involuntary ſhew of Laughter, ſaid to be cauſed by a convulſive Diſtortion of the Muſcles of the Mouth; likewiſe by eating a venemous Herb growing there; this Laughter is, immoderate and deadly.

SARDO'NYX [σαρδόνυξ, Gr.] a precious Stone, partly of the Colour of a Man's Nail, and partly of the Colour of a cornelian Stone.

SARDONYX [with *Heralds*] the murry Colour, in the Coats of Noblemen.

A SARK [ϗϙϸϰ, *Sax.*] a Shirk, a large Sea-fiſh, which will bite off a Man's Leg.

SARKE'LLUS [*old Rec.*] a Kind of unlawful Net or Engine for deſtroying Fiſh.

SARME'NTOUS [*ſarmentoſus*, L.] full of Twigs or Suckers.

SA'RPLAR *of Wool* [*ſerpillere*, F.] half a Sack, containing 40 Tods; a Pocket in *Scotland*.

SARPLI'ER [of *ſerpilliere*, F.] a Piece of Canvas for wrapping up Wares; a Packing-Cloth.

SARRASI'NE [in *Fortif.*] a Sort of Port-Cullice, otherwiſe called an *Herſe*, which is hung with a Cord over the Gate of a Town or Fortreſs, and let down in Caſe of a Surprize.

SARSAPERI'LLA [in *Medicine*] a Plant growing in *America*, a Sudorifick of great Efficacy in ſeveral Diſtempers.

SA'RSENET. See *Sarcenet*.

A SARSE, a Sort of fine Lawn-Sieve.

To SARSE [*ſaſſer*, F.] to ſift through a Sarſe.

SART [in *Agriculture*] a Piece of Wood-Land turned into Arable.

SARTO'RIUS *Muſculus* [with *Anat.*] the Taylor's Muſcle, ſo called, becauſe it ſerves to throw one Leg acroſs the other.

To SARVE *a Rope* [in *Sea Language*] is to lay on Sinnet, Yarn, Canvas, *&c.*

SASH-*Windows* [prob. of *chaſſi*, F. a Frame] a Window of wooden Work with large Squares.

SASH [perhaps of *Seſſa*, Ital.] a Sort of Girdle for tying Night-Gowns, *&c.* alſo an Ornament worn by military Officers.

SASHOO'NS, Leathers put about the Small of the Leg under a Boot, to prevent it from wrinkling. *&c.*

SA'SSAFRAS } [*ſaxifraga*, L. *q. d.* the breaking Stone] a
SA'XAFRAS } yellow, odoriferous Wood, of a brisk aromatick Scent, ſomewhat reſembling Fennel, brought from *Florida* in *America*.

SA'SSE, a Sluice or Lock, eſpecially in an artificial River, or one that is cut, with Floodgates, to ſhut up or let out Water, for the better Paſſage of Barges, Boats, *&c. Du.*

SA'TAN [שטן, *Heb. i. e.* an Adverſary] the Devil.

SATA'NICAL, of, or pertaining to *Satan*, deviliſh.

SATA'NICALNESS [of *Satan*] Deviliſhneſs.

SA'TCHEL [*ſacculus*, L. ſatchel, *Teut.*] a little Bag or Sack.

SATE'LLITE *Inſtrument* [with *Mathemat.*] an Inſtrument invented by Mr. *Romer*, Mathematician to the King of *France*; to aſſiſt in finding the Longitude both by Sea or Land, by the *Satellites* of *Jupiter*. This may be added to a Watch.

SATE'LLITE *Guard*, a Perſon who attends on another, either for his Safety, or to be ready to execute his Pleaſure.

SATE'LLITES, Life-Guards, or Officers attending on a King or Prince, *F.* of *L.*

SATE'LLITES [with *Aſtron.*] certain ſecondary Planets moving round the other Planets, as the Moon does round the Earth, thus named, becauſe they are always found attending them from riſing to ſetting, and making the Tour of the Sun together with them.

Jupiter's SATE'LLITES [*Aſtron.*] four little wandering Stars or Moons, which move round *Jupiter's* Body, as that Planet does round about the Sun, firſt diſcovered by *Galilæo*, by the Help of a Teleſcope.

Saturn's SATE'LLITES [*Aſtron.*] five little Stars revolving about the Body of the Planet *Saturn*, in the like Manner diſcovered by M. *Caſſini*, in the Year 1684.

To SA'TIATE [*ſatiare*, L.] to ſatisfy, to cloy or glut.

SATI'ETY [*ſatietas*, L.] Fulneſs, Glut, Surfeit.

SATISFA'CTION, a being ſatisfied, Content, Pleaſure; alſo Payment, a making Amends, Recompence; alſo a Reparation of Damage.

SATISFA'CTORY [*ſatisfactoire*, F.] ſufficient to ſatisfy, or give Satisfaction.

To SA'TISFY [*ſatisfacere*, L.] to fill with Meat; alſo to humour, content, or pleaſe; alſo to convince; alſo to diſcharge a Debt.

SA'TIVUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writers*] which is ſown in Gardens or Fields, *L.*

SA'TTEN } [*ſattina*, Ital. *ſatin*, F.] a ſort of fine gloſſy
SA'TTIN } Silk.

SA'TTINET, a ſlight, thin Sattin.

SA'TRAPA [σατράπης, Gr.] a Peer of a Realm; the chief Governour of a Province in *Perſia*.

SA'TRAPY [*ſatrapia*, L. σατραπία, Gr.] the Juriſdiction or Government of a Province; of a Lord-Lieutenant or Preſident of a Country.

SATURA'NTIA [with *Phyſ.*] Medicines which qualify ſharp Humours, ſometimes called *Abſorbents*.

SA'TURATE [in *Botan. Writers*] deeply, as to Colour, *L.*

SA'TURATIUS, more deeply, *L.*

SA'TURDAY [Sæterdæg, of Sæter, *Saturn*, and dæg, *Sax.* a Day] the 7th Day of the Week, ſo called of an Idol worſhipped by the antient *Saxons*.

SA'TURDAY *Slop* [in the Northern Parts of *England*] a Space of Time of old, in which it was not lawful to fiſh for Salmon.

SATURE'IA [in *Botany*] the Herb Savoury, *L.*

SATU'RITY [*ſaturitas*, L.] Fulneſs, Exceſs, Glut.

SA'TURN [*Saturnus*, L. or *Saturn*, of *ſatus* ſown, becauſe he is ſuppoſed to preſide over Agriculture, according to *Varro*;] according to the Poets, was the Son of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, which *Cœlus* having caſt his Sons the *Cyclops* into Hell, *Saturn* in Revenge, with his Scythe, cut off his Privities, and deprived him of the Power of begetting. What he had taken from him, he caſt into the Sea, where, by a continual Agitation of the Waves, it found a favourable Womb among the Froth, and thence the Goddeſs *Venus* was produc'd.

Saturn had an elder Brother named *Titan*, to whom the Kingdom of the World did of Right belong; but he, by the Perſuaſions of his Mother *Veſta* and his Siſter *Cybele*, reſign'd the Scepter to *Saturn* for his Life, upon Condition that he ſhould not ſuffer any of the Male-Children to live, that the Empire of the World might devolve to his Poſterity after the Death of *Saturn*.

For this Reaſon, *Saturn* is ſaid to have devoured his Male-Children; but his Wife *Cybele* ſaved *Jupiter* and *Juno*, by conveying them away, and *Neptune* and *Pluto*, who were privately nouriſh'd by their Mother, and ſent him a Stone wrapp'd in Swaddling-Clouts inſtead of a Child, which he greedily devoured in the dark. But *Apollodorus* ſays, that he did ſwallow *Neptune* and *Pluto*; and that, when *Jupiter* was of Age, he married *Metis*, the Daughter of *Oceanus*, who gave a Drink to *Saturn* that made him vomit them up; whereupon *Titan*, ſeeing his Expectations fruſtrated, made War upon *Saturn* with the Aſſiſtance of his Sons, and having vanquiſh'd him, clapp'd him up into Priſon, and there kept him, till his Son *Jupiter* became of Age, and deliver'd him thence. But *Saturn* having learn'd by ſome Oracle, that one of his Sons ſhould take his Scepter and Kingdom from him, reſolv'd to lay Snares to deſtroy his Son *Jupiter*; but he, taking Arms againſt his Father, caſt him out of his Kingdom and Empire of Heaven; whereupon *Saturn* retired to *Italy* to hide himſelf, which was thence call'd *Latium a latendo*. (*Bochartus* applies this Story to *Nimrod's* Uſurpation of the ſupreme Power.) *Janus*, the King of *Italy*, is ſaid to have received *Saturn* with all Civility and Reſpect.

Saturn is ſaid to have brought upon the Earth the *Golden Age*, when the Ground yielded all Sorts of Fruits, without Labour and Tillage, when *Aſtræa* or Juſtice manag'd the Affairs of Men, and they liv'd together in a perfect Love and Amity. The four Ages mention'd by the Poets were the *Golden* under *Saturn*, or *Noah*; the *Silver* under *Jupiter*, or the Poſterity of *Noah*; the *Brazen* under *Nimrod*; and the *Iron*, which yet continues.

The learned *Bochartus* endeavours to prove that *Saturn* is *Noah*, and that all the Fables of him are Delineations of his true Hiſtory; The three Sons of *Saturn*, that divided the Empire between them, are equal to the three Sons of *Noah*; the youngeſt *Ham*, he proves to be *Jupiter*, *Japhet*, to be *Neptune*, and *Shem* to be *Pluto*; and that their different Governments have a Relation to the Places they have inhabited. And that *Ham* going into *Egypt* and *Lybia*, being hot Places, is ſaid to have poſſeſſed Heaven; and that *Japhet* going into *Europe*, and the *Iſlands*, they feigned him God of the Sea, or *Neptune*; and that *Shem* being remarkable for his Piety, his profane Brethren, by Way of Deriſion made him the God of Hell or *Pluto*.

Qual-

Gualtruchius says, that *Saturn*, or Time, is represented as an old Senior, with Wings upon his Shoulders, and a Scythe in his Hand, as cutting down all before him; and that he is represented as swallowing his own Children with hard Stones, because Time eats and consumes the most durable Substances.

The Antients painted *Saturn* with six Wings, to intimate the Swiftness of Time, and Feet of Wool, or, as others say, with the Gout, holding in his Hand a Serpent biting his Tail, with a Sickle and an old Garment hanging upon him.

The *Romans* depositèd under his Protection and in his Temple their Treasure, because in his Reign, *i. e.* in the Golden Age, there was no Theft or Robbery committed; and there they laid up the Rolls of the Names of the *Roman* People, which were made of the Skins of Elephants.

SATURN [in *Blazonry*] in the Arms of sovereign Princes, is us'd instead of Sable and Black, in those of Gentlemen, and Diamond in the Escutcheons of Noblemen.

SATURN [with *Astrolog.*] is accounted an Enemy to the Nature of Man, and all living Creatures, and thence by them called the greater ill Fortune.

SATURN [with *Astron.*] is the highest of all the Planets, but the slowest in Motion; and some reckon it 71, others 91 times bigger than the Earth.

SATURN [with *Alchymists*] Lead.

SATU'RNIA [in *Chiromancy*] the Line which goes through the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, to the Root of the middle Finger, call'd the Line of *Saturn*.

SATURNA'LIA, were festival Days observ'd in *December* in Honour of *Saturn*; and, as *Bochartus* is of Opinion, took their Original from *Noah*'s Drunkenness. These were Times of all Debauchery and Licentiousness, Servants taking upon them to command their Masters, and Slaves to be unruly, without Fear of Punishment.

The Priests of *Saturn* were initiated in scarlet Robes, to express their Bloody-mindedness, and offered to him young Infants in Sacrifice, for which Inhumanity they were all crucified under *Tiberius Cæsar*. And the *Carthaginians* likewise did every Year offer to him human Sacrifices, which was the Subject of an Embassy from *Rome*; for tho' the *Romans* did mightily honour and esteem *Saturn*, yet they did not approve that Men should be offered to him. But they shew'd him this particular Respect, that they caused Torches and Tapers to be burning continually upon his Altars.

Saturn is suppos'd to be the same with *Moloch* of the *Israelites*. It is derived of מֶלֶךְ a King. And Kings, and powerful Men, were called *Saturni* by the Heathens.

SATURNI'NIANS [of *Saturnus*, a Disciple of *Menander*] a Sect, a Sort of Gnosticks.

SATU'RNINE, of pertaining to, or of the Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; also barren; also dull, heavy, melancholy.

A SATU'RNINE *Person*, one of a sullen melancholy Complexion, supposed to be under the Predominancy of *Saturn*.

SATURNI'NESS [of *Saturn*] Dulness, Slowness.

SA'TYR [*Satyra*, L. *Satyre*, F. σάτυρος, Gr.] an invective Poem, that inveighs sharply against Vice and vicious Persons, all Manner of Discourse, wherein any Person is comprehended; but commonly taken for a Poem that sharply and wittily rebukes Vice and reflects on vicious Persons: A Lampoon. That Satyr be just, it ought to be general; or if it be of general Use, it ought to be true, or else it will be a Libel, and accountable to the Law; and it ought to be strong, to strike powerfully, and the Style and Manner must be manly and smooth.

SATYRS [σάτυροι, Gr.] Fabulous Demi-Gods, who with the Fauns and Silvans were supposed to preside over Groves under the Direction of *Pan*. They are represented in Painting, as half Beasts, half Men, having Horns on their Heads, and Feet like Goats.

SATYRI'ASIS [σατυρίασις, Gr.] the lustless Extension of the Yard; also the immoderate Desire of Venery; it is also sometimes taken for the Leprosy, because that Disease makes the Skin rough, like that of a Satyr; also a Swelling of the Glandules behind the Ears.

SATYRIA'SMUS, the same as *satyriasis*, L.

SATY'RICAL [*satyricus*, L. σατυρικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to Satyr; severe, sharp, biting, censorious.

SATY'RICALNESS, Bitingness in Speech, Invectiveness.

SATY'RIST [σατυρικὸς, Gr.] a Writer of Satyrs, or Lampoons.

To SATYRIZE [*satyriser*, F.] to reprehend or rally after a satyrical Manner, to lampoon.

SATY'RION [σατύριον, Gr.] the Herb Stander-grass, Ragwort, or Priest's Pintle.

A SA'VAGE [*un sauvage*, F.] a wild *Indian*.

SAVAGES, wild, barbarous People, who keep no fix'd Habitation, have no Religion, Law, or Policy.

SA'VAGENESS [*naturel sauvage*, F.] Wildness, Cruelty.

SAVA'NA, a Pasture-Ground in *America*, Span.

SAUCE [ſaus, *C. Br.* prob. of *salsus*, L. salted] pickled Roots, Herbs, Sallets, *&c.*

SAUCE-*alone*, an Herb.

SAUCE-*Box*, a saucy Person.

SAU'CINESS [prob. of ſaus, *Brit.* Salt.] Unmannerliness, Presumptuousness, *&c.*

SAUCER [*sauciere*, F.] a small Dish to hold Sauce.

SAU'CISSE [in *Gunnery*] a long Train of Powder sew'd up in a Roll of pitch'd Cloth, about two Inches Diameter, in order to fire a Bomb-Chest.

SAUCI'SSON, a Sort of thick Sausage, *F.*

SAU'CISSONS [in *Milit. Art.*] Faggots or Fascines made of large Boughs of Trees bound together; they are commonly used to cover Men, to make Epaulments, Traverses, or Breast-Works in Ditches full of Water, to render the Way firm for Carriages, and for other Uses.

SAUCY, presumptuous, pragmatical, unmannerly.

To SAVE [*salvare*, L. *sauver*, F.] to deliver, to preserve, to keep, to spare.

SAVER *de faute* [in *Law*] to excuse a Fault; which is properly when a Man, having made a Default in Court, come afterwards and alledges a good Cause why he did it.

SA'VINE [*sabina*, L.] a Plant.

SA'VING, or *save*, except.

SA'VING [*qui sauve*, F.] preserving, healthful, sparing.

SA'VIOUR [*salvator*, L. *sauveur*, F.] one who saves or delivers.

SA'UNKEFINE [*old Law*] the Determination or final Race of a Descent of Kindred.

SA'VOUR [*sapor*, L. *saveur*, F.] Taste or Relish; also Scent or Smell.

To SA'UNTER [probably of *Sancta Terra*, L. the Holy-Land, of those that sauntered, or went on Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*] to go idling up and down.

SA'VOURY [*savoureux*, F. *saporus*, L.] relishing, *&c.*

SA'VOURY [*savorée*, F.] a Winter Pot-herb.

SA'VINGNESS [of *sauver*, F. of *salvus*, L.] Frugality.

SA'VOURINESS [of *savoureux*, F. of *saporus*, L.] Relishableness, *&c.*

SAVOY'S [of *Savoy* in *Italy*, from whence first brought] a Sort of fine Cabbage.

SA'USAGE [*saucisse*, F.] a Sort of Pudding made of Pork, Spice, *&c.* in Hog's Guts.

To SAW [ſagen, *Teut.* or ȝaȝan, *Sax.*] to cut with a Saw.

A SAW [prob. of ȝaȝa, *Sax.*] an Instrument with Teeth, for cutting Boards or Timber.

SAW-*Fish*, a Sea-fish so named, as having a sharp-toothed Bone, about three Foot long, like a Saw, in its Fore-head.

SAWS [ſage, *Teut.* ȝaȝa, *Sax.*] old grave Sayings, Proverbs, Maxims.

SAW-*Wort*, an Herb, having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw.

SAXIFRA'GA [with *Physicians*] Medicines which break the Stone, *L.*

SA'XIFERAGE [*Saxifrage*, L. *i. e.* Stones breaking] an Herb good for the Stone in the Bladder.

SA'XONS [ſeaxum, *Sax.*] a warlike People call'd into *Britain* by King *Vortigern*, either to defend him against the *Scots* and *Picts*, or to secure him in the Command he had usurp'd over the *Britains*. They began to establish their *Heptarchy* about the Year of Christ 457. As to the Original of their Names, Authors differ. *Isidore* derives the Name *Saxon* from *Saxum*, L. a Stone, they being a hardy and warlike Nation. But the Name *Saxon*, according to the Northern Antiquities, is older even than the *Latin* Tongue itself. *Krantzius* derives it from *Aschanez*, the Son of *Gomer*; but he does not support it by sufficient Authority. *Goropius Becanus* fetches it from *Sacæ*, a People about *Armenia*; but this seems to be without any Foundation. But it is most probable they were call'd *Saxons*, from the short Swords they commonly wore, called *Saxen* or *Seaxen*; and *Tacitus* says, the Northern *Germans* were distinguishable by a round Shield, and a short Sword, that they wore. And as *Pontanus* observes, the Arms of *Saxony* at this Day are two short Swords a-cross.

SA'XON-*Lage* [ſeaxen-Laȝa, *Sax.*] the Law of the *West-Saxons*, which was of Force in nine Counties, *viz. Kent, Surrey*, &c. *Sussex, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire* and *Devonshire*. See *Danelage* and *Merchenlage*.

SAY [*Sayette*, F.] a Sort of thin Woollen-Stuff or Serge.

To SAY [ȝæȝan, *Sax.*] to speak, to tell, to relate.

To Take SAY [with *Hunters*] is to draw a Knife leisurely down the Belly of a dead Deer, who has been taken by Hunting, to discover what case it is in as to Fatness.

A Scab [*ſcabies*, L.] a dry'd Scurf of a Pimple, Wheal, Sore or Wound.

Sca'bbard [of ſchabbe, *Du.* according to *Minſheu*] the Sheath of a Sword.

Sca'bbed [*ſcabioſus*, L.] having Scabs.

Sca'bbed *Heels* [in *Horſes*] a Diſtemper, called alſo the Fruſh.

Sca'bbedness } [*ſcabitudo*, L.] the being ſcabby.
Sca'bbiness }

Scabe'llum [in the *ant. Architect.*] *i. e.* a Foot-ſtool; a Kind of Pedeſtal uſually ſquare, ſometimes polygonous, very high and ſlender, commonly terminating in a Kind of Sheath or Scabbard; or profiled in Manner of a Balluſter.

Scabio'sa [with *Botaniſts*] ſcabious, *L.*

Sca'bby [*ſcabioſus*, L.] ſcabbed, full of Scabs.

Sca'brous [*ſcabroſus*, L.] rough, rugged, unpoliſhed.

Sca'brousness [of *ſcabroſus*, L. *ſcabreux*, F.] Ruggedneſs, Roughneſs.

Scacu'rcule [in *Chymiſtry*] a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of the Heart of an Hart.

Sca'ffold [ſchavot, *Du. echafaud*, F.] a Place raiſed higher than the Ground, for the better Proſpect.

Sca'ffolding [*echaufaudage*, F.] Poles and Boards erected for the Conveniency of Building.

Sca'la, a Ladder, *L.*

Sca'la [with *Surgeons*] a certain Inſtrument to reduce a Diſlocation, *L.*

Sca'la [in *Anat.*] the Canal or Cochlea, that is divided by a *Septum* into two Canals, called *Scala*, L.

Sca'la *Tympani*, that Canal which looks towards the *Tympanum*, L.

Sca'la *Veſtibuli*, that Canal that has a Communication with the *Veſtibulum*, L.

Scala'do [*eſcalada*, Span. *ſcalatta*, Ital.] a furious Attack upon a Wall or Rampart of a fortified Place, with ſcaling Ladders.

Ad Sca'lam [*old Rec.*] *i. e.* to, or at the Scale: The antient Way of paying Money into the Exchequer, where 20*s.* and 6*d.* was paid for 20*s.*

To Scald [*ſcaldare*, L.] to burn with hot Liquor.

A Scald-*Head* [*q. d.* a ſcaly Head] a ſcurfy, ſcabbed Head.

Scale [*eſcaille*, F. *ſcaglie*, Ital.] of a Fiſh, a Bone, *&c.*

Scale [in *Mathemat.*] the Degrees of any Arch of a Circle, or of right Lines drawn or engraven upon a Rule, as Sines, Tangents, Secants, *&c.*

Plain Scale, and diagonal, ſerve to repreſent any Numbers or Meaſures, whoſe Parts are equal one to another.

Scale *of Muſick* } a Series of Sounds riſing or falling
Scale *of the Gamut* } towards Acuteneſs or Gravity from any given Pitch of Tune to the greateſt Diſtance.

Scale *of Miles* [in *a Map*] a Scale for the Meaſuring the Diſtance of one Place from another.

To Scale [ſkallar, *Dan.*] to take off the Scales of Fiſhes, Bones, *&c.*

To Scale *Walls* [*ſcalare*, Ital. *eſchalader*, F.] to mount up them with Ladders.

Sca'leni [of σκαληνός, Gr.] three Muſcles of the Cheſt, ſo called from their Figure, having three unequal Sides, *L.* of *Gr.*



Scale'num [with *Geom.*] a Triangle that has its three Sides unequal to one another; ſee the Figure.

Sca'lenus *primus* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle ariſing from the Fore-part of the ſecond, third, and fourth tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and let into the firſt Rib; the Office of which is to draw the upper Rib together with the others upwards, in fetching Breath, *L.*

Sca'lenus *ſecundus*, a Muſcle taking its Riſe from the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck ſide-ways, and paſſing over the firſt Rib to its Inſertion in the ſecond, and ſometimes to the third, *L.*

Sca'lenus *tertius*, a Muſcle that takes its Riſe near the *Scalenus ſecundus*, from the ſame tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and alſo from the ſixth of thoſe Proceſſes, and is inſerted to the firſt Rib, *L.*

Scales [of ſcealey, *Sax.*] a Pair of Ballances.

Sca'liness, the being covered with Scales.

Sca'ly [*ecailli*, F.] covered with Scales.

Scali'nga [*ant. Writ.*] a Quarry or Pit of Stones, but rather of Scales or Slates for covering Houſes.

Scall [q. *ſcald*] a Sort of Scurf on the Head.

Sca'llion [*ſcalogna*, q. d. an Onion of *Aſcalon*, a City of *Paleſtine*] a Kind of ſmall Onion.

Scalp [*ſcalpio*, Ital. ſchelpe, *Du.* a Husk] the Skin covering the Scull-Bone.

Sca'lper [*ſcalprum*, L.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to ſcrape corrupt Fleſh from the Bones.

Sca'lpel [in *Anat.*] a Knife uſed in Diſſections; and alſo in many chirurgical Uſes.

To Sca'mble [perhaps of σκαμβός, Gr. oblique] to rove or wander up and down.

Sca'mbling [prob. of σκαμβός, Gr. oblique] at a Diſtance one from another; as a ſcambling Town, a Town where the Houſes ſtand at a great Diſtance one from the other.

To Sca'mper [*eſcamper*, F.] to run away in a Hurry.

Scammo'nia [with *Botaniſts*] Scammony, *L.*

Scammo'nium, the Juice of Scammony, *L.*

Impares Scami'lle [in *Architect.*] certain Zocco's or Blocks which ſerve to raiſe the reſt of the Members of any Pillar or Statue beneath which they are placed beneath the Projectures of the Stylobatæ Cornices, and are well repreſented by the Pedeſtals of our Statues.

Sca'mmozzi's *Rule*, a two-footed Joint-Rule, adapted for the Uſe of Builders, and firſt invented by *Scamozzi*, the famous Architect.

Sca'mnum *caducum* [*old Rec.*] a Ducking-ſtool, *L.*

Scam'num *Hippocratis* [i. e. *Hippocrates's* Bench] an Inſtrument in Length 6 Ells, and uſed in the ſetting of Bones.

To Scan [*ſcandere*, L.] to ſift or canvaſs a Buſineſs; to examine a Thing thoroughly, to conſider it well.

To Scan *a Verſe*, to meaſure or prove it according to the Number of its Feet.

Sca'ndal [in the *vulgar Senſe*] is ſome Action or Opinion contrary to good Manners, or to the general Senſe of the People; alſo a diſadvantageous Rumour or Report, or an Action whereby any one is affronted in publick.

Sca'ndal [*ſcandalum*, L. σκάνδαλον, Gr.] in a ſcriptural Senſe, is any Thing that may draw Perſons aſide, or ſollicit them to Sin; an Offence; alſo a Stumbling-block.

Active Sca'ndal, is a real Induction to Sin.

Paſſive Sca'ndal, the Impreſſion an active Scandal makes on the Perſon that is induced to ſin.

To Sca'ndal } [*ſcandalizare*, L. of σκανδαλίζειν,
To Sca'ndalize } Gr.] to give Offence, to raiſe a Scandal upon one.

Sca'ndalous [*ſcandaleux*, F.] giving Offence, defaming, abuſive, ſhameful, diſgraceful.

Sca'ndalousness, Reproachfulneſs, Infamouſneſs.

Sca'ndalum *magnatum* [*i. e.* Scandal of great Men] an Offence or Wrong done to any high Perſonage of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, *&c.* Great Officers, as the Chancellor, Treaſurer, *&c.* by falſe News, as ſcandalous Reports, Meſſages, *&c.* alſo a Writ that lies for their recovering of Damages thereupon.

Sca'ndent *Stalk* [with *Botaniſts*] *i. e.* climbing Stalk, is one which climbs by the Help of Tendrils, as the Vine, *&c.*

Sca'nsion [in *Gram.*] the Scanning of a Verſe; a Meaſuring it by the Number of Feet and Syllables.

Scant } [prob. of *echantillon*, F.] leſs than is requiſite,
Sca'nty } narrow, or ſhort in Meaſure; alſo ſcarce.

Sca'ntiness [prob. of *echantillon*, F. or *wantingneſs*, Eng.] being leſs than is requiſite.

Sca'ntling [*eſchantillon*, L.] the Size and Meaſure, Size or Standard, whereby the Dimenſions of Things are to be determined.

Scapella'tum [with *Anat.*] a Denudation or making bare the Glans of the *Penis*, when the Prepuce will not draw over it.

Sca'pha [with *Anat.*] the inner Rim of the Ear, *L.*

Sca'pha [σκάφη, Gr.] a Cock-boat.

Sca'phism [of σκάφη, of σκάπτω, Gr. to make hollow] among the antient *Perſians*, a Kind of Puniſhment executed by locking the Criminal cloſe up in the Trunk of a Tree, bored thro' to the Dimenſions of his Body, only with five Holes for his Head, Arms, and Legs to come thro', in which he was expoſed to the Sun, and the appearing Parts were anointed with Milk and Honey to invite the Waſps. The Criminal was forced to eat abundantly till his Excrements, cloſe pent up in the Wood, rotted his Body. Some write, that ſome have lived there 40 Days.

Scaphoi'des [σκαφοειδής, of σκάφη, Gr. a Boat] the third Bone of the *Tarſus* in the Foot, joined to the Ancle-Bone and three hinder Bones; otherwiſe called *Naviculare Os*, from the Reſemblance it bears to a Boat.

Sca'pula [in *Anat.*] the hinder Part of the Shoulder, the Shoulder-blade; a broad Bone reſembling a ſcalenous Triangle on each Side of the upper and back-part of the *Thorax*.

Sca'pular [*ſcapularis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Shoulder-blade.

Scapula'ris *externa* [*Anat.*] the ſcapular Vein which ariſes from the Muſcles covering the *Scapula*, L.

Scapula'ris *interna* [*Anat.*] a Vein arising from the Muscles which lie in the Hollow of the *Scapula*, L.

A Sca'pulary [*scapulaire*, F. of *scapula*, L. the Shoulder-bone] Part of the Habit of several Orders of religious People, worn over their Gowns, as a Badge of their peculiar Veneration for the Virgin.

Sca'pus [in *Botany*] the upright Stalk of a Plant, *L.*

Sca'pus [in *Architect.*] the Shaft or Shank of a Pillar between the Chapiter and the Pedestal.

Scar [ȝeap, *Sax. escarre*, F. ἐσχάρα, Gr.] the Seam or Mark of a Wound.

Scar [ȝappe, *Sax.*] a steep Rock, the Cliſt of a Rock. Hence *Scarborough* Caſtle.

Scaramou'ch, the Name of a famous *Italian* Buffoon, or Poſture-Maſter, who acted here in *England* in the Year 1673.

Scarce [of ſcaerȝ, *Du.*] not plentiful, rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; hardly, *vix.* L.

Sca'rceness } [prob. of *carus*, L. dear, or ſcaerȝ, *Du.*
Sca'rcity } ſparing] Difficultneſs to be come at, Uncommonneſs, Not-plenty.

To Scare [prob. of *ſcerare*, Ital. to frighten, or ſcheeren, *Teut.* to vex] to put in fear, to affright.

A Scare-*Crow*, a Figure of Clouts ſtuff'd with Straw, or any Thing ſet up to affright away Birds from Fruit.

Scarf [ȝceorpe, *Sax.* Clothing, or prob. of ſcherf, *Teut.* Segment or *Eſcarpe*, F.] an Ornament of Silk worn by Women, Military Officers, or Divines.

Scarf-*Skin* [with *Anat.*] the outward Skin, which ſerves to defend the Body which is full of Pores, thro' which it diſcharges Sweat and other Moiſture.

Scarfa'tion [of σκάφος, Gr.] the ſame as Scarification.

Sca'rfed, adorned with a Scarf.

Sca'rfed [*Sea Term*] pierced, faſtened, or joined in.

Scarifica'tion [with *Surgeons*] an Operation whereby ſeveral Inciſions are made in the Skin, with an Inſtrument proper for that Purpoſe, uſually practiſed in Cupping, *L.*

Scarifica'tor, an Inſtrument made in Form of a Box, with 12 or more Lancets, all perfectly in the ſame Plane; which being, as it were, cock'd by Means of a Spring, are all diſcharged at the ſame Time, by pulling a Kind of Trigger, and the Points of the Lancets are at once equally driven within the Skin.

Scarificato'rium, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, having a Number of Points ſet in a Plane, which are all ſtruck into the Parts at once in ſcarifying, *L.*

To Sca'rify [*ſcarificare*, L. *ſcarifier*, F.] to lance or open a Sore, to make an Inciſion in any Part of the Body.

Sca'rlet [*ſcarlato*, Ital.] a bright red Colour.

Sca'rlet-*Grain*, a Matter uſed in dying a ſcarlet Colour. It is uſually taken for the Grain of a Plant growing on a Kind of Holm, in ſome Parts of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*. The *Arabs* call it *Kermes*.

Scarleti'na *Febris*, the ſcarlet or purple Fever, *L.*

Scario'la [*Botany*] the broad-leaved Endive, *L.*

Scarp [*eſcarpe*, F.] the Slope on that ſide of a Ditch which is next to a fortified Place, and looks towards the Field; alſo the Foot of a Rampart-Wall; or the ſloping of a Wall from the Bottom of a Work to the *Cordon* on the ſide of the Moat.



Scarpe [in *Heraldry*] is the Scarf which military Commanders wear for Ornament, as he bears Argent, a Scarpe Azure; ſee the Figure annexed.

Sca'rry [of ȝcap, *Sax. eſcharre*, F. of ἰσχάρα, Gr.] having the Mark or Seam of a Sore or Wound.

Scatch [*eſcache*, F.] a Kind of Horſe-bit for Bridles.

Sca'tches [*eſcaſſes*, F.] Stilts to put the Feet in to walk in dirty Places.

Scate [ſchete, *Du.*] a ſort of Iron Patten to be faſtened on the Shoes for ſliding on the Ice; alſo a Kind of Fiſh.

Scate'brous [*ſcatebroſus*, L.] bubbling like Water out of a Spring; abounding.

Scatebro'sity [*ſcatebroſitas*, L.] a Flowing or Bubbling out.

To Scath [ȝceðian, *Sax.*] to injure, hart, or do Damage to.

To Sca'tter [ſchetteren, *Du.*] to diſperſe, to ſpread abroad here and there.

Scatu'rient [*ſcaturiens*, L.] running or flowing over, iſſuing as Water out of a Spring.

Scaturi'ginous [*ſcaturiginoſus*, L.] overflowing, full of Springs.

Sca'vage } [of ȝceapan, *Sax.* to ſhew] a Kind of Toll or
Sce'vage } Cuſtom, exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, *&c.*
Sce'wage } of Merchant-Strangers, for Wares ſhewed or offered to Sale within their Liberties. But this Cuſtom is prohibited by Stat. 19. *Henry* VII.

The Sca'vans, the learned, of *ſcavant*, learned, *F.*

Sca'venger [of ȝceapan, *Sax.* to ſcrape or bruſh] a Pariſh-Officer, choſen annually, to ſee that the Streets be cleanſed from Dirt and Filth, and they hire Rakers to carry it away in Carts.

Sca'wrack, a ſort of Sea-Weed.

Sce'leton. See *Sceletus.*

Sce'leton *ſerpentis*, a Kind of Stone which reſembles the Body of a Serpent, *L.*

Sce'letus [of σκέλλω, to dry up] a proper Connection of all the Bones of the Body, after they are dry'd.

Scelotyrbe [σκελοτύρβη, Gr.] a wandering Pain in the Legs, which proceeds chiefly from the Scurvy.

Sce'ne [*ſcena*, L. σκηνὴ, Gr.] in the antient *Drama*, in its general Senſe, was the Theatre wherein dramatick Pieces and other publick Shews, were repreſented; alſo the Place where the Action is conceived to have paſſed, as the *Scene of War*; alſo a Diviſion or Part of a dramatick Poem determined by a new Actor's entering.

Scenes, the Pictures repreſenting Lands, Buildings, Ships, *&c.* placed round about the Stage.

Sce'nic } [*ſcenicus*, L. σκηνικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining
Sce'nical } to the Scene.

Scenogra'phical } [*ſcenographicus*, L. σκηνογραφικὸς,
Scenogra'phick } Gr.] of, or pertaining to Scenography.

The Scenographick *Appearance*, is different from an Orthographick one, in that the latter ſhews the Side of a Figure, Body, or Building, as it is ſeen when the Plane of the Glaſs ſtands directly to that Side; whereas *Scenography* repreſents it as it ſeems thro' a Glaſs not parallel to that Side.

Sceno'graphick *Projection*, is the Tranſcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which interſects the optick Pyramid at a proper Diſtance.

Sceno'graphy [*ſcenographia*, L. σκηνογραφία, Gr.] is the Repreſentation of a Building, *&c.* as it is repreſented in Proſpective with its Dimenſions and Shadows, or ſuch as it appears to the Eye.

Sceno'graphy [in *Proſpective*] is that Side that declines from, or makes Angles with a ſtraight Line, imagined to paſs through the two outward convex Points of the Eyes; and is by Architects generally called the Return of the Foreſight.

Scenope'gia [σκηνοπήγια, Gr.] a Feaſt of the *Jews*, more commonly called the Feaſt of Tabernacles, inſtituted after their being poſſeſſed of the Land of *Canaan*, in Commemoration of their having dwelt in Tents in the Wilderneſs.

Sce'pter [*ſceptrum*, L. σκῆπτρον, Gr.] a royal Staff or Battoon worn by a King, as a Badge of his ſovereign Command and Authority, at ſuch Times as he appears in Ceremony, as at a Coronation, *&c.* The Scepter is an Enſign of Royalty, of greater Antiquity than the Crown.

A Sce'pter [*figuratively*] ſignifies royal Authority and Power.

A Sce'pter [*hieroglyphically*] having on the Top a Stork's Head, and ſupported upon the Hoof of a River-Horſe, was put to intimate, that Piety was to be preferr'd to Impiety, and Religion before Atheiſm and Contempt of Civil Power: For the Stork is an Emblem of Piety, which the Scepter ſhould maintain and ſupport above the Reach of Profaneneſs, intimated by the Hoof of the River-Horſe, which is an Animal cruel and rapacious, that hath no Regard to its Parents, but cruelly murders them in its Rage.

A Scepter with an Eye upon it was uſed as an Hieroglyphick of God.

Sce'ptical } [*ſceptico*, L. σκεπτικὸς, Gr.] of the Scep-
Sce'ptick } ticks or Scepticiſm, that is in Doubt or Suſpence, doubtful; alſo contemplative.

Sce'pticalness [of σκέπτεσθαι, Gr. to contemplate] Scepticiſm, or a doubting or ſuſpending the Judgment of Things.

Sce'pticism, the Doctrine and Opinions of the Sceptricks. It conſiſted in doubting of every Thing, and affirming nothing at all, and in keeping the Judgment in Suſpenſe to every Thing.

Sce'pticks [*ſceptici*, L. σκεπτικοὶ, of τὸ σκέπτεσθαι Gr. to look out or obſerve, to contemplate] a Sect of Philoſophers founded by *Pyrrho*, whoſe diſtinguiſhing Tenet was,

that

that all Things are uncertain and incomprehenſible; Contraries equally true; that the Mind is not to aſſent to any Thing, but to keep up an abſolute Heſitancy or Indifference. Whence the Name is apply'd to a Perſon who maintains that there is nothing certain.

SCHA'RPENNY } [ycea ꝑn-peniꝛ, *Sax.*] a ſmall Duty
SCHA'RNPENNY } paid in antient Times by Tenants, that they might be excus'd from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.

SCHEAT *Pegaſi* [*Aſtron.*] a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude, in the Juncture of the Leg, with the left Shoulder of *Pegaſus*.

SCHE'DULE [*ſchedula*, L. σχεδάριον, Gr.] a Scroll of Paper or Parchment annexed or appended to a Will, a Leaſe, or other Deeds, which contains ſome Particulars left out in the main Writing; an Inventory of Goods, *&c.*

SCHE'LLING, a *Dutch* Coin containing 12 Groots or 6 Stivers, in Value 6*d.*; of *Engliſh* Money; 33 of which and 4*d.* make 20*s.* Sterling.

SCHEMATI'SMUS [of σχηματίζω, Gr.] the Habit, Conſtitution, or Diſpoſition of the Body.

SCHEMATI'SMUS [with *Gram.*] the particular Manner of forming one Word from another.

SCHE'ME [*ſchema*, L. σχῆμα, Gr.] a Model, Draught, *&c.* or the Repreſentation of any geometrical or aſtronomical Figure or Problem, by Lines ſenſible to the Eye, or of the celeſtial Bodies in their proper Places, for any Moment, called the *Schema cæli*.

SCHE'SIS [with *Rhet.*] a Figure whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adverſary is feigned, on purpoſe to be anſwered. This the *Latins* call *Aſſiſtio*.

SCHE'REN } *Silver* [*old Rec.*] Money antiently paid
SHEA'RING } to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenant, for the Liberty of ſhearing his Sheep.

SCHE'SIS [σχέσις, Gr.] the Habit or Conſtitution of the Body, as it is fleſhy or lean, hard or ſoft, thick or ſlender.

SCE'TIC *Fever*, a Fever ſo termed, becauſe it is ſeated chiefly in the Blood, and may be eaſily cured; and on that account is diſtinguiſhed from an Hectick-Fever, that is fixed in the very Habit of the Body, and is very difficult to be removed.

SCIORA [of Σκίορων or Σκιάδιον, Gr.] *Athenian* Feſtivals dedicated to *Minerva*, which took their Name from that Umbrella or Fan, carried about them in Proceſſion, to skreen Perſons from the Heat of the Sun.

SCHISM [*Schiſma*, L. σχίσμα, Gr. a Diviſion or Separation] it is chiefly uſed of a Separation, happening through Diverſity of Opinions, among People of the ſame Religion and Faith.

SCHISMA'TICAL } [σχισματικὸς, Gr.] inclining to, or guil-
SCHI'SMATICK } ty of Schiſm.

A SCHI'SMATICK [σχισματικὸς, Gr.] a Separatiſt, or one who ſeparates from the Chriſtian Church.

To SCHI'SMATIZE [*ſchiſmatizare*, L.] to ſeparate from, or rend away from the Church.

SCHIRE'MOTE [ſcipemoꝛ, *Sax.*] was in antient Times a ſolemn Meeting of all the free Tenants and Knights in a County, to do Fealty to the King, and elect an annual Sheriff.

SCHOENANTHUM [χοίναθον, Gr.] the Herb Camel's-Hay, or ſweet-ſmelling Reed, *L.*

SCHOENO'PRASUM [χοιτοπρασον, Gr.] a Plant call'd Porrel or Cives, *L.*

SCHOLAR [*ſcholaris*, L.] one who learns any thing at School.

SCHO'LARSHIP [of *ſcholaris*, L.] the Qualification of a Scholar.

SCHOLA'STIC } [of *ſcholaſticus*, *L.* of Σχολαστικὸς, Gr.]
SCHOLA'STICAL } of, like, or pertaining to a Scholar or
SCHOLA'STICK } School.

SCHOLA'STICK *Divinity*, is that Part of Divinity which clears and diſcuſſes Queſtions, by means of Reaſon and Arguments; and is in ſome Meaſure oppoſed to *Poſitive Divinity*, which is founded on the Authority of the Fathers, Councils, *&c.*

SCHOLA'STICKNESS, a being qualified with School-Learning.

SCHO'LIAST [*ſcholiaſtes*, L. σχολιαστὴς, Gr.] one who makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator, *&c.*

SCHO'LIUM [with *Mathemat.*] a Remark by the By, as after the demonſtrating of a Propoſition, it is pointed out how it might be done ſome other Way; ſome Advice is given, or Precaution to prevent Miſtakes, or ſome particular Uſe or Application thereof.

SCHO'LIUM [σχόλιον, Gr.] a Note, Annotation, or Remark, made on ſome Paſſage, Propoſition, *&c.* a Gloſs, a brief Expoſition, a ſhort Comment.

A SCHOOL [*Schola*, L. σχολὴ, Gr.] a Place where any Language, Art, or Science is taught.

To SCHOOL, to check or chide ſeverely, to reprehend.

SCHOOL-*Men*, Perſons well ſkilled in School-Divinity, or Academical Learning.

SCIA'GRAPHY } [*ſciagraphia*, L. of σκιαγραφία, Gr. of
SCIO'GRAPHY } σκιὰ, a Shadow, and γράφω, Deſcription, Gr.] a Profile or Platform; the firſt rude Draught of a Thing.

SCIA'GRAPHY, alſo the Art of Dialling; that Part of Aſtronomy which ſerves to find out the Hour of the Day or Night, by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Architect.*] the Draught of an Edifice or Building, cut in its Length or Breadth, to ſhew the Inſide of it, as the Convenience of every Room, with the Thickneſs of the Walls, Timbers, Floors, *&c.*

SCI'AMACHY [Σκιομαχία, of σκιὰ, and μαχὴ, Gr. a Fight] a Fighting with Shadows.

SCIATHE'RICAL } [σκιαθηρικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to
SCIATHE'RICK } a Sun-dial.

SCIA'TICA [σκιατικὴ, Gr.] the Hip-Gout.

SCIA'TICA-*Creſſes*, an Herb good for the *Sciatica*.

SCIA'TICK-*Vein* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein ſeated above the outward Part of the Ancle.

SCIDACZUM [with *Surgeons*] a Kind of Fracture, or breaking of a Bone, according to its Length, or long-wiſe, *L.*

SCI'ENCE, as oppoſed to Art, is a formed Syſtem of any Branch of Knowledge, comprehending the Doctrine, Reaſon or Theory of the Thing, without any immediate Application of it to any Uſes or Offices of Life.

SCIENCE [*ſcientia*, L.] Knowledge, Learning, Skill, *&c.*

SCIENCE [in *Philoſ.*] a clear and certain Knowledge of any Thing founded upon ſelf-evident Principles and Demonſtrations.

SCIENCE *in God* [by *Divines*] is diſtinguiſhed into three Kinds,

1. *The* SCIENCE of mere Knowledge, whereby he knows himſelf and all Things poſſible.

2. SCIENCE *of Viſion*, whereby he knows all Things he has reſolved to do, or to permit, in the ſame Order in which he has reſolved to do and permit them.

3. *An intermediate* SCIENCE, whereby he knows what Angels and Man will do in certain Caſes and certain Circumſtances, if he reſolves to bring them about.

The ſeven liberal SCIENCES, are *Grammar*, *Logick*, *Rhetorick*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy* and *Muſick*.

SCIENTIAL, of, or pertaining to Science.

SCIENTI'FICAL } [of *ſcientia* and *facio*, L.] which cauſes
SCIENTI'FICK } or promotes Knowledge.

To SCINTI'LLATE [*ſcintillare*, L.] to ſparkle like Fire.

SCINTILLA'TION, a ſparkling as Fire does.

SCILLA, [with *Botaniſts*] a Squil, or Sea-Onion, *L.*

SCILLI'TES [σκιλλίτης, Gr.] Wine, wherein Squils have been ſteeped.

SCILLI'TES-*Acetum*, Vinegar of Squils, *L.*

SCINTILLO'SE [*ſcintilloſus*, L.] full of Sparks.

SCI'METER, a Sort of broad crooked Sword.

SCI'OGRAPHY [σκιαγραφία, Gr.] the Profile or Section of a Building, to ſhew the Inſide thereof.

SCIOGRAPHY [with *Aſtron.*] the Art of finding the Hour of the Day or Night, by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, Stars, *&c.*

SCIOTHE'RICK [*ſciotericus*, L. σκιαθερικὸς, Gr.] a Part of *Opticks*.

SCIOTHERICK *Teleſcope*, an Inſtrument for obſerving the true Time of the Day, in order to adjuſt Pendulum-Clocks or Watches.

SCI'OLIST [*ſciolus*, L.] a Smatterer in any kind of Knowledge or Learning.

SCI'OMANCY [σκιομαντία of σκιὰ, and μαντεία, Gr. Divination] a Divination by Shadows; or the Art of raiſing and calling up the *Manes*, or Souls of deceaſed Perſons, to give the Knowledge of Things to come.

SCI'ON [*Scion*, F.] a Graft, or young Shoot of a Tree.

SCI'RE-*Facias* [in *Law*] a Writ calling one to ſhew why Judgment paſſed, at leaſt a Year before, ſhould not be executed.

SCIRO'NA [according to *Paracelſus*] the Dew of Autumn.

SCI'OPTRICKS [of σκιὰ and ὄπτομαι, Gr. to ſee] a Sphere or Globe of Wood, with a circular Hole through it, and a *Lens* placed in it, and ſo filled, that it may be turned round every way, like the Eye of an Animal, uſed in making Experiments of the darkened Room.

SCI'RRHOUS, of, or belonging to a *ſcirrhus*.

SCIRRHO'MA } [σκιῤῥόμα of σκιῤῥόω, Gr. to harden] an
SCIRRHO'SIS } induration or Hardening of the Glands, caused

caused by gritty and obstructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

Schi'rrhus [σκιῤῥός, Gr.] a hard immoveable Swelling that resists the Touch, but is without Pain.

Sci'ssure [*scissura*, L.] a Cut or Cleft, a Chap.

Sclavonic *Language*, is held to be the most extensive Language in the World, next to the *Arabick*, being spoken from the *Adriatick* to the North-Sea, and from the *Caspian* to *Saxony*, by many Nations, *viz.* the *Poles*, *Muscovites*, *Bulgarians*, *Bohemians*, *Hungarians*, *Carinthians*, *Prussians*, and *Suabians*, all which are Descendants of the antient *Sclavi*, or *Sclavonians*, and *Sclavonick* is their Mother-Tongue, tho' they have different Dialects.

Scle'rophtha'lmy [σκληροφθαλμία of σκληρὸς, hard, and ὀφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eye, *Gr.*] a Disease, wherein the Eye is dry, hard, red, and painful, and the Eyebrows also, so as, by their excessive Dryness, not to be opened after Sleep, without great Pain.

Sclerosa'rcoma [of σκληρὸς and σὰρξ, Gr. Flesh] an hard Tumour with an Ulceration in the Gums.

Sclero'sis [σκλήρωσις Gr.] a hard Swelling of the Spleen.

Sclero'tica [in *Anat.*] one of the common Membranes of the Eye, situated between the *Adnata* and the *Uvea*.

Sclero'ticks [σκληρωτικὰ, Gr.] hardening Medicines, such as consolidate the Flesh.

To Scoat } a Wheel is to stop it, by putting in a Stone
To Scotch } or Piece of Wood under it before.

Scobs [with *Chym.*] Pot-ashes, also the *Scoria* of any Metal.

To Scoff [see *scoffer*] to deride or mock at.

A Scoff, a Mock, Derision.

Sco'ffer [of stoppen, *Du.* of σκώπτω, Gr.] a Derider.

To Scold [schelden, *Du.*] to chide, to wrangle, to quarrel, to brawl, to use angry or reproachful Words.

Sco'lding *Women* [according *to our antient Laws*] were to be set in a Trebuchet, commonly called a *Ducking-Stool*, commonly set over some deep Water, into which they were to be let down or plunged twice under Water, to cool their Heat and Choler.

Scolia'sis [with *Anat.*] a Distortion of the Back-bone.

Sco'llop [perhaps of ȝcealp, *Sax.*] the Shell of a Fish; a Sort of Indenting of any Thing; also a Kind of Fish.

Sco'llop-*Shell*, [in *Herald.*] is often put into the Coat-Armour of military Persons.

Sco'lopomachaeron [σκολοπομαχαίριον of σκολόπαξ, a Woodcock, and μαχαίριον, a Knife, Gr.] a Kind of *Scalpel*, or Surgeon's Knife, thus called from its Resemblance to the Bill of a Woodcock; used for opening and dilating narrow Wounds of the Breast, Abscesses, *&c.*

Scolope'ndra [σκολόπενδρα, Gr.] a Sort of Worm engendered of a melancholy Humour, which makes the Gums become swell'd and ulcerated, and the Teeth loose.

Scolope'ndria [σκολοπένδριον, Gr.] the Herb Hart's-Tongue, *L.*

Scholymus [σκόλυμος, Gr.] the Artichoke, *L.*

Sconce [skantze, *Dan.*] a small Fort, built for the Defence of some Pass, River, *&c.* a Block-house.

Sconce, a branched Candlestick.

To Sconce [in the University of *Oxford*] is to set up so much in the Buttery-book, upon a Person's Head, to be paid as a Punishment for a Duty neglected, or an Offence committed; to fine.

To build a Sconce, to run a Score at an Ale-house, Tavern, *&c.* so as to be afraid to go there, for fear of being dunn'd.

A Scoop [schoepe, *Du.*] a hollow, crooked, wooden Shovel, to throw out Water with.

To Scoop, to throw out Water with a Scoop, or hollow Shovel.

Scooper, a Water-Fowl, so named from its crooked Beak, resembling a Scoop.

Scope [*scopus, L.*] σκοπὸς, Gr.] Aim, Design; Mark to shoot at; also space, room, distance.

Scoper *Holes*. See Scupper-holes.

Scopulous [*scopulosus*, L.] rocky, full of Rocks.

Sco'pulo'sity } [*scopulositas*, L.] a Rockiness, or being
Sco'pulousness } full of Rocks.

Scorbu'tick [of *scorbutus*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or troubled with the Scurvy.

Scorbu'tickness } [of *scorbutus*, L. a being troubled
Scorbuticalness } with the Scurvy.

To Scorch [*eschurcher*, F.] to dry or parch with Fire or great Heat.

Score [in *Musick*] Partition, or the original Draught of the whole Composition, wherein the several Parts, *viz.* Treble, second Treble, Bass, *&c.* are distinctly scored and marked.

Score [of Score, *Du.* a Fissure or Notch, *Minsheu*] an Account or Reckoning, written or set down in Chalk, *&c.* also Account or Consideration.

Sco'ria, the Dross, the Recrement of Metals.

Sco'rdion [σκόρδιον, Gr.] the Herb Water-Germander.

To Scorne [schornen, *Du. scorner*, F. to break the Horns or Corners] to condemn, to despise.

Sco'rner, a Contemner.

Sco'rnful, contemptuous, disdainful, *&c.*

Sco'rnfulness, Contemptuousness.

Sco'rodon [with *Botanists*] Garlick, *L.*

Scorodo'prasum [σκορόδοπρασον, Gr.] a Plant between Garlick and Leeks, *L.*

Sco'rpio [whose Characteristick is ♏,]is one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, call'd by Astrologers a feminine, nocturnal, cold, and phlegmatick Northern Sign of the watery Triplicity, and is represented, on the Celestial Globe, by the Form of a Scorpion, *L.*

Scorpion [σκορπίος, Gr.] a venomous Insect of a blackish Colour, having eight Feet and a Sting in its Tail.

Scorpion-*Grass* } an Herb good against the Poison of
Scorpion-*Wort* } Scorpions.

A Scorpion [in *Hieroglyphicks*] represents Malice and wicked Subtlety, because it is reported to be cunning in watching an Opportunity to wound an inconsiderate Passenger.

Scorpi'urum [σκορπίουρος, Gr.] the Plant, Turnsole, *L.*

Scorzo'nera [in *Botany*] the Plant called *Spanish Salsify*.

Scot [ȝceat, *Sax.*] a Part, Portion, Shot, or Reckoning.

Scot *and Lot* [ȝceat and lot, *Sax.*] a customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects, according to their Ability. Hence those, who are assessed or rated to any Contribution, are said *to pay Scot and Lot*.

Scot-*Ale* [in the Forest-*Charter*] the keeping an Ale-house within the Forest, by an Officer of the Forest, who, under Colour of his Office, causes Persons to come to his House and spend their Money, for fear of having Displeasure.

Scot-*Free*, excused from paying his Scot or Club; also free from Punishment.

Scotch-*Collops*, Slices of Veal, fry'd with several Ingredients a particular Way.

The Scotch-*Language*, is a corrupt *English*, mix'd with *German*, *Low-Dutch*, and *French*.

Scotia [σκοτία, Gr.] a Member of Architecture, hollowed like a double Channel between the *Torus* and the *Astragal*; also the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars.

Scotists, Divines who follow the Opinions of *John Duns Scotus*, called the subtil Doctor, the Opposer of the *Thomists*.

Sco'tomy [*scotoma*, L. σκότωμα, Gr.] a Dizziness or Swimming in the Head causing Dimness of Sight, wherein the animal Spirits are so whirled about, that external Objects seem to turn round.

Scottering [in *Herefordshire*] a Custom among the Boys to burn a Wad of Peas-straw at the End of Harvest.

Scovel, a Sort of Mop of Clouts for sweeping an Oven.

To Scoul } [*Skinner* supposes of ȝceal-eaȝ, *Sax.* squint-
To Scrowl } ey'd] to knit one's Brows, to look crabbed, gruff, cloudy or surly; to put on a sour or grim Countenance; or a disdainful Air.

A Scoundrel [*scondarulo*, Ital. as *Skinner* supposes, of *abscondere*, L. to hide, *q. d.* one who, conscious of his own Baseness, hides himself] a very Rogue, a pitiful, rascally Fellow.

To Scour } [scheuren, *Teut.*] to cleanse or make clean;
To Scowr } also to purge by Stool; also to rove and rob on the Seas.

To Scour *the Length of the Line* [*Milit. Phrase*] is to rake a Line from End to End with the Shot; so that every Bullet, which comes in at one End, sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no Place of Security.

To Scour *away*, to scamper or run away.

Scou'ring [in *Horses*] a Disease, a Looseness.

Scou'ring *Long-sought* [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

Scou'rings [with *Farriers*] gentle Purges, or purging Medicines for Horses.

A Scourge [*scuregia*, Ital. *escourgée*, F.] a Whip made of Thongs of Leather, or Lashes of small Cord.

To Scourge [*scureggiare*, Ital.] to whip, to chastise with Whipping, to punish.

A Scout [*Escoute*, F. schout, *Du.*] a Spy sent to bring Tidings of the Army of an Enemy, or to discover their Designs; also a Judge or Magistrate in *Holland*.

Scouts [*in an Army*] Scout-Watches, Centinels who keep Guard in the advanced Posts.

To SCRABBLE [krabbelen, *Du.* to tear with the Nails] to feel or grope about with the Hands.

A Lean SCRAG, a Body which is little elſe but Skin and Bones.

SCRAG *of Mutton*, &c. [of *Craig*, Scotch, *the Neck*] the lean bony Part of the Neck.

SCRA'GGY [of *Craig*, Sc. lean.] very lean.

SCRA'GGEDNESS, Leanneſs.

To SCRAMBLE [prob. of krabbelen, or ſcpeopan, *Sax.* to ſcrape] to ſnatch eagerly, to ſtrive to catch or lay hold of; alſo to climb up a Tree or ſteep Place.

To SCRANCH, to make a craſhing Noiſe with the Teeth in eating.

To SCRAPE [ſcpeopian, *Sax.*] to ſhave or raze off with a Knife or other Inſtrument.

A SCRA'PE [of ſcpeop, *Sax.*] as a meer Scrape, a ſaving induſtrious Perſon.

A SCRAPE-*Good* } a Niggard, a covetous Perſon.
A SCRAPE-*Penny* }

SCRA'PINGNESS, Savingneſs, Parcimony, Over-ſedulouſneſs in getting.

SCRAPS [q. *ſcrapings*] ſmall Bits.

A SCRAT, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both Sexes.

To SCRATCH [kratzen, *Teut.* kratter, *Dan.*] to tear with the Nails, or with a Pin, Needle, or any pointed Inſtrument.

SCRATCH-*Work* [*ſgrafitti*, Ital.] a Method of Painting in *Freſco*, by preparing a black Ground, on which was laid a white Plaiſter, which being taken off with an Iron Bodkin, the White appeared through the Holes, and ſerved for Shadows.

SCRATCHES [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, conſiſting of dry Scabs, Chops or Rifts, which breed between the Heel and the Paſtern Joint.

To SCRAWL } [prob. of krabbelen, *Du.*] to write after a
To SCRALL } ſorry careleſs Manner.

SCRAY, a Bird, called a Sea-Swallow.

SCRE'ABLE [*ſcreabilis*, L.] which may be ſpit out

To SCREAK [prob. of ſkriger, *Dan.*] to make a ſhrill or hoarſe Noiſe, as that of a Door, whoſe Hinges are ruſty; or a Wheel that is not well greaſed.

SCREA'KING, [probably of ſkriger, *Dan.*] a ſhrill Noiſe like that of ruſty Hinges, &c.

To SCREAM [prob. of skriger, *Dan.*] to cry out, eſpecially in a Fright; alſo on receiving ſome Hurt or Wound.

SCRE'AMING, a Crying out loudly, ſhrilly, and violently.

SCREATION, a Hawking or Spitting, *L.*

To SCREECH [prob. of skriger, *Dan.*] to hoot or howl like a Screech-Owl.

SCREECH-*Owl*, [prob. of *Stricciola*, Ital.] an Owl that makes a Shrieking or Hooting in the Night.

A SCREEN } [prob. of *ſecerniculum*, L.] a Device or Par-
A SKREEN } tition to keep off the Wind; alſo a Sort of Fan or Device for defending from the Heat of a Fire; alſo a wooden Frame grated, for ſifting Gravel, Corn, &c.

To SCREEN } [prob. of *ſecernere*, L.] to ſhelter or defend
To SKREEN } from; to ſift through a Skreen.

To SCREW [prob. of ſchroeven, *Du.*] to preſs or force with a Screw.

A SCREW [*Eſcrou*, F.] one of the five Mechanick Powers; chiefly uſed in preſſing or ſqueezing Bodies cloſe; and alſo in raiſing weighty Things.

To SCRI'BBLE [*ſcribillare*, L.] to ſcratch or daſh with a Pen; alſo to write after a pitiful Manner; alſo to write meanly or in low Stile, as a paultry Author.

SCRI'BBLER, a paultry Writer.

SCRI'BBLE-*ſcrâbble*, pitiful, ſorry Writing.

A SCRIBE [*ſcriba*, L.] a Writer or Penman, a Secretary, a Notary, a Scrivener.

SCRIBES [among the *Jews*] a Sect which managed the Affairs of the Synagogue, expounded the Law, called alſo *Doctors of the Law*.

SCRI'BING [with *Joiners*] a Term uſed, when one Piece of Stuff is to be fitted to the Side of another, which is irregular, to make the two join cloſe together all the Way; this is done by marking it with the Point of a Pair of Compaſſes.

SCRI'NIUM, a Coffer, a Casket to hold Jewels in; alſo a Cupboard or Preſs to put Books Books in, *L.*

SCRIP [*Skinner* derives it of ſcpæpe, *Sax.* commodious, *i. e.* for travelling; but *Minſheu* of *Scirpus*, L. a Bulruſh, becauſe antiently Wallets were made of them] a Budget or Bag; alſo a little Piece, as of Paper, &c.

SCRI'PTURE [*ſcriptura*, L.] the writing a Book; the Style or particular Manner of Writing uſed by an Author; the Writings of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*.

SCRI'PTURAL [*ſcripturalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the holy Scriptures.

SCRI'PTURISTS, thoſe who ground their Faith on the holy Scriptures only.

SCRI'VENER [*ſcrivano*, Ital.] one who draws up and engroſſes Writings.

SCRO'BICLE [*ſcrobiculus*, L. a little Ditch, or Furrow.

SCRO'BICULUS *Cordis* [with *Anat.*] the Heart-Pit, or Pit of the Stomach, *L.*

SCRO'BY [prob. of *ſcrobs*, L. a Ditch, *q. d.* deſerving to be thrown into a Ditch] ſorry, pitiful.

SCRO'FULA } [of *ſcrofula*, L. a little Pig] ſcirrhous Tu-
SCRO'PHULA } mours, or hard Glandules, or Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears; the Diſeaſe commonly called the *King's-Evil*, L.

SCRO'FULARIA [in *Botany*] the Herb Pile-Wort, Blind-Nettle, or Fig-Wort, *L.*

SCRO'FULOUS } [*ſcrofuloſus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the
SCROPHULO'US } King's-Evil; hard, full of Kernels or Swellings of the Glandules.

SCRO'FULOUSNESS, being afflicted with the King's-Evil.

SCROLL [prob. of *roll*] a Slip or Roll of Parchment; alſo the ſame as *Voluta* in Architecture.

SCROTOCE'LE [of *ſcrotum*, L. the Cod, and κηλὴ, Gr.] a Rupture of the *ſcrotum*.

SCRO'TUM [in *Anat.*] the Bag, or common *Capſula*, or Membrane, which contains the Teſticles, thus named from its Reſemblance to a Pouch or Purſe of Leather, *L.*

SCRO'TUM *Cordis* [with *Anat.*] the ſame as *Pericardium*, the Skin which encompaſſes the Heart, *L.*

SCRUB [ſcpeope, *Sax.*] an old Broom or Bruſh much worn; alſo a pitiful or ſorry Fellow.

To SCRUB [ſcpeopan, *Sax.*] to rub hard.

SCRUBBA'DO, the Itch, a Diſtemper; alſo ſlovenly, mean-habited.

SCRUFF, little Pieces of Wood, Coals, &c. that poor People gather up at the Side of the *Thames* at low Water, for Firing.

SCRU'PLE [*ſcrupulus*, L.] a Doubt, Niceneſs in Point of Conſcience.

SCRU'PLE [with *Chronologers*] a ſmall Part of Time uſed by ſeveral Eaſtern Nations, among the *Chaldeans*, a $\frac{1}{1080}$ Part of an Hour.

SCRU'PLE [with *Apoth.*] the third Part of a Dram, or the Weight of 20 Grains.

To SCRU'PLE [of *ſcrupulus*, L.] to be in Doubt whether one ſhall do a Thing, or not, on a conſcientious Account.

SCRU'PLES [with *Aſtron.*] as Scruples eclipſed, are that Part of the Diameter of the Moon, which enters the Shadow, expreſſed in the ſame Meaſure wherein the apparent Diameter of the Moon is expreſſed. See *Digit*.

SCRUPLES *of half Duration* [*Aſtron.*] are an Arch of the Orbit of the Moon, which is deſcribed by her Center, from the Beginning of the Eclipſe to the Middle.

SCRU'PLES *of Immerſion* or *Incidence* [*Aſtron.*] are an Arch of the Orbit of the Moon, which is deſcribed by her Center, from the Beginning of the Eclipſe till the Time, when its Center falls into the Shadow.

SCRU'PLES of *Emerſion* [*Aſtron.*] are an Arch of the Orbit of the Moon, which is deſcrib'd by her Center, in the Time from the firſt Emerſion of the Moon's Limb to the End of the Eclipſe.

SCRU'PULOUS [*ſcrupuloſus*, L.] full of Scruples, nice, preciſe.

SCRU'PULOUSNESS } [*ſcrupuloſitas*, L.] a ſcrupulous Hu-
SCRU'PULOSITY } mour, Nicety, Exactneſs.

SCRU'TABLE [*ſcrutabilis*, L.] that may be ſearched.

SCRUTA'TION, a Searching, *L.*

To SCRU'TINIZE [of *ſcrutinium*, L. a Search] to make a ſtrict Inquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

SCRUTINE'ER [of *ſcrutinium*, L.] one who makes a Scrutiny, or examines nicely.

SCRU'TINY [*ſcrutinium*. L.] a ſtrict Search or diligent Inquiry; a Peruſal or Examination of the Suffrages or Votes at an Election of a Magiſtrate; an Examination of the Poll.

SCRU'TINY [in the *Canon Law*] a Ticket, or ſmall Paper-Billet, in which the Electors write their Notes privately at Elections, ſo that it may not be known for whom they vote.

Scrutoi'r } [*scriptorium*, L. *escriture*, F.] a Kind of
Scrito're } long Cabinet, with a Door or Lid opening downwards, for the Conveniency of writing on.

A Scry *of Fowls*, a great Flock of them.

A Scud, a ſudden Shower of Rain.

To Scud *away* [prob. of ſchudden, *Du.* to agitate] to run away all of a ſudden.

A Scu'ffle, a Quarrel with fighting.

To Scu'ffle [*q. d.* to ſhuffle, and that *Voſſius* derives from σκυβαλίζειν, Gr. to handle roughly] to ſtrive together in a Fray or Fighting.

To Sculk [prob. of *ſculcare*, L. to watch] to hide one's ſelf, to lurk here and there.

Sculk [with *Hunters*] a Company, as a Sculk of Foxes.

Scull } [prob. q. *ſcull*, or of ſchedel, *Teut.* the Head]
Skull } the Bone of the Head which contains the Brain, Eyes, *&c.* alſo a little Oar to row a Boat with.

Scull *of Freres*, a Company of Friars or Brothers.

Scull *of Fiſhes* [of ſceole, *Sax.*] a Shole or great Company of Fiſhes.

A Scu'ller, a Boat rowed with Sculls; alſo the Waterman.

Scu'llery [prob. of *culinarius*, L.] a Place to do the dirty Work of a Kitchen in.

Scu'llion [prob. of *culinarius*, belonging to a Kitchen, or *cuillon*, F.] one who does Drudgery in a Kitchen.

Sculp [*ſculptura*, L.] a Cut, Print, or engraven Picture.

Scu'lpsit, he carved or engraved, *L.*

Scu'lpture [*ſculptura*, L.] the Art of cutting or carving Wood, Stone, or other Matter, to form various Figures for Repreſentations. Sculpture includes both engraving and working in *Relievo*.

Scum [ſkum, *Dan. ecume*, F.] Froth, Droſs; alſo the Dregs of the People.

To Scum [prob. of ſkummer, *Dan.* or *eſcumer*, F.] to to take off the Scum, Froth, Droſs, *&c.* from any Liquid, melted Metal, *&c.*

Scu'mber [*Hunting-Term*] the Dung of a Fox.

To Scu'mmer [prob. of ſkemmer, *Du.*] to ſquirt a watery Subſtance out of the Body.

Scu'pper-*Holes* [of ſchoepen, *Du.* to draw off] ſmall Holes made thro' the Sides of a Ship, thro' which the Water that is pumped out of the Ship's Hold, or comes any other Way, is carried off into the Sea.

Scu'pper-*Leathers*, Leathers nailed over thoſe Holes.

Scu'pper-*Nails*, ſhort Nails with broad Heads, for nailing on the Scupper-Leathers.

Scurf [ſcurf, *Sax.*] a whitiſh ſcaly Swelling raiſed in the Skin of the Head by a ſlimy and mixed Flegm.

Scu'rfiness [ſcurfineſſe, *Sax.*] the having Scurf on the Head, *&c.*

Scu'rfy, full of, or having Scurf.

Scu'rrilous [*ſcurrilis*, L.] railing, ſaucy, abuſive, ſcandalous.

Scu'rrilousness } [*ſcurrilitas*, L. *ſcurrilité*, F.] ſcan-
Scurri'lity } dalous Language, ſaucy Drollery, Buffoonry.

Scu'rviness, Badneſs, Naughtineſs, Sorrineſs.

The Scu'rvy [*ſcorbutum*, L.] a Diſeaſe, the Symptoms of which are yellow Spots on the Hands and Feet, Weakneſs of the Legs, ſtinking Breath, *&c.*

Scu'rvy-*Graſs*, an Herb ſo named for its particular Virtue in curing the Scurvy.

Scu'rvy, bad, naughty, untoward, ſorry, pitiful.

Scut [ſcut, *Sax.* kutte, *Du.*] the Tail of an Hare or Coney.

Scu'tage [*ſcutagium*, L. of *ſcutum*, L. a Shield, *q. d.* Shield-Mony, ſcild penig, *Sax.*] a Tax granted to King *Henry* III. for his Expedition to the Holy-Land.

Scuta'gio *habendo*, a Writ to the Tenants, who held Lands by Knights-Service, to attend the King in his Wars, or to pay a Scutage, which was 3 Marks for every Knight's Fee.

Scu'tcheon [*eſcuſſon*, F. of *ſcutum*, L. a Shield] the Field or Ground on which a Coat of Arms is painted.

Scu'tcheon [with *Architects*] the Key or Center-Stone in a Building; alſo a ſmall Plate of Braſs or Iron to be ſet before a Lock.

Scu'tcheon [with *Gardeners*] a Bud to be graffed.

Scuti'ferous [*ſcutifer*, L.] Shield-bearing.

Scu'tiform [*ſcutiformis*, L.] in the Form of a Shield or Buckler.

Scutifo'rme *Os* [*Anat.*] the chief Bone of the Knee, called alſo *Patella*.

Scutifo'rmis *cartilago* [*Anat.*] the broadeſt and biggeſt of the Cartilages of the *Larynx*; ſo called, becauſe in the Form of a ſquare Buckler or Shield, called alſo *Thyroides*.

Scu'ttle [ſcuttel, *Sax.*] a Duſt-Baſket; a wooden Trough of a Mill, thro' which the Flower falls into the Meal-Tubs; alſo the Bowe on the Top of the Maſt of a Ship.

Scu'ttles [in a *Ship*] ſmall ſquare Holes cut in the Deck, enough to let a Man thro'; they are uſed to let Perſons down upon Occaſion; alſo thoſe little Windows cut out in Cabbins to let in Light.

Scu'tum, *a Buckler* [in *Anat.*] the Knee-Pan or round Bone of the Knee.

Scy'balon [σκύβαλον, Gr.] Dung or Ordure, eſpecially of Sheep, Goats, *&c.* alſo riff-raff Rubbiſh.

Scy'lla, a Rock in the Sea between *Sicily* and *Italy*, over-againſt the Gulf *Charybdis*, ſo that the Paſſage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the *Latin* Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, to avoid *Scylla*, he falls into *Charybdis*, *i. e.* to leap out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.

Scy'mitar, a Kind of crooked *Perſian* Sword.

Scy'phus [with *Anat.*] thoſe Paſſages that convey the *Saliva* from the *Os Cribriforme* or Sieve-like Bone to the Palate.

Scy'regemot [ſcyregemot, *Sax.*] a Court held twice every Year by the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, and the *Earldorman* in Shires that had them, or Sheriff, in thoſe committed to Sheriffs.

Scy'tala, a Field-Mouſe, *L.*

Scy'tala [in *Mechanicks*] a Kind of Radius or Spoke, ſtanding out of the Axis of a Machine, as a Handle or Lever to turn it round or work it by, *L.*

Scy'tala *Laconica* [with the *Lacedæmonians*] a little round Staff; an Invention for the ſecret writing of Letters to Correſpondents, by Means of two Rollers or Cylinders exactly alike, one being kept by each of the Correſpondents.

Scyta'lides [σκυταλίδες, Gr.] the three ſmall Bones in each Finger.

Scy'the [ſcythe, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument for mowing Graſs.

Scy'thica [with *Botaniſts*] Sweet-Root or Liquorice, *L.*

Sea [ſæ, *Sax.* ſee or zee, *Du.*] that general Collection of Waters which encompaſſes the Earth, and is called by ſeveral Names according to the Countries it waſhes, as the *Britiſh Sea*, *Iriſh Sea*, *Baltic Sea*, *Mediterranean Sea*, &c.

Sea-*Board* [*Sea-Phraſe*] towards the Sea.

Sea *Bind-Weed*, an Herb.

Sea-*Cock*, Bream, Devil, Dragon, ſeveral ſorts of Fiſhes.

Sea-*Chart*, a geographical Deſcription of Coaſts, with the true Diſtances, Heights, Courſe, or Winds leading to them; alſo called *a Plot*.

Sea-*Drags* [with *Sailors*] any Things which hang over a Ship under Sail; as Shirts, Gowns, *&c.* or alſo a Boat when it is towed; or any Thing that hinders the Courſe of the Ship.

Sea-*Gate* [*Sea-Term*] when two Ships are brought cloſe one to another, by Means of a Wave or Billow, they ſay, the Ships lie aboard one another in a Sea-gate.

Seafa'ring [of ſæ, *Sax.* and faran, *Sax.* to go] employ'd or living at Sea.

Se'a-Port [of ſæ, *Sax.* and *portus*, L.] *q. d.* a Gate or Door of the Sea.

Sea-*Lungs* [with *Sailors*] the Froth of the Sea.

Sea-*Navel*, a ſmall Shell-fiſh in the Likeneſs of a Navel.

Sea *Navel-Wort*, an Herb.

Sea-*Turn* [in *Sea-Language*] a Gale or Breeze of Wind coming off from the Sea.

Sea-*Yoke* [in *Navigation*] a ſort of Contrivance or Tackle made uſe of, when the Sea is ſo rough that the Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hand.

Se'ah [סאה, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Meaſure, containing about 10 Quarts.

Seal [ſigel, *Sax. ſigillum*, L.] the Print of a Coat of Arms, or ſome other Device made in Wax, and ſet to any Deed or Writing; alſo the Inſtrument or Piece of Metal, *&c.* on which the Figure is engraven that impreſſes the Wax.

To Seal [*ſigillare*, L. ſegelen, *Du.*] to ſet a Seal to a Writing, *&c.*

To Seal *hermetically* [with *Chymiſts*] is to ſtop the Neck or Mouth of a Glaſs-Veſſel with a Pair of Pincers heated red-hot.

A Seal, a Sea-Calf, the Skin of which is uſed in making Watch-Caſes, *&c.*

Sea'ler, an Officer in the Chancery, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, to ſeal the Writs and Inſtruments there made.

Sea'ling [in *Architect.*] is the fixing a Piece of Wood or Iron in a Wall, with Plaiſter, Mortar, Cement, Lead, or other ſolid Bindings.

To ſew a Seam [ſeamian, *Sax.*] to ſew a Length with a Needle.

Sea'mless [ſeamleſſe, *Sax.*] without a Seam.

SEAM [ȝeam, *Sax.*] a Row of Stitches made with a Needle.

SEAM [ſarm, *C. Br.* ȝeim, *Sax.*] Fat, Tallow, alſo the Fat of an Hog fry'd.

SEAM *of Glaſs*, 120 Pounds or 24 Stone.

SEAM *of Corn* [ȝeam, *Sax.*] 8 Buſhels.

SEAMS [of a *Ship*] the Places where her Planks meet and join together.

SEAMS [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

SEA'MSTER } [ȝeamȝcpe, *Sax.*] a Perſon who ſews or
SEA'MSTRESS } makes up Linen Garments.

SEAM } [*ſagena*, L. *σαγήνη*, Gr.] a ſort of large Fiſhing-
SEAN } Net.

SEAN-*Fiſh*, Fiſh taken in ſuch a Net.

To SEAR [ȝeapian, *Sax.* prob of *ξηρὸς*. Gr. dry] to burn with an hot Iron, or a Wax-Candle, *&c.*

SEAR-*Leaves* withered, or dead Leaves, ſuch as they are at the Fall of the Leaf.

SEAR-*Wood*, dead Boughs cut off from Trees in a Foreſt.

SEAR-*Cloth* [ȝeſlaȝ, *Sax.*] a Plaiſter for Pains, Aches, *&c.*

To SEARCH [*chercher*, F.] to ſeek, to look for, to be in queſt of.

A SEARCH [*recherche*, F.] a ſeeking after, a looking for.

A SEA'RCHER [*cherchеur*, F.] one who ſearches, ſeeks, or looks for.

A SEARCHER, an Officer of the Cuſtoms; alſo one whoſe Buſineſs it is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal to mark the Defects of Woollen Cloth.

SEARSE } [*ſas*, F.] a fine Sieve made of Lawn, *&c.*
SARSE }

SEA'SON [*ſaiſon*, F.] one of the four Quarters of the Year, which are four, as Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter; alſo a fit and proper Time to do any Thing in.

To SEASON [*aſſaiſonner*, Ital. *aſſaiſonner*, F.] to ſalt, or give any Thing a Reliſh with Salt, Pepper, and Spices.

SEA'SONABLE, that which is done in Seaſon, opportune, convenient.

SEA'SONABLENESS, Opportuneneſs.

SEA'SONINGS [in the *Weſt-Indies*] an aguiſh Diſtemper, which Foreigners are ſubject to at their firſt Coming.

A SEAT [ſeȝle, *Sax. ſedes*, L.] any Thing whereon to ſit.

To SEAT of ȝiȝtan, *Sax.*] to place upon a Seat, to cauſe to ſit.

SEATER [ſeaxeꝛ, *Sax.*] an antient Idol of the *Britains*, or *Saxons* in *Britain*, painted with an old and envious Countenance, with a thin Viſage, a long Beard, holding a Wheel and a Basket of Flowers in his Hand, girded about the Loins with a long Girdle, ſuppoſed to be the *Saturn* of the *Greeks*, *Romans*, &c. whence our *Saturday* took its Name, ſeaxeꝛ dæȝ, *Sax.*

SEA'VY-*Ground*, ſuch Ground as is overgrown with Ruſhes.

SEAX [ȝeax, *Sax.*] a Sword uſed by the antient *Saxons*, crooked like a Scythe, whence they are ſuppoſed to take their Name.

SEBE'STENS, a Fruit reſembling a little Plum, uſed in Medicine.

SE'CANT [*ſecans*, L.] cutting.

SE'CANT [in *Geom.*] a Line that cuts another, or divides it into two Parts.

SE'CANT [in *Trigonometry*] a right Line drawn from the Center of a Circle thro' one End of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line called a Tangent, raiſed on the Outſide at the other End.

To SECE'RN [*ſecernere*, L.] to ſeparate, divide, or diſtinguiſh.

SECE'SSION, a going aſide, a retiring, or withdrawing, a departing from a Side, a revolting, *L.*

SECE'SSION [in *Medicine*] the going off by Secretion.

SECE'SSION *of Parliament*, the Adjournment or breaking of it up,

To SECLU'DE [*ſecludere*, L.] to ſhut apart from others, to ſhut out.

SECLU'SION, the Act of ſecluding, ſhutting out, or ſeparating from, *L.*

SE'COND [*ſecundus*, L.] the laſt of the two.

SE'COND [with *Aſtronomers*] is the 60th Part of a Degree of any Circle.

SE'COND [of *Time*] the 60th Part of a Minute, either in the Diviſion of a Circle or the Meaſure of Time. A Degree, or an Hour, is each divided into 60 Minutes, marked thus ('): A Minute is divided into 60 Seconds, marked thus (''); A Second into 60 Thirds, marked thus ('''), *&c.*

A SE'COND, one who backs and defends another.

SE'COND [in *Muſick*] one of the muſical Intervals, being only the Diſtance between any Sound and the next neareſt Sound, whether higher or lower.

SE'COND *Terms* [in *Algebra*] thoſe where the unknown Quantity has a Degree leſs, than it has in the Term where it is raiſed to the higheſt.

SE'COND *Sight*, an odd Qualification that many of the Inhabitants of the weſtern Iſlands of *Scotland* are ſaid to have; which is a Faculty of ſeeing Things to come, or at a great Diſtance, repreſented to the Imagination, as if actually viſible and preſent. Thus, if a Man be about to die, or dying, his Image ſhall appear diſtinctly in its natural Shape in a Shroud, or other funeral *Apparatus*, to a *ſecond-ſighted* Perſon, who, perhaps, never had ſeen his Perſon; after which, the Perſon, ſo ſeen, immediately dies, *&c.*

SE'COND *Sightedneſs*, the Faculty aforementioned, which is a Quality not hereditary; and the Perſon who has it, cannot exert it at Pleaſure, nor can he prevent it, or communicate it to others. This Quality is held in Diſcredit among the People, ſo that none will counterfeit it, and many conceal and diſſemble it. This, tho' ſtrange, has been well atteſted, and that by Authors of Credit; and laſt by Mr. *Martin*, a Fellow of the Royal Society, in his Natural Hiſtory of theſe Iſlands.

To SE'COND [*ſecunder*, F. prob. of *ſecundare*, L.] to back, aid, or aſſiſt another, to favour or countenance.

SE'CUNDA } the Second, or Number 2. *Ital.*
SE'CONDA }

SE'COND *Captain*, one whoſe Company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SE'COND *Deliverance*, a Writ which lies after the Return of Cattle replevy'd, for replevying of the ſame Cattle again, by reaſon of ſome Fault in the Party that replevy'd.

SE'CONDARY [*ſecundarius*, L.] the ſecond Man in any Place, he who is next to any chief Officer, as of the Compter, who is the next Man to the Sheriff, *&c.*

SECONDARY [in *Philoſophical Writ.*] ſecond, as ſecondary Cauſes.

SECONDARY *Circles* [with *Aſtron.*] all Circles which interſect the ſix greater Circles of the Sphere at Right-Angles, as the Azimuths or vertical Circles, with reſpect to the Horizon, the Meridian, and the Hour-Circles, to the Equinoctial.

SECONDARY *Circles*, in reference to the Ecliptick or Circles of Longitude of the Stars, are ſuch, as, paſſing thro' the Poles of the Ecliptick, are at Right-Angles to the Ecliptick, and as the Meridian and Hour-Circles are to the Equinoctial.

SECONDARY *Planets* [*Aſtron.*] thoſe which move round other Planets, as the Center of their Motion, and with them round the Sun.

SECONDARY *Fever* [with *Phyſ.*] is that which ariſes after a Criſis or Diſcharge of ſome morbid Matter; as after the Declenſion of the Small-Pox or Meaſles.

SE'CRESY } [of *ſecretus*, L.] the keeping of a Matter
SE'CRETNESS } ſecret or private.

SE'CREMENT, a ſeparated Part.

SE'CRET [*ſecretum*, L.] a Thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private.

SE'CRET [*ſecretus*, L. *ſecret*, F.] private, hidden, cloſe; alſo that keeps Counſel.

SE'CRETARY [*ſecretarius*, L.] one who is employ'd in writing Letters, *&c.* for a Prince or Society.

SE'CRETNESS, Privacy.

To SECRE'TE [of *ſecretum*, L.] to hide or conceal by putting out of the Way.

SECRE'TED [*ſecretus*, L.] hid, concealed; alſo put out of the Way.

Animal SECRE'TION [in *Phyſ.*] is the Separation of one Fluid from another, in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable, by means of Glands, or ſomething of the like Nature.

SECT [*ſecta*, L.] a Party profeſſing the ſame Opinion.

SE'CTA *ad curiam* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies againſt a Man who refuſes to perform Suit, either to the County-Court, or Court-Baron, *L.*

SE'CTA *facienda per illam*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lies to oblige an Heireſs, that has Elders Part of the Co-heirs, to perform Service for all the Co-partners, *L.*

SECTA *molendini*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ againſt him who, having uſed to grind his Corn at one Mill, leaves it and goes to another, *L.*

SECTA *Unica*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ for that Heir, who is diſtrained by the Lord, to more Suits than one, upon the Account of the Lord and of ſeveral Heirs deſcended to him.

SECTA'RIAN [*ſectarius*, L.] of, or belonging to a Sect.

SE'CTARY [*ſectarius*, L.] a Follower of a particular Sect.

SECTIO *Cæſarea* [*Anat.*] the *Cæſarian* Operation, the ſame as *Hyſterotomacia*.

Section, a cutting or dividing; alſo the Part cut off or divided, *F.* of *L.*

Section [of a *Book*] a certain Diviſion in the Chapters, frequent with this Mark §.

Section [with *Mathemat.*] the cutting of one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Section [in *Architect.*] is the Profile or Draught of its Heights and Depths raiſed on the Plane, as if the whole Fabrick or Building were cut aſunder, to diſcover the Inſide.

Conick Section, is the Figure made by the ſolid Body of a Cone's being ſuppoſed to be cut by a Plane; and theſe Sections are uſually counted four, the *Circle*, *Ellipſis*, *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*.

Se'ctis *non faciendis* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a Woman, who ought not to perform Suit of Court for her Dower.

Se'ctor, an Inſtrument of conſiderable Uſe, in all the practical Parts of the Mathematicks, having Sines, Tangents, Secants, Rhumbs, Poligons, *&c.*

Sector [of a *Circle*] is a Part of a Circle, or a mixed Triangle, comprehended between two Radii or Semi-Diameters, making an Angle at the Center, and an Arch or Part of the Circumference.

Sector [of a *Sphere*] is a conical Solid, whoſe Vertex or Top ends in the Center of the Sphere, and its Baſe or Bottom is a Segment of the ſame Sphere.

Se'cular [*ſecularis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Space of an hundred Years; alſo temporal, as pertaining to this World or Life; alſo that is converſant in this World, without being engaged in a monaſtick Life, or to obſerve the Rules of any religious Order.

Se'cular *Games* [*ludi ſeculares*, of *ſeculum*, an Age, *L.*] Theſe Plays were ſo named, becauſe they happened but once in an Age or an hundred Years; at the proclaiming of which, the Cryer ſaid, Come to theſe Plays, which no Man now living hath ever ſeen, nor ſhall ſee again. At theſe Plays, beſides the Contention of the Charioteers, the *Theſſalian* Horſemen hunted wild Bulls, and, when they had wearied them, would leap on their Backs, and by the Horns force them down to the Earth.

At the Celebration of one of thoſe Plays, there were given to be kill'd by *Philip*, the Emperor, after the *Perſian* Expedition, thirty two *Elephants*, twenty two *Tygers*, ſixty *Lions*, one hundred *Hyenæ's*, one *Rhinoceros*, ten *Archeleontes*, ten *Camelopards*, forty *Wild-Horſes*, thirty *Leopards*, beſides a thouſand Pair of Fencers or Sword-Players, which were to delight the People with their Blood and Wounds.

Se'cular *Prieſt*, one who takes upon him the Care of Souls, but does not live under any Rules of religious Orders.

Secularizat'ion, the Action of converting a regular Perſon, Place, or Benefice to a Secular one.

Se'cularizd [*ſecariſé*, F.] made ſecular, *i. e.* a Lay-Man of a Clergy-Man.

Secula'rity } [*ſecularitas*, L.] Worldlineſs, Addic-
Se'cularness } tedneſs to the Things of this World.

Secu'nda *Aqua* [with *Chymiſts*] *Second-Water* is *Aqua-fortis*, which has been already uſed to diſſolve ſome Metal, *&c.*

Secu'nda *ſuperoneratione paſturæ* [in *Law*] a Writ where Admeaſurement of Paſture hath been made, and he, who at firſt did ſurcharge the Common, does again ſurcharge it, notwithſtanding the Admeaſurement, *L.*

Secu'ndans [with *Mathemat.*] an infinite Series or Rank of Numbers, which begin from nothing, and proceed as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion, as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, *&c.*

Se'cundary [*ſecundarius*, L.] an Officer next in Place to the chief Officer.

Se'cundary *Fever* [with *Phyſ.*] ſee *Secondary*.

Se'cundation, a ſeconding, forwarding or making proſperous, *L.*

Secu'ndi *Generis* [in *Anat.*] thoſe Lacteal Veſſels that carry the Chyle from the Glands, after it has been diluted there with the *Lympha*, into the common Veſſels; whereas the Lacteals of the *Primi Generis* carry it from the Inteſtines into the Glands, *L.*

Secundine [*ſecundina*, L.] the ſeveral Coats or Membranes wherein the Fœtus is wrapped, whilſt in the Womb, and which are excluded, after 'tis born; the After-birth or Burden, they are named *Allentois*, *Amnion*, and *Chorion*.

Secu'ndum *Naturam* [*i. e.* according to the Courſe of Nature] a Phraſe which Phyſicians uſe, when all Things are duly performed, as in a State of Health.

Secu're [*ſecurus*, L.] that is ſafe, out of Danger; alſo careleſs, fearleſs.

To Secure [*ſecurare*, L.] to make ſecure, to ſave, protect, or ſhelter; alſo to keep from; alſo to ſeize a Perſon or Thing; to apprehend, or lay hold of one, to put him in Priſon.

Secu'reness [*ſecuritas*, L. *ſecureté*, F.] Security, Safety, *F.*

Secu'ritas *de bono Geſtu* [*Law-Term*] Surety of the Peace, *L.*

Securita'te *Pacis* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for one who is threatened with Death or Danger againſt him who ſo threatens, *L.*

Securita'tem *inveniend.* &c. a Writ that lies for the King againſt any of his Subjects, to ſtay them from going out of the Kingdom without his Leave, *L.*

Secu'rity [*ſecuritas*, L.] Safety, the being out of Danger; alſo Bail; alſo Surety for the Payment of Mony; alſo Aſſurance; alſo Unconcernednes, Careleſsneſs.

Secu'rity, is painted like a Lady leaning againſt a Pillar before an Altar, with a Scepter in her Hand.

Seda'n [prob. of *ſedes*, L. a Seat] a cloſe Chair in which Perſons of Quality are carried by Men.

Seda'te [*ſedatus*, L.] quiet, compoſed, undiſturbed in Mind.

Seda'teness of [*ſedatus*, L.] Compoſure of Mind.

Seda'tive [*ſedativus*, L.] of a quieting, allaying, or aſſwaging Quality.

Se defende'ndo [*i. e.* in defending himſelf] a Plea for him who is charged with the Death of another, ſaying, he was forced to do it in his own Defence, or elſe he muſt have been in Danger of his own Life; yet muſt he forfeit his Goods to the King, and procure his Pardon of the Lord Chancellor, *L.*

Se'dentary [*ſedentarius*, L.] that ſits much, or works ſitting; that keeps at Home, or ſeldom ſtirs abroad.

Se'dentary *Parliaments* [in *France*] ſuch as are fixed and ſettled in a Place.

Se'dentariness, the State or Condition of one who ſits much.

Sedge [of ſæcg, *Sax.*] a Kind of Weed.

Se'dgy [of ſæcg, *Sax.*] full of the Weed called Sedge.

Se'diment [*ſedimentum*, L.] the Settlement, Dregs, Grounds, or Lees of any Thing ſettling or ſinking down.

Se'diment *of Urine* [with *Phyſicians*] certain Parts of the nouriſhing Juice, which being ſeparated from the Blood with the *Serum*, by reaſon of their Weight, ſink down to the Bottom of the Urine.

Sedi'tion, a Mutiny, a popular Tumult, a Riſing, or Uproar, *L.*

Sedi'tion [*hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by two Lobſters fighting with one another.

Sedi'tious [*ſeditioſus*, L.] apt or tending to raiſe Sedition; factious, mutinous.

Sedi'tiousness [of *ſeditioſus*, L. *ſeditieux*, F.] a ſeditious Humour or Quality.

To Sedu'ce [*ſeducere*, L.] to miſlead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

Sedu'cement } the Act of ſeducing or miſleading, *F.* of *L.*
Sedu'ction }

Sedu'cer [*ſeductor*, L.] one who draws away or miſleads.

Sedu'ctive [*ſeductivus*, L.] apt to ſeduce or miſlead.

Se'dulous [*ſedulus*, L.] very careful, or diligent, induſtrious.

Sedu'lousness } [*ſedulitas*, L.] Carefulneſs, Dili-
Sedu'lity } gence.

Se'dum, Houſleek or Sengreen, *L.*

Se'duwal } [ſýðepale, *Sax.*] the Heb *Setwal* or *Va-*
Se'tuwal } *lerian.*

See [prob. of *ſedes*, L.] the Dignity or Seat of an Archbiſhop or Biſhop.

To See [ſeon, *Sax.* ſeer, *Dan.*] to perceive with the Eyes.

Seed [ſæd, *Sax.* ſæd, *Dan.*] a Matter prepared by Nature, for the Reproduction and Conſervation of the Species, both in Men, Animals, and Plants; and, according to ſome Naturaliſts, even of Stones, Minerals, and Metals.

Seed [with *Botaniſts*] is defin'd to be a Body perfected by the mutual Operation of two Sexes, containing the Molimen of a Plant of the ſame Nature of that from which it was taken.

Seed *of Animals*, a white, liquid Matter or Humour, the thickeſt of any in the Body, ſeparated from the Blood in the Teſticles, and reſerved in proper Veſſels to be the Means of Generation.

Seed-*Leep* } [in *Husbandry*] a Veſſel or Scopper for the
Seed-*Lip* } carrying their Seed-Corn at the Time of Sowing.

Seed-*ſhedding*, a Diſeaſe in Cattle.

SEE'DLINGS [with *Botaniſts*] Roots of Gilliflowers, *&c.* which come from Seeds ſown; alſo the young tender Shoots of Plants that have been but newly ſown.

SEE'DY [of ſæd, *Sax.*] run to, or having Seeds.

SEE'ING, ſince that, foraſmuch as, *&c.*

SEE'ING } is a Senſation which proceeds from a due and
SIGHT } various Motion of the optick Nerve, which is made in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from an Object, and from thence convey'd to the Brain; by means of which, the Soul perceives the Thing illuminated, together with its Quantity, Quality, and Modification. Though this Senſe has its Beginning in the Eye, yet it is perfected in the Brain, where the Soul is affected with the Impreſſions of viſible Objects.

To SEEK [ſecan and ġeſecan, *Sax.*] to ſearch or look for; alſo to labour or endeavour, to get or obtain.

SEE'KING [of ġeſecan, *Sax.*] looking for, ſearching after.

Lee-SEEL [with *Sailors*] is when a Ship feels or rolls to the Windward, in which there is Danger, leſt ſhe come over too ſhort or ſuddenly, and ſo ſhould founder by the Sea's breaking right into her, or elſe have ſome of her upper Works carried away; but if ſhe rolls to the Leeward, there is no Danger, becauſe the Sea will preſently right her.

SEEL } [*Sea-Term*, of ſyllan, *Sax.* to give away] is
SEE'LING } the ſudden and violent Tumbling of a Ship, ſometimes to one Side, and ſometimes to another, when a Wave paſſes under her Sides faſter than ſhe can drive away with it.

SEE'LING [with *Falconers*] is the running of a Thread through the Eye-lids of a Hawk, when firſt taken, ſo that ſhe may ſee either very little, or not at all, to cauſe her to endure the Hood the better.

SEE'LING [ſpoken of *Horſes*] who are ſaid to feel, when white Hairs about the Breadth of a Farthing, mixed with thoſe of his natural Colour, grow upon his Eye-brows; which is a Mark of old Age, for they never feel before the Age of 14.

To SEEM [prob. of *ſembler*, F.] to appear.

To SEEM [ziemen, *Teut.*] to beſeem, to become.

SEE'MLY [ziemlich, *Teut.*] becoming, decent.

SEE'MLINESS [of ziemlich, *Teut.*] Comelineſs.

SEE'MINGNESS [of ziemen, *Teut.*] Appearance.

SE'ER of ġeon, *Sax.* to ſee] a Prophet.

To SEETH [ſeoðan, *Sax.*] to boil, to ſtew.

SE'GRUM, an Herb.

SEGMENT'ATED [*ſegmentatus*, L.] made of many Pieces, of divers Colours.

SE'GMENT [in *Geometry*] when a Line or the Side of any plain Triangle is any Way cut in two, or more Parts, either by a perpendicular Line let fall upon it, or otherwiſe, thoſe Parts are uſually call'd Segments; and ſo much as one of theſe Parts is longer than the other is call'd the Difference of the Segments.

SE'GMENT *of a Circle* [*Geom.*] a Part of a Circle comprehended between an Arch and a Chord thereof.

SE'GMENT *of a Sphere* [in *Geom.*] a Portion of a Sphere cut off by a Plane in any Part, except the Center; ſo that the Baſe of ſuch a Segment muſt always be a Circle; and its Surface a Part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or leſs than an Hemiſphere.

SE'GMENT-*Leaves* [with *Botaniſts*] are Leaves of Plants that are cut or divided into many Shreds or Slices.

SEGMOI'DAL *Valves* [in *Anat.*] are little Valves of the pulmonary Artery, thus named from their Reſemblance to the Segments of Circles; the ſame as *ſemilunar* Valves.

To SE'GREGATE [*ſegregare*, L.] to ſeparate or put apart.

SE'GREGA'TION, properly a taking out or ſeparating from the Stock, a ſeparating, ſevering, or putting apart, *L.*

SE'GREIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed of *Griffins* drawn in a leaping Poſture, *F.*

SEI'ANT [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* ſitting; a Term uſed of a Lion or other Beaſt ſitting like a Cat, with his Fore-feet ſtrait, *F.*

SE'IGNIOR, a Lord, a Maſter, *Ital.*

SE'IGNIOR [in *Law*] the Lord of the Manour or Fee.

Grand SE'IGNIOR [*i. e.* the great Lord] the Emperor of the *Turks*.

SEIGNIO'RAGE [*ſeigneurage*, F.] a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challenges Allowance of Gold or Silver, brought in the Maſs to his Exchange, for Coin.

SE'IGNORY [*ſeigneurie*, F.] the Juriſdiction or Power of a Lord, a Lordſhip.

SEIMBO'LE, a Pipe or half a Tun of Wine.

SEIRI'ASIS [with *Phyſicians*] an Inflammation in the Head, that proceeds from exceſſive Heat, and happens chiefly to young Children.

SEI'SIN [in *Law*] the Poſſeſſion of, or Right to Lands, Tenements, *&c.* F.

SEI'SIN *in Fact* [in *Law*] the actual taking Poſſeſſion in Perſon.

SEI'SIN [in *Law*] is when ſomething is done that the Law requires, as an Inrollment, *&c.*

SEI'SINA *habenda*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ for Delivery of Seiſin to the Lord of his Tenements, after the King hath had the Year, Day, and Waſte.

SEI'SABLE, that may be, or that is liable to be ſeized.

To SEIZE [*ſaiſir*, F.] to take or lay hold of; to take by Force or wrongfully.

To SEIZE } [in *Sea-Language*] to make faſt or bind;
To SEASE } eſpecially to faſten two Ropes together with Rope, Yarn, *&c.* alſo the faſtening of a Block or Pulley at the End of a Pendant, Tackle, or Garnet, *&c.*

SEI'ZED }
SEI'SED } [in *Law*] poſſeſſed of.

SEI'ZING *of a Boat* [in *Sea-Language*] is a Rope tied to a Ring or Chain in the Fore-ſhip of the Boat, by which Means it is faſtened to the Side of a Ship in a Harbour.

SEI'ZING [with *Falconers*] is ſaid of a Hawk's taking any Thing in her Claws, and holding it faſt.

SEI'ZURE, Seizing, Taking into Cuſtody, Attachment, Diſtreſs.

SEJU'NCTION, a putting aſunder, *L.*

SELA'GO [with *Botaniſts*] Hedge-Hyſſop, *L.*

SE'LANDER [in *Horſes*] a ſcabby Diſeaſe.

SE'LDOM [ſelðon, *Sax.* of ſelð rare, and ðone, *Sax.*] not often.

SE'LDOMNESS [ſelðomneſſe, *Sax.*] the not happening often.

SELE'CT [*ſelectus*, L.] choſen out of others, choice.

To SELE'CT [*ſelectum*, of *ſeligere*, L.] to chooſe or pick out.

SELE'CTNESS, Choſenneſs, Choiceneſs.

SELENI'TES [σεληνίτης λίθος, Gr.] the *Moon-ſtone*, which has this remarkable Property, that it increaſes and decreaſes as the Moon waxes and wanes, ſaid to be found in *Perſia*; alſo *Muſcovy*-Glaſs, to which the aforeſaid Properties have been aſcribed.

SELE'NIUM [σελίνιον, Gr.] a ſort of Ivy.

SELENO'GRAPHIST [of σελήνη the Moon, and γράφω to deſcribe, *Gr.*] a Deſcriber of the Moon.

SELENO'GRAPHY [of σελήνη the Moon, and γραφὴ a Deſcription] a Deſcription of the Face of the Moon, as diſtinguiſhed by Spots, *&c.* which are viſible by the Help of a Teleſcope.

SELEU'CIANS, a Sect of antient Hereticks, who taught that God was corporeal, that the elementary Matter was co-eternal with him, and many other like Tenets.

SELF [ſelf, *Sax.* ſelf, *Dan.*] one's ſelf.

SELF-*Heal*, an Herb very good for Wounds.

SELF-*ended*, for one's own Advantage.

SELF-*dependent*, independent, not depending on another.

SELF-*evident*, needing no Proof or Demonſtration.

SELF-*intereſted*, [*intereſſé*, F.] ſelfiſh.

SELF-*intereſtedneſs*, a Love of one's ſelf.

SE'LFISH, ſelf-intereſted.

SE'LFISHNESS, Self-Intereſtedneſs, a being entirely bent to ſerve one's ſelf.

SE'LIBRA, half a Pound, or ſix Ounces.

SE'LION, a Ridge of Land lying between 2 Furrows.

SELL [with *Architects*] the loweſt Piece of Timber in a Timber-Building, or that on which the whole Superſtructure is erected.

SE'LLA *Curulis* [among the *Romans*] the Curule-Chair or Chair of State, adorned with Ivory, on which the Great Magiſtrate had a Right to ſit, and to be carried in a Chariot, *L.*

SE'LLA *Equina* } [with *Anatomiſts*] a Part of the Brain
SE'LLA *Sphenoides* } compoſed of 4 Proceſſes of the *Os Sphenoides*, ſo called, becauſe of their forming the Reſemblance of a Saddle, in *Latin*, *Sella*. It contains the *Glandula pituitaria*, and in Brutes the *Rete mirabile*.

SE'LLA *Solida*, a Chair or Seat made of one entire Piece of Wood, on which the *Roman Augurs* ſat, in making their Obſervations, *L.*

To SELL [of ſellan, *Sax.*] to give the Right of any Thing to another for a Price.

SE'LLERY [of σέλινον, Gr.] a Sallad-Herb.

SELLI'ANDER } [with *Farriers*] a dry Scab in Horſes,
SELLA'NDER } growing in the very Bent of the Ham of
SOLA'NDER } the hinder Leg.

SE'LVAGE [q. d. *ſalvage*, according to *Skinner*, becauſe it

preſerves and ſtrengthens the Garment] the outward Edge of Linnen Cloth.

Se'mblable [q. *ſimulabilis*, L.] ſeeming, likely, *F.*

Se'mblably [*ſemblablement*, F.] ſeemingly, likely, *F.*

Se'mblableness [of *ſemblable*, F.] Likelineſs.

Se'mblance, Likeneſs, Appearance, *F.*

Seme, of Corn, 8 Buſhels.

Semei'osis [σημείωσις, Gr.] a Noting or Marking.

Semei'osis [with *Phyſ.*] an Obſervation or Mark whereby ſome Things are diſcovered, by which they find out others that were unknown.

Semeio'tica [σημειωτικὴ, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick which conſiders the Signs or Indications of Health and Diſeaſes, and enables the Phyſicians to judge what is, was, or will be the State, Order, and Degree of Health or Sickneſs.

Se'men, Seed or Grain; alſo the Seed of Animals or Vegetables, *L.*

Se'men *Veneris* [with *Chym.*] the Scum of Braſs, *L.*

Semeni'ferous [of *ſemen* and *fero*, L.] bearing Seed.

Se'mets [in *Botan.*] the Apices of the Attire of a Plant.

Se'mi [*ſemis*, L.] an Half.

Se'mi-*Arians*, ſuch as in appearance condemned the Errors of *Arius*, but yet acquieſced in his Principles; only palliating and hiding them under ſofter and more moderate Terms.

Se'mibrief [in *Muſick*] a Muſical Note of half the Quantity of the *Brief* or *Breve*, containing two *Minims*, four *Crotchets*, &c.

Semici'rcle [in *Geom.*] a Figure comprehended between the Diameter of a Circle, and half the Circumference; alſo a Mathematical Inſtrument, being half the Theodoltic.

Semici'rcular, [of *ſemicircularis*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or in the Shape of a Semicircle.

Semici'rcularness, Half Circularneſs.

Se'micircu'mference, half the Circumference.

Semico'lon [in *Printing*] a half Colon, a Stop or Point in a Sentence, between a Comma and a Colon, marked thus (;) expreſſing a Stop or Pauſe greater than a Comma, but leſs than a Colon.

Semicombu'st [*ſemicombuſtus*, L.] half burnt.

Semiconſpi'cuous [*ſemiconſpicuus*, L.] viſible only in the half Part.

Semicu'bitus, half a Cubit in Meaſure, *L.*

Semidiate'ssaron [in *Mu.*] a defective Fourth.

Semicu'bium, a half Bath, wherein the Patient ſits up to the Navel.

Semi-*Double* [in the *Roman Breviary*] ſuch Offices and Feaſts as are celebrated with leſs Solemnity than the double ones; but yet with more than the ſingle ones.

Semicu'bical *Paraboloid* [in *Geom.*] a Curve or crooked-lined Figure, whoſe Ordinates are in ſubtriplicate of the duplicate Proportion of the Diameter, *i. e.* the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameters.

Semidiameter [in *Geom.*] a right Line drawn from the Center of a Circle or Sphere to its Circumference; the ſame that is called a Radius.

Semidiapa'son [in *Muſick*] a defective Octave, or an Octave diminiſhed of a minor Semitone, or 4 Comma's.

Semidiape'nte [in *Muſick*] a defective Fifth, called a falſe Fifth.

Semidiapha'nous, half diaphanous or tranſparent.

Semidi'tone [in *Mu.*] the After-third, having its Terms as 6 to 5.

Semife'rulatus [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle, the ſame as *Peroneus Secundus*.

Semifi'stular *Flowers* [with *Botan.*] are ſuch whoſe upper Part reſembles a Pipe, cut off obliquely, as Birth-wort.

Semiflo'sculus [in *Bot. Writ.*] a Semifloret, *L.*

A Semiflo'ret [with *Floriſts*] an Half-Flouriſh, is tubulous at the Beginning like a Floret, and afterwards expanded in the Form of a Tongue.

Se'miform [*ſemiformis*, L.] half-formed, imperfect.

Semimembrano'sus [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Leg, ſo named from its being half tendinous, and like a Membrane; and alſo lying immediately under the *Semi-Nervoſus*. It ariſes from the Knob of the *Os Iſchium*, and is inſerted to the upper Part of the ſuperior Appendix of the *Tibia* backwards, *L.*

Se'mimo'dius half a Buſhel, *L.*

Semi-*Nervoſus* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo called, from its being half tendinous and Nerve-like. It has its Riſe from the outward Part of the Knob of the *Os Iſchium*, and is inſerted to the *Tibia*, L.

Semiqua'drat, Semiqua'rtile [in *Aſtron.*] an Aſpect of the Planets, when diſtant from each other 45 Degrees, or one Sign and a Half.

Semiqua'ver [in *Mu.*] a Note, containing half the Quantity of the Quaver.

Se'mispe'culum [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder.

Semi-spina'tus [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle ariſing from all the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Breaſt, and paſſing obliquely upwards, is inſerted to the upper Spines of the ſaid *Vertebræ*.

Semi-tendino'sus [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Thigh, ariſing from the outward Part of the *Os Iſchium*, and is inſerted to the *Tibia* immediately below the End of the Muſcle called *Gracilis*, L.

Semi-te'rtian, an Ague mixt of a Tertian and a Quotidian.

Se'mi-tone [in *Mu.*] one of the Degrees of concinnous Intervals of Concords.

Semi-lu'nar *Valves* [in *Anat.*] are little Valves or Membranes of a *Semi-lunar* Figure, placed in the Orifice of the Pulmonary Artery, to prevent the Relapſe of the Blood into the Heart, at the Time of its Dilatation.

Semi-o'rdinates [in *Geom.*] the Halves of the Ordinates or Applicates.

Semipela'gians, ſuch as retain ſome Tincture of *Pelagianiſm*.

Semi-proo'f, the Proof of a ſingle Evidence.

Semiqui'ntile [in *Aſtron.*] an Aſpect of the Planets, when at the Diſtance of 36 Degrees from one another.

Semi-sextile [*Aſtrol.*] a *Semi-ſixth*, an Aſpect of the Planets, when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth Part of a Circle of 30 Degrees.

Semi-vowels [with *Grammarians*] *i. e.* Half-Vowels, are the Letters f, l, m, n, r, ſ, x, z, which are ſo called, becauſe, tho' they are Conſonants, they are not expreſs'd without the Aſſiſtance or Sound of the Vowel *e*, and are diſtinguiſhed into *Solids* and *Liquids*.

Semina'lis [in *Bot.*] the Herb Knot-Graſs, or Swine-Graſs, *L.*

Se'minal [*ſeminalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to Seed.

Seminal *Leaves* [in *Botan.*] are two plain, ſoft, and undivided Leaves, which firſt ſhoot forth from the greateſt Part of all ſown Seeds; which Leaves are generally very different from thoſe of the ſucceeding Plant in Size, Figure, Surface, and Poſition.

Se'minarist, one brought up in a Seminary.

Se'minary [*ſeminarium*, L.] a Seed-Plot or Nurſery for the raiſing of young Trees or Plants.

Se'minary [in *Popiſh Countries*] a School or College for the Inſtruction of young Perſons deſign'd for the Miniſtry, thence called *Seminary Prieſts*; who are deſigned to propagate the Popiſh Doctrine in Proteſtant Countries.

Semina'tion, the Act of ſowing or ſhedding Seeds, particularly that of Vegetables, *L.*

Semina'tion, the Emiſſion of the Male Seed into the Womb by Coition.

Semeni'fick [of *ſemen* and *facio*, L.] breeding Seed.

Semipe'dal, conſiſting of a Foot and an half in Meaſure.

Se'mita *Luminoſa* [in *Aſtron.*] a lucid Tract in the Heavens, which may be ſeen about 6 o' Clock at Night, a little before the Vernal Equinox, extending from the Weſtern Horizon up to the *Pleiades*.

Semper, always, *L.*

Semper-virent [*ſemper & virens*, L.] ever-green.

Semper-vivum [in *Botan.*] the Herb Sengreen, Aygreen, or Houſe-leek. *L.*

Sempite'rnity [*ſempiternitas*, L.] Everlaſtingneſs.

Sempite'rnal [*ſempiternus*, L.] continual, perpetual, endleſs, everlaſting.

Semperle'nity [*ſemperlenitas*, L. continual Lenity.

Se'na [prob. of סנא *Chald.*] the Leaves of an *Eaſt-Indian* Shrub of a Purgative Quality.

Se'nary [*ſenarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or conſiſting of ſix.

Se'nate [*ſenatus*, L.] an Aſſembly or Council of Senators or of the principal Inhabitants of the State, who have a Share in the Government; a Parliament; alſo the Court of Aldermen in a City.

Se'nator, a Member of the Senate, a Parliament-Man; alſo an Alderman, *L.*

Senato'rian [*ſenatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Senator.

Senatus *conſultum*, a Vote or Reſolution of the *Roman* Senate; with us a Vote or Act of Parliament, *L.*

To Send [ſendan, *Sax.* ſender, *Dan.*] to cauſe a Perſon to go, or a thing to be carried.

To Send [in *Sea-Language*] a Ship is ſaid to ſend, when

To

being under Sail, or at Anchor, ſhe falls, with her Head or Stern, deep into the Trough of the Sea, *i. e.* the Hollow between two Waves.

SENDAL, a Sort of thin *Cyprus*.

SENECIO [with *Botan.*] Grounſel, *L.*

SENESCHA'LLO, & *Mareſchallo*, &c. a Writ to the Steward or Marſhal of *England*, inhibiting or forbidding them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court, that concerns Freehold, Debt, or Covenant, *L.*

SE'NESCHAL [in *Law*] the Lord High-Steward; alſo the the Head Bailiff of a Barony.

SENE'SCENT [*ſeneſcens*, L.] waxing old.

SE'NGREEN, the Herb Houſeleek.

SENIOR, elder, *L.*

SENIO'RITY [of *ſenior*, L.] Elderſhip.

SENIORITY with [*MilitaryMen*] the Order of Time ſince the firſt raiſing of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commiſſion.

SENSATION [in *Phyſicks*] the Act of perceiving external Objects, by means of the Organs of Senſe; or that Perception the Mind has when any Object ſtrikes the Senſes: This is performed by the immediate Action of the finer and more fluid Parts of Bodies upon the Organs of Senſe. The Impulſe communicated by theſe ſubtile Parts of Bodies, being fitly diſpoſed, is thro' them tranſmitted to the Nerves, and by them to the Brain.

SENSE [*ſenſus*, L.] a Faculty of the Soul, whereby it perceives external Objects, by means of ſome Action or Impreſſion made on certain Parts of the Body, called the *Organs of Senſe*, and by them propagated to the Senſory; alſo an Affection or Paſſion of the Soul; alſo Judgment, Reaſon; alſo Meaning or Signification.

Common SENSE, thoſe general Notions ariſing in the Minds of Men, by which they apprehend Things after the ſame Manner.

SENSES [*ſenſus*, L.] the five natural Senſes, Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Taſting, and Smelling.

External SENSES, are Powers of perceiving Ideas, upon the Preſence of external Objects.

Internal SENSES, are Powers or Determinations of the Mind to be pleaſed with certain Forms of the Mind, which occur to our Obſervation in Objects perceived by the *external Senſes*.

Moral SENSE, is a Determination of the Mind to be pleaſed with the Contemplation of thoſe Affections, Actions, or Characters of rational Agents, which we call *virtuous*.

SENSIBLE [*ſenſibilis*, L.] that falls within the Compaſs of the Senſes, that may be perceived or felt; alſo that feels; alſo apt to perceive, apprehenſive; alſo that is of good Senſe or Judgment.

SE'NSIBLE *Qualities* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch as Hardneſs, Softneſs, Weight, Heat, Cold, Colours, Sounds, Smells, Taſtes, &c.

SENSI'BILITY } [*ſenſibilitas*, L. *ſenſibilité*, F.] the ſenSE'NSIBLENESS } ſible Faculty.

SEN-NIGHT, *ſeven-nights*, *q. d.* ſeven Nights Time.

SENSITIVE [*ſenſitivus*, L.] that has the Faculty of feeling or perceiving; which Man is ſuppoſed to have in common with Brutes, as *the ſenſitive Soul*.

SENSITIVE *Plants* [in *Botan.*] ſuch Plants as give ſome Tokens of Senſe, as by contracting their Leaves or Flowers when touched, as if they were really ſenſible of the Touch; but, immediately upon the Removal of the Hand, expand themſelves and flouriſh again.

SEN'SITIVE *Soul*, the Soul of Brutes, or the *ſenſible Soul*, which Man is ſuppoſed to have in common with Brutes.

SE'NSITIVENESS, the Faculty of perceiving, &c.

SE'NSELESS [of *ſenſus*, L. *ſens*, F. and leaſ, *Sax.*] void of Senſe.

SE'NSELESNESS, Want, or Voidneſs of Senſe.

To SE'NSUALIZE [*rendre ſenſuel*, F.] to render ſenſual.

SE'NSUAL [*ſenſualis*, L.] voluptuous, according to Senſuality.

SE'NSORIUM *commune* [*i. e.* the *common Senſory*] or that Part, where the ſenſible Soul is ſuppoſed more immediately to reſide; that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves, from the Organs of all the Senſes, are terminated or end, which is at the Beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata*, L.

SENSORY [*ſenſorium*, L.] the Organ or Inſtrument of Senſe; as the Eye of ſeeing, the Ear of hearing, &c. the Place to which the Species of ſenſible Things are carried through the Nerves and Brain, that they may be there perceived by their immediate Preſence to the Senſe.

SENSUA'LITY } [*ſenſualitas*, L. *ſenſualité*, F.] a gratifySE'NSUALNESS } ing or pleaſing the Senſes.

SE'NTENCE [*ſententia*, L.] a Number of Words joined together; a witty or wiſe Saying; alſo a Decree of a Court of Juſtice.

SENTENCE [in *Poetry*] a ſhort, pithy Remark or Reflection, containing ſome Sentiment of uſe in the Conduct of Life.

To SE'NTENCE [*ſentencier*, F.] to pronounce Sentence upon.

SENTENCE [in *Grammar*] a Period or Set of Words, comprehending ſome perfect Senſe or Sentiment of the Mind.

SENTE'NTIOUS [*ſententioſus*, L.] full of, or abounding with witty or pithy Sentences.

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS, the being full of pithy Sentences.

SE'NTIMENT, Thought, Mind, Opinion, Inclination, Paſſion, *F.*

SE'NTIMENTS [in *Poetry*, *Tragedy*, &c.] are the Thoughts which the Poet makes his Perſons expreſs.

SE'NTINEL } [*ſentinelle*, F.] a Soldier taken out of a SE'NTRY } *Corps de Garde* of Foot, and placed in ſome Poſt, to watch any Approach of the Enemy, to prevent Surprizes, &c.

SE'NTINEL-*Perdue*, a Sentinel placed near an Enemy, in ſome very dangerous Poſt, where he is in Hazard of being killed, *F.*

SE'NSA [in *Mu. Books*] without, as *ſenſa ſtromenti*, without Inſtruments. *Ital.*

SE'NVY [ꝩenepe, *Sax.*] the Plant which bears Muſtard-ſeed.

SE'PAE [of σήπω, Gr. to putrify] large corroſive Puſtules.

SE'PARABLENESS } [of *ſeparabilis*, L.] Capableneſs of beSEPARABI'LITY } ing ſeparated.

To SE'PARATE [*ſeparare*, L.] to part, divide, or put aſunder.

SE'PARATE [*ſeparatus*, L.] diſtinct, particular, different.

SE'PARATENESS, a being ſeparate from.

SE'PARATORS [of a *Horſe*] the 4 middle Teeth, ſo named, becauſe they ſeparate the Nippers from the Corner Teeth.

SEPARA'TION, the Act of ſeparating or putting aſunder; a Divorce or Parting of Man and Wife, *F.* of *L.*

SEPARA'TION [in *Aſtrology*] is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or partile Aſpect, and the lighter, by reaſon of its ſwifter Motion, is going out of the Moiety of both their Orbs.

SE'PARATIST, one who ſeparates himſelf from the Eſtabliſhed Church.

SE'PARATORY [*ſeparator*, L.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to pick Splinters of Bones out of a Wound.

SE'PARATORY [with *Chymiſts*] a Veſſel for ſeparating Oil from Water.

SE'PIAE *Os*, the Cuttle-fiſh Bone, *L.*

SEPIACE [in *Mu. Books*] if you pleaſe, *Ital.*

SEPHY'ROS [in *Medicine*] an hard and dry Impoſthume; alſo an hard Inflammation of the Womb.

SEPI'LIBLE [*ſepilibilis*, L.] that may be buried.

SE'PIMENT [*ſepimentum*, L.] a Hedge or Fence.

SEPI'UM [in *Botan. Writ.*] of Hedges.

SEPO'SITED [*ſepoſitus*, L.] ſet on one ſide.

SEPOSI'TION, a ſetting aſide or apart, *L.*

SEPTA'NGLE [in *Geom.*] a Figure having 7 Angles, and and as many Sides, the ſame as an *Heptagon*.

SEPTA'NGULAR [*ſeptangularis*, L.] that has 7 Angles, &c.

SEPTA'NGULARNESS [of *ſeptem* and *angularis*, L.] the the having 7 Angles.

SEPTE'MBER [of *ſeptem*, *Lat.* ſo call'd, as being the 7th Month, beginning at *March*] is painted, &c. in a purple Robe, with a chearful Look; crowned with a Coronet of white and purple Grapes, holding in his right Hand a *Cornucopia* of Pomegranates and other Summer Fruits, and a Balance, and in his left Hand a Handful of Oats.

SEPTE'MFLUOUS [*ſeptemfluus*, L.] dividing or flowing into 7 Streams.

SEPTEMPEDA'LIS [*ſeptempedalis*, L.] 7 Foot long; of, or pertaining to the Length of 7 Feet.

SEPTENA'RIOUS } [*ſeptenarius*, L.] of, or belonging to the SE'PTENARY } Number 7.

A SE'PTENARY [*numerus ſeptenarius*, L.] the Number of 7, 7 Years of a Perſon's Life.

SEPTE'NNIAL [*ſeptennis*, L.] of the Space, Duration, or Age of 7 Years.

SEPTENTA'RIUS [in *Aſtron.*] a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere.

SEPTE'NTRIO [*Aſtron.*] the North; alſo a Conſtellation of 7 Stars, called King *Charles*'s Wain, *L.*

SEPTENTRIO'NAL [*ſeptentrionalis*, L.] Northern, of, or pertaining to the North.

SEPTENTRIO'NAL *Signs* [with *Aſtronomers*] the firſt 6 Signs

Signs of the Zodiack, ſo named, becauſe they decline from the Equator, towards the North, Boreal Signs.

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY [of *ſeptentrionalis*, L.] Northernlineſs.

SEPTENTRIONA'LIS, e. [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in the North, *L.*

SE'PTICA [σηπτικὰ, Gr.] ſuch Things as by a miſchievous Heat and Sharpneſs corrupt and rot the Fleſh, which are otherwiſe termed *putrefacientia*, L.

SEPTIE'ME [at the Game called Picket] a Sequence of 7 Cards.

SEPTIFA'RIOUS [of *ſeptifarius*, L.] having ſeven divers Sorts or Ways.

SEPTIFO'LIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Setfoil.

SEPTIFO'LIOUS [of *ſeptifolium*, L.] having ſeven Leaves.

SE'PTIFORM [*ſeptiformis*, L.] that has ſeven Shapes.

SEPTIMA'NE [*ſeptimanus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Order of 7; alſo to a Week.

SEPTINA'RIAN [in *Monaſteries*] a weekly Officer.

SEPTINE'RVIA *Plantago* [with *Botaniſts*] the common Plantain, having ſeven Fibres or Strings.

SEPTIZO'NE [of *ſeptizonium*, of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *Zonæ* Girdles] a Building girt with ſeven Rows of Columns.

SEPTUAGE'NARY [*ſeptuagenarius*, L.] of, or belonging to the Number 70.

SEPTUAGE'SIMA, the firſt Sunday in *Lent*, or the fourth Sunday before *Quadrageſima*, ſo called, becauſe it is about 70 Days before *Eaſter*.

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL [*ſeptuageſimus*, L.] of, or pertaining to *Septuageſima*.

SE'PTUAGINT, the 70, a Verſion of the Old Teſtament out of *Hebrew* into *Greek*, performed by 72 *Jewiſh* Interpreters, in Obedience to an Order of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*.

SE'PTUM, an Hedge; a Coat or Fold for Sheep; an Incloſure or Separation, *L.*

SE'PTUM *Auris* [in *Anat.*] the Drum of the Ear, *L.*

SE'PTUM *Cordis* [*Anat.*] that fleſhy Part which divides the right Ventricle of the Heart from the left, *L.*

SE'PTUM *Narium* [*Anat.*] that Part which ſeparates the Noſtrils from one another, *L.*

SE'PTUM *tranſverſum* [*Anat.*] the Diaphragm or Midriff, *L.*

SE'PTUM *lucidum* [in *Anat.*] a Kind of Partition which diſtinguiſhes the Ventricles of the Brain, ſo named, on Account of its Thinneſs and Tranſparency.

SEPTU'NCIAL [*ſeptuncialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Weight of 7 Ounces.

SEPTU'NX, a Weight of 7 Ounces; alſo, among the *Romans*, 7 Parts of any whole or intire Thing, divided into 7.

SEPU'LCHRAL [*ſepulchralis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Grave or Sepulchre.

SEPU'LCHRE [*ſepulchrum*, L.] a Tomb or Monument, or a Place deſtinated for the Interment of the Dead; the Term is uſed in a more eſpecial Manner for the Burying-Places of the *Antients*; but thoſe of the *Moderns* are more uſually called Tombs. Beſides, the Antients had a ſort of Sepulchre, which they called *Cenotaphium*, which was an empty Sepulchre erected in Honour of one who had no Burial at all; as well as for thoſe whoſe Bodies or Aſhes, being burnt, were repoſited.

SEPU'LTURE [*ſepultura*, L.] a burying or laying in the Ground.

SEQUA'CIOUS [*ſequax*, L.] eaſily following.

SEQUA'CITY [*ſequacitas*, L.] an eaſy Following.

SEQUA'TUR *ſub ſuo*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lies where a Summons *ad warrantiſandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returns, he hath nothing whereby he may be ſummoned; then goes out an *Alias* and a *Pluries*; and, if he come not at the *Pluries*, this Writ is iſſued forth, *L.*

SE'QUEL [*ſequela*, L.] a Conſequence or Concluſion; alſo a continued Succeſſion.

SEQUE'LA *molendini* [*old Law*] an owing Suit, or a being obliged to grind Corn in a particular Mill.

SE'QUENCE [*ſequentia*, L.] an orderly Conſecution or Following of Things in Order, juſt one after another; alſo a Set of Cards of the ſame Sort or Colour.

SE'QUENCES, Verſes anſwering to one another.

SE'QUENT [*ſequens*, L.] following.

To SEQUE'STER [*ſequeſtrare*, L.] to ſeparate, ſever, or put aſunder; alſo to withdraw or retire from the World.

To SEQUE'STER [in *civil Law*] a Widow is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe diſclaims to have any Thing to do with the Eſtate of her deceaſed Husband.

To SEQUE'STER [in *common Law*] is to ſeparate a Thing in Diſpute from the Poſſeſſion of the contending Parties, or the true Proprietor or Owner.

SEQUE'STRATION [in *common Law*] is the ſeparating a Thing in Controverſy from the Poſſeſſion of both Parties, till the Right be determined by Courſe of Law.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in the *civil Law*] the Act of the ordinary diſpoſing of Goods and Chattels of a Perſon deceaſed, whoſe Eſtate no Man will meddle with.

Voluntary SEQUESTRA'TION [in *common Law*] is that which is done by the Conſent of both Parties.

Neceſſary SEQUESTRA'TION [in *common Law*] is that which the Judge doth by his Authority, whether the Parties will, or not.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in the Time of the civil Wars of *England*] a Seizing on the Eſtates of Delinquents, for the Uſe of the Commonwealth.

SEQUESTRA'TION, the collecting or gathering the Fruits of a void Benefice, for the Uſe of the next Incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR } the third Perſon to whom the keeping
SEQUESTREE' } of the Thing in Controverſy is committed, *L.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR, an Officer in the Time of the civil Wars, who received the Rents of the Eſtates of Delinquents.

SEQUE'STRO *habendo* [in *Law*] a judicial Writ for diſſolving a Sequeſtration of the Fruits of a Benefice made by a Biſhop, at the King's Command, thereby to oblige a Perſon at the Suit of another: For the Parſon, upon his Appearance, may have this Writ for a Diſcharge of the Sequeſtration, *L.*

SERA'GLIO, the Palace of the *Grand Seignior* at *Conſtantinople*, where he keeps his Court, and where his Concubines are lodg'd, and where the Youth are trained up for the chief Poſts of the Empire; alſo the Palace of a Prince or Lord; alſo the Place of Reſidence of a foreign Embaſſador is there called a *Seraglio*.

SE'RANGODES *ulcus* [of σήραγξ, Gr. a Fiſtula or Pipe] a fiſtulous Ulcer, *L.*

SE'RAPH, a *Turkiſh* Gold Coin, in Value about 5 *s.* Sterling.

SE'RAPH } [שרף, *Heb.* to inflame] a Spirit of the firſt
SE'RAPHIM } or higheſt Rank in the Hierarchy of Angels, or one of that Claſs, ſuppoſed to be moſt inflamed with divine Love, by reaſon of their nearer and more immediate Attendance upon the Throne, and to communicate the Ardour to the inferior or remoter Orders of Angels.

SERA'PHICAL } [*ſeraphicus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or be-
SERA'PHICK } coming Seraphs or Seraphims.

SERA'PHICKNESS }
SERA'PHICALNESS } the being of the ſeraphick Nature.

SERAPIAS [σεραπιὰς, Gr.] the Herb called Dog-ſtones or Rag-Wort.

SERA'PIES [among the antient *Egyptians*] Houſhold-Gods, ſome of which they placed in their Pyramids, which they erected for the Preſervation of thoſe Corpſes they depoſited there, and to tranſport their Souls to Heaven.

SE'RAPIS [as ſome think, of שרף, a Seraphim, or שר a Prince, *Heb.* and *Apis*] was a God of the *Egyptians*, marked in an extraordinary Manner, becauſe they did believe that *Oſiris*, one of their Kings, the Son of *Jupiter*, had been, after his Death, metamorphos'd into an Ox. And hence proceeded the *Iſraelites* worſhipping the Golden Calves. The Ox, call'd *Serapis*, was to live a certain Number of Years, and then the Prieſts drowned him in the River *Nile*, and all the People of the Land mourned and lamented for his Death, till another was found with the ſame Marks upon him; upon which there was an univerſal Rejoicing over the Country, expreſs'd by Banqueting, and all Manner of Sports.

SE'RAPIS [*hieroglyphically*] in its Temple in *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, (being an Idol made of all ſorts of Metals, of ſuch a prodigious Size, as that it filled the Temple, reaching the Roof with its Head, and both the Sides with its Hands,) repreſented the World; the Golden Head of the Idol ſignified the Heavens, the Shoulders and Stomach the Air, the Belly the Sea, and the Feet the Earth, as it is repreſented ſpeaking of itſelf.

Εἰμὶ θεὸς πᾶς, λίμας οἷς χαρὼ ἔπω,
Οὐράνιός κόσμος κεφαλή, γαστὴρ δὲ θάλασσα,
Γαῖα δὲ μοὶ πόδες εἰσι, πυθ' καὶ ἐν ἀιθέρι κεῖται,
Ὄμματα παυγὲς λαμπρὸ φάος Ἠλίοιο.

SERA'SQUIER [among the *Turks*] a Generaliſſimo or Commander in chief of the *Turkiſh* Forces in *Europe*.

SERAVI'TIAN *Marble* [ſo called of *Seravitia*, a Town in *Italy*] a ſort of Marble, with Spots of an Aſh-Colour.

SE'RCIL *Feathers* [in *Falconry*] thoſe Feathers of a Hawk, which in other Fowls are called Pinions.

SERE [in *Falconry*] the Yellow that is between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

SERE'IN,

SERE'IN, a dampiſh and unwholeſome Vapour, that in hot Countries falls after Sun-ſet; a Kind of Mildew, *F.*

A SERENA'DE [prob. of *ſerein*, F.] a Kind of Concert given in the Night-time by a Gallant, at the Door, or under the Window of his Miſtreſs.

SERENA'TA, the ſame as Serenade, *Ital.*

To SERENA'DE [*donner de ſerenades*, F.] to play or ſing to a Lady or Miſtreſs, under her Door or Window, in the Night, or early in the Morning, *Ital.*

SE'RENE [*ſerenus*, L.] clear, fair, without Clouds or Rain; alſo calm in Mind, quiet.

Moſt SE'RENE, a Title of Honour given to ſovereign Princes, and to ſome Commonwealths.

SERE'NITUDE [*ſerenitudo*, L.] Serenity, Clearneſs of the Sky, Calmneſs of the Mind.

SERE'NITY } [*ſerenitas*, L.] the Clearneſs of the Sky,
SERE'NENESS } fair Weather; alſo Calmneſs of Mind, Chearfulneſs of Countenance.

SERGA'SSO, a Sea-Weed or Herb, ſomewhat reſembling Samphire, of a yellow Colour, which lies ſo thick on the Sea about the Iſland *Maco*, as to ſtop the Paſſage of Ships, unleſs carried by a brisk Gale.

SERGE [prob. of ſerge, *Teut.* a Covering] a ſort of woollen Stuff for Garments.

SE'RGEANT [*ſergent*, F. prob. of *ſerviens*, L. ſerving] an Officer of the City, who arreſts Perſons for Debt; alſo an inferior Officer in a Company of Soldiers.

SE'RGEANT *at Law* } a learned Lawyer of the higheſt
SE'RGEANT *of the Coif* } Degree in the common Law, as a Doctor is in the civil. The Court of Common-Pleas is their peculiar, tho' they may plead in other Courts. They are called Brothers by the Judges, who ſhew them great Reſpect.

SE'RGEANT [in *Heraldry*] a Griffin.

SE'RGEANT *at Arms*, an Officer appointed to attend the Perſon of the King; and alſo to arreſt Traitors and Perſons of Quality, and to attend the Lord High-Steward, when he ſits in Judgment upon a Traitor, *&c.*

SERGEANTS [*of the Mace*] Officers of the City of *London*, and other Towns Corporate, who attend the Mayor or other chief Magiſtrate, in domeſtick Service, or Matters of Juſtice.

SE'RGEANTY [in *common Law*] a Service antiently due to the King for the Tenure or Holding of Lands, and which could not be due to any other Lord.

Grand SE'RGEANTY, is where one holds Land of the King by Service, which he ought to perform in his own Perſon, as to bear the King's Banner, Spear, *&c.*

Petty SE'RGEANTY, is where a Man holds Lands of the King, to yield him annually ſome ſmall Thing toward his Wars, as a Dagger, Sword, Spears, *&c.*

SE'RIES, an orderly Proceſs or Continuation of Things one after another; Order, Courſe, *L.*

SE'RIES [in *Algebra*] a Rank or Progreſſion of Quantities increaſing or decreaſing in ſome conſtant Ratio, which in its Progreſs approaches ſtill nearer and nearer to ſome ſought Value.

Infinite SE'RIES [in *Algebra*] certain Progreſſions or Ranks of Quantities orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is inquired after, *&c.* as $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{128}$, *&c.* make a Series which always converges or approaches to the Value of 1, and, infinitely continued, becomes equal thereto.

SE'RIOUS [*ſerius*, L.] ſober, grave; alſo important; alſo ſolid, ſincere; alſo true; alſo earneſt.

SE'RIOUSLY [*ſeriò*, L.] with Seriouſneſs.

SERI'PHIUM [ſo called from the Iſland *Seriphus*] Sea-Wormwood, *L.*

SE'RIS [in *Botany*] the Herb Cichory or Endive, *L.*

SERMOCINA'TION, communing, talking, or holding a Diſcourſe, *L.*

SERMO'LOGIES [of *Sermo* and λόγος, Gr.] Books of Sermons or Homilies of Popes and other Perſons of Eminence and Sanctity, antiently read at the *Feaſts of the Confeſſors, the Purification, All-Saints*, and every Day from *Chriſtmas* to the Octave of the Epiphany.

SERMO'NIUM [*old Rec.*] a ſort of Interlude, or hiſtorical Play, formerly acted by Clergy of the inferior Order, aſſiſted with Children, in the Body of the Church, ſuitable to the Solemnity of ſome Feſtival or high Proceſſion-Day, *L.*

SERMONI'ZING [of *ſermocinari*, L.] Preaching a Sermon.

SERMOU'NTAIN, a ſort of Herb.

SE'RON *of Almonds* [in *Traffick*] the Quantity of 2 C. Weight of Aniſeeds, from 3 to 4 C. *&c.*

SE'ROUS [*ſeroſus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Humour called *Serum*, watery.

SE'ROUSNESS } [*ſeroſité*, F. of *ſeroſus*, of *ſerum*, L.] Whey-
SERO'SITY } ſtineſs, properly of the Blood, being an aqueous Liquor mixed with the Blood and other Humours, or being ſerous.

SEROTI'NE [*ſerotinus*, L.] late in the Evening.

SE'RPENT, a Kind of muſical Inſtrument, ſerving as a Baſs to the *Cornet* or ſmall *Shawm*, to ſuſtain a Chorus of Singers in a large Veſſel.

SE'RPENT [*ſerpens*, L.] a venomous Creature; alſo a ſort of Squib or Fire-work; alſo a Northern Conſtellation.

SE'RPENTARIA [with *Botaniſts*] Dragon's Wort, *L.*

SERPENTA'RIUS [in *Aſtronomy*] a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, *L.*

SE'RPENTARY *Wood*, a Kind of Wood growing in *Eaſt-India*, which goes winding in and out.

SERPENTI'GENOUS [*ſerpentigena*, L.] ingender'd or bred of a Serpent.

SERPENTI'GEROUS [*ſerpentiger*, L.] bearing or carrying Serpents.

SERPENTI'NE [*ſerpentinus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Serpent, or winding about.

SERPENTI'NE *Line*, a crooked Winding-Line, continually incloſing itſelf.

SERPENTI'NE-*Powder*, a weak ſort of Powder that is not corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

SERPENTINE-*Stone*, a Kind of Marble.

SERPENTI'NE-*Verſes*, are ſuch as begin and end with the ſame Word, as,

Creſcit amor nummi, quantum ipſa pecunia creſcit.
Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.

SERPENTI'NE *Marble*, a Kind of Marble, becauſe ſpeckled like a Serpent's Skin.

A SERPENTINE [with *Chymiſts*] a Worm or Pipe of Copper or Pewter twiſted into a Spiral, aſcending from the Bottom of an Alembick to the Top, and, being placed in a Veſſel of cold Water, ſerves as a Refrigeratory in diſtilling Brandy, *&c.*

SE'RPENTS [in *Hieroglyphicks*] were uſed to repreſent Hereticks.

SE'RPHERA [in *Medicine*] a certain Medicament, good for diſſolving the Stone in the Bladder.

SE'RPIGO [in *Medicine*] a Tetter or Ring-Worm, *L.*

SE'RPILLUM [in *Botany*] a Kind of wild or running Betony, *L.*

SE'RRATA [in *Botany*] an Herb called Germander or *Engliſh* Treacle, *L.*

SE'RRATION, a Sawing, *L.*

SE'RRATULA [in *Botany*] the Herb Saw-Wort, *L.*

SE'RRATED-*Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] is an indented Leaf, or a Leaf which is ſnipp'd about the Edges into ſeveral acute Segments, reſembling the Teeth of a Saw, as in *Dog's Mercury.*

SE'RRATUS *major Anticus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing from the Root or whole Baſis of the *Scapula*, which is inſerted into the 7 true Ribs, and into the firſt of the falſe ones, by ſo many diſtinct Portions, repreſenting the Teeth of a Saw.

SERRA'TUS *minor Anticus* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle which ariſes thin and fleſhy from the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth ſuperior Ribs, and, aſcending obliquely, is inſerted fleſhy into the *Proceſſus Coracoides* of the *Scapula*, which it draws forward, *L.*

SE'RRATUS *poſticus ſuperior* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Cheſt which ariſes from the 2 inferior Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and the 3 ſuperior of the Back, and hath a jagged Termination at the Bending, at the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Ribs, *L.*

SERRA'TUS *inferior poſticus* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Cheſt which ariſes by a broad Tendon from the 3 inferior Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Back, and from the 2 ſuperior ones of the Loins; its Fibres aſcend obliquely, growing fleſhy, and are inſerted by 4 Indentations into the 4 laſt Ribs.

SE'RRIED [*ſerré*, F.] cloſely joined or ſtanding cloſe together, as Soldiers in cloſe Order.

SE'RTULA *Campana* [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Melilot or Clavers, *L.*

SE'RVABLE [*ſervabilis*, L.] that may be kept or preſerved.

SE'RVANT [*ſervus*, L. *ſervante*, F.] one who ſerves or attends another.

To SERVE [*ſervire*, L.] to attend or wait upon; alſo to do Service or kind Offices to.

To SERVE *a Battery* [in *Mil. Aff.*] is to ſee that the Guns play well.

To SERVE *a Rope* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to roll ſpun Yarn, Can-

vas, or the like upon it, to prevent it from fretting or galling.

Serve'tists, the Disciples and Followers of *Michael Servet*, who, being an Antitrinitarian, was burnt at *Geneva*, 1553.

Se'rvice [*servitium*, L.] the State or Condition of a Servant; also an Office, or good Turn; also a Course or certain Number of Dishes served up at a Table, *F.*

Divine Se'rvice, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God; also the Form of publick Worship in the Church; particularly the Common-Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

Personal Se'rvice, is that which is due from a Thing to a Person.

Predial Se'rvice, are Rights that one Estate owes to another.

Royal Se'rvice, the Rights and Privileges that within such a Manour belonged to the King, or Lord of it.

Se'rviceable [*serviable*, F.] capable of doing Service, profitable, useful.

Se'rviceableness, Capableness of doing Service, *&c.*

Se'rvientibus [in *Law*] certain Writs which relate to Servants and Masters breaking the Statute-Laws made against those Abuses.

Servi'le [*servilis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Servant or Bondage; also slavish; also mean, base, pitiful, sorry.

Servi'leness [*servilitas*, L.] Mean-spiritedness, a servile Condition or Quality.

Se'rving-*Man's-Joy*, the Herb Rue.

Servi'tiis *acquietandis* [in *Law*] a Writ Judicial that lies for one distrained for Service to *A*, who owes and performs to *B*, for the Acquittal of such Services, *L.*

Servi'tium [in *Law*] a Duty which the Tenant, by reason of his Fee, owes to his Lord, *L.*

Forinsecum Servi'tium [in *Law*] is that Service which did not belong to the Lord, but to the King, *L.*

Regale Servi'tium [in *Law*] Royal Service, or the Rights and Prerogatives that within such a Manour did antiently belong to the King, if Lord of it, which were reckoned to be in Number 6. 1. *The Power of Judicature* in Matters of Property. 2. *Power of Life and Death* in Felonies and Murder. 3. *A Right in Waifs and Strays.* 4. *Assessments and Laying Taxes.* 5. Of *Coining-Money.* 6. *Assizes of Bread, Beer, Weights, and Measures*, L.

Intrinsecum Servi'tium [in *Law*] that due to the chief Lord from his Vassals.

Se'rvitour [*serviteur*, F.] a Serving-Man, a Waiter upon any one; a Footman or Laquey.

Se'rvitour [in an *University*] a Scholar who attends or waits upon another for his Maintenance.

Servi'tours *of Bills* [in the Court of *King's-Bench*] Officers under the Marshal, who are sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Persons to that Court; now called *Tip-Staffs.*

Se'rvitude [*servitudo*, L.] the State or Condition of a Servant or Slave.

Se'rum, Whey, *L.*

Se'rum [in *Physick*] a thin, transparent, watery Liquor, somewhat saltish, which makes a considerable Part in the Mass of Blood.

Sesamoidea *Ossa* [in *Anat.*] several very small Bones placed between the Joints of the Fingers to fortify them, and prevent their being dislocated, to the Number of 16, 20, or more.

Sesamoi'des [in *Botany*] the Herb Catch-Flie, good to purge Melancholy.

Sese'lis [with *Botanists*] Hart-wort, *L.*

Se'squi, as much and half as much, *L.*

Se'squi-*duplicate Ratio* [in *Geometry*, &c.] is when, of two Terms, the greater contains the less twice, with half another over, as 50 and 20.

Sesquia'ltera, a Fever called a semitertian by *Van Helmont.*

Sesquia'lteral [*sesquialter*, L.] so much and the half.

Sesquia'lteral *Ratio* } [with *Geometricians*, &c.]
Sesquia'lteral *Proportion* } is a *Ratio* between two Lines, two Numbers, *&c.* where one of them contains the other once, with the Addition of an half, as 6 and 9.

Sesquia'lteral *Proportion* [in *Musick*] a triple Measure of 3 Notes or 2 such-like Notes of common Time.

Sesquidi'tonus [in *Musick*] a Concord resulting from the Sound of two Strings, whose Vibrations, in equal Times, are to each other in the *Ratio* of 5 to 6.

Sesquilibra, a Pound and a half, *L.*

Sesquime'nsis, a Month and a half, *L.*

Sesquipe'dal [*sesquipedalis*, L.] in Length a Foot and a half.

Sesquiqua'drate [in *Astrology*] an Aspect or Position of the Planets, when they are distant four Signs and a half from each other.

Sesquiqua'rtile [*Astrol.*] the same as Sesquiquadrate.

Sesqui'quintile [*Astrol.*] an Aspect, when two Planets are 108 Degrees distant the one from the other.

Sesquite'rtian *Proportion* [in *Mathem.*] is when one Number contains another once, and a third Part of it more; as 6, 8, 12, 16, 21, 28.

Sesquiuncia, an Ounce and a half, *L.*

Se'ssilis [*by Phys.*] a Name given to a low flat Tumour, or those Eruptions in the Small-Pox, when they do not rise well, and are indented at the Top, *L.*

Se'ssion, a Sitting or Meeting of a Council, Assizes, *&c.*

Se'ssion [in *Law*] the Sitting of Justices in Court, upon Commissions, *L.*

Se'ssion [of *Parliament*] the Time from their first Sitting, till they are either prorogued or dissolved.

Quarter-Sessions } the Assizes that are held four times a
General-Sessions } Year in all the Counties in *England*, to determine Causes, either Civil or Criminal.

Petty-Sessions } are Sessions kept by the High-Constable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, *&c.*
Statute-Sessions }

Sesta, the 6th, *Ital.*

Sestertia [of *Cleopatra* in *Egypt*] a Weight containing 2 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Seste'rtium [with the *Romans*] a Sum of about 8 l. 1 s. and 5d. Half-penny *English.*

Sestertius [with the *Romans*] a Coin in Value about 7 Farthings *English.*

To Set [Ꝺ𝔢ꝛꝛan, *Sax.*] to put, lay, or place.

To Set *the Land* } [*Sea-Phrase*] is to observe
To Set *the Ship by the Compass* } how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compass; or, upon what Point of the Compass the Sun is; or, when two Ships sail in Sight of one another, to mark upon what Point the Chased bears, which is termed *setting the Chase to the Compass.*

To Set *the Missen* [*Sea-Phrase*] is to put the Missen-Sail abroad.

To Set *the Shrouds Taught* [in *Sea-Language*] is to make them stiffer, when they are too slack.

Set-*Bolts* [of a *Ship*] Iron-Pins for closing her Planks, *&c.*

Se'tfoil [of *Septem* and *Folia* Leaves, L.] an Herb, good for stopping of Blood.

Sethians, certain Hereticks who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two Angels; and that, *Abel* being killed, the supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and also several other heterodox Notions.

Seta'ceous [*setaceus*, L.] bristly, or full of Bristles.

Seta'ceum [in *Surgery*] a Seton which is made by taking up the Skin with a Needle, and drawing a Skein of Silk through the Wound, that the Humours may vent themselves; for the same Purpose as Issues.

Seti'gerous [*setiger*, L.] bearing Bristles, bristly.

Seton [*setaceum*, L.] a sort of Issue in the Neck, *&c.*

Seto'se [*setosus*, L.] full of Bristles.

Seto'sity [*setositas*, L.] Fulness of Bristles.

Se'tter [with *Fowlers*] a Setting-Dog to catch Fowls.

Se'tter, the Follower of a Bailiff, *&c.* who sets or watches for Persons to be arrested.

Se'tter-*Wort*, an Herb.

To Se'tter [in *Husbandry*] is to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, and to put *Hereborastar* into the Wound, whereby an Issue is made for the Humours to vent themselves.

Se'tting [in *Navigation*] see *To set the Ship.*

Se'tting *down* [in *Falconry*] a Term used, when a Hawk is put into the Mew.

Se'tting [with *Cock-Fighters*] is, when a Cock has fought as long as he is able to stand, to set him to the other Cock, back to back, and if he does not strike the Battle is lost.

Se'tting-*Dog*, a Dog trained up for springing Partridges, Pheasants, *&c.*

Se'tting [in *Astronom.*] is the Occultation of a Star or Planet, or its sinking below the Horizon.

Acronical Se'tting, is when a Star sets, when the Sun rises.

Cosmical Se'tting, is when the Star sets with the Sun.

Heliacal Se'tting, is when a Star is immerged and hid in the Sun's Rays.

To Se'ttle [prob. of ꝺ𝔢ꝛl, *Sax.* a Bench, or ꝺ𝔢ꝛꝛan, *Sax.* to sit] to fix an Abode; also to establish; to adjust; also to sink to the Bottom as the Sediment in Liquors.

To Se'ttle *a Deck* [with *Shipwrights*] is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

Se'ttle [of ſetl, *Sax.*] a Sort of Seat or Bench ſeated or fixed in a Habitation; a wooden Bench or Seat with a Back to it.

Se'ttle-*Bed*, a Bed turned up ſo as to form a Seat.

Se'ttlement [of ſetl, *Sax.*] a fixed Place of Abode; alſo a ſettled Revenue or Maintenance; alſo what ſinks to the Bottom of Liquors.

Se'ttledness, a Fixedneſs, or being ſettled in Place, Mind, *&c.*

Set-*Wall*, an Herb, *L.*

Seven [ſeofan, *Sax.*] the Number 7 is remarkable, and has been uſed by moſt Nations as Periods of Time, as 7 Days in the Week, 7 Years of Service, 7 Times the Diſtance of the Year of *Jubilee*. It is call'd critical by Phyſicians, who on the ſeventh Day were wont to give their Judgment, as to Life or Death of the Sick; and alſo for the climacterical Year, 7 Times 7, or 49, or 9 Times 7, *i. e.* 63. It is alſo named Male and Female, becauſe a Compound of Numbers even and odd, as 3 and 4, and comprehending the 3 and 4 is a Number wholly perfect.

Se'ven-*fold* [of ſeofon-fealb, *Sax.*] ſeven Times as much.

Sevente'en [ſeofontine, *Sax.*] 17.

Se'venty [ſeofontig, *Sax.*] 70.

To Se'ver [*ſeverare*, L.] to part aſunder or ſingle.

Several [prob. of *ſeverare*, L.] many, divers, ſundry.

A Se'veral, a Particular.

Se'veral *Tenancy* [in *Law*] a joint or common Poſſeſſion in ſeveral Perſons; alſo a Writ which is laid againſt two Perſons as joint, who are ſeveral.

Se'veral *Tail* [in *Law*] is that whereby Land is given or intailed ſeverally to two Men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies.

Se'verance [in *Debt*] is when 2 or more Executors are named Plaintiffs, and one refuſes to proſecute.

Se'verance [of *ſeverare*, L.] the ſingling or ſevering two or more, who are joined in one Writ.

Se'verance [of *Corn*] is the ſetting out the Tithe from the reſt of the Corn; alſo the cutting it and carrying it off from the Ground.

Seve're [*ſeverus*, L.] rough, ſtern, ſharp, harſh, crabbed; alſo cruel.

Seve'rians [ſo called of *Severus* Biſhop of *Antioch*] Hereticks who condemned Marriage and the Eating of Fleſh.

Seve'reness } Roughneſs, Sternneſs, *&c.* alſo Harſhneſs,
Seve'rity } Gravity, Strictneſs; Cruelty, *&c.*

Seu'tloma'lache, the Herb Spinage, *L.*

Se'vocation, a calling aſide or away from, *L.*

Sevil-*Hole*, a Hole at the lower End of a Horſe-bit, on the Outſide of the Line of the Banquet.

Se'vum, the Fat of the Cawl, Sewet, Tallow, *L.*

Sew, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To Sew [ſiepan, *Sax.*] to ſtitch or work with a Needle; alſo to drain or empty a Pond.

Sew'el [with *Hunters*] any thing that is ſet or hung up to keep a Deer out of a Place.

Sewed [prob. of *eſuyer*, F. or *exiccare*, L. to dry up] a Ship is ſaid *to be ſewed*, when ſhe lies on the Ground, or lies dry.

Sewer [*eſcuyer*, F.] an Officer who comes in before the Meat to the Table of a King or a Nobleman, and places it; alſo a Common-Sewer or Paſſage under Ground for the Conveyance of Water, Suillage, and Filth.

Clerk of the Sewers, an Officer of the Commiſſioners of Sewers.

Commiſſioners of the Sewers, Perſons appointed by Act of Parliament to ſee that Canals, Ditches, Drains, and Common-Sewers be kept and maintained in good Order.

Se'wet [of *ſevum*, L.] the Kidney-Fat of Beaſts.

Sexage'nary [*ſexagenarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Number 60.

Sexage'nary } *Arithmetick*, is that which proceeds by
Sexage'simal } 60's, as the Diviſion of Circles, *&c.* into 60 Degrees, the Degrees each into 60 Minutes, and every Minute into 60 Seconds.

Sexagenary *Tables* [in *Aſtronomy*] are Tables of proportional Parts, ſhewing the Product of 2 *Sexagenary*'s or *Sexagena*'s which are to be multiplied, or the Quotient of two that are to be divided.

Sexage'sima [*i. e.* the 60th] ſo called, as being about the 60th Day before *Eaſter*, the ſecond Sunday before *Lent*, *L.*

Sexage'simals, are Fractions whoſe Denominators proceed in a ſexagecuple Proportion, *i. e.* the firſt Minute = to $\frac{1}{60}$ a ſecond $\frac{1}{3600}$ a third $\frac{1}{216000}$ and ſo on.



Sex-*Angled* [with *Geometricians*] having ſix Angles, as in the Figure.

Sex [*ſexus*, L.] the different Form or Nature of Male and Female, which diſtinguiſhes one from another.

Sexe'nnial [*ſexennalis*, L.] that is of 6 Years Duration or Continuation, or which is done every 6 Years.

Sextain, a Stanza, a Staff containing 6 Verſes.

Se'xtant [*ſextans*, L.] with Mathematicians is the 6th Part of a Circle, or an Arch comprehending 60 Degrees; alſo an Inſtrument uſed as a Quadrant, that has its Limb divided into 60 Degrees.

Se'xtile [*ſextilis*, L.] an Aſtronomical Aſpect, when 2 Planets are diſtant 60 Degrees or one 6th Part of the Zodiack.

Se'xton [*ſacriſta*, L. *ſacriſtain*, F.] a Sacriſtan or Church-Officer who takes care of the Veſſels, Veſtments, *&c.* which appertain to the Church; and is to aſſiſt the Church-Wardens, Miniſter, *&c.* at Church.

Se'xtry, the ſame as *ſacriſtry*, a Veſtry.

Se'xtum, the Title of the third Volume of the Canon-Law, *L.*

Sextu'ple [*ſextuplus*, L.] ſix-fold, or ſix times as much.

Seyso [*old Rec.*] a Seaſon of the Year, due Time.

Sgra'fit [of *ſgraffiata*, Ital. Scratch-Work, prob. of γεάφω, Gr. to write] a Method of Painting in black and white only, not in *freſco*, yet ſuch as will bear the Weather.

To Shab *off*, to go away ſneakingly.

Sha'b, a ſhabby Fellow.

Sha'bbiness, Raggedneſs, Meanneſs of Habit.

Sha'bby [prob. q. *ſcabby*, ſc. like a ſcabbed Sheep] ragged, meanly habited, ſlovenly.

Sha'ck, the Liberty of Winter Paſturage.

Shack [in *Norfolk*] a Cuſtom of having the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Men's-Grounds, from the End of Harveſt till Seed-time.

Shack [in *Suffolk*, &c.] the Liberty of Winter Paſturage, which Lords of the Manour have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at Pleaſure, upon their Tenants Land, during the ſix Winter Months.

To go to Shack, is to go to feed at large.

Shacking *Time*, the Seaſon when Maſte is ripe.

Sha'ckled [of ſcacul, *Sax.* a Fetter] wearing Shackles or Fetters, *&c.*

Sha'ckles [ſcacul, *Sax.*] Fetters to put upon Felons and other Malefactors in Priſon.

Sha'ckles [in a *Ship*] Rings which ſerve for ſhutting up the Port-Holes, by thruſting a Billet through them.

Shad [ſkadde, *Dan.*] a Fiſh.

Shade [ſcade, *Sax.*] a Place ſheltered from the Sun; alſo an Ornament of Hair, formerly worn by Women on their Foreheads.

Shade *of Extuberance* [*Aſtron.*] the Shadow made by the largeſt bunching out Part of a globulous Body.

To Shade [of ſcadepan, *Sax.*] to cover with the Shadow.

Sha'diness [of ſcadepignerſe, *Sax.*] the affording a Shade or being ſhady.

Shady [ſcadig, *Sax.*] affording a Shade or Covert.

Sha'dow [ſceadu, *Sax.* prob. of σκιά, Gr. according to *Minſhew*] the Repreſentation which is made by any thing interpoſed between the Sun, or a Light, and any ſolid Body; alſo a Place ſheltered from the Sun.

To Sha'dow [ſceadepan, *Sax.*] to make a Shade, to intercept the Lightneſs or Brightneſs of the Sun, or any other luminous Body, from any Perſon or Thing; alſo to ſkreen or cover.

Sha'dow [in *Opticks*] a Privation of Light, by the Interpoſition of an opake Body.

Sha'ffa *ſagittarum* [*old Rec.*] a Sheaf of Arrows containing 24 in Number.

Shaft [ſceaft, *Sax.*] a Caſe for Arrows; alſo the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church-Steeple, *&c.*

Shaft [ſchacht, *Du.* which *Fr. Junius* derives from σκάπτω, Gr. to dig] a Hole like a Well, which Miners make to free the Works from the Springs that riſe in them.

Sha'ftment [ſceaftmund, *Sax.*] a Meaſure of about half a Foot, commonly taken on a Hand of the largeſt Size, from the Top of the Thumb held out ſtrait to the lowermoſt Corner of the Palm.

Shag [ſceacga, *Sax.*] a Sort of Hairy-Stuff; alſo a Sea-Fowl.

Sha'gged [ſceacgad, *Sax.*] hairy, having long, rough Hair.

Sha'ggedness the having long, rough Hair.

Sha'green [*chagrin*, F.] out of Humour, vexed; alſo a Sort of rough-grained Leather, as a *Shagreen Watch-Caſe*, &c.

To Shake [ſceacan, *Sax.*] to cauſe to move; alſo to agitate; to move to and fro' violently or haſtily.

A Shake, a Concuſſion or Agitation.

Shake-*time* [in *Husbandry*] the Seaſon of the Year when Maſte, *&c.* falls from the Trees.

Shall [ſceal, *Sax.*] the Sign of the future Tenſe.

Sha'llop [*chaloupe*, F.] a Sloop, a ſmall light Veſſel having only a ſmall Main-ſail, and Fore-maſt and Lugg-ſails, to hale up and let down upon Occaſion.

Sha'llow [ſome derive it of *low ſhore*, q. d. a Place, of which, for want of Depth of Water, the Bottom may be ſeen] ſpeaking of *Water*, not having Depth, not deep; in ſpeaking of Capacities, not penetrating, dull, empty; in ſpeaking of Diſcourſes, ignorant, ſupine, dry.

A Sha'llow [with *Sailors*] a Flat or Ford in the Sea or a River.

Sha'llowness, Want of Depth of Water, Judgment, *&c.*

Shalm } [ſchalmey, *Teut.*] a Muſical Inſtrument, a Kind
Shawm } of a Pſaltery.

Shaloo'n [prob. of *Chalons* in *France*] a ſort of Woollen-Stuff, well known.

Shalo't [*echalote*, F.] a ſmall kind of Onion uſed in Sauces, *&c.*

Sham [*incert. etym.*] a pretended Trick, a Feint, a Flam, a Cheat.

To Sham one, to put a Trick upon, deceive, or cheat one.

Shamade [*chamade*, F.] a Beat of Drum for a Parley.

Sha'mbles [prob. of ſceamoꝛ, *Sax.* or of *ſcannagliare*, Ital. a Butchery, unleſs you had rather take it from it haec mel, *Du.* a Table or Stall, *q.* a Stall to lay Fleſh upon] a Place where Butchers attend to ſell Meat.

Shame [ſcame, *Sax.*] an Uneaſineſs of Mind, from a Conſciouſneſs of having done ſomething unſeemly or leſſening a Perſon in the Eſteem of others; alſo Reproach or Diſgrace.

To Shame [ſcamian, *Sax.* ſchamen, *Teut.*] to put to Shame or Diſgrace; alſo to make a Perſon aſhamed.

Sha'mefull [ſcame-full, *Sax.*] ſcandalous, diſgraceful, *&c.*

Shamefa'ced [ſcam-fæſt, *Sax.*] modeſt, baſhful.

Sha'meless [ſcam-leaſ, *Sax.*] immodeſt, impudent.

Sha'melessness, Immodeſty, Impudence.

Shamel'lae [*old Rec.*] Shambles or Stalls to ſell Meat in, *&c.* L.

Shamoys [*chamois*, F.] a kind of wild Goat.

Shamo'y-*Leather* } Leather made of the Skin of the Goat
Sha'mmy } tanned, very ſoft, warm, and pliable, *&c.*

Shampi'nion [*champignion*], F.] a kind of Muſhroom.

Sha'msheer, a ſort of Sword uſed by the *Perſians*, much like a Scymeter.

Shank [ſcanca, *Sax.*] the Leg of a Man; alſo the Stalk of a Plant, the Stem of a Candleſtick and ſeveral other Utenſils.

Shank *of a Horſe*, that Part of the fore Leg, which is between the Knee and the ſecond Joint next the Foot, called a Fetlock or Paſtern Joint.

Shank *of an Anchor*, the Beam or longeſt Part of it.

Sha'nk *Painter* [in *Sea-Language*] is a ſhort Chain faſtened under the Fore-maſt Shrowds, on which the whole Weight of the After-part of the Ship reſts, when it lies by the Side of the Ship.

Sha'nker [*cancer*, L.] a pocky Sore or Botch in the Groin, or on the Yard, *Surgery.*

Sha'nks, the Skin of the Leg of a Kind of Kid, that bears the Furr called *Budge.*

Shape [ſceap, *Sax.*] Form, Make, *Du.*

To Shape [ſceapan, *Sax.*] to form.

Sha'peless [of ſceapleaſ, *Sax.*] without Shape, deformed.

Sha'pournet [of *Chaperon*, F. a Hood] a little Hood, being a Diminutive of *Chaperon.*

Shard [ſchaard, *Du.*] a broken Piece of a Tile, or ſome other earthen Veſſel.

Share, a Part or Portion, eſpecially of Goods on board of a Ship, which belong to ſeveral Perſons by Proportion.

To Share [ſceaꝛian, *Sax.*] to divide, to portion out.

Share [ſceaꝛu, *Sax.*] as the Share-bone, the *Os Pubis*, a Man's Yard or Groin.

Share-*Wort*, an Herb good for Diſorders about the *Share-Bone.*

Plough-Share [ſceaꝛ, *Sax.*] a Plough-Iron.

Shark [prob. of ſceaꝛian, *Sax.*] to cut in Pieces, or of *chercher*, F. to ſeek] the moſt ravenous of Fiſhes, a kind of Sea-Wolf, who, as it is reported, if it catch a Man in the Water, will chop him in two at one Bite.

Shark [*figuratively*] is uſed for a ſharping Fellow, who lives by taking Perſons at a Diſadvantage, and tricking and cheating them.

To Shark *up and down*, to go ſhifting, ſhuffling, and coſening up and down.

Sharp [ſceaꝛp, *Sax.* ſkarp, *Dan.*] keen, ſmart; alſo ſhrill; alſo ſevere, biting, nipping; alſo violent, quick, ſubtle.

Sharp [in *Muſick*] a kind of artificial Note or Character ſo formed (♯).

To Sharp *one*, to chouſe or trick a Perſon out of a Thing; alſo to ſpunge upon.

To Sha'rpen [ſceaꝛpan, *Sax.*] to make ſharp.

Sha'rply [ſceaꝛplic, *Sax.*] after a ſharp Manner.

Sha'rpness [ſceaꝛpneſſe, *Sax.*] Keenneſs, *&c.*

Sharp-sighted [of ſceaꝛp and ȝeſihðe, *Sax.*] having a quick and penetrating Sight.

Sharp-witted [of ſceaꝛp, and pit, *Sax.*] very witty, ſagacious.

Sha'rpening *Corn*, a cuſtomary Preſent of Corn, which Farmers in ſeveral Parts of this Kingdom make to their Smiths, about *Chriſtmas*-time, for ſharpening their Plough-Irons, Harrows, *&c.*

Shash [prob. of *Seſſe*, Ital.] a Girdle of Silk, Woollen, *&c.* worn about the Waſte, to tie Night Gowns, *&c.* alſo an Ornament for Military Officers.

To Sha'tter [ſome derive it of ſchetteren, *Du.*] to ſhake or break to Pieces, to endammage, to impair.

Shatter-bra'in'd } ſcarce *compos Mentis*, crazy-headed,
Shatter-pated } hare-brain'd, confuſed, acting without Thought, *&c.*

To Shave [ſceaꝛan, *Sax.*] to ſhear or pare; alſo to trim or barb; alſo to cut off the Hair with a Razor.

Sha'veling, one that has his Head ſhaved, as Monks, *&c.*

Shaver, as a cunning Shaver, *i. e.* a crafty Fellow.

Shave-*Graſs*, the Herb Horſe-Tail.

Shaw-*Fowl*, an artificial Fowl, made by Fowlers on purpoſe to ſhoot at.

Shawba'nder [among the *Perſians*] a great Officer, a Vice-Roy.

Shawm a Muſical Inſtrument, a ſort of Pſaltery.

Shea'ding [in the *Iſle of Man*] a Tithing or Diviſion.

To Sheaf [ſceaꝛian, *Sax.*] to bind Corn into Sheaves.

Sheaf [ſceaꝛ, *Sax.*] a Bundle of Corn upon the Haulm.

To Shear [ſceaꝛpan, *Sax.*] to ſtrip or cut off with Shears, *&c.*

Shea'rd [ſceaꝛð, *Sax.*] a Frigment.

Shea'rman [ſceaꝛa man, *Sax.*] a Shearer.

Shears [ſceaꝛſ, *Sax.*] a ſort of large Sciſſars for cutting, clipping, *&c.*

Shear } [in a *Ship*] are large Iron-Hooks us'd
Sheer-*Hooks* } when one Ship boards another; they are like a Sickle, and let into the Main and Fore yard Arms, in order to ſpoil, cut, or tear the Shrowds, Sails, or Rigging of an Enemy's Ship.

Shear } [with *Sailors*] a Knot by which they tie
Sheer-*Shanks* } up or ſhorten a Runner, when 'tis too long, ſo that they cannot hoiſe in the Goods by it over the Sides of the Ship.

Shears } [with *Sailors*] two Maſt-Yards or Poles ſet up
Sheers } and ſeized acroſs each other aloft near the Top; the Uſe of them is to ſet in or take out a Maſt.

Shee'ring [in the woollen *Manufacture*] is the cutting with large Sheers the too long and ſuperfluous Nap or Shag on Cloths, Stuff, *&c.*

Sheats [of a *Ship*] are Ropes bent to the Clews of the Sails, which ſerve in all the lower Sails, to hale or round off the Clew of the Sail; but in Top-ſails they are uſed to *hale Home*, *i. e.* to draw the Sail cloſe to the Yard-Arms; alſo thoſe Planks under Water which come along the Ship's Run, and are cloſed into the Stern-Poſt.

Flown Sheats [*Sea-Term*] uſed of Sheats when they are not haled Home.

Falſe Sheat [with *Sailors*] a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail above the Sheat-Block, to ſuccour and eaſe the Sheat, leſt it ſhould break, when an extraordinary Guſt or ſtiff Gale of Wind happens.

Sheat-*Anchor* [in a *Ship*] the largeſt Anchor which, in Streſs of Weather, is the Mariners laſt Refuge, when they are forced to ride on a Lee-Shore.

Sheat-*Cable* [of a *Ship*] the maſter or principal Cable.

To eaſe the Sheat [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to veer or let it go out gently.

To let fly the SHEAT [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to let it run out as far as it will go haſtily and violently, ſo that the Sail will then hang looſe, and hold no Wind.

To tally the SHEATS [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to hale off the Sheats of the Main and Fore-ſail.

SHEATH [ſceaþ, *Sax.*] the Caſe of a Knife, *&c.*

To SHEATHE [ſceaþian, *Sax.*] to put into a Sheath.

To SHEATHE *a Ship*, is to caſe that Part of her Hull that is to be under Water, with ſomething to hinder the Worms from entering into her Planks; then nailing on Mill'd-Lead or Planks of Wood.

SHEATH-*Fiſh* [ſo named from its being covered with a thin Shell, like a Sheath] a delicate *Indian* Fiſh, in Colour like a Muſcle.

To SHED [*q. d.* a Shade] a Pent-houſe or Shelter made of Boards.

SHE'DDING *of Seed* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

To SHED [of ſceadan, *Sax.*] to ſpill, to pour out, as *to ſhed Tears, the Teeth, Hair, Horns.*

SHEEP [ſceap, *Sax.*] an Animal that affords Mankind both Food and Clothing.

SHE'EP [*hieroglyphically*] repreſented a Fool or ſilly Perſon, becauſe no Beaſt is more ſimple than a Sheep; but a Ram repreſents a good Governor.

SHE'EPISH, faint-hearted like a Sheep, ſoft-headed, ſimple, ſilly.

SHE'EPISHNESS [of ſceap, and ġelicneſſe, *Sax.*] Faint-heartedneſs, Simpleneſs, *&c.*

SHE'EP-*Cote* [ſceap-cote, *Sax.*] } a Place to put Sheep in.
SHE'EP-*Fold* [ſceap-ġeloc, *Sax.*] }

SHE'EP-*Hook* [ſceap-hoce, *Sax.*] a Shepherd's Staff or Crook.

SHE'EP's-*Head*, the Head of a Sheep with its Appurtenances; alſo a Fiſh on the Coaſt of *Virginia*, which will make Broth like Mutton.

A SHEEP's-*Head* [*metaphorically*] a mere Blockhead, a ſtupid, dull Fellow.

SHE'ER [ſcýne, *Sax.*] thin, ſpoken of Cloth; alſo quite, altogether, *O.*

To SHEER *a-ſhore* } an Anchor [among *Sailors*] ſignifies to
To SHEER *Home* } draw it Home.

SHEER *over*, quite over, *Milton.*

To SHEER. See *Shear.*

SHEE'RING [*Sea-Language*] a Term uſed of the Motion of a Ship, which is ſaid to go ſheering, when ſhe is not ſteered ſteadily.

SHEET [ſceċe or ſceaċe, *Sax.*] a large Linnen Cloth to lay upon the Bed.

SHE'EKEL [שׁקל, *Heb.*] an antient Coin equal to four *Attick* Drams, or four *Roman Denarii*, in Value about 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling.

SHE'LDAPLE, a Bird, a Chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE, a Water-Fowl.

SHELF [ſcylf] a Board faſtened againſt a Wall to lay Things on; alſo the Till of a Printing-Preſs.

SHELF } a Heap of Sand in the Sea.
SHELVE }

SHELF [with *Miners*] that hard Surface or Coat of the Earth, which lies under the Mould, uſually about a Foot deep.

SHELL [ſcyll, or ſceala, *Sax.* ſchelle, *Du.*] the woody Husk and Cover of Nuts and Stones in Fruit; alſo the cruſtaceous Coverings of Fiſhes, *&c.*

To SHELL [ſcylan, *Sax.*] to take on the Husk or Cover of Nuts, *&c.*

To SHE'LTER, to receive a Perſon into one's Houſe; alſo to defend or protect him.

SHE'LTER [prob. of ſceala, *Sax.* a Shell] a Place of Defence againſt ill Weather, alſo Protection.

To SHE'LTER, to receive a Perſon into one's Houſe; alſo to defend or protect him.

SHE'LTERER, one who ſhelters, alſo is ſheltered.

SHE'LTERLESS, having no Place of Shelter.

SHE'LVING [prob. of ſchelb, *Teut.* crooked] ſlanting.

SHE'LVINGNESS, the ſinking or riſing gradually like a Shelve or Sand in the Sea.

SHE'LVY [of ſchelb, *Sax.*] full of Shelves or Sand-heaps, as the Sea.

SHE'NGER [with *Fiſhers*] a ſmall Salmon, which is ſpawned before the Spawner finds its Way into the Sea.

SHE'PHERD [ſceapa-hyrde, *Sax.*] a Keeper of Sheep.

SHE'PHERDESS [ſceapa, hyrdeſſe, *Sax.*] a She-Keeper of Sheep.

SHE'RBET [*ſorbetto*, Ital.] a *Turkiſh* Drink; alſo the Compoſition of Punch before the Infuſion of the Brandy, *&c.*

SHE'RIFF [ſcyr-ġeref, *Sax. q. d.* Shire-greve] the chief Officer of a Shire or County.

SHE'RIFFALTY, the Time or Function of a Sheriff's Office.

SHE'RIFFWICK [ſcyr-ġeref wic, *Sax.*] a Sheriff's Juriſdiction.

SHE'RIFF-*Tooth* [*old Rec.*] an antient Tenure or Manner of holding Land, by the Duty or Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff, at his County Turns or Courts.

SHEE'RMAN, [ſceaṛman, *Sax.*] that ſheers Cloths, Woollen-Stuffs, *&c.*

SHEE'RMAN's-*Craft* [of ſceaṛ and cræft, *Sax.*] the Sheerman's Craft, an Art, or Trade much practiſed at *Norwich*, of ſheering Worſteds, Stamins, Fuſtians, *&c.*

SHE'RRY [of *Xeres*, a Town in *Andaluſia* in *Spain*] a Wine.

To SHEW [ſceaṛian, *Sax.*] to let ſee, to diſcover or make known; alſo to prove or make appear; alſo to appear or look; to make a Show as if.

SHEW [ſchauw, *Du.*] Appearance, publick Sight; alſo Pretence or Colour.

SHE'WING [in *Law*] a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomſoever, in Plaints ſhewed and not avowed.

SHEWT *of Blood* [in *Beaſts*] a Diſeaſe when they diſcharge Blood at the Mouth.

SHI'BBOLETH [שִׁבֹּלֶת, *Heb.* i. e. an Ear of Corn] a Criterion by which the *Gileadites* diſtinguiſhed the *Ephraimites*, by their pronouncing *ſ* for *ſh*.

A SHIDE [of ſceadan, *Sax.* to divide] a Shiver or Segment.

SHIELD [ſcyld, *Sax.*] a ſort of Buckler; alſo Protection or Defence, *God ſhield you, God protect you*, *O.*



SHIELD [in *Heraldry*] in Coat-Armour is ſometimes repreſented as in the Figure, tho' they were of a different Shape and Size; the Uſe of them was to defend the Body againſt the Weapons of Enemies.

To SHIELD [ſcyldan, *Sax.*] to protect or defend.

To SHIEVE [with *Sailors*] is to fall aſtern.

To SHIFT [of ſcyftan, *Sax.* according to *Skinner*] to evade or get off, to change, to dodge, *&c.*

A SHIFT [*Minſheu* derives it of ġeſchefft, *Du.* a Buſineſs] a Shirt or Smock; a Trick or Device.

A SHI'FTER, a Fellow acquainted with, and that alſo practiſes all Manner of Shifts and ſubtle Tricks.

SHIFTERS [in a *Ship of War*] Men employ'd by the Cooks to ſhift or change the Water in which Fleſh or Fiſh is to ſoak, in order to freſhen or fit it for the Kettle.

SHI'FTING [in *Kent*] the Partition or Dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of the Nature of *Gavel*-Kind.

SHI'LOH [שִׁלֹה of שָׁלַח, *Heb.* he ſent] a Name appropriated by Divines to our Lord and Saviour Chriſt.

SHI'LLING [ſcyllinġ, *Sax.* of ſcyld, becauſe antiently ſtamped with a Shield] a Coin well known; but among our *Saxon* Anceſtors was in Value but 5 *d.*

A SHI'LLING *Scotch*, in Value 1 Penny.

A SHIN [ſcina, *Sax.*] the Fore-part of the Leg, next to the Foot.

SHIN-*Bone* [ſcina-ban, *Sax.*] a Bone between the Leg and Foot.

To SHINE [ſcinan, *Sax.*] to look bright, to caſt a Luſtre.

SHI'NING [of ſcinante, *Sax.*] caſting a Luſtre, looking bright.

SHI'NINGNESS [ſcinanbeneſſe, *Sax.*] Luſtre, Brightneſs.

SHI'NGLE [*Minſheu* derives it of *ſcindere*, L. to cleave] a Lath or Cleft of Wood to cover Houſes, Steeples, *&c.* with.

SHI'NGLES [in *Medicine*] a Diſeaſe, a ſort of St. *Anthony*'s Fire, a ſpreading Inflammation about the Waiſte, which is ſaid to kill the Patient, if it get quite round him.

SHIP [ſchip, *Dan.*] a general Name for all large Veſſels, that go with Sails fit for Navigation on the Sea; except Gallies which go with Oars and Smack-ſails.

SHIP-*Money*, a Tax antiently laid upon the Ports, Cities, *&c.* of *England*, revived by King *Charles* I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by a Statute 17 *Charles* I.

SHI'PPER [ſchipper, *Du.*] the Maſter of a Ship.

SHI'PPING of ſkip, *Dan.* ſcip, *Sax.*] Ships.

SHI'P-*ſhapen* [with *Sailors*] unſightly, ſpoken of a Ship that is built ſtrait up after ſhe comes to her Bearings, the ſame that is termed *Wale-reared.*

SHI'PWRACK [ſcip-þræc, *Sax.*] the periſhing of a Ship at Sea, *&c.*

SHIRE [ſciþe, a Diviſion, of ſcyþan, *Sax.* to divide] a Portion or Diviſion of Land, of which there are in *England*

land 40, in *Wales* 12, in *Scotland* 24, beſides Stewarties, Bailieries, and Conſtabularies.

Shire-*Clerk*, an Under-Sheriff, or his Deputy; or Clerk to the County-Court.

Shirk [*q. d.* a Shark] a ſharping Fellow that lies upon the Catch, as the Shark-fiſh.

Shi'rking, ſharping, lying upon the Catch.

Shirt [ſcyrc, *Sax.*] an inner Linnen Garment for Men.

To Shite [ſcitan, *Sax.*] to diſcharge the Belly; to eaſe Nature.

Shi'tten, beſhit, fouled with Ordure.

Shi'ttle-*Cock* } [prob. of ſceotan, *Sax.* to ſhoot a
Shu'ttle-*Cock* } Cock] a Cork ſtuck with Feathers, to be banded to and fro' with Battledores.

To Shiver [prob. of ſchelderen, *Du.*] to break into Shivers or Pieces.

A Shi'ver [prob. of ſchelder, *Du.*] a Piece or Cleft of Wood.

Shi'ver [in a *Ship*] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs.

To Shi'ver [of ſchowerren, *Teut.*] to ſhake for Cold.

Shoad [with *Tin-Miners*] ſuch Fragments of Ore, which by Rains, Currents of Water, &c. are torn off from the Load or Veins of Ore.

To Shoar } [prob. of ſchooren, *Du.*] to underprop.
To Shore }
Shoars } [of ſchoore, *Du.*] Props or Counterforts, ſet to
Shores } ſupport or bear up any Thing of Weight which leans forward.

To Shock [ſchocken, *Du.*] to claſh with, to daſh againſt; to oppoſe or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

A Shock of Soap-boxes, Canes, wooden Trays, &c. is 60 in Number.

Shock [ſchock, *Du.*] a Blow, Brunt, Onſet, Diſaſter in a Fight.

Shock *of Corn*, a Sheaf or Bundle; or ſeveral Sheaves of Corn ſet together.

Sho'cking [of ſchocken, *Du.*] putting into a Commotion of Mind.

Sho'dden [of ſceod, *Sax.*] having Shoes on.

A Shoe [ſceo or ſcoh, *Sax.*] a Covering or Attire Feet, *Du.*

To Shoe [ſceogan, *Sax.*] to put on Shoes.

A Shoe *Maker* [of ſceo and macan, *Sax.* to make.]

To Shog [prob. of ſchockeln, *Teut.*] to jog, to joggle, to make to wag or vacillate to and fro.

A Shog [ſchock, *Teut.*] the meeting of two hard Bodies, which hit or ſtrike againſt one another with Violence; alſo a Concuſſion or Shake.

Shole, ſhallow, as Shoal-Water.

A Shole [ſceole, *Sax.*] a Company of Fiſhes.

Sholes [prob. *q.* Shallows] Flats in the Sea or Water.

Sho'lineſs [q. d. *Shallowneſs*] Fulneſs of Flats in the Sea, &c.

Sho'ly [q. d. *ſhallow*] full of Flats.

Shon, did ſhine, *Milton.*

Shoo'ling [in *Sea-Language*] as *good Shooling*, is a ſafe and convenient going in the Shoar, when the Water gradually grows ſhallow, and not too ſuddenly, and is not ſometimes deep, and ſometimes ſhallow.

Shoors [ſchoore, *Du.*] Underprops in Buildings.

To Shoot [ſceotan, *Sax.*] to diſcharge Shot out of a Gun, or Arrows out of a Bow; alſo to put forth or grow up as Plants do; alſo to fall like a Meteor, ſuppoſed to be a Star.

To Shoot [ſpoken of *Ballaſt*] it is ſaid to ſhoot, when it runs from one Side of the Ship to another.

A Shoot [prob. of ſcote, *Sax.*] a young Sprout or Bud; alſo a young Pig that has done ſucking.

A Shoot [*Hunt. Term*] a young Boar.

Shoo'ting-*ſtick* [with *Printers*] a Piece of Wood uſed in the locking up Pages in the Chace or Iron-Frame.

Shop [ſceope, *Sax.*] an Office for ſelling Wares.

Shop-*lifting* [of ſceope, *Sax.* a Shop, and *Levatio*, L.] ſtealing Goods out of a Shop, going under Pretence of buying, which if it be to the Value of 5*l.* is Death.

Sho'rage, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

Shore [ſcore, *Sax.*] the Side or Bank of the Sea, River, &c.

Sho'rling, a Sheep-ſkin, after the Fleece is ſhorn off.

Shorn [of ſceapan, *Sax.*] ſheared or clipped off.

Short [ſceort, *Sax.*] of ſmall Length.

Short-Sails [in a *Ship of War*] are the ſame as Fighting-ſails, and are the Fore-ſail, Main-ſail, and Fore-top-ſail, which are all the Sails uſed in a Fight, leſt the reſt ſhould be fired or ſpoiled.

Short-Si'ghtedness, a Fault in the Conformation of the Eye, in which the Cryſtalline, &c. being too convex, the Rays reflected from diſtant Objects are refracted too much, and cauſed to converge too faſt, ſo as to unite together, before they reach to the *Retina*, by which means the Viſion *is render'd both dim and confuſed.*

To Sho'rten [ſceortian, *Sax.*] to make ſhorter, to abridge in Length.

Shortness [ſceortnyſſ, *Sax.*] Brevity, deficiency in Length.

Chain-Shot, is two whole or half Bullets joined together, either by a Bar or Chain of Iron, which allows them ſome Liberty aſunder, ſo that they cut and deſtroy whatever happens in their Way, and are very ſerviceable in a Sea-Battle, to cut the Enemy's Sails.



Round-Shot [in *Gunnery*] are round Bullets fitted in Proportion to the Gun.

Croſs-bar Shot, are round Shot, with a long Spike of Iron caſt in each, as if it went through the Middle of it.

Caſe-Shot, is either ſmall Bullets, Nails, Bits of old Iron, or the like, put into a Caſe, to ſhoot out of Ordnance.

Langrel-Shot, runs with a Shackle to be ſhortened when it is put into the Gun, having half a Bullet either of Lead or Iron, which ſpreads itſelf when it flies out.

Trundle-Shot, is a Bolt of Iron of 16 or 18 Inches Length, having ſharp Points at both Ends, and a round broad Bowl of Lead caſt upon it, about a Hand's Breadth from each End, and fitted to the Bore of the Gun.

Shot *of a Cable* [with *Sailors*] is the faſtening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride more ſafely.

Shot [ſceat, *Sax.* a Part or Portion] a Club or Reckoning; a particular Perſon's Part of it that he is to pay in an Ale-houſe, Tavern, &c.

Shot [of ſceotan, *Sax.*] hit or wounded with a Bullet, Arrow, &c.

Shot *by the Board* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when a Yard is broken by the Shot of the Enemy.

Shot-*Flagon* [in *Derbyſhire*] a Flagon of Drink which the Hoſt gives to his Gueſts, when they have ſpent above a Shilling.

Sho'tten [of ſchutten, *Du.* to pour out] ſpawned, or having ſpent the Roe, as Fiſhes.

Sho'tten-*Milk*, curdled, turned to Curds and Whey.

To Shove [ſceofan, *Sax.*] to puſh or thruſt.

A Sho'vel [ſcofl, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument for digging, and alſo various other Uſes.

A Sho'veller, a Fowl, called a Pelican.

To Sho'vel [of ſcoflan, *Sax.*] to work with a Shovel.

To Shoulder [of ſculdor, *Sax.*] to lay on the Shoulder; alſo to joſtle with the Shoulder.

Should [of ſceoldan, *Sax.*] of the Verb *ſhall*, *ought*, &c.

Shoulder [ſculdor, *Sax.* ſchulder, *Dan.*] a Part of the Body that joins the Arm to it.

Shoulder-*Blade*, a Bone of the Shoulder, of a triangular Figure, covering the hind Part of the Ribs, called alſo the *Scapula.*

Shou'lder *of a Baſtion* [in *Fortif.*] is where the Face and the Flank meet.

Shou'lder *of an Arrow* [with *Archers*] that Part of the Head of it that a Man may feel with his Fingers, before it comes to the Point.

Shou'lder-*Pight* [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe or Hurt in Horſes, when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is diſplac'd, which makes the Horſe halt downright.

Shou'lder-*ſplaiting* } [with *Farriers*] a Hurt which
Shou'lder-*turn* } happens to a Horſe by ſome dangerous Slip, ſo that the Shoulder parts from the Breaſt.

Shou'lder-*Wrench* [with *Farriers*] a Strain in the Shoulder.

Shou'ldered-*head* [in *Archery*] a ſort of Arrow-head, between blunt and ſharp, made with Shoulders.

Shou'ldering [in *Fortification*] a Retrenchment oppoſed to the Enemy's, or a Work caſt up for a Defence on one Side, whether made of Heaps of Earth, Gabions, or Faſcines; alſo a ſquare Orillon made in the Baſtion near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a Caſemate.

Shoulde'ring-*Piece* [in *Carpentry*] a Bracket.

To Shout, to ſet up a loud Halloo or Huzza.

A Shout, a loud Halloo or Huzza.

A Showe'r [ſcuր, *Sax.* ſchuure, *Du.*] a Falling or Diſtillation of Rain, for a Time, a Cloud reſolved into Rain.

Sho'weriness [ſcuրiȝneſſe, *Sax.*] Raininеſs, Inclinableneſs to be ſhowery.

Sho'wery [of ſcuրiȝ, *Sax.*] rainy, apt or inclinable to produce Showers.

Sho'wy [of ſceapian, *Sax.* ſchouwen, *Du.* to ſhew] making an Appearance, gaudy.

SHRANK of [ſcɥɪncan, *Sax*] ſhrunk up, leſſened in Length, Breadth, *&c*

To SHREAD } [ſcɥeaþan, *Sax.*] to cut or mince ſmall.
To SHRED }

A SHREAD [ſcɥeaþ, *Sax.*] a ſmall cutting of Cloth, Silk, *&c.*

SHREW [of ſchreyen, *Teut.* to bawl] a ſcolding contentious, curs'd, ill natur'd Woman.

SHREW-*Mouſe* [ſkrumuſ, *Dan.*] a kind of a Field-Mouſe, about the Size of a Rat, and of a Weezel-Colour, very miſchievous to Cattle; ſo that Country People ſay, if it goes over the Back of a Beaſt, it will make the Beaſt lame in the Chine; and, if it bite a Beaſt, it will cauſe it to ſwell to the Heart and die.

SHREWD [prob. of beſchreyen, *Teut.* to bewitch] cunning, ſubtle; alſo ſmart, witty.

SHRE'WDNESS, Cunningneſs, Smartneſs, Sagacity.

To SHRIEK [ſkrige, *Dan.*] to cry out as one in a great Danger or Fright.

To SHRIEK [*Hunting-Term*] to cry or make a Noiſe as a Badger does at Rutting-time.

A SHRIEK [prob. of *ſtriccio*, Ital. or ſchryger, *Dan.*] a vehement Noiſe or Outcry.

SHRIFT [ſcɥift, *Sax.*] Confeſſion of Sins to a Prieſt.

SHRILL [prob. of ſchreyen, *Teut.*] a ſharp, acute Noiſe.

SHRILNESS, Sharpneſs of Sound.

SHRIMP [ſome derive it of ſchrump, *Teut.* a Wrinkle, becauſe it has a wrinkled Back,] a ſmall Sea-fiſh, ſomething reſembling a Lobſter, in Form; alſo a little ſhort Fellow.

SHRI'ND, *inſhrin'd*, ſeated or placed in a Shrine. *Milt.*

SHRINE [ſcɥin, *Sax. eſtrin*, F. *ſcrinium*, L.] a Cabinet or Desk; a ſort of Caſe or Cheſt to hold the Reliques of a Saint; alſo the Place where Prayers and Oblations are made to a Saint.

To SHRINK [ſcɥincan, *Sax.*] to contract or leſſen in Length or Breadth; alſo to grow leſs, *&c.*

To SHRI'VE [ſcɥiſan, *Sax.*] to make a Confeſſion to a Prieſt; alſo to hear ſuch Confeſſions.

To SHRI'VEL [ſchrumpelen, *Teut.*] to wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles or Scrolls.

SHROVE-*Sunday* [*q. d.* Shriving-Sunday, of ſcɥiſan, *Sax.* to confeſs] becauſe our Anceſtors were wont at *Shrove-tide* to *ſhrieve*, *i. e.* to confeſs their Sins, and receive the Sacrament, in order to a more ſtrict and religious Obſervation of *Lent*.

SHROWD } [ſcɥuð, *Sax.*] a Garment for a dead Corps.
SHROUD }

To SHRO'WD [of ſcɥyðan, *Sax.* to clothe] to cover, ſkreen, protect, or ſhelter.

SHROW'DING *of Trees* [in *Husbandry*] the cutting or lopping off the top Branches of them; which is only done to Trees not fit for Timber; and deſigned either for ſome preſent Uſe, or for Fuel.

SHROWDS *in a Ship* [with *Mariners*] thoſe large Ropes that come from either Side of all the Maſts, and are faſtened below to the Ship's Sides with Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Maſts.

SHRUB [ſcɥube, *Sax.*] a ſmall or low Tree.

SHRUB [with *Botaniſts*] a Plant with many woody perennial Stalks or Trunks from the ſame Root, as a Briar, *&c.* alſo a little ſorry Fellow.

To SHRUB *one*, to drub one, to cudgel or bang him ſoundly.

SHRU'BBINESS [ſcɥybicneſſe, *Sax.*] Fulneſs of Shrubs.

SHRU'BBY [of ſcɥybiȝ, *Sax.*] full of Shrubs.

A SHRUG, a ſhrinking up of the Shoulders.

To SHRUG [perhaps of ſchroeven, *Du.*] to ſhrink up the Shoulders.

SHRUNK [of ſcɥincan, *Sax.*] contracted.

SHU'DDERING [prob. of ſchauweren, or ſchudderen, *Teut.*] ſhivering, ſhaking, *&c. Milton.*

To SHU'FFLE [*Skinner* derives it of ſcoȝl, *Sax.* a Shovel] to dodge, to ſhift off; alſo to ſhuffle or mix the Cards in any Game.

To SHUN [a ſcunian, *Sax.*] to avoid, to keep off from.

To SHUT [ſcyttan, *Sax.*] as to ſhut a Door, *&c.*

SHU'TTERS [of ſcyttan, *Sax.* to lock, ſchutten, *Du.* to incloſe] for Windows, *&c.*

SHU'TTLE [Scea ȝel, *Sax.*] a Weaver's Tool.

To get SHUT of [prob. of ſceaðan, *Sax.* or ſcheyden, *Teut.* to ſeparate or diſ-join] to get rid off, to free or clear one of any thing, Perſon, or Affair.

SHY [prob. of ſchuwen, *Teut.* to avoid] reſerved, coy, wary.

SHY'NESS, Reſervedneſs, Coyneſs.

SIALI'SMOS [of σιαλον, *Spittle*, Gr.] a Salivation.

SI'AGONA'GRA [σιαγονάγρα of σιαγών, a Jaw, and ἄγρα, a Capture] the Gout in the Jaw.

SIB [ȝib, *Sax.* a kin] Kindred, hence comes our Name *Goſſip* q. d. the Kindred of God, a God-Father or God-Mother.

SIBYLS [σιβύλλα, q. σία of Θεὸς βέλη, i. e. the Counſel of God.] of theſe, in all, are reckoned nine or ten, as the *Sibylla Perſica*, *Lybica*, *Delphica*, *Cumana*, *Erythræa*, *Samia*, *Tyburtina*, *Helleſpontica*, *Phrygia*, and *Cumæa*, whoſe Writings ſeem to have prophefied of Chriſt ſo plainly, that there is Ground to ſuſpect the *Greek* Verſes, that bear their Name, were written after our Saviour's Death.

The *Sibylla Cumana* was a Virgin who liv'd an innocent Life in a Cave, near *Cuma* in *Italy*, far from all Acquaintance and Society of Men. She compoſed nine Books of Things to come, and brought them to *Tarquinius Priſcus* to be ſold, demanding about 300 Pounds for them; which he refuſing to give, ſhe burnt three of them, and required the ſame Price for the reſt; but, the King refuſing to give it, ſhe went away; and having burnt three more, and returning, demanded the ſame Money for the remaining three, for which the King, by the Advice of his Soothſayers, gave her the Money. The *Duumviri ſacrorum* or *Pontifex Maximus* kept theſe Books in their Cuſtody; and, on all difficult Occaſions, theſe Books were conſulted by Order of the Senate. There are yet remaining ſome Fragments of this Sibyl, preſerved in ſeveral Writers.

SI'BYLLA *Agrippa* was painted in the Form of an old Woman in a Roſeal Garment.

SI'BYLLA *Delphica* like a young Woman in a black Garment, with a Horn in her Hand.

SI'BYLLA *Europea*, like a comely young Woman, but with a red Face, clothed with a fine Veil on her Head, and a fine Garment of golden Work.

SI'BYLLA *Herophila*, young and fair, in a purple Garment, and having her Head covered with a Veil of Lawn.

SI'BYLLA *Lybica*, like an old Woman clad in a purple Garment, and crowned with a Garland of Flowers.

SI'BYLLA *Phrygia*, with an old ill-favoured Face, clad in a red Garment.

SI'BYLLA *Perſica*, clad in a golden Garment, and a white Veil.

SI'BYLS. A certain Author has endeavoured to prove, that there never was more than one Sibyl that was a Propheteſs, and that ſhe was a *Grecian*, whoſe Name was *Hierophyle*, born at *Erythræa*; and that the Diverſity of her Names was occaſioned by her Travels, or by the Spirit's tranſporting her from one Place to another; and that ſhe dy'd at *Cuma* in *Italy*. *Voſſius* tells us, that the antient Books of the Sibyls at *Rome* were altogether profane; but that thoſe, brought from *Greece* by *Creſſus*, contained ſome Prophecies that had been given by certain *Jews* for Sibylline Oracles; which is the Reaſon of thoſe Prophecies of the Coming of the Meſſiah, that are found among them.

SIBYLLI'NE [*ſibyllinus*, L.] of the Sybils.

SI'CCATED *ſiccatus*, L.] dried up.

SICCA'NEOUS [*ſiccaneus*, L.] dry of its own Nature, that hath no Spring to water it

SICCIFICK [*ſiccificus*, L.] cauſing Dryneſs.

SI'CCITY [*ſiccitas*, L.] Dryneſs.

SICK-*Point* [*le ſix*, F. of *Sax.* L.] the Number upon the Side of a Dice.

SICHE'TUM } [*old Rec.*] a Sich or ſmall Current of Wa-
SIKE'TTUS } ter which uſes to be dry in the Summer-time.

SICHA [with *Botan.*] the wild Carrot.

SICILIA'NA [with *Botan.*] Tutſan, *L.*

SICK [ſeoc, *Sax.*] indiſpoſed in the Body.

To SICKEN, to grow weak or ſick.

SI'CKLINESS [of ſeoclichneſſe, *Sax.*] Unhealthfulneſs, Aptneſs to be ſick.

SI'CKNESS [ſeocneſ, *Sax.*] Indiſpoſition of Body, *&c.*

A SI'CKLE [ſicol, *Sax.* sickel, *Du.* prob. of *ſecare*, L.] a Hook for reaping Corn.

SI'CKLY [of ſeoclic, *Sax.* ſiekelick, *Teut.*] infirm or indiſpoſed in Body; of a crazy Temperament.

SI'CULUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writers*] of the Growth of *Sicily*.

SI'CUT *alias* [in *Law*] a ſecond Writ ſent out where the firſt was not executed, ſo termed from thoſe two *Latin* Words contained in it.

SIDE [ſiðe, *Sax.*] the Side of any thing.

To SIDE *with*, to be of the ſame Side or Party, to take Part with.

SI'DELING ſide-ways, on one ſide awry. *Milton.*

SIDELINGS [old *Lat. Writ.*] Balks between or on the Sides of the Ridges of plow'd Lands.

SI'DESMAN [of ȝiꝺe and Man, *Sax.*] an Aſſiſtant to a Church-Warden.

SIDERITIO [with *Botan.*] the Herb call'd Wall-Sage or Stone-Sage, growing on old Walls or Tiles; alſo Iron-Wort, and Clown's All-Heals, *L.*

SIDES *of Horn-Work* [in *Fortificat.*] are the Ramparts and Parapets, which incloſe them on the Right and Left from the *Gorge* to the Head.

SIDE-*Lays* [*Hunting-Term*] are the Dogs that are ſet in the Way to let ſlip at a Deer, as he paſſes by.

SIDER, See *Cyder*.

SI'DERATION [with *Surgeons*] a Mortification of ſome Part of the Body.

SIDERA'TION [in *Agriculture*] the blaſting of Trees or Plants, by an *Eaſtern* Wind, or by exceſſive Heat or Drought, *L.*

SIDERATION [in *Medicine*] a being ſuddenly benummed and deprived of the Uſe of one's Limbs.

SIDE'CIAL } [*ſidereus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Stars,
SIDE'RIAN } ſtarry.

SIDERI'TIS [σιδηρίτης, Gr.] the Herb Wall-Horehound, *L.*

SIDERIAL *Year* [in *Aſtronomy*] the Space of Time wherein the Sun, going from one fixed Star, returns to the ſame Star again, which conſiſts of 365 Days, 6 Hours, and very near 10 Minutes.

SIDERI'TES [σιδηρίτης, Gr.] the Load-ſtone.

SI'DEROMANCY [σιδηρομαντία of σίδηρος, Iron or Steel, and μαντία Divination] a Divination performed by a red-hot Iron, upon which they laid an odd Number of Straws, and obſerved what Figures, Bendings, Sparklings, *&c.* they made in burning.

SIDERO'SE [*ſideroſus*, L.] Planet-ſtruck; alſo full of Stars.

SI'DINGS } [*old Rec.* Sidelings, *L.*] Sidelings, Balks be-
SI'DLINGS } tween or on the Sides of the Ridges of plowed Lands.

SIDY, long, as, *your Coat is very ſidy*, C.

SI'DEWAYS [ȝiꝺe-pæȝ, *Sax.*] by or along the Side.

SIEF *album* [with *Oculiſts*] a Medicine for the Eyes, *L.*

A SIEGE [prob. of *ſedes*, L. a Seat] is the Sitting or Encampment of an Army round a Place, with a Deſign to take it; either by Diſtreſs and Famine; or by making Lines around it to hinder any Relief from coming to them from without; or by main Force, as by Trenches, Attacks, *&c. F.*

To lay SIEGE *to a Place* [*aſſieger*, F.] to beſiege it, as above.

SIEGE [of *ſiege*, F. a Seat] going to Stool, voiding of Excrements.

A SIEVE [ſyꝛe, *Sax.*] a Veſſel or Inſtrument for ſeparating the groſſer Part of any Thing from the finer.

To SIFT [ſiftan, *Sax.*] to ſeparate by a Sieve; alſo to examine inquiſitively and ſlily.

To SIFT [ſiftan, *Sax.*] to ſeparate the finer Part of any Thing reduced to a Powder by a Sieve; alſo to examine inquiſitively and ſlily.

To SIGH [ſeohian; *Sax.*] to fetch Breath deeply, by reaſon of ſome Trouble of Mind, or ſome Diſeaſe of the Body.

A SIGH [prob. of ſeoh, *Sax.* ſuchte, *Du.*] ſuch a fetching of Breath, as above.

SIGHT [ȝeſihꝺe, *Sax.* ſicht, *Du.*] the Exerciſe or Action of the Senſe of Seeing; alſo a Show or Spectacle.

SIGHTS [in *Mathematicks*] two thin Pieces of Braſs on the Extreme of an *Alidade* or *Index* of a *Theodolite*, &c. for the juſt Direction of the *Index* to the Line of the Object.

SI'GHTLESS [ȝeſihꝺeleaſ, *Sax.*] blind.

SI'GHTLINESS [ȝeſihꝺlicȝneſſ, *Sax.*] Seemlineſs, Handſomeneſs.

SI'GHTLY [ȝeſihꝺlicȝ, *Sax.*] comely, ſeemly.

A SIGIL [*ſigillum*, L.] a Charm to be worn for the curing of Diſeaſes, averting croſs Accidents, Injuries, *&c.*

SIGILLA'RIA, a Feſtival among the *Romans*, wherein they ſent Preſents of Seals and other ſuch Things one to the other, *L.*

SIGI'LLUM *Hermetis* [in *Chymiſtry*] an extraordinary Method of luting Glaſſes, by the cloſing the Neck of a Glaſs-Veſſel with red-hot Pincers, *L.*

SIGI'LLUM, a little Image either engraven or molten; a Seal, a Print, *L.*

SI'GLES [of *ſigla*, L.] Cyphers, initial Letters put for whole Words; as R. S. S. *Regiæ Societatis Socius.*

SIGMOIDA'LES [with *Anat.*] certain Valves of the pulmonary Artery, in the Shape of a half Moon; they ſeparate to give Paſſage to the Blood, from the left Ventricle of the Heart into the *Arteria pulmonaria*; but, if it endeavours to return, they ſhut up the Paſſage and are incloſed by the Blood.

SIGMOI'DES [S of Σ, and εἶδος, Gr. Shape] the Proceſſes of the Bones, whoſe Figure reſembles the Letter C. or the Sigma of the antient *Greeks*; alſo 3 Valves of the *Aorta* or great Artery, which obſtructs the Blood in returning back to the Heart.

SIGN [*ſignum*, L.] a ſenſible Mark or Character, denoting ſomething abſent or inviſible.

SIGN [in *Phyſick*] ſome Appearance of the Body diſtinguiſhable by the Senſes, whence the Preſence, Nature, and State of a Diſeaſe, or Health, or Death, may be inferred.

SIGN *manual*, a ſetting one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

To SIGN [*ſignare*, L. *ſigner*, F.] to put a Seal or ſet a Mark to any Writing.

SIGNA, Marks or Characters, Short-Hand, Initial or Beginning Letters, which by Way of Abbreviation are put for whole Words, as *D. D. D.* for *donum Deo dedit.*

SIGNA [among the *Romans*] Enſigns or Banners, of which there were ſeveral Sorts; on ſome of them was a Hand expanded as a Symbol of Concord; ſome had a ſilver Eagle; others the Image of the Emperor; others a Dragon with a ſilver Head, and the reſt of the Body Taffety, *L.*

SI'GNAL, a Sign or Token given for the doing or knowing of ſomething, *F.*

SI'GNAL, notable, ſpecial, remarkable, famous.

SI'GNALS, Signs made by Sea or Land by the Admiral, Commander, *&c.* of any Squadron of Ships, either for ſailing, fighting, marching, *&c.*

To SI'GNALIZE [*ſignaler*, F.] to make or render famous by ſome notable Action.

SI'GNATORY [*ſignatorius*, L.] that is uſed in ſealing or ſerveth to ſeal with.

SI'GNATURE [*ſignatura*, L.] one's Hand ſet to a Writing.

SI'GNATURE [in *Phyſicks*] the Reſemblance that a Plant or Mineral bears to a Man's Body, or any Part of it.

SI'GNATURE [with *Printers*] ſome one Letter of the Alphabet, ſet at the Bottom of every Sheet, to direct to the Order of placing them in a Book.

Algebraical SIGNS, are the Marks and Characters + more and — leſs; the firſt intimates that the Quantities between which it ſtands are to be added, and — denotes Subſtraction; X is put for into, and ſignifies Multiplication; alſo 2 Quantities ſet one above and another below a Line ſignify Diviſion, as $\frac{b}{c}$ ſignifies that b is to be divided by c.

SIGNS [with *Aſtron.*] a twelfth Part of the Ecliptick or Zodiack, or a Portion containing 30 Degrees of it. As *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Piſces.*

SI'GNS } [in *Mu. Books*] Signs, Notes, Marks, or Cha-
SI'GNO } racters of which there are more than 50, *L.*

SI'GNET, a Seal ſet in a Ring.

The Privy SI'GNET, one of the King's Seals, wherewith his private Letters are ſealed; as alſo Grants and other Things, which afterwards paſs the Great Seal.

Clerk of the SI'GNET, an Officer who conſtantly attends upon the principal Secretary of State, and has the Cuſtody of the Privy Signet.

SI'GNIFER, one who carries the Colours, a Standard-Bearer, *L.*

SI'GNIFER [in *Aſtron.*] the Circle of the Zodiack, ſo called from its bearing or having the 12 Signs.

SIGNIFICA'BIT *de excommunicato*, *&c.* [in *Law*] a Writ which iſſues out of the Chancery, upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary of a Man who ſtands obſtinately excommunicated for the Space of 40 Days, for laying him up in Priſon, *&c.*

SIGNI'FICANCY [*ſignificantia*, L.] the being ſignificant.

SIGNI'FICANT [*ſignificans*, L.] that expreſſes much, or is to the Purpoſe; clear, effectual, expreſſive.

SIGNI'FICANTNESS [of *ſignificantia*, L.] Significancy.

SIGNIFICA'TION, the Sign or Meaning of a Word, Phraſe, Emblem, *&c.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE [*ſignificativus*, L.] ſignificant.

SIGNIFICA'TOR [with *Aſtrol.*] a Planet which indicates ſomething remarkable in Nativities, *&c.* L.

To SI'GNIFY [*ſignificare*. L.] to mean or imply a certain Senſe; alſo to notify or give Notice of; alſo to be a Sign of or a Preſage.

SI'GNIOR [*ſignore*, Ital. a Lord or Maſter]

SI'GNUM, a Sign, Mark, or Token, *L.*

SIGNUM *morbi* [in *Medicine*] the Symptom of a Diſeaſe, *L.*

SILE [of ſyl, *Sax.*] Filth, ſo named, becauſe it ſubſides at the Bottom.

Si'lence [in *Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a Wolf, becauſe it is ſaid to make Men dumb at its firſt Sight.

Si'lence [*ſilentium*, of *ſilere*, L.] Peace, a Ceſſation of Noiſe or of Speaking.

To Si'lence [of *ſilentium*, of *ſilere*, *ſilentem reddere*, L.] to impoſe or command Silence; alſo to put to a Non-plus; alſo to ſuſpend a Church Miniſter.

Seaſonable Si'lence [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a wild Gooſe; becauſe *Ammianus* relates, that when theſe Birds fly over the Mountains, where great Numbers of Eagles make their Abode, knowing their Inability of keeping Silence, they take a Stone in their Bills, which hinders them from making a Noiſe, and when they are out of Danger they let it fall.

Sile'ni [according to the *Poets*] were Satyrs, ſo called when they were grown old, who are feign'd to be great Tipplers of Wine.

Si'lent [*ſilens*, L. *ſilentieux*, F.] who holds his Peace or ſays nothing; which makes no noiſe, ſtill, quiet.

Sile'ntiary [*ſilentiarius*, L.] a Gentleman-Uſher who ſees to it that Silence and good Rule is kept in a Court, or elſe-where.

Si'lentness [*ſilentium*, L.] Silence, Stilneſs.

Sili'cia [in *Botan.*] the Herb Fænugreek, *L.*

Sili'cious [*ſilicius*, L.] flinty, of, or pertaining to Flints.

Siligino'se [*ſiliginoſus*, L.] made of fine Wheat.

Si'ligo, a Kind of Corn with an upright Stalk, and the Grain very white; fine Wheat, of which Manchet-Bread is made, *L.*

Si'liqua [with *Gold-Finers*] a Weight called a Caract or Carat, of which 6 make a Scruple.

Si'liqua [with *Botan.*] the Seed-Veſſel, Huſk, Cod, or Shell of ſuch Plants as are of the Pulſe Kind, *L.*

Siliqua'strum [with *Botan.*] an Herb whoſe Leaf is much like Alecoſt, but of a ſharp biting Taſte, Pepper-wort, *Braſil*-Pepper, St. *Mary* Wort, *L.*

Silk [ꝑeolc, *Sax.* ſilke, *Dan.*] a Kind of Weaving-Thread or Yarn, ſpun by Worms.

Silke'n [ꝑeolcen, *Sax.*] made of Silk.

Silk-glass [of *Virginia*] a curious Plant that has very thin and fibrous Leaves, of which a Sort of fine Stuff is made, with a Gloſs like Silk, and Cordage much better than that of Hemp and Flax, both for Strength and Continuance.

A Silk-*Thrower*, a Tradeſman or Mechanick who winds, twiſts, or throws the Silk, in order to render it fit for Uſe.

Sill [ꝑyl, *Sax.*] the Threſhold of a Door.

Si'llabub } [*Minſheu* takes it for a Contraction of *Swel-*
Si'llibub } *ling Bubbles*] a potable Liquor made by mixing the Milk of a Cow with Cyder, Sugar, Spice, *&c.*

Si'lliness [prob. of ꝑilhe, *Sax.* wonderfully] Simpleneſs, Fooliſhneſs.

Si'llon [in *Fortif.*] an Elevation of Earth made in the Middle of a Moat, to fortify it, when too broad. The ſame as *Ravelope.*

Sili'phium [with *Botan.*] the Herb *Laſerwort.*

Si'lly [*Skinner* derives it of ſelig, *Teut.* Puns, becauſe ſuch Perſons are accounted Fools, and are plain-hearted] ſimple, fooliſh.

Si'lver [ꝑylꝼeꝛ, *Sax.*] a Metal, next in Value to Gold, in Weight it comes next to that of Lead, being to that of Gold, as 10 to 19, and to that of Water, as 10 to 1; as to its Fixedneſs in the Fire, is goes beyond all Bodies except Gold; having been found by Dr. *Halley* to loſe but $\frac{1}{12}$ of its Weight, having been kept in Fuſion in the *Focus* of a Furnace for 2 Months; It is alſo the moſt ductile and malleable of all Bodies after Gold; again, as to its Fuſibility, it eaſily diſſolves by Fire, much more eaſily than Copper or Iron; but more difficulty than Gold or Lead, and runs before it ignites. Its Character with Chymiſts is ☾, *Teut.* and *Du.*

Si'lver-*Buſh*, a rare Plant, ſo call'd.

Si'lver *adj.* [ꝑolꝼeꝛlene, *Sax.*] of, or pertaining to Silver.

Si'lver-*Sickneſs* } [in *Law*] is when a Lawyer is bribed
Si'lver-*Squinſey* } by the adverſe Party, and feigns himſelf to be ſick, that he may not plead.

A Si'lver-*Smith* [ꝑcolꝼeꝛ-ꝑmiꝺ, *Sax.*] an Artiſan who makes Silver-Veſſels.

Si'lver-*Spoon-Head* [in *Architect.*] the Head of an Arrow, ſomething like the Head of a Silver-Spoon.

Si'lver-*Weed*, the Herb *White-Tanſey.*

Si'lvered [of ꝑylꝼꝑlene, *Sax.*] done over with Silver.

Silve'stris, a red Grain, uſed in dying Scarlet.

Sima [in *Architect.*] a *Cymatium.*

Sima'rr, a Woman's Gown with long Sleeves, *F.*

Si'mila, Flower or Meal, *L.*

Si'milar [*ſimilaris*, L.] of a like Form or Quality.

Si'milar *Arks* [of a Circle with *Geometricians*] ſuch Arks as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

Si'milar *Bodies* [in *Phyſicks*] ſuch Bodies as have their Particles of the ſame Kind and Nature one with another.

Si'milar *Diſeaſe*, a Diſeaſe of ſome ſimple, ſolid Part of the Body; as of a Fibre, in regard to its Tenſion or Flaccidity, a Membrane, *&c.*

Si'milar *Figures* [with *Geomet.*] are ſuch Figures, the Angles whereof are reſpectively equal, and the Sides which are about the Angles of equal Proportion.

Si'milar *right-lin'd Figures* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch Figures as have equal Angles, and the Sides about thoſe Angles proportional.

Si'milar *Numbers* [with *Arith.*] thoſe Numbers, which may be ranged in the Form of ſimilar Rectangles, the Sides of which are proportional; as 12 and 48, for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2; and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4.

Si'milar *Parts* [with *Anat.*] the ſame as ſimple Parts, are thoſe Parts of the Body, that are throughout of the ſame Nature and Frame; as the *Fleſh*, *Bones*, *Arteries*, *Nerves*, and *Veins.*

Si'milar *Polygons* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch as have their Angles ſeverally equal, and the Sides about thoſe Angles proportional.

Si'milar *Rectangles* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch Angles as have their Sides about the Angles proportional; which properly belongs to all Squares.

Si'milar *Segments of a Circle* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch as contain equal Angles.

Si'milar *ſolid Numbers* [in *Arith.*] are ſuch Numbers, whoſe little Cubes may be ſo ranked as to form ſimilar and rectangular Parallelopipeds.

Si'milar *Triangles* [in *Trigonometry*] are ſuch as have all their 3 Angles reſpectively equal one to the other.

Si'milar *Light* [in *Opticks*] is ſuch whoſe Rays are equally refrangible.

Similar *Sections* [in *Conicks*] are ſuch, whoſe Diameters make equal Angles, with their Ordinates.

Simula'rity } [of *ſimilaris*, L. *ſimilaire*, F.] Likeneſs,
Si'mularness } the being of the ſame Nature.

A Si'mile, a Similitude, a Compariſon of 2 Things, which, tho' different in other Reſpects, yet agree in ſome one; alſo a Parable, *L.*

Similitu'dinary [*ſimilitudinarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or expreſſed by Way of Similitude.

Si'mitar } [*ſcimitarra*, Ital.] a Sort of broad Sword,
Sci'miter } uſed by the *Turks.*

Si'mnel [prob. of *ſimila*, L. fine Flower] a Sort of Cake or Bun, made of fine Flower, Spice, *&c.*

Simoni'acal [*Simoniacus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Simony.

Simo'niacks, thoſe Perſons who practiſe Simony.

A Si'monist, a Perſon guilty of Simony.

Si'mony [*Simonia*, L. prob. ſo named after *Simon Magus*, who would have purchaſed the Gift of the Holy Ghoſt of the Apoſtles with Money] the making a Trade of ſpiritual Things; the buying or ſelling of Church-Livings; any unlawful Contract to have a Man preſented to a Parſonage.

To Si'mper [according to *Skinner* of ꝑimbelin, *Sax.* to keep Holiday] to ſmile or look pleaſantly; thus the Phraſe, *you put on your Holiday-Looks*, is you look pleaſantly.

Si'mple [*ſimplex*, L.] pure, unmixed, uncompounded; plain, deſtitute of Ornament; alſo downright, free from Deceit, harmleſs; alſo ſilly, fooliſh.

Simple *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as conſiſt of no more Parts than one connected by the Signs + and −.

Si'mple [in *Muſick*] is chiefly uſed in Oppoſition to Double; ſometimes to a Compound of ſeveral Parts or Figures of different Values.

Si'mple *Problem* [in *Mathemat.*] is that which is capable but of one Solution.

Si'mple *Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] is that which is not divided to the Middle in ſeveral Parts, each reſembling a Leaf itſelf, as in a *Dock.*

Si'mple *Nouns* [with *Gram.*] are the ſame as primitive Nouns.

Si'mple *Wound* [with *Surgeons*] is that which only opens the Fleſh, and has no other Circumſtances attending it.

Si'mplifying [in *Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*] is the taking away the Cure of Souls from a Benefice, and diſpenſing the Beneficiary from his Reſidence.

Si'mpleness [*ſimplicitas*, L. *ſimplicite*, F.] Sillineſs, Fooliſhneſs.

Si'mple-*tenaille* } [in *Fortif.*] a Work whoſe Head or
Si'ngle-*tenaille* } Front conſiſts of two Faces, which make one re-entering Angle.

Si'mpleton [q. d. *ſimple one or Tony*] a ſilly Perſon.

Si'mpler } a Gatherer, or one who has Skill in ſimple
Si'mplist } Herbs.

SI'MPLES [in *Botan.*] all Herbs or Plants, as having each its particular Virtue, whereby it becomes a ſimple Remedy.

SIMPLEX [with *Botan. Writ.*] ſingle.

SIMPLEX *Charta*, a Deed-Poll, a ſingle Deed, or Inſtrument, *L.*

SI'MPLEX *Beneficium* [*old Rec.*] a leſſer Dignity in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, a *Sine-cure*; alſo a Penſion of a Pariſh Church, or any other Benefice which is oppoſed to a Cure of Souls, *L.*

SIMPLEX *juſtitiarius*, a puny Judge, who was not Chief in any Court, *L.*

SIMPLI'CIA, Simples or Medicines that are uncompounded, L.

SIMPLI'CITY [*ſimplicitas*, L. *ſimplicité*, F.] Plainneſs, Singleneſs of Heart, Plain-dealing, downright Honeſty; alſo Indiſcretion, Sillineſs, Fooliſhneſs.

SIMPLI'CITY [in *God*,] is an incommunicable Attribute, and is a Freedom from all Kind of Compoſition or Mixture, either of Principle or Parts.

SIMPLICITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an indiviſible Unity, and is either abſolute or limited.

SIMPLICITY *abſolute*, is when a Thing is indiviſible independently, which is the Property of *God* himſelf.

SIMPLICITY *limited*, is when any Thing is really indiviſible, but yet that depends upon ſome external Being.

SI'MPLY [*ſimplex*, L.] ſingly, purely, merely; alſo fooliſhly.

SIMPLUDA'RIA [of *ſimplex* and *ludus*, L.] a kind of Funeral Honour paid to the Deceaſed.

SI'MPLING, as to go a ſimpling, is to go into the Fields to gather Simples or phyſical Herbs.

SIMULA'TION, Diſſembling, Feigning, Diſguiſe; a Colour, a Pretence.

SIMULTA'NEOUS [*ſimultaneus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a private Grudge.

To SIN [prob. of ſinnan, *Sax.* or ſynder, *Dan.*] to offend, to provoke God, to tranſgreſs God's Law.

SIN [ſinne, *Sax.*] a Tranſgreſſion of the Law, an Offence.

SINA'PI [with *Botaniſts*] Senvi-Seed, or Muſtard, *L.*

SINA'PIUM, a ſharp Sauce made with Muſtard, *L.*

SINA'PISM [σιναπισμὸς, Gr.] a Medicine made of Muſtard to raiſe Bliſters.

SIN-*born*, born of, ſprung from, or owing its Being or Original to Sin. *Milton.*

SI'NLESS, free from, without Sin. *Milton.*

SINCE [Dr. *T. H.* derives it of *ſithence*, of ſiðan, *Sax.*] from, or after that time; alſo ſeeing that.

SINCE'RE [*ſincerus*, L.] honeſt, true-hearted, plain, downright.

SINCE'RITY } [*ſinceritas*, L. *ſincerité*, F.] Upright-
SINCE'RENESS } neſs, Plain-heartedneſs.

SINCERITY [in *Ethicks*] is defined to be that Virtue, Act, or Power of the Mind, by which the Will is determined to follow and perform that which the Intellect determines to be beſt, and to do it, becauſe it is ſo.

SI'NCIPUT, the Fore-part of the Head, *L.*

SI'NDON [σινδὼν, Gr.] a little round Piece of Linnen, or Lint, uſed by Surgeons in dreſſing a Wound, after trepanning, *L.*

SINE } [in *Geometry*] is a Right-Line drawn from
Right-SINE } one End of an Ark, perpendicular upon the Diameter drawn from the other End of that Ark, or it is half the Chord or twice the Ark.

SINE-*Complement* of an Ark [in *Geometry*] is the Sine of what that Ark or Angle is leſs or greater than 90 Degrees.

Verſed SINE of an Ark [in *Geometry*] is an Ark or Angle leſs than 90 Degrees, being that Part of the Diameter, which is comprehended between the Ark and the Right Sine.

SINE *aſſenſu capituli* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies againſt a Biſhop, Dean, Prebendary, *&c.* or Maſter of an Hoſpital, *&c.* who alienates or diſpoſes of Lands, which are held in Right of his Houſe, without the Conſent of his Chapter or Society, *L.*

SINE *Die* [in *Law*] when Judgment is given againſt the Plaintiff, he is then ſaid to be in *miſericordia pro falſo clamore ſuo*; but for the Defendant it is ſaid, *eat inde ſine die*, i. e. he is diſmiſs'd the Court, *L.*

SINE-*Cure* [with the *Clergy*] a Benefice without the Cure of Souls.

SINENSIS, e. [with *Botan. Writ.*] of the Growth of *China.*

SI'NEWINESS [of ſinche, of ſinu, *Sax.*] Nervouſneſs.

SINEW [ſinpe, *Sax.*] a Nerve.

SINEW-*ſtrinking*, a Diſeaſe in Cattle.

SINEWY [ſinpealc, *Sax.*] nervous.

SINFUL [ſynfull, *Sax.*] impious, wicked.

SI'NFULLY [ſinfulic, *&c.*] impiouſly.

SI'NFULNESS [ſinfulneſſe, *Sax.*] Impiety.

To SING [ſingan, *Sax.*] to make Melody with the Voice.

To SI'NGE [ſængan, *Sax.*] to ſcorch or burn lightly.

SI'NGLE [*ſingularis*, L.] ſimple, alone.

To SINGLE *out*, to pick out or ſet apart from other Perſons or Things.

SINGLE [with *Hunters*] the Tail of a Roebuck, or any other Deer.

SINGLE *Excentricity* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the Diſtance between the Center of the Elliptis and the Focus, or between the Sun and the Center of the Excentrick.

SI'NGLENESS [of *ſingulus*, L.] Simplicity, Sincerity.

SINGLE-*Ton*, a ſilly Perſon.

SI'NGULAR [*ſingularis*, L.] particular, ſpecial, rare, extraordinary, choice; alſo odd, affected.

SINGULAR *Number* [with *Grammarians*] a Number, whereby a Noun Subſtantive is apply'd to ſignify but one Perſon or Thing; as *Manus*, L. a Hand.

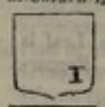
SINGULA'RITY } [*ſingularitas*, L. *ſingularité*, F.] the be-
SI'NGULARNESS } ing ſingular; Uncommonneſs; alſo Excellency; alſo a particular Way of Behaviour, *&c.* Affectedneſs.

SINGU'LTUS [with *Phyſicians*] the Hiccough, a convulſive Motion of the Midriff.

SI'NICAL *Quadrant* [with *Mathemat.*] a Quadrant furniſhed with an Index and two Sights, to take Altitudes, *&c.* by.

SI'NISTER, on or towards the left Hand; alſo unlucky, unfortunate, indiſcreet; alſo unfair, diſhoneſt, unjuſt.

SINISTER *Aſpect* [in *Aſtrol.*] is an Appearance of two Planets, happening according to the Succeſſion of the Signs, as *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the ſame Degree of *Gemini*.



SINISTER-*Baſe* [in *Heraldry*] is the left Angle of the Baſe repreſented by the Letter I in the Eſcutcheon.



SINISTER-*Chief* [in *Heraldry*] the left Angle of the Chief repreſented by the Letter C in the Eſcutcheon.

SI'NISTERNESS [*ſiniſteritas*, L.] Unfairneſs, Self-intereſtedneſs, Aukwardneſs, *&c.*

SINISTER *Side of an Eſcutcheon*, the left Side.

SINI'STRI, a Sect of antient Hereticks, ſo called, becauſe they held [*ſiniſtram*] their left Hand in Abhorrence, and made it a Point of Religion not to receive any thing with it.

To SINK [ſincan, *Sax.*] to fall or ſettle to the Bottom; alſo to fall or faint; alſo to plunge under Water.

To SINK *a Deck*, is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SI'NKING [of ſincan, *Sax.*] falling or ſettling to the Bottom or under Water, falling or fainting.

SINLESS [ſinleaſ, *Sax.*] free from, or without Sin.

SI'NNER [of ſin, *Sax.*] a Tranſgreſſor.

SI'NNET [*Sea-Term*] a Line made of Rope-Yarn to bind round Ropes to keep them from being fretted or galled.

SI NON O'MNES [in *Law*] a Writ of Aſſociation; whereby if all in Commiſſion cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allow'd that two or more of them may diſpatch the Buſineſs.

SINO'VIA [with the *Paracelſians*] the white Glew in the Joints.

SI'NOPER [sinnoper, *Teut.* σινωπὶς, Gr.] a Mineral, otherwiſe called Ruddle or Red-Lead, uſed by Painters, *&c.*

A SI'NUATED *Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] is that which is cut about the Edges into ſeveral long Segments, as in Oak-Leaves.

SINUATUS, a, um, [with *Botan. Writ.*] curled.

SI'NUOUS [*ſinuoſus*, L.] crooked, having many Turnings and Windings.

SINUO'SITY } [of *ſinuoſitas*, L. *ſinuoſité*, F.] Fulneſs of
SI'NUOUSNESS } Turnings and Windings, or a Series of Bends and Turns in Arches.

SINUS [in *Phyſicks*] thoſe Clefts or Fiſſures that are between the *Strata* or Layers of the Earth, in Mines, *&c.* L.

SINUS [in *Anat.*] a kind of Cavity in certain Bones and other Parts, the Entrance of which is narrow and the Bottom wide, *L.*

SINUS [with *Surgeons*] a little Bag or *Sæculus*] formed by the Side of a Wound or Ulcer, wherein *pus* is collected, *L.*

SI'NUS *in the dura Mater* [in *Anat.*] is that ſtrong and thick Membrane, which covers all the Cavity of the *Cranium*, L.

SI'NUS *Meningium* [with *Anatomiſts*] four Cavities in the Brain; the firſt and ſecond, call'd *Lateral Sinus's*, are ſeated between the Brain and the *Cerebellum*, and terminate in the *Vertebral Sinus's*; the third begins at the *Os Cribriforme*, and

ter-

terminates in the Middle of the former; the fourth arises from the *Glandula Pinealis*, and terminates in the Middle of the *Lateral Sinus*'s. These are called by *Galen* the Ventricles of the thick Membrane, and by others *Ventriculi Cerebri*, L.

Sinus *offium* [with *Anat.*] the Cavities of the Bones which receive the Heads of other Bones, *L.*

To Sip [ſipper, *Du.* or ſipan, *Sax.*] to ſoop a little.

Si'phon [σίφων, Gr.] a crooked Tube in Hydraulicks, one Leg or Branch whereof is longer than the other; uſed in the raiſing of Fluids, emptying of Veſſels, and various hydroſtatical Experiments.

Si'ppets [q. d. *ſoppets*] little Sops.

A Siquis [*i. e.* if any one Sc. *invenerit*, L. ſhall find] a Paper or Bill ſet up in ſome open Place, to proclaim the Loſs of any thing in an Univerſity, *L.*

Si recognoscat [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a Creditor againſt his Debtor, who has acknowledged in the County-Court before the Sheriff, that he owes to his Creditor ſuch a Sum of Money received of him in *pecuniis numeratis*, i. e. in Money numbered, *L.*

Sir [ſyr, *Brit. Sieur*, F.] an Appellation of Honour to a Man.

Sire [*Sire*, O. F.] a Father, a male Animal.

To Si'renize [of *Siren*, L.] to allure Perſons to their Deſtruction.

Sirens [either of σιρειν or σύρειν, to draw or allure, or σίρειν, to deceive, *&c.*] a Sort of Monſters who are ſaid to have their upper Parts like beautiful Virgins, and the lower like the Body and Tail of a Fiſh. The Names of the chief of them were *Aglaope, Piſinoe, Thelxiope, Molpe, Alogophonus, Leucoſia, Ligea, Parthenope*, whence the famous City of *Naples* in *Italy* was called *Parthenope*. Theſe are ſaid to have inhabited between the Coaſts of *Italy* and *Sicily*, and to have play'd harmoniouſly on ſeveral Inſtruments of Muſick, and to have ſung ſo melodiouſly, that they allured Paſſengers to them to their Deſtruction.

By theſe *Syrens* are ſaid to be ſignified the Allurements of Luſt, which will infallibly bring us to an unhappy End, unleſs we imitate the Example of *Ulyſſes*, who failing that Way caus'd his Men to ſtop their Ears with Wax, and himſelf to be bound faſt to the Maſt of his Ship, that they might not prevail upon him.

Siri'asis [σιρίασις, Gr.] a great Heat of the Brain and its Membrane. *L.*

Si'rius [Σείριος, Gr.] the Dog-ſtar, a bright Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Mouth of the Conſtellation, called *canis major*.

To Sirname [*ſurnommer*, F.] to give the Name of a Family to a Perſon.

A Si'rname [*ſurnom*, F. q. d. the Name of a Sire or Father] a Family Name.

Siro'nes [with *Surgeons*] are little Puſhes in the Palm of the Hand or Sole of the Foot, in which there are little Worms or Inſects.

Siskin, the Bird called a Green-finch.

Siry'nchion [with *Botaniſts*] a Sort of great Onion.

Si'ster [ſyſter, *Sax.* ſuſter, *Dan.*] a Female born of the ſame Father and Mother or of one of them.

Sister-*Hood* [of ſyſterhad, *Sax.* or ſuſterhed, *Dan.* and hood a Termination added to Relation] the Society of Siſters.

Si'strum, an antient Muſical Inſtrument uſed by the Prieſts of *Iſis* and *Oſiris*, L.

Sisymbrium [σισύμβριον, Gr.] Water-Mint, *L.*

Sisyrinchium [σισυρίγχιον, Gr.] a Kind of great Onion.

To Sit [of ſittan, *Sax.*] to repoſe upon a Seat.

Site [*ſitus*, L.] the Situation of any Place, Territory or Building.

Site [with *Logicians*] one of the 10 Predicaments, which declares the Subject to be ſo and ſo placed.

Sit-*Faſt* [of a Horſe] a horny Knob in the Skin.

Sithe } [ſiðan, *Sax.*] ſince, ſeeing that.
Sithe'nce }

Sithcu'ndman [ſiðcundman, *Sax.*] a Gentleman who was the Leader of the Men of a Town, *&c.* or one who had ſo much Land as might render him capable of Knight's Service.

A Sithe [ſiðe, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument for mowing Graſs.

Si'tibund [*ſitibundus*, L. exceeding thirſty.

Siti'culous [*ſiticuloſus*, L.] very thirſty.

Si'tuate [*ſituatus*, L.] ſituated, ſeated, placed.

Situated [*ſitus*, L. *ſitué*, F.] ſeated.

Situa'tion, the Manner of being ſituated; alſo a Seat, *F.* of *L.*

Situ'ation [with *Logicians*] is the ninth of the Categories, as *ſitting, ſtanding, before, behind, to the Right, to the Left.*

Situs [in *Geometry, Algebra*, &c.] the Situation of Surfaces, Lines, *&c.* L.

Six [*ſex*, L. ſex, *Sax.* ἕξ, *Gr.*] the Number VI or 6.

Si'xain [in *Milit. Affairs*] an antient Order of Battle for 6 Batallions, which ſuppoſing them to be all in a Line is formed thus. The 2d and 5th Batallions advance and make the *Van*. The firſt and ſixth fall into the Rear, leaving the 3d and 4th to form the main Body. Each Batallion ought to have a Squadron on its Right, and another on its Left. Any Number of Batallions, produced of the Number 6, may be drawn up by this Order: ſo 12 Batallions may be put into 2 *Sixains*, and 18 into 3 *Sixains*.

Sixth [ſixta, *Sax.*] the VIth or 6th.

Sixth [in *Muſick*] one of the original 2 Concords or harmonical Intervals.

Sixteen [ſixtyne, *Sax.*] XVI. or 16.

Si'xty [ſixtig, *Sax.*] LX. or 60.

Si'x-fold [Six-pealde, *Sax.*] ſix Times as much.

Size [prob. of *aſſiex*, F.] Proportion, Bigneſs, Stature, Length, Thickneſs.

Size, a glewiſh Matter, which Painters in Diſtemper mix with their Colours; alſo a Kind of Paſte uſed by Shoemakers; alſo a Sort of Jelly uſed by Plaiſterers, *&c.*

Size *at the Univerſity* [of *Cambridge*] ſo much Bread or Beer, ſet upon any of their Names in the Buttery-Book, as amounts to the Value of a Farthing, and is marked with the Letter S.

To Size, to do over with Size; alſo to ſcore as Students do in the Buttery-Book at *Cambridge*, the ſame that is called to *battle* at *Oxford*.

Si'zeable, of a fit or convenient Size.

Sizeableneſs [of *aſſiex*, F. *&c.*] the being of a fit Size.

Size'l [with *Minters*] the Remains of the Bars of Silver-Metal, *&c.* after the round Pieces of Money have been cut out, according to their Reſpective Sizes.

Si'zer, a Scholar of the loweſt Degree at the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; the ſame as a Servitour at *Oxford*.

Sizie'me [*ſixieme*, F.] a Sequence of 6 Cards, at the Game called Piquet.

Si'zing [at the *Tin-Works*] a curious Method of dreſſing the Tin-Ore, after it comes from the Launder of the Stamping Mill; which is by ſifting it through an Hair-Sieve, and caſting back that which remains in the Sieve into the Tails, to be trampled over again.

Ska'ddle [of ſceaðan, ſyðe, *Sax.*] Hurt, Damage; alſo ravenous, miſchievous.

Skaddo'ns [prob. of ſceaðða, *Sax.*] the Embryo's of Bees.

A Skain } [ſæxene, *Sax.*] a Sort of ſhort *Iriſh* Sword.
A Skein }

Skein } [*eſcaigne*, O. F.] a Length of Yarn, Thread,
Skain } Silk, *&c.* as it is wound on a Reel.

Ska'rfed [with *Sailors*] a Ship is ſaid to be ſkarfed, when one Piece of Timber is let into another.

To Skatch *a Wheel*, is to ſtop the Wheel of a Cart or Wagon, by putting a Stone or Block before it.

Skate [ſceaðe, *Sax.* ſkade, *Dan.*] a Fiſh.

Skeg, a Sort of a wild Plum growing in Hedges, and of a reddiſh Colour.

The Skeg [with *Sailors*] that ſmall and ſlender Part of a Keel, that is cut ſlanting, and ſtanding a little without the Stern-poſt.

Ske'gger [of ſceaggia, *Sax.*] a Kind of ſmall Salmon.

Ske'gger-*Trout*, a Kind of Fiſh or Salmon.

Ske'leton [Σκελετὸς, Gr.] the Bones of an Animal cleared from the Fleſh. *&c.* and put together again in their natural Order, with Wires at the Joints.

Ske'llet [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of *Ecuelitte*, F.] a Veſſel of Metal with Feet for boiling.

Skelle'tta [*old Rec.*] a little Bell for a Church-Steeple.

A Ske'llum [ſkelm, *Du.*] a Rogue.

Ske'ptic } [Σκεπτικὸς, of τὸ Σκέπτεσθαι, Gr. to obSke'ptick } ſerve, to contemplate, *&c.*] a Philoſopher who doubted of every Thing, and admitted of no determinate Judgment concerning any Thing.

Ske'ptically [of Σκεπτικὸς, Gr.] after the Manner of a Skeptick.

Ske'pticism, the Doctrine and Opinions of the Skepticks; which was, that Perſons ought to ſuſpend their Judgment, as to the Determination or firm Belief of any Thing.

Sketch, the firſt Draught of a Deſign or Fancy, eſpecially in Painting and Drawing.

To Sketch *out*, to draw the Outlines of a Thing, to chalk or pencil out.

Skew [prob. of skeuw, *Teut.*] to look askew, to look on one Side scornfully, to squint, to leer.

Ske'wer [skeuc, *Dan.*] a slender Pin used by Butchers, Cooks, *&c.*

Skiff [*esquif*, F. *scapha*, L.] a small Ship-boat.

Skill [skeil, *Dan. Minsheu* will have it from *scio* I know, or *Schola* a School] Capacity, Knowing, Experience.

Ski'lful [according to *Minsheu* of *Scitus*, L. and full, *Sax.*] knowing, experienced in.

Ski'lfulness, Knowledge in, Experience in any Art or Science.

To Ski'm [*escumer*, F.] to take off the Froth, Scum, or Top of any liquid Thing.

To Skin [skinden, *Teut.*] to flay, to take off the Skin of an Animal.

The Skin [skin'd, *Dan.*] the Hide of an Animal; also the outward Rind of Froth.

Ski'nniness, the having much of or being little else but Skin; Leanness.

Ski'nny, consisting much of Skin, lean.

A Skink, a four-footed small *Egyptian* Animal or Serpent, in the Form of a Crocodile.

Skink-*Pottage*, a Sort of *Scotch* Pottage, made of the Sinews of a Leg of Beef.

To Skink [ycencan, *Sax.*] to serve Drink at the Table.

A Skinker [skenker, *Dan.*] a Cup-bearer, a Butler.

To Skip [prob. of *squittare*, Ital. to dance, or *esquiver*, F. to fly back] to leap or jump to and fro.

A Skip, a Leap or Jump.

A Skip-*Jack*, a Lacquey, a sorry Fellow that roves up and down.

A Skip-*Kennel*, a Lacquey or Foot-Boy.

A Skipper [schipper, *Du.*] a Master of a Ship or Sea-Vessel, *Dan.*

Skip-*Pound* [*q. d.* Ship-pound] is the Dividend of a Last of Corn laden in a Ship, and contains from 3 to 400 Pounds.

To Ski'rmish [*scaramucciare*, Ital. *escarmoucher*, F.] to fight on a sudden Surprize, surprizedly, and without Order, as straggling Parties of Soldiers do before the main Battel.

A Ski'rmish [*escaramuza*, Span.] a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight, as above; or a Combat in Presence of two Armies, between two Parties, who advance from the Bodies for that Purpose, and introduce and invite to a general regular Fight.

Ski'rret [*chirivia*, Span.] the Plant Skirwort, whose Root is something like a Parsnip; a great Dainty.

Skirts [prob. of ycyrc, *Sax.*] Parts of a Garment below the Waiste; also the Borders of a Country.

Skit [prob. of ycytt'an, *Sax.* to shoot] a Caprice, Whimsy.

Ski'ttish [*Skinner* will have it from σκιρτάω, Gr.] jadish or resty, as some Horses are; also fantastical, frisking.

Ski'ttishness, Wantonness, Friskiness.

To Skream [prob. hpæman, *Sax.*] to squawl out, to make a sudden loud Noise with the Voice.

A Skrea'ming, a making such a Noise.

To Skreen [some derive it of schermen, *Teut.* or prob. of *secernere*, L.] to defend or protect from; also to sift thro' an Instrument called a Skreen.

A Skreen [*Skinner* derives it of ycrimbpe, *Sax. Minsheu*, of *secerniculum*, L. others of *escrein*, F.] a Device to keep off the Wind, Heat, *&c.* from Bodies; also a Device for sifting Gravel through.

To Skrew, to go sideling along, to waddle.

Skull [prob. of schell, *Teut.* a Shell, or schedel, *Teut.* the Head] is the uppermost Bone of the Head, fashioned in the Form of a Globe, and distinguish'd with its Orders of small Holes and Seams, and outwardly covered with Skin and thin Flesh, lest it should be over-burthened with too much Weight. These are full of Pores, for the more convenient Evaporation of the gross Humours of the Brain, and certain Excrements of it, whereof Hairs are produced. The Skull is inwardly hollow, that the Brain, which is the Seat of all the Senses, may be the more commodiously placed in it. It is distributed into three Parts; the Fore-part (call'd *Sinciput*,) and conjoineth into the Forehead; the Hinder-part (call'd *Occiput*;) and the Middle or Crown (call'd *Vertex*) seated between the Fore and Hinder-parts. In these three Partitions are placed three sensible Faculties; in the Fore-part is the *Sensus communis*, or Fancy, *i. e.* the Judgment of the Senses, or universal Notion of Things; in the Middle, the Imagination; in the Hinder-part of the Head, the Memory.

Skute [schupte, *Du.*] a small Boat; also a large long Barge for Passengers.

Sky [sky, *Dan.*] the azure Concave of the Heavens.

Sky-*Lark*, a Singing-Bird.

Sky'venage [*old Rec.*] the Precincts of the Town of *Calais* in *France*, so named while it was in the Possession of the *English*.

Slab [slab, *Du.*] a Puddle.

Slab [with *Carpenters*, &c.] the outside sappy Board or Plank, that is sawn off from the Sides of Timber.

Sla'bby [of slabby, *Du.*] plashy, dirty, full of Water and Dirt.

Sla'bbiness, Sloppiness, Fulness of Plashes.

Slack [ylæc, *Sax. laxus*, L.] loose, not tight; also slow in doing Business.

Sla'ckness [*laxitas*, L.] Looseness.

To Sla'cken [a ylacian, *Sax.* slacken, *Du.*] to let a Cord, *&c.* loose, which before was tight; also to grow remiss.

Slag, the Recrement or Dross of Iron.

To Slake, to mix Lime with Water.

Slam [*at a Game at Cards*] the Winning of all the Tricks.

Slam [at the *Allum-Mines*] a Substance often produced by the too much or too little calcining it.

A Slam-*Fellow*, a tall slim Fellow.

Sla'nder [*scandalum*, L. schande, *Du. esclandre*, F.] a Reproach, Backbiting, an Evil-speaking of.

To Sla'nder [of *scandalizare*, L. *esclandrer*, F.] to backbite, to speak evil of, to scandalize, to reproach.

Sla'nderous, reviling, apt to rail at, reproachful.

Sla'nderousness, Reproachfulness.

Slank, slim, slender; also a Sort of Sea-Weed.

Slant } [some derive it of slanghe, *Du.* a Snake]
Slanting } glancing, deviating aside, not strait.

To Slap [prob. of *alapa*, L] to strike, to give a Person a Buffet or Blow, and most properly with the open Hand.

A Slap [*alapa* L.] a Blow or Buffet.

A Slap, a Cut.

To Slash [of slagen, *Du.*] to cut or make a Slash with some edged Instrument.

Slatch [*Sea-Term*] used for the Middle Part of a Rope or Cable that hangs down, when it hangs slack.

Slatch *of Fair-Weather* [*Sea-Phrase*] is when there comes an Interval of Fair-Weather, after long Foul-Weather.

Slate [prob. of *esclat*, F. *Minsheu*] a scaly or Sort of stony Substance, easily parted into Scales or Slates, for tiling Houses, *&c.*

Sla'ttern, a slatternly Woman, *i. e.* one who does not regularly dispose of Family-Utensils; sluttish in her Dress or Apparel.

Sla'tternly [of sloorken, *Du.*] negligent and careless, as to Neatness in Dress and Housewifery.

A Slave [*esclave*, F. *q. d.* a *Sclavonian*, great Numbers of which were taken Captives by the *Germans* and *Venetians*] a perpetual Servant, a Drudge, *Du.*

To Sla'ver [of *baver*, F. or *saliva*, L. Spittle] to let the Spittle run out of the Mouth.

Sla'very [*esclavage*, F.] perpetual Servitude, Drudgery.

Sla'vishness [*esclavage*, F.] hard Service, Drudgery.

To Sla'ughter [of slæzan, *Sax.* schlagen, *Teut.*] to kill or slay, to butcher.

To Slay [ylæzan, *Sax.*] to kill.

A Slay [ylæ, of ylæzan, *Sax.* to strike] an Instrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom.

Slea'ziness [of *Cloth*] Slightness of Workmanship.

Sleazy [prob. of *Silesia*, the Place where made, L.] slight or ill wrought, as Silk and some Linnen are.

Sled } [sleden, *Du.* or of ylædpian, *Sax.* to slide] a
Sledge } Sort of Carriage without, or with broad low Wheels used in *Holland*; also a Sort of Trough or Cart, in which Traitors are carried to Execution.

A Sledge [ylæcze, *Sax.*] a Smith's great Hammer, which they use with both Hands.

About Sledge [with *Smiths*] one that is used for battering or drawing out the largest Work, and is held by the Handle with both Hands; which they swing round over their Head, to strike as hard as Blow as they can.

Upland Sledge [with *Smiths*] is used by under Workmen; it is used with both the Hands before, and is seldom raised higher than the Heid, and is for Work that is not of the largest Size.

Sleek } [ylid, *Sax.*] smooth, even, glib, made so by
Slick } often rubing with the Slickstone.

Sli'ckness [ylidneyye, *Sax.*] Smoothness.

To Sleep [ylæpan, *Sax.*] to take Rest by sleeping.

Sleepers [on *Shipboard*] those Timbers are so called that lie before and behind the Bottom of a Ship, the Use of them is to strengthen the *Futtocks* and *Rungs*.

Sleepless [ylæpleay, *Sax.*] without Sleep.

Sleepy [ylæpicz, *Sax.*] inclined to Sleep.

Slee'py-*Grave* [ꝑlæpiȝ ꝑæva, *Sax.*] a Tomb or Sepulchre.
Slee'py-*Evil*, a Diſeaſe in Sheep
To Sleer, to leer or peep at.
Sleet [prob. of ꝑlitan, *Sax. q. d*, ſlippery Rain] a ſort of Meteor betwixt Rain and Snow.
Slee'tiness, Raininess and Snowineſs, or ſnowy Rain.
Slee'ty, betwixt rainy and ſnowy.
Sleeve [ꝑlieꝼe, *Sax.*] that Part of a Garment that covers the Arm.
Slee'veless [ꝑlieꝼleaſ, *Sax.*] without Sleeves; alſo trifling, impertinent, as a ſleeveleſs Errand or Meſſage.
Sleight [prob. of ſchlachten, *Teut.* cunning] Dexterity.
Sle'nder [slender, *Du.*] ſlim, not thick about in Bulk.
Slice [ꝑlitze, *Sax.*] a broad or thin Cut.
To Slice [ꝑlitan, *Sax.*] to cut in Slices.
To Sli'cken [ſlichten, *Du.*] to ſmooth.
Sli'ckness [of ꝑliðneſſe, *Sax.* or ſchlichten, *Teut.* to ſlicken] Smoothneſs.
A Slide [ꝑlide, *Sax.*] a frozen Place to ſlide on.
To Slide [ꝑlidan, *Sax.*] to glide along on Ice, *&c.*
Sliding [in *Mechan.*] a Motion when the ſame Point of a Body, moving along a Surface, deſcribes a Line on that Surface.
Sli'ding-*Rule* [with *Mathemat.*] a Rule to be uſed without Compaſſes in gauging, *&c.*
To Slight [*q. d.* to make light of, or of ſchleden, *Du.*] to diſeſteem or diſregard; alſo to do Buſineſs ſlightly.
Slime [ꝑlim, *Sax.*] ſoft Mud; alſo a clammy or glewiſh Humour.
Sli'miness [of ꝑliminȝneſſe, *Sax.*] a muddy Softneſs, Clamminess.
Sli'mness [of ꝑlimneſſe, *Sax.*] Slenderneſs.
Sli'my [ꝑliminȝ, *Sax.*] full of Slime, ropy, *&c.*
Sli'ness, Craftineſs, Clandeſtineneſs, Reſervedneſs
Sling [slangt, *Dan.*] a String-Inſtrument or Machine for throwing Stones; alſo uſed by Brewers in carrying Barrels, and alſo for other Uſes.
To Sling [slanger, *Dan.*] to caſt or throw with a Sling, *&c.*
Sli'nging *of the Yards* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when the Yards are faſt bound aloft to the Croſs-Tree and Head of the Maſt, by any Rope or Chain; and that if the Yard by any Means ſhould happen to break, the Yard may be kept from falling down on the Hatches.
A Slink [slunk, *Dan.*] a caſt Calf or other Beaſt.
To Slink [of ꝑlincan, *Sax.*] to ſneak or go away privately; alſo to caſt or bring forth a Calf before its Time.
A Slip [of ꝑlippan, *Sax.*] a Sliding, a Fall; alſo a Miſtake; alſo a narrow Slip cut off from any Thing.
To Slip [ꝑlippan, *Sax.*] to ſlip, to fall, to miſtake.
A Slip [with *Gardeners*] a ſmall Sprig or Twig, pulled off from a Tree.
Sli'ppers [ꝑlippeꝛæȝ, *Sax.*] looſe Shoes for wearing in dry Places.
Sli'pperiness, Aptneſs to cauſe ſlipping or ſliding.
Sli'ppery [of ꝑlippan, *Sax.* to ſlip] apt to cauſe ſlipping.
To Slit [ꝑlitan, *Sax.*] to cut a Thing with the Grain, as Wood, Whalebone, *&c.*
A Slit [ſlitze *Sax.*] a Cut or Diviſion according to the Grain, as of Wood, *&c.*
To Slive [prob. of slaeber, *Dan.*] to creep or go about droniſhly.
To Sli'ver [ꝑliȝan, *Sax.*] to cut or divide into thin Pieces or Slivers.
Sloats *of a Cart*, are thoſe Under-pieces which keep the Bottom together.
To Slock, to entice away another Man's Servant, *O.*
Slockste'r, Slo'cker } one who entices away other Men's Servants, a Kidknapper, *Du.*
Sloe [ꝑla, *Sax.*] a wild Plum.
Sloe-*Worm* [ꝑlaꝑ ꝑꝛm, *Sax.* prob. ſo called becauſe ſlow in its Motion] an Inſect.
Sloop, a ſmall Sea-Veſſel.
To Slop [prob. of slabben, *Du.*] to daſh with Water or other Liquids.
Slo'peness, Slo'pingness } Slantingneſs, a going diagonally.
Slo'ppy [of slabben, *Du.*] plaſhy.
Slops [*ſciloppi*, Ital.] Phyſical Potions.
Slops [of slabbe, *Du.*] a Sort of wide-kneed Breeches, worn by Seamen.
Slot *of a Deer* [of sloot, *Du.*] the View or Print of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.
Sloth [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a Tortoiſe, becauſe it is of a Nature very lazy, and ſlow in its March.
Sloth [prob. of ꝑlaȝ, *Sax.* unwilling, or of *ſlow*] Idleneſs, Lazineſs, Droniſhneſs.
Slo'thful [*q. d.* ꝑlaðful, *i. e.* full of Unwillingneſs] idle, droniſh, lazy.
Slo'thfully [of ꝑlaðfullic, *Sax.* or ꝑlaꝑ, *Sax.* ſlow] droniſhly, *&c.*
Slo'thfulness [of ꝑlaðfullneſſe, *Sax.*] Slowneſs, Droniſhneſs, *&c.*
A Slouch [prob. of slot, *Dan.*] a great lubberly, dogged, ill-behavioured, ſlovenly Fellow.
Slouching, clowniſh, lubberly, awkward in Deportment.
A Slough [prob. of Luh, *Sax.* a Lake] a deep muddy Place; alſo the caſt Skin of a Snake.
A Slough, the ſpungy or porous Subſtance in the Inſide of the Horns of Oxen or Cows; alſo a Piece of corrupt Fleſh cut out of a Sore or Wound; alſo the Scar of it.
Slough [in a *Coal-Mine*] a Damp.
Slough *of a wild Boar* [*Hunting-Term*] the Bed, Soil, Filth, or Mire wherein he wallows; or the Place in which he lies in the Day-Time.
Slough-*silver* [at *Wigmore*] a Rent antiently paid to the Caſtle, inſtead of ſome Day's-Work in Harveſt, antiently performed for the Lord of the Manour.
Sloven [ſome derive it of sloef, *Du.* others of ſchlanck, *Teut.* careleſs] a naſty, beaſtly Fellow.
Slo'venliness [of ſchlang, *Teut.* careleſs, or sloef, *Du.*] Naſtineſs, Careleſneſs in Dreſs, Carriage, *&c.*
Slouth [prob. of ꝑloȝ, *Sax.*] concave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow Skin, the caſt Skin of a Snake.
Slouth [with *Hunters*] a Herd or Company; as a Slouth of Bears, *i. e.* a Company of them.
Slow [ꝑlap, *Sax.*] dilatory, tedious, dull in Motion.
Slow *of Course* [with *Aſtron.*] is when a Planet moves leſs in 24 Hours than his mean Motion.
Slow'ness [ſlapneſſe, *Sax.*] Tedioufneſs in Motion.
Slow'ness *of Motion.* Our learned Countryman Mr. *J. Dee* relates, that he being in his Travels, in Company with the noted *Cardan*, ſaw an Inſtrument (which was firſt ſold for 20 Talents of Gold) wherein there was one Wheel, which conſtantly moved round amongſt the reſt, yet did not finiſh one Revolution under 7000 Years.
To Slu'bber *over* [*Skinner* derives it either of *lubricare Lat.* to make ſlippery, or of ſchlupfen, *Teut.*] to do a Thing ſluttiſhly, careleſly, or without Application.
Sluce [*eſcluſe*, F. sluyſe, *Du.*] a Vent or Drain for Water on Land; alſo a Frame of Wood in a River for keeping the Water from overflowing low Grounds.
Sluc'd, iſſuing or pouring forth from a Sluce. *Milton.*
Slug, a Dew-Snail, without a Shell.
Slug [prob. of ſchlagen, *Du.* to ſlay or ſmite] a great Gun; alſo a battered Leaden Bullet.
Slug [prob. of ſluggen, *Du.* to act ſlothfully] a Ship that is a dull, heavy Sailor.
A Slu'ggard [ſuggerik, *Du.*] an idle, ſlothful, droniſh Perſon.
Slu'ggish [prob. of ſuygher, *Du.*] ſlothful.
Slu'ghishness, Slothfulneſs.
To Slu'mber [of ꝑlumeꝛian, *Sax.*] to ſleep unſoundly, to doze.
Slu'mbrous, Slumbering, of, or pertaining to Slumber. *Milton.*
To Slump, to ſlip or fall down plum into any wet or dirty Place.
Slunk [of ꝑlincan, *Sax.*] ſtolen or ſneaked away; alſo caſt as a Calf.
To Slur [sloorrr, *Du.*] to ſoil or daub; alſo to beſpatter or ſully a Perſon's Reputation.
Slur [of sloorren, *Du.*] a Mark of Ignominy; a Soil or Dawb.
Slut [prob. of *lutum*, L. Mire, *&c.*] a naſty Houſewife.
Slu'ttish [prob. of *luteſus*, L.] naſty, not cleanly in Cookery or Houſewifery.
Slu'ttishness, Naſtineſs in Houſewifery.
Sly [of ſchleichen, *Teut.* to creep, as *Minſheu* ſuppoſes] craftily reſerved in Words or Deeds, *&c.*
Smack [ꝑmæc, *Sax.*] a Taſte, a Reliſh, a Smattering.
Smack [ſchmacht, *Teut.*] an eager or amorous Kiſs, with a Noiſe made with the Lips.
To Smack [of ꝑmæccan, *Sax.*] to taſte or reliſh with the Smack of the Lips; alſo to kiſs eagerly or amorouſly.
To have a Sma'ckering *for a Thing*, to long for it; to be very deſirous of it.
Smaka [*old Rec.*] a Smack or little Ship.
Small [ꝑmæl, *Sax.* smale, *Dan.*] little in Size, or in Number.

SMALL-*Craft* [with *Fiſhermen*] all ſuch Lines, Nets, and Hooks, as are uſed in fiſhing; alſo all ſorts of ſmall Sea-Veſſels, as Smacks, Catches, Hoys, *&c.*

SMALL-*Piece* [in *Scotland*] a Coin in Value 2 Pence Farthing *Engliſh*, of which 3 make a Noble.

SMALL-*Pox* [ſmæl-pocca, *Sax.*] the Epidemical Diſtemper of *England*.

SMA'LLAGE, an Herb.

SMA'LLNESS [ſmælneſſe, *Sax.*] Littleneſs.

SMALT, a blue Colour uſed by Painters; alſo blue Enamel.

SMARA'GDINE [*ſmaragdinus*, L. of σμαραγδινος, Gr.] of, or pertaining to an Emerald.

SMARA'GDUS [Σμαραγδος, Gr.] an Emerald, a precious Stone of a tranſparent and lovely green Colour.

To SMART [ſmeortan, *Sax.*] to cauſe Pain.

SMART [ſmeort, *Sax.*] Pain from a Prick, Cut, *&c.*

SMART [of ſmeort, *Sax.*] quick, violent, ſharp, biting; alſo witty.

SMA'RTNESS, Sharpneſs, Pungency; alſo Wittineſs, *&c.*

SMATCH [of ſmæc, *Sax.*] a ſmall Taſte of a Thing.

SMA'TTERING [of ſmæc, of ſmæcan, *Sax.*] a ſuperficial or ſlight Knowledge of an Art, *&c.*

A SMA'TTERER [prob. of ſmæcan, *Sax.* to taſte] one who has ſome Smatch or Tincture of Learning.

To SMEAR [ſmirian, *Sax.*] to daub over with Greaſe.

SMECTY'MNUS, a Word made out of the 5 firſt Letters of the Chriſtian and Sirnames of 5 Presbyterian Miniſters, viz. *Stephen Marſhal*, *Edmund Calamy*, *Thomas Young*, *Matthew Newcomen*, and *William Spurſtow*, who wrote a Book againſt *Epiſcopacy* and the *Common-Prayer*, in the Year 1641. whence their Followers were called *Smectymnians*.

SME'GMA [σμηγμα, Gr.] Soap, or any Thing that ſcours.

SMEGMATI'CK [*ſmegmaticus*, L. σμηγματικος, Gr.] of, or pertaining to Soap, of a ſoapy or ſcouring Quality.

To SMELL [*incertæ Etymologiæ*, but the moſt prob. that Etymologiſts have given us, is by *Minſheu*, who derives it of ſ. hemauken, *Teut.* to taſte; but it may as well be derived of ſmæc, *Sax.* a Taſte or Reliſh] to perceive Scents by the Noſtrils.

SMELLING [with *Philoſophers*] is an external Senſe, by which an Animal, by the Aſſiſtance of his Noſtrils, (which are furniſhed with very ſubtile Fibres) receives all Manner of Smells; and thoſe, that have the moſt tender Fibres, enjoy this Senſe in the moſt exquiſite Manner. This Senſe in Man is ſpoiled by the Vapours of different and dainty Viands or Meats, which is alledg'd as the Reaſon why Men have not this Senſe to that Perfection that moſt other Animals have, who, by feeding on a more ſimple Diet, enjoy this Senſe in greater Perfection, and can by their Smelling find out their Food, tho' at a great Diſtance.

SMELLING, the Act whereby we become ſenſible of odorous Bodies, by means of certain Effluvia of them, which ſtriking on the olfactory Organ, with Briskneſs enough to have their Impulſe propagated to the Brain, do excite a Senſation in the Soul.

SMELT [ſmelt, *Sax.*] a fine ſmall Fiſh.

To SMELT [with *Refiners*] is to melt Metal in the Ore in a Furnace, called a Smelting-Furnace.

To SMERK } [of ſmeȝian, *Sax.*] to look ſmilingly
To SMICKER } and amorouſly.

SMETH, an Ointment to take away Hair.

SMI'CKET [of ſmoc, *Sax.*] a Woman's inner Garment of Linnen; the *o* chang'd into an *i*, and the Term *et*, the better to fit the Mouth of a *Prude*.

SMI'LAX [σμιλαξ, Gr.] the Herb Bind-Weed; alſo the Yew-Tree, *L.*

SMI'LAX *Hortenſis* [with *Botan.*] the *French*-Bean or Kidney-Bean, *L.*

SMI'LAX *Levis*, Rope-weed or Withy-weed, *L.*

To SMILE [ſmilen, *Dan.*] to look pleaſant, to laugh ſilently.

SMI'NTHEAN [of σμινθευς, Gr. a Rat] an Epithet given to *Apollo*, from killing Rats, Mice, *&c.*

SMI'RIS } [of σμαω, Gr. to cleanſe] the *Emery* or *E-*
SMY'RIS } *meril-ſtone*, a kind of hard Stone uſed by Glaziers to cut Glaſs, and by Jewellers, to poliſh Jewels, *&c.*

To SMITE [ſmiten, *Du.*] to ſtrike, hit, or beat.

To SMITE [with *Falconers*] a Phraſe uſed of a Hawk, when ſhe wipes her Beak after feeding.

SMI'TING-*Line* [in a *Ship*] a ſmall Rope faſtened to the Mizen Yard-Arm, ſerving to looſen the Mizen-Sail, without ſtriking down the Yard.

To SMITE *the Mizen* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to pull by that Rope that the Sail may fall down.

A SMITH [ſmiȝ, *Sax.*] one who works in Iron.

SMI'THERY [ſmiȝcræft, *Sax.*] the Trade of a Smith.

To follow SMITHERY [ſmiȝian, *Sax.*] to work in making Utenſils of Iron, *&c.*

SMI'THY [of ſmiȝ, *Sax.*] a Smith's Shop.

SMOCK [ſmoc, *Sax.*] an inner linnen Garment for Women.

SMOCK-*fac'd*, effeminate, womaniſh of Countenance.

SMO'KINESS [of ſmoca, *Sax.*] a being ſmoky or infeſted with Smoke.

SMO'KE [ſmoca, *Sax.*] a humid Matter exhaled in the Form of a Vapour, or the black Exhalation which aſcends from Fire.

SMO'KY, [ſmocig, *Sax.*] ſending forth Smoke, *&c.*

To SMOKE [ſmocian, *Sax.* ſmooken, *Du.*] to ſend forth a fuliginous Vapour of fat unctuous Woods.

SMOKE *Farthings*, an annual Rent, formerly paid for cuſtomary Dues, offered by the Inhabitants of a Dioceſs at *Whitſuntide*, when they made their Proceſſions to the Mother-Cathedral-Church.

SMOKE-*Silver* } Money paid in antient Times to the Mi-
SMOKE-*Penny* } niſters of ſeveral Pariſhes, inſtead of the Tithe-Wood.

To SMOOTH [ſmæðian, *Sax.*] to make ſmooth, plain, or even.

SMOOTH [ſmeðe, *Sax.*] even, plain.

SMOO'THNESS [ſmeðeneſſ *Sax.*] Evenneſs, Plainneſs.

SMOOTH-*Boiling of Sugar* [with *Confectioners*] is when Sugar is boiled to ſuch a Height, that dipping the Tip of the Finger in it, and afterwards applying it to the Thumb, a ſmall Thread or String will immediately break, and remain in a Drop upon the Fingers.

To SMOTHER [ſmorian, *Sax.*] to ſuffocate, to ſtop the Breath.

A SMOTHER, a Vapour or Smoke, cauſed by burning Straw, *&c.*

SMUG [ſmicne, *Sax.*] ſpruce, neat.

To SMUG *one's ſelf* [ſmucken, *Dan.* &c.] to trim, clean, adorn, and ſet one's ſelf off to the beſt Advantage.

To SMU'GGLE [ſmeerken, *Du.*] to handle or kiſs amorouſly; alſo to run Goods aſhore, or bring them on Shore by ſtealth without paying the Cuſtom.

SMU'GNESS, Sprucneſs, Neatneſs.

A SMU'GGLER, one who runs uncuſtom'd Goods aſhore.

To SMUGGLE [as before, or of ſmaggeren, *Dan.* or ſchmerchten, *Teut.*] to kiſs amorouſly; to run Goods, *&c.*

To SMUT [beſmiȝan, *Sax.* or ſchmutſen, *Teut.*] to dawb with Smut.

SMUT [ſchmuts, *Teut.* or ſmette, *Du.*] the Soot of a Chimney; alſo a Diſeaſe in Corn.

SMU'TTINESS, a being dawbed with Soot, *&c.* alſo Obſcenity of Diſcourſe.

SMU'TTY, beſmeared with Smut; alſo obſcene.

SMYRNIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Lovage, or Parſley of *Macedon*.

SNACK, a Share, a Part, as,

To go SNACKS *with one*, is to take part or participate with him.

SNAFFLE [prob. of ſnabel, *Du.*] a Sort of Bit for a Horſe-Bridle.

SNAG, an unequal Tooth, ſtanding out from the reſt.

SNAG-*Tree*, a wild Plum-Tree, *O.*

SNAIL [ſnæȝl, *Sax.*] a ſort of Vermin.

SNAIL-*Clover*, a ſort of Herb.

SNAKE-*Eater*, an *American* Bird.

A SNAKE [*Hieroglyphically*] was (in the following Form, *viz.* in an Orb, biting and devouring his Tail) by the Antients put to ſignify the continual Mutation of Creatures, and the Change of one Being into another; becauſe the World, as it were, feeds upon itſelf, and receives from itſelf a continual Supply of thoſe Things that Time conſumeth.

A SNAKE [ynaca, of ynican, *Sax.* to creep] a kind of Serpent, *Du.*

SNA'KY [of ynaca, *Sax.* a Snake] having or like Snakes.

SNAKE-*Root*, a *Virginian-Root*, of a grateful and wholeſome bitter Taſte.

SNAKE-*Weed*, the Herb Adder's-Wort or Biſtort.

A SNAP, a ſort of Noiſe; alſo a Morſel or Bit; alſo a kind of fiſhing for Pike.

To SNAP [of ſnapper, *Dan.*] to break with a Snap; alſo to ſpeak croſly to.

To SNAP [of ſknarken, *Teut.*] to make a Noiſe with the Fingers, by hitting them one againſt another, *&c.*

SNA'PPISH [of ſnapper, *Dan.*] ſurly, crabbed in Speech.

SNA'PPISHNESS, Croſſneſs, Peeviſhneſs, Crabbedneſs in Speech.

SNAP-

Snap-*Dragon*, a kind of Flower; also a sort of Sport made by eating Plums out of burning Brandy.

A merry Snap [prob. of knapa, *Sax.* a Boy, because they are commonly merry, or of knapp, *Teut.* chearful] a merry Fellow.

Snap-*Hance* [schnaphahn, *Teut.*] a Fire-lock, a Gun that strikes Fire without a Match.

Snap-*Sack*, See *Knapsack*.

A Snare [schnaer, *Du.*] a Gin or Trap to catch Birds or Beasts; a Wire-Gin or Stall-Net to catch Fish.

To Snare [oeschnarrer, *Dan.*] to ensnare, entangle, or take in a Snare.

To Snarl [heschnarchen, or schnurre, *Teut.*] to grin like a Dog; also to be entangled like a Skein of Silk.

To Snatch [prob. of snappen, *Du.* tho' *Spelman* derives it of schaeb, *Teut.* Theft] to catch any thing suddenly; to wrest or take away eagerly or by Force.

Snatch-*Block* [in a *Ship*] a large Block or Pulley, having a Shiver cut thro' one of its Cheeks, for the ready receiving in of a Rope, used for the Fall of the winding Tackle, that is let into the Block, and afterwards brought to the Capstan.

To Sneak [ynican, *Sax.* sniger, *Dan.*] to act mean-spiritedly; to creep about bashfully; to lurk about.

Snea'king [of ynican, *Sax.* sniger, *Dan.*] creeping up and down bashfully; also niggardly.

Snea kingness, Mean-spiritedness, Niggardliness, Bashfulness.

Sne'aks, Snea'ksby, a Sneaker or low-spirited Person.

To Sneer, to laugh foolishly or scornfully.

Sneezing [of nieȝan, *Sax.*] a convulsive Motion of the Muscles of the Breast used in Expiration; wherein, after suspending the Inspiration begun, the Air is repelled from the Mouth and Nose, with a momentary Violence.

Snee'zing-*wort*, an Herb named from its Quality.

Snet [with *Hunters*] the Fat of Deer.

To Snicker, *To* Snigger [*incert. Etym.*] to laugh slily, wantonly, or contemptuously, to laugh in one's Sleeve.

To Snip [snippen, *Du.*] to cut with Shears, *&c.*

Sni'ppy, parcimonious, niggardly.

A Snipe [ynitze, *Sax.* snippe, *Du.*] a kind of Fowl.

A Snite, a Bird, also called a Bail.

To Snite [schneer, *Dan.* ynitzan, *Sax.*] to blow the Nose.

Sni'ting [in *Falconry*] a kind of sneezing of a Hawk, or when a Hawk does, as it were, wipe her Beak after feeding.

Sni'vel [ynofel, *Sax.*] Snot.

Sni'velling, Sni'velly [of ynofel, *Sax.* Snot] snotty-nos'd, peaking, *&c.*

Snod [ynoð, *Sax.*] a Fillet or Hair-Lace used by Women.

Sno'dde [*old Rec.*] a smooth Roll, or Bottom of Thread, Silk, *&c.*

Snog-*Malt*, smooth with Combs.

To Snook, to lie lurking for a Thing.

To Sno're [of schnarchen, *Teut.*] to make a Noise thro' the Nostrils in Sleep.

To Snort [snorcker, *Dan.*] to make a Noise as a Horse does when frighted.

To Snort [of snorcker, *Dan.*] to make a Noise like a frighted Horse.

Snot [ynotze, *Sax.*] a sort of Phlegm or mucous Matter, that is voided out of the Nose.

Snotty [ynotzig, *Sax.*] smeared with Snot.

Snout [snabet, *Dan.*] the Nose of a Swine, *&c.*

Snow [snap, *Sax.*] is a moist Vapour elevated near to the middle Region of the Air, whence it is thickened into a Cloud, and reduced into the Form of carded Wool, then falling down by little Parcels. The white Colour of Snow proceeds from the Conjunction of Humidity with Cold, which naturally engenders Whiteness. If Snow falls in Summer-time, it is caused by the high Mountains, which, cooling the lower Region, give Bodies unto Vapours, and cause them to descend as low as the Earth.

Snow [according to the Learned Dr. *Grew*] as to the Form of it, has many Parts of it of a regular Figure, for the most Part being as so many little Rowels or Stars of 6 Points, being perfect and transparent Ice, as may be seen upon a Vessel of Water; upon which 6 Points are set other collateral Points, and these always at the same Angles, as are the main Points themselves.

From whence the true Notion and external Nature of *Snow* seems to appear, *viz.* That not only some few Parts of *Snow*, but originally the whole Body of it, or of a snowy Cloud, is an infinite Mass of Icicles, regularly figured, and not one Particle of it, originally being irregular.

It being a Cloud of Vapours gathered into Drops, which Drops forthwith descend; upon which Descent, meeting with a soft freezing Wind, or at least passing through a colder Region of the Air, each Drop is immediately froze into an Icicle, shooting itself forth into several Points or *Striæ* on each hand from its Center.

And as to any of them that are not regular in a Star-like Form, it happens thus; that still continuing their Descent, and meeting with some sprinkling and intermixing Gales of warmer Air, or, in their continual Motion and Waftage to and fro, touching upon each other; some are a little thawed, blunted, frosted, clumper'd, and others broken.

And these, though they seem to be soft, are really hard, because true Ice, the inseparable Property of which is to be hard, and seem only to be soft; because, upon the first Touch of the Finger, upon any of its sharp Edges or Points, they instantly thaw, or else they would pierce the Fingers as so many Lancets.

And tho' Snow be true Ice, and so a hard and dense Body, and yet is very light, is because of the extreme Thinness of each Icicle in comparison of its Breadth.

For so, tho' Gold is the most ponderous of all Bodies, yet, when it is beaten into Leaves, it rides upon the least Breath of Air; and so will all other Bodies where there is but little Matter and large Dimensions. As to the Whiteness of Snow, it is because it consists of Parts, all of them singly transparent; but being mixed together appear white, as the Parts of Froth, Glass, Ice, and other transparent Bodies.

Snowy [of ynapan, *Sax.*] of, or belonging to Snow.

To Snow [ynapan, *Sax.*] to descend in congealed white Flakes.

Snow-*Drops*, early Spring-Flowers.

To Snub [some derive it of snuffen, *Du.*] to take a Person up sharply or angrily; to keep under or in subjection; also to Snub, as in crying.

To Snudge *along* [of sniger, *Dan.* or ynican, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk with the Countenance downwards, in a musing Posture.

A Snudge [of ynican, *Sax.* or sniger, *Dan.* to creep along] a down-look'd poring Person, a Curmudgeon.

Snuff [of snuf, *Sax.* Snot, or schnuppe, *Teut.* a Rheum, because it brings them away] a Powder well known.

To take Snuff, [snuffen, *Du.*] to take Exceptions at.

Snuffi'sh, Snuffy apt to take Exceptions at; also dawbed with Snuff.

To Snu'ffle [snoffelen, *Du.*] to make a Noise in breathing through the Nose, to speak through the Nose.

Snu'ffling [of ynyflung, *Sax.* Snot] speaking through the Nose.

Snug, close, hidden, concealed.

To Snuggle, to lie close together; to embrace one another in Bed.

Snush, corruptly for Snuff.

Snut-*Nosed*, flat-nosed.

So [ypa, *Sax.*] thus, in like manner, *Teut.*

To Soak [yocian, *Sax.*] to steep or lie in any Liquid; to imbibe to drink up as a Spunge, *&c.*

Soap, See *Sope*.

To Soar [*forare, L. esforer*, F.] to fly high, to aim high; to be aspiring or ambitious.

Soarage [with *Falconers*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

Soa'ring [of *s'esforer*, F.] flying high, aiming at high Things, aspiring.

Soar-*Hawk* [in *Falconry*] a Hawk, so called from the first taking her from the Eyrie, till she has mew'd her Feathers.

Soave [in *Mu. Books*] sweet, agreeable.

Soavement, sweetly, agreeably, *Ital.*

To Sob [prob. of yeoxian, *Sax.* to lament] to sigh convulsively in weeping, *&c.*

So'bbing [prob. of yeoxian, *Sax.* to lament] to catch up the Breath short in weeping or lamenting.

So'berness, So'briety [*sobrietas*, L. *sobriété*, F.] prudent and grave Carriage, Temperance, Moderation in Eating, Drinking, *&c.*

Sober [*sobrius*, L.] moderate, temperate, modest, grave, serious.

Soc [*old Law*] a Power or Liberty of Jurisdiction or to execute Justice.

Soca in *old Law*] a Seigniory or Lordship endowed by the King, with Liberty of holding a Court of his Tenants, called Sockmen.

Socage, Soccage [of *soc.* F. a Plough-share, or yocne, *Sax.* a Privilege] a certain Tenure of Lands held by inferior husbandry Services, to be performed to the Lord of the Fee. Anciently this Tenure was of two Sorts, *viz. Free* or *Common Socage*, and *Base Socage*, otherwise called *Villenage*: But since all Tenures,

Tenures, by an Act of Parliament made in the twelfth Year of King *Charles* II. are adjudged and taken to be turned into *Free* and *Common Soccage*.

Soccager } a Tenant who holds Lands and Tenements
Sokeman } by Soccage, *i. e.* by ploughing their Lords Land with their own Ploughs, and at their own Charges.

Sociable } [*sociabilis*, L.] delighting in Company;
Social } fit for Company or Converſation.

So'ciableness } [*ſocialitas*, L.] a ſocial Temper, Fitneſs
So'cialness } for Converſation.

Soci'ety [*ſocietas*, L.] an Aſſemblage or Union of ſeveral Perſons in the ſame Place, for their mutual Aſſiſtance, Security, and Intereſt, in ſome Affair, Concern, Trade, *&c.* Company, Fellowſhip.

Society [in *Commerce*] a Contract or Agreement, between two or more Perſons, whereby they bind themſelves together for a certain Time, and agree to ſhare equally in the Profits and Loſſes which ſhall accrue in the Affair, for which the Copartnerſhip is contracted.

Royal Society, a Society of Noble, Learned, and Ingenious Men, founded by King *Charles* II. under the Name of the Preſident, Council, and Fellows of the *Royal Society* of *London*, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge, *viz.* Mathematical, Phyſiological, Mechanical, and Chymical, whoſe Meeting was at *Greſham-College* in *Biſhopsgate-ſtreet*.

Soci'nian, of, or pertaining to *Scinianiſm*.

Soci'nianism, the Principles and Opinions of the *Socinians*, who take their Name of *Fauſtus Socinus*, a Gentleman of *Sienna*, who was a ſtanch *Antitrinitarian*, aſſerting that Chriſt was a mere Man, and had no Exiſtence before *Mary*, and deny'd Original Sin, Grace, Predeſtination, *&c.*

Sock [*ſoccus*, L. *ſoque*, F.] a Clothing for the Feet.

Socle } [with *Architects*] a flat ſquare Member, under
Zocle } the Baſes of Pedeſtals of Statues, Vaſes, *&c.* it ſerves as a Foot or Stand.

Socmen [ſocaymen, *Sax.*] were, in the Time of the *Saxons*, a Sort of Tenants that manur'd and till'd the inland or peculiar Demeans to their Lord, yielding him Work, and no Rent. But ſince the Conqueſt, thoſe were properly *Socmen*, who held by no ſervile Tenure; but uſually paid their Rent as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom.

Socket [prob. of *ſouchette*, F. a Trunk or Stalk] Part of a Candleſtick; alſo a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halbert, Socket, *&c.*

Sockets [on *Shipboard*] thoſe Holes, into which the Iron-Pins of the Guns, called murdering Pieces and Fowlers, are let.

Socna [ſocne, or ſoca, *Sax.*] a Privilege or Liberty, and Franchiſe. See *Soke*.

Socome [*old Law*] a Cuſtom of grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond Socome, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Love Socome, is when they do ſo freely, for Love of their Lord.

Socratick *Philoſophy*, thoſe Doctrines and Opinions, with regard to Morality and Religion, maintained and taught by *Socrates*. See *Socrates*, in Pr. n.

Sod [*terra ſoda*, Ital. ſode, *Du.*] a ſort of Turf, or the Superficies of a heathy Ground pared off.

Soda'lity [*ſodalitas*, L.] Fellowſhip, Society.

Sodalitious [*ſodalitius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Society.

So'dden [of ſeoðan, *Sax.* ſiden, *Teut.*] ſeethed, boiled.

Sodom *Apples*, Apples which ſome Travellers have reported to grow about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the Eye; but being touched they immediately crumble away, being full of Soot and Smoke.

So'domite [*ſodomita*, L. ſo called of the Sin of *Sodom*] one who commits the Sin of *Sodomy*, a Buggerer.

Sodomi'tical [*ſodomiticus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Sin of *Sodomy*.

Sodomi'ticalness [of *ſodomiticus*, L.] Guiltineſs of Sodomy.

Sodomy [*ſodomia*, L.] the Sin of the Fleſh againſt Nature, ſo named becauſe committed by the Inhabitants of the City of *Sodom*, Buggery.

Sofa, a ſort of Alcove much uſed in *Aſia*; it is an Apartment of State, raiſed from about half a Foot, to two Foot higher than the Floor, and furniſhed with rich Carpets and Cuſhions, where honourable Perſonages are entertained.

Sofees [among the *Turks*] a Sect which paſs for religious Puritans, who make a Practice of reading in the Streets and publick Places; being always very buſy with their Beads, that Knowledge may be taken of their counterfeit Devotion; and when they do ſpeak, it is but two Words at moſt, as *Alla Ekbec*, i. e. God is great; or *iſſiſie Alla*, i. e. God defend; or at moſt *ſubbaun Alla*, i. e. God is pure.

So'fit } [in *Architect.*] the Eaves of the *Corona* of the
Sofi'to } Capital of a Column, alſo any Plafond or Cieling formed of croſs Beams, or flying Cornices, the ſquare Compartments or Pannels whereof are inrich'd with Sculptures, Painting, or Guilding.

Soft [ſoft, *Sax.*] yielding to the Touch; alſo weak of Underſtanding, ſilly.

To Soften [ſoftnian, *Sax.*] to make ſoft.

So'ftness [ſoftnyſſe, *Sax.*] a ſoft or yielding Quality; alſo Mildneſs of Temper.

Softening [with *Painters*] the mixing of the Colours with a Pencil or Bruſh.

So'ftish, ſomewhat ſoft.

Soft *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch Bodies which, being preſſed, yield to the Preſſure or Stroke, loſe their former Figure, and cannot recover it again; and in this differ from elaſtick Bodies, which by their own natural Power do recover their former Figure.

Soho! [*Heus*, L.] an Interjection of calling to one at a Diſtance, as much as to ſay, ſtop, or ſtay, or come hither.

Soil [*ſolum*, L.] Ground, conſidered with reſpect to its Quality or Situation; a Country.

To Soil [prob. of *ſoglare*, Ital. or *ſouiller*, F.] to dung, to muck, to dirty, to foul.

A Soil, a Diſh, a Strainer.

To Soil *Milk*, is to ſtrain or cleanſe it.

To Soil, to foul, to dirty, to take off the Gloſs; alſo to muck Land.

To take Soil [with *Hunters*] is to run into the Waters, as a Deer when cloſe purſued.

A So'journ, a Sojourning, a Tarrying or Abiding for a Time. *Milton.*

To So'journ [*ſejourner*, F.] to tarry, ſtay, or continue for ſome Time in a Place; alſo to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

Soit *fait comme il eſt deſire*, &c. [i. e. *Let it be done as it is deſired*] a Form of Speech uſed when the King gives his Aſſent to a private Bill paſſed in both Houſes of Parliament, *F.*

A Soke [ſocnes, *Sax.*] a Privilege of Tenants, who in antient Times were excuſed from cuſtomary Impoſitions; alſo the Territory wherein the chief Lord exerciſed his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory; alſo a Quit-rent or Payment which the Tenants made to their Lord in the Quality of a Sockman or Freeman.

To Soke [ſocian, *Sax.*] to ſteep, or macerate; alſo to drain or empty a Perſon's Pockets.

Soked [of ſocian, *Sax.*] thorough wet, drench'd, *&c.* in ſome Liquid.

Soke-*Reeve*, the Rent-Gatherer in the Lord's Soke.

Sokemanry, the free Tenure or holding Land by Soccage.

Soker, a hard Drinker, a Toper.

Sol [the *Sun*, or *Apollo*] was by the Antients painted with long, curled, yellow Hair, crowned with Laurel, clad in a Purple Robe, on a Throne of Emeralds, holding in his Hand a Silver Bow.

Sol [with *Chymiſts*] is Gold.

Sol [in *Herald.*] the golden Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

Sol [in *Muſick*] the Name of one of the Notes in the *Gamut*.

Sol [in *Hermetick Philoſophy*] Sulphur.

Sol [in *Blazonry*] by thoſe that blazon by Planets, inſtead of Metals and Colours, is the ſame as *Or*, the Sun being the moſt glorious of all the Planets, as Gold is of Metals.

Sol, or *Sou*, a Shilling, a *French* Coin of Copper, mix'd with Silver, equal to 12 *Deniers*, and the 20th Part of a *Livre*, a 10th Part leſs in Value than the *Engliſh* Penny.

So'lace [*ſolatium*, L.] Conſolation, Comfort, Delight.

To So'lace [*ſolari*, L. *ſolacier*, F.] to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's ſelf.

To So'lace [among *Printers*.] If an Affront is given from one to another, an Appeal is made to the Majority, whether it may be taken as ſuch; and if it may, he, that receiv'd it, is permitted to *purchaſe a Solace*, that is, to ſpend Sixpence, *&c.* that the other may be compell'd to ſpend double as much: Verifying the old Proverb, *He puts out one of his own Eyes, to put out both of his Adverſary's.*

Solachs, the Foot-Guards of the *Grand Seignior*, who attend him armed with Bows and Arrows, to the Number of 300.

Sola'us [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which helps to ſtretch out the Sole of the Foot.

So-

SOLANDER, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

SOLANUM [in *Botany*] the Herb, Nightſhade, *L.*

SOLAR [*ſolaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Sun.

SOLAR *Month* [in *Aſtron.*] is that Time in which the Sun runs over one twelfth Part of the Zodiack.

SOLAR *Year* [*Aſtron.*] is that Space of Time, wherein the Sun returns again to the ſame Equinoctial or Solſtitial Point, which is always 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes.

The SO'LAR *Syſtem* [with *Aſtron.*] is the Order and Diſpoſition of the ſeveral celeſtial Bodies which revolve round the Sun as the Center of their Motion, viz. the Planets and the Comets.

SOLA'RIUM, a Sun-dial, *L.*

SOLA'RIUM [in *antient Writers*] an upper Room or Garret.

SOLA'RIUM, a Place raiſed and expoſed to the Sun, where People are wont to walk; alſo a Terrace-Walk, *L.*

SO'LDAN, a *Mahometan* Prince, as the Soldan of *Egypt.*

SO'LDANELLA [with *Botan.*] Bind-weed, *L.*

SO'LDER } [*ſoudure*, *Du.*] a Compoſition uſed by Plum-
SO'DDER } mers, Silver-Smiths, and other Artificers in Metals.

To SO'LDER } [*ſaldare*, Ital. of *ſolidare*, L. *ſouder*, F.] to
To SO'DDER } join or faſten together with Solder.

SO'LDIER [*ſoldat*, F. prob. of *ſolidus*, L. a Shilling, the Lifting-Money] one who ſerves the King in his Wars for a certain Pay.

SO'LDIERY [*la ſoldateſque*, F.] the whole Body of Soldiers collectively.

SOLE [*ſolus*, L. *ſeul*, F.] only, alone.

SOLE *of the Foot* [of *ſolea*, a Shoe, of *ſolum*, L. the Ground] the Bottom or hollow Part of the Foot, from the Heel to the Toe.

SOLE *of the Foot* [in *Horſes*] is as it were a Plate of Horn, which encompaſſes the Fleſh, covering the whole Bottom of the Foot, *L.*

SOLE *Tenant* [in *Law*] a Man or Woman, who holds Land in his or her own Right.

SO'LECISM [*ſoleciſmus*, L. of σολοικισμὸς, Gr. a Word derived from the *Soli*, a People of *Attica* in *Greece*, who being tranſplanted into *Cilicia* in *Aſia* quite loſt the Purity of their Mother-tongue, inſomuch that they became notable for their rude Pronunciation and uncouth Expreſſion] an Impropriety of Speech, contrary to the Rules of *Grammar.*

SO'LEMN [*ſolennis*, L.] celebrated in due Order of ſome ſtated Time, done in its Formalities; alſo done with Reverence, authentick.

SO'LEMNNESS [*ſolemnitas*, L. *ſolemnité*, F.] a ſolemn Quality, or reverential Performance of a Thing.

SOLE'MNITY [*ſolemnitas*, L.] a ſolemn Action, the Pomp of celebrating an anniverſary Feaſt.

SOLEMNIZA'TION, a Solemnizing, *L.*

To SO'LEMNIZE [*ſolemnizare*, L.] to do or ſet forth after a ſolemn Manner, to celebrate, as a Marriage, *&c.*

SO'LEN [σωλὴν, Gr.] an hollow, oblong, chirurgical Frame, in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed.

SOLE'US [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle called alſo *Gaſtrocnemius.*

SO'L-FA-ING [in *Singing*] the naming and pronouncing the ſeveral Notes of a Song, by the Syllables *ſol, fa, la, &c.*

SO'LID [*ſolidus*, L.] maſſy, hard, ſtrong, firm; alſo real, ſubſtantial; alſo ſound, laſting.

SOLID [in *Phyſicks*] is a Body, whoſe minute Parts are connected together, ſo as not to give Way or ſlip from each other, upon the ſmalleſt Impreſſion.

SOLID *Angle* [with *Geomet.*] an Angle made by the meeting of 3 or more Planes, and thoſe joining in a Point like that of a cut Diamond.

A SOLID *or ſolid Body* [with *Mathemat.*] is a Body that has *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickneſs*, whoſe Bounds and Limits are a Superficies.

SOLID *Numbers* [in *Mathemat.*] are ſuch as ariſe from the Multiplication of a plain Number, by any others whatſoever. Thus, 18 is a Solid, made by 6, multiply'd by 3.

SOLID *Problem* [in *Geom.*] is ſuch an one as cannot be ſolved Geometrically, but by the Interſection of a Circle and a Conick Section; or by the Interſection of 2 other Conick Sections beſides the Circle.

SOLIDA'GO [with *Botan.*] the Herb Comfrey, Conſound, or Wall-wort, *&c.*

SOLIDA'TION, a making ſolid or firm, *L.*

SO'LIDNESS } [*ſolditas*, L. *ſolidité*, F.] Maſſiveneſs,
SO'LIDITY } Soundneſs, Firmneſs; the Oppoſite to Superficialneſs; alſo Soundneſs of Judgment; alſo Gravity in Behaviour.

SOLI'DITY [in *Architect.*] is apply'd both to the Conſiſtence of the Ground whereon the Foundation of a Building is laid; and alſo to a Maſſive of Maſonry of a great Thickneſs, without any Cavity in it.

SOLI'DITY [in *Phyſicks*] is a Property of Matter or Body, whereby it excludes every other Body from the Place itſelf poſſeſſes.

SOLI'DITY, is alſo a Quality of a natural Body, that is oppoſite to Fluidity, which conſiſts in the Parts of Bodies being interwoven and entangled one within another, ſo that they cannot ſpread themſelves ſeveral Ways, as fluid Bodies do.

SOLI'DITY [in *Geom.*] is the Quantity of Space contained in a ſolid Body, called alſo the *ſolid* Content and *Cube* of it.

SO'LIDO, *as a Bond in Solids*, *i. e.* a Bond or Writing obligatory for the Whole, *L.*

SO'LIDS [with *Gram.*] or ſolid Letters are thoſe which are never liquefied, as *F*, and alſo *J* and *V* are, which often become Conſonants when they are ſet before other Vowels in the ſame Syllable, as in *Jupiter*, *Voluntas.*

Regular SO'LIDS [in *Geom.*] are ſuch as are terminated by regular and equal Planes, as the *Tetraedron*, *Exaedron*, *Octaedron*, *Dodecaedron*, and *Icoſiedron.*

Irregular SO'LIDS [in *Geom.*] are all ſuch as do not come under the Definition of Regular Solids, as the *Sphere*, *Cylinder*, *Cone*, *Parallelogram*, *Priſm*, *Pyramid*, *Parallelipiped*, *&c.*

SO'LIDS [with *Anat.*] are all the continuous and continent Parts of the Body, thus ſtiled, in oppoſition to the Fluids or the Parts contained therein.

SO'LIDUM, the whole, the full and whole, *L.*

SOLIFI'DIAN, one who holds the Principles of the *Solifidians.*

SOLIFI'DIANISM [of *ſolus* and *fides*, L.] the Doctrines, *&c.* of the *Solifidians*, *i. e.* ſuch who hold that Faith only, without Works, is neceſſary to Salvation.

SOLI'GENOUS [*ſoligena*, L.] begotten of the Sun.

SOLI'LOQUY [*ſoliloquium*, L.] a Reaſoning or Diſcourſe which a Man holds by himſelf.

SO'LIPEDE [*ſolipes*, L.] whole-footed.

SO'LITARINESS, Lonelineſs, a being unfrequented; a ſolitary Humour.

SO'LITARY [*ſolitarius*, L. *ſolitaire*, F.] loneſome, retired or in private, remote from the Company or Commerce of others of the ſame Species, loving to be alone.

SO'LITARY *Column*, a Column that ſtands alone in any publick Place.

SO'LITARY-*Worm*, a Worm in the Inteſtines, or placed in the *Pylorus*, which, tho' it is but one, extends the Length of the Inteſtines.

SOLITAURI'LIA [among the *Romans*] a Sacrifice of a Sow, Bull, and Sheep, which the Cenſors offered once every five Years, when they performed the *Luſtrum* or numbered and taxed the Citizens.

SO'LITUDE [*ſolitudo*, L.] a Deſart or uninhabited Place; alſo a retired or ſolitary Life, *F.*

SOLI'VAGANT } [*ſolivagus*, L.] wandering alone, ſoli-
SOLI'VAGOUS } tary.

To SOLLI'CIT [*ſollicitare*, L.] to importune or preſs, to move, urge, entice, or egg on; alſo to proſecute an Affair, to follow it hard.

SOLLICITA'TION, an earneſt Entreaty; an Importuning or Preſſing; alſo a Motion, Inducement, Inſtance, *F.* of *L.*

SOLLI'CITOUR [*ſollicitator*, L.] one who ſollicites a Buſineſs for another.

SOLLI'CITOUR [in *Law*] one employ'd to follow and take care of Suits depending in Courts of Law or Equity.

SOLLI'CITOUS [*ſollicitus*, L.] full of Care and Fear, troubled or much concern'd about any Matter.

SOLLI'CITOUSNESS, Carefulneſs, Anxiouſneſs.

SOLLI'CITUDE [*ſollicitudo*, L.] great Care, carking Care, great Trouble, Anguiſh, or Anxiouſneſs of Mind.

SO'LO [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies ſingly or alone. It is frequently uſed in Pieces of Muſick conſiſting of ſeveral Parts, when one Part is to be performed alone, as

SO'LO *flauto*, *i. e.* The Flute alone.

SO'LO *violino*, *i. e.* The Violin alone.

SO'LO [in *Muſ. Books*] is alſo a Diſtinction uſed in *Sonata's* for one Violin, or one Flute and a Baſs, or 2 Violins or Flutes and a Baſs.

SOLOECOPHANES [Σολοικοφανὴς, Gr.] that which ſeemeth to be a Soleciſm or Impropriety of Speech, and is not.

SOLO'MON's *Seal*, an Herb.

SOLS } See *Sol.*
SOUS }

SOLSTI'CE [*ſolſtitium*, q. *ſolis ſtatio*, L. the Station of the Sun, ſo called, becauſe he then appears to ſtand ſtill] is, with Aſtronomers, the Time when the Sun is in one of the ſolſtitial Points, that is, when he is at his greateſt Diſtance from the Equator, which is 23 Degrees and an half.

Æstival / *Summer* SO'LSTICE [in *Astron.*] in the Northern Countries is, when the Sun entering the Tropick of *Cancer*, on the 11th of *June*, makes our longest Day and shortest Night.

Hyemal / *Winter* SO'LSTICE [in the *Norther-Countries*] is when the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, which is on the 11th of *December*, and makes our shortest Day and longest Night, which is on the 11th of *December*; For under the Equator there is no Variation, but a continual Equality of Days and Nights.

SOLSTI'TIAL [*solstitialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Solstitial.

SOLSTIAL *Points* [in *Astron.*] are those Points of the Ecliptick, wherein the Sun's Ascent above the Ecliptick and his Descent below it are terminated.

SO'LVABLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be resolved or explained; also that is able to pay.

SO'LVABLENESS [of *solvable*, F.] Ability to pay.

SO'LUBLE [*solubilis*, L.] loosening, or apt to give or go to Stool.

SO'LUBLE-*Tartar* [*Chymistry*] a Kind of chymical Salt, prepared by boiling 8 Ounces of Cream of Tartar, and 4 Ounces of fixed Salt of Tartar, in 3 Pints of Water in an earthen Vessel for half an Hour, *&c.* which being cool'd, strain'd, and the Moisture evaporated, the Salt will remain at the Bottom.

SOLUBI'LITY [*solubilitas*, L.] Looseness.

To SOLVE [*solvere*, L.] to resolve or decide.

SOLVENCY, a Paying or Capacity of paying Debts, *&c.*

SO'LVENDO *esse* [in *Law*] signifies that a Person hath wherewith to pay, or is solvent.

SO'LVENT [*solvens*, L.] able to pay.

SO'LVENT [with *Chymists*] any Menstruum or corrosive Liquor which will dissolve Bodies.

SO'LVENT [in *Medicine*] the same as Dissolvent.

SOLU'TIO *chymica*, is the resolving or reducing any mixt Body into its chymical Principles, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth and Water.

SOLUTIO *continui* [in *Anat.* and *Surgery*] a Solution of the Continuity, or a Disease common to the solid Parts of the Body, wherein their natural Cohesion is separated.

SOLU'TION, a Loosening, *F.* of *L.*

SOLU'TION [of *Questions*] is the explaining or answering them.

SOLUTION [in *Physicks*] the Reduction of a firm Body into a fluid State, by means of some Menstruum.

SOLUTION [with *Mathemat.*] is the answering any Question, or the Resolution of any Problem.

SOLUTIONE *feudi militis*, &c. are Writs for Knights of the Shire, or Burgesses in Parliament, to recover their Allowance, if it be deny'd.

SO'LUTIVE [*solutivus*, L.] of a loosening Quality, as a solutive Medicine.

SOMA'TICA [of σῶμα, Gr. a Body] the Science of Bodies.

SOMA'TICAL [*somaticus*, *L.* of σωματικὸς, Gr.] corporeal, bodily, substantial.

SOME [ꝥome, & ꝥume, *Sax.*] a Part of the Whole.

SO'METHING / SO'MEWHAT [ꝺomꝺinꝯ, *Sax.* ꝺomhpæꝺ, *Sax.* with *Metaphysicians*] is defin'd to be the same as *Being*, as is to be proved by these Axioms which follow: If it be impossible for the same Thing *to have Essence*, and *not to have Essence*, at the same Time; *to be a Thing*, and *not to be a Thing*; *to be something*, and *not to be something*; then *Essence*, *Thing*, and *Something*, are Words synonymous to *Being*.

SOMEWHERE [ꝺomhpæꝛ, *Sax.*] in some Place.



SOMME' [in *Heraldry*] signifies in *French* Blazonry, horned, or a Stag's carrying his Horns; and, when there are less than thirteen Branches in them, they tell the Number *F.* See the Figure.

SOMNAMBULI, an Appellation given to those Persons who walk in their Sleep, *L.*

SOMNI'CULOUS [*somniculosus*, L.] drowsy, sleepy.

SOMNICULO'SITY, Drowsiness, Sleepiness.

SOMNI'FEROUS [*somnifer*, L.] bringing or causing Sleep.

SOMNI'FICK [of *somnificus*, L.] causing Sleep.

SOMNI'FUGOUS [of *somnifugus*, L.] driving away Sleep.

SO'MNOLENCY [*somnolentia*, L.] Sleepiness, Drowsiness.

SOMNI'FERA [with *Physicians*] such Medicines as cause Sleep, Opiates, *L.*

SO'MNOLENCY [*somnolentia*, L.] Drowsiness, Sleepiness.

SOMNOLENTIA *continua* [with *Physicians*] a constant Drowsiness or Inclination to Sleep, *L.*

SOMNUS *Sleep*, a Straitening of the Pores of the Brain, by which means the outward Senses cease from their Operations, *L.*

SOME *while* [ꝥom-ꝥhile *Sax.*] sometime, at one time or another.

SON [ꝥuna, *Sax.* ſon, *Dan.*] a relative Term apply'd to a Male Child, considered in the Relation he bears to his Parents.

SONA, a Sound, *Ital.*

SONA'TA, a Piece or Composition of Musick, wholly performed by Instruments.

SO'NABLE [*sonabilis*, L.] that will easily sound.

SONCHI'TES [with *Botanists*] the greater Kind of Hawkweed, *L.* of *Gr.*

SO'NCHOS [σόγχος, Gr.] Sow-thistle.

SONG [ſonꝝ, *Sax.*] a Composure or Verse to be sung.

SO'NGSTER [ꝥanꝝeꝛe, *Sax.*] a Singer of Songs.

SO'NNA, a Book of *Mahometan* Traditions, wherein all the Orthodox *Mussulmen* are required to believe.

SO'NNET [*sonnet*, Ital.] a short Song, *&c.* a sort of *Italian* Poem consisting of 14 Verses, all whose Rhymes answer one another, the 8 first Verses being all in 2 Rhymes.

SONO'ROUS [*sonorus*, L.] sounding, making a loud Noise.

SO'NOROUSNESS, Soundingness, Loudness.

SO'NSHIP [ſunaꝛhoꝺe, *Sax.*] the Relation of a Son.

SOON [ſona, *Sax.*] in a short Time; also early.

SOOP / SOUP [*soupe*, F. or of ꝥup of ꝥupan or ẏ,pe, *Sax.*] a sort of Pottage with Herbs, Spice, *&c.*

SOOT [ꝥooꝺe, *Sax.*] Smoak condensed, an earthy, volatile Matter, arising with the Smoak by the Action of Fire, or condensed on the Sides of the Chimney.

To SOOTH [ꝝeꝥoꝺian, *Sax.*] to flatter, to give soft, tender, or agreeable Words, to assent to.

In SOOTH / *For* SOOTH [of ꝥoꝺ, *Sax.* true] indeed, verily, truly; commonly used *by Way of Taunt.*

SOO THFAST [ſoꝺfæſt, *Sax.*] true, *O.*

SOO'THFASTNESS [ſoꝺfæſtneſſe, *Sax.*] Truth, *O.*

A SOO'THSAYER, a Diviner, a Foreteller of future Events.

SOO'THSAYING [of ſoꝺ, true, and ſæꝝan, *Sax.* to say] divining.

SO'OTINESS [of ſooꝺiꝝneſſe, *Sax.*] the being sooty.

SOO'TY [ſooꝺicꝝ, *Sax.*] smeared, *&c.* with condensed Smoak.

A SOP [*soppa*, Ital. *sopa*, Span. ſoppe, *Du.* or of ꝥoppella, *Sax.*] Bread soaked in Broth, Dripping, Drink, Wine, *&c.*

To SOP [ſoppen, *Du.*] to dip into or soak in any Liquid.

SOPE [ꝥape, *Sax.* ſæpe, *Dan. sapo*, L.] a Composition of Oil, Pot-ashes, Lime, *&c.* for washing and cleansing Linnen or Woollen.

To SOPE [ꝥapan, *Sax.*] to daub with or lay on Sope.

SOPS-*Wort*, an Herb.

SOPH, a Term used, at *Cambridge*, for a Sophister.

SOPHI [*i. e.* pure and holy] the Supreme Monarch or Emperor of *Persia.*

SO'PHIA *chirurgorum* [with *Surgeons*] the Herb Flix-weed, good for Wounds and foul Ulcers, *L.*

SO'PHISM [*sophisma*, L. of σόφισμα, Gr.] a captious, fallacious Reasoning; an Argument false at Bottom, and invented only to amuse and embarrass the Person to whom it is used.

A SO'PHIST / *A* SO'PHISTER [*sophista*, L. σοφιςὴς, Gr.] a Person who frames Sophisms, that is, who uses subtle Arguments to deceive those he would persuade or convince.

SOPHI'STICAL [σοφιςικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a Sophism, deceitful, captious.

SOPHI'STICALNESS [of *sophisticus*, L. *sophistique*, F. of σοφιςικὸς, Gr.] Captiousness, Deceitfulness; a sophistical Quality.

To SOPHI'STICATE [*sophistiquer*, F.] to debase, corrupt, or spoil Liquors, by mingling something of a baser Kind with them.

SOPHI'STICATED [*sophisticatus*, L.] adulterated; it is used more especially of Wines and chymical Preparations, which are not made good in their several Kinds.

SOPHISTICA'TION, an Adulteration, Debasing, or Falsifying.

SOPHISTICATION [in *Alchymy*, *Chymistry*, &c.] is the using indirect Means of whitening Copper, gilding and giving other superficial Tinctures, or augmenting Metals by divers Mixtures to delude Persons who employ them.

SO'PHISTRY [*ars sophistica*, L. *sophistiquerie*, F. of σοφιςικὴ, *scil.* τέχνη, Gr.] an Art of deceiving by fallacious and glossy Arguments; it is always occupied either in proving or endeavouring to prove the Truth to be false, or else that which is false to be true, by using some ambiguous Word, or by not well applying it to the Purpose.

SOPHRONESTE'RES [of σωφρονίζω, I come to my right Mind, *Gr.*] the Teeth of Wisdom or Eye-Teeth, so called, because they don't come till Years of Discretion.

So'-

So'pines [of ſapicgneſſe, *Sax.*] a being dawbed with Sope.

So'pited [*ſopitus*, L.] laid to Sleep.

So'pitive [*ſopitivus*, L.] cauſing Sleep.

Sopo'ral [*ſoporus*, L.] cauſing Sleep.

Sopo'ral *Arteries* [in *Anat.*] the Carotid Arteries ſo called, becauſe, if tied, they immediately incline the Perſon to Sleep.

Sopora'tive, cauſing Sleep.

Soporiferous [*ſoporifer*, L.] cauſing Sleep.

Sopori'ferousness a Sleep-cauſing Quality.

Sopo'rous, [*ſoporus*, L.] ſleepy.

So'pped [*ſoppa*, Ital. a Sop ſoppen, *Du.* to ſop] Bread ſoaked in Dripping, Wine, Ale, *&c.*

So'py [ſapicg, *Sax.*] ſmeared with Sope.

Sorbi'le [*ſorbilis*, L.] that may be, or is eaſy to be ſupped.

Sorb-*Apple* [*ſorbe*, F.] the Service-berry.

Sorbi'tion, a Supping or Drinking, *L.*

So'rbus [with *Botaniſts*] the Sorb, Service-tree, or Quicken-tree, *L.*

So'rbonist, a Divine belonging to the College of *Sorbonne* in *Paris.*

So'rbonne [ſo named from the Village of *Sorbonne* near *Paris*] a Corporation or Society of Doctors of Divinity in that Univerſity, founded by *Ralph de Sorbonne*, Confeſſor to *Lewis* IX. or Saint *Lewis.*

So'rbonnique, an Act of Divinity, ſo named becauſe it was held in the Hall of the *Sorbonne*, F.

Sorbs [*ſorba*, L.] the Berries of the Service-tree.

So'rcerer [*ſorcier*, F.] one who uſes Witchcraft, a Wizard, a Magician, an Inchanter.

So'rceress [*ſorciere*, F.] a Witch or Hag.

So'rcery [*ſorcellerie*, F.] Witchcraft, Enchantment, or Divination, by the Aſſiſtance of the Devil.

Sorde't } [*ſourdine*, F.] a ſmall Pipe put into the
Sordi'ne } Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it ſound lower or ſhriller.

So'rdid [*ſordidus*, L.] foul, filthy; alſo baſe; alſo niggardly; alſo pitiful, paltry.

So'rdidness [of *ſordes*, L.] Filthineſs, Baſeneſs, *&c.*

Sore [ſaar, *Dan.* ſaꝛe, *Sax.*] an Ulcer or Wound that is raw and painful.

Sore [ſꝛæꝑ, *Sax.*] ſorely; alſo great, vehement, much.

Sore, the young one of the Buck's Breed in the fourth Year.

So'rel, the young one of the Buck's Breed in the third Year.

So'rel [ſuꝛe, *Sax.* Sour] a Sallet-herb.

So'reness [ſæꝛneſſe] Greatneſs, Vehemence; alſo Painfulneſs.

Sore-*Age* [in *Falconry*] the firſt Year of an Hawk.

Sore-*Hawk* [with *Falconers*] an Hawk is ſo called from the firſt taking her from her Eyrie, till ſhe has mew'd or caſt her Feathers.

So'ring [with *Hunters*] the Footing of a Hare when ſhe is in the open Field.

Sori'tes [σωρίτης, Gr.] is an Argument or imperfect Syllogiſm, which conſiſts of divers Propoſitions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former is ſtill made the Subject of the latter, till, in Concluſion, the laſt Predicate is attributed to the firſt Subject; as that of *Themiſtocles*, that his little Son commanded the whole World. Thus, my Son commands his Mother; his Mother me; I the *Athenians*; the *Athenians* the *Greeks*; *Greece*, *Europe*; and *Europe* the whole World.

Soro'cide [*ſororicida* of *ſoror* and *cædes*, L.] the Killing of a Siſter, or one who kills his Siſter.

So'rrage, the Blades of green Corn, as Wheat, Barley, Rye, *&c.*

So'rrance [with *Farriers*] any Diſeaſe or Sore that happens to Horſes; as a Fracture, Ulcer, Wound, *&c.*

So'rrel. See *Sorel.*

So'rrel [*ſauritto*, Ital. *ſaure*, F.] a dark reddiſh Colour in Horſes.

So'rrow [ſoꝛȝneſſe, *Sax.*] an Uneaſineſs of Mind upon the Conſideration of ſome Good loſt; or the Senſe or Apprehenſion of an Evil preſent, or in Expectation.

To So'rrow [ſoꝛȝian, *Sax.*] to be uneaſy in Mind, or to grieve on Account of the Senſe of ſome Good loſt, or ſome Evil either preſent, or to be expected.

So'rrowful [ſoꝛȝful, *Sax.*] full of Grief or Affliction.

So'rrowfulness [ſoꝛȝfulneſſe, *Sax.*] Fulneſs of Sorrow, Grief of Heart.

So'rry [ſoꝛȝ, *Sax.*] who grieves or is troubled, much concerned; alſo of little Value, paltry, or pitiful.

So'rryness [of ſaꝛȝneſſe, *Sax.*] Paltrineſs, Meanneſs, Lowneſs of Value.

Sors, Lot, Chance, Hazard, *L.*

Sors [*old Rec.*] the principal Money lent upon Uſury, diſtinct from the Intereſt, *L.*

Sort [*ſorte*, Ital. *ſort*, L.] a Kind, Manner, Way, Faſhion, *F.*

Sort *of Balances*, four Dozen in Number.

To Sort [*ſortiri*, L.] to diſpoſe Things into their proper Claſſes.

Sortile'ge [*ſortilegium*, L.] a Soothſaying or Divination by Lots; alſo an Electing by caſting of Lots.

So'rting *Kerſeys*, a ſort of Clothes.

So'rtes *Lots*, a Method of deciding dubious Caſes, where there appears no Ground for a Preference, by the referring the Things to the Conduct of Chance, as in drawing of Tickets or Lots, caſting of Dice, *&c.*

So'rus *accipiter* [*ant. Deeds*] a Sore-Hawk.

So'ry, a Kind of Mineral, a ſort of Vitriol made of *Chalcitis* or *Cadmia.*

Sospi'ro [in *Muſick Books*] a ſmall Character called a Reſt, *Ital.*

Sot [ſoꝛꝛ, *Sax.* which ſome derive of ἄσωτος, Gr.] a Perſon who is void of, or of dull Wit and Senſe; a blockiſh ſtupid Perſon; alſo a Drunkard, Sleepy-headedneſs, Stupidity, Dulneſs, Drunkenneſs.

So'ttish [ſoꝛꝛiſg, *Sax.*] dull, ſtupid, drunken, *&c.*

So'ttishness [ſoꝛꝛiſgyſſe, *Sax.*] Sleepy-headedneſs, Supidity.

Sostenu'to [in *Mu. Books*] intimates that the Sound of a Note is to be held out firmly in an equal and ſteddy Manner, *Ital.*

Sote'ria [with the *Romans*] Sacrifices for Health; Games and Solemnities obſerved by the People for the Health and Preſervation of the Emperor.

So'thale, an Entertainment antiently made by Bailiffs to thoſe of their Hundred for Gain.

Souce [ſouꝛꝛe, *Du. ſalſum*, L.] a ſort of Pickle for Hog's-Fleſh, *&c.*

To Souce, to put into Pickle.

A So'vereign, a Monarch, an Emperor, King, or Prince, who has Sovereign Command.

So'vereign [*ſouveraine*, F.] abſolute, chief, ſupreme; alſo excellent in its Kind, efficacious, as *a Sovereign Remedy.*

So'veraign, a Piece of Gold-Coin, current at 22*s.* and 6*d*, which in the 4th Year of King *Edward* VI. was coined at 24*s.* a Piece, and in 6th Year of *Edward* VI. at 30*s.* and in the 1ſt Year of King *Henry* VIII. (when by Indenture of the Mint, a Pound Weight of Gold of the old Standard,) was to be coined at 24 Soveraigns.

So'vereignness } [*ſouveraineté*, F.] Sovereignty, the
So'vereignty } the State or Quality of a Sovereign Prince.

Sought [of ſæcan, to ſeek] ſearched after.

Soul [ſaꝛul, *Sax.*] of Man, is a Being created of nothing, incorporeal, and more excellent than Elemental and Æthereal Bodies. As to its Reſidence in the Body, ſome hold that ſhe is in all the Body, and wholly in every Part of it. Others aſſign her Reſidence in the Brain; the Philoſophers and Divines in the Heart. *Ariſtotle* ſuppoſes a Male Body to receive its Soul the 42d Day after Conception, and a Female the 19th. Others ſuppoſe it to be infuſed with the *Semen* itſelf. *Des Chartes* is of Opinion it is infus'd when it is furniſhed with all its Organs, that is, after the Formation of the Belly, Heart, Brain, *&c.* which Anatomiſts ſay is about the 4th Month.

The Soul was by the Antients painted in white Garments, branched with Gold and Pearl, and crowned with a Garland of Roſes.

Rational Soul, a divine Subſtance infuſed by the Breath of God. This is the Principle of Reaſon and Underſtanding, or that in us which thinks and underſtands.

Irrational Soul, is the ſenſitive Soul, and which Man has in common with Brutes, and which is formed out of the four Elements: This is the Principle of Life.

Vegetative Soul, is that which a Man has in common with Plants: This is the Principle of Growth, Nutrition, and Vegetation.

Soul-*Foot*, Money antiently paid to a Prieſt at the opening of a Grave.

Soul-less [ſaꝛul-leaſ, *Sax.*] dead, without Life, alſo dead, ſtupid.

Soul-sceat [ſaꝛul-ſceaꝛ, *Sax.*] a Legacy antiently bequeath'd by our *Saxon* Anceſtors to the Pariſh-Prieſt at their Death, inſtead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

Soul-Mass *Cakes*, Cakes antiently given to the Poor on *All-Saints-Day.*

Sound [ſunꝺ, *Sax.* and *Dan.* *ſanus*, L.] intire, whole; alſo ſolid; alſo diſcreet; alſo right, true.

Sound [in *Muſick*] the Quality and Diſtinction of the ſeveral Agitations of the Air, conſidered as their Diſpoſition, Meaſure, &c. may make Muſick.

The Sound, the Streights of the *Baltick*-Sea, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*; ſo called by Way of Eminency, as being the largeſt and moſt remarkable of any others.

A Sound [in *Geography*] a Streight or Inlet of the Sea, between 2 Capes or head Lands, where there is no Paſſage through.

To Sound [*ſonder*, F.] to try the Depth of the Waters of the Sea, River, or any deep Water; alſo to pump or ſift a Perſon.

To Sound [*ſonare*, L. *ſoner*, F.] to make or yield a Sound or Noiſe.

To Sound *a Ship's Pump*, is to put down a ſmall Line with a Bullet or ſome weighty Thing at the End, to try what Depth of Water there is in the Pump.

Sound [*ſon*, F. *ſonus*, L.] is a tremulous and waving Motion of the Air, which, being whirled into certain Circles, is moſt ſwiftly waved this Way and that Way.

Sound [by *Naturaliſts*] is ſuppoſed to be produced by the ſubtiler and more etherial Parts of the Air, being formed and modified into a great many ſmaller Maſſes or Contextures exactly ſimilar in Figure; which Contextures are made by the Colliſion and peculiar Motion of the ſonorous Body, and, flying off from it, are diffuſed all around in the Medium, and do affect the Organ of our Ear in one and the ſame Manner.

It appears alſo, that Sound is not produced in the Air, ſo much by the Swiftneſs, as by the frequent Repercuſſions and reciprocal Shakings of the ſonorous Body.

Sir *Iſaac Newton* demonſtrates that Sounds are nothing elſe but the Propagation of the Pulſe of the Air, becauſe they ariſe from the tremulous Motion of Bodies. Which (ſays he) is confirmed by thoſe great Tremors, that ſtrong and grave Sounds excite in the Bodies that are round about, as the *Ringing of Bells*, *Noiſe of Cannon*, and the like.

He alſo found by Experiments, that a Sound moves 968 *Engliſh* Feet in a *Second* of *Time*, which *Second* is but the 60th Part of a Minute.

Merſennus computes that the Diameter of the Sphere of a Sound, heard againſt the Wind, is near a third Part leſs, than when it comes with the Wind. And yet there is one *Phænomenon* of Sounds, that is really wonderful, that all Sounds, great or ſmall, with the Wind or againſt it, from the ſame Diſtance, come to the Ear at the ſame Time.

The following Properties of Sound have been obſerv'd, in which there is a near Relation to Light.

1. As *Light* acquaints the Eye with Figures, &c. ſo *Sound* informs the Ear.

2. As *Light* vaniſhes upon the Removal of a radiating Body, ſo *Sound* periſhes as ſoon as the Undulation of the Air ceaſes.

3. As a greater Light eclipſes a leſs, ſo a greater Sound drowns a leſs.

4. As too great and bright a Light is offenſive to the Eye, ſo too great, loud, or ſhrill a Sound is offenſive to the Ear.

5. Sound moves ſenſibly from Place to Place, as Light does, but nothing near ſo ſwift.

6. Sound is reflected from all hard Bodies, as Light is.

The Reverend Mr. *Derham*, by Obſervations and Experiments, concludes that Sounds may go above 700 Miles in an Hour.

Sound, Sounder } [with *Hunters*] a Herd or Company of Swine.

Sou'nding-*Line*, a Line about 20 Fathoms long, for ſounding or trying the Depth of the Sea.

Sou'nding [in *Navig.*] the trying of the Depth of the Water, and the Quality of it, by a Line and Plummet, or other Artifice.

Sou'ndness [ſunꝺneſſe, *Sax.*] Intireneſs, Wholeneſs, Diſcreetneſs, Solidity of Judgment.

Soup [ſuppe, *Teut.* ſ,pe, *Sax.*] ſtrong Broth.

Sour [ſur, *C. Br.* ſuꝛ, *Sax.*] ſharp or acid, in Taſte; alſo crabbed in Looks or Temper.

To Sour [ſuꝛiȝan, *Sax.*] to grow ſour, acid, or ſharp in Taſte.

To Sour *a Perſon*, is to do him a Diſpleaſure or Injury.

To make or grow Sour [ſuꝛiȝan, *Sax.*] to render or become acid or ſharp in Taſte.

Source, the Spring-Head of a River; the Place from whence it takes its Riſe and flows; alſo the Original, Cauſe, &c. of a Thing, *F.*

Sourly } [of ſtore, *Brit.* ſuꝛelȝ, *Sax.*] crabbedly in
Sowrly } Taſte or Looks.

Sou'rness } [ſuꝛneſſ, *Sax.*] Crabbedneſs in Taſte,
Sow'rness } &c.

Sous, a *French* Penny, F.

Souse [in *Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hog's Ears and Feet, ſliced and ſtew'd in Vinegar and Sugar.

So'used, marinated or kept in a ſort of Pickle; alſo plunged in Water.

Souste'nu [in *Heraldry*] is as it were ſupported by a ſmall Part of the Eſcutcheon, beneath it, of a different Colour or Metal from the Chief, and reaching as the Chief does from Side to Side, being, as it were, a ſmall Part of the Chief of another Colour, and ſupporting the Chief, as in the Eſcutcheon.



Soutage [*old Rec.*] a Tax of 40 Shillings antiently laid on every Knight's Fee; alſo coarſe Cloth for bagging of Hops, &c.

South [ſuꝺ, *Sax.*] that Part oppoſite to the *North*.

South-*Wind* [ſuꝺpinꝺ, *Sax.*] that Wind which blows from the *South*.

Sou'therliness [ſuꝺeꝛlineſſe, *Sax.*] the being on or toward the *South*.

So'utherly } [ſuꝺeꝛline, *Sax.*] toward or of the
Sou'thern } *South*.

Sou'thern-*Wood*, a Plant.

Sow [ſuȝu, *Sax. ſus*, L. ὗς, Gr.] a female Swine; alſo a Kind of Inſect.

A Sow, a great Tub with 2 Ears.

Sow [with *Miners*] a great Lump of melted Lead or Iron.

To Sow [ſ,pan, *Sax.*] to ſow Corn, &c.

To Sow } [*ſuere*, L.] to work or join Things or Pieces of
To Sew } Cloth together, for Garments, with a Needle, Thread, Silk, &c.

Sow-*Bread*, an Herb which Swine deſire to eat.

Sow-*Back'd Horſes*, are ſuch as have ſtrait Ribs, but good Backs.

Sow-*Thiſtle*, an Herb.

Sowle'grove [in *Wales*] a Name given to the Month of *February*.

Sowne [of *ſouvenu*, F. *i. e.* remember'd] leviable or that may be collected; as they ſay in the Exchequer, ſuch Eſtreats, as the Sheriff by his Induſtry cannot get, are *Eſtreats that ſowne not*.

Soyl [*ſolum*, L.] Earth, Ground, Mould, Dung.

To Soyl [prob. of *ſouiller*, F.] to foul.

Space [*ſpatium*, L.] Diſtance either of Time or Place, the Modes of which are *Capacity*, *Extenſion*, or *Duration*.

Space, if it be conſidered barely in *Length*, between any 2 Beings, is the ſame Idea that we have of *Diſtance*. But if it be conſidered in *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickneſs*, it is properly call'd *Capacity*. If it be conſidered between the Extremities of Matter, which fills the Capacity of *Space* with ſomething that is *ſolid*, *tangible*, and *moveable*, it is called Extenſion.

Space [in *Phyſicks*] is Diſtance conſidered every Way, whether there be in it any ſolid Matter, or not, and is either *Abſolute* Space, is that conſidered in its own Nature, without Regard to any Thing external; which always remains the ſame, and is infinite and immoveable.

Relative Space, is that moveable Dimenſion or Meaſure of *Abſolute Space*, which our Senſes define by the Poſitions of the Body within it.

Space [in *Geom.*] is the Area of any Figure, or that which fills the Intervals or Diſtances between the Lines that terminate it.

Space [in *Mechanicks*] is the Line which a moveable Body, conſidered as a Point, is conceived to deſcribe by its Motion.

Spa'cious [*ſpatioſus*, L.] that is of a large Extent or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, wide.

Spa'ciousness [of *ſpatioſus*, L. *ſpatieux*, F.] Largeneſs in Extent, Breadth, or Wideneſs, &c.

Spade [ſpaꝺe, *Sax. ſpatha*, L. of σπάθη, Gr.] a Shovel for digging the Ground; alſo a Figure on Cards.

Spade [*ſpado*, L.] one who is gelded, either Man or Beaſt.

Cutting Spade, a Tool for Hay-Rooks, &c.

Spade } [*Skinner* derives it of *eſpave*, F.] a Deer of
A Spay'ad } 3 Years of Age.

Spa'diers [in the Mines in *Cornwal*] Labourers who dig.

Spagi'rical } [*ſpagiricus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Chy-
Spagi'rick } miſts or Chymiſtry.

Spagi'rick *Art* [*ſpagirica ars*, of σπάω and ἀγείρω, Gr. to extract and to collect] the Art of Chymiſtry, which teaches

teaches how to ſeparate and extract the purer Parts and Subſtances of mixed Bodies.

Spagi'rist [*ſphagirus*, L.] one who profeſſes or practiſes Chymiſtry.

Spahi, a *Turkiſh* Horſeman compleatly armed.

Spalls [of ſpelten, *Teut.* to cleave] Chips of Wood.

Spalt } a white, ſcaly, ſhining Stone, frequently uſed to
Spelt } promote the Fuſion of Metals.

To Span [ſpannan, *Sax.*] to meaſure with the Hand.

A Span [ſpan, *Sax. ſpanna*, Ital. *eſpan*, F.] a Meaſure containing 9 Inches or 3 Handfuls.

Span *new*, very new, that has never been uſed or worn before.

Spa'ngled [of ſpang, *Teut.*] ſet off or adorned with ſmall round Pieces of Silver or Gold.

Spa'ngles [prob. of ſpang, *Teut.*] a ſmall, round, thin, Piece of Gold or Silver.

Spa'ngling, glittering, *Milton.*

Spani'el [*canis Hiſpanicus*, L. *un Eſpagneul*, F.] a ſort of Hunting-Dog.

Spa'nish, of, or pertaining to the Country of *Spain.*

Spa'nish-*Flies.* See *Cantharides.*

Spa'nish-*Toothpick*, an Herb.

Spa'nish-*Wool*, red Wool coloured in *Spain*, to paint the Face.

To Spank [of ſpan, *Sax.*] to ſlap with the open Hand.

Spa'nking [*q.* of ſpannan, *Sax.*] large, broad, ſtrong, *&c.* alſo fine, ſpruce, jolly.

Spa'nner, the Lock of a Carbine or Fuſee.

A Spar [ſparr, *Teut.*] a Bar of Wood; alſo Muſcovy-Glaſs.

To Spar [ſpaꝛꝛian, *Sax.*] to ſhut as a Door, *&c.*

Spar [with *Miners*] a Stone found in Lead-Mines, reſembling Gems.

Spa'rables [prob. of ſpaꝛꝛian, *Sax.* to faſten. Tho' Dr. *Th. H.* ſuppoſes of Sparrow's Bills] ſmall Nails for Shoes.

Spa'radrap [in *Pharmacy*] an antient Name for a Sear-Cloth, or a Cloth ſmear'd on each Side, with a Kind of Ointment.

Spa'ragus. See *Aſparagus.*

To Spare [ſpaꝛian, *Sax. parcere*, L.] to ſave, to husband well, to favour; to forgive, to pardon.

Spare-*Deck*, the innermoſt Deck, in ſome great Ships, it is called the *Orlop.*

Spare thin, lean, that is ſpared, or is over and above what is ſufficient.

To Spare *a Game-Cock*, is to breathe him to embolden him to fight.

Spa'reness, Thinneſs, Leanneſs.

Spa'rga'nion [σπαργάνιον, Gr.] Sedge or Sword-Graſs, *L.*

Spa'ringness [*epargne*, F. prob. of ſpæꝛian, *Sax.* to ſpare] Parſimony.

Sparga'nosis [σπαργάνωσις of σπαργάω, to ſwell, *Gr.*] an immoderate Extenſion of the Breaſt cauſed by too great Abundance of Milk.

Spargefa'ction, a Sprinkling, *L.*

Spa'ring } [with *Cockers*] the Fighting of a Cock with
Spa'rring } another to breathe him.

Spar-hawk [ſpaꝛ-haweoc, *Sax.*] a Kind of ſhort-winged Hawk.

Spark [ſpæꝛc, *Sax.*] a ſmall Atom of Fire; alſo a ſprightly Youth.

Spa'rkish [ſpæꝛciȝ, *Sax.*] gallant, gay, *&c.*

Spa'rkishness, Gaity, Briſkneſs, Spruceneſs, *&c.*

To Spa'rkle [prob. of ſpæꝛc, *Sax.*] to caſt forth Sparks of Fire; alſo to knit in a Glaſs and ſend up ſmall Bubbles, *&c.* alſo to glance with the brilliant Part of the Eye.

Spa'rkling [of ſpaꝛcluȝ, *Sax.*] caſting out Sparks of Fire, brilliant as Diamonds, *&c.*

Spa'rrow [ſpæꝛꝛa, *Sax.*] a Bird.

A Sparrow [*Hieroglyph.*] repreſents an happy Increaſe of the Year.

Sparrow-*Graſs.* See *Aſparagus.*

Sparrow-*Hawk* [ſpeaꝛ-haweoc, *Sax.*] a Kind of Hawk.

Spars, the Spokes of a Spinning-Wheel.

Spasm. See *Spaſmus.*

Spasma'tick [*ſpaſmaticus*, L.] afflicted with the Cramp.

Spasma'tickness, the being troubled with the Cramp.

Spasmo'dica [of σπασμός, and ὀδύνη, *i. e.* Grief or Pain] ſpaſmodick Medicines againſt the Cramp and Convulſions.

Spasmologi'a [of σπασμός, and λόγος, a Word] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Cramps and Convulſions.

Spa'smus [σπασμός, Gr.] the Cramp, a Diſeaſe, the ſhrinking up the Sinews.

Cynicus Spa'smus, the Dog-Cramp, *L.*

Spat the Spawn of Oiſters; alſo a ſort of mineral Stone.

Spa'tae *placitum* [*old Rec.*] Pleas of the Sword or a Court-Marſhal, for the Execution of Juſtice upon military Offenders.

Spa'tha [σπάθη, Gr.] an Apothecary's Inſtrument for taking up Salves, *&c.*

Spa'thula } [in *Pharmacy*] a Spattle or Slice, an Inſtru-
Spa'tula } ment for ſpreading Salves, Plaiſters, *&c.* alſo uſed by Confectioners, *&c.* for other Uſes.

Spa'tious } [*ſpatioſus*, L.] large, wide.
Spa'cious }

Spa'tiousness [*ſpatioſitas*, L.] Ampleneſs.

Spa'tling-*Poppy*, a Flower.

To Spa'tter [ſpæt̃lian, *Sax.*] to daſh or ſprinkle upon with ſome Liquid.

Spa'tterdashes, a ſort of light Boots without Soles.

Spa'tula *fœtida* [with *Botan.*] a Plant, a ſort of Orrach, L.

Spa'tum, the Mineral call'd Spat, *L.*

Spa'vin [*eſparvano*, Ital. *eparvin*, F.] a Diſeaſe in the Feet which cauſes them to ſwell; alſo a Stiffneſs in the Ham that makes them halt.

Spa'vin'd, having the Diſtemper call'd the Spavin.

A Spaw, a Spring of Water, which by paſſing through a Mineral receives a Tincture.

To Spawl [ſpeꝛlen, *Teut.*] to ſpit about.

Spaw'ling, ſpitting about.

Spawn [of ſpana, *Sax.* a Dug or Pap, or prob. of ſponne, *Du.* Juice] the Milt or Semen of Fiſh.

To Speak [ſpæcan, *Sax.*] to utter Words, to talk, to diſcourſe.

Spea'kable, capable of Speech, *Milton.*

Spea'ker [of the *Houſe of Commons*] a Member of that Houſe elected by the Majority of Votes, to act as Chairman or Preſident in putting Queſtions, reading Briefs or Bills, keeping Order, reprimanding the Refractory, and adjourning the Houſe.

Spea'ker [of the *Houſe of Lords*] is commonly the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England.*

Spear [ſpeꝛ, *Sax.*] a Pike or Lance pointed with Iron.

Spe'cial [*ſpecialis*, L.] ſomething that has a particular Deſignation.

Specia'lity [in *Law*] a Bond, Bill, or ſuch like Deed, under Hand and Seal.

Specia'lity [*old Rec.*] ſpecial or particular Acquaintance.

Spe'cialness [[*ſpecialitas*, L.] ſpecialty.

Spe'cies [among *Logicians*] is a common Idea, under one more common and more general; as the *Parallelogram* and the *Trapezia* are Species of the *Quadrilater*; and *Body* and *Mind* are Species of *Subſtance.*

Species [in *Metaphyſicks*] an Idea which relates to ſome other more general one, or is compris'd under a more univerſal Diviſion of a Genus.

Species [with *Rhet.*] is a Particular contained under a more univerſal one.

Species [in *antient Mu.*] a Subdiviſion of one of the General.

Species [in *Opticks*] the Image painted on the Retina of the Eye, by the Rays of Light reflected from the ſeveral Points of the Surface of Objects, received in at the Pupills, and collected in their Paſſage thro' the Chryſtalline, *&c.*

Impreſſed Species, are ſuch as come from, with, or are ſent from the Object to the Organ.

Expreſſed Species, are thoſe on the contrary from without, or that are ſent from the Organ to the Object.

Species [in *Commerce*] are the ſeveral Pieces of Gold, Silver, Copper, *&c.* which, having paſs'd their full Preparation and Coinage, are current in publick.

Decried Species, are ſuch as the Prince has forbidden to be received in Payment.

Light Species, are ſuch as fall ſhort of the Weight preſcribed by Law.

Falſe Species, are thoſe of a different Metal from what they ſhould be.

Species [in *Algebra*] are the Symbols or Characters whereby the Quantities are expreſſed.

Spe'cies [in *Theol.*] the Appearances of the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament after Conſecration. The Species of the Bread are its Whiteneſs, Quantity, Figure, *&c.* of the Wine its Flavour, Quickneſs, ſpecifick Gravity, *&c.*

Spe'cifick *Gravity* [in *Hydroſtaticks*] is that Gravity peculiar to each Species or Kind of natural Body,

and whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from all other Kinds.

Species [in *Pharmacy*] ſimple Ingredients, as Drugs, Herbs, *&c.* of which compound Medicines are made.

Viſible Species [with *Philoſ.*] are thoſe admirably fine ſuperficial Images of Bodies, that the Light produces and delineates in their Proportion and Colours in the Bottom of the Eye.

Speci'fical } [*ſpecificus*, L.] ſpecial, particular, that be-
Speci'fick } longs to the Character of a Thing, and diſtinguiſheth it from another of a different Species or Kind.

Specifica'tion, an Expreſſing, Declaring, Particularizing.

Speci'ficalness } [of *ſpecifique*, F. of *ſpecificus*, L.]
Speci'fickness } a ſpecifick Quality.

Speci'fick [in *Philoſ.*] is that which is proper or peculiar to any Thing; that characterizes and diſtinguiſhes it from every other Thing.

Speci'fick [in *Phyſick*] a Remedy whoſe Virtue and Effect is peculiarly adapted to ſome certain Diſeaſe, as *Quinquina* or the *Jeſuit*'s Bark, to cure Agues, intermitting Fevers, *&c.*

Speci'ficks, Medicines, Herbs, Drugs, *&c.* that have a peculiar Vertue againſt ſome particular Diſeaſe.

Speci'ficks [with *Phyſicians*] are of 3 Kinds. 1. Such as are eminently and peculiarly friendly to this or that Part of the Body, as to the Heart, the Brain, the Stomach, *&c.* 2. Such as ſeem to extract, expel, or evacuate ſome determinate Humour, by a Kind of ſpecifick Power, with which they are endow'd, as *Jalap* purges watery Humours, *Rhubarb* Bile, *&c.* 3. Such as have a Virtue or Efficacy to cure this or that particular Diſeaſe, by ſome hidden Property.

To Spe'cify [*ſpecificare*, L.] to particularize, to mention in expreſs Terms, to expreſs in particular.

Speci'llum, a little Looking-Glaſs; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, uſually called a Probe, *L.*

Spe'cimen, an Example, Model, or Pattern; alſo an Eſſay, Proof, or Trial, *L.*

Spe'ciosus, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] beautiful, *L.*

Spe'cious [*ſpecioſus*, L.] fair in Appearance, ſeemingly juſt and allowable, plauſible.

Spe'cious *Algebra*, the modern *Algebra* practiſed by Species or Letters of the Alphabet.

Spe'ciousness } [*ſpecioſitas*, L.] Fairneſs of Show and
Spe'ciosity } Appearance.

Speck [ſpecce, *Sax.*] a Spot or round Mark on any Thing.

Spe'ckled, having Specks or Speckles.

Speckledness [of ſpecce, *Sax.*] Spottedneſs.

Spe'ctable [*ſpectabilis*, L.] to be looked on.

Spe'ctacle [*ſpectaculum*, L.] a publick Show or Sight.

Spe'ctacles [of *ſpectando*, L.] Glaſſes to help the Sight.

Spe'culative [*ſpeculativus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Speculation; ſtudious in the Obſervation of Things divine or natural; *ſpeculative* is alſo oppoſed to *practical.*

Specta'tors [*ſpectateurs*, F. of *L.*] Beholders.

Specta'tress [*ſpectatrix*, L. *ſpectatrice*, F.] a She-Spectator.

Spe'ctre [*ſpectrum*, L.] a frightful Appurition, a Ghoſt, a Spirit, a Viſion, *F.*

Spe'culable [*ſpeculabilis*, L.] which may be diſcerned.

Specula'ria, the Art of preparing and making *Specula* or Mirrors; alſo the Laws of Mirrors, their *Phænomena*'s Cauſes, *&c.*

Spe'cularis *lapis*, a Kind of Stone clear as Glaſs, uſed in divers Countries, where it is found, for Window-Lights, *L.*

To Spe'culate [*ſpeculare*, L.] to contemplate, obſerve, or view; alſo to conſider ſeriouſly upon, to meditate upon.

Specula'tion, Contemplation, *&c.* alſo an Eſpial, a Notion; alſo the Theory or Study of an Art or Science, without Regard had to the Practice of it.

Spe'culativeness [of *ſpeculatif*, F. of *L.*] Propenſeneſs to Speculation, Studiouſneſs in Obſervation: *Speculativeneſs* is the Oppoſite to *Practicalneſs.*

Spe'culatory [*ſpeculatorius*, L.] ſpeculative, contemplative.

Spe'culum, the Surface of any opaque or dark Body, made capable of reflecting the Sun-Beams falling on it, *L.*

Spe'culum [with *Aſtrol.*] a Table famed after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cuſps, with their Aſpects and Terms.

Spe'culum *ani* [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to dilate the Fundament, to extract Bones or any Thing that may be there lodged, *L.*

Spe'culum *matris* [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to open the Womb, *L.*

Spe'culum *oculi*, the Pupil, Apple, or Ball of the Eye, *L.*

Spe'culum *oris* [in *Surgery*] an Inſtrument to ſcrew up the Mouth, that the Surgeon may diſcern the diſeaſed Parts of the Throat, or for the Conveyance in either of Nutriment or Medicine, *L.*

Speech [of ſpæce, of ſpeacan, *Sax.*] the *Latin* Grammarians have diſtinguiſhed Words into eight Kinds, and rank'd them into ſo many different Claſſes, as *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.* This Diviſion has been followed, in the general, by moſt modern Grammarians: But in this they differ from the *Greeks*, in that they make the Article one Part of Speech, and rank the Interjection with the Adverb. But the *Latins*, who did not commonly uſe the Article, made the Interjection a Part of Speech; ſo that they agree in the Number of the Parts, tho' not in the Diviſion, which is *Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction.* The Moderns, as the *French, Italians*, &c. who uſe the Article, very much follow the *Greek* Diviſion: But the *Engliſh* generally follow the *Latin* Diviſion, and make but little uſe of the Article, except *the* and *a*, the former of which is generally uſed before a Noun Subſtantive in the *Nominative* and *Accuſative* Caſes, and *a* which is a Note of a *Nominative*, only when it is by itſelf.

Spe'echless [of ſpæcan and leaſ, *Sax.*] without Speech.

Speed [prob. of σπεύδω, Gr.] Haſte, Diſpatch, *Du.*

Speed, a Diſtemper incident to young Cattle.

Speed-*Well*, an Herb.

Spe'diness [ſpediqneſs, *Du.*] Haſtineſs, Quickneſs.

Spe'dy [ſpediqh, *Du.*] haſty, quick, ſwift.

To Speek *up the Ordnance* [in *Gunnery*] is to faſten with a Quoin, *&c.* thoſe Nails cloſe to the Breech of the Carriages of great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's Sides.

Speeks [with *Shipwrights*] great and long Iron-Nails with flat Heads, of different Lengths, and ſome ragged, ſo that they cannot be drawn out again, uſed in many Parts of a Ship for faſtening Planks, *&c.*

To Spell [ſpelhan, *Sax.* ſpellen, *Teut. epeler*, F.] to name the Letters which compoſe a Syllable or Word.

To do a Spell [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to do any Work by Turns for a ſhort Time, and then to leave it.

A Spell [ſpel, *Sax.*] a ſort of Charm to drive away a Diſeaſe, by hanging a Sentence or Word written upon a Piece of Paper about the Neck of a Patient, who has an Ague, *&c.*

Spell *the Miſſen-Sail* [*Sea-Term*] ſignifies, Take it in, and peek it up.

To Spell [with *Sailers*] is to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and to brace the Weather-Brace, that the Sail may lie looſe to the Wind.

To give a Spell, is to be ready to do a Work in another's Room.

Freſh Spell [with *Sailers*] is when freſh Men come to Work, eſpecially when the Rowers are relieved by another Gang.

Spelt, a Kind of Grain.

Spelter, a Kind of imperfect Metal, the ſame as Zink.

To Spend [ſpendan, *Sax. diſpendere*, L.] to lay out, to conſume or waſte; alſo to paſs away Time.

To Spend [in *Sea-Language*] a Term uſed of a Maſt of a Ship; when it is broken down by foul Weather, it is ſaid to be ſpent.

Spe'nding *the Mouth* [with *Hunters*] a Term uſed of Hounds barking.

Spe'ndthrift [of ſpendan and ðyrſt, *Sax.*] a prodigal Spender.

Spent, Woodroſe, a Kind of Liverwort, *L.*

Spe'rable [*ſperabilis*, L.] that may be hoped for.

Spe'rage. See *Aſparagus.*

Spe'rgula [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb call'd Spurry or Frank, *L.*

Spe'rma *Ceti* [*i. e.* the Sperm or Seed of the Whale] an unctuous Subſtance drawn from the Brains of large Whales, uſed in Medicine, *L.*

Spe'rma, *Sperm*, the Seed of any living Creature; the Spawn or Milt of Fiſhes, *L.*

Spe'rmatick [of *ſpermatique*, F. of *ſperma*, L. of σπέρμα, Gr.] of, or pertaining to, or full of Sperm or *Semen.*

Spermati'zing [*ſpermatizans*, L. of σπερματίζω, Gr.] ſending forth Sperm.

Spermo'logist [σπερμολόγος, Gr.] a Gatherer of Seed.

Sperma'tick *Parts* [in *Anat.*] are thoſe Parts of an animal Body concerned in ſecreting Seed.

Sperma'tick *Veſſels* [with *Anatomiſts*] are two Arteries and two Veins, appointed for the bringing the Blood to the Teſticles, *&c.* alſo all whitiſh Parts of the Body, which, becauſe of their Colour, were by the Antients thought to be made of the Seed; of this ſort are the Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Griſtles, *&c.*

To Spe'rmatize [σπερματίζειν, Gr.] to emit Sperm.

Spe'rmatoce'le [of σπέρμα and κήλη, Gr.] a Rupture caused

ceaſed by the Contraction of the Veſſels, which eject the Seed, and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

To Spew [ſpipan, *Sax.* ſpeer, *Dan.*] to vomit.

Sphaceli'smus [σφακελισμός, Gr.] a Gangreening or Corrupting of any Part of the Body; alſo the Blaſting of Trees, *L.*

Sphace'lus [σφάκελος, Gr.] the perfect Mortification of a Part, when the native Heat is wholly extinguiſhed, and it is deprived of all Senſe, not only in the Skin, Fleſh, Arteries, and Nerves, but even in the Bones themſelves, being become inſenſible of the Knife and Fire; called alſo *Neroſis* and *Sideratio*.

Sphae'ra [σφαῖρα, Gr.] a Sphere or Globe, a Ball or Bowl, or any Thing that is round.

Sphear'd, formed or encompaſſed in a Sphere, *Milton*.

Sphae'ramachy [of σφαῖρα and μαχὴ, Gr.] a playing at Tennis, Bowls, or Hand-Ball.

Sphaeriste'rium [σφαιριστήριον, Gr. the 7th Part of the antient *Gymnaſium*, wherein the Youth practiſed the Exerciſe of Tennis-playing.

Sphae'ricalness [*ſphæricus*, L. of σφαιρικὸς, Gr.] Roundneſs like a Sphere.

Sphaeroce'phalus, a ſort of Thiſtle having Heads like Spheres, *L.*

Sphaeri'tis, a certain Plant that has round Heads, *L.*

Sphagiti'des [σφαγιτίδες, Gr.] the jugular Veins, two large Veins on each ſide the Throat, which nouriſh all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

Sphenda'mnos [with *Botaniſts*] the Maple-tree, *L.* of *Gr.*

Sphenoida'lis *ſutura* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Seam or Suture in the Skull and upper Jaw, which ſurrounds the Bone called *Os Sphenoides*, and ſeparates it from the *Os Occipitis*, *Os Petroſum*, and *Os Frontis*.

Sphenoi'des [σφηνοειδὲς, Gr.] a Bone of the *Cranium* or Skull, common both to that and the upper Jaw, which is ſeated in the Middle of the Baſis of the *Cranium*, and is joined to all the Bones of it by the *ſphenoidal* Suture, except in the Middle of its ſides.

Sphe'nopalatinus [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the *Gargareon*, which ariſes from a Proceſs of the *Os Sphenoides* between the *Ala Veſpertilionis*, and the *Proceſſus Styloides*, and is inſerted into the hinder Part of the *Gargareon*, L.

Sphe'nopharyngae'i [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the inner Wing of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and, paſſing obliquely downwards into the Gullet, ſerve to widen it.

Sphenopterygopalatinus [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the *Gargareon*, or Cover of the Wind-pipe, which ariſes from the Proceſs of the Wedge-like Bone, paſſes over the *Proceſſus Pterygoides*, and is let into the Fore-part of the *Gargareon*.

A Sphere [in *Geometry*] a ſolid Body contained under one ſingle Surface, and having a Point in the Middle called the Centre, whence all the Lines drawn from the Surface to the Centre are equal.

Sphere [in a *figurative Senſe*] the Compaſs or Reach of a Perſon's Power or Knowledge.

Sphere [in *Aſtronomy*] the whole Frame of the World, as being, according to Appearance, of a ſpherical or round Figure.

Direct Sphere } [in *Aſtronomy*] is when both the Poles
Right Sphere } of the World are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial paſſes thro' the *Zenith*; ſo that the Equator and all its Parallels, ſuch as the Tropicks and Polar Circles, make Right-Angles with the *Horizon*, and are divided by it into 2 equal Parts; ſo that the Sun, Moon, and Stars aſcend directly above, and deſcend directly below the *Horizon*; as at all Places ſituated juſt under the Equinoctial Line.

Oblique Sphere [in *Aſtronomy*] is ſuch a Situation of the World, as that the Axis of it inclines obliquely to the *Horizon*; one of the Poles being raiſed any Number of Degrees leſs than 90 above it; and the other depreſſed as much below it; ſo that the Sun and Stars aſcend and deſcend obliquely, and ſome of them never aſcend at all. This Poſition happens to all Places wide of the Equator.

A Parallel Sphere, is that Poſition of the Globe which hath one of the Poles in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the Equator in the Horizon, and all the Circles, parallel to the Equator, are parallel to the Horizon.

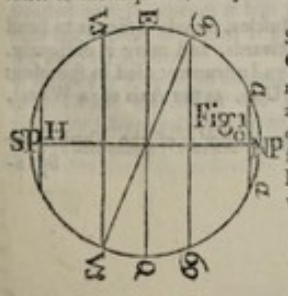
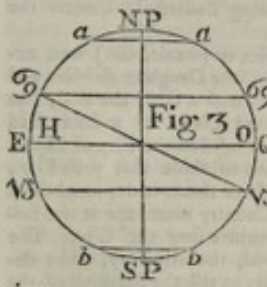


Fig. 1. repreſents a Right Sphere where the Axis of the Globe coincides with the Horizon; and the Equator *E Q* and all its Parallels, are equally divided by the Horizon; conſequently thoſe, that enjoy that Poſition, have their Days always equal to their Nights.



In *Fig.* 2. which repreſents an oblique Sphere for the Latitude of 50 d. North, all the Parallels to the Equator are unequally divided by the Horizon; therefore, their Days and Nights are unequal, except when the Sun is in the Equator, becauſe it is equally divided by the Horizon; therefore, then their Day and Night will be equal.



In *Fig.* 3. the Equator and Horizon are the ſame; and it is apparent from the Figure, that all the Time the Sun is in the ſix Northern Signs, he will ſtill appear to deſcribe Circles above, and parallel to the Horizon of the Inhabitants of the North Pole; hence it is called a *Parallel Sphere*; and all the other ſix Months he will continue under their Horizon.

In each of the preceding Figures, *N. P.* repreſents the North Pole, and *S. P.* the South, *a a* and *b b* the Polar Circles, ♋ ♋ the Tropick of *Cancer*, and ♑ ♑ the Tropick of *Capricorn*, *Ho.* the Horizon, and *E Q* the Equator, and the Circle ſurrounding the Whole, a Meridian; the Line that is drawn from Pole to Pole repreſents the Axis of the Globe.

Material Sphere, a Mathematical Inſtrument of Hoops or Rings of Metal, repreſenting the principal Circles of the Sphere, for the more eaſy conceiving the Motions of the Heavens, and the true Situation of the Earth; called alſo an Armillary Sphere.

Sphere *of Activity of any natural Body* [in *Philoſophy*] is that determinate Space or Extent all round about it, to which, and no farther, the Effluvia continually emitted from that Body do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature.

Sphere *of a Planet* [in *Aſtron.*] the Orb or Compaſs in which it is conceived to move.

Sphere *of a Planet's Activity* [*Aſtron.*] the Extenſion of a Planet's Light and Virtue, ſo far as it is capable of making or receiving a Planetick Aſpect.

Spherical } [*ſphæricus*, L. σφαιρικὸς, Gr.] of, per-
Sphe'rick } taining to, or round like a Sphere.

Sphe'rick *Geometry* } is the Art of deſcribing on a Plane
Sphe'rick *Projection* } the Circles of the Sphere, or any Parts of them, in their juſt Poſition and Proportion, and of meaſuring their Arks and Angles, when projected.

Sphe'rical *Triangle*, the Portion of the Surface of a Sphere, included between the Arks of the three great Circles of the Sphere.

Spheri'cal *Angle*, is the mutual Aperture or Inclination of two great Circles of the Sphere meeting in a Point.

Sphe'rical *Geometry*, the Doctrine of the Sphere; particularly of the Circles deſcribed on the Surface thereof, with the Method of projecting the ſame on a Plane.

Sphe'rical *Trigonometry*, is the Art of reſolving ſpherical Triangles; *i. e.* from the 3 Parts of a ſpherical Triangle given to find the reſt.

Sphe'rical *Aſtronomy*, that Part of Aſtronomy, which conſiders the Univerſe ſuch as it appears to the Eye.

Spheri'city, the Quality of a Sphere, or that whereby a Thing becomes ſpherical; Sphericalneſs.

Sphe'ricks, the Doctrine of the Sphere, particularly of the ſeveral Circles deſcribed on the Surface of it, with the Method of projecting the ſame in *Plano*.

Sphe'roid [of σφαῖρα and εἶδος, Gr. Shape] a ſolid Figure, approaching to the Figure of a Sphere, but not exactly round, made by a Plane of a Semi-ellipſis turned about one of its Axes, and is always equal to two Thirds of its circumſcribing Cylinder.

Spheroi'des [with *Anat.*] ſuch Parts of an animal Body as approach near to a Sphere in Form.

Oblong Spheroid [with *Mathemat.*] a ſolid Figure made from the Plane of the *Semi-ellipſis*, by a Circumvolution or Rolling made about its longeſt Axis.

Prolate Spheroid, a ſolid Figure found, as above, the Circumvolution being about the ſhorteſt Axis.

Spheroi'dical [with *Geometr.*] of a Spheroid.

Sphi'ncter [σφιγκτὴρ, Gr.] a Name common to ſeveral Muſcles which bind, ſtraiten, or draw together.

Sphi'ncter *ani* [in *Anat.*] a large, thick, fleshy Muscle, which encompasses the *Anus* or End of the strait Gut, and serves to bind in the Excrement.

Sphincter *Gulæ* [of σφιγκτὴρ, Gr.] a Continuation of the Muscle call'd *Pterygopharingæus*, which arises from each Side of the *scutiformis*, or Shield-like Gristle, and passes to a middle Line, on the back Part of the *Fauces*.

Sphincter *Vaginæ* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which lies immediately under the *Clitoris*, and straitens the *Vagina* of the Womb, inclosing it with circular Fibres, 3 Fingers Breadth.

Sphincter *Vesicæ* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle seated in the upper Part of the Neck of the Bladder, immediately above the *Glandulæ Prostatæ*; which, being straitened, hinders the involuntary Discharge of Urine.

Sphinx [of σφίγγω, to perplex or puzzle, *Gr.*] was, according to the Poets, a Monster, the Daughter *Echidna* and *Typhon*, having the Face and Voice of a Girl, the Body like a Dog, the Tail of a Dragon, and Claws of a Lion, and large Wings on the Back. This infested the City of *Thebes*, proposing Ænigmatical Questions to those that passed by; and, if they could not presently solve them, it devoured them without Mercy: So that the Country round about was forsaken, and no Body dar'd to venture near the City. The Oracle, being consulted, declared, the only Way, to be delivered from its Tyranny, was to tell the Meaning of the Riddle; the Riddle was this; *What Creature is it that in the Morning walks on four Feet, at Noon on two, and in the Evening on three? Creon*, the King, having caused it to be proclaim'd all over *Greece*, that he would quit his Claim to the Crown, to him that should resolve the Question, it was done by *Oedipus*, as follows; that it was *Man*, who in his Youth went upon all Fours, as Beasts, upon his Hands and Feet; and, when arriv'd to his full Age, upright on his Feet only; and, in old Age, made use of a Staff instead of a third Foot. Upon the Resolving this Riddle, the Monster was so enraged, that in a furious Manner it dash'd its Brains out against a Rock. Some say, this *Sphynx* was a Robber, and that the Ambages of his Riddle were the Windings and Turnings of a rocky Mountain where he haunted, robbing and murdering those that travelled near *Thebes*.

Sphynx [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to signify *Mysteries*, and accordingly was placed at the Entrance of all the Temples of *Egypt*, to intimate, that all the Gods there worshipped were mysteriously represented, and that the common People could never understand the Meaning of all the Images and their Postures without an Interpreter.

Cadmus having an *Amazonian* Wife, whose Name was *Sphinx*, went to *Athens*, and, having slain *Dracon*, seized on the Kingdom, and after that took *Harmonia Dracon*'s Sister to Wife. Therefore when *Sphinx* came to know that he had gotten another Wife, having gain'd over many of the Citizens to her by fair Words, and gotten into her Hands a great deal of Riches, and a very swift Dog, that *Cadmus* used always to have with him, she betook herself to a Mountain, call'd *Sphingius*, from whence she attack'd *Cadmus* in a hostile Manner, made daily Ambushments, and destroy'd many of the Inhabitants of *Thebes*. Now they were wont to call Ambushments ἄινιγματα, *i. e.* Riddles, and this grew a common saying with them, the *Argivan* (*Grecian*) *Sphinx*, propounding some Riddle, tears us in Pieces, and none can unfold the Riddle. *Cadmus*, he caused it to be proclaimed that he would give a great Reward to whomsoever should slay this *Sphinx*; upon this *Oedipus* of *Corinth* coming thither, who was famous for martial Atchievements, and having with him a swift Horse, and some of *Cadmus*'s Soldiers, ascending the Mountain by Night, slew *Sphinx*. And hence the Fable had its Original, *Palæphatus*.

Sphondy'lum [with *Botan.*] Holy-Ghost's Root; Cow-Parsly, *L.* of *Gr.*

Sphondy'lium [with *Anat.*] a *Vertebra* or turning Joint of the Back-bone, *L.*

Sphy'gmica [with *Phys.*] that Part of Physick that treats of, or Medicines that move the Pulse, *L.*

Sphy'gmus [σφυγμὸς, Gr.] the Pulse, the Beating of the Heart and Arteries.

Spi'ca, properly the Top of any Herbs, chiefly used of those of the Lavender-kind.

Spi'ca [in *Botan. Writ.*] a Spike, is when the Flowers grow very much towards the Top of the Stalk, *L. spica*, with a Spike, *spicis*, with Spikes, *L.*

Spica *Celtica* [in *Botan.*] a Kind of Moss called Wolf's-Claw, *L.*

Spica *nardi* [in *Botan.*] Lavender-Spike, Spikenard, *L.*

Spica *Virginis* [in *Astron.*] a Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation *Virgo*, *L.*

Spica, an Ear of Corn, *L.*

Spica'ta, a Term given by Physicians to some Compositions, which take in such Ingredients as are called *Spica*.

Spicated [*spicatus*, L.] in the Form of an Ear of Corn.

Spicca'to [in *Mu. Bo.*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from the other, in a very plain and distinct Manner, *Ital.*

Spice [*espices*, F.] *Indian* Drugs, as Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, *&c.*

Spice of a Distemper [prob. of *Species*, L.] the Beginning, Part, or Remains of it.

Spi'cery [*epicerie*, F.] Spices.

Spi'cy, of a spicy Quality, Taste, *&c.*

Spi'ciferous [*spicifer*, L.] bearing Ears of Corn; also bearing Spikes, or spicated, pointed.

Spi'cing-*Apple*, the meanest of all those Apples that are marked red.

Spick *and span*, intirely, as *spick and span new*, entirely new.

Spi'cknel, Spi'gnel } the Herb Baldmony and Bear-wort.

Spico'sity, Spi'cousness } [*spicositas*, L.] a being spiked like Ears of Corn; also Fulness of Ears.

Spi'der [prob. of *spinning*, *q. spinner*] an Insect.

Spi'ggot [prob. of spucker, *Du.*] a Stopple for a Tap.

Spigu'rnel [so named after *Galfridus Spigurnel*, who was appointed to that Office by King *Henry* III.] an Officer who seals the King's Writs.

Spike [*spica*, L.] an Ear of Corn which is pointed or sharp at the End; also a large Iron-Nail for fastening of Planks, *&c.*

Spike [with *Botanists*] is a Body thick set with Flowers, or Fruits, in such a Manner as to form an acute Cone, as in Wheat or Barley.

Spi'ked [*spicatus*, L.] sharp-pointed.

Spi'ked [in *Gunnery*] the Touch-Hole of a Gun is said *to be spiked*, when a Nail has been driven into it, so that it cannot be used.

Spi'kenard [*spica nardi*, L.] a Kind of Ear growing even with the Ground, and sometimes in the Ground, used in Medicine, *&c.*

Spi'kedness [of *spicatus*, L.] Likeness to an Ear of Corn.

Spi'king *up a Gun* [in *Gunnery*] is fastening a Quoin with Spikes to the Deck, close to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, so that they may keep close and firm to the Sides of the Ship, and not break loose when the Ship rolls.

To Spill [ꝩpillan, *Sax.*] to pour out accidentally Water or any Liquid.

To Spill [*spoliare*, L.] to spoil, to corrupt, to destroy.

Spilth [ꝩpil'ð, *Sax.*] a Spilling.

Spi'llers [with *Hunters*] the small Branches shooting out from the flat Parts of a Buck's Horn at the Top.

To Spin [ꝩpinnan, *Sax.*] to make Yarn, Thread, *&c.*

Spina, a Thorn, *L.*

Spina *acuta* [with *Botanists*] the white Thorn, or Hawthorn, *L.*

Spina *acuta* [with *Anatomists*] a Part of the Shoulder-blade, *L.*

Spina *alba*, Spina *regia* } [with *Botan.*] the wild Artichoke, or Ladies-Thistle, *L.*

Spina *appendix*, the Gooseberry-bush, *L.*

Spina *peregrina*, the Globe-thistle, *L.*

Spina *sacra* [with *Anat.*] the Rump, *L.*

Spina'chia [with *Botan.*] Spinage, *L.*

To Spin *out*, to issue out in a small Stream, as Blood out of a Vein.

Spina *ventosa* [with *Anat.*] an Ulceration whereby the Bones are eaten with a malignant Tumour, without any Pain of the *Periosteum* or Membrane that covers the Bone, *L.*

Spinæ *dorsi* [in *Anat.*] the Series of *Vertebræ* or Bones of the Back, which sustain the rest of the Body, and to which the Ribs are joined, *L.*

Spi'nage [*spinachia*, Ital.] a Pot-Herb, well known.

Spinalis *colli* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle on the Side of the Neck, arising from the five superior Processes of the *Vertebræ* of the *Thorax*, and inferior of the Neck, and is inserted into the inferior Part of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck backwards, *L.*

Spina'ti [with *Anat.*] Muscles, whose Office is to bend and stretch out the Body backwards, and move it obliquely.

Spi'ndle [ꝩpinðel, *Sax.*] an Instrument used in spinning; also serving for various other Uses, as the Axis of a Wheel, of a Clock or Watch, *&c.*

Spi'ndle [in a *Ship*] the main Body of the Capstan or Draw-beam in a Ship.

Spin-

Spindle-*Tree*, a Shrub.

To Spindle [with *Florists*] to put forth a long ſlender Stalk.

Spine [*ſpina*, L.] a Thorn; alſo the Back-bone; alſo the upper Part of the Share-bone.

Spinet [*ſpinetto*, Ital.] a muſical Inſtrument, a Sort of ſmall Harpſichord.

Spini'ferous [*ſpinifer*, L.] bearing Thorns.

Spini'genous [*ſpinigena*, L.] ſprung up of a Thorn.

Spinivene'tum [with *Botan.*] the holy Thorn-tree, *L.*

Spink, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

Spinning, is ſaid to have been firſt taught in *England* by *Anthony Bonvisi*, an *Italian*, about the 20th of *Henry* VII. at which time began the making of *Devonſhire* Kerſies and *Coxal* Clothes.

Spino'sism [of *Spinoſa*, born a *Jew*, but he profeſſed no Religion, either *Jewiſh* or *Chriſtian*] the Opinion or Doctrine of *Spinoſa*, who, in his Books, maintains that all Religions are only political Engines, calculated to make People obedient to Magiſtrates, and to make them practiſe Virtue and Morality, and many other erroneous Notions in Philoſophy as well as Theology.

Spino'sists, the Followers of *Spinoſa*, or the Adherers to his Opinions.

Spino'sity [*ſpinoſitas*, L.] Thornineſs.

Spi'nous [*ſpinous*, L.] thorny.

Spi'nster [of ꝩpinnan, *Sax.*] a Title given in Law to all unmarried Women, even from the Daughter of a Viſcount to the meaneſt Perſon.

Spi'nstry [of ꝩpinnan, *Sax.*] the Art of ſpinning.

Spinus [with *Botan.*] the Sloe-tree.

Spi'ny [*ſpinoſus*, L.] thorny.

Spi'racle [*ſpiraculum*, L.] a Breathing-Hole, a Pore.

Spiral [of *ſpira*, L.] turning round like a Skrew.

Spi'ral [in *Architect. &c.*] a Curve that aſcends winding about a Cone or Spire, ſo that all the Points thereof continually approach the Axis.

Spi'ral *Line* [in *Geometry*] a curve Line of the circular Kind, which in its Progreſs recedes from its Center; as in winding from the Vertex down to the Baſe of a Cone.

Proportional Spirals [in *Geography*] are ſuch Lines as the Rhumb-Lines on a terreſtrial Globe.

Spira'tion, a Breathing, *F.* of *L.*

Spire [*ſpira*, L. or of *epier*, F.] a Steeple that riſes tapering by Degrees, and ends in a ſharp Point at the Top.

To Spire [*ſpirare*, L. *epier*, F.] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

Spi'red [of *ſpira*, Ital.] having a Spire or Steeple tapering till it comes to a Point.

Spirit [*ſpiritus*, L.] an immaterial, incorporeal Being, an Intelligence, *&c.*

Spirit [in *Metaphyſicks*] is defin'd to be a finite, thinking Subſtance, altogether independent on, and free from Matter, under which Angels, Dæmons, and Intelligences, are comprehended; nor is there any Difference between them, but that the Angels are good, and the Devils evil, *&c.* All the other Properties, as Eſſence, Exiſtence, Knowledge, Power, *&c.* are common to both.

Spirit *of Mercury* [in *Chymiſtry*] one of the five Principles which may be ſeparated from a mixed Body by Fire. It is ſubtile, light, penetrating, and active, and hath its Particles in a very quick Motion; it is that which is ſuppoſed to cauſe the Growth and Increaſe of all Bodies of the Earth, on which it ſettles.

Spirit of *Nitre* [in *Chymiſtry*] is made by mingling one Part of Salt-Petre with three of Potters-Earth, and then diſtilling the Mixture in a large earthen Retort in a cloſe reverberatory Fire.

Spirit *of Salt* [in *Chymiſtry*] is made by pulverizing Salt, and mixing it with three times its Weight of Potters-Earth pulveriz'd, which being made into a Paſte with Rain-Water, and made into Balls or Pellets, is diſtill'd *ſecundum artem.*

Spirit *of ſalt dulcified* [in *Chymiſtry*] is made by mixing equal Parts of this and Spirits of Wine, and then digeſting them for three or four Days by a gentle Heat.

Spirit *of Sulphur* [in *Chymiſtry*] is a Spirit drawn from Sulphur melted and inflamed; the moſt ſubtile Part of which is converted into a Liquor, by ſticking to a Glaſs-Bell ſuſpended over it, whence it falls Drop by Drop into a Trough, into the Middle of which is placed the Stone-Pot, wherein the Sulphur is burnt.

Spirit *of Vitriol* [in *Chymiſtry*] is Vitriol dry'd in the Sun, or in Defect thereof by the Fire, and then diſtilled ſeveral times by Chymical Operations, ſeveral times repeated, firſt in a reverberatory Furnace, and afterwards in *Balneo Mariæ.*

Spirit *of Wine*, is only Brandy rectified once or more times by repeated Diſtillations.

To Spirit *away Children*, is to entice or ſteal them away privily from their Parents or Relations, in order to convey them beyond Sea, eſpecially to the Plantations in the *Weſt-Indies*; a Practice ſome Years ſince too common, by Perſons then call'd *Kidnappers*, but now not ſo much in Uſe, it being made Death ſo to do, by Act of Parliament.

Spirits, in an animal Body, are a pure and ſubtile Exhalation, bred and planted in it, being a thin Vapour engender'd of the Humour, and ſerving for a Siege to the natural Heat of the Body, and is therefore call'd *Natural*, *Vital*, and *Animal*; and in Man, *&c.* an Air which, exhaling by Sweat out of the Pores of the Body, refreſhes the Spirits, and quickens the Members: It is drawn in by breathing, and diſtributed into three Portions, the greateſt Part of which is carried to the Heart and Lungs for the Refreſhment of the Spirits, and the forming, or to be the Matter of the Voice; the other is convey'd to the Stomach by the *Oeſophagus*, and comforts the nouriſhing Odour by which the Body is ſuſtained faſting; the remaining Part is attracted to the Brain, to which it conveys Odours, and temperates the animal Spirits.

Univerſal Spirit [in *Chymiſtry*] is the firſt of the Principles of that Art, that can be admitted for the Compoſition of mix'd Bodies; which being ſpread out through all the World produces different things, according to the ſeveral Matrices or Pores of the Earth in which it ſettles.

Spirits [*in an animal Body*] are accounted three, *viz.* the Animal Spirits ſeated in the Brain, the Vital in the Heart, and the Natural in the Liver.

The Animal Spirits, are an exceedingly thin, ſubtile, moveable fluid Juice or Humour, ſeparated from the Blood in the *Cortex* of the Brain, and received hence into the minute Fibers of the *Medulla*, and are by them diſcharged into the Nerves, and are convey'd by them into every Part of the Body, and in them perform all the Actions of Senſe and Motion.

Vital Spirits, *Natural* Spirits } [with *Naturaliſts*] are only the moſt fine and agitated Parts of the Blood, whereon its Motion and Heat depend.

Private Spirit, is the particular View or Notion every Perſon has of the Dogmata of Faith and the Truths of Religion, as ſuggeſted by his own Thought, and the Perſuaſion he is under, in regard thereunto.

Spirit [in *Theology*] is uſed by way of Eminence for the third Perſon in the Holy Trinity; alſo for the Divine Power and Virtue and the Communication thereof to Men; alſo an incorporeal Being or Intelligence.

Spirito, Spiritoso } [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies with Life and Spirit, *Ital.*

Spi'ritual [*ſpiritualis*, L.] that conſiſts of Spirit without Matter; alſo Eccleſiaſtical in oppoſition to Temporal; alſo devout pious, religious.

Spiritua'lities [*ſpiritualia*, L.] are the Profits which a Biſhop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a temporal Lord, *viz.* the Revenues which ariſe from his Viſitations, the ordaining and inſtituting of Prieſts, Preſtation-Money, *&c.*

Spiritua'lity, Spiritualneſs, Devotion.

Spiritualiza'tion [in *Chymiſt.*] the Extraction of the moſt pure and ſubtile Spirits out of natural Bodies.

To Spirituali'ze [*ſpiritualiſer*, F.] to explain a Paſſage of Scripture after a ſpiritual Manner; to put a myſtical Senſe upon it.

To Spiritualize [with *Chymiſts*] is to reduce a compact mixt Body into the Principle, by them called Spirit.

Spirituous [*ſpiritueux*, F.] full of Spirits.

Spirit *Net*, a ſort of Fiſhing-Net.

Spiri'tuosity, Spiri'tuousness } Fulneſs of Spirits, Livelineſs.

To Spirit, to iſſue out with a Force, as Water, *&c.* out of a Squirt, *&c.*

Spi'ssated [*ſpiſſatus*, L.] thickened.

Spissa'tion, a Thickening, *L.*

Spi'ssity, Spi'ssitude } [*ſpiſſitas*, L.] Thickneſs.

To Spit [ꝩpeꝛan, *Sax.*] to put forth Spittle.

A Spit [ꝩpꝛeꝛ, *Sax.*] a Kitchen-Utenſil for roaſting of Meat.

To Spitch-*Cock an Eel*, to cook a large ſort of Eel, which is uſually roaſted.

Spit *deep*, as deep as the Table of a Spade, as much Ground in Depth as may be digged up at once with a Spade.

To Spit *like Butter* [with *Gardeners*] a Term uſed of old, fat Dung thoroughly rotted.

Spite [spit, *Du. depit*, F.] Malice.

Spi'teful [of *depit*, F. and *full*] full of Malice, or Ill-will.

Spi'tefulness, a ſpiteful Temper.

Spi'ttle [*ſputum*, L.] a Moiſture ariſing in the Mouth.

Spi'ttle, a Contraction of Hoſpital.

Spi'tter [with *Hunters*] a red Male Deer, near two Years old, whoſe Horns begin to grow up ſharp and ſpit-wiſe.

Spla'nchnica [σπλαγχνικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good for Diſeaſes in the Bowels.

Splanchno'logist [of σπλάγχνα, the Bowels, and λέγω to tell, Gr.] a Deſcriber or Treater of the Bowels.

Splanchno'logy [σπλαγχνολογία of σπλάγχνα, the Bowels, and λόγος, Speech, Gr.] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of the Bowels.

To Splat } [with *Meat-Carvers*] is to cut up a Pike or
To Splay } Bream at Table.

To Splash [*q. d.* to waſh] to daſh Water upon, *&c.*

Splashy, waſhy, wet, watery.

Splay-*footed*, one who treads his Toes much outwards.

Splaying *of the Shoulder* [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, occaſioned by ſome Slip, ſo that the Shoulder parts from the Breaſt, and leaves a Rift in the Film under the Skin, and makes a Horſe trail his Legs after him.

Spleen [*ſplen*, L. σπλὴν, Gr.] a ſoft ſpungy Viſcus, of a darkiſh red, or rather livid Colour; ordinarily reſembling a Tongue in Figure; tho' ſometimes it is triangular, and ſometimes roundiſh. It is uſually placed under the left ſhort Ribs, and is a Receptacle for the ſalt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that it may be there volatized by the Aſſiſtance of the animal Spirits, and, returning thence into the Blood, may aſſiſt its Fermentation: alſo a Diſtemper in that Part.

Spleen [*ſplen*, L. of σπλὴν, Gr.] Spite, Hatred, Grudge.

Spleen-*wort*, an Herb.

Sple'ndid } [*ſplendidus*, L.] glorious, magnificent,
Sple'ndidous } noble, ſtately.

Sple'ndency [of *ſplendens*, L.] Shiningneſs.

Sple'ndidness [*ſplendor*, L.] Splendour, Brightneſs, Shiningneſs.

Sple'ndour [*ſplendor*, L.] a great Light or Brightneſs; alſo Glory, Magnificence.

Sple'netick [*ſpleneticus*, L. σπληνετικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the Spleen; alſo affected with Oppilations or Obſtructions of the Spleen.

Sple'netick *Artery* [in *Anat.*] the largeſt Branch of the *Cæliaca*, an Artery that goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

Sple'netickness } [of *ſplenticus*, L. of σπληνετικὸς,
Sple'nickness } Gr.] the being ſick of the Spleen; alſo Spitefulneſs, *&c.*

Sple'nica, Medicines good againſt the Spleen, *L.*

Vein Splenica [with *Anat.*] the left Branch of the *vena Porta*, which is beſtow'd upon the Stomach and Caul; a Part of the Gut *Colon*, and the Spleen.

Splenical } [*ſplenicus*, L. σπληνικὸς, Gr.] of, pertain-
Splenick } ing to, or good againſt the Spleen.

Splenii *Muſculi* [with *Anat.*] Muſcles which ariſe from the four upper Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Back, and from the two lower of the Neck, which aſcending obliquely adhere to the upper tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and are inſerted into the upper Part of the *Occiput*; their Office is to pull the Head backwards, to one Side.

Sple'nium [σπλήνιον, Gr.] a long Plaiſter, *&c.* to be laid on the Body of one troubled with the Spleen; alſo a Linnen Bolſter ſeveral times double, laid on Wounds, Ulcers, Fractures, *&c.*

Splent } [with *Farriers*] a hard Excreſcence or Swell-
Splint } ing on the Bone of the Leg or Shank-Bone of a Horſe.

Splents [with *Surgeons*] Pieces of Wood uſed in binding up broken Limbs; alſo the Pieces of a broken Bone.

To Splice [prob. of ſpluſſen, *Du.*] to join one Rope to another, by interweaving their Ends, or opening their Strands, and with a Fid laying every Strand in order, one in another.

To Splice [with *Gardeners*] is to graft the Top of one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them ſloping, and faſtening them together.

A cut Splice [with *Sailers*] is when a Rope is let into another with as much Diſtance as one pleaſes, ſo as to have it undone, at any time, and yet be ſtrong enough.

A round Splice, is when the End of a Rope is ſo let into another, that they ſhall be as firm, as if they were but one Rope.

Spli'nter [ſplind, *Dan.*] a ſmall Shiver of Wood, *Du.*

To Split [ſplitter, *Dan.*] to cleave or cut aſunder.

Split [*Sea-Term*] a Sail is ſaid to be *ſplit or ſpilt*, when it is blown down.

Spo'dium [Σποδὸς, Gr.] the Cinders about the melting of Iron and Braſs; alſo a ſort of Soot which riſes from tried Braſs, and falls down to the Bottom, whereas *Pompholyx* ſtill flies upwards. It is alſo taken for burnt Ivory, or the black Pieces which remain after Diſtillation, calcined in an open Fire till they become white, L.

To Spoil [*ſpoliare*, L.] to rob or plunder.

Spoil [*ſpolium*, L.] Plunder, that which is gotten by Violence.

To Spoil [ſpillan, *Sax.*] to marr, to damage any Thing.

Spoils [*ſpolia*. L. *depouilles*, F.] Plunder, taken in War.

Spokes [ſpaca, *Sax.*] the Rays of a Wheel.

Spo'kesman [of ſpæcan, *Sax.*] one who ſpeaks in behalf of another.

Spolia'tion, a Robbing or Deſpoiling, *L.*

Spolia'tion [in a *Law-Senſe*] a Writ which lies for one Incumbent againſt another for the Fruits of the Church, in any Caſe where the Right of Patronage does not come into Debate.

A Spondae'us } [Σπονδεῖος, Gr.] a Foot of *Latin* or
Spo'ndee } *Greek* Verſe, conſiſting of two long Syllables, as *cælum*.

Spo'ndyles [*ſpondyli*, L. σπόνδυλοι, Gr.] the Chine-Bones.

Spo'ndylus [σπόνδυλος, Gr.] a Knuckle, or a turning Joint of the Back-Bone.

Spo'ngia, a Spunge, a Kind of Sea-Moſs that grows on the Rocks, *L.*

Spo'ngioidea *oſſa* [in *Anat.*] the ſame as the *Cribriformia* or Sieve-like Bones, *L.*

Spo'ngious [*ſpongioſus*, L.] ſpungy or like a Spunge.

Spo'ngiousness, Spungineſs.

Spo'ngites, a Stone found in Spunges.

Spo'nsal [*ſponſalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Spouſe, Betrothing, or Marriage.

Spon'sion, an Engagement, Promiſe, or Obligation, *L.*

A Spo'nsor, an Undertaker or Surety for another, a God-father, *L.*

Spo'nsus *a Bridegroom* [with *Chymiſts*] *Mercury* ſo called, as being the Husband to *Sulphur*, to intimate their Fitneſs to join or be joined one with another.

Sponta'neous [*ſpontaneus*, L. *ſpontanee*, F.] free, acting of its own Accord.

Spo'ntaneous [in the *Schools*] a Term apply'd to ſuch Motions of the Body and Mind, as we perform of ourſelves without any Conſtraint.

To Spoom *a Ship*, is to put her right before the Wind.

Spoon [ſpon, *Sax.* ſparn, *Du.*] a Hand-Utenſil, for eating liquid Things.

Spoon-*Wort*, an Herb.

Spoo'ning [in *Sea-Language*] is when a Ship, being under Sail in a Storm at Sea, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the Wind; then they ſay *ſhe ſpoons*; and when the Ship is in danger of bringing her Maſts by the Board, by her ſeeling or violent rolling about, and ſo foundering, they generally ſet up the Foreſail to make her go the ſteadier, and this likewiſe they term *ſpooning the Foreſail*.

Spora'des [with *Aſtron.*] ſuch Stars as were never yet ranked in any particular Conſtellation.

Spora'dici *morbi* [of σποράδης, Gr.] thoſe Diſeaſes which are riſe in many Places, or which (tho' different in Nature) ſeize ſeveral People at the ſame Time, and in the ſame Country.

To Sport [*ſe diſportare*, Ital.] to divert one's ſelf with Play, to play.

Sport [prob. of *diſporto*, Ital. *Skinner*] Paſtime, Diverſion.

Spo'rtful [of *diſporto*, Ital.] full of Play, *&c.*

Spo'rtive [of *ſe diſportare*, Ital.] diverting.

Spo'rtiveness, Divertingneſs.

Spo'rtula [*old Rec.*] Gifts, Gratuities, Salaries, *L.*

A Spot [prob. of ſpott, *Teut.* Ignominy] a Speck, a Stain of Colour, Dirt, *&c.*

Spo'tless [prob. of ſpott, *Teut.*] without Spot, innocent.

Spo'tlessness, Unſpottedneſs, Innocency.

Spots *in the Nails*, thoſe in the Top of the Nails are ſaid to repreſent Things paſt, thoſe in the Middle Things preſent, and thoſe at the Bottom future Events; white Spots are ſuppoſed to preſage Felicity, and blue ones, Misfortunes, *&c.* though this Conjecturing of future Events, by theſe Spots, ſeems to be but a ſuperſtitious Imagination; yet it has Antiquity on its Side, and *Cardan* affirms that he had diſcovered a Property in himſelf, of finding in them ſome Signs of moſt Events that ever happened to him.

Spo'tted, having Spots.

Spo'tty, full of Spots. *Milton.*

Spots *in the Sun* [with *Aſtron.*] are certain opacous or ſhady Maſſes, which are ſometimes obſerved adhering to the Body or Disk of the Sun, the various Figures and Motions whereof are obſerved by the Help of a Teleſcope.

Srou'sal [of *eſpouſailles*, F. *ſponſalia*, L.] an Epithalamium or Wedding-Song. *Milton.*

Spousal, betrothing.

Spou'sage, Betrothing, Eſpouſing.

Spous'd [of *eſpouſer*, F.] eſpouſed. *Milton.*

Spouse [*ſpoſa*, Ital. *ſponſa*, L.] a Bridegroom or Husband; alſo a Bride or Wife.

Spouse-*Breach* [*old Law*] Adultery or Incontinence between married Perſons, in oppoſition to ſimple Fornication.

Spout [Dnuge, *Teut.*] a Pipe or Trough, for Conveyance of Water.

Water-Spout [at *Sea*] a Maſs of Water collected between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in the Shape of a Pillar or Spout of Water: Theſe Phænomena frequently happen in the *Weſt-Indies*, and very much endanger Ships that are near them, unleſs they are diſperſed and broken by the Shot of great Guns.

Spouts [in the *Weſt-Indies*, *&c.*] are as it were Rivers falling from the Clouds as out of Water-Spouts; they make the Sea where they fall rebound in exceeding high Flaſhes.

A Sprain, but more properly a *Strain*, prob. of *eſtreint*, F.] a violent Contorſion or Wreſting of the Tendons of the Muſcles, occaſioned by ſome ſudden Accident.

To Sprain, thus to contort or overſtretch the Tendons.

Spraints, the Dung of an Otter.

Sprat [Sprot, *Dan.*] a Fiſh.

Spraw'ling [ſome derive it of ſprietſ, *Du.* a Graſs-Plot] lying ſtretched out at Length and Breadth.

Spray [of the *Sea*] a Kind of watery Miſt like ſmall Rain, cauſed by the daſhing of the Waves, which will fly ſome Diſtance, and wet like a ſmall Shower of Rain.

To Spread [prob. of ſpreeden, *Du.*] to lay open; to extend in Length and Breadth.

A Sprig [orag, *C. Br.* ſprig, *Sax.*] a ſmall Twig or Branch of a Plant, ſomething more than a Slip, as having more Leaves and ſmall Twigs on it than a Slip has, and is alſo of ſome Growth.

Spriggy [of ſprig, *Sax.*] having Sprigs.

A Spright [q. d. a *Spirit*] a Phantom, a Hobgoblin.

Spri'ghtful [of ſprit and full, *Sax.*] full of Spirit, lively, brisk.

Spri'ghtfulness } [ſpritfulneſſe, *Sax.*] Fulneſs of
Spri'ghtliness } Spirit, Livelineſs, Vigorouſneſs.

Spri'ghtly, full of Spirit and Life, lively, brisk.

Sprights, ſhort Arrows, anciently uſed in Sea-Fights, having wooden Heads ſharpened; they diſcharged them out of Muſquets, and they would paſs thro' the Sides of a Ship, where Bullets would not enter.

To Spring [ſpringan, *Sax.* ſpringer, *Dan.*] to ſprout or ſhoot forth like Plants; alſo to ariſe or iſſue out as Water does out of the Ground; alſo to ariſe or proceed; alſo to take an agile Leap.

To Spring *a Maſt* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when a Maſt is only crack'd, and not quite broken in any Part, as at the Hounds, Partners, *&c.* they ſay the Maſt is ſprung.

To Spring [with *Fowlers*] is to raiſe a Partridge or Pheaſant.

Spring-*Tides*, are the Increaſing higher of a Tide after a dead *Neap*, which is about 3 Days before the Full or Change of the Moon; but they are at the Top or higheſt 3 Days after the Full or Change, when the Water runs higheſt with the Flood, and loweſt with the Ebb, and the Tides run more ſtrong and ſwift than in the *Neaps*.

A Spring [ſprinc, *Sax.*] a Fountain; alſo an Original; alſo a Principle of Motion; alſo one of the 4 Seaſons of the Year; alſo a Device for catching Fowls and for various other Uſes.

The Spring [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a loving and fawning Dog.

Spring-*Arbour* [of a *Watch*] that Part which is placed in the Middle of the Spring-Box, about which the Spring is wound or turned.

Spring-*Box* [of a *Watch*] a ſort of Box of Steel which contains the Spring, being in the Shape of a Cylinder.

Spring [in *Phyſicks*] a natural Faculty or Endeavour Bodies have to return to their firſt State, after having been violently put out of the ſame, by compreſſing, bending, or the like, called Elaſticity or elaſtick Force.

To Spring *a Leak* [with *Sailors*] is to begin to leak or take in the Sea, through ſome Openings in the Ship's Timbers.

Springer *of an arched Gate* [in *Architect.*] the Mouldings that bear the Arch.

Barren Springs, are ſuch as uſually flow from Coal-Mines or ſome ſulphureous Mineral, ſo called, becauſe, being of a harſh and brackiſh Quality, they rather kill Plants than nouriſh them.

Spri'ngal [*q. d.* a young ſpringing Shoot of a Plant] a young Man, a Stripling.

Springe [ſprinc, *Sax.*] a Snare or Device made of twiſted Wire for catching Birds or ſmall Beaſts.

Spri'nginess [of ſprincan, *Sax.*] a Quality in ſome Bodies, when they are preſſed or altered by a Preſſure or Stroke, to recover their former Figure.

Spri'ngy *Bodies* [in *Philoſ.*] ſuch Bodies, as having had their Form or Figure changed by the Stroke or Percuſſion of another Body, can recover again their former Figure, which Bodies, that are not elaſtick, will not do. Thus, if a Piece of Steel be bent any Way, it will return to its former Straitneſs; but a Piece of Lead will ſtand bent in any Form.

Spri'ngolds, a ſort of antient warlike Engines.

To Spri'nkle [onſprincan, *Sax.* beſprenget, *Dan.* ſprinkelen, *Du.*] to wet with Drops of ſome Liquor.

Seri'nkling [of onſprincan, *Sax.* beſprenget, *Dan.*] a wetting by Drops.

Sprit-*Sail* [with *Mariners*] the Sail which belongs to the Bolt-Sprit-Maſt.

To Sprout [ſpiccan, *Sax.*] to put forth as Plants do.

Sprouts [ſprautz, *Sax.*] a ſort of young Coleworts ſprouting out of old Stalks, *&c.*

Spruce, neat or fine in Garb or Dreſs.

Spruce *Beer*, a ſort of phyſical Beer brought from *Hamburgh*, &c. good for inward Bruiſes.

Spruce *Leather*, i. e. *Pruſſia* Leather.

Spru'ceness, Neatneſs, Gaiety in Dreſs.

Sprunt, very active or brisk, very lively.

A Spud, a ſhort ſorry Knife; a little deſpicable Fellow; a Short-Arſe.

Spu'lgers *of Yarn*, Men employ'd to ſee that it be well ſpun and fit for the Loom.

To Spume [*ſpumare*, L.] to froth or foam.

Spume [*ſpuma*, L.] Froth, Foam, the Scum of Gold or Silver.

Spu'mid [*ſpumidus*, L.] foamy, frothy.

Spumi'ferous [*ſpumifer*, L.] bringing Froth or Foam.

Spumi'ness [of *ſpuma*, L.] Frothineſs.

Spumo'se } [*ſpumoſus*, L.] full of Froth.
Spu'mous }

Spu'my [*ſpumeus*, L.] frothy.

Spun *Yarn* [in *Sea-Language*] is the Yarn of untwiſted Ropes, the Ends of which are ſcraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the Ends of other Ropes, and ſo be made as long as Occaſion ſhall require.

A Spunge [*ſpongia*, L.] a Kind of Sea-Fungus or Muſhroom, found adhering to Rocks, Shells, *&c.* on the Sea-ſhore.

A Spunge [with *Farriers*] that Part of a Horſe's Shoe next the Heel.

A Spunge [with *Gunners*] a Rammer or Staff with a Piece of Lamb-ſkin about the End of it, for ſcouring great Guns, before they are charged again, after having been diſcharged.

To Spunge, to waſh or rub a Thing over with a Spunge; alſo to clear a Gun from any Sparks of Fire remaining in it with a Gunner's Spunge.

To Spunge *upon*, to eat or drink at other People's Coſt.

Pyrotechnical Spu'nges, are made of the large Muſhrooms or fungous Excreſcences growing on old Oak, Aſhes, Firs, *&c.* theſe are dry'd in Water, boil'd and beaten, then put in a ſtrong Lye made of Salt-Petre, and afterwards dry'd in an Oven. Theſe make the black Match or Tinder brought from *Germany*, for ſtriking Fire with a Flint and Steel.

A Spu'nging-*Houſe*, a Victualling-Houſe, where Perſons arreſted for Debt are kept ſome Time, either till they have agreed with their Adverſary, or are removed to a cloſer Confinement.

Spu'ngy [*ſpongioſus*, L.] hollow like a Spunge.

Spu'nginess [of *ſpongioſus*, L.] a ſpungy Quality.

Spunk, Touch-Wood, half-rotten Wood; alſo a Subſtance which grows upon the Sides of Trees.

A Spur [ſpora, *Sax.*] a Device of Iron with ſharp Points to make a Horſe go.

To Spur [prob. of ſporen, *Du.* or ſpora, *Sax.*] to prick a Horſe with a Spur; to put, egg on, or forward.

Spur-*Royal*, a ſort of Gold Coin current in the Time of King *James* I.

SPURGE [*eſparge*, F.] a Plant, the Juice of which is ſo hot and corroding, that, if dropped upon Warts, it eats them away, and is called *Devil's-Milk*.

SPURIA-*Angina* [with *Phyſicians*] the Baſtard-Quinſy.

SPURIOUS [*ſpurius*, L.] not genuine, falſe, counterfeit; alſo baſe-born, baſtardly.

SPU'RIOUS *Diſeaſes*, are ſuch as degenerate from their Kind, as a Baſtard-Pleuriſy, *&c.*

SPU'RIOUS *Fleſh* [in *Anat.*] the Fleſh of the Lips, Gums, Glans, Penis, *&c.* which is of a different Conſtitution from all the reſt.

SPU'RIOUSNESS [of *ſpurius*, L.] Baſeneſs of Birth, Baſtardlineſs, Counterfeitneſs.

SPU'RKETS [in a *Ship*] are the Spaces that are between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compaſſing Timbers, or between the Timbers called Rungs on the Ship's Sides afore and aft, above and below.

To SPURN [ſpopnan, *Sax.*] to kick.

SPUR-*Way*, a Horſe-Way through a Man's Ground, which a Perſon may ride in by Right of Cuſtom.

SPU'RRY, a ſort of Herb.

SPURT, a Start, a ſudden Fit, of ſhort Continuance.

To SPURT [prob. of ſpruyten, *Du.*] to burſt or force out as Liquors out of a Bottle, Cask, *&c.*

SPU'TATIVE [of *ſputare*, L. to ſpit] ſpitting much.

SPU'TUM [in *Medicine*] the Spittle.

To SPY [ſpy̆an, *Sax.* ſpien, *Du.*] to eſpy, to diſcover with the Eye.

A SPY [*Eſpion*, F.] one who clandeſtinely ſearches into the State of Places or Affairs.

A SQUAB, a ſoft-ſtuffed Cuſhion or Bolſter for a Couch or Window; alſo a thick fat Man or Woman.

A SQUAB-*Rabbet*, *Chicken*, &c. one ſo young as not to be fit to be eaten.

SQUA'BBLE, a Quarrel, Brangle, or Diſpute.

SQUA'BBLED [among *Printers*] is when the Lines are broke, or the Letters of the Lines are mixed one with another.

SQUA'DRON [*ſquadrone*, Ital. *acies quadrata*, L.] a Body of Horſe from 100 to 200.

A SQUA'DRON [of *Ships*] a certain Number ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, eſpecially of Ships of War.

SQUA'LID [*ſqualidus*, L.] foul, naſty, filthy; alſo ill-favoured.

SQUA'LID [in *Botan. Writ.*] a Term applied to Colours when they are not bright, but look faded and dirty, *L.*

SQUA'LIDNESS } [of *ſqualiditas*, L.] Foulneſs, Naſtineſs,
SQUA'LIDITY } Slovenlineſs.

To SQUALL [prob. of ſchallen, *Teut.*] to bawl out.

A SQUALL, a ſudden Storm of Wind or Rain, not of very long Continuance.

SQUA'LLEY, a Faultineſs in Cloth, chiefly in the Make of it.

SQUA'LLEY, inclinable to ſudden Storms of Wind and Rain.

SQUAMA'TUS } a, um, { [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſcaly.
SQUAMO'SUS }

SQUA'MEOUS [*ſquameus*, L.] ſcaly, or like Scales.

SQUAMI'GEROUS [*ſquamiger*, L.] bearing or having Scales.

SQUA'MMOUS [in *Anat.*] a Term apply'd to the ſpurious and falſe Sutures of the Skull, becauſe of their being compoſed of *Squammæ* or Scales, like thoſe of Fiſhes, *&c.*

SQUAMO'SA *Oſſa* [in *Anatomy*] the Bones of the Skull behind the Ears, *L.*

SQUAMO'SA *Sutura* [with *Anatomiſts*] one of the Seams or Sutures of the Skull, ſo called, becauſe the Parts of the Bones are joined together aſlope, and like Scales.

SQUAMO'SE [*ſquamoſus*, L.] ſcaly, that has Scales.

SQUAMO'SENESS [of *ſquamoſus*, L.] Scalineſs.

SQUA'MOUS *Root* [with *Botaniſts*] is that Kind of bulbous Root which conſiſts of ſeveral Coats involving one another, as the Onion, *&c.*

To SQUA'NDER [prob. of *ſquandere*, Ital.] to laviſh, to ſpend or waſte.

SQUA'NDERER, a laviſh Spender.

A SQUARE [*quadratus*, L. *carre*, F.] a Figure conſiſting of 4 equal Sides, and as many right Angles.

To SQUARE [*quadrare*, L. *ſquadrare*, Ital.] to make ſquare, to ſuit.

A SQUARE [with *Architects*] an Inſtrument for ſquaring their Work.

A SQUARE [with *Aſtrologers*] an Aſpect between 2 Planets, which are diſtant 90 Degrees one from another, which is looked upon as an unfortunate Aſpect.

Hollow SQUARE [in *Mil. Art*] a Body of Troops drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, and covered every way with Pikes to keep off Horſes.

SQUARE *Number* [in *Arithm.*] a Number which is ſquared or multiplied by itſelf, as 3 by 3, which is 9, and 4 by 4, which is 16.

SQUARE-*Root* [in *Arith.*] the Side of a ſquare Number, as 4 is of 16.

Long-SQUARE [in *Geomet.*] a Figure that has 4 right Angles and 4 Sides, but 2 of the Sides are long and the other ſhort.

To SQUARE *the Sail-Yards* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to make them hang right a-croſs the Ship, and one Yard-Arm not traverſed more than the other.

SQUA'RING [with *Mathemat.*] is the making a Square equal to another Figure given; thus the ſquaring of the Circle is the making a Square equal and exactly correſpondent to a Circle, or the finding out the Area or Content of ſome Square that ſhall be exactly equal to the Area of ſome Circle; a Problem that has hitherto puzzled the ableſt Mathematicians, tho' they come near enough the Truth for any Uſe.

SQUA'RENESS [of *equarri*, F.] a ſquare Form.

SQUASH, an *American* Fruit, ſomething like a Pompion; alſo a little Animal.

To SQUASH, to ſqueeze flat, or bruiſe.

To SQUAT [of *ſquattare*, Ital.] to cow down, to ſit bearing upon the Knees.

To SQUAWL [ſchallen, *Teut.*] to bawl out.

To SQUEAK [prob. of quecken, *Teut.*] to make a ſhrill Noiſe, to cry out.

SQUEA'MISH [prob. q. d. *qualmiſh*] weak-ſtomached, apt to heave or vomit.

SQUEA'MISHNESS [*q. d.* Qualmiſhneſs] a Loathing.

To SQUEESE [cpy̆an, *Sax.* or as *Minſhew* thinks of *quaſſare*, L.] to preſs cloſe together.

SQUIB, a ſort of Firework.

SQUIB [in a *Gaming-Houſe*] a ſort of Puff of a lower Rank, a Perſon who has half the Salary a Puff has given him to play.

SQUILL [*ſquilla*, L.] a Sea-Onion.

SQUINA'NTHUS [with *Botaniſts*] the ſweet Ruſh, *L.*

SQUINA'NCY [*ſquinantia*, L.] a Swelling and Inflammation in the Throat, which hinders the ſwallowing of Meat, and ſometimes ſtops the Breath.

SQUINSY [*ſquinantia*, L.] the SQUINANCY.

To SQUINT [of ycen'ban, *Sax.* or ſchewen, *Teut.* according to *Skinner*] to look awry.

SQUIRE [*ecuyer*, F.] the next inferior Degree of Honour to a Knight.

SQUI'RREL [*ſciurus*, L. of σκιουρος, Gr.] a Wood-Weaſel.

To SQUIRE *a Perſon*, to wait upon him or her, in the manner of a Gentleman-Uſher.

To SQUIRT [prob. of ſpruyten, or σκιρτάω, Gr. to skip] to ſpirt out.

To SQUI'TTER [prob. *q. d. ſcatter* or *ſpitter*] to void the Excrement with a kind of Noiſe.

SQUI'TTER [with *Tin-Miners*] the Droſs of Tin.

A SQUABBLE. *See* Squobble.

S. S. *Societatis ſocius*, *i. e.* Fellow of the Society, *L.*

S. S. S. *Stratum ſuper Stratum*, *i. e.* Layer upon Layer, *L.*

S. T. an indeclinable Term, chiefly uſed to command Silence.

ST. Saint.

To STAB [ſome derive it of ſtab, *Teut.* a Club, others of *ſtampanare*, Ital.] to wound by the Thruſt of a Sword, Dagger, or any pointed Weapon.

A STAB, a Wound made by a Thruſt with ſome pointed Weapon.

STA'BLE [*ſtabilis*, L.] firm, fixed, ſure, ſteady, laſting.

STABILITY } [of *ſtabilitas*, L.] Firmneſs, Fixedneſs,
STA'BLENESS } Laſtingneſs.

To STA'BLE [*ſtabulo includere*, L.] to ſet up in a Stable.

To STA'BLISH [*ſtabilire*, L.] to eſtabliſh.

A STABLE [*ſtabulum*, L.] a Place or Houſe to keep Horſes in.

STABLE-*ſtand* [in the *Foreſt Law*] is when a Perſon is found at his Stand in the Foreſt, with a Croſs-bow or Long-bow, ready to kill a Deer; or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a Tree, with Greyhounds ready to ſlip; it is one of the four Evidences or Preſumptions by which a Man is convicted of intending to ſteal the King's Deer; the other three are *Back-berond*, *Bloody-hand*, and *Dog-draw*.

To STA'BULATE [*ſtabulare*, L.] to keep up Cattle, as in a Stall.

STACCA'DO, a Pale or Fence, *Ital.*

STA'-

STA'CHIA [*old Rec.*] an Eſtache, a Dam or Head, made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, *&c.* to ſtop a Water-Courſe.

STA'CHYS [στάχυς, Gr.] the Herb called baſe Horehound, wild Sage, Sage of the Mountain, or Field-Sage, *L.*

STACCA'TO } [in *Mu. Books*] the ſame as *ſpiccato*, Ital.
STOCCA'TO }

To STACK [ſpoken of *Horſes*] to ſtumble.

To STACK [prob. of *ſtacca*, Ital.] to pile up Wood, Hay, *&c.*

A STACK [*ſtacca*, Ital. or of ſtecken, *Du.*] a Pile of Hay, Straw, Wood, *&c.* three Foot long, three broad, and three high.

STACTE [στακτή, Gr.] a Kind of Gum or creamy Juice that iſſues out of the Myrtle-Tree, *L.*

STADDLES [*q. d. ſtandils*, of *ſtand*] young Trees.

STA'DIUM, a *Roman* Meaſure now taken for a Furlong, *L.*

STAFF [ſtæf, *Sax.*] a Stick to walk with, and for various Uſes.

STAFF [in *Poetry*] a particular Number of Verſes in a Pſalm or Poem.

A STAFF *of Cocks* [with *Cockers*] a pair of Cocks.

STAFF-*Tree*, a kind of Shrub which keeps its Leaves in Winter.

A STAG [ſome Etymologiſts derives it of ſtican, *Sax.* to prick, from its Readineſs to puſh with its Horns] a red Male Deer of five Years of Age.

A STAG [*Hieroglyphically*] lying on its Side, and chewing its Meat, repreſented a learned and accompliſh'd Man. The Horns of a Stag are an Hieroglyphick of the Power, Authority, and Dignity unto which ſuch deſerve to be promoted.

STAG, is an Emblem of Swiftneſs and Fear, alſo of a faint-hearted Perſon.

STAG-*Evil*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

STAG-*Beetle*, an Inſect.

A STAGE [prob. of *ſtadium*, L. *ſtade*, F.] a Journey by Land, or ſuch a Part of it where a Perſon inns or takes freſh Horſes, *&c.*

A STAGE [perhaps of *eſtage*, F. or ſtigan, *Sax.* or στέγη, Gr. a Roof] that Place or Part in a Theatre raiſed higher than the Floor, where the Players act; alſo a Place raiſed with Timber and Boards, where Mountebanks expoſe their Medicines to Sale, and make their Harangues, and on which their Tumblers ſhew their Tricks.

STA'GGARD [*Hunting-Term*] a Male Deer of four Years old.

To STA'GGER [prob. of ſtaggelen, *Du.*] to reel to and fro; alſo to be in doubt, to waver.

STA'GGERS [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes ſomewhat like a *Vertigo*.

STAGIA'RIUS [*old Rec.*] a Canon who kept his ſtated Reſidence in a Cathedral Church.

STA'GNANCY [of *ſtagnans*, L.] a Standing in a Pool.

To STA'GNATE [*ſtagnare*, L.] to ſtand ſtill as Water; alſo to want a free Courſe; to ſtop as the Blood does, when it is grown thick.

STAD-*Holder* } a Governor or Regent of a Province
STADT-*Holder* } in the *United Netherlands*.

STA'GIRITE, *Ariſtotle*, ſo called from *Stagira*, a Town in *Macedonia*, his Native Place.

STA'GMA [with *Chym.*] the Pieces of ſeveral Plants mingled together in order to Diſtillation.

STA'GNANT [*ſtagnans*, L.] ſtanding as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

STAI'D [prob. of *etayer*, F. to ſtay or bear up, *q. d.* one that is able to bear up againſt the Temptations and Solliciations of Vanity and Vice] ſober, grave.

STAI'DNESS, Serioufneſs, Gravity, Soberneſs.

STAIN *and Colours* [in *Herald.*] are tawney and murrey.

To STAIN [*Skinner* derives it of *diſteindre*, L.] to ſpot, to defile, to dawb; to die Colours; alſo to blemiſh or blur one's Reputation.

STAINANT *Colours* [in *Heraldry*] are tawney and murrey.

STAIRS [ſtæzpiʒ, *Sax.*] Steps to aſcend by.

A STAKE, a ſmall Anvil uſed by Smiths.

A STAKE [*eſtaca*, Span.] a Stick in a Hedge; alſo a Pledge laid down on a Wager.

STALDINGS, a ſort of old Money.

STALACTITAE [of σταλάγμος, a Drop or Dropping, *Gr.*] a Sort of ſtony, ſparry Icicles that hang down from the Tops or Arches of Grotto's, Caves, or Vaults under Ground, as alſo from the Roofs and Chapiters of Pillars that are built over hot Springs or Baths.

STALE [ſtel, *Du.*] not freſh, old, as ſtale Beer, ſtale Bread; a ſtale Maid.

STALE [ſtele, *Sax.*] a Handle; alſo a Round or Step of a Ladder.

STALE [with *Fowlers*] a Fowl put in any Place to allure others; a Decoy-Fowl.

STALE [of *ſtabulum*, L. as *Skinner* ſuppoſes, or prob. of ſtalle, *Du.* becauſe, when Horſes come into the Stable, they frequently ſtale] the Urine of Cattle.

To STALE [ſtalen, *Du.*] to piſs.

STA'LENESS [prob. of ſtel, *Du.*] the being oppoſite to Newneſs or Freſhneſs.

To STALK [ſtælcan, *Sax.*] to walk ſoftly; alſo to go ſtately or ſtrait.

STALK [with *Botan.*] is defined to be Part of a Plant receiving the Nouriſhment from the Root, and diſtributing it into the other Parts, with which it is clothed, not having one Side diſtinguiſhable from the other. The Stalk of a Tree is call'd the Trunk; in Corn and Graſſes, it is called the Blade.

A STALK [ſtelk, *Du.* σίαλος, Gr.] the Stem of a Plant.

A naked STALK, one which has no Leaves on it.

A creſted STALK, one which has Furrows or Ridges.

A winged STALK, one which has Leaves on both Sides.

A ſtriped STALK, one that is of two or more Colours.

STA'LKING [of ſtælcan, *Sax.*] walking ſoftly, ſtately, and ſtrutting.

STA'LKING-*Hedge* [in *Fowling*] an Artificial Hedge to hide the Fowlers from being ſeen by the Game.

STA'LKING-*Horſe* [with *Fowlers*] an Horſe, an old Jade who will walk gently up and down, as you would have him, in Water, *&c.* beneath whoſe Shoulder the Sportſman ſhelters himſelf and Gun, uſed in tunneling for Partridges.

STALKING-*Horſe* [in a *figurative Senſe*] a Perſon employ'd, as a Tool, to bring about ſome Affair; a Thing uſed for a Pretence.

STALL [ſtal, *Sax.* ſtall, *Dan.*] a Place for fatting Cattle; alſo a little Shop or Apartment under a Bulk, without the Fore-ſide of a Shop.

STA'LLED [*q.* fatted in a *Stall*] fatted.

To STALL [prob. of ſtal, *Sax.*] to put into a Stall, alſo to fat or clog.

A STALL-*Boat*, a ſort of a Fiſhing-Boat.

STA'LLAGE, Money paid for ſetting up Stalls in a Fair or Market.

A STA'LLION [of ſtal, *Sax. q. d.* kept in a Stall, *ſtallone*, Ital. *eſtalon*, F.] a Stone-Horſe kept for getting Colts.

STA'MINA [with *Anat.*] are thoſe ſimple, original Parts of an animal Body which exiſted firſt in the Embryo, or even in the Seed; and by the Diſtinction, Augmentation, and Accretion of which, the human Body, at its utmoſt Bulk, is ſuppoſed to be formed by additional Juices.

STA'MINA [with *Botaniſts*] are thoſe fine Threads, Capillaments, or Hairs growing up within the Flower of ſome Plants, as Tulips, encompaſſing round the Style, or Piſtil, and on which the Apices grow at the Ends.

STAMI'NEOUS [*ſtamineus*, L.] that has *Stamina*, or a ſort Threads in it.

STAMINEOUS *Flowers* [in *Botan.*] are thoſe imperfect Flowers which want the fine-coloured Leaves called *Petala*, and conſiſt only of the *Stylus* and *Stamina*.

A STA'MMEL, a large flouncing Mare; alſo an overgrown bouncing Wench.

To STA'MMER [ſtammeren, *Du.* ſtamme̊an, *Sax.*] to ſtutter, to faulter in one's Speech.

A STA'MMERER [ſtamop, *Sax.*] a Stutterer, one who faulters in his Speech.

STA'MMERING [of ſtamop, *Sax.*] Stuttering in Speech.

To STAMP [ſtampe, *Dan.*] to ſtrike or beat the Ground with the Foot.

To STAMP [*eſtampare*, Ital. *eſtamper*, Span.] to make a Stamp, Impreſſion, or Effigies upon; to coin.

To STANCH [*etancher*, F.] to ſtop a Flux of Blood; alſo to ceaſe to flow or run.

STANCH [prob. of ſtanban, *Sax.*] ſubſtantial, ſolid, good, ſound.

STA'NCHNESS [prob. of ſtanban, *Sax.*] Subſtantialneſs, Firmneſs, *&c.*

STA'NCHIONS [*eſtanſon*, F.] Supporters in Buildings.

STA'NCHIONS [in a *Ship*] Pieces of Timber which ſupport the Waſte Trees.

A STAND [ſtanb, *Sax.*] a Pauſe; a Doubt or Uncertainty; alſo a Frame to ſet any thing upon.

To STAND [ſtanban, *Sax.*] to bear upon or be ſupported by Feet.

STANDARD [ſtanbpeop, *Sax. ſtandardo*, Ital. *eſtandart*, F.] the chief Enſign of a Royal Army or Fleet; alſo the ſtanding Meaſures of the King or State, according to which all the Meaſures are framed and adjuſted.

STANDARD, for Gold Coin in *England*, is 22 Carats of fine

fine Gold and 2 Carats of Copper; and the *French* and *Spaniſh* Gold are nearly of the ſame Standard.

STANDARD, for Silver Coin, is 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-Weights of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-Weights of Copper melted together, and is called *Sterling*.

STANDARD-*Graſs*, an Herb.

STANDARDS } [in *Husbandry*] Trees reſerved at the Fel-
STANDILS } ling of Wood for Growth for Timber.

STA'NDING *Part of the Sheat* [in *Sea-Language*] is that Part which is made faſt to a Ring at the Sheat's Quarter.

STANDING *Lifts* [in a *Ship*] the Lifts for the Sprit-Sail-Yard.

STANDING *Part* [of *Tackle*] that End of a Rope where a Block is ſeized or faſtened.

STANDING *Ropes* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Ropes which run not in any Block, but are ſet *taut* or let ſlack, as Occaſion ſerves, as the *Sheat-Stays*, the *Back-Stays*.

STA'NDISH [of ſtand and diſh, *Sax.*] a ſtanding Ink-horn for a Table.

STA'NEFILES, cut Paſte-boards through which Card-makers colour Court-Cards.

STANG [ſtæng, *Sax.*] a Pole to carry a Cowl on.

STA'NNARIES [*ſtannaria*, L.] the Mines and Places where Tin is digged and refined.

STA'NNUM, a Metal called Tin, *L.*

STA'NZA [in *Poetry*] a certain regulated Number of grave Verſes, containing ſome perfect Senſe, terminated with a Reſt.

STA'PES [with *Anat.*] a little Bone of a triangular Figure in the inner Part of the Ear, conſiſting of two Branches, the Cloſing of which is call'd the Head of the *Stapes*.

STAPHIS *Agria* [with *Botan.*] Stave's-Acre, *L.*

STAPHYLI'NUS [σταφυλῖνος, Gr.] a Kind of Daucus, *L.*

STAPHYLO'DENDROS [σταφυλόδενδρος, Gr.] the Bladder-Nut-Tree, *L.*

STA'PHYLE [σταφύλη, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Roof of the Mouth, when the *Uvula* grows black and blue, like a Grape-Stone.

STAPHY'LOMA [σταφύλωμα, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, when, the *Cornea* or Horny-Coat being eaten through or broken, the uvous Tunicle falls out, ſo as to reſemble the Form of a Grape-Stone.

STAPHYLOPA'RTES, a Surgeon's Inſtrument for raiſing up the *Uvula*, when it is looſened, *Gr.*

STA'PLE [ſtapel, *Dan.* ſtapul ſtapl, *Sax.* a Market or Fair] a publick Town where are Store-Houſes for Commodities; alſo a City or Town where Merchants jointly lay up their Commodities, for the better vending them by Wholeſale.

STA'PLE *Commodities* [prob. of ſtapul, *Sax.* a Baſis or Foundation] ſuch Commodities as do not eaſily and quickly marr or periſh, as Wool, Lead, Tin, *&c.* alſo good ſaleable Commodities, as are uſually vended abroad, at Fairs and Markets.

A STAR [ſtеорпа, *Sax. ſtella*, L. ἀστήρ, Gr.] a luminous Globe in the Heavens.

STAR *of Bethlehem*, a Plant.

STAR [with *Moraliſts*] is an Emblem of Prudence, which is the Rule of all Virtues, and leads us to worthy Actions, enlightening us through the Darkneſs of this World.

STAR [in *Heraldry*] has uſually five Beams or Points, and ſo in *Blazonry*; if there be no more, there is no Need to mention the Number; but, when they are more, the Number muſt be expreſs'd, and the Star muſt never have above ſixteen.

STAR-*Board* [ſtеорbорð, *Sax.*] the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat.

STAR-*Chamber* [a Chamber in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, ſo called, becauſe the Cieling was adorned with Figures of Stars] a Chamber where the Lord-Chancellor antiently kept a Court to puniſh Routs, Riots, Forgeries, *&c.*

STAR-*Fort* [in *Fortif.*] a Work having ſeveral Faces, made up from 5 to 8 Points, with ſaliant and re-entring Angles, which flank one another on every one of its Sides, containing from 12 to 25 Fathom.

STAR-*Redoubt* [in *Fortif.*] a ſmall Fort or Work of 4, 5, 6, or more Points.

STAR-*Wort*, an Herb.

STARCH [prob. of ſtarcken, *Teut.*] a ſort of thin Paſte, for ſtiffening of Linnen.

STA'RCHNESS } [of ſterck, *Dan.* or of ſtеарc, *Sax.*]
STA'RKNESS } Stiffneſs, Inflexibleneſs; alſo Affectedneſs in Dreſs or Carriage.

A STARE [ſtер, *Sax.*] a Starling, a Bird kept for Whiſtling.

To STARE [ſtарian, *Sax.*] to look ſtedfaſtly; alſo to have a wild Look.

STARK [ſtеарc, *Sax.*] ſtraight or tight; alſo rigid ſevere; alſo thoroughly; as *ſtarkmad*.

STA'RKLESS, without Stars, *Milton.*

STA'R-PAV'D, paved with Stars, *Milton.*

STA'RRINESS [of ſтеорпıсʒneyyc, *Sax.*] Fulneſs of Stars.

STA'RRY [ſтеорпıсʒ, *Sax.*] full of Stars.

Falling STARS, are fiery Exhalations, enkindled in the Air, complying therewith in their Motion, and call'd Shooting Stars, which, when their more ſubtile Parts are burnt away, fall down, becauſe the Weight of the viſcous and earthy Matter exceeds the Weight of the Air that lies under it.

Fixed STARS, are ſo call'd, becauſe they always keep the ſame Diſtance among themſelves, and not becauſe without Motion: For they have two Motions; one Motion is in common with the whole Heaven, which is from Eaſt to Weſt on the Poles of the World, which carries all the Stars along with it, and this Revolution is made in twenty four Hours; the other Motion is from the Weſt to the Eaſt on the Poles of the Ecliptick, which is very ſlow, for they do not make their Revolution, according to that famous Aſtronomer *Tycho Brahe*, in leſs than 25816 Years. Theſe Stars are divided into ſeveral Conſtellations. It is the general Opinion, that the *Fixed Stars* are Bodies that ſhine by their own Light. The Region of Heaven, where the fixed Stars are plac'd, is that which is called the Firmament. They are believ'd not to be contained in the ſame ſpherical Superficies, nor any of them ſo low as the Planets, for this Reaſon, becauſe there is no Parallax nor Difference of Aſpect to be found, nor have they ever eclipſed any Planets.

To START [of ſtyrtan, *Sax.* or ſtarten, *Teut.*] to give a ſudden Leap or make a heaving Motion with the Body; alſo to begin to run a Race.

A START [ſtyrtung, *Sax.*] a ſudden Motion of the Body upon ſome Surprize.

To START *a Hare* [with *Sportſmen*] is to force her to leave her Seat.

STA'RTING [with *Brewers*] is the Putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decay'd to revive it again; alſo the Filling their empty Buts with freſh-brew'd Beer.

STA'RTISH }
STA'RTLY } apt to ſtart as ſome Horſes, *&c.*

To STA'RTLE, to cauſe to ſtart by Surprize or Fright; to ſtart or tremble for Fear.

STA'RTURS, a ſort of high Shoes.

To STARVE [prob. of ſtеарpian, *Sax.* to kill, but *Mer. Caſaub.* derives it of στέρω, Gr. to bereave] to kill or periſh with Hunger, Cold, *&c.*

STA'RVELING [of ſтеарpıng, *Sax.*] a lean, meagre, ſtarved, unthriving Perſon, *&c.*

STATE [*etat*, F. *ſtatus*, L.] Condition; alſo Pomp.

The natural STATE *of Man* [among *Moraliſts*] being conſidered, with Relation to other Men, is that which affects us upon the bare Account of our univerſal Kindred.

The adventitious STATE *of Man* [among *Moraliſts*] is that which obliges Men by the Authority of ſome human Conſtitution.

A STATE *of Peace*, is when Men live quietly together without the Diſturbances of Violence or Injuries, and voluntarily diſcharge their mutual Duties, as Matters of neceſſary Obligation.

A STATE *of War*, is when Men are mutually engag'd in offering and repelling Injuries, or endeavouring forcibly to recover their Dues.

STA'TELINESS [of ſtatelic, *Du.*] Pompouſneſs, Majeſtickneſs.

STA'TELY [prob. of *ſtatura*, L.] pompous, majeſtick.

STATER [in *Pharmacy*] a Weight containing an Ounce and a half.

STA'TERA, a ſort of Balance, otherwiſe call'd the *Roman* Balance, a Goldſmith's Balance; alſo Troy Weight, *L.*

STATES-*General*, the Name of an Aſſembly, conſiſting of the Deputies of the 7 united Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

STATESTMAN [of *ſtatus*, L. and Man, *Sax.*] a Manager the State.

STA'TICA *ars* [*ſtatice*, L. of Στατικὴ, Gr.] a Science which treats of Weights, ſhewing the Properties of Heavineſs and Lightneſs, the *Equilibrium* or equal Balance of natural Bodies, *&c.*

STA'TICAL *Baroſcope*. See *Baroſcope*.

STA'TICAL *Hygrometer*. See *Hygrometer*.

STA'TICKS [ſτατικὴ ſcil. τέχνη, Gr.] a Science purely ſpeculative, being a Species of Mechanicks, converſant about Weights, ſhewing the Properties of the Heavineſs or Lightneſs, or *equilibria* of Bodies.

STA'TICKS [with *Phyſicians*] a Kind of Epilepticks or Perſons ſeized with an Epilepſy.

STA'TION, a Standing-Place, or where a Perſon is poſted; alſo a Road for Ships; alſo a Poſt, Condition, Rank, *F.* of *L.*

STA'TION [with *Roman Catholicks*] a Church or Chappel appointed to pray in, and to gain Indulgences.

STA'TION [with *Mathemat.*] a Place where a Man fixes himſelf and his Inſtruments to take Angles or Diſtances, in *Surveying*, &c.

STA'TION *of the Planets* [with *Aſtron.*] are 2 Points, in which the Planets are removed at the fartheſt Diſtance from the Sun, on each Side.

STA'TION [among the *antient Chriſtians*] the Faſts of *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, which many obſerved with much Devotion.

STA'TION-*Staff*, a mathematical Inſtrument uſed in Surveying.

STA'TIONARINESS [of *ſtationarius*, L. *ſtationaire*, F.] Settledneſs in a Place.

STA'TIONARY [*ſtationarius*, L.] ſettled in a Place, ſo that to an Eye, placed on the Earth, it appears for ſome Time to ſtand ſtill, and not to have any progreſſive Motion forward in its Orbit.

STA'TIONARY [*ſtationariorum merces*, L.] Stationers Wares.

STA'TIONARY [with *Aſtron.*] is ſaid of a Planet when it does not move at all, which happens before and after Retrogradation.

STA'TIONER [*ſtationarius* prob. of *ſtatione*, L. becauſe in antient Times they kept their Shops together in one Station or Street, a Dealer in Paper-Books, *&c.*

STA'TOCELE [in *Surgery*] a Rupture or Tumour in the *Scrotum*, conſiſting of a fatty Subſtance like Suet.

STA'TUARY [*un ſtatuaire*, F. *ſtatuarius*, L.] a Maker of Images.

A STA'TUE [*ſtatua*, L.] a ſtanding Image made of Metal, Stone, Wood, *&c.*

Achilleian STATUE, a Statue of ſome *Hero*, ſo named, becauſe of the great Number of Statues *Achilles* had in all the Cities of *Greece*.

Allegorical STATUE, one which, under a human Figure or other Symbol, repreſents ſomething of another Kind, as a Part of the Earth; as a Perſon in a *Weſt-Indian* Dreſs for *America*; a Seaſon, an Element, *&c.*

Curule STATUES, are ſuch as are repreſented in Chariots drawn by *Bigæ* or *Quadrigæ*, i. e. by 2 or 4 Horſes.

Equeſtrian STATUE, one repreſenting a King or ſome famous Perſon on Horſe-back, as that of King *Charles* I. at *Stocks-Market*, *&c.*

Greek STATUE, is one that is naked and antique; the *Greeks* having commonly ſo repreſented their Deities and Heroes, their *Athletæ* and Youths generally performing their Exerciſes of Wreſtling naked.

Hydraulick STATUE, any Figure placed as an Ornament to a Fountain or Grotto, or which does the Office of a *jet d' eau*, *&c.*

Pedeſtrian STATUE, one on Foot, as that of King *Charles* in the *Royal Exchange*, or in the *Privy Garden*.

Roman STATUE, one clothed after the *Roman* Manner, as that of King *Charles* II. in the Middle of the *Royal Exchange*.

STA'TUARY [*ſtatuaria*, L.] the Art of making Images.

STATU'MEN, whatever is made uſe of to ſupport any Thing, a Buttreſs, a Prop, *L.*

STA'TURE [*ſtatura*, L.] Height, Size, Pitch.

STA'TUS *de manerio* [*old Rec.*] all the Tenants and legal Men within the Limits of a Manour, aſſembled in that Lord's Court, to do their accuſtomed Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Privileges.

STA'TUTABLE, according to the Act of Parliament relating to the Matter.

A STA'TUTE [*ſtatutum*, L.] an Act of Parliament, Law, Ordinance, or Decree, *&c.*

The STATUTE [of *England*] the Statute Laws, the Acts of Parliament, made and eſtabliſhed by the King and the 3 Eſtates of the Realm.

STATUTE-*Merchant*, a Bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the *Statute-Merchant*, the Mayor of a City, Town Corporate, *&c.* and 2 Merchants appointed for that Purpoſe, ſealed with the Seal of the Debtor and of the King; one to be kept by the Mayor, *&c.* and the other by Clerks; this empowers firſt to take the Debtor's Body, and then his Goods, if they are to be found.

STATUTE-*Seſſions*, petty Seſſions in every Hundred, for deciding Differences between Maſters and Servants, the rating Servants Wages, and placing ſuch Perſons in Service, who being able to work refuſe to get Employ.

STA'TUTE-*Staple*, a Bond of Record acknowledged before the Mayor of the *Staple*, in the Preſence of the 2 Conſtables of the ſaid *Staple*, by Virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Body, Lands, and Goods of the Debtor.

STA'TUTES [*ſtatuta*, L.] Acts of Parliament, *&c.*

STA'TUTO *mercatorio* [in Law] a Writ for the impriſoning of him who has forfeited a Bond called *Statute-Merchant*, L.

STA'TUTO *ſtapulæ* [in *Law*] a Writ for ſeizing the Body and Goods of him who has forfeited the Bond called *Statute-Staple*, *L.*

STA'TUTUM *de laboratis* [in *Law*] a judicial Writ for the Apprehending of ſuch Labourers who refuſe to work according to the Statute, *L.*

To STAVE, to beat to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrel, Cask, *&c.*

STA'VERS [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, the Staggers.

STAVES [of ſtæf, *Sax.*] Boards for making Barrels, *&c.*

Cart-STAVES, thoſe which hold the Cart and the Raers together, which make the Body of the Cart.

STAVES-*Acre* [ſtæfniſæge, *Sax.*] an Herb.

STA'YDNESS, Soberneſs, Gravenels, Serioufneſs.

To STAY [ſtaar, *Dan.* ſtandan, *Sax.* prob. of *ſtare*, L. ἱστάναι, Gr.] to abide or continue in a Place; alſo to ſtop.

A STAY [*eſtaye*, F. ſtage, *Du.*] a Stop or Continuance in a Place; alſo a Prop or Support.

STAYS [in *a Ship*] certain Ropes the Uſe of which is to keep the Maſt from falling aft; they are faſtened to all Maſts, Top-Maſts, and Flag-Staves, except the Sprit-Sail Top-Maſt.

To bring or keep a Ship upon the STAYS [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to manage a Ship's Tackle and Sails, ſo that ſhe cannot make any Way forward.

Back STAYS [in *a Ship*] are Ropes which go on either Side of the Ship, and keep the Maſt from pitching forward or over-board.

STEAD [ſtede, *Sax.*] Place or Room.

To STEAD [ſtedian, *Sax.*] to ſtand in ſtead, to be ſerviceable, *L.*

STEA'DFASTNESS [ſtedfæſtneſſe, *Sax.*] Conſtancy, Firmneſs of Reſolution, *&c.*

STEA'DILY [of ſtedelic, *Sax.*] firmly.

STEA'DINESS [ſtedigneſſe, *Sax.*] Firmneſs.

STEA'DY [ſtæðig, *Sax.*] conſtant, ſure, firm.

STEA'DY [*Sea-Term*] is a Term us'd when the Conder would have the Steerſman to keep the Ship conſtant in her Courſe, for making Yaws or going in and out.

A STEAK [ſticce, *Sax.*] a Slice of Meat.

To STEAL [ſtelan, ſtælan, *Sax.*] to take away unlawfully, either privately or violently.

STEALTH [of ſtælan, *Sax.*] the Action of Theft; alſo Privacy.

To STEAM [ſtæman, *Sax.*] to ſend forth a Vapour, as hot and boiling Liquor does.

A STEAM [ſteme, *Sax.*] the Vapour of hot Liquor.

STEATOCE'LE [of στέατωμα and κήλη, Gr. a *Swelling*] a preternatural Tumour in the *Scrotum* of a ſuety or Suet-like Conſiſtence.

STEA'TOMA [στέατωμα, Gr.] a Swelling, the ſame or little different from *Steatocele*.

STEATO'MATOUS, of, or pertaining to a *Steatoma*.

STECCA'DO, the Liſts, or a Place railed in for the beholding of a Combat or Duel.

STECCA'DO [in *Fortif.*] a fort of Pale or Fence before the the Trenches.

STED, STAD, STOLD } [in the *German* Language] a City.

STE'DFAST [of ſtedan ſæſt, *Sax.*] firm, ſure, conſtant, immoveable.

STE'DFASTNESS, [ſtedfæſtneſſe, *Sax.*] Firmneſs, *&c.*

STEED [ſtedd, *Sax.*] an Horſe.

STEEL [of ſtaal, *Dan.*] a Metal made of Iron refined and purified by Fire, *&c.*

STEE'LY [of ſtaaliqh, *Dan.*] conſiſting of Steel.

STEEL-*Yards*, a Balance for weighing Things of various Weights by one ſingle Weight, as from 1 ſingle Pound to 112 Pounds.

STEEP [ſteap, *Sax.*] of a difficult Aſcent.

STEEP-*Tubs* [on *Ship-board*] Veſſels for watering Fleſh or Fiſh.

To STEEP [ſtipian, *Sax.*] to ſoak in ſome Liquor.

STEE'PINGS, a ſort of Gold Coin.

STEE'PLE [ſteopl, *Sax.*] of a Church.

STEE'PNESS [ſteepneſſe, *Sax.*] Difficultneſs of Aſcent.

STEER [ſteor, and ſteorre, *Sax.*] a young Ox.

To STEER [of ſteoran, *Sax.* ſtyrre, *Dan.*] to guide a Ship; alſo to manage an Affair.

STEE'RAGE [of ſteoran, *Sax.*] the Act of ſteering a Ship.

STEER'-

Stee'rage [in a *Ship*] a Place before the Bulk-head of the great Cabin, where the Steerſman ſtands and lodges.

Stee'rsman [ſteoꝛman, *Sax.*] the Man who ſteers or guides a Ship.

To Steeve [*Sea-Phraſe*] uſed of the Bow-ſprit of a Ship, which is ſaid to *ſteeve*, when it does not ſtand upright or ſtrait enough forward.

Stee'ving [in *Commerce*] is the Stowing of Cotton or Wool into Sacks, by forcing them in with Screws.

Stegano'graphist [of στεγανὸς private, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] an Artiſt in private Writing.

Stegano'graphy [στεγανογραφία, of στεγανὸς, covert or private, and γραφὴ Writing] the Art of ſecret Writing by Characters or Cyphers, intelligible only to the Perſons who correſpond one with another.

Ste'gnosis [στέγνωσις, Gr.] a Stopping up of the Pores of the Body.

Stegno'tick [*ſtegnoticus*, L. of στεγνωτικὸς, Gr.] binding, rendering coſtive.

Stegno'ticks [στεγνωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines for cloſing and ſtopping the Orifices of Veſſels, when ſtretched, lacerated, *&c.*

Ste'llar [*ſtellaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Stars, ſtarry.

Ste'llary [*ſtellaris*, L.] ſtarry, *&c.*

Ste'llate [*ſtellatus*, L.] ſtarred, marked with Spots like Stars.

Ste'llate *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch whoſe Leaves grow on the Stalks at certain Intervals, in the Form of a Star with Beams, as *Croſs-Wort*, &c.

Stella'tion, an Adorning with Stars.

Ste'llatus, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſtarred, *i. e.* when ſeveral Leaves grow round the Stalk of the Plant proceeding from the ſame Center, as the Leaves of *Gooſe-Graſs*, *Ladies-Bed-ſtraw*, &c. *L.*

Stelle'r, a Balance conſiſting of an Iron Beam with Notches, a Hook at one End, and a Poiſe or Weight, uſed by Butchers and others that keep Markets, call'd the *Roman* Beam.

Stelli'ferous [*ſtellifer*, L.] bearing Stars.

Ste'llio, a ſpotted Lizard, which caſts her Skin every half Year, and commonly devours it, *L.*

Ste'llionate [in the *civil Law*] all kinds of Cozenage and knaviſh Practices in Bargaining, and all ſorts of Frauds which have no peculiar Names in Law; as the Selling or Mortgaging a Thing twice; Paying Braſs-Money; Exacting a Debt, when it has been already paid, *&c.*

Stelo'graphy [στηλογραφία of στήλη, a Bound, Stone, or Pillar, and γραφὴ a Writing] an Inſcription or Writing on a Pillar, *&c.*

Stem [ſtemme, *Sax.* of *ſtemma*, L.] a Race or Pedigree; the Stock of a Tree; the Stalk of a Plant, Flower, Fruit, *&c.*

To Stem, to bear up againſt, as to *ſtem the Tide*; alſo to put a Stop to.

Stem [of a *Ship*] that main Piece of Timber which comes bowing from the Keel below, and ſerves to guide the Ship's Rake.

Stenocori'asis [στενοκοριασις, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, when the Apple or Sight is ſtraitened or weakened.

Steno'graphy [στενογραφία, Gr.] the Art of Short-hand Writing.

Steno'graphical, pertaining to ſecret Writing.

Stenotho'races [στενοθώρακες of στενὸς ſtrait, and θώραξ, Gr. the Breaſt] thoſe Perſons who have narrow Cheſts, and therefore are ſubject to phthiſical Affections.

Stent [ſtenꝺ, *Sax.*] a Stint, a Limit, a Bound.

Stento'rian *Voice* [ſo named from *Stentor*, mentioned by *Homer*, who is ſaid to have had a Voice louder than 50 Men together] a roaring loud Voice.

Stentoropho'nick *Tube*, a ſpeaking Trumpet, an Inſtrument contrived by Sir *Samuel Moreland*, uſed at Sea.

Step [ſtæp, *Sax.*] a Pace in going, a Degree of Aſcent on the Stairs or a Ladder.

Step [with *Sailors*] a Piece of Timber having the Foot of any other Timber ſtanding upright fix'd into it, as the Step of the Maſts, Capſtan, *&c.*

To Step [ſtæppan, *Sax.*] to ſet one Foot before the other.

Ste'p-*Father* [ſteop-fæꝺeꝛ, of ſteop, *Sax.* rigid, ſevere, and fæꝺeꝛ] a Father-in-law.

Step *and Leap*, one of the 7 Airs or artificial Motions of a Horſe.

Step-*Dame* } [ſteop-moꝺeꝛ, *Sax.*] a Mother-in-law.
Step-*Mother* }

Ste'rcorated [*ſterceratus*, L.] dunged, manured with Dung.

Stercoro'se [*ſtercoroſus*, L.] full of Dung, *&c.*

Stercora'nists [of *ſtercus*, L. Dung] thoſe who believed the Sacramental Bread and Wine ſo far digeſted, as that ſome Part of it was turned into Excrements.

Stercora'tion, a Dunging, Mixing or Covering with Dung, *L.*

Stercoro'sus *fluxus* [in *Medicine*] a Kind of Looſeneſs in which much liquid Ordure is frequently voided, cauſed by excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great Quantity of Excrements lodged in the Bowels, *L.*

Stereo'bates } [of στερεὸς *Gaiveiv*, to aſcend firmly] the
Stereo'bata } firſt Beginning of the Wall of any Building that immediately ſtands on the Pillar: the Pattern of the Pillar whereon the Baſe is ſet; the Ground-Work on which the Baſe of a Pillar ſtands. *Architect.*

Stereogra'phical [of στερεὸς ſolid, and γράφω to deſcribe, *Gr.*] according to the Art of Stereography, or repreſenting Solids on a Plane.

Stereogra'phick *Projection of the Sphere*, a Projection of it on a Plane, wherein the Eye is ſuppoſed to be in the Surface of the Sphere.

Stereo'graphy [στερεογραφία of στερεὸς ſolid, and γραφὴ a Deſcription] the Art of repreſenting Solids on a Plane.

Stereome'trical [of στερεὸς and μετρεῶ, Gr. to meaſure] pertaining to the Art of Stereometry.

Stereo'metry [στερεομετρία, of στερεὸς and μέτρον Meaſure] a Science which ſhews how to meaſure ſolid Bodies, and to find their ſolid Contents.

Stereo'tomy [στερεοτομία of στερεὸς and τομὴ, Gr. a Cutting] the Art or Science of cutting Solids or making Sections thereof, as in Profiles of Architecture in Walls, *&c.*

Ste'ril [*ſterilis*, L.] barren or unfruitful; alſo dry, empty, ſhallow.

Steri'lity } [*ſterilitas*, L. *ſterilité*, F.] Barrenneſs, *&c.*
Ste'rileness }

Ste'rling [ſo called from *Eaſterlings*, i. e. antient *Pruſſians* and *Pomeranians*, who, being skilled in Fining Gold and Silver, taught it to the *Britons*] a general Name of Diſtinction for the current lawful Silver Coin of *England*.

Ste'rling-*Penny*, was the ſmalleſt *Engliſh* Coin, before the Reign of King *Edward* I. marked with a Croſs or Strokes croſs-wiſe; ſo that upon Occaſion it might be cut into 2 for Half pence, or into 4 for Farthings.

Stern [ſteꝛn, *Sax.*] ſevere, crabbed, grim.

Stern [with *Hunters*] the Tail of a Greyhound or a Wolf.

Stern [ſteæꝛn, *Sax.*] the hindermoſt Part of a Ship; but in Strictneſs only the outermoſt Part behind.

Stern-*Chaſe*, the Guns placed on the Stern of a Ship.

A Stern-*Chaſe* [with *Sailors*] is when one Ship purſuing follows the other a-ſtern, directly upon one Point of the Compaſs.

Stern-*Faſt* [of a *Ship*] a Faſtening of Ropes, *&c.* behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawſer may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern faſt to a Wharf.

Ste'rnly [ſteꝛnlic, *Sax.*] ſeverely.

Ste'rnness [ſteꝛnneſſe, *Sax.*] Severity, Crabbedneſs of Countenance.

Ste'rnum *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the great Bone in the foremoſt Part of the Breaſt, joined to the Ribs, which conſiſts of three or four Bones, and often grows into one Bone in thoſe that are come to Ripeneſs of Age.

Ste'rnothyoi'des [of στέρνον, the Breaſt, and ὑοειδὴς, Gr.] a pair of Muſcles ſaid to ariſe from the uppermoſt Part of the Breaſt-Bone; but 'tis found they ariſe from the inner Part of *Clavicula*, and are inſerted at the Root of the Fore-Bone *Os Hyoides*.

Ste'rnothyroi'des [of στέρνον, θυρεὸς, and ὑοειδὴς, Gr.] a Pair of Muſcles of the *Larynx*, ariſing in the *Sternum*, and terminating in the *Cartilago Thyroides*.

Ste'rnon. See *Sternum*.

Ste'rnuta'tion, a Sneezing, which is a forcible Drawing out of the Head, ſome ſharp Matter which twitches and diſturbs the Nerves and Fibres.

Sternu'tative, apt to provoke Sneezing.

A Sternu'tatory [*ſternutatorium*, L.] a ſneezing Medicine.

Steropes of στεροπὴ, Gr. *i. e.* Lightning] one of *Vulcan's* Workmen.

To Stew [ſtuben, *Dan.*] to boil a Thing gently and a conſiderable Time.

A Stew, a Place for keeping of Fiſh alive, and for Uſe, as Occaſion ſerves.

Stews [of ſtuf, *Dan. eſtuve*, F. a hot Houſe] Brothel-Houſes or Bawdy Houſes, Places formerly permitted to Women

Women of profeſſed Incontinency, but ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* VIII. *an.* 1546.

STEWARD [ſtiepaꝛꝺ, or ſtiepoꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] an Officer whereof there are various Kinds.

STEWARD [of a *Ship*] an Officer who receives all the Victuals from the Purſer, ſees that it be well ſtowed in the Hold, and takes care of it there, as alſo of the Bread, Candles, *&c.* and ſhares out the Proportions of the ſeveral Meſſes.

Lord High-STEWARD [of *England*] an Officer who is only appointed for a Time, to officiate at a Coronation, or at the Trial of ſome Nobleman for High-Treaſon, *&c.* which Affair being ended, his Commiſſion is expired; ſo that he breaks his Wand, and puts an End to his Authority.

STE'WARDSHIP [of ſtiepaꝛꝺ, and ſcip, *Sax.* a Term denoting Office] the Office of a Steward.

STIBIUM [στιβὶ, Gr.] a Mineral commonly called *Antimony*.

A STICK [ſtice, *Sax.*] a Piece of Wood of a Tree or Bough; alſo a Walking-Staff.

To STICK [of ſtican, *Sax.* ſtikker, *Dan.*] to cleave to; alſo to thruſt a pointed Weapon into.

STI'CKINESS [of ſtican, *Sax.*] Aptneſs to ſtick to.

To STI'CKLE [of ſtican, *Sax.*] to be zealous for a Perſon or Affair.

A STI'CKLER [of ſtikker, *Dan.* &c.] a Buſy-Body or Zealot in any publick Affair.

A STI'CKLER [*old Rec.*] an Officer who in antient Times cut Wood for the Priory of *Edcroft*, within the King's Park at *Clarendon*.

STI'CTICUM *emplaſtrum* [in *Pharmacy*] a Plaiſter for healing and cloſing up Wounds.

STIFF [ſtiꝛc, or ſtiꝺ, *Sax.*] not pliable, rigid.

A STIFF *Gale* [*Sea-Term*] a ſtrong Wind.

To STIFFEN [ſtiꝛian, *Sax.*] to make or grow ſtiff.

To STIFLE [*Mr. Caſaubon* derives it of στύφω, Gr. *etouffer*, F.] to ſuffocate or choak; alſo to conceal or ſuppreſs a Matter.

STIFLE-*Joint* [in a *Horſe*] the firſt Joint and Bending, next the Buttock, and above the Thigh.

STI'FLED *Horſe*, one whoſe Leg is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

STIFNESS [ſtiꝛneſſe, *Sax.*] an unbending Quality, a Coagulation of the Matter with dry Glue, that it will not bend but break.

STIGMA [στίγμα, Gr.] a Mark with a hot Iron, ſuch as Malefactors have, when burnt in the Hand; a Brand, a Scar; alſo a Mark or Mold in the Face or Body.

STI'GMATA [στίγματα, Gr.] certain Marks antiently imprinted on the *Roman* Soldiers, when liſted.

STIGMATA, Notes or Abbreviations, conſiſting only of Points diſpoſed various Ways, as in Triangles, Squares, Croſſes, *&c.*

STIGMATA [among the *Franciſcans*] the Marks or Points of our Saviour's Wounds in the Hands, Feet, and Sides, impreſs'd by him on the Body of St. *Francis*, as they ſay.

STIGMATA [in *Natural Hiſtory*] Points or Specks ſeen on the Sides of the Bellies of Inſects, particularly the *Sphondilium*.

STIGMA'TICAL } [*ſtigmaticus*, L. στιγματικὸς, Gr.] brand-
STIGMA'TICK } ed with a Mark or Note of Infamy or Diſgrace.

STIGMA'TICALNESS [of *ſtigmaticus*, of στιγματικὸς, Gr.] Infamouſneſs, the being branded with a Mark of Infamy.

STIGMATI'SED [*ſtigmatiſé*, F. of στιγματίζω, Gr.] branded with a Note of Infamy.

To STI'GMATIZE [στιγματίζω, Gr.] to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to ſet a Mark of Infamy upon, to defame.

STI'LBON [ſtilbon, *q. d.* glittering, *Gr.*] the Planet *Mercury*, ſo called, becauſe it twinkles more than the reſt of the Planets.

STILE [ſtigele, *Sax.* a Step] an Entrance by Steps, *&c.* into a Field.

STILE } [*ſtilus*, or *ſtylus*, L. στῦλος, Gr.]
STYLE }

STILE originally ſignified the Inſtrument or Iron Pen with which the Antients uſed to write, but it is now appropriated to the Manner of an Author's expreſſing himſelf.

Diſcourſe is the Character of the Soul; Men's Words paint out their Humours, and every one follows that Stile to which his natural Diſpoſition leads him; and thence proceeds the Difference in Stile among them that write in the ſame Language; and there is as much Difference in Stile as in Complexion.

A diffus'd STILE, is one that is ſo flowing, that how-muchſoever the Authors may have affected Brevity, yet one half of what they have ſaid may very well be ſpared. Rhetoricians have reduc'd Stiles to three Kinds, the ſublime, the middle, and the low.

A Sublime STILE [among *Rhetoricians*] is one that admits of nothing mean or low. If there be a thouſand Things ſaid well, if there be any Allay of a low Character among them, they will not gain the Character of the Sublime. The Expreſſions muſt every-where be noble, and anſwer the high Idea that we would give of the Subject. There are ſome bold Writers that are very fond of the Sublime, and to that Degree, that they mix ſomething great and prodigious in every Thing they write, without examining, whether there be any Foundation for it in Reaſon.

The ſublime Stile conſiſts in Metaphors and Figures, which are uſed with the utmoſt Liberty. *Virgil*'s Æneids are in the Sublime; he talks of nothing but Battles, Sieges, Wars, Princes, and Heroes; every Thing is magnificent, and the Sentiments, Words, and Grandeur of the Expreſſion anſwer to that of the Subject. There is nothing in the Poem that is common; if he is under a Neceſſity to make Uſe of any Thing that is ordinary, he does it by a particular Turn, by ſome Trope, as for Bread he puts *Ceres* the Goddeſs of Corn.

The middle STILE [among *Rhetoricians.*] There is no great Need of ſaying much in the Deſcription of this Manner of Writing or Stile, becauſe the very Name of it indicates, that it is the Mean between the *ſublime* and the *low* or *ſimple*. *Virgil*'s Georgicks are written in this middle Stile; as he is not in them talking of Battles, and the Eſtabliſhment of the *Roman* Empire, he does not uſe the *ſublime*; ſo, on the other hand, his Matter not being ſo humble as that of his *Bucolics*, he does not deſcend ſo low.

The Matter in theſe four Books being a Search after the hidden Cauſes of Nature, and a Diſcovery of the Myſteries of the *Roman* Religion, in which he mingles Philoſophy, Hiſtory, and Divinity together, he keeps the middle Way between the Majeſty of his *Æneids* and Lowneſs and Simplicity of his *Bucolics*.

The low or ſimple STILE [among *Rhetoricians.*] It is a Maxim that Words muſt agree with Things: The ſimple Stile is to ſpeak as we commonly ſpeak: *Virgil*'s *Bucolics* are in the ſimple Stile, that is, a Stile that does not require Pomp and Ornaments of Eloquence, nor a magnificent Dreſs, but yet it rejects the vulgar Ways of Expreſſion, and requires a Dreſs that is neat and decent. But, though this Stile is called ſimple, it does not mean, that it is vile and contemptible.

But in the ſame Kind of Stile ſome are *ſofter*, ſome *ſtronger*, ſome *florid*, and ſome *ſevere*.

A ſoft STILE, is when Things are ſaid with ſo much Clearneſs, that the Mind is at no trouble to underſtand them: To effect this, every Thing that is difficult muſt be made eaſy, all Doubts prevented, and nothing muſt be left for the Reader to gueſs at. Every Thing ought to be ſaid within the neceſſary Compaſs. The Sweetneſs of Cadence and Numbers does admirably contribute to the Softneſs of Stile, and, when it is tender and delicate, it is extraordinary. The Learned recommend *Herodotus* in the *Greek*, and *Titus Livius* in the *Latin*, as Patterns of this ſoft Stile.

The ſtrong STILE is directly oppoſite to the *ſoft Stile*, it ſtrikes the Mind, and renders it very attentive. In order to give a Stile this Strength, the Expreſſions muſt be conciſe, ſignifying a great deal, and raiſing ſeveral Ideas. Authors in *Greek* and *Latin* abound in ſtrong Expreſſions; and none of the modern Languages have ſo great a Share as the *Engliſh*; the *French* cannot pretend to this conciſe and ſtrong Manner of Expreſſion.

A florid STILE depends in part on the ſoft Stile, and Tropes and Figures are the Marks of it. And *Quintus Curtius*'s Hiſtory is reckoned an Example of it.

The ſevere STILE is what allows not any Thing that is not abſolutely neceſſary; it grants nothing to Pleaſure, ſuffers no Ornaments, baniſhes all Warmth and Emotion, and, when it is carried too far, becomes dry.

A cold STILE [among *Rhetoricians*] is, when Orators make a bad Uſe of Figures; for, though they take never ſo much Pains to move the Auditory, they are heard with a certain Coldneſs and Indifference; as if a Man weeps without a Cauſe, Men laugh at his Tears; if he be angry without Occaſion, his Anger is look'd upon to be either Folly or Madneſs: But, when both are well-grounded, the Perſons preſent fall into the ſame Paſſions.

There may be alſo another diſtinction of STILES, *in reſpect to Arts*; the STILE of the *Orator*, the *Hiſtorian*, the *Dogmatical*, and *Poetical*.

The STILE of an *Orator* ſhould be rich and abounding;

for, that being design'd to enlighten obscure or doubtful Truths, it will be necessary that all the Clouds and Obscurities, which hide them, should be remov'd and dispers'd.

The Abounding of the Stile consists not in a Multitude of Epithets and synonymous Words and Expressions, but in such rich Expressions as will make the Reasons more valuable, and not dazzle the Eyes and Understanding. And though Tropes are serviceable on this Occasion, they ought never to dizzle with a false Lustre, or impose Falshood on the Auditory for Truth. The Orator should never be cold or indifferent in any Part of his Oration; a Person cannot argue well, if he is unconcern'd for the Success of his Argument: When the Heart does not agree with the Sentiments, the Discourse will languish. The Cadence and Number of this Stile ought from Time to Time to be periodical. The Roundness of Periods charms the Ear, and affects the Mind; and, when the Periods are pronounced majestically, they add Weight to the Matter.

2. *The Historical* STILE. History requires Eloquence as much as any other Subject whatsoever. The chief Qualifications are Perspicuity and Brevity, and Brevity contributes to the Perspicuity. It should be curt, free from long Phrases and Periods, which keep the Mind in Suspence. It ought not to be interrupted with extraordinary Figures, by those great Emotions which raise Passion, because the Historian ought not to shew any.

On some Occasions he may let his Eloquence shine, because he is sometimes under an Obligation to report what was said, as well as what was done; and, where Speeches are necessary, Figures will be also necessary to describe the Passions of those that speak them.

3. *The Dogmatick* STILE relates to the instructing in Mathematical, Physical, or Ethical, *&c.* Arts and Sciences. In this Stile there is no Occasion for Figures to move the Auditor; for it is suppos'd he comes with a Mind prepared to learn. No-body is much concern'd for the Truth or Falsity of a Geometrical Proposition; therefore the Stile ought to be simple, dry, and without any Motions, by which the Orator is inspired by Passion. In *Physicks* and *Ethicks*, the Stile ought not to be too dry, as in *Geometry* and *Algebra*; because the Matter is not so crabbed, tho' they ought not to go too far out of the severe Character.

4. *The Theological* STILE should be clear and solemn, harmonious and majestical.

STILE *with Joiners*, an upright Piece which goes from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainscot.

To STILL [ꝑyllan, *Sax.* stille, *Dan.*] to make still, to quiet, to appease, to suppress a Noise.

A STILL [of *stillare*, L. to drop] an Alembick, *&c.*

STILL-*born* [ꝑtille boꝛene, *Sax.*] born dead, abortive.

STILNESS [ꝑtilneꝑſe, ꝑtilneſſe, *Sax.*] Quietness.

STILL [ꝑtylle, *Sax.*] quiet, not noisy.

STILL [of ꝑtil, *Sax.*] until now, to this time.

STILLET [with *Botanists*] See *Style*.

STILLICI'DIUM, the Droppings of the Eaves of an House, *L.*

STILLATI'TIOUS *Oils* [of *stillatitius*, L.] are such as are procured by Distillation, in opposition to those gotten by Infusion, Expression, *&c.*

STI'LLATORY, a Place for Distilling.

STILLE'TTO, a Dagger or Tuck, *Ital.*

STI'LLING, [of ꝑtille, *Sax.*] a Standor Frame of Wood to set Vessels on in a Cellar, *&c.*

STILL-*Yard* } a Port of the River of *Thames*, near the
STEEL-*Yard* } Bridge, where was a Community or Corporation of Foreign Merchants of the Free Cities in *Germany*, probably so call'd from great Quantities of *Steel* laid up there.

STILTS [of ꝑtælcan, *Sax.* to go with Stilts, stelt̃e, *Teut.*] Sticks with leathern Loop-Holes for the Feet, used by Boys to go in dirty Places.

To STIMULATE [*stimulare*, L.] to move or spur up; to spur or egg on.

STIMULATION, a Pushing or Forcing on as it were with a Goad, a Property in triangular Bodies, whereby they cause Vibrations, Inflations of the Fibres, and a greater Derivation of nervous Fluids into the Part affected, *L.*

To STING [ꝑtingan, and ꝑtiꝛngan, *Sax.*] to wound or put to pain with a Sting.

A STING [ꝑtinꝛe, *Sax.*] the pricking Part of an Animal, Vegetable, *&c.*

STING, a Part in the Body of some Insects, in the Manner of a little Spear, serving them as an offensive Weapon.

STINGY, niggardly, covetous, miserly.

STI'NGINESS [of ꝑtingan, *Sax.* to sting] a stinging Quality.

STI'NGINESS, Parcimoniousness, Niggardliness.

STINGO, very strong Drink.

To STINK [ꝑtincan, *Sax.* stincker, *Dan.*] to send forth an unsavoury or ill Smell.

A STINK [ꝑtinc, *Sax.*] a Stench, an unsavoury Smell, exhaling from a corrupted or other Body, ungrateful to the Nose and Brain.

STI'NKINGNESS, Ill-favouredness in Scent.

To STINT [ꝑtintan and ꝑtiꝛntan, *Sax.*] to bind or confine, to restrain or curb.

A STINT, a Bound or Limit.

STI'ONY [of στία, Gr.] a Disease within the Eye-lids.

STI'PEND [*stipendium*, L.] Hire, Wages, *&c.*

STIPE'NDIARY [*stipendiarius*, L.] one who serves for Hire.

STI'PONY, a sort of sweet potable Liquor.

STI'PTICAL } [*stipticus*, L. στυπτικός, Gr.] stopping,
STI'PTICK } more especially of the Blood, binding.

STI'PTICALNESS } [of *stipticus*, L. of στυπτικὸς, Gr.] a
STI'PTICKNESS } stiptick Quality or Aptness to stop Blood, *&c.*

To STI'PULATE [*stipulari*, L. *stipuler*, F.] to agree, to bargain.

STIPULA'TION, a Covenant, an Agreeing, a Covenant made according to the usual Form in Law; or rather an Agreement upon Words and Clauses to be put into a solemn Contract.

To STIR [ꝑtyꝛian, *Sax.*] to move, to excite.

STIR [ꝺtꝛunꝛ, *Sax.*] a Disturbance, Bustle, Hurly-burly.

STIRIOUS [of *stiria*, L. an Icicle] being in Drops or hanging like Icicles.

STI'RRUP [ꝑtiꝛop, *Sax.*] the Step of a Saddle.

STI'RRUP [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber put under the Keel, when some Part of it is lost or beaten off.

A STITCH [stich, *Teut.* ꝑtice, *Sax.*] a Sewing with a Needle; also a sharp pricking Pain in the Side.

To STITCH [prob. of ꝑtician, *Sax.* sticken, *Du.*] to sew with a Needle.

STITCH-*Wort*, an Herb good against Stiches or Pains in the Side.

STI'THY [of ꝑtiꝺ, *Sax.*] a Smith's Anvil; also a Disease in Oxen.

STI'TTLE-*Back* [stickling, *Teut.*] a little sort of a Fish.

A STI'VER [stuyver, *Du.*] a Coin, in Value one Penny, and 1 fifth of a Penny *English*.

STIVES, Stews, Bawdy-Houses, where lewd Women prostitute themselves.

STOA'KED, stocked or stopped.

STOA'KED [with *Sailors*] a Term used when the Water in the Bottom of a Ship cannot come to the Pump: they say *it is stoaked*.

STOA'KER, one who looks after the Fire in a Brew-House.

A STOAT [ꝑtut, *Sax.*] a Stallion-Horse; also a sort of Rat.

STOCCA'DO, a Stab or Thrust with a Weapon, *Span.*

STOCK [ꝺtocc, *Sax.*] the Trunk of a Tree; a Fund of Money; also Part of a Tally struck in the *Exchequer*, &c.

STOCK [*estoc*, F.] a Family or Race.

STOCKS [ꝑtoccaꝛ, *Sax.* a Device for the Punishment of Offenders] were ordered to be set up in every Ward in the City of *London*, in the Reign of K. *Edward* IV. in the Year 1476. by *William Hampton*, Mayor.

STOCKS-*Market*, was made a Market for Flesh and Fish, by *Henry Wallis*, Mayor; the Profits of it to be for the Repairs of *London-Bridge*.

STOCK *of an Anchor*, that Piece of Wood which is fastened to the Beam hard by the Ring, and serves to guide the Flook of the Anchor, to fall right to fix into the Ground.

STOCKS [with *Ship-Wrights*] a Frame of Timber and large Posts made on Shore to build Frigates, Pinnaces, *&c.* whence, when a Ship is building, she is said to be upon the *Stocks*.

STOCK *of Cards*, the Cards not dealt.

STOCK-*Doves*, a kind of Pidgeons.

STOCK-*Fish* [stockvisch, *Du.*] a sort of Fish salted and dried.

STOCK-*Gilliflower*, a fragrant Flower.

To STOCK [of ꝑtoccan, *Sax.*] to put into a Stock or Bank; also to put into a Stock, as a Barrel into a Gun-stock, *&c.*

STOBEE [στοβὴ, Gr.] Knap-weed, *L.*

STOECHAS [στοιχὰς, Gr.] Cotten-weed or *French Lavender*, L.

Sto'ical [*Stoicus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the *Stoicks*.

Sto'icalness [of Στοικὸς, the *Stoick* Philoſophers] holding the Principles of the *Stoicks*, that wiſe Men ought to be free from Paſſions, and that all Things were governed by Fate.

A Sto'ker, one that looks after a Fire in a Brew-Houſe, *&c.*

Sto'icism [*Stoicismus*, L.] the Maxims and Opinions of the *Stoicks*.

Sto'icks, a Sect of *Athenian* Philoſophers [ſo called Στοικοὶ of στοὰ, Gr. a Porch; becauſe they taught in a common Porch of the City] Followers of *Zeno*; their Morality conſiſted much in Paradoxes, as that a wiſe Man is free from all Paſſion and Perturbation of Mind; that Pain is no real Evil; that a wiſe Man is happy in the midſt of Torture, that he ought never to be moved with Joy or Grief, eſteeming all Things to be ordered by an inevitable Neceſſity of Fate.

Stole [*ſtola*, L. of στόλη, Gr.] a long or royal Robe; alſo a Prieſt's Veſtment.

Groom of the Stole, the Head Gentleman belonging to the Bed-chamber of a Sovereign Prince.

Stole [with *Romiſh Prieſts*] an Ornament worn by Prieſts over the Surplice, as a Mark of Superiority in their reſpective Churches, *&c.*

Sto'lid [*ſtolidus*, L.] fooliſh.

Sto'lidness [*ſtoliditas*, L.] Fooliſhneſs.

Sto'llen [of ſtolen, *Sax.*] taken away feloniouſly.

Sto'ma [στόμα, Gr.] the Mouth or the Opening of a Vein or other Veſſel.

Stomaca'ce [στομαχικὴ, Gr.] a Soreneſs in the Mouth, Rankneſs in the Gums.

Sto'mach [*ſtomachus*, L. of στόμαχος, Gr.] a hollow, membranous Organ, deſtined to receive the Food, to digeſt and convert it into Chyle; alſo the Appetite to Meat; alſo Choler or Paſſion, a teſty and refractory Humour.

To Sto'mach [*ſtomachari*, L.] to be angry at, to reſent a Matter, as an Affront, ill Uſage, *&c.*

Sto'machful [*ſtomachabundus*, L.] having a great Spirit; loth to ſubmit; dogged, ſurly.

Sto'machfulness [of *ſtomachabundus*, L.] Greatneſs of Spirit; Fulneſs of Reſentment.

Sto'machical } [*ſtomachicus*, L. στομαχικὸς, Gr.] per-
Stoma'chick } taining to, or good for the Stomach.

Stoma'chickness [of *ſtomachicus*, L. of στομαχικὸς, Gr.] a ſtomachick Quality or Helpfulneſs to the Stomach, *L.*

Stoma'chicks [στομαχικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good for the Stomach.

Sto'mack-*Skins* [in *Houſewifery*] a Diſeaſe in Fowls, cauſed by thin Skins breeding in their Stomachs.

Stoma'chless [of *Stomach*, and leaſ, *Sax.*] wanting an Appetite; alſo not apt to reſent.

Stoma'chicum [with *Phyſicians*] a Medicine good to open the Stomach, *L.*

Sto'machus [with *Anat.*] is properly the left or upper Orifice of the Ventricle or Stomach, by which Meats are received into it, and not the whole Stomach, which is call'd *Ventriculus*, L.

Stone [ſtan, *Sax.* ſtein, *Dan.*] a hard Mineral that may be broken or wrought into Forms for Building, *&c.*

To Stone [ſtænan, *Sax.*] to throw Stones at.

Stone-*Crop* [ſtancrop, *Sax.*] an Herb.

Stone *Cray*, a Diſtemper in Hawks.

Stone-*Falcon*, a Kind of Hawk, which builds her Neſt in Rocks.

Stone *of Wool* 14lb. of Beef 8lb. in *Hertfordſhire* 12lb. of Wax 8lb.

Stone-*blind*, quite blind.

Stone-*dead*, quite dead.

Stoned [ſcorenede, *Sax.*] pelted with Stones; alſo ſtoned to Death.

Sto'niness [ſtaninesſe, *Sax.*] Fulneſs of Stones, or a ſtony Quality.

Sto'ny [ſtaniȝ, *Sax.*] full of Stones.

The Stony, Stoneneſs, *Milton.*

Stook, a Shock of Corn of 12 Sheaves.

Stool [ſtol, *C. Br.* ſtole, *Sax.* ſtool, *Dan*] a Seat to ſit on; alſo the Avoiding of Excrements.

To go to Stool, to diſcharge the Excrements.

Stoo'ming *of Wine*, is the Putting in Bags of Herbs or other Ingedients into it.

To Stoop [ſtopian, *Sax.* ſtoepen, *Du.*] to bow or bend downwards, to cringe or ſubmit, to condeſcend.

To Stoop [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid to ſtoop, when being upon her Wings, at the Height of her Pitch, ſhe bends down violently to ſtrike the Fowl.

A Stoop [ſtoppa, *Sax.*] 2 Quarts in Meaſure.

Stoo'ping [of ſtoopen, *Du.*] bending downwards; ſubmitting.

To Stop [ſtopper, *Dan.*] to ſtay, to hinder, to keep from going forward.

Stoppage [of ſtopper, *Dan.*] a Stay, a Hindrance, Obſtruction, *&c.*

Sto'pper [in *a Ship*] a Piece of Cable uſed to ſtop the Halliards or the Cable, that it may not run out too far.

Sto'pping *in the Belly* [in *Houſewifery*] a Diſeaſe incident to Poultry.

Sto'pple, a Stopper of a Cask, Bottle, *&c.*

Sto'rage, Ware-houſe-Room; alſo the Hire paid for it.

Sto'rax [ſtoraξ, Gr.] the Gum proceeding from a Tree, growing in *Syria*, very ſweet-ſcented.

Store [ſtor, *C. Br.*] Abundance; alſo Proviſions or Ammunition laid up.

Sto'rge [ſtorgè, Gr.] that parental Inſtinct or natural Affection, which all or moſt Animals bear towards their Young.

Sto'rier, the Fry or young Fiſh; alſo young Swine bought to be fatted.

A Stork [ſtorc, *Sax.* of στοργὴ, Gr. natural Affection, becauſe this Fowl is remarkable for its Care of its aged Parents] a wild Fowl.

A Stork [*Hieroglyph.*] repreſents Piety, becauſe it is ſaid to be very grateful to its Parents in their old Age. This Bird is the true Emblem of a Son, for whatſoever Duty a Son owes to his Father, they are all found in the Stork; for the Young help the Old, and furniſh them with Food, when they are not able to provide for themſelves; and thence the *Pſalmiſt* calls it חסדה of חסר Mercy, on Account of its compaſſionate and tender Diſpoſition towards its Parents.

Stork's-*Bill*, an Herb; alſo an Inſtrument uſed in Surgery.

A Storm [ſtorm, *C. Br.* ſtorm, *Sax. Dan.* and *Du.*] bluſtering Weather, a Tempeſt; alſo a Buſtle, a Noiſe; alſo an Aſſault or ſudden Attack; alſo Trouble.

To Storm [ſtormer, *Dan.* or of ſtorm, prob. of ſtormia, *Sax.*] to attack a fortified Place furiouſly; to chafe, to fume, to be in a Rage; alſo to ſcold or brawl.

Sto'rminess [ſtormiceneſſe, *Sax.*] Tempeſtuouſneſs.

Sto'rmy [ſtormiȝ, *Sax.*] boiſterous, tempeſtuous.

Sto'ry [of ſtorp, *Sax.*] a Floor up Stairs.

Sto'ry [ſtæp, *Sax.* a Contraction of *Hiſtory*] a Narration.

A Stote [ſtotte, *Sax.*] a young Horſe or Bullock.

A Stote, a Kind of ſtinking Ferret.

A Stove [ſtofa, *Sax.* ſtuf, *Dan.*] a Stew or hot Bath; a ſort of Furnace to warm a Room; alſo the Room itſelf; alſo a ſort of Fire-Grate in which is a Stow.

A Stove [with *Confectioners*] a little Cloſet well ſtopp'd up on all Sides, in which is a Stow, having the ſeveral Stories of Shelves for ſetting Sweet-Meats to dry on.

Stound, a Veſſel that ſtands an End.

Stout [ſtout, *Du.*] luſty, hard, bold, courageous.

A Stout *Commander* [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a Lion, which is a Creature bold, courageous, ſtrong, and terrible to all other Animals.

Stou'tness [of ſtout, *Du.*] Courageouſneſs, Boldneſs.

Stow, ſtoi, and ſtolle, with the *Celtoſcyth Germ.* ſignifies a City; and hence ſtadt ſignifies a Place, Seat, or City; and ſtol, *Brit.* a Seat or Stool; hence *Briſtol* or *Briſtow. Baxt.*

Stow'age, [of ſtopp, *Sax.* a Place] a Place where Goods may be ſtowed or laid up; alſo Money paid for laying them up.

To Stow [of ſtopian, *Sax.* to place] to place, to lay up in a Ship, Ware-houſe, *&c.*

Stower, a Hedge-Stake; alſo the Round of a Ladder.

Stra'bism [*ſtrabiſmus*, L. στραβισμὸς, Gr.] a Squinting or Looking aſquint.

Stra'ddling [*q. d.* ſtriding, of ſtrideling, *Sax.*] ſpreading the Legs wide.

To Stra'ggle [*Spelman* derives it of ſtrate, *Sax.* a Way; but *Minſhew* of *ſtravolare*, Ital.] to go from Company, to wander.

Straicks [with *Gunners*] Plates of Iron ſerving for the Rounds of the Wheel of a Gun-Carriage.

Straight [ſtrace, *Sax.*] right, direct; alſo narrow, ſcanty; alſo ſtretched out in Length.

A Straight, [*ſtroit*, F.] a great Preſſure, a Difficulty, Diſtreſs; alſo extreme Want.

A Straight [with *Hydrographers*] a narrow Sea or Gut ſhut up between Lands on either Side, and affording a Paſſage out of one great Sea into another.

STRAIGHT [*Stracke, Du.* of ꝥꝛæclice, *Sax.*] presently immediately, by and by.

STRAIGHTS, a sort of narrow *Kersey* Cloth.

STRAI'GHTNESS [prob. of *Stracke, Du.* or ꝥꝛıcneꝩe, *Sax.*] Difficultneſs, extreme Want, Narrowneſs, Lightneſs.

To STRAIN [prob. of *ſtringere*, L. or *eſtraindre*, F.] to uſe great Force or Endeavour, to exert vehemently; alſo to ſtretch out wide, *&c.* alſo to ſeparate Liquors from the thick Part or Sediment, by preſſing, ſqueezing through a hair Bag and Cloth, *&c.* alſo to drain thro' a Sieve.

A STRAIN [*ſtrictio* or *extenſio*, L.] a vehement Effort.

A STRAIN [*Hunting-Term*] the View or Track of a Deer.

A STRAIN [with *Surgeons*] a violent Extorſion of the Sinews beyond their Tone, a Sprain.

To STRAIN [with *Falconers*] a Term uſed of a Hawk, who is ſaid to *ſtrain*, when ſhe catches at any Thing.

STRAIT [ꝥꝛıc, *Sax. etroit*, F.] direct, without Bendings or Turnings.

STRAIT [in *Architect.*] a Term uſed, by Bricklayers, to ſignify half, or more or leſs than half, a Tile in Breadth and the whole Length. They are commonly us'd at the Gable-Ends, where they are laid at every other Courſe, to cauſe the Tiles to *break Joint*, as they term it; that is, that the Joints of one Courſe may not anſwer exactly to the Joint of the next Courſe, either above or below it.

To STRAITEN [*rendre a l' eſtroit*, F.] to make ſtrait without Bendings, *&c.*

STRA'ITENED [prob. of ꝥꝛæclice, *Sax.*] made ſtrait; alſo under a Streight or Difficulty.

STRAITNESS [ꝥꝛæcneꝩe, *Sax.*] Directneſs, being without bending or turning.

STRAI'TWAY [*etroitement*, F.] immediately, preſently, forthwith.

A STRAKE [*Streke, Du.*] the Line or Track which a Wheel makes.

A STRAKE [with *Shipwrights*] a Seam between 2 Planks.

To bear a STRAKE [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe inclines or hangs more to one Side than another, the Quantity of a Whole Plank's Breadth.

STRA'KED [of *Streke, Du.*] having Strakes or Lines.

STRAMO'NIA, the Apple of *Peru*, or Thorn-apple, *L.*

A STRAND [ꝥꝛand, *Sax.*] a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River; whence the Street near the City of *London* is called the *Strand*.

A STRAND [with *Sailors*] the Twiſt of a Rope.

STRAND *and Stream* [*old Rec.*] a Freedom from Cuſtom and all Impoſitions upon Goods or Veſſels, by Land or Water, is when a Ship either by Tempeſt, or ill Steerage, is run aground and periſhes.

STRAND-*Runner*, a Bird about the Size of a Lark, with a ſquare Bill ſomething like a Raſp, that runs on the Rocks of *Spitberg*, and feeds on Worms.

STRAN'DED [of ꝥꝛand, *Sax.* a Bank of the Sea, *&c.*]

STRANGE [*eſtrange*, F. *q.* of *extraneus*, L. foreign] unuſual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRA'NGENESS [of *eſtrange*, F.] Unuſualneſs, Uncommonneſs.

STRA'NGER [*extraneus*, L. *eſtranger*, F.] an unknown Perſon, one with whom a Perſon has no Acquaintance, or one of another Nation, Country, *&c.*

STRA'NGER [in *Law*] one who is not privy or party to an Act, as a *Stranger to a Judgment* is one to whom it does not belong.

To STRA'NGLE [*ſtrangulare*, L. *eſtrangler*, F.] to choke, to ſtifle, to ſtop the Breath.

STRA'NGLE-*Weed*, a Kind of Herb.

STRA'NGLES [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe when they void thick Humour at the Noſtrils.

STRA'NGLING [*ſtrangulatio*, L.] Choaking, Suffocating.

STRA'NGURY [ϛραγγυεία, Gr.] a Stoppage of Urine, when it is voided Drop by Drop, and that with Pain and a continual Inclination to make Water.

A STRAP [*Strip, Teut.*] a Thong of Leather.

A STRAP [in *a Ship*] is a Rope which is ſpliced about any Block, and made with an Eye, to faſten it any where upon Occaſion.

A STRAP [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of Band uſually made of Silk, Wool, or Leather, to ſtretch out Members in the ſetting of broken or disjointed Bones; or for binding Patients, when it needful to confine them, for the more ſecure Performance of a painful Operation.

STRAPA'DO, a ſort of military Puniſhment, wherein, the Criminal's Hands being tied behind him, he is hoiſted up with a Rope to the Top of a long Piece of Wood, and let fall again almoſt to the Ground, ſo that his Arms are diſlocated by the Weight of his Body in the Shock.

STRA'PPING, huge, luſty, bouncing, as *a ſtrapping Laſs*.

STRA'TA [in *Natural Hiſtory*] the ſeveral Beds or Layers of different Matter, whereof the Body of the Earth is compoſed, they lying over one another, from the Surface to the greateſt Depth, *L.*

STRA'TAGEM [*ſtratagema*, L. ϛραταγήμα, Gr.] a politick Device or ſubtle Invention, eſpecially in War-Affairs.

STRATAGE'MICAL, of, or pertaining to Stratagems.

STRA'TARITHMETRY [of ϛράτ☉ an Army, ἀριθμὸς Number, and μετρέω, Gr. to meaſure] the Art of drawing up an Army or any Part of it in any given geometrical Figure, and of expreſſing the Number of Men contained in ſuch a Figure, as they ſtand in Array, either near at Hand or at a Diſtance.

STRATIFICA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] an Arrangement of different Matters, Bed upon Bed, or one Layer upon another, in a Crucible, in order to calcine a Metal, *&c.*

To STRA'TIFY *Gold and Cement* [with *Refiners*] is to lay a Bed of Cement, and then a Plate of Gold, and then another of Cement, and ſo on, till the Crucible is filled.

STRATO'CRACY [of ϛράτ☉, an Army, and κράτ☉, Power, Dominion, *Gr.*] military Government, or a Kingdom governed by an Army or by Soldiers.

To STRA'TUMINATE [*ſtratuminare*, L.] to pave.

STRA'TUM *ſuper ſtratum*, Layer upon Layer, Row upon Row, one Row over the other, *L.*

STRAW [ꝥꝛeaꝼ, *Sax.*] the Stalk of Corn, *Teut.*

STRAW [a *Milit. Word*] a Word of Command, uſed to diſmiſs the Soldiery, when they have grounded their Arms, ſo as they may return to them again, upon the firſt firing a Gun or Beat of Drum.

STRAW'BERRY [ꝥꝛeabeꝛıan or ıꝛge, *Sax.*] a Summer-Fruit well known.

STRAW-*Worm*, an Inſect.

STRAW-*built*, made or built with Straw, *Milton.*

STRAW'Y [ꝥꝛeꝼene, *Sax.*] full of, or ſtrewed with Straw.

To STRAY [of ꝥꝛe, *Sax.* a Way, or of *ſtraviare*, Ital. *q. extra viam ire*, L.] to wander or ſtraggle out of the Way.

A STRAY, a Beaſt that wanders out from its Paſture, *&c.*

A STREAK [ꝥꝛıce, *Sax.*] a Line or Track that any Thing leaves behind it.

To STREAK [*ſtriccare*, Ital. ſtricken, *Du.*] to make Streaks, Lines, or Marks.

STRE'AKED [ꝷeꝥꝛıcen, *Sax.*] marked with Streaks.

To STREAM [ꝥꝛeamian, *Sax.*] to run in a Stream.

STREAM-*Anchor* [with *Sailors*] a ſmall Anchor made faſt to a Stream-Cable, for a Ship to ride by in a gentle Stream.

STREAM-*Works* [in the *Tin-Mines*] certain Works whereby the Miners follow the Veins of Metal, by cutting of Trenches.

A STREAM [ꝥꝛeam, *Sax.*] a running Water, the Current or Courſe of a River.

STREA'MER [of *a Ship*] a Flag or Pendant.

STRE'AMING [of ꝥꝛeamian, *Sax.*] running or iſſuing out in a Stream.

STRE'AMING [in *Heraldry*] a Term us'd to expreſs the Stream of Light darting from a Comet or Blazing-ſtar, vulgarly call'd the *Beard*.

STREET [ꝥꝛeꝺe or ꝥꝛæꝺ, *Sax.* prob. of *ſtrata*, L. *ſc. via*] a paved Way in a City, *&c.* built on both Sides.

STREET *Gavel* [in *Chelington* in *Suſſex*] the Sum of 2 Shillings paid by every Tenant to the Lord, for his going out and returning into it.

STRENGTH [ꝥꝛenꝷ of ꝥꝛanꝺ. *Sax.*] Ability, Power, Might.

To STRENGTHEN [of ꝥꝛangıan, *Sax.*] to make ſtrong.

STRE'NUOUS [*ſtrenuus*, L.] ſtout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STRE'NUOSITY } [*ſtrenuoſitas*, L.] Vigorouſneſs, Ear-
STRE'NUOUSNESS } neſtneſs, Laborioufneſs.

STRE'PEROUS [*ſtreperus*, L.] noiſy jarring, hoarſe.

STRE'PEROUSNESS [of *ſtreperus*, L.] Noiſineſs.

STRE'PITUS *judicialis* [*old Rec.*] the Circumſtances of Noiſe, a Crowd, and other Formalities, at a Trial in a publick Court of Juſtice, *L.*

STRESS [ꝥꝛeſſe, *Sax.* Violence] the main Point of an Affair, Foulneſs of Weather.

To lay a STRESS *upon*, to rely upon, to have great Regard to.

To STRETCH [a ꝥꝛeccan, *Sax.* ſtrecker, *Dan.*] to reach out, to draw into a Length.

STRETCH *forward the Halliards* [*Sea-Phraſe*] ſignifies to deliver along that Part, which the Men hale by, into the Hands of thoſe that are ready to hoiſe or hale.

STRE'TCH-

STRE'TCHERS [of *a Boat*] thoſe wooden Staves the Rowers ſet their Feet againſt.

STRE'TCHING [of ꝛtꝛæcan, *Sax.* **ſtretcher**, *Dan.*] drawing out in Length, reaching out.

To STREW [ꝛtꝛeꝑan, *Sax.*] to ſcatter abroad or upon.

STRI'AE [in *ant. Architecture*] the Lifts, Fillets, or Rays which ſeparate the Striges or Flutings of Columns.

STRI'AE [in *Natural Hiſtory*] the ſmall Hollows or Channels in the Shells of Cockles, Scollops, &c.

STRIA'TUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſtreaked.

STRI'ATED [with *Architects*] chamfered, channelled, as Cockles, Scollops, and other Shell-fiſhes are.

STRI'CKEL } [of aꝛʒꝑican, *Sax.* to ſtrike] a Piece of
STRI'CKLESS } even Wood to ſtrike off the Over-Meaſure of Corn, &c.

STRICT [*ſtrictus*, L.] cloſe, exact, poſitive, punctual; alſo ſevere.

STRI'CKEN [Ðeꝛʒꝑiceꝺ, *Sax.*] beaten, ſmitten; alſo advanced, as *ſtricken in Years.*

STRI'CTNESS [of *ſtrictus*, L.] Exactneſs, Punctualneſs, Rigidneſs.

STRI'CTIVE [*ſtrictivus*, L.] gathered or cropped with the Hand.

STRI'CTURE [*ſtrictura*, L.] a Spark from a red-hot Iron.

STRI'CTURE [in a *figurative Senſe*] ſmall Particles, as, *Brutes have ſome Strictures of Ratiocination.*

To STRIDE [prob. of ꝛtꝛiꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſtep wide; alſo to beſtride or lay a Leg over an Horſe.

A STRIDE [ꝛtꝛæꝺe and ꝛtꝛiꝺe, *Sax.*] two Steps or a Meaſure of 5 Feet.

A Cock's STRIDE [of ꝛtꝛinꝺ of ꝛtꝛinan, *Sax.* to procreate, according to *Skinner*] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; alſo the wide Step of a Cock.

STRI'DENT [*ſtridens*, L.] gnaſhing or making a craſhing Noiſe with the Teeth.

STRI'DULOUS [*ſtridulus*, L.] craſhing or ſcreaking.

STRI'DULOUSNESS [of *ſtridulus*, L.] Screakingneſs.

STRIFE [*eſtrif*, F.] Contention, Endeavour.

STRI'GES [in *Architecture*] are the hollow Channels in the Shaft of a Column, call'd by our Workmen Flutings and Grooves.

To STRIKE [a ꝛtꝛican, *Sax.*] to beat or hit; alſo to affect or make an Impreſſion on the Mind; alſo to make even Meaſure with a Strike.

A STRIKE, a Strike for meaſuring of Corn; alſo a Meaſure containing 4 Buſhels.

To STRIKE *a Maſt* [*Sea-Term*] is to take it down.

To STRIKE *down into the Hold* [*Sea-Term*] is to lower any Thing into the Hold by Tackles or Ropes.

A STRIKE *of Flax*, as much as is heckled at one Handful.

STRIKE *the Top-Sails upon the Bunt* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when they are only let down Maſt-high.

STRI'KING [of aꝛtꝛican, *Sax.*] beating, hitting, &c. alſo a making an Impreſſion upon the Mind or Senſes.

STRI'KING-*Wheel* [of a Clock] is the ſame that ſome call *Pin-wheel*, on account of the Pins that are ſet round the Rim of it. In Clocks that go eight Days, the ſecond Wheel is the *Striking-Wheel* or *Pin-Wheel*; and, in thoſe that go ſixteen Days, the firſt or great Wheel is commonly the *Striking Wheel.*

STRI'KING *Sail* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is the letting down or lowering the Top-ſails; ſo that, when one Ship ſtrikes to another in this Manner, it is a Compliment of Reſpect and Submiſſion, or a Token of yielding in an Engagement.

STRI'KING [with *Sailors*] is when a Ship, coming upon ſhoal Water, beats upon the Ground.

STRI'KING [in the *King's-Court*] whereby Blood is drawn; the Puniſhment whereof is, that the Criminal ſhall have his right Hand ſtruck off in a ſolemn Manner; for Striking in *Weſtminſter*-Hall, while the Courts of Juſtice are ſitting, the Puniſhment is Impriſonment for Life, and Forfeiture of Eſtate.

A STRING [ꝛtꝛæng, *Sax. ſtringa*, Ital. of *ſtringere*, L. to bind] any Thong, Thread-line, &c. to tie with.

STRINGS, the Cords of a muſical Inſtrument, &c.

STRING *the Lamprey* [*Carving-Term*] *i. e.* cut it up.

STRING-*Halt* [in *Horſes*] a ſudden Twitching up the hinder Leg.

STRI'NGENT [*ſtringens*, L.] binding.

STRI'NGENTNESS [of *ſtringens*, L.] a binding Quality.

STRI'NGINESS [ðtꝛængeneꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] Fulneſs of Strings.

STRI'NGY [ðtꝛæʒene, *Sax.*] full of Strings.

To STRIP [prob. of **ſtroppen**, *Du.*] to pull off the Clothes, Skin, Hide, Peel, &c.

A STRIP, a ſmall Piece of Cloth, Paper, &c.

STRIP [in *Law*] Spoil, Deſtruction, &c. as *to make Strip and Waſte.*

A STRIPE [ſtrype, *Du.*] a Blow or Laſh with a Whip, or Scourge, &c. alſo a Streak in Silk, Cloth, Stuff, &c.

STRIPP'D [of **ſtroppen**, *Du.*] having the Cloths, &c. pulled off.

A STRI'PLING [*Minſheu* derives it of *tripudiando*, L. leaping and dancing, q. a Trippling] a Youth.

To STRIVE [*eſtriver*, F. **ſtriver**, *Dan.* **ſtreven**, *Du.*] to endeavour earneſtly, to contend, alſo to combate with.

STRIX, the Screech-Owl, accounted an unlucky or ill-boding Bird; alſo a Witch or Hag that changes the Favour of Children; a Fairy or Hobgoblin, *L.*

STRIX [in *Architecture*] a Channel, Gutter, or Strake in the rebating of Pillars.

A STROAK [ꝛtꝛice, *Sax.*] a Streak, Line, or Daſh.

A STROAK [prob. of **ſtretch**, *Teut.*] a Blow.

To STROAK [ꝛtꝛacian, *Sax.* **ſtryger**, *Dan.*] to feel gently, to draw the Hand lightly over.

STRO'KAL, an Inſtrument uſed by Glaſs-Makers.

STROA'KING, a Method of Cure that ſome People have given into in certain Diſeaſes, being a Stroaking or Rubbing the Part affected with the Hand.

A STROKING [ꝛtꝛacung, *Sax.*] a Drawing the Hand over.

STROWN, ſtrewed, *Milton.*

To STROLL [prob. q. *to roll*] to rove or ramble about.

STRO'LLING [q. rolling, or of *rouler*, F.] rambling.

STROMA'TICKS [of ſτρῶμα, Gr. of ſτρωννύω to ſtrew] Books treating of ſeveral ſcattered Subjects.

STRONG [ꝛtꝛong, *Sax.* **ſtring**, *Dan.* prob. of *ſtrenuus*, L.] of great Strength, able, luſty, ſtout.

STRO'NGLY [of ðtꝛangliceꝛ, *Sax.* prob. of *ſtrenuus*, L.] with Strength.

STRO'NGNESS [ꝛtꝛangneſſe, *Sax.*] a ſtrong Quality.

STRO'NGER [ꝛtꝛangliceꝛ, *Sax.*] having more Strength.

STRO'NGEST [ꝛtꝛangliceſt, *Sax.*] having moſt Strength.

STRO'NGULLION, the Strangury.

STRO'PHE [ſτροφή, Gr. of ſτρέφω, Gr. to turn] the firſt of the three Members of a *Greek* Lyrick Ode or Poem; the ſecond being the Antiſtrophe that anſwers to it; and the third is the *Epode* that anſwers to neither, but is anſwer'd in the next Return.

STROPHE, is alſo the firſt Turn of the *Chorus* or Choir of Singers in a Tragedy, on one ſide of the Stage, anſwering to the Antiſtrophe on the other.

STROUDS [with *Sailors*] the ſeveral Twiſts at the End of a Cable or Rope.

STRUCK [Ðeꝛtꝛicen, *Sax.*] hit, ſtricken.

STRU'CTURE [*ſtructura*, L.] an Edifice, a Building, a Fabrick or Pile of Building; the Way or Manner of Building.

STRU'CTURE [with *Rhetoricians*] a Diſpoſition of the Parts of a Diſcourſe, or the Order that is to be obſerved in the Framing of it.

STRU'CTURE [with *Philoſophers*] is the Combination or Reſult of all thoſe Qualities or Modifications of Matter in any natural Body, which diſtinguiſh it from others; it is the ſame which is termed *the peculiar Form* or *Texture* of ſuch a Body.

STRUDE } a Stock of breeding Mares.
STRODE }

To STRU'GGLE [of ſτρυγόμαι, Gr. according to *Mr. Caſaub.*] to ſtrive earneſtly with, to wreſtle.

A STRU'GGLE, an earneſt or violent Striving.

STRU'MA, a Swelling in the Neck, &c. the King's-Evil, *L.*

STRUMA'TICK [*ſtrumaticus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or affected with ſtrumous Humours.

STRUMA'TICKNESS [of *ſtrumaticus*, L.] a being troubled with ſtrumous Humours or Swellings, that generally appear in the glandulous or kernelly Parts.

STRU'MEA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Crow-foot, *L.*

STRU'MOUS, ſuch Swellings of the Glands are called ſo which happen in the *Struma.*

A STRU'MPET [ſome derive it of **ſtrout-pot**, *Du.* a Dung-Pot or common Jakes, &c. others of *tromper*, F. to deceive, on account of Jilting] a common Whore or Harlot.

STRUNG [of ðtꝛeng, *Sax.* a String] having Strings, or upon Strings.

STRU'NGED *Sheep*, Sheep whoſe Tails have been cut off.

STRUT [with *Carpenters*] the Brace which is framed into the Ring-Piece and principal Rafters.

STRUTHIOCA'MELUS [ſτρουθοκάμηλος, Gr.] the Oſtrich or Eſtridge, a large Fowl which will digeſt Iron.

STRUTHIO'MELA [στρουθόμηλα, Gr.] a ſort of Quinces, *L.*

STRU'TTING [*q.* ſtretching out, or of στεοπτ, *Sax.* a Tail, *q. d.* erecting the Tail] walking after a proud ſtately Manner.

A STUB [ſtybbe, *Sax.*] a Stump or Piece of the Stock of a Tree.

STU'BBED [of ſtybbe, *Sax.*] ſhort, well-ſet.

STU'BBEDNESS, a being ſhort and thick.

STU'BBING [in *Agriculture*] the Pulling or Eradicating Shrubs, Broom, *&c.* out of Land.

STUBBLE [*eſtouble*, F. *ſtipula*, L.] ſhort Straw after Reaping.

STU'BBORN [*q. d.* of being ſtout-born, as ſome think; but *Mer. Caſaub.* derives it of στιβαρος, Gr. firm] obſtinate, inflexible.

STU'BBORNNESS, Obſtinacy, *&c.*

STUC [*ſtucco*, Ital.] a Compoſition of Lime and Marble powdered very fine, uſed in making Figures and other Ornaments of Sculpture.

STUD [ſtodd, *Sax.*] a Stock of breeding Mares.

STUD [ſtud, *Sax.*] a ſort of Button, or a round-headed Nail or Boſs.

STU'DDED [of ſtudu, *Sax.*] ſet with Studs, imboſſed.

STU'DDING-*Sails* [*Sea-Term*] Bolts of Canvas extended in a fair Gale of Wind, along the ſide of the Main-ſail, and boomed out with a Boom.

A STU'DENT [*ſtudens*, L. ſtudying, *un Etudiant*, F.] one who ſtudies any Art or Science, eſpecially at an Univerſity.

STU'DIOUS [*ſtudioſus*, L.] much given to Study, bookiſh; alſo being earneſt for, deſirous of, regardful, *&c.*

STU'DIOUSNESS [of *ſtudioſus*, L. *ſtudieux*, F.] Devotedneſs or Propenſity to Study.

To STU'DY [*ſtudere*, L.] to apply the Mind to, to contrive.

STU'DY [of *ſtudium*, L. *etude*, F.] Application of Mind to learn or to do any Thing; alſo Earneſtneſs for, Deſire of, Regardfulneſs; alſo a Cloſet to ſtudy in, a Library.

STUFF [ſtoff, *Brit. Etoffe*, F.] Matter; alſo a ſort of thin Cloth made of Wool.

STU'FFING [*q. d.* filling with *Stuff*, *i. e.* Matter] filling.

To STUFF [prob. of στυφω, Gr. as *Mer. Caſaub.* conjectures, or of *Stuff*] to cram or fill.

STUKE } [*ſtucco*, Ital.] a Compoſition of Lime and the
STUCK } Duſt of white Marble pounded together and ſifted, wherewith Figures and other Ornaments of Sculpture are made.

STULTI'LOQUENCE [*ſtultiloquentia*, L.] fooliſh Talk.

A STULM, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine.

STUM, the Flower of Wine ſet a working.

To STUM, to put Ingredients into Wine decay'd, to make it briſk.

To STU'MBLE [*q. d.* to tumble, of tumier, *Dan. tumler*, F.] to be like to fall.

STU'MMED [ſpoken of Wine] ſophiſticated.

STUMP [ſtump, *Dan.*] a broken Piece of a Tree ſtanding out of the Ground, of a Tooth, *&c.*

To STUMP [ſtumpter, *Dan.*] to cut off a Stump; alſo to brag or boaſt.

To STUN [*eſtonner*, F. or ȝeſtun, *Sax.* a Noiſe] to render ſtupid or hard of hearing, by a Blow or Noiſe.

STUNG [ſtungen, *Sax.*] wounded or hurt with a Sting.

STU'NNED [ȝeſtuned, *Sax.*] ſtupified by a Blow, deafen'd by a Noiſe, *&c.*

STU'NTED [*q. d.* ſtinted] hinder'd in Growth.

STUPEFA'CTIVE [*ſtupefiant*, F. *ſtupefacio*, L.] of a ſtupifying Quality.

STU'PHA } [prob. of στυφω, Gr. to aſtringe] a Fomen-
STUPE } tation.

STU'PIFIERS, ſtupifying Medicines, the ſame as *Narcoticks.*

STUPEFA'CTIVENESS [of *ſtupefacio*, L.] a ſtupifying Quality.

STUPEFA'CTION, a making ſtupid, dull, or ſenſleſs; alſo an extraordinary or great Aſtoniſhment.

STUPE'NDIOUS [of *ſtupere*, L.] prodigious, wonderful, aſtoniſhing.

STUPE'NDOUSNESS [of *ſtupendioſus*, L.] Aſtoniſhingneſs.

STUPES [in *Surgery*] Pledgets of Tow, *&c.* dipped in hot Liquors, to be apply'd to Parts affected.

STU'PID [*ſtupidus*, L.] blockiſh, dull, ſenſleſs.

STU'PIDNESS [*ſtupiditas*, L. *ſtupidité*, F.] Stupidity,

To STU'PIFY [*ſtupificare*, L.] to make or render ſtupid, dull, or ſenſleſs; alſo to benumb; alſo to aſtoniſh or diſmay.

STU'POR [*ſtupeur*, F.] a being ſtupified, Aſtoniſhment; alſo a Numbneſs occaſioned by any accidental Bandage which ſtops the Motion of the Blood and nervous Fluids, or by a Decay of the Nerves, as in the Palſy.

To STU'PRATE [*ſtuprare*, L.] to raviſh a Woman.

STUPRA'TION, a Raviſhing or Deflowring a Woman, a Committing a Rape, *L.*

STU'RDY [of στιβαρος, Gr. corpulent, *Mer. Caſaub.*] ſtrong, luſty, bold, reſolute; alſo a Diſeaſe in Cattle.

STU'RDINESS, Luſtineſs, Reſoluteneſs.

STU'RGEON [*ſturio*, L. *eſturgion*, F.] a Fiſh.

A STURK [ſtyrc, *Sax.*] a young Ox or Heifer.

To STUTTER [ſtutten, *Teut.*] to ſpeak haſtily and brokenly.

STU'TTERING [of ſtutten, *Teut.*] ſpeaking haſtily and brokenly.

STY [ſtigc, *Sax.* ſtig, *Dan.*] a Hog-ſty.

STY [*Mer. Caſaub.* derives it of στια, Gr. but *Skinner* of ſtigan, *Sax.*] a kind of Swelling upon the Eye-lid.

STY'GIAN [*ſtygius*, of *Styx*, L.] of, or pertaining to the River *Styx*, which the Poets feign to be the River of *Hell*; alſo infernal, helliſh.

STYGIAN *Liquors* [in *Chymiſtry*] acid Spirits, ſo called from their Efficacy in deſtroying or diſſolving mixt Bodies.

STYLE [*ſtylus*, L. στυλος, Gr.] a Character of Writing; alſo the Manner of Expreſſion, *&c.*

STYLE [in *Chronology*] a particular Method of reckoning the Year, *old Style* and *new Style.*

STYLE [with *Botaniſts*] is a Body of a Plant that always accompanies the Ovary, either ariſing from the Top of it, or ſtanding as an Axis in the Middle, with the young Seeds placed round it.

STYLE [in *Dialling*] a Line whoſe Shadow on the Plane of a Dial ſhews the true Hour-Line, and is the upper End of the Gnomon, Cock, or Needle.

STYLE [in *Muſick*] the Manner of Singing and Compoſing.

STYLE, a kind of Point or Bodkin, with which the Antients wrote on Plates of Lead, Wax, *&c.*

STYLE [with *Surgeons*] a long Steel-Inſtrument, which goes diminiſhing toward one End.

STYLE [in *Language*] is a particular Manner of delivering a Man's Thoughts in Writing, agreeable to the Rules of *Syntax.*

The ſublime STYLE, is that which conſiſts in magnificent Words and Sentences, which by its noble Boldneſs raviſhes the Hearers, and extorts even Admiration from the Unwilling.

The low } STYLE } is that commonly uſed in ſmaller
The ſimple } and humbler Works, as Letters, Dialogues, and common Diſcourſe.

The intermediate } STYLE } is that which partakes of the
The equable } Magnificence of the Sublime, and the Simplicity of the Low.

A looſe STYLE, is a Style which wanting Articles, Numbers, *&c.* fluctuates here and there, being not connected or hung together.

A dry jejune STYLE, is one deſtitute of Ornament, Spirit, *&c.*

Lacunick STYLE [ſo called of *Lacunia*, a City of the *Lacedæmonians*] a conciſe Style, comprehending a deal of Matter under a few Words.

Aſiatick STYLE, a Style which is very diffuſive and prolix, or where abundance of Words are uſed to expreſs a little Matter; ſo called of the People of *Aſia*, who affected Redundancies.

STYLE [in *Juris-prudence*] is the particular Form and Manner of proceeding in each Court or Juriſdiction, agreeably to the Rules and Orders eſtabliſhed therein.

STY'LITES [ſo called of *Simon Stylites*, a famous Anchorite in the fifth Century, who firſt took up his Abode on a Column 6 Cubits high; then on a 2d of 12 Cubits; then on a 3d of 22 Cubits; and at laſt on one of 36 Cubits, where he lived ſeveral Years] a kind of Solitaries who ſpent their Life on the Tops of Columns to be the better diſpos'd for Meditation.

STYLO *Choraico*, the Style that is proper for Dancing, for either Sarabands, Minuets, Gavots, or Rigadoons.

STYLO *Hyperchematico*, a Style proper to excite Mirth, Joy, Dancing, and of conſequence full of briſk gay Motions.

STYLO *Madrigaleſco*, a Style proper for Love and the other Paſſions.

STYLO *Meliſmatico*, a natural, artleſs Style.

STYLO *Metectico*, a various, rich, florid Style, capable of all kinds of Ornaments, and fit to expreſs the Paſſions, as Admiration, Grief, *&c.*

STYLO *Phantaſtico*, a free, eaſy, humorous Manner of Compoſition.

STYLO *Recitativo* } a Style fit to expreſs the Paſſions.
STYLO *Dramatico* }

STYLO *Symphonico*, a Style fit for inſtrumental Muſick.

STYLO *Novo* [*i. e.* in the new Style] *i. e.* according to the new Computation of Time, as it was ſettled by Pope *Gregory* XIII. call'd thence the *Gregorian* Style. This new Style now goes eleven Days before the old; ſo that the firſt Day of the Month, among thoſe that uſe the old Style, is the twelfth Day with thoſe that go by the new, as they do in moſt Parts of *Europe*, except in *England*, &c.

STYLO *Veteri* [*i. e.* in the old Style] *i. e.* according to the Computation ſettled by *Julius Cæſar*, call'd thence the *Julian Style*, which reckons eleven Days later than the *Gregorian*. See *Gregorian* and *Julian* Account.

STYLOBA'TA [στυλοβάτης, Gr.] the Pedeſtal of a Column or Pillar, the Baſe on which it ſtands.

STY'LOCE'RATOHY'OI'DES [of στύλος a Pillar, κέρας a Horn, and ὑοειδής, Gr.] certain Muſcles of the *Os Hyoides*, which draw the Tongue and *Larynx* upwards, and alſo the Jaws in Deglutition, or the Act of Swallowing.

STYLOCHONDROHYOIDAEUS [of στύλος, χόνδρος, and ὑοειδής, Gr.] a Muſcle of the *Os Hyoides* ariſing from the *Styloid* Proceſs, and is inſerted into the cartilaginous Appendix of the *Os Hyoides*.

STYLOGLO'SSUM [of στύλος and γλῶσσα, Gr. the Tongue] that pair of Muſcles which lift up the Tongue; they take their Riſe from the *Os Styliforme*, and are implanted about the Middle of the Tongue.

STYLOI'DES [στυλοειδὴς Gr.] certain Proceſſes of Bone which are ſhaped backwards like a Pencil, and fixed in the Baſis or Root of the Scull.

STYLOHYOIDAEUS of [στύλος and ὑοειδής, Gr.] a Muſcle of the *Os Hyoides*, that ariſes by a round Tendon, from near the Middle of the *Proceſſus Styliformis*, and is inſerted into the Baſis of the *Os Hyoides*, the Uſe of which is to put the Bone of the Tongue on one ſide, and a little upwards.

STY'LOPHA'RINGAEUS [of στύλος and φάρυγξ, Gr.] a pair of Muſcles which dilate the Gullet, and draw the *Fauces* upwards.

STY'MMA [στύμμα, Gr.] a thick Compoſition that is of a binding Quality; the groſs or thick Matter of any Ointment; alſo the thick Maſs that remains after the ſteeping of Herbs, Flowers, &c. and preſſing out the Oil.

STYP'TICK [*ſtypticus*, L. στυπτικὸς, Gr.] that is of a binding Quality or Nature.

STYPTICK *Water* [with *Chymiſts*] a Liquor made of Colcothar calcined or vitriolated, diſſolved with burnt Allum, Sugar-Candy, the Urine of a young Man, &c. good for ſtopping the Flux of Blood.

STY'PTICKNESS [of *ſtypticus*, L. of στυπτικὸς Gr.] an aſtringent or binding Quality.

STYX [Στύξ, of στυγεῖν to hate, fear, and be ſorrowful] the ſecond River of *Hell*, which runs nine Times round it; the Parent of *Victory*, who having been favourable to *Jupiter* in his Wars with the Giants, *Styx*, by her Means, attained ſo great Credit, that the Gods uſed to ſwear by its Water; and, if any acted contrary to theſe Engagements, they were depriv'd of their *Nectar* and their Divinity, for 100 Years. *Styx* is ſaid to have been a Fountain of *Arcadia*, whoſe Waters were venomous, and of ſo ſtrange a Quality, that no Veſſel of Metal would hold them, and nothing but the Hollow of an Aſs's or Mule's Foot.

SUA'DA, the Goddeſs of Eloquence, *L.*

SUA'SIBLE [*ſuaſibilis*, L.] that may be perſuaded.

SUASION, Perſuaſion, *L.*

SUA'SIVE, of a perſuading Nature.

SUA'SIVENESS, SUA'SORINESS } [of *ſuaſorius*, L.] Aptneſs to perſuade.

SUA'SORY [*ſuaſorius*, L.] tending to perſuade.

SUAVIA'TION, an amorous Kiſſing, *L.*

SUA'VIS, e. [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſweet, either in Smell, or Taſte, but moſt commonly the former.

SUA'VITY [*ſuavitas*, L.] Sweetneſs, Pleaſantneſs.

SUBA'CTION, a Kneading or Working; alſo a Bringing under or Subduing, *L.*

SUBA'CTION [in *Pharmacy*] the Working or Softening of Plaiſters.

To SUBA'GITATE [*ſubagitare*, L.] to ſollicit; alſo to have to do with a Woman.

SUBALBIDUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] whitiſh.

SUBA'LBID [*ſubalbidus*, L.] whitiſh.

SUB-ALPINE, [of *Sub*, under, and *Alpes*, L.] that lives or grows under the Mountains, called the *Alps*.

SUBA'LTERN [of *ſubalternus*, L.] that ſucceeds by Turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

SUBA'LTERN *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch as differ only in Quantity and agree in Quality.

SUBALTE'RNS, inferior Judges or Officers, thoſe who diſcharge their Poſts under the Command and Direction of another.

SUBALTE'RNATE [of *ſubalternus*, L.] ſucceeding by Turns

SUBALTE'RNATELY [*ſubalternatim*, L.] ſucceſſively.

SUB-BRIGADIER, SUB-LIEUTENANT, *&c.* } are Under-Officers in an Army, appointed for the Eaſe of thoſe over them of the ſame Name.

SUB-BOIS, Under-wood [*old Rec.*] *F.*

SUBCARTILAGI'NEOUS [*ſubcartilagineus*, L.] under the Griſtles.

SUBCARTILAGI'NEUM [in *Anat.*] the upper Cartilage of the Belly, under the Cartilages of the Cheſt, the ſame as *Hypochondria*.

SUBCAERU'LEUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] bluiſh.

SUBCLAVIAN [in *Anat.*] a Term applied to any thing under the Arm-pit or Shoulder, whether Artery, Muſcle, Nerve, or Vein.

SUBCLAVIAN *Vein* [in *Anat.*] a Branch of the *Vena Cava*, which runs under the Neck-bone.

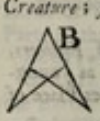
SUBCLAVIAN *Veſſels* [in *Anat.*] the Arteries and Veins that paſs under the Clavicles.

SUBCLAVI'CULAR *Vein* [with *Anat.*] a Branch of the *Vena Cava* or Hollow Vein, which runs under the Neck-bone.

SUBCLAVIUS [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle ariſing from the lower Side of the *Clavicula*, near the *Acromium*, and deſcends obliquely to be inſerted into the upper Part of the firſt Rib, near the *Sternum*.

SUBCONSTELLA'TION [with *Aſtron.*] a leſſer Conſtellation.

SUBCONTRARY *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch as agree in Quantity and differ in Quality, as *ſome Man is a Creature*; *ſome Man is not a Creature*.



SUBCONTRARY *Poſition* [in *Geom.*] is when two ſimilar Triangles are ſo placed, as to have one common Angle at the Vertex, as B, and yet their Baſes not parallel, as in the Figure.

SUBCONSEQUE'NTIALLY, by way of Conſequence from a former Conſequence.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS [*ſubcutaneus*, L.] lying under the Skin.

SUBCUTA'NEOUSNESS [of *ſubcutaneus*, L.] the Lying under the Skin.

SUBCUTANEUS [in *Anat.*] a Branch of the Baſilick Vein, that runs towards the inward Condyle or Joint of the Arm, and ſpreads itſelf into the *ramus anterior & poſterior*.

SUB-DEAN, a dignified Clergyman next to a Dean.

SUB-DE'LEGATE *Judge*, a Judge appointed under another.

To SUB-DELEGATE [*ſub-delegare*, L.] to ſubſtitute or appoint another to act under one's ſelf.

SUBDEN'D [ſpoken of *Verſe*] low, mean, groveling.

SUBDITI'TIOUS [*ſubditicius*, L.] that is put in the Stead or Place of another; that is not what it is pretended to be; ſoiſted in, forged.

To SUBDIVI'DE [of *ſub* and *dividere*, L.] is to divide the Parts of any Thing that has already been divided.

SUB-DIVINE [*ſub-divinus*, L.] that which is divine but in an inferior Degree, as Angels, the Soul, *&c.*

SUBDIVI'SION, a Dividing the Parts of a Thing already divided.

SUBDIVISIONS [in *Milit. Affairs*] are the leſſer Parcels into which a Regiment is divided in marching, being half the greater Diviſions.

To SUBDU'CT [*ſubducere*, L.] to draw away.

SUBDU'CTION, a Taking privately from; alſo a Subtraction, an Abatement.

To SUBDU'E [*ſubdere*, L.] to bring under, to maſter, to conquer, to mortify.

SUBDU'PLE *Proportion* [in *Mathem.*] is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice; thus 3 is ſaid to be the Sub-duple of 6, and 6 the Duple of 3.

SUBER [with *Botan.*] the Cork-Tree; a Cork, *L.*

SUBFU'LGENT [*ſubfulgens*, L.] ſhining a little.

SUBHASTA'TION [among the *Romans*] a particular Way of ſelling confiſcated Goods under a Spear or Pike, ſet up for that Purpoſe; a Port-ſale or Out-cry.

SUBJA'CENT [*ſubjacens*, L.] lying under.

SU'BJECT [*ſubjectus*, L.] bound, obliged to ſome Dependence; liable, apt, inclinable, wont or uſed to be.

A SU'BJECT [*ſubjectus*, L.] one who is under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince.

SU'BJECT [*ſubjectum*, L.] a Matter treated of, or that which a Science is converſant about.

To SUBJE'CT [*ſubjectum* ſup. of *ſubjicere*] to make ſubject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJECT [of a *Syllogiſm*] one of the Terms of a Propoſition, the other being called the Attribute.

SU'BJECT [in *Poetry*] is the Matter treated of, the Event related or ſet in a fine View and inrich'd with Ornaments.

SU'BJECT [in *Phyſicks*] the Subſtance or Matter to which Accidents or Qualities are joined.

SUBJE'CTION, the being subject, Obedience to a Superior; also a great Dependance, Slavery; also Obligation, Necessity.

SUBJE'CTIVE [*subjectivus*, L.] of, or relating to the Subject.

SUBJE'CTNESS, Liableness; also Subjection.

To SUBJOI'N [*subjungere*, L. or of *sub* and *joindre*, F.] to join or add a Thing, next to another.

SUBITA'NEOUS [*subitaneus*, L.] sudden, hasty.

SUBITA'NEOUSNESS [of *subitaneus*, L.] Suddenness, Hastiness.

To SU'BJUGATE [*subjugare*, L.] to bring under the Yoke.

SUBJU'NCTION, a Joining underneath, *L.*

SUBJU'NCTION [with *Rhet.*] a Figure otherwise call'd *Subnexion*, and *Subinfertion*; and by the *Greeks*, *Hypozeuxis*.

SUBITO [in *Mu. Books*] quick and nimbly, as *volti subito*, turn over quick, *Ital.*

SUBJUGA'TION, a Bringing under a Yoke, a Subduing, a Taming, L.

SUBJU'NCTIVE *Mood* [with *Grammarians*] a Mood thus named, because commonly joined to some other Verb.

SUBLAPSA'RIANS [of *sub* after, and *lapsus*, L. the Fall] those who hold that God's Decree of Election was made after the Fall of *Adam*.

SUBLA'PSARY, of, or belonging to the Principles of *the Sublapsarians*.

SUBLA'TION, a Lifting up, L.

SUBLAXA'TION [in *Surgery*] an imperfect Dislocating or Putting out of Joint, when a Bone is got but little or half out of its Place, L.

SUBLEVA'TION, a Lifting up, Easing, or Succouring.

SUBLIEUTENANT, an under Lieutenant.

SUB-LIEUTENANT, an Officer in Regiments of *Fuzileers*, where there are no Ensigns, having a Commission as youngest Lieutenant, and Pay only as Ensign, but takes Place of all Ensigns, except the Guards.

SUBLIGA'CULUM, a sort of Truss used in Ruptures, *L.*

SUBLIGA'TION, a Binding underneath, *L.*

To SUBLIMATE [*sublimare*, L.] to raise any volatile or light Matter chymically, or by the Means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

SU'BLIMATE [*sublimatum*, L.] Mercury sublimated.

Corrosive SU'BLIMATE [in *Chymistry*] a strong corrosive Powder made of Quicksilver, impregnated with Acids, and then sublimated up to the Top of the Vessel.

Sweet SUBLIMATE [with *Chymists*] the corrosive Sublimate of Quicksilver corrected and reduc'd to a white Mass, call'd also *Aquila alba*, and *Calomelas*.

SU'BLIMATED [*sublimatus*, L. *sublime*, F.] raised to an Height.

SUBLIMA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the Operation of subliming, when the finer and more subtile Parts of a mixt Body are separated from the Mass, and carried up in the Form of a very fine Powder to the Top of the Vessel. It differs not much from Distillation, except that, in Distillation, the fluid Parts of Bodies are raised, but, in this, the solid and dry; and only solid Substances are sublimed.

SU'BLIMATORIES, Subliming-Pots.

SUBLIME, is an Adjective, but is sometimes used with the Article *the* as a Substantive for *Sublimity*; as to the Stile of Writing we say, such a Piece has much of *the Sublime* in it. See *Stile*.

SUBLI'MENESS [*sublimitas*, L.] Height, Loftiness.

To SUBLI'ME [*sublimare*, L.] to raise, to refine, the same as to *sublimate*.

SUBLIME [*sublimis*, L.] high, lofty, great.

The SUBLIME [in *Discourse*] signifies something extraordinary, which strikes the Soul, and makes a Word ravish and transport.

SUBLIMING-*Pots*, Vessels used in subliming mixt Bodies, called also *Alludels*.

SUBLI'MIS [in *Anat.*] the Name of one of the Muscles that bends the Fingers.

SUBLI'MITY } [*sublimitas*, L.] Height or Loftiness of
SUBLI'MENESS } Expression, Style, *&c.*

SU'BLIMY, the same as *sublimate*.

SUBLINGUA'LES [in *Anat.*] certain Glands which run on each Side the Tongue, near the Tip of it.

SUBLINGUI'UM [with *Anat.*] the Cover of the Wind-pipe, the same as *Epiglottis*, L.

SUBLI'TION, a Plaistering, Dawbing, Smearing, or Anointing, *L.*

SUBLI'TION [with *Painters*] the Laying the Ground-Colour under the perfect Colour.

SUBLU'NAR } [*sublunis* or *sub* and *lunaris*, L.] under
SUBLU'NARY } the Orb of the Moon.

SUBLU'NARINESS [*sublunis*, L. *sublunaire*, F.] the being under the Moon.

SUBLUTEUS, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] yellowish.

To SUBME'RGE [*submergere*, L.] to bend a Thing very low, to plunge, dip, or drown, under Water, *&c.*

SUB-MARSHAL, an Under-Marshal, an Officer in the *Marshalsea* who is Deputy to the chief Marshal of the King's House, commonly call'd the *Knight-Marshal*, and has the Keeping of the Prisoners there.

SUBME'RSED [*submersus*, L.] plunged under Water, *&c.*

SUBME'RSION, a Plunging under Water, a Dipping, Sinking, or Drowning, *L.*

SUBMI'SSION, a Yielding to, Respect, Humbleness, *L.*

SUBMI'SSIVE [*submissus*, L.] humble, yielding.

SUBMI'SSIVENESS [of *submissus*, L.] Lowliness, Humbleness.

SUBMI'SS } [*submissus*, L.] humble, lowly, respect-
SUBMI'SSIVE } ful.

To SUBMI'T [*submittere*, L.] to be subject, to humble itself, to yield; to leave or refer to another.

SUBMU'LTIPLE *Number or Quality* [in *Arith.* and *Geom.*] is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of Times exactly; thus 3 is the Submultiple of 21, being contained in it just 7 Times.

SUBMU'LTIPLE *Proportion*, is the Reverse of the Multiple Proportion; thus the Ratio of 3 to 21 is submultiple.

SUBNERVA'RE [*old Rec.*] to cut the Sinews of the Thighs or Legs, to ham-string.

SUBNO'RMAL [of *sub* and *norma*, L. a Rule] a Line determining the Point of the Axis in any Curve where a Normal or Perpendicular, rais'd from the Point of Contact of a Tangent to the Curve, cuts the Axis.

SUBORDINA'TE [of *sub* and *ordinatus*, L.] inferior, placed under another, L.

SUBO'RDINATED [*subordonné*, F. of *sub* and *ordinatus*, L.] set or placed under another.

SUBORDINA'TION, a relative Term expressing the Degree of Superiority or Inferiority between one Thing and another.

To SUBO'RN [*subornare*, L.] to hire or put upon bearing false Witness, or any other mischievous Design; also to send privily, and instructed what to say or do.

SUBORNA'TION, a Secret or under-hand Preparing, Instructing, or Bringing in a false Witness, or the Corrupting or Alluring a Person to do such a false Act.

SUBORNA'TION *of Perjury*, the Inticing or Hiring to swear falsely.

SUB-POENA, *i. e.* under the Penalty *sc. centum librarum*, *i. e.* of an 100 Pounds; the Penalty a Person is liable to pay, for not appearing upon a Sub-pœna, L.

SUB-POENA [in *Law*] a Writ whereby all Persons, under the Degree of Peerage, are called in Chancery in such a Case only, where the common Law hath made no Provision, so that the Party can have no Remedy by the ordinary Course of Law; also a Writ for the summoning of Witnesses, to testify in other Courts.

SUB-READER [in the *Inns of Court*] an under Reader, who reads the Text of the Law the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Reading.

SUBRE'PTION, the Action of obtaining a Favour from a Superior by Surprize, or by a false Representation.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS } [*surreptitius*, L.] a Term apply'd to
SURREPTI'TIOUS } a Letter, License, Patent, or other Act, fraudulently obtained of a Superior, by concealing some Truth, which, had it been known, would have prevented the Concession or Grant.

SUBROGA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] a Putting another Person into the Place and Right of him who is the proper Creditor, *F.* of *L.*

Conventional SUBROGATION [in the *Civil Law*] a Contract whereby a Creditor transfers his Debt, with all the Appurtenances of it, to the Profit of a third Person.

Legal SUBROGA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] is that which the Law makes in Favour of a Person, who discharges an antecedent Creditor, in which Case there is a legal Translation of all Rights of the antient Creditor to the Person of the new one.

SUBROTU'NDUS, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ*] roundish.

SUBSCAPULA'RIS [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Arm, so called on account of its being situated, so as to fill up the hollow Part of the *Scapula*. It arises from its whole Base in the upper and lower Rib, and is in a semicircular Manner inserted to the Neck of the *Os humeri*. This is also call'd *Infra-scapularis*, and *Immersus*.

To SUBSCRI'BE [of *subscribere*, L.] to under-write, to set one's Hand to a Writing; to consent, to submit to.

SUB-

Subscri'ption, a Signing or Setting one's Hand at the Bottom of a Writing.

Subscription [among *Booksellers*] is when the Undertakers of printing a large Book propose Advantages to those, that take so many Books at a certain Price, and lay down Part of the Money, before the Impression is finish'd.

Subse'quent [*subsequens*, L.] following immediately or coming next after another.

Subse'rvient [*subserviens*, L.] serviceable, helpful.

Subse'rviency } [of *subserviens*, L.] Serviceableness,
Subse'rvientness } Usefulness.

Subsesquia'lteral *Proportion* [with *Mathemat.*] is when any Number, Line, or other Quantity, contains another once with the Addition of its Moiety or half; and the Number or Quantity, so contained in the greater, is said to be to it in a *subsesquialteral Proportion*, as 6, 9, 8, 12, 20, 30, *&c.*

To Subsi'de [*subsidere*, L.] to sink or become lower.

Subsi'dence [*subsidentia*, L.] a Settling to the Bottom, a Settlement in Urine or any other Liquid.

Subsi'diary [*subsidiarius*, L.] that is given or sent to the Aid or Assistance of another; helping.

Su'bsidy [*subsidium*, L.] an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King, on pressing Occasions of the State, levied either on Persons, Lands, or Goods, according to a certain Rate.

To Subsi'st [*subsistere*, L.] to stand or be, to have a Being, to live, to hold out, to continue.

Subsi'stence [*subsistentia*, L.] Being, Abiding, Continuance; also Food; also Livelihood.

Subsi'stence-*Money*, Half-Pay given to Officers, for their present Support.

Subsisted [*subsisté*, F. of *subsistere*, L.] kept in being, supported, maintained.

Subsistent [*subsistens*, L.] subsisting; also settling to the Bottom.

Subsola'nus, the East-Wind, so called, because it seems to arise from under the Sun, *L.*

Su'bstance [*substantia*, L.] Essence or Being; also Matter, Reality; also Estate, Goods, Wealth; also the most material Points of a Discourse; also the best and most nourishing Parts of any Thing.

Su'bstance [in *Physicks*] is a Thing which is conceived in the Mind, as subsisting by itself, and as the Subject of every Thing that is conceived of it.

Compleat Substance [in *Metaphysicks*] is a Substance that is bounded in itself, and is not ordained to the intrinsical Perfection of any Thing else, as *God*, an *Angel*, a *Man*, &c.

Incompleat Substance [in *Metaphysicks*] is a Substance that is ordained to make another Being perfect, and is a Part of some Compound, as the *Soul*, a *Hand*, a *Vein*, &c.

Material Substance [in *Metaphysicks*] is a Body that is compos'd of Matter and Form, and is the Object of a particular Science, as *Natural Philosophy*.

An immaterial Substance [in *Metaphysicks*] is a Substance void of Matter and Form, and is the Object of *Pneumaticks*.

Substantia *corticalis cerebri* [with *Anat.*] the cortical or outward barky Substance of the Brain, full of Turnings and Windings on the Outside. It is covered with a thin Skin, and is of an ash, grisly Colour. The Use of it (according to the Opinion of some) is to breed the animal Spirits; and there *Naturalists* place the Seat of the Memory and Sleep, *L.*

Substa'ntial [*substantialis*, L.] something belonging to the Nature of Substance, essential, real; also strong, solid, pithy; also wealthy, rich.

Substantia'lity } [of *substantialis*, L. *substantiel*, F.]
Substa'ntialness } Solidness, Firmness, Wealthiness, Serviceableness.

Su'bstantive [with *Grammarians*] a Quality ascribed to a Noun or Name, when the Object is considered simply in itself, and without any Regard to its Qualities, as a *Noun Substantive*, which, being joined to a Verb, serves to make a compleat Sentence, as *an Horse runs*.

To Su'bstitute [*substituere*, L.] to put in the Room of another, in speaking either of a Person or Thing.

A Su'bstitute [*substitutus*, L.] a Deputy, one that supplies the Place of another.

Substitute [in *Pharmacy*] is a Drug or Medicine that may be used in the Stead of another, or that will supply the Place of another of like Virtue not to be had.

Substitu'tion [with *Grammarians*] is the Using of one Word for another, or a Mode, State, Person, or Number of a Word for that of another.

Substitution [in the *Civil Law*] is the Disposal of a Testator, whereby he substitutes one Heir to another, who has only the *usus fructuarius*, but not the Property of the Thing left him.

Substitu'tion [in *Algebra*, *Fractions*, *&c.*] is the Putting some other Quantity in the Room of any Quantity in an Equation, which Quantity put in is equal, but expressed after another Manner.

To Substract. See *Subtract*.

Substra'tum, an Under-lay, any Layer of Earth or any other Thing that lies under another, *L.*

Substruction, an Under-pinning, Groundselling, or Laying the Foundation of an House, *L.*

Substy'lar *Line* [in *Dialling*] a right Line, whereon the Gnomon or Style of a Dial is erected at right Angles with the Plane.

Subsu'ltory, leaping under or up and down, *L.*

Sub-su'pra-*particular Proportion* [in *Geom.*] the contrary or opposite to *super-particular Proportion*.

Subtangent *of a Curve* [in *Geom.*] is the Line that determines the Intersection of the Tangent with the Axis.

To Subtend [*subtendere*, L.] to extend or draw underneath.

Subte'nse [in *Geometry*] a right Line opposite to an Angle, supposed to be drawn between the 2 Extremities of the Arch which measure that Angle; or, it is a right Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded by the Circumference, cutting the Circle into 2 unequal Parts, to both which it is subtended, as *A* is the Subtense to the Arks *B* and *C*.



Su'bterfluous [*subterfluus*, L.] flowing or running under.

Su'bterfuge [*subterfugium*, L.] an Evasion, Escape, Shift, a Hole to creep out at.

Subterra'neous [of *subterraneus*, L.] being under the Earth or inclosed within the Surface, Bowels, or hollow Parts of the Earth.

Subterra'ne, subterraneous.

Subterra'neousness, the Quality of being underneath the Earth.

Su'btile } [*subtilis*, L.] cunning, crafty; also sharp,
Su'btle } ready, quick; also small, thin, fine; also light in Weight; also pure, separated from its grosser Parts.

Su'btile [in *Physicks*] signifies exceeding small, fine, and delicate, such as the animal Spirits, *&c.* the Effluvia of odorous Bodies, *&c.* are supposed to be.

Subtiliza'tion [in *Chymistry*] the Dissolving or Changing a mix'd Body into a pure Liquor, or into a fine Powder.

To Su'btilize [*subtiliser*, F. of *subtilis*, L.] to make subtile or thin; also to use Subtilties, Tricks, or Quirks.

Su'btileness [*subtilitas*, L.] Subtility.

Subti'lety } [*subtilitas*, L.] Sharpness of Wit, Craft, a
Su'btlety } subtle cunning Trick, a Fetch, a Quirk.

To Subtra'ct [*subtractum*, sup. of *subtrahere*, L.] to deduct or take from.

Subtra'ction, a Subtracting or Taking off or from, *F.* of *L.*

Simple Subtrac'tion [of *Integers*] is the Method of taking one Number out of another of the same Kind, as Pounds, Ounces, Yards, *&c.* out of Pounds, Ounces, Yards, *&c.*

Compound Subtra'ction [in *Arithm.*] a Method of taking a Sum compounded of several different Species, from another Sum compounded of the same sort of Species, as *Pounds*, *Shillings*, and *Pence*, out of *Pounds*, *Shillings*, and *Pence*.

Subtrah'end [*quod est subtrahendum*, L.] a less Number to be subtracted or taken out of a greater.

Subtri'ple *Ratio* [in *Arithm. Geom. &c.*] is when one Number or Quantity is contained in another 3 Times: Thus 2 is said to be the Subtriple of 6, as 6 is the Triple of 2.

To Subve'rt [*subvertere*, L.] to overturn, overthrow, ruin.

Subve'rter, an Overturner, a Perverter, *L.*

Subve'rsion, a Turning upside down or Overthrowing, *L.*

Subu'rbian [*suburbanus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Suburbs.

Subu'rbicary [of *suburbia*, L.] a Term apply'd to those Provinces of *Italy*, which composed the antient Diocess or Patriarchate of *Rome*.

Su'burbs [*suburbia*, L.] the Buildings, *&c.* belonging to a City, but without the Walls.

Succa'co [with *Apothecaries*] any Juice boiled or thickened with Honey or Sugar into a Kind of hard Consistence, otherwise call'd *Rob*, and *Apochylisma*.

Succeda'neous [*succedaneus*, L.] succeeding or coming in the Room of another, as a *succedaneous Medicine*, a Medicine used after or instead of another.

Succeda'neum [in *Pharmacy*] a Medicine substituted in the Place of another first prescribed, upon Account of the Difficulty of getting some of the Ingredients, *L.*

Succe'ding [*succedens* of *succedere*, L. *succeder*, F.] succedent, following after or in the Place of another, going well forward, prospering, speeding well, falling out or coming to pass.

Succedent [*succedens*, L.] succeeding, coming or following after.

Succedent *Houſes* [in *Aſtrol.*] are the 2d, 5th, 8th, and 11th; ſo named, becauſe they ſucceed or follow Angles in a Figure of the Heavens, yet not ſo much in Order as in Dignity and Condition.

To Succe'd [*ſuccedere*, L.] to follow next after; alſo to come in the Place of another; alſo to go well forward, to ſucceed well, to proſper; alſo to fall out or come to paſs.

Succe'ntor, he that ſings the Baſs or loweſt Part, *L.*

Succenturia'tæ. See *Renes Succenturiatæ*.

Succenturia'tio [among the *Romans*] the Filling up the Number of Soldiers that are wanting in a Company or Troop, *L.*

Succenturia'tion, the Act of Subſtituting, *L.*

Success [*ſucceſſus*, L.] the Event or Iſſue of an Affair or Buſineſs; it is alſo uſed for a happy Iſſue or good Luck.

Succe'ssful, fortunate, proſperous, lucky.

Succe'ssfulness [of *ſucceſſus*, L. *ſuccez*, F. and ꝑulneꝩ, *Sax.*] Fortunateneſs.

Succe'ssion, a Succeeding or Coming after; alſo a Series or continued Order of Time; alſo an Inheritance or Eſtate come to a Perſon by Sdeceſſion.

Succe'ssion [with *Philoſ.*] an Idea, gained by reflecting on that Train of Ideas conſtantly following one another in our Minds, when awake.

Succe'ssion [in *Law*] ſignifies a Right to the Univerſality of the Effects left by a Perſon deceaſed.

Succession *ab inteſtato* [in *Law*] is the Succeſſion a Perſon has a Right to, by being next of Kin.

A Teſtamentary Succession [in *Law*] is that which a Perſon comes to, by Virtue of a Will.

Succession *in the direct Line* [in *Law*] is that which comes from Aſcendants or Deſcendants.

Collateral Succession [in *Law*] is a Succeſſion which comes by Uncles, Aunts, Couſins, or other Collaterals.

Abandon'd / *Vacant* Succession [in *Law*] is a burdenſome or vexatious one which no Body will accept of.

Succession *of the Signs* [in *Aſtrol.*] is that Order in which they are commonly reckoned, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. otherwiſe called the Conſequence of them.

Succe'ssive [*ſucceſſivus*, L.] that ſucceeds or follows one after another.

Succe'ssiveness [of *ſucceſſif*, F. *ſucceſſivus*, L.] the coming one after another.

Succe'ssor, one who ſucceeds another in his Place or Eſtate, *L.*

Succi'nct [*ſuccinctus*, L.] brief or ſhort, comprehended in a few Words.

Succi'nctness [of *ſuccinctus*, L. *ſuccinct*, F.] Brevity, *&c.*

Su'ccinum, Amber, a ſort of congealed Subſtance, that is of different Colours, white, yellow, dark, brown, and black, *L.*

Su'ccory [*cichorium*, L. κιχώριον, Gr.] the Herb ſo called, alſo wild Endive.

Succo'sity [*ſucoſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Juice.

Succoth *Benoth* [בנות, *Heb. i. e.* the Tabernacle of Daughters.] An Idol of the *Babylonians*, call'd the *Babylonian Venus*, and is ſuppoſ'd to be the *Venus Melitta*; and it is not improbable but that the Name *Venus* may have taken its Original from סכות *Benoth*, Daughters. The Temple of this Goddeſs was built in ſuch a Manner, that there were ſeveral private Apartments or Retreating-places. The Women (as Hiſtorians ſay) were obliged by the Law of their Country, once in their Life-time, to expoſe themſelves in Honour of the Goddeſs; and the Strangers, in Requital for the kind Entertainment they had received, offered Money to the Goddeſs. This Relation is partly confirm'd by *Juſtin*, who ſays, it was accounted a kind Expreſſion of Civility, among the *Babylonians*, to grant Liberty to their Gueſts to lie with their Wives.

Succotri'ne *Aloes* [ſo called of *Succotra*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *America* where it grows] the fineſt ſort of Aloes called *aloes hepatica*, from its being of a liver Colour.

To S'uccour [*ſuccurrere*, L.] to aſſiſt, help, or relieve.

To Succour [*Sea-Language*] to ſtrengthen a Thing and make it more firm; as to ſuccour a Maſt, Cable, *&c.*

To Succour *a Place* [in *War*] is to raiſe the Siege of it, by driving the Enemy from before it.

Su'ccour [*ſecours*, F.] Help, Relief, a Supply.

Succous [*ſucoſus*, L.] juicy, full of Juice.

Su'ccour [in *Fortif.*] is an Enterprize made to relieve a Place, that is, to raiſe the Siege, and force the Enemy from it.

Su'ccourless [of *ſecours*, F. of *ſuccurrere*, L.] without Succour, Help, Relief.

Su'ccubus, a *Dæmon*, which, aſſuming the Shape of a Woman, is lain with by a Man.

Su'cula [in *Mechanicks*] a bare Axis or Cylinder with Staves in it, to move it round without any *Tympanum*, L.

Su'culent [*ſuculentus*, L.] full of Juice, juicy.

Su'culency / Su'culentness [of *ſuculentus*, L.] Juicineſs.

To Succu'mb [*ſuccumbere*, L.] to fall down, ſink, or faint under, as to *ſuccumb under the Preſſure of Afflictions.*

Succu'mbency [of *ſuccumbere*, L.] a Sinking or Fainting under.

Su'ccus, Juice, Moiſture, Sap, *L.*

Succus *Pancreaticus* [with *Phyſicians*] the Pancreatick Juice, *L.*

Succusa [with *Botan.*] the Plant Devil's-bit, *L.*

Succussa'tion / Succu'ssion [in *Phyſick*] a Shaking of the nervous Parts, procured by ſtrong *Stimulatories*, Friction, and the like, ſuch as are commonly uſed in apoplectick Affections, *L.*

Succussion [in *Phyſicks*] a violent Jolting or Shaking, *L.*

Such [ꝑylc, *Sax.*] like this.

To Suck [ꝑuccan ꝑuȝian, *Sax. ſugere*, L.] to draw in with the Mouth; alſo to draw as ſeveral inanimate Things do.

Suckers *of Trees* [in *Huſbandry*] young Shoots which proceed from the Root of a Tree, Off-ſets.

Suck-stone, a Fiſh called a Sea-Lamprey.

To Su'ckle [of ꝑuccan, *Sax.*] to give Suck.

Su'ckling [of ꝑuccan, *Sax.*] a ſucking Child; alſo giving Suck.

Su'ction [*ſuctus*, L.] a Sucking.

Sud [with *Mariners*] the South-Wind.

Suda'tion, a Sweating, *L.*

Suda'mina [in *Medicine*] little Pimples in the Skin, like Millet-Seeds, in the Shoulders, Neck, Breaſt, *&c.* L.

Su'datory, a Sweating-Houſe, *L.*

Su'datory [*ſudatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Sweating.

Su'dden [ꝑoꝺen, *Sax. ſubitaneus*, L.] coming unexpectedly, haſty, quick.

Su'ddenness [ꝺoꝺenneꝩ, *Sax.*] Haſtineſs, Unexpectedneſs, *&c.*

Su'dor *Sweat*, a watery Humour in the Body, compounded of a moderate Quantity of Salt and Sulphur, *L.*

Sudori'fica / Sudori'fera [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines that provoke or cauſe Sweating, *L.*

Sudori'ferousness [of *ſudorifer*, L.] Aptneſs to cauſe Sweat.

Sudorifi'cks [*ſuderifica*, L.] provoking or cauſing Sweat.

To be in the Suds [of ꝺeꝩoꝺen, *Sax.* to boil] to be embarraſſed in ſome unſucceſsful Tranſaction or Affair.

Suds [prob. of ꝺeꝩoꝺen, *Sax.* or ſodden, of ꝩeoꝺan, *Sax.* to boil] a ſoapy Liquor wherein Cloths are waſhed.

To Sue [prob. of *ſuivre*, F. and that of *ſequi*, L. to follow] to proſecute at Law; alſo to entreat earneſtly; alſo to put in, to preſs, to labour hard to get an Office, *&c.*

To Sue [in *Falconry*] a Term uſed of a Hawk, who is ſaid ſo *to ſue*, hets when ſhe wher Beak.

Su'et [*ſuif*, F.] a Kind of Fat found in Sheep, Oxen, *&c.* which being melted down and clarified makes Tallow.

To Su'ffer [*ſufferre*, L. *ſoufrir*, F.] to undergo, endure, or lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; alſo to bear with, give Leave, to permit.

Su'fferable, that may be borne, endured, or ſuffered.

Su'fferableness [of *ſouffrir*, F.] Capableneſs of being endured.

Su'fferance [*ſufferentia*, L. *ſouffrance*, F.] Allowance, Permiſſion, Leave, Forbearance; alſo ſometimes Affliction.

Su'fferance [in *antient Cuſtoms*] a Delay or Reſpite of Time the Lord granted his Vaſſal for the Performance of Fealty and Homage, ſo as to ſecure him from any feodal Seizure.

Suffere'ntia *pacis* [*old Rec.*] a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or a Truce.

Su'fferer [*celui qui ſouffre*, F.] one who bears an Inconvenience, Loſs, Pain, or Puniſhment.

Su'ffering [with *Logicians*] is the fifth of the Categories; as *to be beaten, to be broken, to be wearied*, &c.

Suffersu'rae [in *Medicine*] certain Puſtles or Wheals in Children, cauſed by Heat.

To Suffi'ce [*ſufficere*, L.] to be enough.

Suffi'ciency, Pride, Conceit, or Preſumption, Sir *W. Temple.*

Suffi'ciency / Suffi'cientness [*ſufficientia*, L. *ſuffiſance*, F.] a being ſufficient, Ability, Capacity.

Suffi'cient [*ſufficiens*, L.] that ſuffices or is enough to ſatisfy Neceſſity; able, capable.

Suf-

SUFFIME'NTUM } a Perfume which is burned or ſmoaked;
SU'FFITUS } a Powder compounded of odoriferous Plants, Gums, &c. which thrown upon Coals ſends forth a grateful Smell, *L.*

SUFFLA'TION, a Blowing or Puffing up, *L.*

To SU'FFOCATE [*ſuffocare*, L.] to ſtop the Breath, to ſmother, to ſtifle, or choak.

SUFFOCATIO *Uterina* [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe in Women, commonly call'd Fits of the Mother, and thought to be cauſed by Vapours violently ariſing from thoſe Parts, *L.*

SUFFOCA'TION, a Stifling, Stopping of the Breath, a Choaking, *L.*

SU'FFRAGAN [*ſuffraganeus*, L.] a Term apply'd to a Biſhop, in reſpect to his Archbiſhop, on whom he depends, and to whom Appeals are made from the Biſhop's Official.

SU'FFRAGE [*ſuffragium*, L.] a Vote at an Election in Favour of any Perſon; alſo Approbation or Allowance in the general.

SUFFRU'TEX [in *Botany*] a low, woody Plant that ſends out no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the Bottom of its Stalk, as *Lavender*, *Rue*, *Sage*, &c.

SUFFU'MIGATED [*ſuffumigatus*, L.] ſmoaked underneath.

SUFFUMIG'ATION [with *Phyſicians*, &c.] an external Medicine made of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Smoak of which is conveyed into the Body, by means of a Cloſe-ſtool, for Diſeaſes of the Bowels, Fundament, and Womb, *F.*

SUFFU'SED [*ſuffuſus*, L.] poured out.

SUFFU'SION, a Pouring upon or Spreading abroad, *L.*

SUFFU'SION [with *Oculiſts*] a Diſtemper in the Eye, called a Pin and Web.

SUG, an Inſect, a Sea-Flea.

To SUG [*ſugere*, L.] to ſoak in Water.

SU'GAR [ſukr, *C. Br.* ſucker, *Dan. ſucre*, F. *ſaccharum*, L. σάκχαρ, Gr.] a ſweet Juice extracted out of Canes growing in the *Weſt-Indies*, which being bruiſed and preſſed are put into Veſſels, where the Liquor is boiled 7 Times, till it is brought to a Conſiſtence, by means of Lemon-Juice.

SU'GAR-*Royal*, the Matter of it ought to be the fineſt refined Sugar; which being melted with a weak Chalk-Water is ſometimes allomed, to prevent the Lime from reddening it, and is 3 Times clarified, after which it is tranſparent.

To SUGGE'ST [*ſuggeſtum*, ſup. of *ſuggerere*, L.] to prompt, to put into one's Mind; alſo to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGE'STION, a Prompting or Putting into one's Mind; an Inſinuation; alſo a Suppoſition or Gueſs.

SUGILLA'NA [with *Oculiſts*] a black and blue Spot with a Blow; a black or blood-ſhot Eye, *L.*

To SU'GILLATE [*ſugillare*, L.] to beat black and blue.

SUGILLATIO'NES, black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; alſo red Spots in malignant and peſtilential Fevers, like thoſe which appear in the Skin after beating, *L.*

SUI'CIDE [*ſuicidium*, L.] Self-killing, Self-murther.

SUIT [*ſuite*, F.] a Proſecuting at Law, being the ſame as an Action, either *real* or *perſonal*.

SUIT, a Petition, Requeſt, or Motion, eſpecially to ſome great Perſon.

SUIT *of Court* } [in *Law*] Attendance which Tenants owe
SUIT-*Service* } to the Court of their Lord.

SUIT-*Covenant* [in *Law*] is where the Anceſtor of one Man has covenanted with the Anceſtor of another to ſue to his Court.

SUIT-*Cuſtom* [in *Law*] is when I and my Anceſtors have been poſſeſſed of our own and our Anceſtors Suit, Time out of Mind.

SUIT *real* } [in *Law*] is when Men come to the Court,
SUIT *regal* } called the Sheriff's Turn or Leet.

SUIT *of the King's Peace*, is the Purſuing a Man for the Breach of the King's Peace, by Treaſon, Inſurrection, or Treſpaſs.

SUIT-*Silver* [in the Honour of *Clun* in *Shropſhire*] a Rent paid by the Free-holders, to excuſe them from Appearance at the Court-Baron.

SUI'TABLE [of *ſuite*, F.] ſuiting with, agreeable to.

SUI'TABLENESS [of *ſuivre*, F. *ſequi*, L. to follow] Agreeableneſs.

A SUI'TOR, one who courts a Woman; alſo one who ſues for any Place or Office.

To SUI'TO to woo or court a Maid or a Woman.

SU'LCUS *aquæ* [in *antient Writ.*] a ſmall Stream of Water, a Brook.

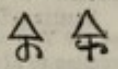
SULLEN [prob. of *ſolanus*, L. *i. e.* affecting Solitude] dogged, ſtubborn, peeviſh.

SU'LLENNESS, a reſentful or angry Silence.

SU'LLIED [of *ſouillé*, F.] ſoiled, tarniſhed.

To SU'LLY [prob. of *ſouiller*, F.] to defile, to dirty, to dawb, to foul.

To SULLY *the Fancy*, is to fill it with filthy, naſty, or impure Thoughts.

SU'LPHUR, a fat, unctuous, mineral Subſtance, fuſible, and inflammable by Fire, and not diſſolvible or capable of being mixed with Water, *L.* and is expreſs'd by one of theſe Characters 

SULPHUR [with *Chymiſts*] their ſecond hypoſtatical or active Principle: a liquid clammy Subſtance which ſoon takes Fire, and riſes up like Oil after Diſtillation, called alſo *ſulphur philoſophorum*, and is expreſs'd by this Character 

SULPHUR *vivum*, is ſo called as it is taken out of the Mine, a Kind of greyiſh, argillous Clay, which eaſily takes Fire, &c. L. and is expreſs'd by this Character 

Flower of SULPHUR, is the pureſt and fineſt Part of Sulphur, gained by evaporating Sulphur by Sublimation.

SULPHUR *of Antimony* [in *Chymiſtry*] a Medicine prepared from the Regulus of Antimony, boiled in Water and ſtrained, and having Vinegar afterwards poured on it; which done, a reddiſh or gold-coloured Powder ſinks to the Bottom of the Veſſel, which is called golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Mineral SU'LPHUR, a Kind of hard, earthy Bitumen, of a ſhining yellow Colour, a ſtrong ſtinking Smell, eaſily taking Fire and diſſolving.

Magiſtery } } is Sulphur diſſolved in a ſufficient
Milk } *of* SULPHUR } Quantity of Water, with Salt of
Balm } } *Tartar*, and precipitated by means of the Spirit of Vinegar, or ſome other Acid.

Black SULPHUR [with *Chymiſts*] is expreſs'd by this Character 

SULPHU'REOUS [*ſulphureus*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or full of Sulphur.

SULPHUREOUS *Spirit of Vitriol* [with *Chymiſts*] is the Spirit that riſes with a very gentle Heat, after the Spirit and Oil of Vitriol, (after the Diſtillation of Vitriol) by a moſt violent Fire, are forced into the Receiver, the Matter being commonly rectified in a Glaſs-Veſſel.

SULPHU'REOUSNESS } [of *ſulphureus*, L.] a ſulphureous
SULPHURE'ITY } Quality.

SU'LTAN, the Grand Seignior; alſo ſome other *Mahometan* Prince.

SULTA'NA } the Grand Seignior's Conſort.
SU'LTANESS }

SULTA'NA's, certain *Turkiſh* Ships.

SULTANE [in *Confectionary*] a Sugar-Work made of Eggs, Sugar, and fine Flower.

SULTANI'N, a *Turkiſh* gold Coin, in Value about 8 *s. Engliſh* Money.

SU'LTRINESS [q. d. *Sweltrineſs*] exceſſive Heat.

SU'LTRY [q. d. *ſwelt'ry*] exceſſive hot and cloſe, ſpoken of the Weather.

SUM } [*ſumma*, L.] a certain Quantity of Money; the
SUMM } Subſtance of a Diſcourſe, the Abridgment of a Book, &c.

SUM [with *Mathemat.*] the Quantity ariſing from the Addition of 2 or more Magnitudes, Numbers, or Quantities together.

SUM *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] is when the abſolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the Whole becomes equal to nothing.

SUMBRIERO [in *Spain*, &c.] a Canopy of State held over Princes or great Perſons, when they walk abroad, to skreen them from the Sun.

SUMMA, a Sum of Money; alſo the chief Point of a Matter, *L.*

SUMMA [in *old Deeds*] a Horſe-load, as *Summa Ligni*, a Horſe-load of Wood, *L.*

SUMMA *frumenti* [*old Rec.*] eight Buſhels or a Quarter of Wheat, ſtill call'd a Seam in *Kent*, &c.

SUMA'CH } a rank ſmelling Shrub, that bears a black
SU'MMAGE } Berry, uſed by Curriers in dreſſing of Leather.

SUMMAGE } a Toll, antiently paid for Horſe-carriage;
SUMAGE } alſo an Horſe-load.

SU'MMARILY [*ſommairement*, F. *ſummarie*, L.] briefly.

SU'MMARY [*ſummarium*, L.] a brief Collecting or Gathering up a Matter in a few Words.

SU MMA'RY [*ſummarius*, L.] conciſe, ſhort, brief, abridged.

SUMMARY *Arithmetick*, is the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

SUMMATO'RIUS *calculus*, the Method of ſumming differential Quantities, *viz.* from any Differential given to find the Quantity, from whoſe Differencing the given Differential reſults.

SU'MMATORY *Arithmetick*, is the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion, and ſo is the ſame with the *calculus integralis*.

SU'M-

Su'MMED [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid to be ſummed, when ſhe has her Feathers and is fit to be taken from the Eyrie or Mew.

Summ'd [ſpoken of *Birds*] compleatly feathered or fledg'd, *Milton*.

Summer-*Time* [ſumep, *Sax.* ſommer, *Dan.*] that Seaſon of the Year when the Generality of Plants and Fruits are coming to Maturity.

Su'mmer [in *Architecture*] a large Stone, the firſt that is laid over Columns and Pilaſters in beginning to make a croſs Vault, or that Stone which, being laid over a Piedroit or Column, is made hollow to receive the firſt Haunce of a Plat-band.

Summer [in *Carpentry*] a large Piece of Timber, which, being ſupported on 2 Stone-Peers or Poſts, ſerves as a Lintel to a Door, Window, *&c.*

Summer-*Tree* [in *Architect.*] a Beam full of Mortiſes for the Ends of Joiſts to lie in.

Summer-*Sault* [*ſoubreſaulte*, F.] a Feat of Activity ſhow'd by a Tumbler.

To Su'mmer-*ſtir*, to fallow or till Land in the Summer-Time.

Su'mmit [*ſummitas*, L.] the Top, Vertex, or Point of a Thing, as a Triangle, a Pyramid, a Pedement, *&c.*

Su'mmits [with *Floriſts*] are thoſe little Bodies which hang upon ſlender Threads in the Middle of the Flower; they contain a prolifick Duſt, which is analogous to the Male Seed in Animals.

To Su'mmon [*ſummonere*, L.] to call or cite one to appear before a Judge or Magiſtrate; alſo (in *War*) to demand the Surrender of a Place.

Summo'neas, a Writ judicial which is of great Diverſity, according to the divers Caſes wherein it is uſed.

Summo'neas *ad warrantizandum*, is the Proceſs whereby the Vouchee is called.

Su'mmoner } a petty Officer who calls a Man to any
Su'mner } Court, eſpecially to the Eccleſiaſtical Court, an *Apparitor*.

Su'mmoning [*ſummonitio*, L.] a Calling to appear or to ſurrender.

Summo'nitor, an *Appariter*, who is to cite Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to anſwer to the Charge exhibited againſt them.

Summonito'res *ſcaccarii* [*old Rec.*] Officers who aſſiſted in collecting the King's Revenues, and cited Defaulters into the Exchequer-Court, *L.*

Summonito'res [*old Rec.*] Summoners or Apparitors, who cited Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to anſwer to any Charge or Complaint againſt them, *L.*

Su'mmons [in *terra petita*] a Summons made upon the Land which the Party, ſending the Summons, ſeeks to have.

Summum *bonum* [*i. e.* the chief Good of human Nature] This was for many Ages the Subject of Philoſophical Controverſies, and *Varro* reckons up no leſs than 288 different Opinions about it, that is, wherein it did conſiſt. Some define it to be that which by its Enjoyment renders truly and compleatly happy. This is diſtinguiſhed by Schoolmen into that which is ſimply and adequately ſo, and beyond which there can be no other, which they call *felicitas comprehenſorum*; and into a leſſer and ſubordinate one, which is called *felicitas viatorum*, *L.*

Su'mpter-*Horſe* [prob. of ſomme, *Du.* a Burthen, ſaumpford, *Teut.*] a Horſe which carries Neceſſaries for a Journey.

Su'mptuary [*ſumptuarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Expences.

Sumptuary *Laws*, Laws made to reſtrain Exceſs in Diet and Apparel, which were repealed, *Anno* 1, *Jac.* I.

Sumptuo'sity [*ſumptuoſitas*, L.] Sumptuouſneſs, Coſtlineſs, Statelineſs, Magnificence.

Su'mptuous [*ſumptuoſus*, L.] rich, coſtly, ſtately, magnificent.

Su'mptuousness [*ſumptuoſitas*, L. *ſumptuoſité*, F.] Coſtlineſs, Statelineſs, Magnificence.

Sun [ſunna, *Sax.*] the Efficient, Illuminator, and Ruler of the Day, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat.

The Sun [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented ſitting upon a Lion with Rays of Light about his Head, and a Bundle of Ears of Corn in one Hand, to expreſs the Power and Goodneſs of that Luminary, in cauſing all the Fruits of the Earth to bring forth their Increaſe; and ſometimes by a beautiful young Gallant, ſtanding half naked in a Ship neatly trimm'd, ſupported on the Back of a large Crocodile, with Flames of Fire round about it. The Swiftneſs of the Sun's Motion was repreſented by a winged Horſe. Sometimes they repreſented the Sun by a *Phœnix*, and alſo by a Hawk, becauſe of its quick Sight. The Sun was an univerſal God, adored in all Parts of the World. In *Britain*, its Idol ſtood upon an high Pillar, as half a Man with a Face full of Rays of Light, and a flaming Wheel on his Breaſt. From the *Sun*, the firſt Day of the Week is denominated *Sunday*.

The Sun *and Moon* [in *Hieroglyph.*] were by the Antients uſed to repreſent Eternity, becauſe the Heathens thought they were without Beginning and End.

Su'nday [ſunnandæg, *Sax.* ſondag, *Dan.*] the firſt Day of the Week, ſo called, as being ſet apart by our *Saxon* Anceſtors for worſhipping the Idol of the Sun.

Sunday-*Letter*, the Dominical Letter.

To Su'nder [of ſunopian, *Sax.*] to divide or part aſunder.

Su'ndry [of ſunoep. *Sax.*] divers.

Sun-*Dew*, a Plant, otherwiſe call'd Luſt-wort, Moor-graſs, and Red-rot.

Sun-*Flower*, a Plant bearing a fine, large, yellow Flower with radiated Leaves, or ſpreading like the Rays of the Sun.

Su'nniness [ſunnieȝneſſe, *Sax.*] a being expoſed or lying open to the Sun-beams.

Suona'ta } [in *Mu. Books*] the Name of certain Pieces
Suna'ta } of Inſtrumental Muſick, of two ſorts; the one for Churches and Chappels, the other for Chambers and private Concerts.

Su'onantina, a little, ſhort, plain, and eaſy Sonata, *Ital.*

Su'ovetauri'lia } [among the *Romans*] a Sacrifice,
So'litauri'lia } wherein they offered 3 Victims of different Kinds, a *Bull*, a *Ram*, and a *Boar*.

To Sup [*ſouper*, F.] to eat a Supper, an Evening-Meal.

To Sup [ſuppan, *Sax.* ſuppen, *Du.*] to drink by little and little.

Su'perable [*ſuperabilis*, L.] that may be overcome or ſurpaſſed.

Su'perableness [of *ſuperabilis*, L.] Capableneſs of being overcome or ſurmounted.

To Su'perabou'nd [*ſuperabundare*, L.] to be over and above, to be ſuperfluous.

Su'perabu'ndance [*ſuperabundantia*, L.] very great Plenty, Superfluity, Exceſs.

Su'perabu'ndant [*ſuperabundans*, L.] overflowing in Plenty, enough and too much, exceſſive.

Superabu'ndantly [of *ſuperabundare*, L.] plentifully.

To Supera'dd [*ſuperaddere*, L.] to add over and above, to give an Advantage.

To Supera'nnuate [*ſuperannuare*, L.] to admit into the Number of ſuperannuated Perſons.

Supera'nnuated [*ſuperannuatus*, L.] worn out with Age, grown out of Date, paſt the beſt.

Superannua'tion [*ſuperannuatio*, L.] a being grown out of Date or ſuperannuated.

Su'perbipa'rtient *Number* [in *Arithmet.*] a Number which divides another Number, but not exactly in 2 Parts, but leaves ſomething over and above.

Supe'rb [*ſuperbus*, L.] proud, haughty, arrogant.

Superbi'loquence [*ſuperbiloquentia*, L.] a Speaking proudly.

Superbus *muſculus* [with *Anat.*] the *proud Muſcle*, one of the ſix Pairs of Muſcles belonging to the Eye, which turns it upwards, *L.* This Muſcle is ſo call'd, becauſe it is one of the Marks of a haughty Diſpoſition to look high.

Superca'rgo, a Perſon employ'd by the Owners of Ships to go a Voyage, to overſee the Cargo or Lading, and to diſpoſe of it to their beſt Advantage, for which Service he is allow'd good Proviſion, becauſe the Truſt repoſed in him is very conſiderable.

Supercele'stial [*ſupercæleſtis*, L] above the Heavens or heavenly Bodies.

Supercha'rged [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies one Figure charg'd or borne upon another, as a *Roſe* upon a *Lion*, a *Lion* upon an *Ordinary*, &c.

Supe'rchery [*ſupercherie*, F.] Superfluity; alſo an Injury or ſudden Aſſault.

Superci'lious [*ſuperciliоſus*, L.] of an affected, lofty Carriage; alſo of a ſour Countenance; proud, haughty, arrogant.

Superci'liousness [of *ſuperciliоſus*, L.] Affectedneſs of Carriage, Sourneſs, or Severity of Countenance.

Superci'lium, the Brow or Eye-brow, *L.*

Supercilium [with *Anat.*] the Lip or Side of a Cavity, at the End of a Bone; particularly the Cartilage or Griſtle of the *Coxendix*.

Supercilium [in *Architect.*] a ſquare Number under the upper Tore in ſome Pedeſtals.

Supere'minence [*ſupereminentia*, L.] ſingular Excellence; alſo Authority or a Prerogative above others.

Supere'minent [*ſupereminens*, L.] excelling above others.

Sun-

SUPER-E'MINENTLY [*sur eminemment*, of *super-eminentia*, L.] very excellently above others.

To SUPERE'ROGATE [*supererogare*, L.] to give or do more than is required.

SUPERFI'CIAL *Content*, the Measure of any Thing on the Superficies or Outside.

SUPERERO'GATORY, of, or pertaining to Supererogation.

SUPER-E'XCELLENCY } extraordinary Excellence.
SUPER-E'XCELLENTNESS }

SUPERFETA'TION, an after Conception or a second Generation, happening when the Mother, already pregnant, conceives of a latter Coition, so that she bears at once 2 Fœtus's of unequal Age and Bulk, and is delivered of them at different Times; or a breeding Young upon Young, as Hares, Conies, *&c.* do.

SUPERFI'CIAL, of, or pertaining to a Superficies or Surface; also eternal; also light, slight, imperfect.

SUPEREROGA'TION, a Giving or Doing more than is required; a Performing more good Works than one is obliged to.

SUPERFICIAL *Wound* [in *Surgery*] a Wound that is no deeper than the Skin, or, at least, not very deep in the Flesh.

SUPERFI'CIAL *Fourneau* [in *Fortif.*] a wooden Chest or Box with Bombs in it, and sometimes fill'd only with Powder buried under Ground, to blow up a Lodgment, rather than an Enemy shall advance; the same as *Caisson*.

SUPERFI'CIARY [*superficiarius*, L.] a Person who pays a Quit-rent for his House built upon another's Ground.

SUPERFI'CIALIST, one who does what he does superficially, or who has but a superficial Knowledge of Things.

SUPERFI'CIALNESS [of *superficiel*, F. of *superficies*, L.] the being done on the Outside, Slightness.

SUPERFI'CIES, the Surface or outermost Part of a Thing, the Outside, *L.*

SUPERFICIES [with *Geom.*] is a Magnitude bounded by Lines, or an Extension, which has Length and Breadth, but no Depth or Thickness.

A Rectilinear SUPERFI'CIES, is one comprehended between right Lines.

A Curvilinear SUPERFICIES, is one that is comprehended between curve Lines.

A Plane SUPERFICIES, is one which has no Inequality, but lies evenly between its boundary Lines.

A Convex SUPERFICIES, is the exterior Part of a Spherical Body.

A Concave SUPERFI'CIES, is the internal Part of an orbicular *Body*.

SUPER-FI'NE [*super-fin*, F.] very fine or thin.

SUPER-FINENESS [of *super-fin*, F.] the greatest Fineness.

SUPE'RFLUOUS [*superfluus*, L.] over much, more than needs; enough and to spare; also unnecessary, idle, needless; also unprofitable.

SUPERFLU'ITY } [*superfluitas*, L. *superflu*, F.] that
SUPERFLU'OUSNESS } which is superfluous or more than needs, the Over-plus, Excess.

SUPERGEMINA'LIS [in *Anat.*] a winding Vessel joined to the Testicles, the same as *Epididymis*.

SUPER-HU'MAN [of *super* and *humanus*, L.] more than human, above Man's Capacity and Reach.

SUPER-*humeralis* [with *Anat.*] the superior Part of the Shoulder.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION, a second Conception, after one has conceived before, *L.*

To SUPERINDU'CE [of *superinducere*, L.] to bring in over and above; also to draw a Thing over another; also to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDU'CTION, any Adding or Bringing in a Thing over and above.

SUPERINSTITU'TION [in *Law.*] is one Institution upon another, as if A be instituted and admitted to a Benefice upon a Title, and B be admitted, instituted, *&c.* by the Presentation of another.

To SUPERINTE'ND [of *super* and *intendere*, L.] to oversee or have the chief Management of Affairs.

A SUPERINTE'NDANT, a chief Overseer or Surveyor.

A SUPERINTE'NDANT [in some *Lutheran* Churches] much the same as a Bishop, saving that his Power is somewhat more restrained than our Bishops.

A SUPERINTENDANT [of the *French* Customs] the prime Manager and Director of the Finances.

SUPERINTE'NDENCY [*superintendance*, F.] the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendant.

SU'PERIOR, US, } [in *Botan. Writ.*] on the upper Side.
SUPERNE' }

SUPERIO'RITY [*superioritas*, L.] Pre-eminence, Excellence above others in Authority, Dignity, Power, Strength, Knowledge, *&c.*

SUPE'RIORNESS [*superioritas*, L. *superiorité*, F.] Superiority.

SUPE'RIOR [*superior*, L. *superieur*, F.] upper or uppermost, prevailing above others, one who is above others in Authority, *&c.*

SUPE'RIORS [*superiores*, L.] our Betters, Governors, Magistrates, *&c.*

SUPERIORS [with *Printers*] small Letters or Figures placed over a Word, which by a like Letter or Figure direct to a Citation in the Margent.

SUPERIORS [with *Astron.*] the Planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, so called, because their Orbs are above the Sun.

SUPERJURA'RE [*old Law*] to convict a Criminal by more Witnesses than he had to speak for him.

SUPE'RLATIVE [*superlativus*, L.] of the highest Degree, very eminent or extraordinary.

SUPE'RLATIVE *Degree* [with *Gram.*] the highest Degree in Comparison, usually exprest'd in *English*, by putting the Particle *est* at the End, or *most* before the Adjective, as *hardest*, *most high*, *&c.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS [of *superlativus*, L.] the highest Degree.

SUPERLIGA'MEN [with *Surgeons*] a Tying of Swathes or Bands underneath, *L.*

SUPERLI'GULA [in *Anat.*] the Cover of the Wind-pipe.

SUPE'RNAL [*supernus*, L.] coming from above.

SUPERNATA'TION [in *Physicks*] a Floating or Swimming at Top.

SUPERNA'TURAL [of *super* and *naturalis*, L.] which is above the Course, Strength, or Reach of human Nature.

SUPERNA'TURALNESS, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPE'RNE, a Term used of our Manufactures, to express the superlative Fineness of a Stuff.

SUPERNU'MERARY [*supernumerarius*, L.] above the limited or usual Number; also an Office in the *Excise*.

SUPERNU'MERARINESS [of *super* and *numerarius*, L.] the Exceeding the Number fixed.

SUPERONERATIO'NE *pasturæ* [in *Law*] a Writ against one who is impleaded in the County, for the Over-burdening of the Common with his Cattle, in Case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cause had been removed to the King's Court at *Westminster*.

SUPER-PARTI'CULAR *Proportion* [with *Mathemat.*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a certain Part whose Number is one; so that the Number, which is so contained in the greater, is said to be to it in a *super-particular Proportion*.

SUPERPA'RTIENT *Proportion* [with *Mathemat.*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and some Number of aliquot Parts remaining, as one $\frac{2}{3}$, one $\frac{3}{4}$, *&c.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE [*superponderare*, L.] to weigh over and above.

SUPER *prerogativa regis*, a Writ that lay against the King's Widow, for Marrying without the King's License, *L.*

SUPERPURGA'TION [with *Physicians*] an excessive or over-violent Purging.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS *Inferior* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which helps to draw the Arm backwards. It covers all the Space that is between the Spine and the *Teres minor*, and is inserted into the Neck of the *Humerus*; it is also called *Infra Spinatus*.

SUPERSCAPULARIS *Superior* [with *Anat.*] a Muscle so call'd from its being placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-Blade. It takes its Rise from the Spine, and also from the *Costa Superior* of the Shoulder-Blade; and, having joined its Tendons with the *Infra Spinatus*, is inserted into the Head of the Shoulder-Blade. The Use of this Muscle is to lift the Arm upwards towards the hinder Part of the Head, *L.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE [*superscribere*, L.] to write over or on the Outside of a Letter, Deed, Writing, *&c.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION, a Writing, or that which is subscribed on the Outside of a Letter; a Direction.

To SUPERSE'DE [*supersedere*, L.] to omit the Doing of a Thing; to suspend, to put off or put a Stop to an Affair or Proceeding; also to countermand.

SUPERSE'DEAS [in *Law*] a Writ to stay or forbear the Doing of that which ought not to be done, but which, in Appearance of Law, ought to be done, were it not for that Cause whereon the Writ is granted.

SUPER STATUTO, 1 of *Edward* III. a Writ which lay against the King's Tenant, holding in chief, who alienated the King's Land without his License, *L.*

SUPER STATUTO *de articulis cleri* [in *Law*] a Writ against the Sheriff or other Officer, who distrains in the King's High-way or in the Glebe-land, antiently given to Rectories.

SUPER STATUTO *de York* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies against one who uses Victualling, either in Gross or by Retail, in a City or Borough-Town, during the Time that he is Mayor of it.

Super statuto *facto*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lies against the Steward or Marshal, for Holding Pleas in his Court for Free-hold, Trespass, or Contracts not made within the King's Houshold.

Super statutum *adversus servantes*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ lying against him who entertains anothers Man's Servant, departed from his Service, contrary to Law.

Superstition, a vain Fear of the Deity; also idolatrous Worship, an idle or silly Opinion or foolish Belief about divine Worship, or about Omens or Signs of bad Luck, Overniceness, Scrupulousness, *&c.* F.

Superstitious [*superstitiosus*, L. *superstitieux*, F.] addicted to Superstition, bigotted, over-nice.

Superstitiousness [of *superstitiosus*, L.] of a superstitious Humour or Quality.

To Superstruct [*superstruere*, L.] to build upon or one Thing upon another.

Superstructure [of *super* and *structura*, L.] that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

Supertripartient *Number* } [with *Mathemat.*] is that
Supertripartient *Quantity* } which divides another Number or Quantity into 3 Parts, leaving no Remainder.

Supervacaneous [*supervacaneus*, L.] superfluous, unprofitable, needless, serving to no Use or Purpose, unnecessary.

Supervacaneousness [of *supervacaneus*, L.] Needlessness.

To Supervene [*supervenire*, L.] to come unlook'd for, to come upon of a sudden, to come in unlook'd for or unsuspectedly.

Supervenient [*superveniens*, L.] coming unlook'd for.

Supervenient *Signs* [with *Physicians*] such as arise at the Declension of a Distemper.

Supervention [of *supervenire*, L.] a Coming upon one of a sudden.

To Supervise [of *super* and *visum* sup. of *videre*, L.] to oversee.

A Supervisor, an Overseer or Surveyor.

A Supervisor *of a Will*, a Person who is appointed to assist the Executor, and see that the Will is duly performed.

Supination [with *Anat.*] the Action of the *supinator* Muscle, or the Motion whereby it turns the Hand, so that the Palm is lifted upwards towards Heaven.

Supinator *Radii brevis* [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm, called *Radius*, arising from the superior and external Part of the *Ulna*, and passing obliquely cross the Bone is inserted into the superior Part, below the Knob of the *Radius*.

Supinator *radii longus* [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the *Radius* taking its Rise from the superior and exterior Part of the Shoulder-Bone, below the End of the *Deltoides*, and is implanted into the exterior and inferior Part of the *Radius*, near the *Carpus*; this with the former serves to move the *Radius* outwards, *L.*

Supine [*supinus*, L.] idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

Supines [with *Gram.*] certain Terminations of Verbs, which have the Signification of the Infinitive Mood; that ending in *um* has the Signification of an Active Infinitive, and that in *u* of a Passive.

Supineness [*supinitas*, L.] Negligence, Carelessness.

Suppeda'nea [with *Physicians*] Plaisters applied to the Feet, call'd also *Supplantalia*, L.

Su'pperless [of *souper*, F. and *less*, Eng.] without a Supper.

To Supplant [*supplantare*, L. *supplanter*, F.] to trip up, to beguile, to undermine.

Supplanta'lia [in *Physick*] Plaisters apply'd to the Soles of the Feet, *L.*

Su'pple [*souple*, F.] soft, limber, pliant; also submissive, complaisant.

Su'pplement [*supplementum*, L.] any Addition that is made to supply something that was deficient before, especially an Addition to a Treatise or Discourse.

Supplement *of an Arch* [with *Geom.*] is the Number of Degrees which it wants of a Semicircle; as a *Complement* signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

Suppleme'ntal } [of *supplementum*, L.] of, or pertain-
Suppleme'ntory } ing to a Supplement.

Su'ppleness [of *souple*, F.] Pliantness, Softness, Limberness.

A Suppliant [*supplicans*, L.] a Petitioner or humble Suitor, *F.*

Suppli'antness [of *suppliant*, F.] the Act of Petitioning humbly.

To Su'pplicate [*supplicare*, L.] to make a humble Request; to beg, intreat, or beseech earnestly.

A Supplica'tion, a humble Suit, Petition; an earnest, submissive, and humble Prayer, *F.* of *L.*

Supplica'vit [out of *Chancery*] a Writ for taking the Surety of Peace against a Man, the same which formerly was called *Breve de minimis*, L.

Supplice [*supplicium*, L.] Punishment.

To Supply [*supplere*, L.] to make up what was wanting; also to fill up one's Place; also to furnish with Necessaries.

Supply', Aid, Relief; the Furnishing what was wanting or with Necessaries.

Supplies [in *Milit. Affairs*] Recruits of Soldiers, the Furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

To Suppo'rt [*supportare*, L.] to bear or prop up; also to uphold, to protect; also to maintain or feed; also to countenance, or favour; also to back or assist.

Suppo'rt [*supportatio*, L.] that which bears up or sustains a Burthen or Weight; a Prop; also a Defence, a Protection.

Suppo'rtable, that may be endured or suffered, sufferable, tolerable.

Suppo'rtableness [of *supportable*, F. of *L.*] Capableness of being supported.

Suppo'rted *of the Pale* [in *Heraldry*] is when any Beast is drawn upon the Pale in an Escutcheon.

Supporters [of *Coat-Armour*] are those Animals that



Noblemen carry to support their Shields; as Quadrupedes, Birds, or Reptiles, as Lions, Leopards, Dogs, Unicorns, Eagles, Griffins, and Dragons. To Persons under the Degree of Baronets, it is not permitted to bear their Arms supported.

Suppo'rters [in *Architect.*] Images to bear up Posts, *&c.* in a Building.

Suppo'sal, a Supposition.

Suppo'sable, that may be supposed.

Suppo'sableness [of *supposer*, F. *suppositum*, L.] Capableness of being supposed.

To Suppo'se [*suppositum*, L. *supposer*, F.] to imagine, to think, to grant or take for granted; also to produce a false Thing instead of a true.

Supposition, a Thing taken for granted; also an Imagination; also an uncertain Allegation, *F.* of *L.*

Supposition [in *Musick*] is the Using 2 successive Notes of the same Value, as to Time, the one of which, being a Discord, supposes the other a Concord.

Suppositious [*suppositius*, L.] put in Stead or in the Room of another; also real or proper; also false, counterfeit, forged.

Suppositiousness [of *suppositius*, L.] Counterfeitness.

Suppo'sitory [*suppositorium*, L.] a Medicament put up the Fundament to loosen the Belly.

To Suppress [*suppressum* sup. of *supprimere*, L.] to keep under; also to put a Stop to, to smother; also to take away or put down an Office; also to conceal or pass over in Silence.

Suppre'ssion, a Putting a Stop to, a Smothering; also a Concealing, *&c.* F. of *L.*

Suppression *of the Courses* [in *Women*] is when they are obstructed or stopped, and have not a free Passage.

Suppression [of *Urine*] a Stoppage of it, or a Difficulty in making Water.

Suppression [in the *Customs*] the Extinction or Annihilation of an Office, Right, Rent, *&c.*

Suppression [with *Gram.*] any Omission of certain Words in a Sentence, which yet are necessary to a full and perfect Construction.

Suppressionis *ignis* [with *Chymists*] a Fire made above the Sand, *L.*

To Su'ppurate [*suppurare*, L.] to run with or void Matter, as a Sore does.

Suppura'tion, the Action whereby extravasated Blood or other Humours in the Body are changed into *Pus*; a Ripening of a Boil or Impostume; a Gathering into Matter.

Su'ppurative, bringing or tending to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

Su'ppurativeness [spoken of *Swellings*] a ripening Quality.

Suppurga'tion, a too much or frequent Purging or Use of Purging Medicines.

Supputa'tion, a Counting, a Casting up, a Reckoning, *F.* of *L.*

Supralapsary [of *supra* and *lapsus*, L. the Fall of *Adam*] one who holds that God has resolved, by an eternal Decree, to save some and damn others, without any Regard to the good or evil Works of Men.

Supramu'ndane [*supramundanus*, L.] above the World.

Suprascapula'ris *Inferior* [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Arm which moves it directly backwards, and takes its Name from being placed below the Spine, under which it arises from

from the Root of the Shoulder-Blade, and is (like the *Supra-Spinatus*) inſerted into the Head of the Shoulder-Bone.

SUPRA-SPINATUS. See *Superſcapularis*.

SUPRE'MACY [*ſuprematie*, F. of *ſupremus*, L.] Sovereignty, the moſt tranſcendent Height of Power and Authority; more eſpecially the chief Power of the King, *&c.* of *Great Britain* in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

SUPRE'ME [*ſupremus*, L.] higheſt, chiefeſt, moſt eminent of all; advanced to the higheſt Degree of Dignity and Authority, *F.*

SUPRE'MENESS [*ſupremitas*, L. *ſuppremetie*, F.] the greateſt Height, Utmoſtneſs.

To SU'PPRESS [*ſuppreſſum*, L.] to bring under, to quell.

SUPPRE'SSION, a Bringing under, a Quelling, a Putting a Stop to.

SU'RA [with *Anatom.*] the leſſer Bone of the Calf of the Leg, *L.*

SU'RAL *Vein* [in *Anat.*] a Vein which runs down the Calf of the Leg.

SURA'LIS [with *Anatomiſts*] a Branch of the crural Vein, which ſpreads itſelf into 2 Branches, the one external, and the other internal.

SURA'NTLER, the upper Antler of a Deer's Head.

SURBA'TE } [with *Farriers*] is when the Sole of a
SURBA'TING } Horſe's Foot is worn, bruiſed, or ſpoiled, by travelling without Shoes, *&c.*

To SURCEA'SE [prob. of *ſurceoir*, F. or *ſuper & ceſſare*, L.] to give over, to leave off doing a Thing.

To SURCHA'RGE [*ſurcharger*, F.] to over-charge, to overload or burthen.

SURCHA'RGER [of the *Foreſt*] is one who is a Commoner, and puts more Beaſts into the Foreſt than he has a Right to do.

SURCHARGED [*ſurchargé*, F.] over-charged.



SUR ANCRE'E [in *Heraldry*] as a Croſs *ſur ancrée*, *i. e.* double anchor'd, is a Croſs with double Anchor-Flukes at each End, as in the Eſcutcheon.

SU'RCINGLE [q. *ſuper cingulum*, L.] a Clergyman's Girdle, alſo a Horſe-Girth.

SURCOA'T [q. ſuperior Coat, of *ſur*, F. and *coat*] a Sort of upper Coat; a Coat of Arms to be worn over other Armour.

SUR *cui in Vitâ* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for the Heir of a Woman, whoſe Husband had alienated her Lands in Fee, and ſhe does not bring the Writ *Cui in Vitâ* for the Recovery of it; in which Caſe the Heir may have this Writ againſt the Tenant after her Deceaſe, L.

SURCULA'TION, a Pruning or Lopping of Trees, L.

SURCULO'SE [*ſurculoſus*, L.] full of Shoots, Slips, or Sprigs.

SU'RCULUS [in *Horticulture*] a Shoot, Set, or Slip; alſo a Cyon or Graft; alſo a young Twig or Branch of a Tree, L.

SURD [*ſurdus*, L.] deaf; alſo void of Senſe or Reaſon.

SURD [with *Mathematicians*] an irrational Number or Quantity; or a Number, *&c.* that is incommenſurate to Unity.

SURD *Root*, a Root, whether ſquare, cubick, *&c.* that cannot be extracted perfectly out of a rational Number.

SU'RDITY } [*ſurditas*, L. *ſurdité*, F.] Deafneſs, a Defect of
SU'RDNESS } Hearing.

SURE [*ſecurus*, L. *ſeur*, F.] ſafe, ſecure; alſo truſty, faithful.

SU'RETISHIP [of *ſeurete*, F. and *ſhip*] a being obliged with or for another Perſon.

SU'RETY [*ſecuritas*, L. *ſeureté*, F.] Safety, Security; alſo Bail or a being bound for another.

SU'RETY *of the Peace* [in *Law*] is an Acknowledging of a Bond to the King, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the Keeping of the King's Peace.

SU'RETY *of good Abearing* [in *Law*] is different from *the Security of the Peace* in this Reſpect, that as the *Peace* is not broken without an Affray or Aſſault, yet the *good Abearing* may be violated by the Number of a Man's Company, or by his and their Weapons and Harneſs.

SU'RENESS [of *ſeur*, F. *ſecurus*, L.] Certainty.

SU'RFACE [q. d. *ſuper faciem*, L. *i. e.* upon the Face] the bare Outſide of a Body, which, conſider'd by itſelf, is a Quantity extended in Length and Breadth without Thickneſs, and is the ſame as *ſuperficies*.

Plain SU'RFACE [with *Geometricians*] is made by the Motion of a Right-Line, always keeping in the ſame Plane, whether it be a Square or a Circle.

Curved SU'RFACE, is one that is convex above or on the Outſide, and concave below or on the Inſide: which Surface may be produced either by the Motion of a Right-Line of a Curve, or of a curved Line on a right one.

To SURFEIT [prob. of *ſuprafacere*, L. to over-do, or *ſuprafare*, Ital. to oppreſs] to cauſe an Indiſpoſition in the Body, by overcharging the Stomach, to cloy.

A SURFEIT [prob. q. *ſurfait*, F.] an Indiſpoſition of the Body, cauſed by Exceſs in Eating and Drinking, that is, by over-charging the Stomach.

A SURGE [of *ſurgere*, L. to riſe] a Billow or Wave of the Sea, eſpecially ſuch as beats upon the Shore.

To SURGE [*ſurgere*, L.] to riſe up in Surges and Waves.

To SURGE [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when Men heave at the Capſtan, and the Cable happens to ſlip back a little; then they ſay, *the Cable ſurges*.

SU'RGEON [*chirurgus*, L. χειρουργὸς, Gr.] one who is skilled in or profeſſes Surgery.

SU'RGEONRY [*chirurgerie*, F. χειρουργία, Gr.] the Practice of Surgery.

SU'RGERY [*chirurgia*, L. χειρουργία of χεὶρ, a Hand; and ἔργον, Gr. a Work or manual Operation] the Art of performing Cures of the external Parts of the Body, with the Hands, proper Inſtruments, and Medicaments. The Parts of this Art are *Anaplereſis*, *Diæreſis*, *Diortheſis*, *Exæreſis*, and *Syntheſis*, which ſee.

SU'RGERY, a Room where Surgeons keep their Inſtruments and Medicines.

SU'RKENEY, a ſort of white Garment ſomething like a Rocket.

SU'RLINESS [ſuplicneyſſe, *Sax.*] Moroſeneſs.

SU'RLY [ſuplic, *Sax.*] moroſe, churliſh, crabbed, dogged.

To SURMI'SE [prob. of *ſurmettre*, O. F.] to imagine, ſuppoſe, or think; alſo to have a Suſpicion of.

A SURMI'SE [*ſurmiſe*, F.] an Imagination, a Suppoſition, a Suſpicion.



SURMONTE' [in *Heraldry*] is a Chief that has another very ſmall Chief over it of a different Colour or Metal, and therefore is ſaid to be ſurmounted, as having another over it; ſee the Eſcutcheon.



SURMONTE', is alſo uſed for bearing of one Ordinary upon another, as in the Figure, a Pile ſurmounted of a Cheveron.

To SURMOU'NT [*ſurmonter*, F.] to overcome or get the better of; alſo to ſurpaſs or out-do.

SURNAME, a Name added to the proper or baptiſmal Name to denominate the Perſon of ſuch a Family.

To SURPA'SS [*ſurpaſſer*, F.] to go beyond, to exceed or excel.

SU'RPLICE [*ſurplis*, F. prob. *q. ſuper pellicium*, L.] a linen Veſtment worn by the Clergy, when they officiate at divine Service.

SU'RPLUS [*ſurplus*, F.] that which is over and above.

SU'RPLUSAGE [in *Com. Law*] a Superfluity or Addition more than needful, which ſometimes cauſeth the Writ to abate.

A SURPRI'SAL } [*ſurpriſe*, F.] a ſudden Aſſaulting or
SURPRI'SE } Coming upon a Man unawares; alſo A-
SURPRI'ZE } mazement, Aſtoniſhment.

To SURPRI'SE } [*ſurprendre*, F.] to take napping or in
To SURPRI'ZE } the Deed; alſo to lead into an Error, by cauſing to do a Thing over-haſtily.

SURPRI'ZING [*ſurprenant*, F.] cauſing Surprize, wonderful, ſtrange.

SURPRI'SINGNESS [of *ſurpriſe*, F.] the Surprizing Nature, Quality, *&c.*

SURQUEDRY [of *ſurquidera*, F.] Pride, Preſumption, an over-weening Conceit of one's own Knowledge.

SURREBU'TTER [*Law-Term*] a ſecond Rebutter, a Rebutting more and more.

SURREJOI'NDER [*ſurjoindre*, F. *obſol.*] a ſecond Defence of the Plaintiff's Action, oppoſite to the Rejoinder of the Defendant, which the Civilians calls *Triplicatio*.

A SURRE'NDER, a Reſigning or Giving up.

A SU'RRENDER [in *Law*] is a Tenant's Yielding up his Lands to him who has the next Remainder or Reverſion.

A Cuſtomary SURRENDER. is a Surrender of Copy-hold Lands made to the Lord of the Manour.

To SURRENDER [prob. of *ſurrendre*, O. F. of *ſuperreddere*, L.] to yield or deliver up to another.

SURRE'NDRY [*ſurrendre*, *obſol.* F.] a Delivering up.

SURRE'PTION, a Stealing upon, a Surprize.

SURREPTI'TIOUS [*ſurreptitius*, L.] ſtolen or done by Stealth; falſely come by; alſo got by Stealth or Surprize.

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY [of *ſurreptitius*, L.] by Stealth.

A

A Su'rrogate [*ſurrogatus*, L.] one that is appointed to ſupply the Place of another.

Surroga'tion, the Act of appointing a Deputy in one's Place, moſt commonly ſaid of a Biſhop or Biſhop's Chancellor.

To Surrou'nd [*ſurrender*, F. *obſol.*] to go round about, to encompaſs.

Surroy'al [with *Sportſmen*] the broad Top of a Stag's Horn with the Branches or ſmall Horns ſhooting out of it.

Sursi'le, ſuch Penalties as are laid upon thoſe who do not pay their Duties or Rent for Caſtleward at the Day, *F.*

Su'rsengle, a long upper Girth to come over a Pad or Saddle, eſpecially ſuch as are us'd by Carriers to faſten their Packs on their Horſes.

Surso'lid [in *Algebra*] is the fifth Power of any given Root, either in Powers or Numbers.

Surso'lid *Place* [in *Conick Sections*] is when the Point is within the Circumference of a Curve of an higher Gender than the *Conick* Sections.

Surso'lid *Problem* [with *Mathemat.*] is one which cannot be reſolved but by Curves of a higher Gender than the *Conick* Sections.

Surtoo't } [with *Confectioners*] as Piſtachoes in Surtout,
Surtou't } is the Kernels of Piſtachoes, prepared after the ſame Manner as Almonds.

Surtout [in *Cookery*] as *Pigeons* in *Surtout*, is farced and roaſted with Veal-Collops, and ſerved up in a Ragoo.

To Survey' [*ſurveoir*, F.] to look about on all Sides; alſo to overſee; alſo to meaſure Land.

A Survey' [of *ſurveoir*, F.] a general Review; alſo a Draught of Lands deſcribed on Paper; alſo a Deſcription of a Country.

A Survey'er } a Meaſurer of Land, an Overſeer of Cuſ-
A Survey'or } toms, Lands, Buildings, *&c.*

A Surveyer *of the Navy*, an Officer who takes Knowledge of the State of all Stores, and takes Care that the Wants be ſupply'd, alſo obſerves the Hulls, Maſts, and Yards of Ships, and audits the Accompts of Boat-ſwains, *&c.*

A Surveyer *of the Ordnance*, an Officer who takes Knowledge of all the King's Ordnance, Stores, and Proviſions of War in the Cuſtody of the Store-Keeper, in the Tower of *London*, allows all Bills of Debt, and alſo keeps a Check upon the Works of all Artificers and Labourers of the Office.

Su'rveying *of Land*, is the Art or Act of meaſuring Lands, *i. e.* of taking the Dimenſions of any Tract of Ground, laying them down in a Draught or Map, and finding the Content or Area thereof.

Surve'yorship [of *ſurveoir*, *obſol.* F.] the Office of a Surveyor.

Survi'vance, an Outliving ſome other Perſon.

To Survi've [*ſurvivre*, q. of *ſupra vivere*, L. to live beyond] to outlive a Perſon.

A Survi'vor, one that lives after another.

A Survi'vor [in *Law*] the longeſt Liver of 2 joint Tenants.

Survi'vorship [of *ſurvivre*, F.] the State or Quality of one who outlives others.

Susce'ptible [of *ſuſcipere*, L.] capable of receiving any Impreſſion or Form, *F.*

Susce'ptibleness [*ſuſceptible*, F. of *L.*] Capableneſs of receiving an Impreſſion, *&c.*

Susce'ption, the Undertaking of or Capableneſs of a Thing.

Susci'piency [of *ſuſcipiens*, L.] Capableneſs of receiving.

Susci'pient [*ſuſcipiens*, L.] capable, receiving, undertaking.

Susicita'tion, a Raiſing up or Quickening, *F.* of *L.*

Su'shin, a ſort of old Corn.

To Suspe'ct [of *ſuſpicari* or *ſuſpectus*, L.] to fear, to miſtruſt.

Suspe'ctful [of *ſuſpectus*, L.] apt to ſuſpect or miſtruſt.

Suspe'nce } Doubt, Uncertainty of Mind, *F.*
Suspe'nse }

Suspence } [in *Common Law*] is a temporal Stop of a
Suspension } Man's Right; as when a Seigniory or Rent, *&c.* lies dormant for ſome Time, by reaſon of the Unity of Poſſeſſion, or otherwiſe, but may be revived, and in that Reſpect differs from *Extinguiſhment*, which is, when the Right is quite taken away or loſt for ever.

To Suspend [*ſuſpendere*, L.] to delay, put off, or ſtop; to deprive of an Office for a Time, or to forbid a Perſon the Exerciſe of it; alſo to avoid or wave Giving one's Judgment.

Suspension [in *Canon Law*] the leſſer Excommunication, a Cenſure inflicted by Way of Puniſhment on an Eccleſiaſtick for ſome Fault.

Suspe'nsion [with *Rhet.*] is when the Orator begins a Diſcourſe in ſuch a Manner, that the Auditor does not know what he would ſay, and is render'd attentive, by expecting ſomething that is great. The Apoſtle *Paul* gives a good Example of this Figure: *The Eye hath not ſeen, the Ear hath not heard, neither hath it entred into the Heart of Man to conceive what God hath prepared for them that love him.*

Suspe'nsion *ab officio*, is that whereby a Miniſter is, for a Time, declared unfit to execute the Office of a Miniſter.

Suspension *a beneficio*, is when a Miniſter, for a Time, is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice.

Suspe'nsion, the Act of preventing the Effect or Courſe of any Thing for a certain Time.

Suspension *of Arms* [in *War*] is a ſhort Truce the contending Parties agree on, for the burying the Dead, the waiting for Succeſſors, or their Maſters Orders, *&c.*

Suspe'nsion [in *Mechanicks*] as the Points of Suſpenſion in a Balance, are thoſe Points in the Axis or Beam whereon the Weights are apply'd or from which they are ſuſpended.

Suspe'nsor *teſticuli* [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle called alſo *Cremaſter*, L.

Suspenso'rium [with *Anat.*] a Ligament of the *Penis* which ariſes from the Fore-part of the *Os pubis*, and is fixed to the upper Part of the *Dorſum penis*, on each Side the great Vein of it.

Suspe'nsory [*ſuſpenſorium*, L.] a ſort of Truſs or Bandage uſed by Surgeons; alſo a Cord or ſuch Conveniency hung up to a Bed, for the Eaſe of a ſick Perſon in turning himſelf.

Su'spicable, liable to Suſpicion or to be ſuſpected.

Suspi'cion, Jealouſy, Fear, Conjecture, Diſtruſt, *F.* of *L.*

Suspi'cious [*ſuſpicioſus*, L.] full of Suſpicion or Jealouſy, diſtruſtful, jealous; alſo that may be ſuſpected or feared.

Suspi'ciousness, a ſuſpicious Temper.

Suspi'ral [*ſoupiral*, F.] a Spring of Water that paſſes under Ground towards a Conduit or Ciſtern; alſo a Breathing-hole, Vent-hole, or Air-hole.

To Sustai'n [*ſuſtinere*, L.] to uphold or ſupport, to bear, hold, or keep up; alſo to ſtrengthen or nouriſh, to bear or endure.

Sustai'nable [of *ſuſtinere*, L.] that may be upheld, *&c.*

Su'stenance } [*ſubſiſtance*, of *ſoutenir*, F. of *ſuſtinere*,
Sustenta'tion } L.] Maintenance, Subſiſtence.

Susurra'tion, a Whiſpering, *L.*

To Sute } [prob. of *ſuite* or *ſuivre*, F. to follow] to fit
To Suit } or agree with.

A Sute [*ſuite*, F.] a compleat Set of Garments.

Su'table, agreeable to or with.

Su'tableness, Agreeableneſs to another Thing.

A Su'ttler [butelier, *Du.*] one who ſells Victuals to Soldiers in a Garriſon or Camp.

Su'ttle-*Weight* [with *Tradeſmen*] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Allowance for Tare or Weight of the Cask, *&c.* is deducted.

Sutu'ra *oſſium* [in *Anat.*] a Suture in the Juncture of the Bones of the Skull, like the Teeth of Saws meeting together, *L.*

Su'ture [*ſutura*, L.] a Seam or Stitch; alſo a Sewing up the Lips of a Wound; alſo the Cloſing of the Skull-Bones, like the Teeth of a Saw, let one into another.

Conſervative Suture [in *Surgery*] a Kind of Suture antently practiſed, whereby the Lips of large Wounds, where there was a Loſs of Subſtance, were hinder'd from receding too far.

Intertwiſted Suture [in *Surgery*] a Suture wherein the Needles are left ſticking in the Wound with the Thread wound round them.

Dry Suture [with *Surgeons*] is a Suture made with ſmall Pieces of Leather, or Linnen indented like the Teeth of a Saw, ſo that the Teeth may fall one within another, the whole Row being cloſed, being firſt ſpread with ſome proper Plaiſter to make it ſtick.

Incarnative Suture [in *Surgery*] is ſo named, becauſe it rejoins the Edges of a Wound and keeps them cloſe together, by means of a Thread run acroſs them with a Needle, which cauſes them to grow together and incarnate.

Su'tures, joining the Parts of the Skull to the Bones of the upper Jaw, are of three ſorts, *viz.* the *Tranſverſalis*, the *Ethmoidalis*, and the *Sphenoidalis*.

The Su'tures, that join the Parts of the Skull, are four, *viz.* the *Coronalis*, the *Lambdoidalis*, the *Sagittalis*, and the *Squamoſa*.

Reſtrictive Su'tures [in *Surgery*] were formerly uſed to ſtop the Flux of Blood in large Wounds, where any conſiderable Veſſels were cut.

Su'-

Su'TURES [in *Natural Hiſtory*] are the Cloſures with which the Shells of Fiſhes are joined one to another.

Baſtard } Su'TURES } [with *Anat.*] are thoſe Seams of the *Falſe* } } Skull, the Figures of which bear a Reſemblance to the Scales of a Fiſh, and are joined together by going one over another.

SWAB, a Cod of Beans, Peaſe, *&c.*

A SWA'BBER [in a *Ship of War*] one whoſe Buſineſs it is to take Care that the Ship be kept clean.

To SWA'DDLE [of ꝩpe̊ꝺan, *Sax.*] to wrap up with ſwathing or ſwaddling Bands; alſo to bang, to drub, to cudgel.

To SWAG [ſome derive it of ſuerger, *Dan.* a Pendulum, others of ſ'wanᵹken, *Teut.* to vacillate, or of ꝩpᵹan, *Sax.* to ſound] to force or bear downwards as a Weight does to hang down.

To SWA'GGER [prob. of ſwadderen, *Du.* to make a Noiſe, or ꝩpᵹan, *Sax.*] to play the Hector; to boaſt, to vaunt, to huff.

A SWA'GGERER [of ꝩpᵹan, *Sax.*] a hectoring, vaunting Perſon.

A SWAIN [ꝩpan of ꝩpincan, *Sax.* to labour] a Shepherd, a Neat-herd, a Country-man, a Clown.

SWAI'NMOTE } a Court held for the Adjuſting of the
SWA'INMOTE } Affairs of a Foreſt 3 Times a Year, the Verdurers being Judges.

SWA'LING } [of ꝩpelan, *Sax.*] waſting or blaring away,
SWEA'LING } as a Candle.

SWA'LLET [at the *Tin-Mines*] Water breaking in upon the Miners at their Work.

A SWA'LLOW [ꝩpalepe, *Sax.*] a Bird. The Notion of its being unfortunate to kill Swallows ſeems to owe its Original to the *Romans* Superſtition, who had appropriated theſe Birds to their *Penates* or Houſhold Gods, and therefore would not injure them; and alſo becauſe Swallows are the Meſſengers of the Spring, upon which Account the *Rhodians* had a ſolemn Song to welcome in the Swallows.

To SWA'LLOW [ꝩpelᵹan, *Sax.*] to take down the Throat.

A SWA'LLOW [*Hieroglyph.*] ſignifies Juſtice and Equity, becauſe it is ſaid to diſtribute its Meat equally to all its young Ones.

A SWA'LLOW, a flying Sea-fiſh; alſo a Whirl-pool or Gulph.

SWA'LLOW-*Tail* [in *Fortif.*] is a ſingle Tenail, narrower towards the fortified Place, than towards the Country. See *Queue d' hirondᵉ.*

SWA'LLOW-*Tail* [with *Carpenters*, &c.] a particular Way of faſtening together 2 Pieces of Timber, ſo that they cannot fall aſunder.

SWA'LLOW-*Wort*, an Herb, accounted a good Antidote againſt Poiſon.

SWAMP } a Bog or marſhy Place, ſuch as are common in
SWOMP } the *Weſt-Indies*.

SWA'MPINESS, Bogginеſs, Marſhineſs.

SWA'MPY, of, pertaining to, or abounding with Swamps.

A SWAN [ꝩpan or ꝩpon, *Sax.*] a large Water-Fowl.

A SWAN [*Hieroglyph.*] repreſented an old Muſician, becauſe it is ſaid of this Bird, that, when it is at the Eve of its Death, it takes its Farewel of the World by ſinging melodious Tunes.

A SWAN, is alſo accounted a Symbol of a Hypocrite, becauſe that as they have fine Wings, and yet cannot fly; ſo they have Feathers white to Perfection, yet their Fleſh is very black; ſo Hypocrites, appearing outwardly very virtuous, yet are inwardly very wicked.

A SWANK [at *Bucking* in *Eſſex*] the Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Pot, Cup, or Drinking-Veſſel, which is juſt ſufficient for one Draught; which if it be too little for 2, it is not accounted good Manners to offer it to the Left-Hand-Man.

SWA'NKING, great, luſty, tall, as a ſwanking Laſs.

SWAN's-*Skin*, a ſort of fine thick Flannel, ſo named by reaſon of its extraordinary Whiteneſs.

SWA'NNIMOTE [of ꝩpinᵹ. *Sax.* a Swain, and ᵹemoꝺe, *Sax.* an Aſſembly] a Court held about Foreſt Affairs, 3 Times a Year, before the Verdurers as Judges.

To SWAP } to exchange one Thing for another, to barter,
To SWOP } to truck.

A SWOP, an Exchanging, a Trucking, or Bartering.

SWARD [in *Agriculture*] the Ground is ſaid to have a Sward or be ſwarded, when it is well covered with Graſs or other Greens.

SWARD [ꝩpaꝛꝺ. *Sax.*] the Skin of Bacon.

SWARD-*Money*, the Payment of an Half-penny yearly to the Lord of the Manour of *Lodebrook*, in the County of *Warwick*, which was to be performed in the following Manner. The Perſon muſt go before the Riſing of the Sun, and walk three Times about the Croſs, and ſay, the *Sward-Money*; and then take a Witneſs, and lay it in the Hole, but muſt look well to it that his Witneſs do not deceive him, for if he makes not Proof of the Payment, he forfeits thirty Shillings and a white Bull.

To SWARM [ꝩpaꝛmian, *Sax.*] to fly in a Company or Cluſter, as Bees do; alſo to abound, ſpoken of Vermin.

A SWARM [ꝩpeaꝛm, *Sax.*] a Multitude of Bees, Flies, or any Kind of winged Vermin.

SWA'RTHINESS [of ꝩpeoꝛꝩiᵹne�yꝛe, *Sax.*] Blackiſhneſs, Tawnineſs.

SWA'RTHY [of ꝩpeaꝛꝩiᵹ, *Sax.* black] blackiſh, tawny, ſun-burnt.

SWASH, a Stream or Puddle of Water.

To SWASH, to make Water, *&c.* fly about; alſo to daſh Swords one againſt another.

SWASH-*Buckler* [ſome derive it of ſwadderen, *Du.* to make a Noiſe and Brawling, and *Buckler*] a vain-glorious, bragging Sword-Fighter, a vapouring Fellow, a meer Braggadochio.

To SWATHE [of ꝩpeᵹan, *Sax.*] to bind up with Swathes, to ſwaddle Children.

SWATHE } [of ꝩᵹeᵹele, *Sax.*] a Band to ſwathe
SWA'THING-*Band* } or roll up a young Child; alſo a long and broad Band for binding up any diſeaſed Part with a Surgeon's Dreſſings.

To SWAY [prob. of ſchweben, *Teut.* to move] to hold or wield a Scepter; alſo to govern; alſo to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAY'ING *of the Back* [in *Horſes*] a hollow Sinking down of the Back-bone.

To SWEAL [of ꝩpælan, *Sax.* to inflame] to melt away waſtefully, as bad Candles do; alſo to ſinge a Hog.

To SWEAR [ꝩpeꝛian, *Sax.*] to take a ſolemn Oath before a Magiſtrate; alſo to ſwear profanely.

SWE'ARING [of ꝩpeꝛian, *Sax.*] taking or uſing Oaths.

To SWEAT [ᵭpe̊an, *Sax.*] to perſpire thro' the Pores of the Body by reaſon of Heat.

SWEAT [ꝩpæte, *Sax.*] Moiſture perſpired by the Pores.

SWEA'TINESS [ꝩpiᵭiᵹne�yꝛe, *Sax.*] Wetneſs with Sweat.

SWEA'TING [of ꝩpe̊tan, *Sax.*] perſpiring through the Pores.

SWEA'TING-*Sickneſs*, a Diſeaſe in the Year 1551, which beginning at *Shrewſbury* ran through the whole Kingdom.

SWEA'TY [ꝩpiᵭiᵹ, *Sax.*] wet with Sweat.

To SWEEP [ꝩpeopan, *Sax.*] to cleanſe with a Broom, Bruſh, *&c.*

To SWEEP [with *Falcon.*] a Term uſed of a Hawk, who is ſaid *to ſweep*, when ſhe wipes her Beak after Feeding.

SWEEP [of *a Ship*] the Mould where ſhe begins to compaſs at the Rung-Heads.

SWEEP, a ſemicircular or oval Line made by the Motion of the Hand, Compaſſes, or any other Vibration.

SWEEP [with *Alchymiſts*] a Refining-Furnace, called alſo an Almond-Furnace.

SWE'EP-*Stakes*, one who ſweeps or takes up the Money at Play.

SWEEP-*Net*, a ſort of Fiſhing-Net.

SWEE'PAGE, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

SWEE'PING [in *Sea-Language*] ſignifies dragging along the Ground, at the Bottom of the Sea, or a Channel, with a Grapnel of 3 Flakes, to find a Hawſer or Cable that has ſlipp'd from an Anchor.

SWEET [ꝩpæt, *Sax. ſuavis*, L.] pleaſant in Taſte, alſo in Diſpoſition, *&c.*

To SWE'ETEN, to make ſweet.

A SWE'ETENER, one who decoys Perſons to game.

A SWE'ET-HEART [ꝩpæt-heoꝛt, *Sax.*] a Lover.

A SWE'ETING, a ſort of Apple.

SWE'ETISH, ſomewhat ſweet.

SWE'ETNESS [ꝩpætene�yꝛe, *Sax.*] a ſweet Quality.

To SWELL [ſwellen, *Du.* ꝩpelᵹan, *Sax.*] to riſe up as a Tumour; to puff or blow up one's ſelf, to look big.

A SWE'LLING [ꝩpell or ꝩpylle, *Sax.*] a Tumour or Riſing the Body or in any Part of it.

To SWE'LTER [of ꝩpole̊, Heat, or ꝩpelᵹan, to die, or ꝩpælan, *Sax.* to inflame] to be as it were broiled with exceſſive Heat.

SWELTRY as ſweltry hot, extremely hot.

SWEPE } an Engine or Machine, having croſs Beams, to
SWIPE } draw Water with.

SWERD, the Superficies of graſſy Ground.

To SWE'RVE, to deviate or turn aſide from that which is right, *&c.*

Swift [ȝpiȝt, *Sax.*] quick, nimble, fleet.

Swift *of Course* [with *Aſtron.*] is when a Planet moves in twenty four Hours more than its mean Motion.

Swi'fters [on *Ship-board*] are Ropes belonging to the Main or Fore-maſts, which ſerve to ſtrengthen the Shrouds and keep the Maſts ſtiff.

Swi'fting *a Ship* [*Sea-Term*] is when the Gun is encompaſſed with a good Rope, and the Cheſt-Rope is made faſt thereto, in order to keep the Boat from ſwinging to and again in a ſtiff Gale of Wind.

Swi'fting *of the Capſtan-Bars*, is the Straining a Rope all round the outer End of the Capſtan-Bars, in order to ſtrengthen and make them bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

Swi'fting *a Maſt* [*Sea-Term*] is a particular Manner of eaſing and ſtrengthening it, when a Ship is either brought a-ground or on a Careen.

Swi'ftness [ȝpiȝtneȝȝe, *Sax.*] Velocity.

Swi'ftness *of the Sun* [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by the *Egyptians* by a round *Diſcus* in the Hand of their God *Oſyris*.

To Swig [ȝpiȝan, *Sax.*] to drink large Draughts.

To Swill [ȝpelȝan, *Sax.*] to gulp or ſwallow down greedily; alſo to drink much or hard.

Swill-*Bowl*, a ſtout Toper or great Drinker.

To Swim [ȝpimman, *Sax.* ſwemmer, *Dan.*] to paſs along in or with, or to float on the Water.

Swi'mming *in the Head*, a Vertigo or Giddineſs.

Swi'mming-*Bladder*, a Veſicle of Air incloſed in the Bodies of Fiſhes, by means whereof they are enabled to ſuſtain themſelves at any Depth of Water.

Swine [ȝpin, *Sax.*] Hogs, either Boars or Sows.

Herd of Swine [ȝpin-heopt, *Sax.*] a Flock or Company of Swine.

Swine-*Pipe*, a Bird of the Thruſh Kind.

Swine-*Herd* [ȝpin-hipt, *Sax.*] a Feeder of Hogs.

To Swing [ȝpingan, *Sax.* ſwinger, *Dan.*] to move to and fro, to hang, to vibrate.

Swing-*Wheel* [in a *Royal Pendulum-Clock*] a Wheel which drives the *Pendulum*; the ſame is called a Crown-Wheel in a Watch.

To Swinge [of ſpingan, *Sax.*] to beat, bang, or whip ſoundly.

Swi'nging [of ſpengan, *Sax.*] vibrating to and fro.

Swi'nging [of ſpingan, *Sax.*] huge, exceeding, great.

Swi'nish [of ſpinlic, of ſpin, *Sax.*] ſlovenly; alſo booriſh in Manners.

To Swingle, to beat Flax, *&c.*

Swi'ngle-*Staff* [ſpingle, *Sax.*] a Stick for beating of Flax, Hemp, *&c.*

A Swipe, a Machine for drawing up Water; alſo another for throwing Granadoes.

A Switch, a ſmall, taper Sprout or Sprig of a Tree.

To Swive [prob. of ſchwerben, *Teut.* to agitate] to copulate with a Woman.

A Swi'vel, a ſort of Ring of Metal that turns about any Way, uſed at the Ends of the Handles of Whips and ſeveral other Things.

A Swol'ing *of Land*, is as much as one Plough can till in a Year, a Hide of Land; or, ſome ſay, an uncertain Quantity.

Swoln [of ȝpelȝan, *Sax.* ſwellen, *Du.*] ſwelled.

To Swoon [prob. of aȝpunnan, ȝpunnan, *Sax.* or ſvinder, *Dan.*] to faint away, to ſuffer a Deliquium of the Spirits.

Swo'oning [of aȝpunian, *Sax.*] fainting away, wherein the Patient loſes all his Strength and Underſtanding.

To Swoop [with *Fowlers*] is to fly down haſtily and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

To Swop. See *to ſwap*.

A Sword [ȝpeopd, *Sax.* ſværd, *Dan.*] a Weapon too well known to need a Deſcription.

Sword-*Bearer* [to the Lord Mayor of *London*] an Officer who carries the Sword before the Lord-Mayor.

Sword *of Bacon* [ȝpaȝd, *Sax.*] the Rind or Skin of Bacon.

Sword-*Fiſh*, a Sea-Fiſh, ſo called from its having a Bone 4 or 5 Foot long, like the Blade of a Sword, with Teeth on either Side at the End of the upper Jaw; and who is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, whom it often wounds to Death.

A Sword's-*Man* [ſpeop-mann, *Sax.*] a Fencer.

Sword-*Graſs*, a Kind of Sedge.

Sworn [of ſpaȝan, *Sax.*] having taken an Oath.

Sworn-*Brothers*, Soldiers of Fortune who were wont to engage themſelves, by mutual Oaths, to ſhare the Reward of their Services.

Swum [of ȝpimman, *Sax.*] did ſwim.

Swung [of ȝpingan, *Sax.*] did ſwing.

Syaggros, a Kind of Date-tree.

Sybari'tical [of the Inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a People ſo addicted to Luxury and Voluptuouſneſs, that they taught their Horſes to dance to the Sound of a Pipe; upon which, the *Crotonians*, waging War with them, brought a great Number of Pipers with them into the Field of Battle, which ſet their Horſes a dancing, and ſo broke their Ranks, and were the Cauſe of their being utterly overthrown] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.

Sy'camin } [*ſycaminus*, *ſycamorus*, L. of συκόμορ-
Sy'camore } ον, of συκή, a Fig, and μορέα, a Mulberry, *Gr.*] a great Tree like a Fig-tree, that may be call'd the Mulberry Fig-tree.

Sy'coma } συκωμα } a fleſhy Subſtance, Wart, or Ulcer,
Sy'cosis } συκωσις } growing about the Fundament, ſo called from its Likeneſs to a Fig.

Sy'chophancy [of συκοφαντία, Gr.] falſe Dealing, falſe Accuſation, Tale-bearing.

A Sy'cophant [*ſycophanta*, L. συκοφάντης, of τὸ τὰ σῦκα φαίνειν, Gr. thoſe among the *Athenians* who gave Information of the Exportation of Figs, contrary to Law, were called *Sycophants*] a falſe Accuſer, a Tale-bearer, a Pick-thank; alſo a Flatterer.

To Sy'cophantize [συκοφαντίζειν, Gr.] to accuſe or ſlander falſely, to deal deceitfully.

Sy'der, Wine of Apples.

Sydera'tion, the Blaſting of Trees or Plants with an Eaſterly Wind, or with exceſſive Heat and Drought; alſo a being Planet-ſtruck; or a Benumming, when one is depriv'd of the Uſe of his Limbs and all Senſe by that Means, *L.* of *Gr.*

Sydera'tion [with *Surgeons*] an intire Mortification of any Part of the Body.

Sy'derous [*ſyderoſus*, L.] Planet-ſtruck.

Sylla'bical [*ſyllabicus*, L. συλλαβικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a Syllable.

Sylla'bically [of συλλαβικῶς, Gr.] by Syllables.

Sy'llable [*ſyllabus*, L. of σύλλαβ-ον, Gr.] an articulate or complete Sound, made either by one or ſeveral Letters, *F.*

Sylla'bub. See *Sillabub*.

Sy'llepsis [σύλληψις, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure, where 2 Nominative Caſes ſingular of different Perſons are joined to a Verb plural; as, *Thou and he, ye are in Safety*.

Sy'llogism [συλλογισμὸς, Gr.] a Logical Argument, conſiſting of three Propoſitions, call'd the *Major*, *Minor*, and *Conſequence*, wherein, ſome Things being ſuppoſed or taken for granted, a Concluſion is drawn different from the Things ſuppoſed.

Categorical Sy'llogism, is ſuch in which both the Propoſitions are poſitive, as, *Every Man is an Animal*, &c.

Hypothetical Sy'llogism, is when one or both the Syllogiſms are Hypothetical, as, *If the Sun ſhines, it is Day*, &c.

Conditional Sy'llogisms [among *Rhet.*] do not all conſiſt of Propoſitions that are conjunctive or compounded; but are thoſe whoſe *Major* is ſo compounded, that it includes all the Concluſion. They are reducible to three Kinds, *Conjunctive*, *Disjunctive*, and *Copulative*.

Conjunctive Sy'llogisms [in *Logick*] are thoſe the *Major* of which is a conditional Propoſition, containing all the Concluſion, as,

If there is a God, he ought to be loved.
There is a God;
Therefore he muſt be loved.

Copulative Syllogisms, are ſuch, in which a negative Propoſition is taken, Part of which is afterwards laid down as a Truth to take off the other Part; as, *A Man cannot be at the ſame Time a Servant of God, and a Worſhipper of Money*;

A Miſer is a Worſhipper of Money;
Therefore a Miſer is no Servant of God.

Disjunctive Syllogisms, are ſuch, the firſt Propoſition of which is disjunctive; that is, whoſe Parts are joined by *or*; as,

Thoſe who kill'd Cæſar *are Parricides, or*
Defenders of Liberty.
Now they are not Parricides;
Therefore they are Defenders of Liberty.

Syllogi'stical [*ſyllogiſticus*, L. of συλλογιστικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to Syllogiſms or ſyllogiſtical Diſputations.

Syllogi'stically by Way of Syllogiſm.

Sylphs, a Kind of Fairy Nymphs, *L.*

SYLVA [in *Poetry*] a poetical Piece, compoſed, as it were, at a Start, in a Kind of Rapture and Tranſport, without much Thought or Meditation.

SYLVA *cædua* [*old Stat.*] a Wood under 20 Years Growth, an Under-wood.

SY'LVAN } [*ſylvaticus*, F.] of, or pertaining to Woods
SYLVA'TICK } and Foreſts.

SYLVA'RUM [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the Woods, *L.*

SYLVA'TICUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] that grows in Woods.

SYLVE'STRIS, e [in *Botan. Writ.*] which grows wild.

SYLVI'COLIST [*ſylvicola*, L.] a Dweller in a Wood.

SYMBOL [*ſymbolum*, L. of σύμβολον, Gr.] a Badge, Sign, Type, Mark, Emblem, or Repreſentation of ſome moral Thing by the Images or Properties of natural Things; a myſtical Sentence, a Motto or Device, as a Lion is a Symbol of Courage, and 2 Hands joined or claſped together is a Symbol of Union or Fidelity.

SY'MBOL [in *Theology*] the Apoſtles Creed or the Sum of Chriſtian Belief.

SY'MBOLS [in *Algebra*] are Letters, Characters, Signs, or Marks, by which any Quantity is repreſented, or which denote Addition, Subſtraction, or Multiplication.

SY'MBOLS [with *Medalliſts*] certain Marks or Attributes peculiar to certain Perſons or Deities, as a Thunder-bolt with the Head of an Emperor is a Symbol of ſovereign Authority and Power equal to the Gods, the Trident is the Symbol of *Neptune*, and a Peacock of *Juno*.

SYMBO'LICAL [*ſymbolicus*, L. συμβολικὸς, of, pertaining to, or of the Nature of a Symbol, myſtical.

SYMBO'LICALLY [of *ſymbolicus*, of συμβολικὸς, Gr.] emblematically, by Symbols, Emblems, Motto's, and Devices, *&c.*

SY'MBOLISM } [in *Anat.*] is a Term uſed either in Relation
SY'MBOLE } to the Fitneſs of the Parts one with another, or to the Conſent between them, by the Intermediation of the Nerves.

To SY'MBOLIZE, to ſignify or intimate ſome ſecret or hidden Thing by certain outward Signs; as the *Ear ſymbolizes Hearing*, *the Eye Watchfulneſs*.

To SY'MBOLIZE *with* [*ſymboliſer*, F.] to agree in a Thing with, to partake of each other's Qualities, as Air and Fire are ſymbolizing Elements.

SYMBOLO'GRAPHY [of σύμβολον and γράφω, Gr. to write] a Deſcription or Treatiſe of Symbols.

SY'MMACHY [συμμαχία, Gr.] Aid or Aſſiſtance in War.

SY'MMETRAL [*ſymmetrus*, L. of σύμμετρος, Gr.] commenſurable.

SY'MMETRY [*ſymmetria*, L. of συμμετρία of σὺν, with, and μέτρον, Gr. Meaſure] a due Proportion or the Relation of Equality in the Height, Length, and Breadth of the Parts neceſſary to compoſe a beautiful Whole, or an Uniformity of the Parts in reſpect to the Whole.

SY'MMETRY [in *Medicine*] a good Temper of Body.

SYMPATHE'TICAL } [*ſympathetic us*, L. of σὺν with, and
SYMPATHE'TICK } πάθος, Gr. Paſſion] of, pertaining to, or partaking of Sympathy.

SYMPATHE'TICAL *Inks*, certain Inks that are as well ſurprizing as curious and diverting, in that they may be made to appear or diſappear very ſuddenly, by the Application of ſomething to the Paper that ſeems to operate upon the Inks by Sympathy.

SYMPATHE'TICALNESS, a ſympathizing Quality, or the Nature of Sympathy.

SYMPATHE'TICK *Powder*, a certain Powder made of *Roman* or green Vitriol, either chymically prepared, or elſe only opened by the Piercing of the Sun-beams into it, and calcining it; which, by Sir *Kenelm Digby*, and others, is celebrated as having the great Virtue of curing Wounds, by only ſpreading it on the Cloth, *&c.* that firſt received the Blood of the Wound; ſo that tho' the Cloth be kept many Miles diſtant from the Perſon wounded, yet the Perſon ſhall be healed.

To SY'MPATHIZE [συμπαθέω, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

SY'MPATHY [*ſympathia*, L. *ſympathie*, F. συμπάθεια, of σὺν with, and πάθος, Suffering, *&c.* Gr.] an Agreeableneſs of natural Qualities, Affections, Inclinations, Humours, Temperature, *&c.* which make 2 Perſons pleaſed and delighted with each other, a Fellow-feeling, Compaſſion.

SY'MPATHY [with *Phyſicians*] is a Diſpoſition of one Part of the Body cauſed by the Diſeaſe of another.

SYMPE'PSIS [συμπέψις, Gr.] a Concoction or Ripening of ſuch Tumours as are growing to an Inflammation.

SYMPHONI'ACA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Hen-bane.

SYMPHO'NIOUS, pertaining to Symphony, muſical, *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY [*ſymphonia*, L. συμφωνία, of συμφωνίω, Gr. to agree in one Sound] a Conſonance or Concert of ſeveral Sounds agreeable to the Ear, whether they be vocal, or inſtrumental, or both, alſo called Harmony.

SY'MPHYSIS [in *Surgery*] is one of the Manners of articulating or jointing of Bones, or a natural Union whereby 2 ſeparate Bones are render'd contiguous and become one, ſo that neither has any proper or diſtinct Motion.

SYMPHY'SIS [with a *Medium*] is of 3 Kinds called, *Syneuroſis*, *Syſarcoſis*, and *Synchondroſis*; which ſee.

SYMPHY'SIS [without a *Medium*] is where 2 Bones unite and grow together of themſelves, without the Intervention of any third Thing, as a Cartilage, Griſtle, *&c.*

SY'MPHYTON [σύμφυτον, Gr.] the Herb Wall-wort or Comfrey.

SYMPLO'CE [συμπλοκὴ, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when ſeveral Sentences or Clauſes have the ſame Beginning and Ending.

SYMPO'SIAC [of συμπόσιον, Gr. a Banquet] an Entertainment or Converſation of Philoſophers at a Banquet.

SY'MPTOM [σύμπτωμα, of συμπίπτω, Gr. to happen] an Accident or Effect accompanying a Diſeaſe; as the Head-Ach comes with an Ague; a Pricking in the Side with a Pleuriſy, *&c.* alſo a Sign or Token.

SY'MPTOM [in *Phyſick*] every preternatural Thing ariſing from a Diſeaſe, as its Cauſe, in ſuch a Manner as that it may be diſtinguiſh'd from the Diſeaſe itſelf, and from its next Cauſe, *Boerhave.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL [*ſymptomaticus*, L. συμπτωματικὸς, Gr.] of pertaining, to, attended with, or cauſed by ſome Symptom.

SYMPTOMATICAL [in *Phyſick*] a Term frequently uſed to denote the Difference between the primary and ſecondary Cauſes in Diſeaſes.

SYMPTOMA'TICALNESS, the being attended with Symptoms.

SYNA'CTICKS [συνακτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which contract any Part.

SYNÆ'RESIS [συναίρεσις, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure, being a Clapping together two Vowels into one, as *alvaria* for *alvearia*.

SYNAGO'GICAL, of, or pertaining to a Synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE [*ſynagoga*, L. of συναγωγὴ, of συνάγειν, Gr. to gather together] a Congregation or particular religious Aſſembly of the *Jews* to perform the Offices of their Religion; alſo the Place where they aſſemble.

SYNALOE'PHA [συναλοιφὴ, Gr.] a Contraction or Shortening of a Syllable in a *Latin* Verſe; or the Joining together of 2 Vowels in the Scanning of a *Latin* Verſe; or the Cutting off the ending Vowel of a Word, when the next begins with a Vowel as, *ill' ego*.

SYNALOE'PHA [συναλοιφὴ, Gr.] a Gluing or Mingling together.

SYNA'NCHE [συνάγχη, Gr.] a Kind of Squinanſy, wherein the internal Muſcles of the *Fauces* or *Pharynx* are attacked, which quite ſtops the Breath.

SYNA'RTHROSIS [συνάρθρωσις, Gr.] a cloſe Jointing of Bones that are void of any ſenſible Motion, as in the Skull, Teeth, *&c.* L.

SYNA'THROESMUS [συναθροισμὸς, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when ſeveral Matters of a different Nature are heaped up together.

SYNAU'LIA [in *antient Muſick*] a Conteſt of Pipes, performing alternately without Singing.

SYNA'XIS [σύναξις, Gr.] a Gathering together, a Congregation, an Aſſembly; alſo the Holy Communion, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

SYNCA'MPE [of σὺν, and κάμπη, Gr.] a Bending or Bowing.

SYNCA'MPE [with *Anat.*] the Flexure or Bent of the Arm, where the lower Part of it is joined to the upper, *L.* of *Gr.*

SYNCATEGO'REMA [συγκατηγόρημα, Gr.] with *Logicians*, is uſed for a Word that ſignifies little or nothing of itſelf, yet when joined with others adds Force to them, as *all*, *none*, *ſome*, *certain*, &c.

SYNCATEGOREMA'TICAL [συγκατηγορηματικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to ſuch a Term; that has no predicamental or Self-Signification.

SYNCATEGOREMA'TICALLY, after the Manner of a *Syncategorema*, or ſignifying together with.

SYNCHO'NDROSIS [of σὺν with, and χόνδρος, Gr.] that Part of the Bones where their Extremities are joined to one another, by means of an intervening Cartilage.

SYNCHO'RESIS [συγχώρησις, Gr.] a Granting or Allowing] with *Rhetoricians* is a Figure, wherein an Argument is ſcoffingly

scoffingly yielded into, and then marred by a Retortion upon the Objector.

Sy'nchrism [σύγχεισμα, Gr.] a Kind of liquid or spreading Ointment.

Synchro'nical [of σύγχρονος, Gr.] being or done together at the same Time; contemporary, of the same Time or Standing.

Synchro'nism [συγχρονισμὸς, Gr.] a Happening of Things, or remarkable Transactions or Passages at one and the same Time.

Sy'nchysis [σύγχυσις, Gr.] Confusion, a confused Mingling together, Disorder.

Sy'nchysis [in *Grammar*] a confused and disorderly Placing of Words in a Sentence.

Sy'nchysis [with *Oculists*] a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humours of the Eyes.

Sy'nchysis [in *Rhetorick*] a Fault in Speech when the Order of Things is disturbed.

Syncopa'lis *febris* [with *Physicians*] the Swooning-Fever; a Fever in which the Patient often swoons or faints away.

To Sy'ncopate [*syncopare*, L. of συγκόπτω, Gr.] to cut off, take away, or shorten.

Syncopa'tion [in *Musick*] a Term used when the Note of one Part ends or breaks off upon the Middle of the Note of another Part.

Sy'ncope [συγκοπὴ, Gr.] a Cutting off, a Grammatical Figure whereby one or more Letters are taken out of a Word, as, *amârunt* for *amaverunt*.

Sy'ncope [in *Musick*] is the Driving a Note, as when an odd *Crotchet* comes before 2 or 3 *Minims*; or an odd *Quaver* between 2, 3, or more *Crotchets*.

Sy'ncope [in *Physick*] a deep and sudden Swooning, wherein the Patient continues without any sensible Heat, Motion, Sense, or Respiration, by a hasty Decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength.

Syncri'tica [συγκριτικὴ, Gr.] relaxing, loosening, or opening Medicines.

Synde'smus [συνδεσμὸς, Gr.] a Joining together, a Band or Tie, *L.*

Synde'smus [with *Anat.*] a Ligament for the Closing together of Bones and other Parts.

Synde'smus [with *Grammarians*] a Part of Speech otherwise called a Conjunction.

Sy'ndick [of σύνδικος, Gr.] a Person or Magistrate appointed to act for any Corporation or Community.

Sy'ndick [in *Switzerland*, &c.] a Magistrate much the same as an *Alderman* in *England*.

Sy'ndicate } the Place, Office, or Dignity of a *Syn-*
Sy'ndickship } *dick*.

Sy'ndrome [συνδρομὴ, Gr.] a Concourse, a Running or Meeting together of many Persons into the same Place.

Sy'ndrome [in *Medicine*] the Concurrence or Appearing together of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

Syne'chdoche [συνεκδοχὴ of συνεκδέχομαι, Gr. to receive together with] is when the Whole is put for the Part, as when it is said, *The Plague is in* Egypt, when it is only in *Alexandria*: Or when a Part is put for the Whole, as when it is said, *The Sickness is in* London, when it is all over *England*. To this Figure it also belongs, when we take a Liberty to make use of a certain Number for an uncertain, as when we say there are 1000 Holes in a Thing, when there are many.

Syne'chdoche [in *Gram.*] a Figure when an Ablative Case of the Part or the Adjunct is changed into an Accusative; as, *Deiphobum vidi lacerum crudeliter ora* Virg.

Syne'chdoche [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein the Name of a Part is put for the Whole, as *England* for *Europe*; or, on the contrary, the Name of the Whole for a Part, as *Europe* for *England*.

Syne'chdoche [with *Logicians*] is when the *Genus* is put for the *Species*, *i. e.* the Matter of which a Thing is made for the Thing itself, as *Iron* for a *Sword*; or, on the contrary, a *Sword* for *Iron*.

Synechpho'nesis } [συνεκφώνησις, Gr.] a Figure in
Sy'mphone'sis } *Grammar*, being a Collision or Clapping together of Vowels, when 2 Syllables are pronounced as one; as *Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta*, where the *e a* in *alvearia* are contracted into one Vowel or Syllable.

Sy'nedreno'nta [of συνεδρεύω, Gr.] the common Symptoms in a Disease, which do neither take their Rise from the Nature of it, nor do necessarily accompany it; yet signify the Greatness, Continuation, &c. of it.

Sy'ngrapha [συγγραφὴ, Gr.] a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties.

Syngu'ltus [in *Medicine*] the *Hiccough*, which is a depraved, convulsive Motion of the Stomach, by which it endeavours to expel something that is hurtful or offensive.

Synime'nsis [of συνίημι, Gr.] the Uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, as the Bones of the *Sinciput* with those of the *Os frontis* in Infants.

Syneu'rosis [συνεύρωσις, Gr.] an Articulation of Bones by a Ligament.

Syno'cha } [συνόχὴ of συνεχὼ, to support or hold
Syno'chus } up, or συνέχω, Gr. to continue] the former is used by some for an Intermitting Fever, and the latter for a Continued one.

Sy'nod [*synodus*, L. σύνοδος, Gr.] a Council, Meeting, or Assembly of Ecclesiasticks, to consult about Matters of Religion and Church-Affairs.

A Diocesan Sy'nod, is one where none but the Ecclesiasticks of one Diocese meet.

A General Sy'nod, is an Assembly where Bishops, Priests, &c. of all Nations meet.

A National Sy'nod, is one where the Bishops and Clergy of one Nation only meet.

A Provincial Sy'nod, is one where the Ecclesiasticks of one Province only meet.

Sy'nod [with *Astron.*] a Conjunction or Concourse of two Stars or Planets in the same optical Place of the Heavens.

Syno'dal } [συνοδικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a
Syno'dical } Synod.

Syno'dal *Instrument*, a solemn Oath taken by a Synodal Witness.

Syno'dal *Witnesses* [with *Ecclesiasticks*] were the Urban and Rural Deans, so termed from their giving Information of and attesting the Disorders both of Clergy and Laity in an Episcopal Synod; this Authority is now devolved upon Church-Wardens.

Sy'nodals, the Pecuniary Rents paid to the Bishop, at the Time of the Annual Synod, by every Parish-Priest.

Provincial Sy'nodals, the Canons or Constitutions of a Provincial Synod.

Syno'dical [συνοδικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the Course of the Moon, *Astron.*

Syno'dical } *Month* [with *Astron.*] is the Period or
Syno'dick } } Interval of Time, wherein the Moon departing from the Sun, at a Synod or Conjunction, returns to him again.

Syno'dical *Revolution*, [with *Astron.*] is that Motion by which the whole Body is carried round with the Earth along with the Sun.

Syno'dically [of *synodicus*, L. of συνοδικὸς, Gr.] by a Synod, or according to the Appointment of a Synod.

Syno'dus [with *Astrol.*] a Conjunction of 2 or more Planets, or their Meeting by Beams in other Aspects.

Synoe'cosis [συνοικείωσις, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby contrary Qualities are united and attributed to the same Person or Thing.

Synoesi'a, a Festival celebrated at *Athens*, in Commemoration of *Theseus*'s having united the petty Communities of *Asia*.

Syno'nyma [συνώνυμα, Gr.] Words of one and the same Signification.

Syno'nymal } [*synonymus*, L. συνώνυμος, Gr.] of,
Syno'nymous } or pertaining to the same Name or Signification, or that has the same Import or Signification with another.

Syno'nymousness [of *synonymus*, L. of συνώνυμος, Gr.] the having divers Words of the same Signification.

Syno'nymy [*synonymia*, L. of σὺν with, and ὄνομα, Gr.] is a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby we express the same Thing by several Words that have the same Signification; so *Cicero*, concerning *Cataline*, says, *Abiit, evasit, erupit: He's gone, he's fled, he's escaped*; this is when a Person's Mouth is not sufficient for his Heart, and, in that Case, he uses all the Words he can think of to express his Thoughts.

Syno'psis [σύνοψις, Gr.] a short View or Epitome, an Abstract or Abridgment.

Syno'via [in *Anat.*] the glewy Matter between the Joints.

Syno'via [in *Medicine*] the nutritious Juice proper to each Part.

Synta'ctically [of *syntaxis*, L. of σύνταξις, Gr.] according to the Rules of *Syntax*.

Sy'ntagma [σύνταγμα, Gr.] a Disposing or Placing Things in an orderly Manner; also a Treatise or large Discourse upon a Subject.

Sy'ntasis [σύντασις, Gr.] a preternatural Distention of the Parts.

Sy'ntax [*syntaxis*, L. σύνταξις, Gr.] Order, the Construction or Connection of the Words of a Language into Sentences and Phrases.

Syntʼctoe [of *συντικτικὸς*, Gr.] a Kind of Looſeneſs, a Kind of Colliquation of the Solids of a Body proceeding from the Melting away of the Subſtance of the Body, by a vehement hot Diſtemper of the ſolid Parts, ſuch as ſometimes happens in the Inflammation of the Bowels; it is a violent burning Fever, either hectick or peſtilential; in which is voided by Stool a Matter, as it were, mixed with Oil and Greaſe.

Syntʼnosis [of *συντείνω*, Gr.] the Union of two Bones which is joined by a Tendon, as the Knee-pan to the Thigh-bone and Tibia.

Syntʼresis [*συντήρησις*, Gr.] Remorſe, Prick, or Sting of Conſcience.

Syntereʼtica [of *συντηρίω*, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick that gives Rules for the Preſervation of Health, *L.*

Syʼntexis [*σύντηξις*, Gr.] a great or deep Conſumption, a lingering Sickneſs.

Syʼnthesis [*σύνθεσις*, Gr.] a Joining together.

Syʼnthesis [in *Gram.*] a Figure by which a Noun Collective ſingular is joined to a Verb or Participle plural, and of a different Gender.

Syʼnthesis [in *Pharmacy*] the Compoſition or Putting of ſeveral Things together, as the making a compound Medicine of ſeveral ſimple Ingredients.

Syʼnthesis [with *Logicians*] is the Method of convincing others of a Truth already found out.

Syʼnthesis [with *Surgeons*] an Operation by which ſeveral divided Parts are united.

Synthetʼical [*συνθετικὸς*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to *Syntheſis*.

Synthetʼick *Method* [with *Mathemat.*] is a Method of purſuing the Truth by Reaſons drawn from Principles before eſtabliſhed or aſſumed, and Propoſitions formerly proved, thus proceeding by a regular Chain till they come to the Concluſion, as it is done in the Elements of *Euclid*, and the Demonſtrations of the Antients; this is called *Syntheſis* or *Compoſition*, and is oppoſed to the analytical Method, called *Reſolution*.

Synulʼticks [*medicamenta ſynulotica*, L.] ſuch Medicines as bring Wounds or Sores to an Eſcar.

Synʼsiasts, a Sect of Hereticks, who maintained that there was but one ſingle Nature, and one ſingle Subſtance, in *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Syʼphilis [of *σὺν* with, and *φιλεῖ*, Gr. love] the Venereal Diſeaſe.

Syʼphon. See *Siphon*.

To Syʼringe [*ſeringuer*, F.] to ſquirt Liquors into ſome Parts of the Body, as into the Ears, Sores, *&c.*

A Syʼringe [with *Confectioners*] an Inſtrument uſed in making *March-pains*, *&c.*

A Syʼringe [*ſyrinx*, L. *σύριγξ*, Gr.] an Inſtrument uſed to ſquirt or inject Liquors into the Fundament, Ears, *&c.*

Syringoʼtomata [of *σύριγξ* and *τομὴ*, Gr. a Cutting] Surgeons Knives for opening Fiſtula's, *&c.*

Syringoʼtomia [of *σύριγξ* and *τέμνω*, Gr. to cut] the Cutting of a Fiſtula.

Syriʼtes [*συρίτης*, Gr.] a Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

Syroʼnes [in *Phyſick*] Wheals; alſo Worms; a ſort of Worms that breed in the Skin.

Syʼrtes [*σύρτεις* of *τῦ σύρειν*, Gr.] two dangerous Gulphs in the farthеſt Part of *Africa*, full of Quick-ſands, called the greater and leſſer Syrtes; whence any Quick-ſands or Shelves in the Water, made by the Drift of Sands, are called Syrtes.

Syʼrup [*ſyropus*, L. *συρόπιον*, Gr.] a Compoſition of a thick Conſiſtence, made of the Juice of Herbs, Flowers, or Fruits, boiled up with Sugar.

Syssaʼrkosis [*συσσάρκωσις*, Gr.] a particular *Species* of the *Genus* of Articulation, being a Connection of Bones by the Means of Fleſh.

Syʼstem [*ſyſtema*, L. of *σύστημα* of *συνίστημι*, Gr. to put or connect together] in the general is a regular or orderly Collection or Compoſition of many Things together, or it is an Aſſemblage or Chain of Principles, the ſeveral Parts whereof are bound together, or follow and depend on each other.

System *of the World* [with *Aſtron.*] an Hypotheſis or Suppoſition of a certain Order and Arrangement of the ſeveral Parts of the Univerſe; whereby they explain all the Phenomena or Appearances of the Heavenly Bodies, their Motions, Changes, *&c.* the moſt celebrated are the *Copernican*, the *Ptolemaick*, and *Tychonick*.

The System of *Tycho Brahe*, a Nobleman of *Denmark* [with *Aſtron.*] in moſt Reſpects coincides with the *Copernican* Syſtem, in this, that ſuppoſing the Earth to be fixed, its Orbit is omitted, and in the Stead thereof the Sun's Orbit is drawn round the Earth, and made to interſect the Orbit of *Mars*; that *Mars* may be nearer the Earth than the Sun.

Solar System [according to the new *Aſtron.*] is the joint Union or orderly Diſpoſition of all the Planets, which move round the Sun as their Center in determined Orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and uſual Bounds.

System [in *Muſick*] a compound Interval, or an Interval compoſed of ſeveral leſſer, ſuch as is the *Octave*, *&c.* or it is an Extent of a certain Number of Chords, having its Bounds towards the Grave and Acute; which has been differently determined by the different Progreſs made in Muſick, and according to the different Diviſions of the Monochord.

System *of Muſick*, is ſometimes uſed for a Treatiſe of Muſick, or a Book which treats of Muſick in all its ſeveral Parts, both *practical* and *mathematical*.

System *of Philoſophy*, is alſo a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science, into one Body, and a Treating them dogmatically or in a ſcholaſtick Way, in contradiſtinction to the Way of Eſſay, in which the Writer delivers himſelf more freely, looſely, and modeſtly.

System [in *Poetry*] is a certain Hypotheſis from which the Poet is never to recede; as, for Example, when he has made his Choice either in Chriſtianity or the Fables of the Heathens, he muſt always diſtinguiſh between the 2, and never mix ſuch different Ideas in the ſame Poem.

Systemaʼtical [*ſyſtematicus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or reduced to a Syſtem.

Concinnous Systems [in *Muſick*] are thoſe which conſiſt of ſuch Parts as are fit for Muſick, and thoſe Parts placed in ſuch an Order between the Extremes, as that the Succeſſion of Sounds from one Extreme to the other may have a good Effect.

Inconcinnous Systems [in *Muſick*] are thoſe where the ſimple Intervals are inconcinnous or badly diſpoſed betwixt the Extremes.

Syʼstole [*συστολὴ*, Gr.] a Contraction, Drawing, Straitening, or Preſſing together.

Systole [with *Gram.*] a Figure of *Proſodia*, whereby a long Syllable is made ſhort, as *Tulerunt faſtidia menſes*, Virg.

Systole [with *Anat.*] the Contraction of the Heart and Arteries of an Animal, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great *Artery*, as the Dilatation of thoſe Parts is called the *Diaſtole*.

Syʼstyle [*σύστυλος*, Gr.] in *Architecture*, a Building, whereof the Pillars ſtand thick, the Diſtance between them being no more than 2 Diameters of the Column.

Syxheʼndemen [*Syxhendemen*, *Sax.*] Men worth 600 Shillings; in the Time of the *Saxons*, all Men in *Britain* were ranked into 3 Claſſes, the *loweſt*, the *middle*, and the *higheſt*, and were valued according to their Claſs, that, if any Injury were done, Satisfaction might be made, according to the Value or Worth of the Perſon it was done to. The loweſt were called *Twyhindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 200 Shillings, the middleмoſt *Syxhindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 600 Shillings, and the higheſt *Twelfhindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 1200 Shillings.

Syzeuʼgmenon [in *Muſick*] the Note called *B. fa bi mi*.

Syzyʼgia [*συζυγία*, Gr.] a Joining, Yoking, or Coupling together.

Syzyʼgia [in *Gram.*] the Coupling or Clapping of different Feet together in Verſe, either *Greek* or *Latin*.

Syzyʼgia [with *Anat.*] thoſe Pairs of Nerves which convey Senſe from the Brain to the reſt of the Body.

Syzyʼgia [with *Aſtrol.*] the Intercourſe of the Planets one with another, or the Intermixing of their Beams, either by bodily Conjunction or other Aſpects.

Syzyʼgia [with *Aſtron.*] is the ſame as the Conjunction of any 2 Planets or Stars; or when they are both ſuppos'd to be in the ſame Point in the Heavens; or when they are referred to the ſame Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude paſſing through them both.

T.

T *Roman*, *T Italick*, *T English*, T *Saxon*, are the 19th Letter in order of the Alphabet; T *τ* is the 24th of the *Greek*, and ט the 9th, and ת the 22d of the *Hebrew*.

T with an *i* generally ſounds like *ſi* before a Vowel, as in *Action*, *Creation*, *Inclination*; but *Acceſſion*, *Diviſion*, *Admiſſion*, &c. muſt not be written with *ti*, nor any Word that is not written with a *t* in *Latin*.

T in the Titles of Books ſtands for *Theologiæ*, as T. D. *Theologiæ Doctor*. *i. e.* Doctor of Divinity.

T, is the Mark of a Branding-Iron, made Uſe of for Branding any Malefactor found guilty of Manſlaughter, Bigamy, *&c.*

T [in *Mu. Books*] ſtands for *tutti*, Ital. and ſignifies all or all together.

T [among the *Antients*] was uſed as a numeral Letter, ſignifying an 160.

T with a Daſh at Top ſignified 160000.

T [in *Mu. Books*] is uſed to denote the Tenor.

Taba'cco [takes its Name from the Iſland *Tabago*, in the *Weſt-Indies*] being from thence brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake*, in the Year 1585.

Tab'ard } a Sort of ſhort Gown, reaching no farther
Ta'berd } than the Middle of the Leg; alſo a Herald's Coat; alſo a Sort of Jacket or ſleeveleſs Coat.

Ta'bby [*tabi*, or *tabino*, Ital.] a Kind of coarſe Silk Taffety watered.

Ta'bbying, is the Paſſing a Sort of Silk or Stuff under the Calender, to make a Repreſentation of Waves on it.

Tabefa'ction, a Conſuming or Waſting away, *L.*

Tabe'lla } [in *Pharmacy*] a ſolid Electuary or Compo-
Table'tte } ſition of ſeveral Drugs made up into little Squares, more commonly called *Lozenges*.

Tabe'llion [*ant. Deeds*] a Notary-Publick or Scrivener, allow'd by Authority to engroſs and regiſter private Acts and Contracts.

Ta'ber
Ta'bour } [*tabour*, F.] a ſmall Drum.

Ta'berer [*un tambourineur*, F.] one that plays upon a ſmall Drum, call'd a Tabour.

Ta'berder, a Batchelor in *Queen's College*, *Oxford*; one who wears a Garment or ſhort Coat, call'd a Tabard, being a Kind of Jacket or ſleeveleſs Coat, whole before, and open on both Sides, with a ſquare Collar, winged at the Shoulders; ſuch as Heralds wear, when on Service.

Ta'bern [*taberna*, L.] a Booth, a Cellar, *N. C.*

Ta'bernacle [*tabernaculum*, L.] a Tent or Pavilion; alſo a wooden Chapel for divine Service, *F.* of *L.*

Ta'bernacle [with the *antient Jews*] a Kind of Tent to move up and down, as Occaſion required, and wherein the Ark of the Covenant was kept; but afterwards fix'd in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*.

Ta'bernacle, a Sort of temporary Church or Chapel for the Uſe of Pariſhioners, while their Church is repairing, rebuilding, *&c.*

The Feaſt of Ta'bernacles, a Feaſt obſerved by the *Jews* for 7 Days, beginning the fifth Day of the 7th Month, eating and abiding in Tabernacles or Tents, in Commemoration of their Fathers Dwelling in Tents after their Going out of *Egypt*.

Taberna'culum [in *old Rec.*] a publick Inn or Houſe of Entertainment, *L.*

Tres Ta'bernae, i. e. *the* 3 *Taverns*, a Place between *Rome* and *Capua*, upon the great Road call'd the *Appian Way*, where Travellers uſually ſtopped to refreſh themſelves; and of which *Paul* makes Mention in the 28th of the *Acts*.

Ta'bes [with *Phyſicians*] a Pining away for Want of natural Moiſture, *L.*

Ta'bes, is alſo taken for an Ulcer in the Lungs, cauſing the whole Body to decay and periſh by degrees.

Ta'bes, Gore-blood, the Matter or Corruption that iſſues out of a Wound, *L.*

Ta'bes *dorſalis* [with *Phyſicians*] a Conſumption of the Marrow of the Back-bone, which happens to ſuch as are too propenſe to Venery, *L.*

Ta'bid *Conſtitution*, a dry, lean, waſting Conſtitution.

Ta'bidness [of *tabidus*, L.] a Waſtingneſs, Decay, Conſumption.

Tabi'fick [*tabificus*, L.] conſumptive, bringing into a Conſumption, waſting.

Ta'biters } See *Tabarder*.
Tabarder's }

Ta'blature [of *tabula*, L.] a Muſick-Book giving Directions for playing upon the Lute, Viol, *&c.* by Letters, Cyphers, *&c.*

Ta'blature [with *Anat.*] a Diviſion or Parting of the Scull-bones.

Ta'ble [tæ̈ple, *Sax.* *tabula*, L.] a well-known Piece of Houſhold Furniture; alſo a Board, *&c.* for Writing, *&c.* L.

To keep a good Ta'ble, to live plentifully.

Ta'ble [with *Architects*] a ſmooth, ſimple Member or Ornament of various Forms, but moſt uſually in that of a long Square.

Projecturing Ta'ble [in *Archit.*] is ſuch as ſtands out from the Naked of a Wall, Pedeſtal, or other Matter, which it adorns.

A Raking Ta'ble [with *Architect.*] is one that is hollowed in the Dye or Square of the Pedeſtal, and elſewhere, and which is uſually encompaſſed with a Moulding.

Apelles's Ta'ble, a pictured Table, repreſenting the Excellency of Sobriety on the one Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on the other.

Razed Ta'ble [in *Architect.*] an Emboſſment in a Frontiſpiece, for the Putting an Inſcription or other Ornament in Sculpture.

Crowned Ta'ble [in *Architect.*] one which is covered with a Cornice, and in which is cut a *Baſſo Relievo*, or a Piece of black Marble incruſtated for an Inſcription.

Ruſticated Ta'ble [in *Architect.*] one which is picked and whoſe Surface ſeems rough, as in Grotto's.

Ta'ble-*Rents*, Rents antiently paid to Biſhops or religious Perſons, and reſerved for their Tables or Houſe-keeping.

Ta'ble-*Diamond*, or other precious Stone (with *Jewellers*) one whoſe upper Surface is quite flat, and only the Sides cut in Angles.

Ta'ble [of *a Book*] an Index or Repertory at the Beginning or End of a Book, to direct the Reader to any Paſſage in a Book.

*Knights of the Round-*Table, a military Order of 24 in Number, all pick'd from among the braveſt of the Nation, ſuppoſed to have been inſtituted by *Arthur*, firſt King of the *Britains*, *A.C.* 5016, who, it is ſaid, had ſuch a Table made to avoid Diſputes about the upper and lower End of it, and to take away all Emulation, as to Places; from this Table they are ſuppoſed to take their Title.

Leſly relates that he has ſeen this Table at *Wincheſter*, and that the Names of a great Number of Knights are written round it, which ſeems to confirm the Tradition. The Keepers of this Table ſhow it with a great deal of Solemnity.

But *Camden* is of Opinion that this Table is of a much more modern Structure than the 6th Century; and *Paterbruch* ſhews that there was no ſuch Thing as any Order of Knights before the 6th Century; and it is likewiſe ſaid that *Arthur* himſelf was but a fabulous Prince.

King *Edward* is ſaid to have built a Houſe, call'd the *Round-Table*, the Court of which was 200 Foot in Diameter. And the Knights of the *Round-Table* (according to *Paulus Jovianus*) began firſt to be talk'd of in the Time of *Frederick Barbaroſa*; and ſome ſuppoſe that the *Round-Table* does not appear to have been any military Order, but rather a Kind of Juſt or military Exerciſe between Combatants with Lances.

Ta'bler, a Boarder or one that diets with another.

Ta'bles, a certain Game play'd on a Table-board.

Ta'bles [in *Aſtron.*] are Tables wherein the Motions of the Planets are calculated.

Ta'bles [in *Proſpective*] plain Surfaces ſuppoſed to be tranſparent and perpendicular to the Horizon.

Ta'bles [in *Heraldry*] Coats or Eſcutcheons, containing nothing but the mere Colour of the Field, and not charged with Figure, Bearing, *&c.*

Loxodromick Ta'bles [in *Navig.*] are Tables of Traverſes, for the eaſy and ready Solution of Problems in Navigation.

Ta'bles *of Houſes* [with *Aſtrol.*] Tables ready calculated for the Help of Practitioners of that Art in ſetting a Figure.

The 12 Ta'bles, the Tables of the *Roman* Laws, engraven on Braſs, brought from *Athens* to *Rome* for the *Decemviri*.

Tables [of *Signs* and *Tangents*] are proportional Numbers calculated from, and depending on the given Quantity of the *Radius*; whence any other Sign may be found.

Ta'blet [in *Pharmacy*] See *Tabella*.

Ta'blets [in *Pharmacy*] ſolid Electuaries, much the ſame as Lozenges.

Ta'bling *of Fines* [in *Law*] the Making a Table with the Contents of any Fine paſt in one Term, for every County where the King's Writ runs.

Ta'bor [*tabourin*, F.] a ſmall Drum.

Ta'bret, the ſame as *Tabor*.

Tabour't [as the Privilege of the *Tabouret*] is a Privilege ſome great Ladies in *France* have to ſit in the Queen's Preſence.

Ta'bula, a Table, Board, or Plank, *L.*

Ta'bula [in *old Rec.*] a preſcribed Form or Directory for Cathedral Churches; which the Officer, call'd an *Hebdomedary*, draws up at the Beginning of every Week, and appoints the ſeveral Perſons and their Parts in the Offices of the Week following.

Ta'bular [*tabularis*, L.] belonging to a Table, Board, or Plank.

Ta'bulated [*tabulatus*, L.] floored or boarded.

Tabula'tion, a Faſtening together of Boards, *&c.* the Making a Floor.

Tabulatu'ra [in *Muſick*] the old Way of ſetting down Tunes, with Letters inſtead of Notes.

Ta'bum, corrupt, black, Gore-blood; alſo a thin Sort of Matter iſſuing from an Ulcer, *L.*

Ta'camaha'ca, a Kind of reſinous Gum brought from *New Spain*.

Ta'-

TANGENT of a *Parabola*, is a right Line drawn, ſo as to cut the Axis produced, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

TA'CENT [*tacens*, L.] quiet, ſtill, without Noiſe; holding one's Peace.

TACH [of *attacher*, F.] a Sort of Claſp or Button.

TA'CHYGRAPHY [*tachygraphia*, L. *tachygraphie*, F. of ταχυγραφία, of τάχυς, quick, and γραφή, Gr. Writing] the Art of ſwift Writing, Short-hand.

TA'CIT [*tacitus*, L.] ſilent; implied or meant, tho not expreſſed.

TA'CITNESS [*taciturnitas*, L. *taciturnité*, F.] Silentneſs.

TACITU'RNITY [*taciturnitas*, L.] a being ſilent or of few Words; Cloſeneſs or Reſervedneſs in Speech.

TACITU'RNOUS [*taciturnus*, L.] ſilent, ſaying nothing, making no Noiſe.

TACK [prob. of *attache*, F.] a ſmall Nail.

To TACK [of *attacher*, F.] to join or faſten together with ſmall Nails; alſo to join to by ſlightly ſewing.

TACKS [in a *Ship*] Ropes for carrying forwards the Clews of the Sails, to make them ſtand cloſe by a Wind.

To TACK *about* [in *Sea-Language*] is to bring a Ship's Head about, ſo as to lie a contrary Way.

To ſtand cloſe upon a TACK } [*Sea-Phraſes*] ſignify that the
To ſail cloſe upon a TACK } Ship ſails cloſe by the Wind.

To hale aboard the TACK [*Sea-Phraſe*] means to bring the Tack down cloſe to the Cheſs-trees.

Eaſe the TACK [*Sea-Phraſe*] ſignifies, ſlacken it, or let it go or run out.

Let riſe the TACK *i. e.* let it all go out.

The Ship ſails upon a TACK } *i. e.* ſhe ſails cloſe by a
The Ship ſtands cloſe to a TACK } Wind.

TA'CKER, one who ſtands or fixes one Thing to another by Tacks or by Sewing, *&c.*

TA'CKLE } the Ropes and Furniture of a Ship, and alſo
TA'CKLING } of ſeveral Machines or Engines.

Winding TA'CKLE [in *a Ship*] a Tackle that ſerves as a Pendant, with a great double Block and 3 Shivers in each, in order to hoiſe in Goods.

TA'CKLES [in *a Ship*] are ſmall Ropes running in 3 Parts, having at one End a Pendant with a Block faſtened to them, or elſe a Launcer, and at the other End a Block and Hook, to hang Goods that are to be heaved into or out of the Ship.

TA'CKLES *of a Boat*, Tackles for hoiſing a Boat in or out of a Ship.

Gunner's TA'CKLES [on *Ship-board*] the Ropes wherewith the Ordnance is haled in and out.

TA'CTICAL [ταχτικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to martial Array.

TA'CTICKS [τακτικὴ, Gr.] is the Art of diſpoſing any Number of Men into a proper Form of Battle. The *Greeks* were very ſkilful in this Part of the Art Military, having publick Profeſſors of it, call'd *Tactici* (or τακτικοὶ) who were to teach and inſtruct the Youth in this Affair.

TA'CTILE [*tactilis*, L.] ſomething that may fall under the Senſe of Feeling.

TACTILE *Qualities* [with *Nat.*] are ſuch as have a Relation to our Senſe of Feeling; of which the chief are *Heat*, *Cold*, *Dryneſs*, *Moiſtneſs*, and *Hardneſs*.

TACTI'LITY [of *tactilis*, L.] Capableneſs of being touched.

TA'CTION, a Touching, *L.*

TA'DDY, a pleaſant Liquor iſſuing out of a ſpungy Tree in *America*.

TA'DPOLE [prob. of Tadde, *Sax.* a Toad] a young Frog before it is perfectly formed.

TAE'DIUM, Wearineſs, Laſſitude, *L.*

TAE'NIA a Ribbon, Fillet, or Tape, *L.*

TAE'NIA [in *Medicine*] a broad Worm like a Piece of Tape, whence it is called the Tape-Worm.

TAE'NIA [with *Architects*] a Member of the *Doric* Architecture reſembling a ſquare Fillet or Ruler, and ſerving in lieu of a *Cymatium*, being made faſt, as it were, by a Capital below the Triglyphs, of which it ſeems the Baſe.

TA'FFEREL [in *a Ship*] the uppermoſt Part, Frame, or Rail, abaft over the Poop.

TA'FFETY [*taffeta*, Ital.] a Sort of Silk.

TAG [prob. of *attache*, F. a String or Band] a Point of a Lace, *&c.*

To TAG [of *attacher*, F. to bind, *&c.*] to fix Tags or Points to Laces.

TAG-RAG, a pitiful, ragged Fellow, *&c.*

A TA'GGE, a Sheep of a Year old.

TAIL [tægl, *Sax.*] the Train of a Beaſt, Fowl, or Fiſh.

TAIL [in *Law*] a Tally or Piece of Wood, cut in Notches, uſed by Bakers and others.

TAIL [in *Law*] is a Fee oppoſed to *Fee-ſimple*, and which is not in a Man's Power to diſpoſe of, called alſo *Fee-tail*.

FEE-TAIL } [in *Law*] is an Inheritance oppoſite to *Fee-ſimple*, and is ſo named, becauſe it is parted after ſuch a Manner, that the Owner has not free Power to diſpoſe of it; it being cut or divided by the firſt Giver from all others and ty'd to the Iſſue of the Donor. This Limitation of *Tail* is either *General* or *Special*.

General TAIL [in *Law*] is ſuch by which Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man, and the legitimate Heirs of his Body; ſo that he who holds by this Title, let him have never ſo many lawful Wives, one after another, his Iſſue by all of them have a Poſſibility to inherit ſucceſſively.

Special TAIL [in *Law*] is when Lands or Tenements are made over to a Man and his Wife, and to the legitimate Heirs of their Bodies; but ſo that if the Man bury his Wife before Iſſue, and take another, the Iſſue by the ſecond Wife cannot inherit the Land; and alſo if Land be given to a Man and his Wife, and to their Son *Thomas*, it is *Tail ſpecial*.

TAIL *after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct* [in *Law*] is when Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of both their Bodies, and one of them over-lives the other, they having no Iſſue. In which Caſe, the Survivor is to hold the Land for Term of Life, as *Tenant in Tail*, &c.

TAIL *of the Trenches* [in *Fortif.*] is the firſt Work the Beſiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches, as the Head of the Attack is carried on towards the Place.

TAIL [with *Anat.*] that Tendon of a Muſcle which is fixed to the moveable Part, and that fixed to the immoveable Part is called the Head.

TAIL [with *Botan.*] the Pedicle of the Plant.

Dove-TAIL [with *Joiners*, &c.] one of the ſtrongeſt Manners of Jointing, by letting one Piece of Wood into another, cut in theſe Forms, as by letting A into B.



Peacock's-TAIL, a Term apply'd to all circular Compartments, which go enlarging from the Center to the Circumference, imitating the Feathers of a *Peacock's Tail*.

Dragon's-TAIL [in *Aſtron.*] the deſcending Node of a Plane.

Swallow-TAIL, the ſame as *Dove-Tail*.

Swallow-TAIL [in *Fortif.*] See *Queue d' Hironde*.

TAILLE' [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Partie per Bend ſiniſter*, F.

TAILLE' *Douce*, a Term in Painting, which, Mr. *Evelyn* ſays, ſignifies the Art of Sculpture, or Calcography itſelf; whether done with the *Burin*, or *Graver*, or with *Aqua-fortis*, which is call'd *Etching*.

TAILLE' [in *Muſick*] the ſame as Tenor.

TAI'LLIOR [in *Architect.*] is the flat, ſquare Stone on the Capital of a Pillar.

A TAI'LOR [*un tailleur*, F.] a Maker of Clothes.

To TAI'LOR [of *tailler*, F. to cut out] to make Garments.

TAINCT, a ſmall red Spider that infeſts Cattle in the Summer-Time.

TAINT [of *atteint*, F.] Corruption; alſo Conviction.

To TAINT [of *atteint*, F.] to corrupt, to give a Taint or ill Smell to; alſo to convict of a Crime, *&c.*

TAI'NTED [of *atteint*, F.] corrupted, marred, having an ill or rank Smell; alſo convicted of Treaſon, Felony, *&c.*

To TAKE [taken, *Du.* tager, *Dan.* or prob. of *attacher*, F.] to lay hold on, to ſeize; alſo to receive from another.

To TAKE *and leave* [in *Sea-Language*] a Phraſe uſed of a Ship when ſhe ſails ſo well that ſhe can come up with another, or out-ſail her at Pleaſure; then they ſay, *The Ship can take and leave upon her, if ſhe will.*

TALA'RIA, the winged Shoes of *Mercury*, L.

TALA'RIA [with *Phyſic.*] gouty Swellings in the Ancles.

TA'LBOT [prob. of Tæglt, a Tail, and bupan, *Sax.* above] a Dog with his Tail turn'd up, noted for his quick Scent, finding out the Tracks, Lodgings, and Forms of Beaſts, and purſuing them with open Mouth, and a continual Cry, with ſuch Eagerneſs, that, if not taken off by the Huntſman, he is ſpoiled.

TALE [Talu *of* Tallen, *Sax.* to tell or relate] a Relation, a Story.

TALE [of ȝeræl, *Sax.*] a Computation or Reckoning.

TALE-*Bearer* [of Talu and beapan, *Sax.*] a Tell-tale.

TA'LENT [*talent*, F. *talentum*, L. τάλαντον, Gr.] among the *Jews*, of Silver, Value 342*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* of Gold, 4574*l.* Sterling; among the *Greeks*, of Silver, in Value 193*l.* 15*s.*

TA'LENT [a *Jewiſh* Weight] which being reduced to *Engliſh* Weight *Troy* contains 189*lb.* 8*oz.* 15 Penny-weights, and 17 Grains.

TA-

TA'LENT [common *Attick*] is 56*lb.* 11*oz.* 17 Grains *Troy* Weight.

TA'LENT [*Egyptian*] 75*lb.* 10*oz.* 14 Penny-weights, 6 Grains.

TA'LENT [of *Alexandria*] contains 91*lb.* 15 Penny-weights *Troy*.

TA'LENT [of *Antiochia*] contains 341*lb.* 6*oz.* 4 Penny-weights, 6 Grains *Troy*.

Great TA'LENT *of Silver* [among the *Romans*] 99*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sterling.

TA'LENT *the leſſer* [of *Silver*] worth 75*l.* Sterling.

TA'LENT *the greater* [of *Gold*] worth 1125*l.* Sterling.

TA'LES, ſuch, like, *L.*

TALES [in *Law*] a Supply of Jury-men for them that do not appear, or who have been challenged as not indifferent Perſons, *L.*

TALIATU'RA [*old Rec.*] Talſhide or Talwood; Long-wood made into Billets.

TA'LION-*Law* [*lex talionis*] a Retribution or Puniſhment, whereby an Evil is returned perfectly like that committed againſt us by another; as *an Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth*, &c.

TA'LISMANS [τέλεσμα, Gr. of עלמן, *Chald.* an Image] certain Figures or Images, engraven or carved under ſeveral ſuperſtitious Obſervations of the Characters and Diſpoſitions of the Heavens, to which ſome Aſtrologers, *&c.* attribute wonderful Virtues, as calling down the Influences of the celeſtial Bodies; ſome ſay it is a Seal, Figure, Character, or Image of a heavenly Sign, Conſtellation, or Planet, engraven on a Symphathetick Stone, or on a Metal correſponding to the Star or Planet, in order to receive its Influence; they are ſome of them fondly believed to be Preſervatives againſt all Kinds of Evil: Some again are fancied to have miſchievous Effects, and that, according as the Taliſman is preſerved or waſted, the Perſon whom it repreſents is preſerved and waſted away.

TALISMA'NICAL, of, or pertaining to Taliſmans.

TALI'SMANIST [*taliſmaniſte*, F.] a Maker of *Taliſmans*; alſo one who gives Credit to them.

To TALK [prob. of tellan, *Sax.*] to ſpeak, to diſcourſe.

TALK [Talu of Tellan, *Sax.*] Diſcourſe, Talking.

TALK [*talcum*, L.] a Sort of Mineral; this by chymical Writers is expreſs'd by this Character X.

TA'LKATIVE [of Talu, *Sax.*] full of Talk.

TA'LKATIVENESS [of talu or tellan, and nerre, *Sax.* the Term.] Aptneſs to talk, the being given to talk much.

TALL [prob. of tal, *Brit.* prob. of חלל, *Heb.* he elevated, or of *taille*, F. Stature] high in Stature.

TALLA [with *Phyſicians*] a Swelling of the Gout about the Ancles, *L.*

TA'LLAGE, Cuſtom or Impoſt, *F.*

TA'LLAGE [*old Rec.*] a certain Rate according to which Barons and Knights were taxed by the King towards the Expences of the State, and inferior Tenants by their Lords on certain Occaſions.

TALLA'GIUM *facere* [*old Rec.*] to give up Accompts in the Exchequer.

TALLA'TIO [in an *Univerſity*] a Keeping an Accompt, as by Tallies, of the Battles or Deliveries of Meat and Drink in a College.

TA'LLIA, the ſet Allowance in Meat and Drink for every Canon and Prebendary in our old Cathedral Churches.

TALLIA'RI *de certo*, &c. [*old Rec.*] to be aſſeſſed at a certain Rate towards the Tallage or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

TA'LLNESS [prob. of tal. *Brit.*] Height of Stature.

TALL-WOOD, a long Sort of Shive riven out of Trees, which is cut ſhorter into Billets.

TA'LLOW [talg, *Dan.*] the Fat of Beaſts melted.

TALLOW-*Tree*, a certain Tree which produces a Sort of unctuous Juice, of which Candles are made.

TA'LLOWISH, greaſy, or of the Nature of Tallow.

TALLY [*bois taille*, of *tailler*, F. to cut] a cut or cleft Piece of Wood or Stick, to ſcore up an Accompt upon by Notches; ſuch as is given at the King's Exchequer to thoſe who pay in Money there upon Loans.

To TALLY, to anſwer exactly as one Tally does to another or the Tally to the Stock; alſo to mark or ſcore upon a Tally.

To TA'LLY *the Sheats* [*Sea-Phraſe*] a Word of Command ordering the Sheats of the Main-Sail or Fore-Sail to be haled off.

A TA'LLYMAN, one who ſells Clothes, Linnen, and other Neceſſaries on Credit, to be paid by weekly Payments.

TA'LMUD [תלמוד of למד to be learned, *Heb.*] ſeven Folio Volumes of the *Jewiſh* Oral Law or Ceremonies, and Comments of their Rabbins thereupon, in great Eſteem with them.

TALMU'DICAL, pertaining to the Talmud.

A TA'LMUDIST, one well verſed or ſtudious in the Talmud.

TA'LON [*talon*, F. *i. e.* a Heel] the Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TA'LON [with *Architects*] is a ſmall Member made of ſquare Fillets, and a ſtrait *Cymatium*: It is different from an *Aſtragal*, the latter being a round Member; whereas the *Talon* conſiſts of two Portions of a Circle, one on the outſide, and the other within.

A Reverſed TA'LON, is a Talon with the concave Part uppermoſt.

TA'LONED, having Talons.

TA'LONS [prob. of *talon*, F.] the Claws of a Bird of Prey.

TALPA, a Mole, *L.*

TALPA [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling that is ſoft and pretty large, uſually ariſing in the Head and Face, which takes its Name from its preying upon the Scull under the Skin, as a Mole creeps under the Ground.

TALUS [in *Architect.*] is the ſenſible Inclination or Slope of a Work; as of the Outſide of a Wall, when its Thickneſs is diminiſhed by degrees, as it riſes in Height, to make it firmer.

TALUS *exterior*, is the Slope on the Outſide, towards the Country.

TALUS *interior* [in *Fortif.*] is the Steepneſs of a Work on the Inſide towards the Place.

TALUS [in *Fortif.*] is the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall, that it may ſtand the faſter, *L.*

TALUS *ſuperior*, of a Parapet, is the Slope on the Top of the Parapet, that allows the Soldiers to defend the Covert Way with ſmall Shot, which they could not do, were it level.

TA'LSHIDE [*old Stat.*] Fire-wood.

TA'MARIND [*tamarindus*, L.] an *Indian* Fruit.

TA'MARISK [*tamariſcus*, L. of תמריק, *Heb.* Abſterſion, becauſe it has a cleanſing Quality] a Kind of Shrub.

TA'MBAC } a Mixture of Gold and Copper, which the
TAMBA'QUA } *Siameſe* account more beautiful, and ſet a greater Value on than on Gold itſelf.

TAMBARI'NE, a certain Kind of muſical Inſtrument.

TAMBO'UR, a Drum; alſo a fine Sieve, *F.*

TA'MBOUR [in *Architect.*] a Term uſed of the Corinthian and compoſit Capitals, of a Member that bears ſome Reſemblance to a Drum; alſo a little Box of Timber-Work, covered with a Cieling within Side the Porch of ſome Churches, to keep out the Wind, by Folding-Doors.

TAMBOU'R [in *Maſonry*] a round Stone or Courſe of Stones, ſeveral whereof form a Section of the Shaft of a Column not ſo high as a Diameter.

To TAME [temian, *Sax.*] to make that which was wild, unruly, or diſobedient, gentle, governable, and obedient.

TAME [tame, *Sax.*] not wild, gentle.

TA'MEABLE, that may be tamed.

TA'MELY [tamelice, *Sax.*] after a gentle Manner.

TA'MENESS [tamenerre, *Sax.*] Gentleneſs.

TA'MMY, a Sort of Worſted-Stuff, which lies cockled.

TA'MPION } a Kind of Plug or Stopple for cloſing of a
TA'MKIN } Veſſel; alſo [in *Gunnery*] to keep down the Powder of a Fire-Arm, or to ſtop the Mouth of a great Gun.

To TA'MPER [prob. of *temperare*, L.] to practiſe upon, to endeavour to draw in, or bring to one's Purpoſe.

To TAN [getannan, *Sax.* tanner, *Du.*] to prepare or harden the Hides or Skins of Beaſts by Tanning.

TAN, the Bark of the Oak ground or chopt, uſed in tanning or dreſſing of Skins.

TANA'CETUM [with *Botan.*] Tanſey, *L.*

TA'NACLES [perhaps of *tanailles*, F.] certain Inſtruments of Torture like Pincers.

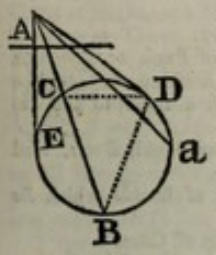
TA'NNED [of getannian, *Sax.*] made Leather, as Skins or Hides, being conſolidated and hardened by Tanning.

A TA'NNER [of getannan, *Sax.*] one that prepares Hides and Skins, by Tanning them ſo as to make them Leather.

A TANG [prob. of rangbe, *Du.* ſharp; but ſome derive it of τανγη, Gr.] a rank Taſte.

TA'NGENT [of *tangens*, L. touching] with *Mathematicians*, a right Line drawn on the Outſide of a Circle perpendicular to ſome *Radius* or *Semi-diameter*. A Plane is ſaid to be tangent to a Cone when it is coincident with two Lines, one of which is drawn on the Surface of the Cone, and thro' its *Vertex*; and the other a Tangent to the Circle of the Baſe, meeting the former Line in the Point of Contact.

TANGENT [of a *Curve*] is a right Line drawn ſo as to touch it, but, if continued, will not cut it.



TANGENT [in *Geometry*] a right Line which touches a Circle, *i. e.* that meets it in such a Manner, that, if infinitely produced, it would never cut the same, *i. e.* never come within the Circle: thus the Line A B is the Tangent to the Circle in D.

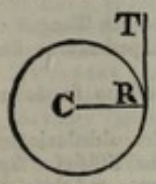
TANGENT *of an Arch* [in *Trigonometry*] is a right Line raised perpendicularly on the Extreme of the Diameter, and continued to a Point, where it is cut by a Secant, *i. e.* by a Line drawn from the Center, through the Extremity of the Arch, whereof it is a Tangent.

TANGENT [*of a Conick Section*] as of a Parabola, or other Algebraick Curve, is a right Line drawn, cutting the Axis.

Artificial TANGENTS, are the Logarithms of the Tangents of Arches.

Line of TANGENTS, a Line usually placed on the *Sector* and *Gunter's* Scale.

Method of TANGENTS, a Method of determining the Quantity of the Tangent of any Algebraick Curve, the Equation defining that Curve being given.



TANGENT *of a Circle* [in *Geometry*] is a right Line, as T R drawn without the Circle, perpendicular to some Radius, as C R, and which touches the Circle but in one Point.

TANGIBLE [*tangibilis*, L.] that may be touched, sensible to the Touch.

TA'NGIBLENESS [of *tangibilis*, and *ness*] Capableness of being touched or felt by the Touch.

TA'NGLE, a *Sea-Weed*, such as grows or adheres to Oysters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-side, between high Water and low Water-Mark.

TA'NGLED [probably of טאנגל, *Sax.* a small Twig of which Snares were made for Birds] intangled, intricated, as Thread, *&c.*

TA'NISTRY [of ϸane, *Sax.* a Nobleman] an antient municipal Law or Tenure of *England*, which allotted the Tenure of Lands, Castles, *&c.* held by this Tenure, to the oldest and most worthy and capable Person of the Name or Blood of the Person deceased, without any Regard to Proximity.

TA'NISTRY [in the Kingdom of *Ireland*] an antient Custom of preferring a Man of ripe Age before a Child, an Uncle before a Nephew, *&c.*

TANK [*Tanque*, O. F.] a Sort of Cistern or Pond in the Ground to keep Water in, for the Refreshment of Travellers.

TA'NKARD [not improbably of *cantharus*, L. but Dr. *J. H.* derives it of the *Twang* or Noise the Lid makes] a Drinking-Pot.

TA'NQUAM, *as it were*, as tho' or if, *L.*

A TA'NQUAM [in the *Universities*] is used of a Person of Worth and Learning, who is fit Company for the Fellows of Colleges, *&c.*

TANSY [*tanacetum*, L. *tanaisie*. F. of ἀθανασία. Gr. Immortality] an Herb; also a Sort of Pancake made with it.

To TA'NTALIZE [of *Tantalus*, a King of *Phrygia*, of Ταλάντατος, Gr.] to deceive or defraud under a specious Show; to incite to an eager Desire of a Thing, but not suffer to enjoy it.

TANTALUS [according to the *Poets*] was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Pluto* the Nymph, and Grandfather to *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, who on a Time entertaining the Gods at a Banquet, to make an Experiment of their Divinity, kill'd, dress'd, and serv'd up his Son *Pelops* at Table; but the Gods, discovering the Fact, so abhorred it, that, for the loathsome Banquet he made them, they made him as disagreeable an one: For they set him in Water up to the Chin, and Apples bobbed him on the Lips; but he could neither stoop down to the one to quench his Thirst, nor reach up to the Apples to satisfy his hungry Appetite. As for his Son *Pelops*, *Jupiter* sent *Mercury* to Hell to fetch his Soul from thence, and restored him all his Limbs, putting them together in their right Places, and restored him to Life again. And whereas *Ceres* had eaten up his Shoulder, *Jupiter* made him one of Ivory, which had the Virtue of healing all Manner of Diseases.

TANTAMO'UNT [probably of *tantum*, L. or *tant*, F. so much, and *montant* of *monter*, F. to amount] an Equivalent or that amounts or comes to so much.

TANTI'VY [probably of *tanta*, with so much, and *vi* Force, *L.*] a full Galop, or full Speed.

A TANTIVY, a Nick-name given to a worldly-minded Clergyman, who bestirs himself for Preferment.

To TAP [ϸæppan, *Sax.*] to broach a Cask or Vessel of Ale, Cyder, or any Liquor.

To TAP [with *Hunters*] as a Hare is said *to tap or beat*, when he makes a Noise.

To TAP *a Tree* [in *Horticulture*] is to open it round about the Root.

To TAP *one* [of tappen, *Du. taper*, F. prob. of τύπτω, Gr.] to give a Person a light Blow.

TAP [ϸæppe, *Sax.* tap, *Dan.*] a Fosset and Spiggot for drawing Liquors out of a Vessel.

TAPASSA'NT [*Hunting-Term*] lurking or squatting.

TAPE [of *Estoupe*, F. coarse Flax, *Skinner*] a Sort of Ribbon made of Linnen Yarn, *&c.*

TA'PER [ϸapeꝛ, *Sax.* which *Minsheu* supposes to be derived of τάφος, Gr. a Burial, because used at Funerals] a Torch or Flambeau; also a long Wax-light; also a Candle.

TAPER } broad at the Bottom, and growing less and
TA'PERING } less till it comes to or near to a Point at the Top.

TAPER-*bored* [with *Gunners*] a Piece of Ordnance is said so to be, when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

TA'PPED [of ϸæppan, *Sax.* to broach a Vessel of Liquor.]

TA'PERING [with *Sailors*] is when a Rope or any Thing is considerably bigger at one End, and grows lesser towards the other.

TA'PESTRY } [*tapes*, L. whence *tapisserie*, F.] a curious
TAPISTRY, } Sort of Manufacture for Hangings of Rooms, *&c.*

TAPEI'NOSIS [ταπείνωσις, Gr. Humiliation] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Orator speaks less than the Truth.

To TA'PPY [of *se tapir*, F.] to lie concealed, spoken of a Deer.

TA'PSTER [ϸæppjꝛϸeꝛ, *Sax.*] a Drawer at an Inn or Ale-house.

TAPSUS [with *Botanists*] the Herb White-Mullein, *L.*

TAR [ϸeꝛ, *Sax.*] a Sort of gross, fatty Liquor, issuing from the Trunks of old Pine-trees.

TARA'NTARA, the Sound of a Trumpet, in calling to Battle.

TARANTA'TI, Persons bitten by the Insect, called a *Tarantula*.

TARA'NTISM, the Distemper that arises from the Bite of a *Tarantula*.

TARA'NTULA [so named of *Tarentum* in *Apulia*] a venomous Ash-coloured Spider speckled with a little white and black, or red and green Spots, about the Size of an Acorn, and having eight Feet, and as many Eyes; it is hairy, and from its Mouth proceed two sorts of Horns or Trunks with exceeding sharp Tops, through which it conveighs it's Poison, whose Bite is of such a Nature, that it is to be cured only by Musick.

TARA'XACON [with *Botanists*] the Herb Dandelion, *L.*

TARAXIS [ταράξις of τάρασσω, Gr.] a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eye, Stomach, or the Entrails.

TA'RCHON [τάρχων, Gr.] the Herb Tarragon.

TA'RDANT [*tardans*, L.] lingering, delaying, *&c. L.*

TARDA'TION, a Loitering, Lingering, *&c.*

TA'RDIGRADE } [*tardigradus*, L.] slow-paced, going
TARDI'GRADOUS } slowly.

TARDI'LOQUENCE [*tardiloquentia*, L.] Slowness of Speech.

TARDILO'QUIOUS [*tardiloquus*, L.] slow of Speech.

TA'RDINESS [of *tarditas*, L. Slowness] Slackness in Business; also Guiltiness of a Fault.

TA'RDY [*tardus*, L. *tardive*, F.] slow, loitering; also guilty.

TA'RDO [in *Mu. Books*] signifies slow, much the same as *largo*, Ital.

TARE [of *tarare*, Ital. to subtract] the Weight or Allowance made to the Buyer for Weight of the Cask, Box, Frail, Chest, Wrapper, Bag, or any thing containing any Merchandize or Commodity, sold by Weight.

TARE *of Flax*, the finest dress'd Part.

TARES [prob. of ττρεπ, *Du.* or ττhρεπ, *Teut.* to consume, because they consume the Corn] a Sort of Pulse, Vetches.

TA'RGET [ϸaꝛgꝛa, *Sax. targa*, Ital. and *Span. targe*, F.] a large Shield or Buckler.

TA'RGUM [תרגום, *Chald. i. e.* the Interpretation] a Paraphrase on the Pentateuch, *&c.* in the *Chaldee* Language.

TA'RIFF [*Tarif*, F.] the Rates agreed upon between Princes and States, to be laid upon their respective Merchandizes.

TA'RIFF [with *Arithmeticians*] a proportional Table contrived for the speedy resolving Questions in the Rule of Fellowship, when the Stocks, Losses, and Gains are very numerous: Also a Table framed to shew, at first Sight, any Multiple or Divisor, taken any Number of Times under ten, for the more easy and speedy Division of a large Sum.

TA'RNISHED [of *se terni*, F.] having loſt its Luſtre or Brightneſs, as Silver-plate does, ſullied, grown dull.

TARPA'WLING [of ꝥaꝛꝛe, *Sax.* Tar, and *pallium* a Cloke] a Piece of Canvas well tarred; alſo a down-right Seaman.

TA'RRAGON [ſo called from *Tarragona*, in *Spain*] the Herb Dragon-wort.

TARR. See *Tar*.

TA'RRAS [of terraſſ, *Du. Skinner*] a Sort of Plaiſter or ſtrong Mortar that Water cannot ſoak through.

TARRACE } [in *Architecture*] an open Walk or Gallery;
TARRASS } alſo a flat Roof on an Houſe.

TA'RRYING [probably of *tardare*, Ital. or tario, *Brit.*] loitering or lagging, abiding or continuing.

TA'RRYWAGS, *Membra virilia*, L.

TARSE [ꝥeoꝛꝛ, *Sax.*] a Man's Yard.

TARSUS [with *Oculiſts*] a certain Skin in the Eye-lid.

TARSUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the Space betwixt the lower End of the two Focil-Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones that are jointed with and bear up the Toes. It compriſes ſeven Bones, *viz.* the *Aſtragalus*, the *Os Calcis*, the *Os Scaphoides*, the *Naviculare*, the *Os Cuneiforme*, and three other Bones, call'd *Oſſa Cuneiformia*, L.

TARSUS [with ſome *Anatomical Writers*] the griſtly End of the Eye-lids, where the Hairs grow, otherwiſe called *Cilium*.

TART [*une tarte*] a Sort of Fruit-pye.

TART [ꝥeaꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] ſharp, eager, pungent, either in Taſte or Speech.

TARTA'NE, a *Mediterranean* Ship of great Bulk; it carries but one Maſt, and generally a three-corner'd Sail.

TA'RTAR [*tartarum*, L. *tartre*, F.] a Kind of Salt, is expreſs'd in Chymical Writers by this Character ☐.

TARTAR *Emetick* [with *Chymiſts*] is Cream +
or Chryſtal of Tartar, mix'd with a fourth Part of *Crocus Metallorum*; and this Mixture boiled for eight or nine Hours in a ſufficient Quantity of Water in an earthen Veſſel, and ſtrained thro' a woollen Cloth, which having been gently evaporated to the Quantity of one half, and ſet to cool, will ſtrike into Chryſtals.

TARTAR *ſoluble* [with *Chymiſts*] a Kind of Salt, prepar'd by boiling a Pound of Cream of Tartar, and half a Pound of fixed Salt of Tartar in three Quarts of Water, for the Space of half an Hour, in an earthen unglazed Veſſel, and ſtraining it when it is cold, and evaporating the Moiſture; which when done, the Salt will remain at the Bottom.

TARTAR *Vitriolate* [with *Chymiſts*] is prepared by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; and after the Efferveſcence or Bubbling is over, by ſetting the Glaſs in Sand, and drawing out the Vapours with a gentle Heat, till a very white Salt remains at the Bottom.

Cream of TARTAR [with *Chymiſts*] a Skin that ſwims on the Surface of Liquor in which Tartar has been boiled.

Salt of TARTAR, is prepared by Tartar waſh'd, purified, and calcin'd in a Chymical Furnace.

Oil of TARTAR, is prepared by diſſolving Salt of Tartar, and ſetting it in a Glaſs-Veſſel in a Cellar.

TARTA'REAN } [*tartareus*, L.] of or pertaining to
TARTA'REOUS } Tartar, *i. e.* a deep Place in Hell; alſo helliſh.

TA'RTARINE [*tartarinus*, L.] the ſame as *Tartareous*.

TARTA'RIZED [*tartariſé*, F.] refined or purified by the Help of Salt of Tartar.

TA'RTAROUSNESS [of *tartareus*, L. and *neſs*] a tartarous Quality.

TARTARUM } [Τάρταρος of τῦ ταράσσειν, Gr. to trouble
TARTARUS } or confound, becauſe there all Things are full of Trouble and Confuſion] the Poets take it for Hell, or the Place of Torment for the Wicked.

TA'RTLY [ꝥeaꝛtlice, *Sax.*] eagerly in Taſte, ſharply in Speech.

TA'RTNESS [ꝥeaꝛtneſſe, *Sax.*] Eagerneſs in Taſte, Sharpneſs in Speech.

TARTRE, or hard Lees of Wine, *F.*

TARTRE } [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing
A la TARTRE } Chickens, they having been firſt breaded and broiled on a Gridiron, *F.*

TARTUFFE, a counterfeit Pretender to Devotion, *F.*

TASCK [taſtk, *Brit.*] a Tribute, and thence probably have we derived our Word *Task*.

TA'SKED [*taxatus*, L. or of *tâche*, F. of taſtu, *Brit.* to put a Burden on one, *Baxter*] having a certain Portion of Work appointed to be done

TASCO, a ſort of Clay for making Melting-Pots.

TASCONY, a ſort of white Earth like Chalk, and is the only Earth that endures the Blaſt of the Bellows and Heat of the Fire and running Metal.

TA'SSEL [*tiercelet*, F.] a Male-Hawk.

TASSEL [prob. of *Taſſe*, F. a ſort of Purſe or Pouch] a Pendant-handle hanging down from a Cuſhion, or ſuch like Utenſil; alſo Silk, *&c.* bound with a Book to put between the Leaves.

TASSELS [for *Clothiers*] a ſort of hard prickly Burrs, uſed in dreſſing Cloth.

TASSELS [with *Architects*] Pieces of Boards which lie under the End of a Mantle-piece.

TASSUM [*old Rec.*] a Mow or Heap of Corn.

TASTATU'RA, the Keys of Organs or Harpſichords.

To TA'STE [prob. of *taſtare*, Ital. or *taſter*, F. to feel, or taſten, *Teut.* to touch lightly] to prove or try the Reliſh of any thing by the Palate or Tongue.

TASTE [of taſte, *Teut.* or *tate* of *tâter*, F.] one of the five external Senſes, Savour, Reliſh, which probably is effected by the Salts that are in Bodies, which affect the Tongue (according to their various Configurations) as differently as they differ one from another; and by tickling, or otherwiſe moving thoſe ſmall Nerves lying in the *Papillæ* of the Tongue, communicate a Senſation to the Brain, that is either pleaſant or unpleaſant.

TASTED [*tâté*, F.] reliſhed or tried by the Tongue or Palate; alſo metaphorically, having had Experience or Enjoyment of.

TASTES [by Dr. *Grew*] are diſtinguiſhed into ſimple and compound.

Simple TASTES, are ſingle Modes of Taſtes, altho' mingled with others in the ſame; as for Inſtance, the Taſte of a Pippin is *aci-dulcis*; of *Rhubarb*, *amaraſtringent*, and therefore compounded with both; but yet in the Pippin the *acid* is one ſimple Taſte, and the *ſweet* another, as diſtinct as the *bitter* and *aſtringent* are in *Rhubarb*.

Simple TASTES are *bitter*, *ſweet*, *ſour*, *ſalt*, *hot*, as in Cloves, Pepper, *&c.* and *cold*, as in *Sal Prunellæ*. *Aromatick* [ſpicy] *nauſeous*; and ſome add to theſe *ſoft Taſtes*; either *vapid*, as in Water, the Whites of Eggs, *&c.* or *unctuous*, as in Oils, Fat, *&c.* or *hard*.

Hard TASTES are, 1. *Penetrant*, ſuch as work themſelves into the Tongue without any Pungency; as is experienced in the Root and Leaves of wild Cucumber. 2. *Stupefacient*, as in the Root of black Hellebore, which, if chewed and kept ſome Time upon the Tongue, affects it with a Numbneſs or paralytick Stupor. 3. *Aſtringent*, as in Galls. 4. *Pungent*, as in the Spirit of *Sal Armoniack*.

Compounded TASTES are, 1. *Auſtere*, which is *aſtringent* and *bitter*, as in the green and ſoft Stones of Grapes. 2. *Acerb*, which is *aſtringent* and *acid*, as in the Juice of unripe Grapes. 3. *Acrid*, which is pungent and hot. 4 *Muriatick*, which is ſalt and pungent, as in common Salt. 5. *Lixivious*, which is Saltneſs joined with ſome Pungency and Heat. 6. *Nitrous*, which is Saltneſs joined with Pungency and Cold. There are alſo ſeveral other compounded Taſtes, but we want Words to expreſs them.

TA'STEFUL [of *tâte*, F. and *full*] having a good or pleaſant Taſte.

TA'STEFULNESS, Reliſhableneſs, Palatableneſs.

TA'STELESS [of *tâte*, F. and *leſs*] inſipid, unreliſhable, having no Taſte.

TA'STELESSNESS, Inſipidneſs, Unreliſhableneſs.

TA'STO [in *Mu. Books*] denotes that the Notes muſt not be held out their full Length, but only juſt touched; this more eſpecially is uſed in playing a thorough Baſs on the Harpſichord or Organ, *Ital.*

A TACH [of *attacher*, F. to faſten to] a ſort of Faſtening for a Garment, a Button or Loop.

TATH, an antient Privilege that ſome Lords of the Manors had of having their Tenants Sheep folded on their Ground at Night, for the Benefit of their Dung.

TATOU's, a wild Beaſt in *America*, covered with Scales like Armour.

TA'TIANISTS, Hereticks of the ſecond Century of Chriſtianity, who condemned Marriage, and forbad their Diſciples the Uſe of Wine and Fleſh.

TA'TTERED [prob. of Tættecan, *Sax.*] ragged, hanging in Tatters.

TA'TTERDEMA'LLION [probably of ꝥættecan, *Sax.* Rags, and *malkin*, for ſweeping of an Oven] a ragged Fellow or Wench.

TA'TTLE } [probably of tatteren, *Du.*] Prating, im-
TA'TTLING } pertinent Diſcourſe.

TA'TTOO [*tap-too*, q. of *taper*, F. to ſtrike or beat, and *to*]

a certain Beat or Tune play'd on a Drum in a Garriſon or a Camp at Night, as a Notice for the Soldiers to repair to their Quarters or Tents.



Tau [in *Heraldry*] call'd the St. *Anthony's Croſs*, becauſe St. *Anthony*, the Monk and Hermit, is always painted with it upon his Habit. It takes its Name from the *Greek* Letter T, which it exactly reſembles. Some are of Opinion it is an old Hieroglyphick of Security, and refer it to the Charge given to the Angel in *Ezekiel*, not to kill them, upon whom was the Letter ת *Tau, Heb.*

T *Tau Greek*, [ת *Heb.*] a Figure of the Croſs of Chriſt, and in *Hebrew* is interpreted a Sign or Mark, of which it was ſpoken to the Angel, which *Ezekiel* ſaw in Spirit. "Go thy "Way, and ſet a Mark (תו) upon the Foreheads of them "that mourn, and are ſorry for all the Abominations that "are done therein." This Mark was in order to their being preſerved in the Midſt of them that were to be ſlain for their Idolatry, in the wrathful Diſpleaſure of the Lord. And this Letter T *Tau, Greek*, was uſed by Captains and Heralds, and ſign'd on their Names, who remained alive after a Battle; ſo that as the Letter *Theta* Θ was uſed as the Mark of Death, ſo was T *Tau*, or Π, of Life.

To Tave, to rave, as People do being delirious in a Fever.

Ta'vern [*taberna*, L. *taverne*, F.] an Houſe or Place where Wine is ſold.

Ta'verner [*taverniere*, F. *tabernarius*, L.] a Tavern-keeper; alſo one who frequents Taverns.

Taught [prob. of ᵹeon, *Sax.* to draw *q. d.* tight] tight, ſtiff, or faſt.

Taunt [in *Sea-Language*] a Term uſed when the Maſts of a Ship are too tall for her; who then ſay, *ſhe is taunt maſted.*

To Taunt [of *tanſer*, F. to ſcold at, *Skinner*, or of *tentare*, L. to tempt, *&c. Minſheu*] to joke ſharply or ſatyrically upon; to revile, to rail at.

A Taunt, a reproachful, abuſive, or nipping Jeſt; a Scoff or Flout.

Tau'nting [probably of *tanſer*, F. to check, rebuke, or ſcold at] ſpeaking reproachfully, bitingly, *&c.*

Tau'ntingness, a ſharp, haughty, biting Reproachfulneſs.

Taurico'rnous [*tauricornis*, L.] having Bulls Horns.

Tauri'ferous [*taurifer*, L. ταυροφόρος, Gr.] bearing, breeding, or nouriſhing Bulls.

Tau'riform [*tauriformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Bull.

Tauroбo'lium [among the *Grecians*] the Sacrifice of a Bull to *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods; by which he, that was conſecrated, eſteemed himſelf regenerated and pure for 20 Years to come. The Manner of it was this: a Bull, having his Horns gilded, was ſlain in a Pit, which was plank'd with Planks bored full of Holes, through which Holes the Blood of the Bull ran upon a Man that lay under the Planks, who, all beſmearing himſelf with Blood and Duſt, was held purified by it.

Tauroco'lla [of ταῦρος, a Bull, and κόλλα, Gr. Glew] a certain glewy Subſtance made of a Bull's Hide, *L.*

Ta'urus [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſecond Sign of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters on the 21ſt of *April*; it is repreſented on a Celeſtial Globe, by the Figure of a Bull; and its Characteriſtick with Aſtrologers, *&c.* is ♉.

Taurus [in our *antient Cuſtoms*] ſignified a Bull.

Tautolo'gical of, pertaining to, or full of Tautologies.

Tautolo'gical *Echoes*, are ſuch Echoes as repeat the ſame Sound or Syllable many times.

Tautolo'gically, by way of Tautology.

Tautolo'gicalness, a tautological Quality, or Fulneſs of Tautologies.

Tauto'logist [ταυτολόγος of τὰ αὐτὰ λέγειν, Gr.] one who ſays the ſame Things over and over.

To Tauto'logize [of τὰ αὐτὰ λέγειν, Gr.] to ſay the ſame Things over and over.

Tauto'logy [*battologie*, F. *tautologia*, L. of ταυτολογία Gr.] a Repeating or Saying the ſame Thing over again.

To Taw [ᵹapian, *Sax.*] to dreſs Hides for Leather.

Ta'wer [of ᵹapian, *Sax.*] a Dreſſer of Leather, a Tanner.

Ta'wny [*tane*, Itil. & F. tanept, *Du.*] of a tanned yellowiſh or duſky Colour.

Ta'wny [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Tenne*, which ſee.

Taw'niness [of *taner*, F. or ᵹeᵹannan, *Sax.* to tan, whence ᵹeᵹanneyye, [*Sax. i. e.* Tannedneſs] the being of the Colour of tanned Leather.

Ta'wdry, ridiculouſly or flauntingly gay.

Taw'driness [as Dr. *Tho. Henſh.* ſuppoſes, of Knots and Ribbons bought at a Fair, antiently held in the Chapel of St. *Audrey* or *Etheldred*] ridiculous or flaunting Gayneſs.

To Tax [*taxare*, L. of τάξω, Gr. as *Salmaſius* ſuppoſes] to lay a Tax upon; alſo to charge one with a Thing, to accuſe.

A Tax [*taxatio*, L. of τάξις, Gr. *taxe*, F.] a Tribute or Duty rated on Land, *&c.* or a Tribute ſettled on every Town after a ſettled Rate, and paid annually towards the Expence of the Government.

Ta'xable [of *taxe*, F.] that may be taxed.

Ta'xatio *bladarum* [*old Rec.*] a Tax or Impoſition laid upon Corn, *L.*

Ta'xatio *Norwicenſis* [*old Rec.*] a Valuation of Church-Livings, antiently made through every Dioceſs of *England*, made for the Pope by *Walter* Biſhop of *Norwich*, in the Time of *Henry* III. upon the Pope's Granting to the King a Tenth of all the ſpiritual Livings for 3 Years.

Taxa'tion, a Laying of Taxes, *F. of L.*

Taxed [*taxatus*, L. *taxe*, F.] having a Tax impoſed upon him, *&c.* alſo charg'd with the Commiſſion of ſome Fault, *&c.*

Ta'xer [*taxator*, L. *celui qui taxe*, F.] an Aſſeſſor or Impoſer of Taxes; alſo one that charges with the Commiſſion of ſome Crime.

Ta'xis [in *Architect.*] the ſame with the Antients that Ordonnance is with the Moderns, and *Vitruvius* deſcribes it to be that which gives every Part of a Building its juſt Dimenſions, according to its Uſes.

Ta'xus [with *Botan.*] the Yew-tree; alſo a Badger, *L.*

Tea, the Leaf of an *Indian* Shrub, much uſed in making potable Liquor well known.

To Teach [ᵹæcan, *Sax.*] to inſtruct in Literature, Trade, Myſtery, *&c.*

Tea'chable [of ᵹæcan, *Sax.* to teach] capable or apt to learn.

Tea'chableness [of ᵹæcan, able, and neyye, *Sax.*] Capableneſs and Readineſs to be taught, Docility.

Teal [prob. of teeling, *Du.*] a Kind of wild Fowl.

Team [of ᵹeᵹyme or ᵹyme, *Sax.*] any Number of Horſes, Oxen, or other Beaſts, put to draw a Cart, Waggon, or Carriage of Burthen; alſo a Flock of Ducks.

Team *and* Theam [*old Rec.*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to the Lord of the Manour, for the having, reſtraining, and judging Bondmen, Nieſs, and Villains, with their Children, Goods, and Chattels, in his Court.

To Tear [ᵹæran, *Sax.*] to rend, to pull in Pieces.

To Tear *and roar* [prob. of tieren, *Du.*] to make a great Noiſe in Crying.

Tea'ring [prob. of ᵹæran, *Sax.* to tear] rending in Pieces.

Tears [of ᵹeaꝛ, *Sax.* taare, *Dan.*] Drops of Water iſſuing out of the Eyes.

To Teaze } [of ᵹæyan, *Sax.*] to teaſe or toze Wool;
To Tease } alſo to trouble, urge, or diſquiet a Perſon continually.

Tea'sels } [ᵹæyl en, *Sax.*] Fuller's Thiſtles.
Tea'zels }

Teat [teth, *Brit.* ᵹᵹᵹᵹ, *Sax.*] a Nipple, a Dug.

Te'cmarsis [τέκμαρσις, Gr.] that which relates to the Cauſe of Diſeaſes.

Te'chnical [*technicus*, L. τεχνικὸς of τέχνη, Gr. Art] artificial, of or pertaining to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.

Te'chnical *Words*, Terms of Art.

Technical *Verſes*, are ſuch as include the Subſtance or particular Parts of an Art or Science, or contain the Rules and Precepts of them, ſo digeſted, for the Help of the Memory.

Te'chnically [of *technicus*, L. of τεχνικὸς, Gr.] after the Manner of Technology.

Techno'logy [*technologia*, L. *technologie*, F. of τεχνολογία of τέχνη, Art, and λόγος or λέγω, Gr. to ſpeak, ſay, or tell, *&c.*] a Deſcription of Arts, eſpecially mechanical ones.

Te'chiness [prob. of *toucher*, F. to touch, *q. d.* Touchineſs] Captiouſneſs, Aptneſs to be offended, Frowardneſs, Peeviſhneſs.

Te'chy [prob. of *touche*, F.] captious, froward, peeviſh.

Tecoly'thos [of τήκω, to diminiſh, and λίθος, Gr. a Stone] the *Indian* Stone, a Stone bearing the Reſemblance of an Olive.

Tecto'nick [*tectonicus*, L. of τεκτονικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to Building.

Tecto'nick *Art* [*tectonica*, L. of τεκτονικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Building.

Tec-

Tecto'nick *Nature* [*natura tectonica*, of τεκτονικὸς of τεκτονικὴ, Gr. the Art of Building] formative Nature.

To Ted *Graſs* } to turn or ſpread new mown Graſs
To Tede } about.

A Te'dder. See *Tether*.

Te deum, a Hymn frequently ſung in Church on Thankſgiving Days for Victories gained, Deliverances from Dangers, &c, ſo called from the *Latin* Beginning of it, *Te Deum laudamus*, &c. *i. e.* we praiſe thee the Lord.

Tedi'fera dea [*i. e.* the Torch-bearing Goddeſs] a Name given to *Ceres* (the Goddeſs of Bread-Corn) by the Poets, on account of her ſeeking her Daughter *Proſerpina* with a Torch; and thence they ſacrificed to her in the Night with Torches burning. Some are of Opinion that by *Ceres* is meant the Earth, and that by *Proſerpina* is meant Corn, which had like to have been buried in the dark Bowels of the Soil; but that in the Night-time, when the Sun is under Ground, the Blade of Corn ſhoots out faſt, which is the Meaning of *Ceres*'s Torch that Night, when ſhe found her Daughter.

Tedi'ferous [*tædifer*, L.] Torch-bearing.

Tedi'gerous [*tædiger*, L.] bearing a Torch.

Te'dious [*tædioſus*, L.] over-long, long-winded, weariſome, irkſome.

Te'diousness [of *tædioſus* of *tædium*, L.] too great Length of Time, Wearineſs, Irkſomeneſs.

Te'dium [*tædium*, L.] Irkſomeneſs, Wearineſs.

To Teem [prob. of tæman, *Sax.* or tommer, *Dan.*] to pour out.

Tee'mful, full up to the Top.

Tee'ming [of team, *Sax.* an Offſpring, prob. of τείνω, Gr. to extend] childing, frequently pregnant, or bearing Young, fruitful.

Tee'nage, Bruſh-wood for Hedges.

Teeth [tooth, *Sax.*] either of Man or Beaſt.

Te'guments *of a human Body* [by *Anat.*] are reckoned five, *viz.* the *Epidermis* or Scarf-Skin, the *Derma* or True-Skin, the *Panniculoſus Adipoſus*, the *Membrana Carnoſa*, and the common Membrane of the Muſcles.

Te'gument [*tegumentum*, L.] a Covering.

Teil-*Tree*, the ſame as the Linden-Tree.

Teine [in *Falconry*] a Diſeaſe in Hawks which makes them pant and loſe their Breath.

Teint [prob. of *tinctura*, L.] the Complexion, the Colour of the Face; alſo a Dye, F.

Teint [in *Painting*] an artificial or compound Colour, or the ſeveral Colours uſed in a Picture, conſidered as more or leſs high or bright, or deep or thin, or weakened, &c. to give the proper *Relievo* or Softneſs or Diſtance, &c. of the ſeveral Objects.

Teirs, the 3d Part of a Pipe or a Meaſure of 42 Gallons.

Telamo'nes [in *Roman Architect.*] Images of Men ſeeming to ſupport or bear up the Out-jettings of Cornices.

Teleca'rdios [of καρδία, the Heart, and τέλεω, Gr. to perfect] a precious Stone like or of the Colour of a Heart.

Tele'phium [in *Surgery*] a great Ulcer of difficult Cure, ſo named of *Telephus*, a King of *Myſia*, who was for a long Time troubled with ſuch an one.

Tele'phion } [with *Botan.*] an Herb, a Kind of Or-
Tele'phium } pine, firſt found out by King *Telephus*, good for Wounds, Ulcers, &c.

Te'lescope [*teleſcope*, F. of τῆλε, the End, and σκοπὴ, of σκοπέω, Gr. to view] is a Dioptrick Inſtrument compoſed of Lenſes, by means of which remote Objects appear as if they were near, or a Proſpective-Glaſs made of two or more Glaſſes placed in the Tube or Pipe of ſeveral Lengths to view Objects at a Diſtance.

A Te'lescope, with a convex and concave Lens, repreſents Objects, that are at a vaſt Diſtance, diſtinct, and erect, and magnifies them according to the Proportion of the Focal Diſtance of the convex Lens to the Focal Diſtance of the concave Lens.

A Te'lescope, with two convex Lenſes, repreſents Objects, that are vaſtly diſtant, diſtinct, but inverted, and magnifies them according to the Proportion of the Focal Diſtance of the exterior to the Focal Diſtance of the interior Lens.

Aerial Te'lescope, is a Teleſcope to be uſed in the Night, and ſo has no cloſe Tube, there being no Need of one at that Time.

Reflecting Te'lescope, conſiſts of a large Tube that is open at the End next to the Object, and cloſed at the other, where is plac'd a metalline *Speculum*, and having a flat oval *Speculum* near the open End, inclin'd towards the upper Part of the Tube, where there is a little Hole furniſhed with a ſmall, plain, convex Eye-Glaſs.

Telesco'pical, of, or pertaining to a Teleſcope.

Telesco'pical *Stars*, are ſuch as are not viſible to the naked Eye, which cannot be diſcovered without the Help of a Teleſcope.

Teli'ferous [*teliſer*, L.] bearing a Dart or Darts.

Telis [with *Botan.*] the Herb Fenugreek.

To Tell [tellan or tellan, *Sax.*] to count, to number or reckon.

To Tell [tellan, *Sax.* taſer, *Dan.*] to relate, to make.

Te'ller [of tellan, *Sax.* to tell] one who relates.

Te'ller [of tellen or tellan, to count] a Teller of Money.

Te'llers [in the *Exchequer*] 4 Officers, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive all Monies due to the Crown, and to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditor's Clerks, who write the Words of the Bill upon the Tally.

Te'lling [tellan or tellan, *Sax.*] relating, counting, &c.

Tellus, the Goddeſs of the Earth, *L.* She was uſually painted in a green Mantle.

Telo'nium, a Toll-Booth or Cuſtom-Houſe, *L.* of *Gr.*

Te'mentaile [*old Rec.*] a Tax of 2 Shillings on every plough'd Land.

Temera'rious [*temerarius*, L.] raſh, haſty, unadviſed.

Teme'rity } [*temeritas*, L. *temerité*, F.] Raſhneſs,
Te'merousness } Unadviſedneſs.

Temoi'ns [with *Military Men*] Pieces of Earth left ſtanding as Marks or Witneſſes in the Foſſes of Places the Workmen are emptying, that they may know exactly how many cubical Fathoms of Earth have been carried away, in order to pay the Workmen their Due for it.

To Te'mper [*temperare*, L. *temperer*, F.] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.

Te'mper [*temperies*, L. *temperament*, F.] Humour, natural Diſpoſition, Conſtitution; alſo Moderation.

Te'mperament [*temperamentum*, L.] a proper and proportional Mixture of the Elements, but more eſpecially of the Humours of a human Body; alſo the uſual Complexion, Conſtitution, or Habit of the Body; alſo a Medium or Means found out in a Buſineſs or Controverſy, *F.*

Te'mperament [in *Phyſick*] the natural Habitude and Conſtitution of the Body of Man, or the Diſpoſition of the animal Humours.

Te'mperament } [in *Muſick*] a Rectifying or Amending
Te'mpering } the falſe or imperfect Concords, by transferring to them Part of the Beauty of the perfect ones.

Temperame'ntum *ad pondus* [in *Phyſicks*] *i. e.* in Weight, is that where the Elementary Qualities are found in equal Quantities or in equal Proportion, *L.*

Temperame'ntum *ad juſtitiam* [in *Phyſicks*] *i. e.* in *Juſtice*, is that which contains unequal Portions of thoſe Qualities, but yet in ſuch Proportion as is neceſſary for the Diſcharge of the Functions proper to the Part.

Tempera'nce [*temperantia*, L.] Moderation, a Reſtraining of our Affections and Paſſions. Temperance is one of the four cardinal Virtues, and is by Moraliſts ſaid to conſtitute Honeſty, or Decency, and Baſhfulneſs. The two Species of it are *Sobriety*, which moderates our Eating and Drinking; and *Chaſtity* which ſets Bounds to the Enjoyment of conjugal Love. *Temperance* hath alſo its potential Parts, as Meekneſs, Clemency, Modeſty,

Temperance [with *Divines*] is defin'd to be a Virtue that conſiſts in an Abſtinence from ſenſual Pleaſures, which renders the Body tame and governable, and ſo ſerviceable to the Soul, and alſo chearful in the Exerciſe of Religion; which ſets the Mind of Man free from the Captivity of Senſe, and eſtabliſhes its Dominion over the brutiſh Part, ſo that the Man lives by Faith and not by Senſe, and is diſengag'd from the World, and the Allurements of it.

Tempera'ntia [in *Phyſick*] ſuch Medicines as allay acid and ſharp Humours; either ſuch as ſweeten and correct, or ſuch as bring the Body to a due Temperament.

Te'mperate [*temperatus*, L.] that is in good Temper of Body, neither too hot nor too cold; alſo moderate, ſober.

Te'mperateness [*temperantia*, L. *temperature*, F.] Moderation, Abſtemiouſneſs in Eating and Drinking, &c. the Reſtraint of our Affections or Paſſions.

Te'mperature [*temperatura*, L.] ſpoken of the Air, is that which tempers it, and changes according to the Diverſity of Seaſons, or the different Situations of Countries, or the Qualities of it, as to Heat and Cold, Moiſture and Dryneſs.

Te'mpered [*temperatus*, L. *temperé*, F.] mollified, qualified; alſo mingled.

Tempe'ries [in *Medicine*] the Diverſity that is in the Blood of different Perſons, whereby it is more apt to fall into different Combinations in one Body, than in another.

Tem-

To TE'MPEST, to be ſtormy, *Milton.*

A TE'MPEST [*tempeſtas*, L. *tempeſte*, F.] a moſt violent Storm, or a Degree beyond a Storm, a violent Commotion of the Air, either with or without Rain, Hail, Snow, *&c.*

TEMPE'STIVE [*tempeſtivus*, L.] ſeaſonable, timely, done in Time.

TEMPE'STUOUS [*tempeſtuoſus*, L.] ſtormy, boiſterous.

TEMPE'STUOUSLY [of *tempeſtuoſus*, L. *tempeſtueux*, F. and *ly*] after a ſtormy, tempeſtuous Manner.

TEMPE'STUOUSNESS [of *tempeſtuoſitas*, L.] Storminеſs.

A TEMPLAR [*Templier*, F.] a Student in the Temple.

TEMPLARS, or Knights Templars, ſaid to have been inſtituted in the Year 1113, by *Hugh* of *Rayennes*, and confirm'd by Pope *Eugenius*. Their Habit was a white Cloak or upper Garment, with a red Croſs on the Back, and a Sword girt about them; and thence they were by the common People call'd *Croſs-Backs*, or Crouched-Backs. Theſe Knights at firſt dwelt in Part of the Building that belong'd to the Temple in *Jeruſalem*, not far from the Sepulchre of our Saviour, where they charitably entertain'd Strangers and Pilgrims, and in their Armour led them through the Holy Land to view ſuch Things as were to be ſeen there, defending them from the Infidels. Theſe Knights had in all Provinces of *Europe* their ſubordinate Governors, in which they poſſeſſed no leſs than 16000 Lordſhips, a vaſt Revenue. Their Governor in *England* was ſtiled Maſter of the *Temple*, and was ſummoned to Parliament; and the *Temple* in *Fleet-Street*, now the Houſe of our Law-Students in *London*, being their Houſe, the Miniſter of the *Temple*-Church ſtill bears the Title of Maſter of the *Temple*. This Order continued for about the Space of two hundred Years; but at length being both rich and powerful, and alſo grown vicious, the whole Order was aboliſhed by Pope *Clement* V. in the Year 1309, as alſo by the Council of *Vienna* in 1312, and their Poſſeſſions were given to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Manſion was near *Smithfield*, now vulgarly call'd St. *Jones's*, and other religious Orders. The Crimes objected againſt them were, firſt, their Revolting from their profeſſed Obedience to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, who was their Viſitor. Secondly, their unſpeakable Pride. Thirdly, their Sins againſt Nature.

TE'MPLE [*templum*, L. ſome derive it of *templando* or *contemplando* contemplating, *Varro* of *tuendo* defending, *Mart.* of τέμνω, *q.* dividing or ſeparating, *Scal.* of πίμπω, *q. d.* a Place ſeparated from others on account of Religion; but others derive it of Θέμις, Juſtice, or the Goddeſs of Juſtice] a Church or Cathedral for the Performance of divine Service. The Temples that the Heathens built to their Gods were very ſtately; for Princes and Nations employ'd their Riches and ingenious Inventions of Architecture in building them. In their Temples there were generally three Altars; the firſt at the Entry where the Victims were offered and burnt, the ſecond in the Middle, and the third at the End, within an Encloſure: Upon the two laſt, only Perfumes and ſweet Scents were burnt, and there the People eat in their Feſtivals to their Gods.

The TEMPLES [*tempora*, L.] a lateral Part of the Skull in the Middle, between the Ears and the Eyes.

TEMPLES *of Antæ*, ſuch which had only *Antæ* or angular Pillars at the Corners, and two *Tuſcan* Columns on each Side the Doors.

Tetraſtyle TEMPLES, ſuch as had four Columns in Front, and as many behind.

Amphiproſtyle TEMPLES, ſuch as had Columns before and behind, which alſo were *tetraſtyle*.

Proſtyle TEMPLES, were ſuch as had Columns only on the Foreſide.

Diptere TEMPLES, ſuch as had eight Rows of Columns around, or were *Octaſtyle*, or had eight Columns in Front.

Periptere TEMPLES, ſuch as had four Rows of inſulated Columns around, and were *Hexaſtyle*, *i. e.* as had ſix Columns in Front.

TE'MPLES, certain Jewels, which great Ladies antiently wore on their Temples and Foreheads, and faſtened to their Hair with Bodkins.

TEMPORAL [*temporalis*, L.] that continues but for a Time; alſo ſecular in Oppoſition to ſpiritual; alſo of, or pertaining to the Temples of the Head.

TEMPORA'LE *augmentum* [with *Gram.*] an Increaſe or Alteration of the Quantity of the firſt Vowel or Dipthong in ſeveral Tenſes of a *Greek* Verb.

TEMPORA'LIS [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards, called alſo *Cratophites*.

TEMPORA'LITIES [*temporalité*, F.] the temporal Revenues of an Eccleſiaſtick; particularly ſuch Revenues, Lands, Tenements, or Lay-Fees, as have been granted them, as they are Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TE'MPORALNESS [of *temporalis*, L. *temporel*, F.] a ſecular Quality; alſo Temporarineſs or the being for a Time.

TE'MPORALTY [*le temporel*, F.] temporal Goods.

TEMPORA'NEOUSNESS } [of *temporarius*, L. *temporaneus*,
TE'MPORARINESS } and neyye, *Sax.*] a temporal Quality, or the Laſting only for a Time.

TE'MPORARY [*temporarius*, L.] laſting but for a Time, fleeting, periſhable.

TEMPORI'ZER [*temporiſeur*, F.] a Time-Server, one who alters his Principles or Practice according to the Times.

TE'MPORIZING [*temporiſant*, F.] complying with the Times, Time-ſerving.

TEMPORUM *oſſa* [with *Anat.*] the Bones of the Temples ſituated in the lower Part of the Sides of the *Cranium*. The upper Part of them, being thin, conſiſts only of one Table of a circular Figure, which is joined to the *Oſſa Parietalia* by the ſquamous Sutures; but the lower Part, which is thick, hollow, and uneven, is united to the *Os Occipitis*, and *Os Sphenoides*, L.

To TEMPT [*tentare*, L.] to allure or entice.

TEMPTA'TIO [*old Rec.*] an Eſſay or Trial.

TEMPTA'TION [*tentatio*, L.] a Tempting, an Alluring or Enticement; alſo a Proving or Trying.

TEMPTATION [in *Theology*] the Means which the Devil makes Uſe of to tempt Mankind.

TE'MPTER [*tentator*, L. *tentateur*, F.] one who allures or entices, the Devil.

TE'MPTINGNESS [of *tentans*, L. and neyye, *Sax.* Terminat.] Alluringneſs, Charmingneſs, *&c.*

TE'MPUS *pinguedinis*, &c. [*ant. Deeds*] the Seaſon of the Buck, from *Lammas*-Day to that of the *Exaltation* of the Croſs; and alſo that of the Doe, from the Feſtival of St. *Martin* to the Purification of the *Virgin*.

TE'MULENCY } [*temulentia*, L.] Drunkenneſs.
TEMULENTNESS }

TE'MULENT [*temulentus*, L.] drunken.

TEN [ten or tyn, *Sax.*] the Number 10, in Figures, is compoſed of the firſt Figure and (0) a Cypher. It conjoins the Virtue of all Numbers, which it holds, as it were, bound in itſelf, either ſimply, or by Multiplication. Secondly, as, among *Geometricians*, a Line is the Joining in one of divers Pricks or Points, ſo the 10 makes the Line of Numbers, neither can there be any Going farther. We may add 1 to 9, and 2 to 8, and, by Multiplication and Redoubling of 10, ſet down a Number greater than the Sands of the Sea.

TE'NABLE, capable of, or that may be held and kept, *F.*

TENABLE [in *Milit. Affairs*] is ſaid of a Town, *&c.* that may be kept, held, or defended againſt Aſſailants.

TE'NABLENESS [of *tenable*, F. and *neſs* of *tenere*, L. to hold] Capableneſs of being held and kept.

TENA'CIOUS [*tenax*, L. *tenaceux*, F.] holding faſt, cloſe-fiſted, covetous; alſo ſpoken of Liquids, ſuch as ſtick faſt, or are clammy.

TENA'CIOUSLY [of *tenaciter*, F.] after a cloſe-fiſted, covetous Manner; alſo ſtiffly in maintaining an Argument, *&c.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS [*tenacitas*, L. *tenacité*, F.] Niggardlineſs, Stiffneſs in holding or maintaining an Opinion, *&c.*

TENA'CITY [*tenacitas*, L.] Tenaciouſneſs.

TENAI'LLE [in *Fortif.*] is an Out-work that reſembles a Horn-Work; but generally ſomewhat different, in regard that, inſtead of two Demi-Baſtions, it bears only in Front a Re-entering Angle between the ſame Wings, without Flanks, and the Sides are parallel. All *Tenailles* are defective in this Reſpect, that they are not flanked or defended towards their inward or dead Angle, becauſe the Height of the Parapet hinders from ſeeing down before the Angle, ſo that the Enemy can make a Lodgment there under Covert; and therefore *Tenailles* are never made, but when there is not Time to make a Horn-Work.

Simple TENAI'LLE } [in *Fortif.*] a large Out-work con-
Single TENAI'LLE } ſiſting of two Faces or Sides, including a re-entering Angle.

Double TENAILLE } [in *Fortif.*] a large Out-work con-
Flanked TENAILLE } ſiſting of two *Tenailles*, or two re-entering Angles.

TENAILLE *in the Foſs* [in *Fortif.*] is a Low-work raiſed before the Curtain in the Middle of the Foſs or Ditch.

TENAILLE *of the Place* [in *Fortif.*] is the Face of the Place, raiſed between the Point of two neighbouring Baſtions, including the Curtain, two Flanks raiſed on the Curtain, and the 2 Sides of the Baſtions which face one another.

TE'NANCIES [in *Law*] Dwelling-Houſes held of others.

TE'NANT } [of *tenens*, holding *L.*] one who poſſeſſes Lands,
TENENT } Houſes, *&c. L.*

TENANT *by Charter*, one who holds Lands by Feoffment or Donation in Writing.

TENANT *by Court Roll*, } one admitted Tenant of Lands,
TENANT *by Copy*, } *&c.* in a Manour, demiſed according to the Cuſtom of that Manour.

TENANT *of the King*, one who holds of the King's Perſon, or as ſome Honour.

TENANT *by the Verge in antient Demeſn*, one who is admitted by the Rod in antient Demeſn.

TENANT *in Chief*, is a Tenant that holds of the King in Right of his Crown.

TENANT *by the Courteſy of England*, a Tenant that holds for his Life, by means of a Child begotten by him on his Wife, ſhe being an Heireſs, and the Child being born alive.

TENANT *by Elegit*, a Tenant that holds by Virtue of the Writ called *Elegit*.

TENANT *by Execution*, is a Tenant that holds upon account of an Execution, upon any Statute, Recogniſance, *&c.*

TENANT *in Frank Marriage*, a Tenant who holds Lands or Tenements by a Gift of them, made to him upon Marriage between him and his Wife.

TENANT *in Mortgage*, is a Tenant that holds by means of a Mortgage.

TENANT *Al Præcipe*, a Tenant againſt whom the Writ *Præcipe* is to be brought.

TENANT *in Service*, a Tenant that holds by any Manner of Service.

TENANT *per Statute-Merchant*, a Tenant that holds Lands by Virtue of their being forfeited to him by *Statute-Merchant*.

TENANT *at Will*, a Tenant who holds at the Will of the Lord, according to the Cuſtom of the Manour.

Particular TENANT, a Tenant who holds Lands, *&c.* only for a Term of Time.

Sole TENANT, a Tenant who has no other joined with him.

Joint TENANTS, are Tenants that have an equal Right in Lands or Tenements, by Virtue of one Title.

TENANTS *in common*, are ſuch as have equal Right, but hold by divers Titles.

Very TENANT, a Tenant who holds immediately of his Lord; ſo that if there be a *Lord Meſne* and a Tenant, the Tenant is *very Tenant* of the *Meſne*, but not to the Lord above.

TE'NANTABLE, that is fit to be occupied by a Tenant, in good Repair.

TE'NANTABLENESS [of *tenens*, L. holding, or *tenant*, F. *able* and *neſs*] Capableneſs or Fitneſs to be held, poſſeſſed, or inhabited by a Tenant.

TENAR [with *Anat*] a Muſcle whoſe Office is to draw the Thumb from the Forefingers.

TE'NASMUS } [τενεσμὸς, *Gr.*] a continual Liſt to go to
TENE'SMUS } Stool, attended with an Inability of avoiding any Thing, but ſometimes bloody ſlimy Matter, *L.*

TENCH [tinca, *Sax.*] a River or Freſh-Water Fiſh.

To TE'ND [of *tendere*, L. *tendre*, F. to tend, *&c.*] to incline, to move towards, to aim at; alſo to look to, to wait upon, *&c.*

TE'NDENCY [of *tendens*, of *tendere*, L. to make towards, *&c.*] Inclination, Aim, Drift.

TE'NDER [*tendre*, F. *tener*, L.] ſoft, nice, ſcrupulous; alſo good-natured, kind.

To TENDER [probably of *tendreſſe*, F. Tenderneſs] to uſe tenderly or kindly.

To TENDER [*tendrer*, F.] to make an Offer of the Payment of Money, *&c.*

A TE'NDER [of *tendrer*, F. to hold out] an Offer of Payment, *&c.*

A TE'NDER [of *attendere*, L. *attendre*, F.] one who waits on another.

TENDER-HEARTED [of *tendreſſe*, F. and ȝeorȝe, *Sax.*] of a tender, commiſerating, and kind Diſpoſition.

TENDER-HEARTEDNESS, a kind and commiſerating Temper or Nature.

TE'NDERLING [of *tendreſſe*, F.] one that is or has been tenderly brought up.

TE'NDERLINGS [with *Hunters*] the ſoft Tops of a Deer's Horns, when they firſt begin to ſhoot forth.

TE'NDERNESS [*teneritas*, L. *tendreſſe*, F.] a tender Qualtiy, Softneſs; alſo endearing Carriage.

TE'NDERMENT [in *Mu. Books*] tenderly or gently; as much as to ſay, ſing or play, after a ſweet, gentle, or affecting Manner.

TE'NDICLE [*tendicula*, L.] a Gin or Snare to take Birds or Beaſts, *&c.*

TENDINO'SE } [of *tendo*, L. *tendon*, F.] full of Ten-
TE'NDINOUS } dons.

TE'NDINOUSNESS, Fulneſs of Tendons, or the Nature or Quality of Tendons.

TE'NDON [of *tendere*, L. *tendre*, F. to ſtretch out.]

TENDREL [*tendrillon*, F.] a ſmall Griſtle; alſo a young Sprig or Shoot of a Vine or Tree.

A TENDRIL [with *Botaniſts*] is a Claſper, or that little curling Part of Plants by which they climbing take hold of any Prop for their Support.

TENE'BRAE } [in the *Roman* Church] a Service uſed on
TENE'BRES } *Wedneſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Friday* before *Eaſter*, in Repreſentation of Chriſt's Agony in the Garden. The Manner is thus: There are fifteen Lamps or Candles lighted, which is juſt the Number of Pſalms or Canticles that are in the Office. Theſe being lighted on a triangular Sconce, at the End of every Pſalm that the Prieſt repeats, one of the Candles is put out, till at the End the Congregation is left in Darkneſs, *L.*

TENEBRICO'SE [*tenebricoſus*, L.] very dark, full of Darkneſs.

TENEBRO'SE [*tenebroſus*, L. *tenebreux*, F.] dark, gloomy.

TENEBRO'SENESS } [*tenebroſitas*, L. *tenebres*, F.] Dark-
TENEBRO'SITY } neſs, Gloomineſs.

TE'NEMENT [*tenementum*, of *tenere*, L. to hold] a Houſe, Habitation, *&c.* that a Perſon holds of another by paying Rent, *&c. F.*

TENEME'NTARY *Lands*, ſuch Lands as the *Saxon Thanes* or Noblemen let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TE'NEMENTIS *legatis* [in *Law*] a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controverſies, touching Tenements deviſed by Will.

TENMENTA'LE } [in *ancient Cuſtoms*] the Number of ten
TEMA'NTALE } Men, which, in the Days of our *Engliſh Saxon* Anceſtors, was alſo called a *Decennary*, and ten Decennaries made what we call an Hundred.

TENE'NTIBUS in *Aſſiſa*, *&c.* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for him to whom a Diſſeiſer has made over Land which he diſſeiſed of another, that he be not diſturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENE'RITY [*teneritas*, L.] Tenderneſs.

TE'NET } [q. *tentum*, a Thing held, *tenet*, L. *i. e.* he
TE'NENT } holdeth] an Opinion or Doctrine profeſſedly held by ſome Divine Philoſopher, *&c.*



TENNE [in *Heraldry*] is what is commonly in *Engliſh* called Tawny, and ſome call it Bruſk: The Colour is made of red and yellow mixed together, and is expreſſed in Engraving by Lines diagonal, from the Siniſter Chief and Traverſe. In Blazoning by celeſtial Things, it is called the Dragon's Head, and by precious Stones, the Hyacinth, See the Figure.

TE'NNIS [q. d. *tens*] a Sort of Play at Ball.

TE'NON [*un tenon*, F.] the ſquare End of a Piece of Timber, diminiſhed by one third Part of its Thickneſs, fitted into the Hole of another Piece called a Mortiſe.

TE'NOR [*tenor*, L. *teneur*, F.] Manner, Eſtate, Circumſtance, Order, Series, *&c.*

TE'NOR [in *Muſick*] the firſt, mean or middle Part, or that which is the ordinary Pitch of the Voice, when neither raiſed to the Treble, nor lowered to the Baſs.

TENOR [in *Law*] the Purport or Content of a Writing or Inſtrument.

TENORE [in *Ms. Books*] the Tenor as *tenore viol*, a Tenor-Viol, *&c. Ital.*

TENORE, *Indictamenti*, *&c.* [in *Law*] a Writ whereby the Record, *&c.* of an Indictment is called out of another Court into Chancery, *L.*

TENORISTA, a Perſon who has a Tenor-Voice, *Ital.*

TENSARE [*old Deeds*] to Teen, to fence, or hedge in.

TENSES [of *tens*, F. or *tempus*, L.] Tenſes are Times of Action, and they are three *Paſt*, *Preſent*, and *Future*, though *Grammarians* make five. The *Paſt* may be divided, as the *Latins* do, into *Imperfect*, as, I did love, and the *Preterperfect*, as, I have loved. The *French* go farther, and divide the *Paſt* into five Parts, as the *Preterit Imparfait*, the *Preterit Indifiné*, *Preterit Parfait Preterit pluſque par Fait*, and *Preterit Indefiné compoſé*; the *French* alſo make two *Future* Tenſes, as the *Simple Future*, and the *Compound Future*. In the *Optative* Mood the *French* add one Tenſe, and make it conſiſt of three ſimple, and three compos'd: But it were to be wiſh'd, for the Sake of Learners, that there were fewer Tenſes as well as Moods, or elſe that they were more certain; for we frequently meet with one Tenſe made uſe of for another, and moſt Languages make uſe of the *Preſent* for the *Future* Tenſe.

TE'NSIBLE [*tenſibilis*, L.] that may be extended.

TE'NSIBLENESS, Capableneſs of being extended.

TE'NSIVE [*tenſivus*, L.] belonging to Extenſion.

TE'NSION, the State of a Thing that is bent, or the Effort made to bend it.

TE'NSORS [q. *Extenſores i. e.* Stretchers out] thoſe Muſcles which ſerve to extend the Toes, *L.*

TENT [with *Lapidaries*] that which they put under Table-Diamonds, when they ſet them in work.

TENT [*tentorium*, L. *tente*, F.] an Apartment or Lodging-Place made of Canvas or other Cloth on Poles.

TENT [of *tendere*, L. to ſtretch] a Roll of Lint, *&c.* to be put into a Wound to keep it open.

TE'NTERS [either of *tendere*, L. to ſtretch out, or ϸelϸne, *Sax.*] a Frame or Stretcher ſet with Hooks to ſtretch Cloth on, uſed by Clothiers.

TENTH [of ϸien, *Sax.* 10.]

TENTHLY, in the tenth Place or Order.

TENTHS, an annual Tribute which all Eccleſiaſtical Livings pay to the King.

TENTIGINO'SE [*tentiginoſus*, L.] troubled with the *Tentigo* or *Satyriſmus*.

TENTI'GO [with *Surgeons*] an involuntary Erection of the Yard, the ſame as *Satyriaſis*, L.

TENUIFO'LIUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] that has Leaves long, round, and thick, as the Leaves of ſome Sorts of the *Ficoides*, L.

TENUIS, e. [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſlender.

TENUITER [in *Botan. Writ.*] finely or ſlenderly, *L.*

TENUIUS [in *Botan. Writ.*] more finely, as *Fumaria foliis tenuius diſſectis*, Fumitory with Leaves more finely cut, or cut into narrower Diviſions, *L.*

TENUISSIME [in *Botan. Writ.*] moſt or very finely, as *Pulſatilla folio tenuiſſime diſſecto*, Paſque-Flower with a Leaf very finely cut.

TE'NUOUSNESS } [of *tenuitas*, *L. tenuité*, F] Slender-
TENU'ITY } neſs, Thinneſs, Smallneſs, Littleneſs.

TE'NURE [of *tenere*, L.] the Manner by which Tenants hold Lands or Tenements of their Lords, or the Services performed to the Lord, in conſideration of the Uſe and Occupancy of his Lands.

TEPEFA'CTION, a Making warm, *L.*

TE'PID [*tepidus*, L.] lukewarm, cold and ſlack, indifferent.

TE'PHRIAS [τέφρις, Gr. an Aſh-Colour] a kind of Marble of an Aſh-Colour.

TEPHRION [τέφριον, Gr.] a ſort of Medicine for Diſtempers in the Eyes.

TEPHRI'TES [τεφρίτης, Gr.] a Stone having the Figure of a New-Moon.

TE'PHROMANCY [Τεφρομαντεία, of τέφρα Aſhes, and μαντεία, Gr. Divination] Divination by Aſhes, which was performed in the following Manner: They wrote the Things they had a Mind to be reſolv'd about in Aſhes upon a Plank, or any ſuch Thing; and this they expos'd to the open Air, where it was to continue for ſome time; and thoſe Letters that remained whole, and were no way defaced by the Winds or other Accidents, were thought to contain in them a Solution of the Queſtion.

TERAPHIM [תְּרָפִים, *Heb.*] ſome have imagin'd that the Teraphims mentioned *Judges* xvii. 5. were the Houſhold Gods of the Heathens; but this does not agree with what is ſaid in the ſame Place, where Mention is made of a Graven Image and a Molten Image, which were the Houſhold Gods. Others rather think they were *Taliſmanical* Repreſentations, conſecrated by deviliſh Ceremonies, to engage ſome evil Spirit to anſwer in them the Demands of their Worſhippers, and give Oracles.

Elias Levita relates that they were made in the Manner following, *viz.* that they killed ſome Man, who was a firſt-born Son, and pulled off of his Head, embalmed it, and ſet it on a Plate of Gold, and engraved on it the Name of the Spirit that they invocated for Anſwers to their Queſtions, and placed it in a Hole or Place in the Wall, made on Purpoſe for it; and having lighted Lamps, *&c.* round it, fell down before it and worſhipped it.

TERATO'LOGY [of τέρατα, wonderful Things, and λέγω, Gr.] is when bold Writers, fond of the Sublime, intermix ſomething great and prodigious in every Thing they write, whether there be Foundation for it in Reaſon, or not, and this is what is call'd Bombaſt.

A TERCE [*tiers*, F.] a Wine-Veſſel containing eighty four Gallons.

TE'RCET [in *Muſick*] a Third.

TE'RREBINTH [*terebinthina*, L.] Turpentine.

TEREBINTH [*terebinthus*, L. τερέβινθος, Gr.] the Turpentine-tree.

TEREBINTHINE [τερεβίνθινος, Gr.] of, like, pertaining to, or yielding Turpentine.

TE'REBI'NTHIZU'SA [of τερεβινθίζω, Gr.] a precious Stone, a ſort of Jaſper.

TEREBRA [with *Surgeons*] a Trepan, *L.*

TEREBRA'TION, Boaring or Piercing, *L.*

TERE'DUM [with *Surgeons*] the Corrupting or Rotting of a Bone, *L.*

TERES, long and round like a Tree or Pillar, ſmooth, even, *L.*

TE'RES *major* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle ariſing from the lower Angle of the Baſis of the *Scapula*, and aſcending obliquely upwards, under the Head of the *Longus*, is inſerted into the Neck of the *Os Humeri*, called alſo *Rotundus major*, L.

TE'RES *minor* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle ariſing from the inferior Angle of the *Scapula*, which, aſcending obliquely, paſſes over the Head of the *Longus*, and is inſerted below the *Os Humeri*, and is called alſo *tranſverſalis*, *L.*

TERGE'MINOUS [*tergeminus*, L.] three-double.

TERGIFOE'TOUS [*tergifœtus*, L.] bearing their Young on their Backs; as *tergifœtous Plants* are ſuch as bear their Seeds on the Back-ſides of their Leaves.

TERGIVERSA'TION, a Turning the Back, a Boggling, Shuffling, or Flinching; a Dodging; a Fetch or Shift.

TERGIVE'RSATING [*tergiverſans*, L.] boggling, ſhuffling, ſhifting, *&c.*

TERGIVERSA'TOR, a Boggler, a ſhuffling Fellow, one that uſes Shuffles and Shifts, *L.*

TERM [*terminus*, L. *terme*, F. τέρμα, Gr.] a Word, an Expreſſion; a Bound or Limit; a limited or ſet Time; an Article or Condition.

TERM [in *Law*] a Boundary or Limitation of Time; or a fixed and limited Time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law-Suits, of which there are four in the Year ſet apart for the Hearing and Determining of all Controverſies and Suits in the Courts at *Weſtminſter* and elſewhere, the reſt of the Year being called Vacation-Time.

Hilary-TERM begins on the 23d Day of *January* or (if that happens on *Sunday*) the next Day after, and ends the 12th of *February* following.

Eaſter-TERM begins on the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after *Eaſter-Day*, and ends on the *Monday* next after *Aſcenſion-Day*.

Trinity-TERM begins on the *Friday* next after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends on the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after.

Michaelmas-TERM begins on *October* 23 for if that falls on a *Sunday*) on the 24th, and ends the 28th of *November* following. And every one of theſe Days has Return-Days.

TERM [in *Grammar*] a particular Word, Diction, or Expreſſion in a Language.

To TERM, to give a Term to, *i. e.* to name or call a Thing.

Little TERM [in *Logick*] is that Idea which makes the Subject, becauſe the Subject is commonly of leſs Extent than the Attribute.

Great TERM [in *Logick*] is the Idea of the Attribute.

Milliary Terms [among the antient *Greeks*] the Heads of certain Deities, placed on ſquare Land-Marks of Stone, *&c.* to mark the ſeveral *Stadia*, *&c.* in the Roads.

TERMS *of an Equation* [with *Algebraiſts*] are the ſeveral Names or Members of which it is compoſed, and ſuch as have the ſame unknown Letter, but in different Powers or Degrees; for if the ſame unknown Letter be found in the ſame Degree or Power, they muſt paſs but for one Term.

TERMS *of Proportion* [with *Mathematicians*] are ſuch Numbers, Letters, or Quantities, as are compared one with another, as if 3. 6. :: *c*, *d*, *a*, *b*, :: 12. 24. then *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, or 3. 6. 12. 24. are call'd the Terms, *a* being the firſt Term, *b* the ſecond.

TERM [in *Architecture*] a kind of Statue or Column adorned at the Top with the Figure of a Man's, Woman's or Satyr's Head, as a Capital, and the lower Part ending, as a Sheath or Scabbard.

TERM [in *Geometry*] is ſometimes uſed for a Point, and ſometimes a Line, *&c.* a Line is the Term of a Superficies, and a Superficies of a Solid.

TERM *of Progreſſion* [in *Mathemat.*] is every Member of that Progreſſion.

TERMS [with *Aſtrologers*] certain Degrees of the Signs, wherein the Planets are obſerved to have their Strength and Virtues increaſed.

TERMS [with *Phyſicians*] the *Menſes* or Monthly Courſes of Women.

TERMS *Articles* [*termini*, L.] are Articles and Conditions; alſo the State or Paſs of an Affair.

TERMS [of *Art*] Words, which, beſides their literal and

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popular Meaning, which they either have or may have in common Language, bear a further and peculiar Meaning in ſome Art or Science.

Terms *of Proportion* [with *Mathemat.*] are ſuch Numbers, Letters, or Quantities, as are compared one with another, as 4. 8 :: 6. 12. } *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, or 4, 8, 6, 12, are called *a*. *b* :: *c*. *d*. } the Terms.

Te'rmagantness [probably of *termagnitude*, *i. e.* three Times Magnitude,] a termagant Diſpoſition, the ranting, hectoring, robuſt Temper or Behaviour of a maſculine Woman.

Te'rminable [*terminabilis*, L.] that may be ended.

Te'rminal [*terminalis*, L.] belonging to Bounds and Limits.

Termina'lia [among the *Romans*] a Feaſt of Land-Marks obſerved in Honour of *Terminus*, the Deity of Bounds, for adjuſting and diſtinguiſhing the Limits of Fields and every Man's Eſtate.

To Ter'minate [*terminare*, L.] to limit or bound; alſo to determine, decline, or end.

Termina'tion [in *Grammar*] the End of a Word.

Te'rminer [as a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, *i. e.* to hear and determine] a Commiſſion for trying and clearing the Innocent, and condemning Malefactors.

Te'rmini *cenſuales* [*old Rec.*] Rent-Terms, the four quarterly Feſtivals on which Rent is uſually paid.

Te'rminists, a Sect or Branch of the *Calviniſts*, who hold five particular Tenets, as to the Term or Time of Grace.

Te'rminthus [Τέρμινθος, Gr.] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a black Riſing at the Top, as big as the Fruit of the Turpentine-tree.

Terminus *Deus* [among the *Romans*] the God of Bounds and Limits. The People of *Rome* were commanded to ſet Stones on the Confines of their Ground, which were call'd *Terminalia*; and upon them they offered to *Jupiter* every Year; and if any one was ſo preſumptuous as to remove them, his Head was to make Satisfaction to *Jupiter*, to whom they were conſecrated; theſe Stones were every Year crowned with Flowers, and Milk was poured upon them to the God *Terminus*.

Te'rmly, every Term, as often as the Terms of Law return.

Te'rmon-*Land*, Glebe-land, or Land belonging to the Church.

Te'rmor, one who holds a Farm for a Term of Years or Life.

Te'rnary [*ternarius*, L.] of or pertaining to the Number 3.

A Te'rnary } [*ternio*, L.] a Ternion or Number of
A Te'rnion } 3.

Terpsichore [Τερψιχόρη, of τέρψις Deleſtation, and χορεία a Dance, *Gr.*] one of the Nine Muſes, to whom is attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls. The Antients uſed to repreſent her in Painting, *&c.* with a chearful Countenance, and playing upon ſome Inſtrument, having her Head adorned with a Coronet of Feathers of divers Colours, but chiefly green, in Token of the Victory the Muſes obtain'd over the Syrens, *&c.* by ſinging.

Terra, the Earth, Land, Ground, L.

Terra [in *Doomſday-Book*] arable or ploughed Land.

Damnata Terra } [with *Chymiſts*] that earthy Part or
Mortua Terra } thick drolly Matter which remains after the Diſtillation of Minerals.

Excultabilis Terra [*old Rec.*] Land that may be tilled or ploughed, *L.*

Terra *extendenda* [in *Law*] a Writ for the Eſcheator to find the true Value of Land, by the Oath of twelve Men, and to certify the Extent of it into the Chancery, *L.*

Firma Terra [in *Geography*] the Continent or Main Land, *L.*

Terra'ceous [*terraceus*, L.] of, or belonging to the Earth.

Terrae-filius [*i. e.* the Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, appointed to make jeſting and ſatyrical Speeches, as the Prevaricator does at the Commencement at *Cambridge*.

Fruſta Terra [*ant. Deeds*] freſh Land or ſuch as had not been lately ploughed up, *L.*

Gilliflorata Terra, Land held by the Tenure or Paying of a Giliflower, *L.*

Te'rra *Lemnia*, a Sort of red Earth digged out of an Hill in the Iſland of *Lemnos*, L.

Terra *nova* [in *old Charters*] Land newly granted or made over to ſome Perſon; alſo Land newly grubbed up, or cleared from Woods, *L.*

Lucrabilis Terra, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or incloſed out of a Waſte to a particular Uſe, *L.*

Sigillata Terra, Earth of the Iſland *Lemnos*, ſo called, becauſe it comes to us ſealed, much uſed in Phyſick, *L.*

Veſtita Terra, Land ſown with Corn, L.

Terrae *Teſtamentalis*, Lands that were held free from feodal Services in *Allodio* in Soccage, deſcendable to all the Sons, and therefore call'd *Gavel-Kind*, were deviſeable by Will, and therefore call'd *Terræ Teſtamentales*, L.

Te'rrage, a Service in which a Tenant or Vaſſal was bound to his Lord of Ploughing, Reaping, *&c.* his Ground for him; alſo a Freedom from that Service and from all Land-Taxes.

Terrapine [in *Virginia*] a Tortoiſe or Turtle.

Terra'queous [of *terra*, Earth, and *aqua* Water, *L.*] as the terraqueous Globe, *i. e.* the Globe of the Earth conſiſting of Land and Water.

Terra *Puturata*, Land ſubject to the Cuſtom or Duty call'd *Putura*, L.

Terra *Sabuloſa*, gravely or ſandy Ground, L.

Terra *Samia*, a white, ſtiff, tough Earth, brought from the Iſland *Samos*, L.

Terra *a terra* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a Series of low Leaps made by the Horſe forward, bearing Side-ways, and working upon two Treads. In which Motion the Horſe moves both his Fore-legs at once, and when they are upon the Point of deſcending to the Ground, the hinder Legs bear them Company with a ſhort and quick Cadence, always bearing and ſtaying upon his Haunches; ſo that the Motions of the hinder Quarters are ſhort and quick, and the Horſe being always well preſs'd and coupled, he liſts his Fore-legs pretty high, and his hinder Legs keep always low and near the Ground.

Terraignol [with *Horſemen*] is a Horſe who cleaves to the Ground, that can't be made light upon the Hand, that can't be put upon his Haunches, that raiſes his Fore-Quarters with Difficulty, that is charged with Shoulders; and, in general, one whoſe Motions are all ſhort, and too near the Ground.

Terrain [with *Horſemen*] is the Manage-Ground upon which the Horſe makes his *Piſt* or Tread.

Terra *a terra*, Gallies and other Veſſels are ſaid to go *terra a terra*, when they never go far from the Coaſts, L.

Terra'rius [*old Law*] a Land-holder or Tenant.

Terrarius *Cœnobialis*, an Officer in a Religious Houſe, whoſe Buſineſs was to keep a *terrar* or *terrer* of all their Eſtates.

Te'rrace [in *Architect.*] the Roof of a Houſe that is flat, and whereon one may walk; alſo the Covering of a Building which is in Plat-form; alſo a Balcony which projects.

Te'rras } [*terazzia*, and *teraccia*, *Ital. une teraſſe*, F.
Te'rrace } prob. of *turris*, L. a Tower, or *terra*, L. the Earth] a Wall, Walk, or Gallery raiſed above the reſt of the Garden.

The Terre'lla [of *terra*, q. d. a little Earth] when a Load-ſtone is made ſpherical, and is placed ſo that its Poles, Equator, *&c.* do exactly correſpond to the Poles of the Equator of the World, it is call'd a *terrella*.

Terre'ne [*terrenum*, L.] the Earth, the earthly Habitation, *Milton*.

Terrene'ness [of *terrenus*, L.] Earthineſs.

Terre *plain* [in *Fortification*] is a Platform or Horizontal Surface of the Rampart lying level, only with a little Slope on the Outſide for the Recoil of the Cannon. It is terminated by the Parapet on that Side toward the Field, and by the inner *Talus* on the other toward the Body of the Place.

Terre-*Tenant*, a Tenant that holds Land; as when a Lord of a Manour has a Freeholder, who lets out his Freehold to another to be occupied, this Occupier is called the *Terre-Tenant*, F.

Te'rrer } [of *terra*, L. Land] a Book or Roll wherein
Te'rrier } the ſeveral Lands, either of a private Perſon, or of a Town, College, or Church, *&c.* are deſcribed; and this ought to contain the Number of Acres, the Site, Boundaries, Tenants Names, *&c.*

Terre'strial [*terreſtris*, L.] earthy, of, or pertaining to the Earth.

Terrestrial line [in *Perſpective*] is a Right Line in which the Geometrical Place and that of the Picture or Draught interſect one another.

Terrestrialness } [of *terreſtris*, L. *terreſtre*, F. and
Terrestreity. } *neſs*] Earthlineſs, the being earthly or pertaining to the Earth.

Te'rrible [*terribilis*, L.] dreadful, frightful, cauſing Terror; alſo fearful.

Te'rribleness] *terribilitas*, L. *qualité terrible*, F.] a terrible Nature or Quality.

Terri'colist [*terricola*, L.] one who inhabits or dwells upon the Earth.

Te'rrier [*terrier*, F.] a Kind of Hunting-Dog.

TE'RRIER } [*Ant. Cuſtoms*] a Collection of Acknowledg-
TE'RRAR } ments of Vaſſals or Tenants of a Lordſhip, containing the Rents, Services, *&c.* they owe to their Lord, and ſerving as a Title or Claim for demanding and executing the Payments thereof.

TERRIER [with *Hunters*] the Lodge or Hole which Foxes, Badgers, Rabbets, *&c.* dig for themſelves under Ground, to ſave themſelves from the Hunters; and heace *Terrier*, a little Hound, who hunts thoſe Animals, who creeps into the Ground like a Ferret, and either affrights and bites them, or drags them out at the Holes.

TERRI'FICK [*terrificus*, L.] terrifying, cauſing Terror or Fear.

TERRI'FICKNESS [of *terrificus*, L. and *neſs*] Terribleneſs, cauſing Terror.

TERRI'GENOUS [*terrigena*, L.] born, bred, or ingender'd of the Earth.

TERRI'LOQUY [of *terriloquus*, L.] the Speaking of terrible or dreadful Things.

TERRI'NE [in *Cookery*] a Breaſt of Mutton ſtew'd with Quails, Pigeons, and Chickens, *&c.* between two Fires.

TERRIS *bonis*, *&c.* [in *Law*] a Writ for a Clerk to recover his Lands, *&c.* formerly ſued, after having cleared himſelf of a Felony, upon Suſpicion whereof he was convicted and delivered to his Ordinary to be purged, *L.*

TERRIS *liberandis*, the Name of a Writ for Delivery of Lands to the Heir, after Homage and Relief performed, or upon Security taken that he ſhall perform them, *L.*

TERRIS *& catallis liberandis*, is alſo a Writ which lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to bring the Record and Proceſs before the King, and to take a Fine for his Impriſonment, to deliver him his Lands and Tenements again, and to releaſe him of the Strip and Waſte.

TERRI'SONOUS [*terriſonus*, L.] ſounding terribly.

TE'RRITORY [*territorium*, L. *terretoire*, F.] a certain Tract or Compaſs of Land lying within the Bounds, or pertaining to the Juriſdiction of any State, *&c.*

TERROUR [*terror*, L. *terreur*, F.] a great Fear or Fright.

TERRULENCY [*terrulentia*, L.] Earthineſs, a Fulneſs of Earth.

TERRULENT [*terrulentus*, L.] full of Earth.

TERSE [*terſus*, L.] wiped clean, put to rights, neat, exact.

TERSION, the Act of wiping or rubbing a Thing, *L.*

TERSOR [in *Anat.*] the Muſcle call'd alſo *Latiſſimus dorſi.*

TE'RTIAN [*tertiana* ſc. *febris*, L. *tierce*, F.] an Ague that comes every third Day.

TE'RTIATED [*iterciè*, F. *tertiatus*, L.] a Term in *Gunnery*, ſignifying that a Cannon has been rounded, as to the Thickneſs of the Metal at the Touch-Hole, Trunnions, and Muzzle; alſo done the third Time.

TERTIO'LA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Clowns All-Heal, *L.*

TERTIA'TION, a Doing a Thing the third Time.

TERTIUM *quid* [in *Chymiſtry*] the Reſult of the Mixture of ſome two Things, which forms ſomething very different from both, *L.*

TE'RZA [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies a Third; alſo the Number 3, *Ital.*

In TERZA [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies Songs or Tunes in Parts, *Ital.*

TERZE'TTO [in *Mu. Books*] little Airs in three Parts.

TESSELLATA *pavimenta* [among the *Romans*] were the Pavements in the Tents of the Generals, of rich *Moſaick* Work, made of curious, ſmall, Square Marbles, Bricks, or Tiles, call'd *Teſſellæ*, from the Form of Dice.

TE'SSELLATED [*teſſellatus*, L.] chequered with inlaid Pieces of Wood, Stone, or any other Thing, a Pavement of *Moſaick* Work, made of curious, ſmall, ſquare Marbles, Bricks, or Tiles, called *Teſſellæ*, from the Form of Dice.

TE'SSERACO'STE [τεσσαρακοστὴ, Gr. *i. e.* forty Days] the forty Days between *Eaſter* and *Holy-Thurſday*; alſo the Time of *Lent.*

TESSO [*old Latin Rec.*] a grey Brock or Badger.

TEST [*teſtimonium*, L.] an Oath for renouncing the Pope's Supremacy and Tranſubſtantiation; alſo an Eſſay, Proof, or Trial.

TEST, a Furnace for melting Iron, a Sort of Copper for refining Silver, *&c.*

TEST [with *Refiners*, &c.] the ſame as Coppel, an Inſtrument or Veſſel made of Bone-Aſhes, hooped with Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver; alſo a Furnace for melting down Iron, *&c.*

TESTA [in *Botan. Writ.*] a thin, hard, brittle Covering of ſome Seeds.

TESTA *de Nevil* [ſo called, becauſe 'tis ſaid to have been compiled *by Jolland Nevil*, an Itinerant Juſtice in the Time of King *Henry* III.] an authentick Record kept in the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, containing an Account of all Lands held in grand or petty Sergeanty, with Fees and Eſcheats to the King.

TE'STABLE [*teſtabilis*, L.] that by the Law may bear Witneſs.

TESTA'CEOUS [of *teſtaceus*, L.] of a ſhelly Nature or Quality, as that of Shell-Fiſhes.

TESTAMENT [*teſtamentum*, L.] a ſolemn and authentick Act, whereby a Perſon declares his Will, as to the Diſpoſal of his Eſtate, Burial, *&c.*

TE'STAMENT *Nuncupative*, a laſt Will made by Word of Mouth before ſufficient Witneſſes.

TESTAMENT [in a *ſcriptural Senſe*] a Covenant.

TESTAME'NTUM, a Teſtament or laſt Will, *L.*

TESTAMENTA'RIOUS } [*teſtamentarius*, L.] of, or pertain-
TESTAME'NTARY } ing to a Teſtament.

TESTAMENTUM [*old Rec.*] a Writing, Inſtrument, or Deed for the Conveying of Lands or other Things, ſo called, becauſe it bears a Teſtimony, or is atteſted by Witneſſes.

TESTA'TION, a Bearing Witneſs, a Teſtifying, Proving, Witneſſing, or Evidencing, *L.*

TESTA'TOR } [*teſtateur*, F.] he or ſhe that makes a
TESTA'TRIX } [*teſtatrice*, F.] Teſtament or laſt Will.

TESTA'TED [*teſtatus*, L.] openly prov'd and known, teſtified, *&c.*

TESTA'TUM [in *Law*] a Writ after *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the County, where the Action was laid.

TESTE, a Word commonly ſubſcribed in the laſt Part of every Writ, where the Date begins thus; *teſte me ipſo*, i. e. Witneſs myſelf, if it be an original Writ in the King's Name; but if it be a judicial Writ, it bears the Name of the Chief Judge of the Court, out of which it iſſues, as *teſte Petro King Equite*, &c.

TE'STER [of *tête*, F. an Head] a Coin, in Value Sixpence.

TE'STER [of *teſtiera*, Span. or *tête*, F. a Head] the upper Part of a Bed.

TE'STES, the Teſticles of a Man, *L.*

TESTES [with *Anat.*] certain eminent Parts behind the *Pſalloides* in the extreme Part of the Brain toward the *Cerebellum*; ſo call'd by *Anatomiſts* on account of their reſembling the Stones of a Man.

TESTICLES [*teſticuli*, L. *teſticules*, F. alſo *teſtes*, L. Witneſſes, *q. d.* Witneſſes of Virility, *&c.*] the ſeminal Organs or Veſſels in Men or Women.

TE'STICULAR [*teſticularis*, L.] pertaining to the Teſticles.

TESTI'CULATED *Root* [with *Botan.*] is a Kind of tuberous Root, for it conſiſts of two Knobs, reſembling a Pair of Teſticles, as in ſome Species of *Orchis.*

TESTICULO'SE [*teſticuloſus*, L.] that hath large Cods.

TESTICULUS *venereus* [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling of the Cod after venereal Copulation, *L.*

TESTIFICA'TION, a Bearing Witneſs, *F.* of *L.*

TESTIFICA'TOR, he that teſtifies, *L.*

To TE'STIFY [*teſtificare*, L.] to witneſs or certify; to make appear or known.

TESTIMO'NIAL [*teſtimonialis*, L.] pertaining to Witneſſing or Teſtimony.

A TESTIMONIAL [*teſtimoniale*, L.] a Certificate under the Hand of a Magiſtrate, the Maſter and Fellows of a College, or ſome Perſon in Authority.

TE'STIMONY [*teſtimonium*, L. *temoignage*, F.] a Bearing Witneſs, Evidence, Proof, or Token; alſo a Quotation from a Writer or Author.

TE'STINESS [probably of *tête*, F. and *Head*, q. d. Headineſs, or of *teſtardo*, Ital.] Peeviſhneſs, Aptneſs to take Pet, Moroſeneſs, Croſs-grainedneſs.

TESTO [in *Mu. Books*] the Text or Words of a Song.

TESTONS [ſo called from their having an Head of *Teſta*, or *Tête*, F. upon them] whence they are by us called *Teſtors* or *Teſters*. They were either coined here or in *France*, in the Time of *Henry* VIII. and went in *France* for Eighteen-pence; and probably they went for the ſame here. They were made of Braſs, covered with Silver. They went in *England* in the Time of *Henry* VIII. for Twelve-pence, and ſunk in *Edward* VI's. Time to Nine-pence, and afterwards to Six-pence, which ſtill retain the Name of *Teſtor.*

TESTU'DINATED [*teſtudinatus*, L.] vaulted, made like the Shell of a Tortoiſe, bowing like a Vault.

TESTU'DINEOUS [*teſtudineus*, L.] of, or belonging to a Tortoiſe; alſo vaulted.

TESTU'DO [with *Poets*] a Lyre, becauſe it is ſaid to have been made by *Mercury*, its Inventer, of the Back or hollow Shell of the Sea-Tortoiſe.

TESTU'DO, a Tortoiſe; alſo a vaulted Roof, *L.*

TESTU'DO *veliformis quadrabilis* [in *Architect.*] an hemiſpherical Vault or Cieling of a Church, *&c.* wherein there are four Windows ſo contrived that the reſt of the Vault is quadrable or may be ſquared.

TESTU'DO [with the *Antients*] a kind of Cover or Skreen made by the Soldiers Bucklers, held over their Heads, they being in cloſe Order.

TESTUDO [in *Phyſick*] a ſoft broad Tumour or Gathering of impure Humours between the Skull and the Skin, called alſo *Talpa*, *&c.*

TE'STY [of *tête*, F. or *teſtardo*, Ital.] apt to take Pet, peeviſh, *&c.*

TETA'NICK [*tetanicus*, L. of τεταν ικός, Gr.] having a Crick in the Neck, or Cramp in it, that holdeth it ſo ſtiff that it cannot bow.

TE'TANOTHRUM [τετάνοθρα, Gr.] a Medicine for taking away Wrinkles in the Skin and ſmoothing it.

TETANUS [τέτανος, Gr.] a conſtant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible.

TE'TARTA'EUS [τεταρταῖος, Gr.] a Quartan Ague.

TE'THER [of *tenere*, to hold, *L.* q. *tentor*, L. *entraves*, F.] a Rope or Chain fixed in the Ground, to which a Horſe is tied.

To TETHER *a Horſe* [*entraver*, F.] to tie him ſo in a Paſture, that he may eat all round him the Length of the Line, but no farther.

TETHYS [of τήθη, Gr. a Nurſe, becauſe Water feeds and nouriſhes all Things] according to the Poets the Daughter of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, the Siſter of *Saturn*, the Wife of *Neptune*, and Goddeſs of the Sea.

TE'TRACHORD [*tetrachordo*, Ital. *tetrachordus*, L. of τετράχορδον, Gr.] an Inſtrument with four Strings; alſo an Interval of three Tones, accounting the Tetrachord for one Tone, as it is often taken in Muſick.

TE'TRACHORDO, a Tetrachord, *Ital.*

TE'TRACHYMA'GOGON [of τετρὰς 4, χυμὸς an Humour, and ἀγωγὴν to lead] a Medicine which purges four Sorts of Humours.

TETRA'COLON [τετράκωλον, Gr.] a Stanza or Diviſion in Lyrick Poetry, conſiſting of four Verſes.

TETRA'CTIS [in *Ant. Geom.*] a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

TE'TRADI'APA'SON [in *Muſick*] *i. e.* a four-fold *Diapaſon*, a muſical Chord, otherwiſe called a quadruple 8th or 29th.

TETRADITES, a Name given to ſeveral Sects of Hereticks, on account of the Reſpect they bore to the τετρὰς or Number 4.



TE'TRAE'DRON [τετραέδρον, Gr.] one of the five regular Bodies contained under 4 equal and equilateral Triangles, which, being folded up, will each of them repreſent the *Tetraedron*.

TETRA'ETERIS } [τετραετηρὶς, Gr.] the Space of four
TE'TRAE'TERIO } Years.

TETRAGLO'TTICK [of τετρὰς and γλῶττα, Gr. the Tongue] conſiſting of four Tongues or Languages.

TE'TRAGON [*tetragonus*, L. of τετράγωνος of τετρὰς and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] a Figure having four Corners, a Square.

TETRAGON [in *Aſtrol.*] an Aſpect of two Planets with regard to the Earth, when they are diſtant from each other a fourth Part of the Circle or 90 Degrees.

TETRA'GONAL [*tetragonus*, L. of τετράγωνος, of τετρὰς and γωνία, an Angle] pertaining to a Tetragon or Square.

TETRA'GONALNESS, the having four Corners, Squareneſs.

TETRAGONI'A [with *Botaniſts*] Prick-Wood or Spindle-Tree, L.

TETRAGONI'AS [with *Aſtron.*] a Comet, the Head of which is of a quadrangular Form, and its Tail or Train long, thick, and uniform, and not much different from the Meteor called *Trabs*.

TETRA'GONISM [*tetragoniſmus*, L. τετραγωνισμὸς, Gr.] a Bringing of a Figure to a Triangle.

TETRA'GONISTICAL *Calculus*, is the ſame with the Summatory or differential *Calculus* of *Leibnitz*, or Summatory Arithmetick, *i. e.* the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

TETRA'GONUS [τετράγωνος, Gr.] a four-ſquare or four-corner'd Figure, a Triangle, L.

TETRA'GONUS [with *Anat.*] a large ſquare Muſcle called *Quadratus Genæ*.

TETRAGRA'MMATON [τετραγράμματον, Gr.] a Name given by the *Greeks* to the Name of God, becauſe in moſt Languages conſiſting of four Letters, as יהוה Heb. Θεὸς, Gr. *Deus*, L.

TETRA'LOGY [τετραλογία, Gr.] a Diſcourſe in four Parts.

TETRAMETRUM [τετράμετρον of τετρὰς and μέτρον, Gr. Metre] a Meaſure in Verſe conſiſting of four Metres or eight Feet.

TETRANOBOLOS, ſquare crimſon Velvet, Peaſe, *L.* of *Gr.*

TETRAPHA'RMACUM [τετραφάρμακον, Gr.] a Medicine, compounded of four Ingredients.

TETRA'PTOTON [τετράπτωτον of τετρὰς and πτῶσις, Gr. a Caſe] a Noun that has no more than four Caſes, *Gram.*

TE'TRAS [τετρὰς, Gr.] the Number 4.

TETRAPENTAE'TERIS [τετραπενταετηρὶς, Gr.] an Olympiad, the Space of four Years, and the Beginning of the fifth.

TETRAPE'TALOUS *Flower* [with *Botaniſts*] is one that conſiſts of but four ſingle, colour'd Leaves, called *Petala*, ſet round the *Stylus* to compoſe the Flower. And Mr. *Ray* divides them into,

1. Such as have an uniform, tetrapetalous Flower, and their Seed-Veſſels a little oblongiſh, which he therefore calls *Siliquoſæ*, as the *Leucoium*, *Dentaria*, *Alyſſon*, *Viola Lunaris*, *Paronychia*, *Heſperis*, *Alliaria*, *Rapa*, *Napus*, *Sinapis*, *Rapiſtrum*, *Eryſimium*, *Eruca Spuria*, *Cardamin*, *Turritis*, *Piloſella Siliquoſa*, and the *Raphanus Ruſticanus*, and *Aquaticus*.

2. Such as have their Seed-Caſe or Veſſel ſhorter, which he calls *Capſulatæ* and *Siliculoſæ*, as the *Myagrium*, *Draba*, *Leucoium*, *Siliqua rotunda*, *Lepidium vulgare*, *Naſturtium Cochlearia*, *Thlaſpi*, *Gloſtum*, *Braſſica Marina*, *Erucæ Marinæ*, &c.

3. Such as have a Kind of or ſeeming tetrapetalous Flower, *i. e.* a monopetalous one deeply divided into four Partitions, as the *Papaver*, *Agremone*, *Tythimallus*, *Veronica*, *Coronopus*, *Plantago*, *Lyſimachia Siliquoſa*, *Pſilium*, *Alſine Spuria*, &c.

TETRAPETALOI'DES [with *Botaniſts*] is when the Flower is deeply cut into four Parts, as the Flowers of *Vermilion*, *Speedwell*, *&c.*

TETRA'PLA [of τετραπλοῦς, Gr. *i. e.* that is four-fold] a Bible diſpoſed by *Origen* under four Columns, with each a different *Greek Verſion*, *viz.* that of *Aquila*, that of *Symmachus*, that of the *Septuagint*, and that of *Theodoſian*.

TETRAPLA'SIUS [*tetaplaſius*] L. τετραπλάσιος, Gr.] four-fold.

TETRAPYRE'NOUS [with *Botaniſts*] which has four Seeds or Kernels, as *Agrifolium*, *Holly*, &c.

A TETRA'RCH [τετράρχης, Gr.] the Governor of the fourth Part of a Country.

TETRARCHATE [*tetrarchias*, L. τετραρχία, Gr.] the fourth Part of a Country under the ſame Governor.

TETRASPA'STUS [τετράσπαστον, Gr.] a Machine wherein there are four Pullies.

TE'TRARCHY [τετραρχία of τετρὰς and ἀρχὴ, Gr. Dominion] the Juriſdiction or Government of a Tetrarch.

TETRASPE'RMOS [with *Botaniſts*] that bears four Seeds, as *Borage*, *Sage*, *Roſmary*, &c.

TETRAS'TICH [τετράστιχον of τετρὰς and στίχος, Gr. a Verſe] a Stanza, Epigram, or Poem, conſiſting of four Verſes.

TETRA'STLE [πτερὰστυλον of πτερὰς and στύλος, Gr. a Pillar] a Building with four Columns, both before and behind, *i. e.* in Front and Rear.

TETRASYLLA'BICAL [τετρασύλλαβος of τετρὰς and σύλλαβος, Gr. a Syllable] conſiſting of four Syllables.

TETRO'NYMAL [τετράνυμος, Gr.] having four Names.

TETRAVELA, Veils with ſome Croſſes on them, uſed in Divine Service, L.

TE'TRICOUS [*tetricus*, L.] of a four Countenance, crabbed, moroſe.

A TETTER [τέτερη *Sax.*] an Humour accompanied with Redneſs and Itching; a Ring-Worm.

A TETTER [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe called a Flying-Worm.

TETTER-BERRIES, the Berries of the white Briony.

TETTER-WORM, an Inſect.

TEUTHOMA'LAGHE [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Spinage, *L.* of *Gr.*

TEU'CHRION [τεύχριον, Gr.] the Herb Poly, *L.*

TEUTO'NICK [of *Teutones*, as ſome think of *Tuiſco*, the Son of *Mercury*] belonging to the *Teutones*, an antient People of *Germany*, now called *Dutch* or *Dutch* People.

TEUTO'NICK *Order*, an Order of Knights inſtituted in the Year 1190. by *Henry* King of *Jeruſalem* and other Princes, in Favour of the *Germans*. Their Inſtitution was under the Walls of *Acon*, or *Ptolemais*, in the Holy Land, and confirmed

ed in a Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, whence they were called *Marian* Knights. The Order is now little known, though there is ſtill a Great-Maſter of it kept up.

Teuthalis [τευθαλὶς, Gr.] the Herb Knot-graſs.

Teuto'nes [ſo called of *Teuto* or *Tuiſco* their God, whom they eſteemed to have been in that Land, and of the Earth] a People of *Germany* called *Almains*. *Aventinus* will have this *Tuiſco* to be the Son of *Noah*, who was ſent by his Father into *Germany* 131 Years after the Flood.

A Tew, an Iron Chain, *O.*

To Tew [ꝥapian, *Sax.*] to tug or pull.

A Tew-tow, a Tool to break or beat Flax with.

Text [*textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Expoſition.

Text, an original Diſcourſe, excluſive of any Note or Interpretation.

Text [in *Theology*] a particular Paſſage choſen by a Preacher to be the Subject of his Sermon.

Text-*Book* [in *Univerſities* is a Claſſick Author written very wide by the Students, to give Room for an Interpretation dictated by the Maſter, *&c.* to be inſerted in the Interlines.

Te'xtible [*texilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

Texte'rine [*textrinus*, L.] pertaining to Weavers or Weaving.

Textuary [of *textus*, L.] one skilled in Texts of Scripture, *&c.*

Te'xture [of a *natural Body*] is that particlar Diſpoſition of its conſtituent Particles, which makes it have ſuch a Form, or be of ſuch a Nature, or endowed with ſuch Qualities.

Texture [*textura*, L.] a Compoſure; the Ordering or Framing a Diſcourſe.

Texture [in *Phyſicks*] the Arrangement or Coheſion of ſeveral ſlender Bodies or Threads, interwoven or entangled among each other, as in Cloths, Stuffs, the Webs of Spiders, *&c.*

Thack-tile, a Sort of Tile that is laid upon the Side of an Houſe.

Thala'ssiarch [Θαλασσιάρχης, Gr.] an Admiral of a Fleet.

Thalassia'rchy [*thalaſſiarchia*, L. of θαλασσιαρχία, of θάλασσα, the Sea, and ἄρχω a Ruler, *Gr.*] the Admiralſhip or the Office of the Admiral.

Thalami *nervorum*, L. [in *Anatomy*] two oblong Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the Brain, medullary without, but ſomewhat cineritious within.

Tha'lia [Θαλία of τὸ θάλλειν, Gr. *i. e.* to be green or flouriſh] one of the Nine Muſes, to whom the Poets aſcribe the Invention of Geometry and Husbandry.

Thalia was repreſented in Painting, *&c.* with a ſmiling Countenance, having on her Head a Coronet of Ivy, in a Mantle of Carnation, embroidered with ſilver Twiſt and golden Spangles, holding in her Left Hand a Vizard. The Ivy intimated that ſhe was Miſtreſs of comick Poetry.

Thaly'sia [of τὸ θάλλειν, Gr.] Feſtivals among the *Athenians*, on which they offered Sacrifices, that their Fruits might have a proſperous Growth.

Thames [*Thameſis*, L. ſo called on account of the Meeting together of the two Rivers *Tame* and *Oxſe* or *Iſis*] the chief River of *Great Britain*, which takes its Riſe in *Glouceſterſhire*, runs up to *Oxford*, and thence to *London*. The Sea flows up it from the Eaſtward gently eighty Miles towards the Weſt, almoſt as far as *Kingſton*; and from thence to *Oxford*, and many Miles farther, Boats are drawn for above two hundred.

Tha'mmuz [תמוז as ſome ſay from תמון to die, or as others will have it, from an *Egyptian* Word that ſignifies to diſappear] This Deity is ſpoken of in the 8th of *Ezekiel*, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Adonis* of the *Greeks*, whom the Poets repreſent as the Favourite of *Venus*, ſo that when *Mars* went about to kill him, ſhe paſs'd with ſuch Haſte over ſome Reeds that ſtood in her Way, that ſhe wounded her Feet, and the Drops of Blood, falling upon ſome white Roſes, turned them red. This *Adonis* is ſaid to have been killed by a Boar, at which *Venus* was very much afflicted, and therefore interceded with *Proſerpina* to ſend him back again; but *Proſerpina* was ſo enamoured with him, that ſhe only granted that he might viſit *Venus* one Part of the Year, and be with her the other. The *Pagans*, in the Month of *June*, uſed to lament his Death, and the Women uſed to carry a dead Body to the Ground, and lamented to perpetuate the Memory of his Death.

Some relate the Story of *Thammuz* in another Manner, and tell us that he was a Prieſt, who having been wrongfully put to Death by a King of *Babylon*, the King, being tormented with Remorſe of Conſcience, laboured to make Satisfaction to him for the Injury, and cauſed many fabulous Stories to be related of him, that the People might be perſuaded that he was admitted among the Gods, and commanded that every Year there ſhould be an univerſal Mourning for him.

Than [ꝥan, *Sax.*]

Tha'nage *of the King*, a Part of the King's Land of which the Governor was antiently ſtiled a *Thane*.

Thane-*Lands*, Lands granted by the *Engliſh Saxon* Kings to their *Thanes*.

Thane [Ðegn, or Ðane, of ꝥenian to ſerve, *Sax.*] a Nobleman, or Earl. It was alſo antiently uſed for a Magiſtrate, and ſometimes for a Freeman; but it moſt properly ſignifies an Officer or Miniſter of the King.

To Thank *one* [ꝥancꝿian, *Sax.*] to give him Thanks.

Thankful [ꝥoncꝿul, *Sax.*] full of Thanks, grateful.

Tha'nkfulness [ꝥoncꝿullneꝿꝿe, *Sax.*] a thankful or ungrateful Diſpoſition.

Thanksgi'ving [of ꝥancaꝿ and ꝿiꝿan, *Sax.*] the Giving of Thanks.

Thankless [ꝥonclea ꝿ, *Sax.*] undeſerving of Thanks; alſo ungrateful.

Thanklessness [ꝥoncleaꝿneꝿꝿe, *Sax.*] an unthankful Temper, Ungratefulneſs.

Thanks [ꝥancaꝿ *Sax.*] a grateful Acknowledgment of a Benefit, or Kindneſs received.

Thapsi'a [θαψία, Gr.] the Herb called *Stinking Carrots*.

Thargе'lia, *Athenian* Feſtivals obſerved in Honour of *Apollo* and *Diana*. In this Feſtival the Firſt-fruits of the Earth were offered up, as an Earneſt of her Fertility, being boiled in a Pot called *Thargelos*.

Tharm [ꝥeaꝛm, *Sax.*] Hogs-Guts waſhed for making Puddings.

Thassa're [*old Rec.*] to lay Hay, Corn, *&c.* into a Taſs or Mow.

That [ꝥæt, *Sax.*] *that*, a Conjunction, *&c.*

To Thatch [ꝥæcian, *Sax.*] to cover Barns or Houſes with Thatch.

Thatch [ꝥæce, *Sax.*] Straw, Reeds, *&c.* for covering Houſes.

A Tha'tcher [of ꝥæcian, *Sax.*] one who covers Houſes or Barns with Thatch.

Thaumaturgicks. See *Thaumaturgy*.

Thau'maturgus [θαυμαϑυργὸς, Gr.] a Worker of Miracles, a Title which the *Roman*-Catholicks give to ſeveral of their Saints.

Thau'maturgy [of θαῦμα, a Wonder, and ἐργάζομαι, I myſelf work, *Gr.*] any Art that does, or ſeems to do Wonders, or, as it is defin'd by Dr. *Dee*, a mathematical Science, which gives certain Rules for the Making of ſtrange Works to be perceiv'd by the Senſe, yet to be greatly wonder'd at.

To Thaw [of ꝥawen, *Teut.* to thaw] to melt as Snow or Ice after a Froſt.

Thawing [ꝥaw, *Teut.*] the Reſolution of Ice or Snow into its former fluid State, by the Warmth of the Air.

Thea, Feſtivals to *Bacchus*, in whoſe Temple three empty Veſſels are related to be miraculouſly repleniſh'd with Wine in the Night-time, although the Doors were ſecured under Locks and Bars.

Thea'ndric [of Θεὸς, God, and ἀνὴρ, Gr. Man] Divine and Human under one, or God-man.

Thea'nthropos [Θεάνθρωπος, of Θεὸς, God, and ἄνθρωπος, Gr. Man] a Title given to our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*, as being both God and Man.

Theati'ns, a Religious Order of Regular *Roman*-Catholick Prieſts.

Theati'nes, a Congregation of Nuns under the Direction of the *Theatins*.

The'tre } [*theatrum*, L. *theatre*, F. of θέατρον, of
Thea'ter } θεάσθαι. Gr. to ſee or behold] any Scaffold or Building erected for the exhibiting publick Shows or Sights, a Stage, a Play-Houſe, a Building contriv'd with all Manner of Conveniences, both for the Actors and Spectators, for the repreſenting and beholding Comedies, Tragedies, *&c.*

The'atre [in *Architect.*] is by the *Italians* uſed for an Aſſemblage of ſeveral Buildings, which by a happy Diſpoſition and Elevation repreſents an agreeable Scene to the Eye.

The'atral [*theatralis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Theatre or Stage.

Theatrical [*theatricus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Theatre or Stage.

Thea'trically [of *theatricus*, L. of θεατρικῶς, Gr.] after the Manner or Uſage of the Theatre.

Thea'-

THEA'TRICALNESS, the being according to the Cuſtom or Manner of the Theatre.

THEAVE, an Ewe-Lamb of the firſt Year.

THEE [Ðe, *Sax.*] *thou* in an oblique Caſe.

THEEVO [*old Deeds*] a young Plant or Set; alſo any Branch or Bough of a Tree.

THEFT [Ðeoꝛ Ðe, *Sax.*] Thieviſhneſs, the Art of Stealing.

THEFT-*Bote* [Ðeoꝛ Ðe bote, *Sax.*] the Maintaining or Abetting a Thief, by receiving ſtolen Goods from him.

THEFT-*Hold*, the Receiving Goods from a Thief, to favour and maintain him, the Puniſhment of which was antiently Impriſonment, now Tranſportation.

THEIR [hiopa, *Sax.*] of them.

THELYPTERIS [θηλύπτερις, Gr.] Female Fern, or Sea-Fern, *L.*

THELO'NIO *rationabili*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for one who has the King's Demeſn in Fee-Farm, to recover reaſonable Toll of the Kings Tenants there, if his Demeſn has been accuſtomed to be tolled.

THELONIUM *eſſendi*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ to free Citizens from Toll againſt the Officers of any Town or Market, who would force them to pay Toll for their Merchandizes, contrary to their Grant or Preſcription.

THELONMA'NNUS [*old Deeds*] a Toll-man or one who receives Toll.

THELY'GONUM [θηλύγονον, of θῆλυ, a Female, and γόνος, a Parent, or γονάω, to beget] an Herb call'd alſo the *Grace of God*, which is ſaid to cauſe Women to conceive of a Girl.

THELYPHO'NON [θηλύφονον, of θῆλυ and φονεύω, Gr. to kill] a Herb that is ſaid to deſtroy Animals of the Female Sex.

THEM [heom, *Sax.*] the Pronoun *they* in an oblique Caſe.

THEME [*thema*, L. *theme*, F. of θέμα, Gr.] a Subject to be ſpoken or written upon.

THEME [in *Aſtrol.*] is a Figure which they conſtruct, when they draw the Horoſcope; it repreſents the State of the Heavens for a certain Point or Moment of Time.

THE'MIS [Θέμις, *i. e.* that which is right] a moral Deity or Goddeſs, whom the Poets feign to have firſt taught Men Right and Juſtice, and thence is taken frequently for Juſtice itſelf; the Siſter of *Jupiter*, and Daughter of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, on whom he begot *Minerva*. She had an Oracle in *Boætia*, near *Cæphiſus*. She is alſo called *Carmenta*, the Mother of *Evander*, and ſaid to have liv'd *Anno Mundi* 2998.

THEMSE'LVES [Ðeom-ſelfa, *Sax.*]

THEMMA'GIUM [*old Rec.*] a Duty antiently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of *Team*, which ſee.

THE'NAR [θέναρ, Gr.] an abducent Muſcle, which draws away the Thumb.

THEN [Ðenne, *Sax.*] at that Time.

THENCE [Ðennen, *Sax.*] from that Place.

THENCEFORTH [Ðennen-foꝛþ, *Sax.*] from that Time.

THENCEFO'RWARD [Ðennen-foꝛþeaꝛd, *Sax.*] from that Time, and ſo on, afterwards.

THE'OCATAGNO'STES [of Θεὸς and κατηγορέω, Gr. to reprehend] a Sect of Hereticks who preſumed to find fault with certain Words and Actions of God, and to blame many Things in the Scriptures.

THEO'CRACY, THEO'CRASY [θεοκρατία, Gr. of Θεὸς God and κράτος, Power or Government] a Government where God himſelf is King, as that of the *Jews*, before they were governed by King *Saul*.

THEOCRA'TICAL of, or pertaining to Theocracy.

THEO'DEN [Ðeoden, *Sax.*] an antient *Thane*; alſo a Husbandman or inferior Tenant.

THEO'DOLITE [of θεάομαι, Gr. to view] a Mathematical Inſtrument uſed in Surveying, Taking Heights and Diſtances, &c.

THEO'DOM [Ðeoðom, *Sax.*] Servitude.

THEOGONI'A [θεογονία, of Θεὸς God and γονὴ an Offſpring] the Generation of the Gods, or a Treatiſe concerning it, as that of *Heſiod*.

THEOLO'GICAL [*theologicus*, L. of θεολογικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to Theology or Divinity.

THEOLO'GICALNESS [of θεολογικὸς, of θεολογία, Gr. *theologia*, L. and *neſs*] a Theological Nature or Quality.

THEOLO'GIUM, a Stage or little Place in the Theaters, where the ordinary Actors appeared; alſo the Place where the Gods appeared, including the Machines whereon they deſcended, and from which they ſpoke.

THEO'LOGIST, THEOLO'GUE [*theologus*, L. *theologien*, F. of θεόλογος, of Θεὸς God and λόγος a Word, Gr.] a Theologer, a Divine, a Profeſſor, &c. of Divinity.

THEO'LOGY [*theologia*, L. θεολογία, of Θεὸς God and λόγος, Gr. a Word] a Science which inſtructs us in the Knowledge of God and divine Things, Divinity.

Natural THEOLOGY, is the Knowledge Perſons have of God by his Works, by the ſole Light of Nature and Reaſon.

Supernatural THEO'LOGY, is that Knowledge we obtain by Revelation.

Poſitive THEO'LOGY, is the Knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures and of the Meaning of them, agreeable to the Opinions of the Fathers and Councils, without Argumentation.

Moral THEO'LOGY, is that which inſtructs us in the Divine Laws, relating to Manners.

Scholaſtick THEO'LOGY, is that which proceeds by Reaſoning, or which derives the Knowledge of ſeveral divine Things from ſome eſtabliſhed Principles of Faith.

THEOMA'GICAL [of θεῖος divine and μαγικὴ, Gr. Magick] of, or pertaining to divine Magick or the Wiſdom of God.

THEOMA'CHIST [θεομάχος, of Θεὸς God and μαχῶ, of μάχομαι, Gr. to fight] one who fights againſt or reſiſts God.

THEOMA'GI [of θεῖος divine and μαγοὶ, Wiſe-Men] Perſons skill'd in divine Wiſdom.

THEO'MANCY [Θεομαντεία, Gr.] is different from artificial Divination, which though, in ſome Senſe, it may be ſaid to be given by the Gods, yet does not immediately proceed from them, being the Effect of Experience and Obſervation. And μαντεία, is oppoſed to Oracular Divination, *i. e.* that which is delivered by Interpreters, as at *Delphi*, becauſe that was confined uſually to a fixed and ſtated Time, and always to a certain Place; for the *Pythia* could not be inſpir'd in any Place but *Apollo*'s Temple, and upon the ſacred *Tripos*, whereas the *Theomantiſts* were free and unconfin'd, being able (after the Offering of Sacrifices and Performance of the uſual Rites) to propheſy at any Time, or in any Part of the World. Its was a divine *Afflatus* or Inſpiration: The Manner of receiving of which was, the Receivers of it were poſſeſſed with a divine Fury, ſwelling with Rage, like Perſons diſtracted and beſides themſelves, foaming and making a ſtrange and terrible Noiſe, gnaſhing with their Teeth, ſhivering and trembling, and making other antick Motions.

THEO'MACHY, [θεομαχία, Gr.] a Fighting againſt God.

THEO'PASCHITES [of Θεὸς God and πάσχω, Gr. to ſuffer] a Sect of Hereticks who held that the whole Trinity ſuffered in the Perſon of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

THEOMA'NTISTS [Θεομάντεις, Gr.] were of three Sorts. One Sort was poſſeſſed with propheſying *Dæmons* which lodged within them, and dictated what they ſhould anſwer to thoſe that enquired of them, or ſpoke out of the Bellies or Breaſts of the poſſeſſed Perſons, they all the while remaining ſpeechleſs, or not ſo much as moving their Tongue or Lips.

The ſecond Sort were ſuch as pretended to what is commonly call'd *Enthuſiaſm*, and different from the former, who contained the Deity himſelf; whereas thoſe were only govern'd, acted, or inſpired by him, and inſtructed in the Knowledge of what was to happen. The third Sort were thoſe that were caſt into Trances or Extaſies, in which they lay like dead Men, or aſleep, depriv'd of all Senſe and Motion; but after ſome Time, returning to themſelves, gave ſtrange Relations of what they had ſeen and heard.

THEONOMANTISTS [of Θεὸς ὄνομα, and μαντεία, Gr. Divination] a Sort of Divination by invocating the Names of God.

THEOMBROTIOS, a certain Herb that the Kings of *Perſia* uſed to take as a Preſervative againſt all Indiſpoſitions of Body and Mind.

THEOMENI'A [θεομηνία, Gr.] the divine Anger.

THEO'RBO [*thiorba*, Ital.] a muſical Inſtrument, a large Lute for playing a thorough Baſs, uſed by the *Italians*.

THE'OREM [*theorema*, L. *theorem*, F. of θεώρημα, Gr.] is a ſpeculative Propoſition, demonſtrating the Properties of any Subject.

An Univerſal THEOREM [with *Mathematicians*] is one that extends univerſally to any Quantity without Reſtriction; as that the Rectangle of the Sum, and Difference of any two Quantities, is equal to the Difference of their Squares.

A Particular THEOREM, is when it extends only to a particular Quantity.

A Negative THEOREM, is one that demonſtrates the Impoſſibilities of an Aſſertion, as, that the Sum of two biquadrate Numbers cannot make a Square.

A Local THEOREM, which relates to a Surface; as, that Triangles of the ſame Baſe and Altitude are equal.

A Plain THEOREM, is one which relates to either a rectilineal Surface, or to one terminated by the Circumference of a Circle, as, that all Angles in the ſame Segment are equal.

A Solid THEOREM, is ſuch an one as treats about a Space

termi-

terminated by a ſolid Line, *&c.* by any of the three Conick Sections, as, if a Right-Line cut two aſymptotick Parabola's, its two Parts terminated by them ſhall be equal.

A Reciprocal THEOREM, is ſuch an one whoſe Converſe is true; as, if a Triangle have two equal Sides, it muſt have two equal Angles, the Converſe of which is true, that, if it have two equal Angles, it muſt have two equal Sides.

THEOREMA'TICAL [Θεωρημαλικὸς, Gr.] of Theorems.

THEORE'MATIST [of Θεωρημαλικὸς, Gr.] a Finder out or Producer of Theorems.

THEORE'TIC, THEORE'TICAL, THEORE'TICK, THE'ORIC, THE'ORICK [*theoricus*, L. *theorique*, F. of Θεωρηλικὸς, Gr. of Θεωρία, of Θεωρέω, to contemplate] pertaining to Theory, ſpeculative.

THEORE'TICA [*ſc. Ars*, of Θεωρηλικὴ, Gr.] the ſpeculative Part of Phyſick or any other Science.

THEO'RETICAL *Aſtronomy*, that Part of Aſtronomy which conſiders the true Structure and Diſpoſition of the Heavens and heavenly Bodies, and accounts for their various *Phænomena*'s therefrom.

THEORE'TICK *Phyſicians*, ſuch as apply themſelves to a careful Study of what relates to Health and Diſeaſes, the Principles of the human Body, its Structure and Parts, with their Actions and Uſes, and whatſoever befalls the Body, either naturally or preternaturally; the Differences of Diſeaſes, their Natures, Cauſes, Signs, Indications, *&c.* the Properties of Plants, Drugs, and other Medicines.

THEORE'TICKS, the ſame as *Theoretica*.

THE'ORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THE'ORY [Θεωρία of Θεωρέω, Gr. to contemplate] a Doctrine which terminates in the ſole Speculation or Conſideration of its Subject, without any View to the Practice or Application of it.

THE'ORIES *of the Planets*, &c. [in *Aſtrol.*] are the Hypotheſes, according to which they reaſon of the *Phænomena* or Appearances of the Planets.

THEOXE'NIA [Θεοξένια, Gr.] a Sacrifice that was offer'd to all the Gods, obſerv'd chiefly by the *Athenians*, and by the *Romans* ſtiled *Dies Pandiculatis* and *Communicarius*. The *Athenians* conſecrated them to the Honour of foreign Gods, or the Gods or *Genii* of Hoſpitality.

THERAPEU'TICK, THERAPEUTICK [*therapeutica Ars*, L. *therapeutique*, F. of Θεραπευτικὴ, Gr. of Θεραπεύειν, Gr. to heal] that Part of Phyſick that teaches the Method of curing Diſeaſes, or that is employ'd in finding out Remedies againſt them, and preſcribing and applying them.

THERAPEU'TES [of Θεραπεύειν, Gr. to ſerve or miniſter to] a Servant wholly employed in the Service of God.

THERAPEU'TICKS, the ſame as *therapeutica*.

THE'RAPHIM [תרפים which ſome derive of רפה he left, becauſe the People quitted every thing to conſult them] Idols or Images, which, ſome ſay, were made in the Shape of Men, which, when raiſed upright, they ſpake at certain Hours, and under certain Conſtellations, by the Influences of the heavenly Bodies: others ſay that they were Inſtruments made of Braſs, which pointed out the Hours and Minutes of future Events, as directed by the Stars.

Rabbi *Eliezer* relates, that, in the making of theſe *Teraphims*, they killed a firſt-born Child, clove the Head of it and ſeaſon'd it with Salt and Oil; that they wrote the Name of an impure Spirit on a Plate of Gold, and placed it under the Tongue of the dead Child, having laid the Head againſt a Wall; and, having lighted Lamps before it, pray'd to it and it talk'd to them. But whether *Laban*'s Teraphims were thus made is diſputed by the Learned.

THERE [Þer, *Sax.*] in that Place.

THEREABO'UT [of Þer and abuȝan, *Sax.*] near that Place.

THEREA'FTER [Þæraftæp, *Sax.*] according to, or as.

THEREFO'RE [Þærfoꝛe, *Sax.*] for that Cauſe.

THEREO'F [Þæroꝛ, *Sax.*] of it.

THEREO'N, THEREUPO'N [Þæron, *Sax.*] upon that Thing, *&c.*

THEREWI'TH [Þærꝓiþ, *Sax.*] with that or it.

THERENTI'ABIN, *Oriental* Manna.

THERI'ACA, THERI'ACE [Θηριακὴ of Θὴρ a Beaſt, and ἀκέομαι, Gr. to cure] Treacle, any Medicine againſt Poiſon, or the Cure of the Bites of poiſonous Animals.

THERI'ACAL [of Θηριακὴ, of Θὴρ Θηρίον, poiſonous Animals] belonging to the Medicine call'd *Theriaca*, or Treacle, *&c.* good againſt the Bites of venomous Creatures.

THERICA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] Dyer's Weed, *L.*

THERI'OMA [Θηρίωμα, Gr.] a Sore of the Privy Members, whereby all the Parts thereabouts are corrupted, *L.*

THERMA'NTICA [Θερμαντικὰ, of Θερμαίνειν, Gr. to warm] ſuch Medicines as cauſe Heat, *L.*

THERMES, TERMES [ſo called from *Terminus* the *Roman* God of Boundaries or Land-Marks] certain Repreſentations of human Figures, with half Bodies, as if they proceeded out of a Sheath or Caſe, which were antiently fix'd in the Earth as Land-Marks. In Architecture they are uſed as a kind of ſymbolical Column.

THERMO'METER [of Θέρμη Warmth, of Θερμαίνω, Gr. to warm, and μέτρον Meaſure] a philoſophical Inſtrument, commonly made of Glaſs and filled with tinged Spirit of Wine, or ſome other proper Liquor, which by its Riſing and Falling ſerves to meaſure or ſhew the ſeveral Degrees of Heat and Cold of any particular Place, or of the ſame Place at different Seaſons and at different Times.

THERMO'METRON [of Θέρμη Warmth, and μέτρον Meaſure, Gr.] a Term uſed by Phyſicians for that natural Heat that is meaſur'd or perceiv'd by the Pulſe.

THE'RMOPOTE [*thermopota*, L. of Θερμοπότα, of Θερμὸν and πίνω, Gr.] a Drinker of hot Liquors.

THE'RMOSCOPE [of Θέρμη and σκέπτομαι, Gr.] an Inſtrument for the ſame Uſe as the Thermometer; but ſome make this Difference, that the Thermoſcope ſhews the Increaſe and Decreaſe of Heat and Cold in the Air, but by the Thermometer the Heat and Cold of the Air can be meaſured.

THESE [Þeſe, *Du.* or of Þiȝ, *Sax.*] thoſe.

THESIS [*Theſis*, L. *Theſe*, F. Θέσις, of τίθημι, Gr. to lay down or propoſe] any Poſition laid down or Propoſition advanced, and to be prov'd or made good; a Subject to be diſputed upon.

THESMOPHORI'A [among the *Athenians*] Feſtivals in which, after the Manner of the *Egyptians*, the Women faſted; ſo denominated of *Ceres*, call'd Θεσμοφόρος, or the Law-Giver, becauſe, before ſhe had invented Bread-Corn, Men rov'd about without Law.

THESMO'PHORY [*theſmophoria*, of Θεσμοφορία, Gr.] Law-giving or making.

THE'SMOTHETE [*theſmotheta*, of Θεσμὸν Τίθημι, Gr.] a Law-giver.

THETA [Θ θ, Gr. this Letter is ſaid to take its Name from Death, it being the firſt Letter of Θάνατος, Gr. Death, having in the Midſt of it a Dart in Token of Death] was, by the Antients, uſed to ſignify Death; for Judges ſet this Letter on their Names or Heads who were condemned to die; as likewiſe did Captains in their Briefs, wherein were contained the Names of their Soldiers, by which a certain Account could be given to their Sovereign how many were ſlain.

THETIS [of Θὴ πάντων Θέτις, Gr.] the Daughter of *Nereus*, whom when *Jupiter* was about to have married, being told by *Prometheus* that the Son born of her would be greater than the Father, he broke of his Suit, and ſhe was afterwards married to *Peleus*, and bare him *Achilles*. She was painted as a Lady of a brown Complexion, her Hair ſcattered about her Shoulders, crowned with a Coronet of Periwinkle and Eſcallop Shells, in a Mantle of a Sea-Green, with Chains and Bracelets of Amber about her Arms, and a Branch of red Coral in her Hand.

To THESAU'RISE [*theſaurizare*, L. of Θησαυρίζειν, Gr.] to gather or lay up Treaſure.

THEU'RGY [*theurgia*, L.] of Θεουργία of Θεὸς God and Ἔργον, Gr. Work] Magick operating by divine or celeſtial Means, or the Power of doing extraordinary and ſupernatural Things by lawful Means, as Prayer, Invocation of God, *&c.* called by ſome *white Magick*.

THEY [Þi, *Sax. hi*, L.] thoſe Perſons.

THETHINGA [Þeþinȝa, *Sax.*] Tithing.

THETHINGA *Mannus* [Þeþinȝaman, *Sax.*] a Tithing-Man.

THICK [Þicce, *Sax.*] the oppoſite of thin, groſs; alſo that has a Dimenſion in Depth, beſides Length and Breadth.

To THI'CKEN [of tiekner, *Dan.*] to make or grow thick.

THI'CKET [of Þicce, *Sax.* thick] a Place full of, or ſet thick with Buſhes or Brambles.

THICKISH [of Þiccean, *Sax.* or tiekner, *Dan.*] ſomewhat thick.

THI'CKNESS [Þiccenеſſe, *Sax.*] a thick Quality, *&c.*

THIEF [Þeoꝛ, *Sax.*] a Stealer.

To THIEVE [Þeoꝛian, *Sax.*] to ſteal.

THI'EVERY, Stealing.

THIEVISH, given or addicted to Stealing.

THEIVISHLY [Þeoꝛlice, *Sax.*] in a thieviſh Manner.

THIE'VISHNESS [of Þeoꝛian, *Sax.*] Addictedneſs to Stealing.

A THIGH [Þeoh, *Sax.*] a Limb or Member of the Body, that Part from the Groin to the Knee.

To THIGH [with *Carvers*] to cut up a *Pidgeon* or *Woodcock*.

THILL, the Beam or Draught-Tree of a Cart or Waggon.

THI'LLER } the Horſe that is placed under the Thill
THILL-*Horſe* } of a Cart, *&c.*

THIN [ðinne, *Sax.*] not of a thick Conſiſtence, having but little Depth.

To make THIN [ðinnian, *Sax.*] to diminiſh Thickneſs.

THINE [ðine, *Sax.*] of thee.

THING [ðing, *Sax.*] a Matter.

THI'NGUS [ðingus, *Sax.*] a *Saxon Thane* or Nobleman.

To THI'NK [of ðincan, *Sax.*] to meditate, ſuppoſe, or be of an Opinion.

THINKING, a general Name for any Act or Operation of the Mind, Cogitations which bear ſeveral Names according to their various Modes, as,

When an Idea recurs to the Mind, without the Object being preſent, it is called *Remembrance*.

When the Mind ſeeks after it, and it is brought again into View, it is called *Recollection*.

When an Idea is held long in the Mind under attentive Conſideration, it is called *Contemplation*.

When Ideas float in the Mind, without Regard or Reflection, it is called a *Revery*.

When Ideas are taken expreſs Notice of, and, as it were, regiſter'd in the Memory, it is called *Attention*. And when the Mind fixes an Idea in View, and conſiders it on all Sides, it is called *Study* and *Intention*.

THI'NLY [ðinnelic, *Sax.*] after a thin Manner.

THI'NNESS [ðinneyſſe, *Sax.*] a thin Quality or Conſiſtence.

THIRD [ðridda, *Sax.*] the third.

THIRD [in *Muſick*] a Concord reſulting from a Mixture of two Sounds, containing an Interval of two Degrees.

THIRD-*Borough* [ðrid buruh, *Sax.*] a Conſtable, a Headborough.

THIRD-*Earing* [in *Agriculture*] the Tilling or Ploughing of Ground a third Time.

THIRD-*Point* [in *Architect.*] the Point of Section in the Vertex of an equilateral Triangle.

THIRD-*Night-Awn-bynd* [*Ant. Laws*] a Gueſt who had lain three Nights in an Inn, who was afterwards accounted a Domeſtick, and his Hoſt or Landlord was anſwerable for whatſoever Offences he ſhould commit.

THI'RDENDEAL, a liquid Meaſure containing about three Pints.

THI'RDINGS [in *old Law*] the third Part of Grain growing in the Ground at the Death of the Tenant, and due to the Lord as an Heriot.

THIRD-*Penny* [in *Law*] the third part of Fines, *&c.* ariſing from Law-Suits, of old time allow'd to the Sheriff or the King.

THI'RDLY [ðridlic, *Sax.*] in the third Place.

THIRSTY [ðurſtig, *Sax.*] troubled with Thirſt.

THI'RSTILY [ðurſtiglic, *Sax.*] with Thirſt.

THI'RSTING [of ðyrſtan, *Sax.*] being thirſty.

THIRST [of ðyrſt, *Sax.*] a Dryneſs of the Throat, a painful Senſation occaſioned by a preternatural Vellification of the Nerves of the Throat or Fauces, and producing a Deſire of drinking.

To THIRST [ðyrſtan, *Sax.*] to be affected with a Dryneſs in the Throat.

THI'RSTINESS [ðyrſtignеſſe, *Sax.*] Drought, Dryneſs, a thirſty Quality, *&c.*

THIRTE'EN [ðreottyne, *Sax.*] the Number 13 or XIII.

THI'RTY [ðritig, *Sax.*] 30 or XXX.

THIS [ðiſ, *Sax.*] a Pronoun.

THI'STLE [ðiſtel, *Sax.*] a Plant well known.

T*Knights of the* THI'STLE, a *French* Order of Knights of the Family of *Bourbon*, who bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune laceſſit i.e.* None that provokes me paſſes unpuniſhed.

THI'STLE-*take* [in the Manour of *Halton* in the County of *Cheſter*] a Duty of a Half-penny paid to the Lord for every Beaſt driven over the Common, ſuffered to graze or eat but a Thiſtle.

THI'STLY [ðiſtelig, *Sax.*] full of Thiſtles.

THI'THER [ðiðer, *Sax.*] to that Place.

THI'THERWARD [ðiðerpeard, *Sax.*] towards that Place.

THLASPI [θλάσπι, Gr.] the Herb called *Country-Muſtard*, or *Treacle-Muſtard*.

THLI'PSIS [θλῖψις, Gr.] a Squeezing or Cruſhing; alſo Trouble or Affliction.

THLIPSIS [with *Anat.*] a Preſſing or Squeezing together of the Veſſels of a human Body.

THNETOPSYCHITES [of θνητὸς mortal and ψυχὴ, Gr. the Soul.] a Sect who held that the Soul of Man was perfectly like that of Brutes, and dy'd with the Body.

THOLUS [in *Architect.*] the Roof of a Temple or Church, the Centre, Scutcheon, or Knot in the Middle of an arched Roof, the Lanthorn or Cupola of a publick Hall.

THOLUS *Discletis* [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage, *L.*

THO'MISM, the Doctrine of *Thomas Aquinas* and his Followers, but chiefly with reſpect to his Opinions, as to Predeſtination and Grace.

THO'MISTS, Divines who follow the Doctrines of *Thomas Aquinas*, a School-Divine, whom the Papiſts ſtile the *Angelick Doctor*.

THONG [ðpang, *Sax.*] a Slip or Strop of Leather.

THOR [Ðor, *Sax.*] a certain Idol highly eſteemed by the *Teutonicks* and antient *Saxons*; they repreſented him as a King crowned ſitting on a Throne; the *Laplanders* repreſent him by the Stump of a Tree, and offer Sacrifice to him, which Sacrifice is uſually a Rain-Deer. From him *Thurſday* takes its Name, *q. d.* Thor's-day.

THORA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Wolf's-Bane, *L.*

THORA'CICA [*thoracicus* of *thorax*, L. the Breaſt] Medicines good in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt.

THORA'CICA *inferior* [with *Anat.*] a Branch of the ſubclavian Vein, which ſpreads itſelf on the Sides of the Breaſt by ſeveral Branches, which communicate with thoſe of the *Azygos*, under the Muſcle of the Breaſt, *L.*

THORA'CICA *ſuperior* [with *Anat.*] another Branch of the ſubclavian Vein which ariſes from the *Baſilica*, and paſſes to the Paps and Muſcles of the Breaſt.

THORA'CICK [of *thoracicus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or good againſt Diſeaſes of the Breaſt.

THORA'CICUS *Ductus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Veſſel that ariſes about the Kidney of the Left Side, and aſcends along the Cheſt near the great Artery, ending at the ſubclavian Vein on the Left Side. The Uſe of it is to convey the Juices, called *Chyle* and *Lympha*, from the lower Part to the Heart. This Duct is alſo called *Ductus Communis Lympharum*, becauſe the Lymphatick Veſſels diſcharge themſelves into it, and alſo *Ductus Chyliferus*, L.

THO'RAL *Line* [in *Palmiſtry*] a Mark or Line in the Hand, called the Line of *Venus*.

THO'RAX [Θώραξ, Gr.] the Cheſt; all that Cavity circumſcribed above by the Bone of the Neck, below by the Diaphragm, before by the Breaſt-Bone, behind by the Back-Bones, and on the Sides by the Ribs.

THORN [Ðorn, *Sax.* torn, *Dan.*] a Prickle of a Buſh.

THORN-*back* [ðornig-bac, *Sax.*] a Fiſh.

THO'RNINESS [ðornigneſſe, *Sax.*] Fulneſs of Thorns.

THO'RNY [ðornig, *Sax.*] full of Thorns.

THO'ROUGH [Ðuruh, *Sax.*] thro'.

THO'ROUGHLY [ðuhlig, *Sax.*] after a thorough Manner.

THO'ROUGH-*fare* [ðuh-faре, *Sax.*] a Paſſage thro' a Place from one Street or Place to another.

THOROUGH *ſtitch* [ðurh-ſtice, *Sax.*] as to go thorough-ſtitch, *i, e.* to purſue a Matter to the End or Concluſion.

THOROUGH-*wax*, an Herb good in Ruptures.

THOROUGH-*Baſs* [in *Mu.*] that which goes quite through the Compoſition.

THOROUGH-*Toll*, a Duty paid in antient Times to the Earls of *Richmond*.

THOSE [Ðiſ, *Sax.*] theſe Perſons or Things.

THOUGH [Ðeah, *Sax.*] although.

THOU [Ðu, *Sax.*] a Pronoun of the ſecond Perſon.

THOUGHT [Ðoht, *Sax.*] Thinking, an Operation of the Mind, alſo Opinion.

THOU'GHTFUL [ðohtful, *Sax.*] full of Thought.

THOU'GHFULLY [ðohtfullig, *Sax.*] after a thoughtful Manner.

THOU'GHTFULNESS [ðohtfullneſſe, *Sax.*] a thoughtful or thinking Humour, Faculty or Conſideration.

THOU'GHTLESS [ðohtleaſ, *Sax.*] without Thought.

THOU'GHTLESLY [ðohtleaſlice, *Sax.*] after a careleſs Manner, unthinkingly.

THOUGH'TLESNESS [ðohtleaſneſſe, *Sax.*] an unthinking Faculty.

THOUGHTS, the Seats of Rowers in a Boat.

THOUSAND [ðuſend, *Sax.*] 1000, M. L.

THOU'SANDTH [of ðien 10, and ſend 100, *Sax.*] the 1000th in Order.

THOWLS [prob. of *tholus*, L. of θόλος, Gr.] wooden Pins in the Gunnel of a Boat, thorough which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculls when they row.

THRACKSCAT [with *Chymiſts*] the Metal which is yet in the Mine.

THRALL } [Þræl or Þræl-dom, *Sax.*] a State of
THRA'LDOM } Bondage or Servitude.

THRA'PPLE, the Thropple, the Wind-pipe of a Horſe or other Animal.

THRASO'NICAL [of *Thraſo*, a noted Braggadochio in *Terence's* Comedies] boaſting, vain-glorious, oſtentatious.

THRAVE of Corn, [of ðreſe, *Brit.* twenty-four or Þreav, *Sax.* a Bundle] twenty-four Sheaves or four Shocks, of ſix Sheaves to the Shock.

To THREAP } [Þreapian. *Sax.*] to inſiſt upon a Thing
To THREAP *down* } pertinaciouſly, to affirm poſitively and conſtantly.

To THREA'TEN [Þreatian, *Sax.*] to make Uſe of Menaces or threatening Words, *&c.*

THREATS [of Þreatian, *Sax.*] Threatenings, Menaces.

THREAD [Þræd, *Sax.* draat, *Dan.*] Twine for Sewing made of Flax, Silk, Worſted, *&c.*

THREAD-BARE, worn ſo that the Thread appears.

To THRE'DDLE, to put Thread in the Eye of a Needle.

THREE [tri, *Brit.* Þrie, *Sax. tres*, L. *trois*, F. τρεῖς, Gr.] 3 or III.

THREE-FOLD [Þreofealð, *Sax.*] III. or three-fold.

THREE-LEGG'D *Staff*, an Inſtrument compoſed of wooden Legs, made with Joints to ſhut all together, and to take off in the Middle for the more convenient Carriage, on the Top of which a Ball and Socket are commonly fix'd to ſupport and adjuſt the Inſtruments for Surveying, Aſtronomy, *&c.*

THRENODI'A [θρηνῳδία, Gr.] a mournful or funeral Song.

To THRESH [Þreſcan, *Sax.*] to beat the Grain of Corn out of the Ear; alſo to beat or bang.

THRE'SHER [Þærſcere, *Sax.*] one who beats Corn out of the Ear with a Flail; alſo a Fiſh having a broad and thick Tail, with which he beats the Head of a Whale.

THRESHOLD [Þerſpold, *Sax.*] the Ground-Timber of a Door-way.

THRICE [*trois fois*, F. τρὶς. Gr.] three Times.

THRIFT, Savingneſs or Sparingneſs.

THRIFTINESS, Sparingneſs, Parcimony, Good-Husbandry.

THRIFTY [not improbably of Þrihtig, *Sax.*] ſparing, parcimonious, induſtrious.

THRIPS, a little Worm that breeds in Timber.

THRITHING } [Þriðing, *Sax.*] the third Part of a
TRITHING } County or Shire, containing three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes, ſuch as are the Diviſions, called *Laths* in *Kent*, *Rapes* in *Suſſex*, and *Ridings* in *Yorkſhire*.

THRITHING [Þriðing, *Sax.*] a Court held within the fore-mentioned Circuit, the ſame as our Court-Leet.

THRITHING-*Reeve* [Þriðing ȝerefa, *Sax.*] the Governor of a Thrithing, before whom all Cauſes uſed to be brought that could not be determined in the Wapentakes or Hundreds.

To THRILL [Þirlian, *Sax.* drillen, *Du.*] to drill or bore, to thruſt through.

To THRILL, to run as the Blood does in the Heart; alſo to kill, *Sax.*

THRIMSA, an antient Piece of Coin, in Value three Shillings.

THRI'PPLES, the ſame in an Ox-Team, as Cart-Ladders are in Horſe-Teams.

To THRIVE [probably q.d. *drive on, i. e.* ſucceed in Affairs] to grow or increaſe in Subſtance, to proſper in the World.

THROAT [Þrote, *Sax.*] the Wind-pipe and Parts about it.

THROAT-*wort*, an Herb good againſt Ulcers in the Throat and Mouth.

THRO'BBING [of θορυβεῖν, Gr. as *Minſhew* conjectures] beating, panting, or aching, as the Heart or a Swelling does.

THRO'MBOSIS [θρόμβωσις, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Breaſt, when the Milk grows to Curds or grumous.

THROMBOS [θρόμβος, Gr.] a Lump, Clot, or Cluſter of any Thing, as of congealed Blood, curdled Milk, *&c.*

THROMBUS [with *Surgeons*] a ſmall Swelling which ariſes after Blood-letting, when the Orifice is either made too ſmall, or larger than the Capaciouſneſs of the Veſſels will admit.

A THRONE [*thronus*, L. θρόνος, Gr.] a Chair of State, of ſome rich Matter, raiſed two or three Steps from the Ground, richly adorned and covered with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to ſit on at Times of publick Ceremonies.

THRONES [in *Theolog.*] the third Rank of Angels in the celeſtial Hierarchy.

A THRONG [Þrinȝ, *Sax.*] a Crowd or Preſs of People.

To THRONG [Þringan, *Sax.*] to crowd, to preſs cloſe together; alſo to get together in great Numbers.

To THROPPLE, to throttle or ſtrangle, by ſqueezing the Wind-pipe.

THROSTLE [Þroſtel, *Sax.*] a Bird, called alſo a Thruſh.

To THOTTLE [of Þrote or Þrotlian, *Sax.*] to choak or ſtop the Breath, by holding or preſſing the Throat.

THRO'TTLING, choaking.

THROUGH [Þuruh, *Sax.*] thorough.

THROUGH'LY [Þuruhlic, *Sax.*] thoroughly.

THROUGHO'UT [Þuruh-ute, *Sax.*] thorough the whole.

THRO'WER } [of Þwiran, *Sax.*] one who twiſts Silk,
THROW'STER } Thread, *&c.*

To THROW [Þwiran, *Sax.*] to hurt or fling; alſo to work Silk-Twiſt, Worſted, *&c.* as Throwſters do.

THROWS *of Women* [of Þrowian, *Sax.*] the Pains of Child-bearing.

THRUMS [Þrumæn, *Sax.*] the Ends of Weavers Warps

THRUSH [Þriſe, *Sax.*] a Bird, called alſo a Throſtle.

A Wind-THRUSH, a Bird, ſo called, becauſe in the Beginning of Winter it comes into *England* in high Winds.

A THRUST [probably of *truſum*, of *trudere*, L.] a Puſh, Shove, *&c.*

To THRUST [prob. of *truſitare*, L.] to puſh at or puſh forwards.

THRYA'LLIS [θρυαλλὶς, Gr.] the Herb called *Roſe-Campion*.

THRY'ON [θρύον, Gr.] the Herb furious or raging *Solanum* or Night-ſhade.

THULE, accounted by the antient Poets, as *Virgil*, *&c.* to be the fartheſt Iſland or Part of the World; ſome take it to be *Iſ-Land* lying beyond the *Orknies*, and belonging to *Norway*. *Camden* will have it to be *Schetland*, ſtill by Seamen called *Hylcaſel*.

THUMB [Þuma, *Sax.*] the largeſt, firſt, and ſhorteſt of the five Fingers.

THU'MMIM [תמים *Heb.* Perfections] a Part of the Ornaments or Veſtments of *Aaron* or the *Jewiſh* High Prieſts: The Learned are not agreed on what it was, or of what it was made; but by many it is not reckoned among Things wrought by Art, but it is ſuppoſed to be ſomething given by God to *Moſes*, to put into the Breaſt-plate of *Aaron*, and ſeems to have been *Oracular*. See *Urim*.

A THUMP [prob. of *thumbo*, Ital.] a Blow with the Hand.

To THUMP, to beat or ſtrike with the Hand.

THUMPING, a Making a Noiſe by beating on a Thing with the Hand, *&c.* alſo great, as a thumping Lye, *&c.*

THURI'BULUM } a Cenſer or Smoke-Pot to burn In-
TURI'BULUM } cenſe in, *L.*

THU'NDERING [of Þunnan, *Sax.* donner, *Dan. tonare* L. *tonner*, F.] making a loud Noiſe.

THU'NDERING *Barrels*, are ſuch as are filled with Bombs, Grenades, and other Fire-works, to be rolled down a Breach.

To TH'UNDER [Þunnan, *Sax.* donderen, *Dan. tonare*, L.] to make a loud rolling Noiſe.

THUNDER [Þunor, *Sax.*] a Noiſe in the loweſt Region of the Air, excited by a ſudden Kindling of ſulphureous Exhalations; a rattling Noiſe which ſeems as if it paſſed through Arches.

THU'NDROUS, of or pertaining to Thunder, *Milton.*

THUNDER-BOLT [of Þunor-bolt, *Sax.*] when any thing is broken or ſhattered by Lightning, acting with extraordinary Violence, it is called a *Thunder-bolt*, and People imagine it to be a hard Body, and even a Stone; but the Learned rather attribute it to the Subtility, Force, and Penetrativeneſs of the ſulphureous Matter. The Phænomena or Effects of this ſuppoſed Thunder-bolt are very ſtrange. It oftener ſtrikes on high Places than on low; it frequently burns Perſons Clothes, without touching their Bodies; ſometimes breaks the Bones, without leaving any Tokens of hurting the Fleſh and Clothes, and has even melted a Sword in the Scabbard, without hurting or ſeeming to have touched the Scabbard.

TH'UNDERINGLY, after the Manner of Thunder, very noiſy.

TH'URSDAY Thorſday, *Dan.* Þunresdæȝ, *Sax.*] the fifth Day of the Week, ſo called of *Thor*, an Idol of the antient *Saxons* and *Teutones*, which is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as *Jupiter* of the *Romans*, &c.

THURI'FEROUS [*thuriſer*, L.] bearing Frankincenſe.

THURI'LEGOUS [*thurilegus*, L.] gathering Frankincenſe.

THUS [Þor, *Sax.*] after this Manner.

THUS, Frankincenſe, Incenſe, *L.*

To THW'ART [probably of ϸuert, *Dan.* a-croſs] to croſs, oppoſe, contradict, *&c.*

To THWACK, to lay on hard Blows; alſo to preſs cloſe together.

THY [ϸine, *Sax.*] of, or belonging to thee.

THYA [Θύα, Gr.] a Kind of wild Cypreſs-Tree, whoſe Wood is very ſweet and laſting, the Life-Tree.

THYMBRA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Savoury, *L.*

THYME [*thymus*, L, Θύμος, Gr.] the Herb commonly called *Thyme.*

THYME'LIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Spurge-Flax.

THYMIA'MA [Θυμίαμα, Gr.] Incenſe, Perfume.

THY'MICK *Vein*, a Branch of the ſubclavian Vein.

THY'MION } a Kind of Wart, ragged at the Top like a
THY'MIUM } Thyme-Leaf, or, as others will have it, of the Colour of Thyme-Flowers.

THYMITES [Θυμίτης, Gr.] Wine made of Thyme.

THY'MUS [with *Anat.*] a conglobated Glandule or Kernel in the Throat, ſticking to the upper Part of the *Mediaſtinum*, and lying between the Diviſions of the ſubclavian Veins and Arteries. It is whitiſh, ſoft, and ſpungy, and larger in Children than in Women and Men.

THYROARYTAENOI'DES [with *Anat.*] a Pair of large Muſcles which proceed from the Cartilage, call'd *Scutiformis*, and extend themſelves forward to the Sides of the *Arytenoides*, the fourth and fifth Part of the *Larynx*, ſerving to contract and cloſe the Opening of the *Larynx.*

THYROIDEAE *glandulæ* [with *Anat.*] are two Glandules of a viſcous ſolid Subſtance, wonderfully adorn'd with Veſſels of all Sorts, and hard Membranes, almoſt to the Bigneſs and Shape of an Hen's Egg, ſituated at the lower Part of the *Larynx*, at the Sides of the Cartilages, call'd *Scutiformes.* The Uſe of theſe ſeems to be to ſeparate a Liquor for the Lubrication of the *Larynx*, by which Means the Voice is render'd firm, ſmooth, and ſweet; and they alſo contribute to the Roundneſs of the Neck, by their filling up the empty Spaces about the *Larynx.*

THYROIDES [Θυρεοειδής, of Θύρα a Door and εἶδος, Gr. Form, with *Anat.*] is a Cartilage of the *Larynx*, call'd *Scutiformis*; alſo ſome call by this Name the Hole of the *Os Pubis*

THYRSUS [with *Botan.*] an upright and tapering Stalk or Stem of any Herb; alſo the *Spica*, which is an Ear or Blade of Corn, *L.*

TIARA, a high ſharp-pointed Cap, antiently worn by Sovereign Princes, and thoſe of the Blood Royal among the *Perſians.*

TIB, a poor ſorry Sort of Woman.

TI'BIA [with *Anat.*] the bony Part of the Knee and the Ancle, called alſo *Focile majus.*

TIBIA'LIS *anticus* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the *Tarſus* ſituated in the fore Part of the *Tibia*, ariſing from the lower Part of the upper Appendage of that Bone, and is inſerted into the Inſide of the *Os Cuneiforme majus*; its Office is to pull the Foot upwards and directly forwards, *L.*

TIBIALIS *poſticus* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Foot, ſituated at the back Part of the *Tibia*, taking its Riſe from the upper and back Part of the *Fibula*, as alſo from the Ligament contained between the ſaid Bone and the *Tibia*, and is inſerted into the *Os Naviculare* internally and ſide-ways; it draws the Foot upwards and inwards, *L.*

The TICK [in *Horſes*] a Habit that they take of preſſing their Teeth againſt the Manger or all along the Halter or Collar, as if they would bite it.

TICK [*tique*, F.] an Inſect.

TI'CKET [*etiquette*, F.] a Note for the Payment of a Seaman's Wages, for going to a Feaſt, a Funeral, a Play, *&c.*

To TI'CKET [*tiqueter*, F.] to put a Ticket upon any Thing.

To go upon TICK, to go on Score, to take up Goods, *&c.* upon Truſt or Credit.

TI'CKING, a Sort of ſtrong Linnen for Bedding, *&c.*

To TICKLE [of ϸinclan or ciϸelan, *Sax.* as *Skinner* conjectures] to cauſe to laugh, *&c.* by Titillation.

TI'CKLER, one who tickles; alſo, by Way of Irony, that which cauſes Trouble or Pain.

TI'CKLISH, apt to be affected with Tickling or Titillation, an Action better conceived than expreſſed.

TICKLISH [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe is ſaid to be tickliſh, that is, too tender upon the Spur, and too ſenſible, that does not freely fly the Spur, but in ſome Meaſure reſiſts them, throwing himſelf up, when they come near and prick his Skin.

TI'CKLISHNESS, Aptneſs to be Tickled; alſo Hazardouſneſs.

TICKTACK [*tictac*, F.] the Play at Tables.

TID, nice, delicate, as a *Tid-Bit.*

To TI'DDLE, to indulge, or fondle, to make much of.

TIDE [ϸiϸ, *Dan.* ϸiϸ, *Sax.*] the Flux and Reflux of the Sea.

To bring the TIDE *with them* [*Sea-Phraſe*] uſed when they are to go into a Harbour over a Bar, (*i. e.* a Rock or Shelf,) ſignifies that they will come in with the Flood, that they may get over the Bar ſafely.

To flow TIDE *and half* TIDE [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when the Tide runs three Hours, which is four Points of the Compaſs, in the *Offing* or open Sea, longer than it does by the Shore; tho' at the ſame Time, by longer is not meant more Hours, (becauſe it always ebbs and flows ſix Hours;) but that if it be high Water a-ſhore at Twelve o'Clock, it will not be ſo in the *Offing* till Three o'Clock, which is the Bound and Time for the Running of a Half-Tide.

Half TIDE *and Half-quarter* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when it flows more than Tide and Half-Tide, *i. e.* five Points.

TIDES-*Man*, a Tide-Waiter, a Cuſtom-Houſe Officer, who watches on Board of Ships, till the Cuſtom of the Goods be paid, and the Ship unloaded.

TI'DILY [prob. q. d. *tightly*] not flatternly, overtly, carelеſly, unhandily, or aukwardly.

TI'DINESS, Cleverneſs, Neatneſs, Handineſs.

TI'DINGS [of beϸiϸ or ϸiϸan, *Sax.* to happen, q. d. Things happening] an Account or Relation of what has happened, or Occurrences at a Diſtance.

TI'DY, clever, neat, tight in Dreſs, tranſacting houſhold Affairs, *&c.* that does Buſineſs with Cleverneſs and Addreſs.

To TI'E [of ϸian, *Sax.* or *lier*, F. *I mutate in t*, of *ligare*, L.] to bind or join together by a Knot.

TIERCE [with the *Roman* Catholicks] one of the Canonical Hours, *i. e.* Eight o'Clock Prayers in Summer, and Ten in Winter.

TIERCE [*tiers*, F.] a Veſſel containing forty two Gallons.

TIERCE [in *Muſick.*] See *Third.*

TIERCE [at *Cards*] a Sequence of 3 Cards of the ſame Colour.

TIERCE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies, that the Shield is divided



into three equal Parts, when thoſe Parts are of many different Colours or Metals; or if the *Chief* and *Baſe* are both of the ſame Colour, when they are divided by a *Feſſe*, then the Colour of the Field is only to be expreſs'd, and the *Feſſe* mentioned. But if otherwiſe, it is proper to ſay *Tierce en Feſſe*, and to mention the firſt, ſecond, or third Colours or Metals; and if it be divided in *Pale*, to ſay *Tierce en Pale*, F.

TIERCEL [with *Falcon.*] a Male Hawk, ſo called, becauſe it is a third Part leſs than the Female in Bigneſs and Strength.

TIE'RCET [of *tierce*, F. a Third] a Song of three Stanza's, or a Staff of three Verſes.

TIES [in *a Ship*] are thoſe Ropes by which the Yards hang, and that carry them up when the Halliards are ſtrained.

A TIFF, a ſmall Quantity of potable Liquors, as a Tiff of Punch, *&c.* alſo a ſmall Fit of Anger, *&c.*

To TIFF, to be angry, peeviſh, fretful, or diſpleaſed at.

TI'FFANY, a Sort of thin Silk, or fine Gawze.

TIGE [in *Architect.*] the Shaft of a Column from the Aſtragal to the Capital.

TI'GER [*tigris*, L. *tigre*, F. of τίγρις, Gr.] a very fierce Beaſt of Prey.

A TIGER [in *Hieroglyph.*] repreſented a Savage Nature, and a Hater of all Goodneſs, being accounted an Animal cruel and revengeful, and is reported to fall into a violent Rage when it hears the Sound of a muſical Inſtrument.

TIGH } [*old Rec.*] a Cloſe or Incloſure.
TEAGE }

TIGHT [of ϸiht, *Du.* as *Skinner* ſuppoſes] not flatternly in Dreſs; alſo that will hold Liquor without leaking; alſo ſtraight, as a Line or Rope pulled hard.

To TI'GHTEN, to make ſtraight, as a Line, Cord, *&c.* alſo to dreſs after a tight Manner.

TI'GHTNESS, Straightneſs by means of hard Pulling, as a Cord, *&c.* alſo Cleverneſs in Dreſs, in oppoſition to Looſeneſs; alſo Cleverneſs in houſhold Affairs or Houſewifery.

To TI'GHY [a Word framed from the Sound in Laughing, as, *Te, hé, hé, hé*] to laugh childiſhly, wantonly, or in a low Tone.

TI'GRESS [*tigris*, L. *tigreſſe*, F.] a Female Tiger.

TIGRI'NE [*tigrinus*, L. of τιγρικὸς, Gr.] of or like a Tiger.

TIKE, a diminutive Term; as a *Tike*, a ſmall Bullock or Heifer, a ſmall Dog or Cur; a *Yorkſhire* Tike, a *Yorkſhire* Man or Woman.

TILE [tigle, *Dan.* ϸiegl, or ϸigle, *Sax.*] a ſquare Plate made of Earth, and baked for the Covering of Houſes, laying Ground-Floors, *&c.*

TI'LIA [with *Botan.*] the Teil-Tree, *L.*

TILL [ꝥil, *Sax.*] until.

To TILL [ꝥilian, *Sax.*] to plough, dig, or labour the Ground.

TILL [ꝥille, *Sax.*] a little Drawer, Box, *&c.* in a Desk, Counter, Cheſt, Cabinet, *&c.*

TILLAGE [of ꝥilian, *Sax.*] the Culture of the Ground.

TILLER, a ſmall Tree left to grow bigger; alſo a Piece of Wood pertaining to the Helm of a Boat, or Rudder of a Ship.

TILLS, Lentils, a Sort of Pulſe.

TILT, the Cloth that covers a Boat; alſo the ſtooping Poſture of a Cask of Liquor.

TILT-*Boat*, a Boat covered with a Tilt, to keep off Rain, *&c.*

To TILT [prob. of ꝥealtꝥian, *Sax.* to ſtagger,] to fight or engage at the martial Exerciſe of Tilting; *i. e.* armed Men running at Tilts, or at one another, with Spears on Horſeback.

To TILT *Beer* [prob. of telten, *Du.* to tilt or raiſe up] to raiſe a Cask that is near out, to ſet it ſtooping.

TILTH [of ꝥilian, *Sax.* to till] Tillage or Tilling of Land.

TI'MAR [in the Grand Signior's Dominions] a Lordſhip or Tract of Ground, which the Grand Signior gives the *Spahi's* to enjoy, during Life, for their Subſiſtence.

TIMA'RIOTS [among the *Turks*] thoſe who out of conquered Lands have a Portion allow'd them, to ſerve on Horſeback and find Arms, Ammunition, *&c.* at their own Charge, as often and as long as it ſhall be required.

TI'MBER [of *Skins* or *Furr*] the Number of forty.

TI'MBER [ꝥimbꝥe, *Sax.*] Wood for Building, *Du.*

TIMBER, as Belly-Timber, Victuals.

TIMBER-*Meaſure*, forty three ſolid Feet in Meaſure make a Tun, and fifty Feet a Load.

To TI'MBER [in *Falconry*] is to neſtle or make a Neſt, as Birds of Prey do.

TIMBERS *of Ermin* [in *Heraldry*] the Ranks or Rows of *Ermin* in the Robes of Noblemen.

Riſing TIMBERS [in *a Ship*] are thoſe thick Planks that go both before and behind on both Sides, under the Ends of the Beams and Timber of the ſecond Deck, to the third Deck, half Deck, and quarter Deck, ſo that the Timbers of the Deck bear on them both at the Ship's Sides.

Floor-TIMBERS, *Ground*-TIMBERS } [in *a Ship*] are thoſe which form the Floor of it, that lie on the Keel and are faſtened to it with Bolts through the Keelſon.

TIMBRE' [in *Heraldry*] the Creſt which in any Atchievement ſtands on the Top of the Helmet.

TIMBRED, built, framed, made *as light-timbred*, made light; not heavy and bulky in Body, but fit for Activity and Nimbleneſs.

TI'MBREL [*tabourin*, F. *tympanum*, L. of τύμπανον, Gr.] a Sort of muſical Inſtrument.

TIME [ꝥima, *Sax. tempus*, L. *tems*, F.] a certain Meaſure or Portion of Eternity, diſtinguiſhed by the Motion of the Sun, *&c.* or heavenly Luminaries, by which the Diſtances and Duration of ſublunary Affairs are meaſured. Or Time is otherwiſe defined to be a Succeſſion of *Phænomena*, and the Idea that we have thereof conſiſts in the Order of ſucceſſive Perceptions.

TIME [by the *Antients*] was repreſented by an old Man winged, or with Iron Teeth, or by an old Man bald, winged with a Scythe and an Hour-Glaſs.

Aſtronomical TIME, ſimply taken, ſignifies the Motion of the Stars.

Aſtronomical, *Mathematical*, *Abſolute* TIME } is that which flows equally in itſelf, without Relation to any outward Thing, and by another Word is called *Duration*.

Civil TIME, ſignifies the Time appointed to common Uſes.

Relative, *Apparent*, *Vulgar* TIME } is the ſenſible and outward Meaſure of any Duration or Continuance, eſtimated by Motion; and this is commonly uſed inſtead of true Time.

To TIME *a Thing well or ill*, is to do or tranſact it at a proper or improper Time.

Duple TIME [in *Muſick*] or a Semi-breve, is generally called *Common*, becauſe moſt uſed, and is when all the Notes are increaſed by two.

Triple TIME [*in Muſick*] is that whereby the Meaſure is counted by three.

TIME [in *Fencing*] is of three Kinds, that of the Sword.

TIME [with *Horſemen*] is ſometimes taken for the Motion of a Horſe, that obſerves Meaſure and Juſtneſs in the Manage; and ſometimes it ſignifies the Time between two of his Motions; alſo the Effect of one of the Aids.

TI'MELINESS [ꝥimlicneſſe, *Sax.*] Earlineſs, Fitneſs of Time, Opportuneneſs.

TI'MELY [ꝥimlice, *Sax.*] opportunely.

TI'MIDNESS, TIMI'DITY } [*timiditas*, L. *timidité*, F.] Fearfulneſs, Timorouſneſs.

TIMORO'SO [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies to play with Fear, Care, or Caution, *Ital.*

TIMOROUS [*timoroſus*, L.] fearful.

TI'MOROUSNESS [of *timoroſus*, L.] Fearfulneſs.

TIMO'THEANS, certain Hereticks, who held Chriſt was incarnate only for the Benefit of our Bodies.

TIN [ꝥin, *Dan. Etain*, F. *ſtannum*, L.] a white Metal. Chymiſts account Tin a middle Metal between Silver and Lead, and give it the Name of Defender of Metals, becauſe that Veſſels tinned over reſiſt the Fire better than others. It is compoſed in the Surface thereof of white Quick-ſilver, and inwardly of red Quick-ſilver and Sulphur. Tin calcined is heavier than it is uncalcin'd, which is contrary to all other Bodies.

TIN-*Penny*, a certain cuſtomary Duty antiently paid to the Tithing-men.

TIN-*Glaſs*, a metallick Subſtance, ſmooth and like Tin, called *Biſmuth*.

TIN-*Worm*, an Inſect.

TIN [among *Chymiſts*] is called *Jupiter*.

Salt of TIN [with *Chymiſts*] is Tin calcin'd and diſtilled with Vinegar poured upon it, from which afterwards paſſing through an Operation by Fire, and being ſet in a cool Place, a very white Salt is drawn.

Flower of TIN [in *Chym.*] a Kind of white *Coſmetick* or Paint for the Complexion, drawn with *Sal armoniack* by Sublimation.

Diaphoretick TIN [in *Chym.*] is fine Tin and Regulus of Antimony melted twice, firſt together, and afterwards with Salt-Petre, after which having paſſed under various Lotions or Waſhings a Powder is procured.

Ceruſs of TIN, a white Powder made of Tin, of which a *Fucus* is made, called *Spaniſh* White.

Calx of TIN, the ſame as *Bezoardicum Joviale*.

TINCAR, a Sort of Nitre or Salt-Petre, *Arabick*.

TI'NCKER-*Men*, Fiſher-men who uſed to deſtroy the young Fry of Fiſh in the River of *Thames*, by Nets and unlawful Engines.

TINCTILE [*tinctilis*, L.] that wherewith a Thing is dyed.

TI'NCTURE [in *Chymiſtry*] a Diſſolution of the moſt fine and volatile Parts of Silver made in Spirits of Wine; by Chymical Writers it is expreſs'd by this Character ℞

TI'NCTURE [in *Heraldry*] means only the Hue or Colour of any Thing; and the two Metals *Or* and *Argent* may be comprehended under this Denomination, becauſe they are often repreſented by Yellow and White.

TI'NCTURED [of *tinctura*, L.] coloured, ſtained, dyed; alſo having gained an imperfect Knowledge or Smattering of any Art or Science.

TI'NCTURE *of the Moon* [with *Chymiſts*] a Diſſolation of ſome of the more rarified Parts of Silver, made in Spirits of Wine.

TINAREA [with *Botan.*] Mother-Wort, or Gold-Flower, *L.*

To TIND [of tender, *Dan.* ꝥynan, *Sax.*] to light, as a Candle, Fire, *&c.*

TI'NDER [ꝥinꝺꝛn, *Sax.*] fine Linnen half burnt, to prepare it for the more ready Receiving the leaſt Spark of Fire.

TI'NEA [with *Surgeons*] a cruſty, ſtinking Ulcer in the Head, that gnaws and conſumes the Skin, *L.*

TINE, the Grain of a Fork.

TI'NEMAN, an Officer of the Foreſt, who look'd after Vert and Veniſon in the Night.

TINETUM [*old Rec.*] Bruſh-Wood for Fencing and Hedging.

To TINGE [of *tingere*, L.] to dip, to colour, to give a Tincture to, to dye lightly.

To TI'NGLE [tinctan, *C. Br. tinnire*, L.] to make a Noiſe or ring as the Ears, or as a ſmall Bell or Veſſel of Metal.

TINGITA'NUS a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing near *Tangier* in *Africa*, at the Mouth of the *Streights*.

TI'NGLING [*tinnitus*, or *tinniens*, of *tinnire*, L. *tintement*, F.] a jingling Noiſe, as of Bells, or ſome Veſſel made of Metal, being ſtruck; alſo a Sort of pricking Pain in the Ears, Toes, *&c.*

TI'NG-TANG, an imitative Expreſſion for the Sound of a Bell, *&c.*

TI'NKAR [with *Chymiſts*] Borax or Gold-Solder.

To Ti'nker [of *tinnire*, L. to make a tinkling Noiſe] to mend Veſſels of Braſs, Copper, *&c.*

Ti'nnitus *aurium*, a Buzzing or Tingling in the Ears, proceeding from an Obſtruction of the Ear; for the Air that is ſhut up is continually moved by the Beating of the Arteries, and the Drum of the Ear lightly verberated, whence ariſes a Buzzing or Noiſe, *L.*

Ti'nsel [prob. of *etincelle*, F. a Spark] a Sort of Silk or Cloth, *&c.* made of Silk and Copper-Thread.

Ti'nseling, a Border of Silver.

Tintama'r [prob. q. d. *tinnitus Martis*, i. e. the Tinkling of *Mars*, the God of War] a confuſed Noiſe, a hideous Outcry.

Tin-worm, a ſmall red Worm, round and having many Legs, reſembling a Hog-Louſe, that creeps in the Graſs, and poiſons thoſe Beaſts that happen to eat it.

Tiny [tune, *Dan.* prob. of *tenuis*, L.] little, ſmall.

Tip [tip, *Du.*] the Extremity or Point of a Thing, as the Tip of the Ear, *&c.* alſo a ſmall Draught; alſo one Part of the Play at Nine-Pins, *&c.*

To Tip, to put on Tips at the Ends of Horns, Brims of Drinking-Veſſels, *&c.* alſo to ſtrike down Nine-Pins, *&c.* by a Caſt of the Bowl.

To Tip *off*, to fall off.

Tippet [ᵹeppet, *Sax.*] a Furr-Neckerchief, *&c.* for Women; alſo a Doctor of Divinity's Scarf.

Ti'pple. Drink.

Tippler [prob. q. d. *ſippler*, or *ſipper*, of *ſip*] a frequent Drinker, a Fuddle-Cap.

Ti'ppling [q. d. *ſippling*, or *ſipping*] frequent Drinking, Fuddling.

Tip-staff [ſo named from the Staff which they carry tipp'd with Silver] an Officer who takes into Cuſtody ſuch Perſons who are committed by a Court of Judicature.

Ti'psy, ſomething in Drink, muddled, fuddled.

Ti'p-toe [of *tip* and *toe*] ſtanding on the Tips of the Toes.

Tire [prob. of *tour*, F. Order] Attire, Dreſs, an Ornament for the Head.

Tire-*Woman*, a Head-Dreſſer, *&c.*

Tire } [of Guns, prob. of *tour*, F. or tuyer, *Du.*] a
Teer } Row or Range.

To Tire [of *attourrer*, F.] to dreſs.

To Tire [ᵹiꝑian, *Sax.*] to weary or fatigue.

Tiring [in *Falcon.*] the Giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck.

Tiresias [of τείρεα, Gr. the Stars, becauſe he made Predictions by the Stars] a Soothſayer of *Thebes*, of whom it is related that he ſaw two Serpents engendering, and ſlew the Female, whereupon he was turned into a Woman; and that ſeven Years after, he being preſent at the like Engendering, ſlew the Male, and was immediately reſtored to his former Shape. *Jupiter* and *Juno* diſputing together which had the greater Pleaſure in Coition, the Male or Female, referr'd the Matter to his Determination, becauſe he had Experience of both; and he giving his Opinion that the Woman had the greateſt Pleaſure, *Juno* was ſo diſpleas'd with him, that ſhe ſtruck him blind; but *Jupiter*, to make him Amends, gave him the Gift of Prophecy, and made him a God.

Ti'resome [of ᵹiꝑian, *Sax.*] wearifome, fatiguing.

Ti'resomeness, Fatiguineſs, a wearifome Quality.

Tirwhit, a Bird otherwiſe called a Lapwing.

Ti'sick [*phthiſis*, L. *phthiſie*, F. φθίσις of φθίω] an Ulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with an hectick Fever, and cauſing a Conſumption of the whole Body.

Ti'sicky [of *phthiſicus*, L. *phthiſique*, F. of φθισικὸς, Gr.] troubled with the Phthiſick.

Ti'ssue [prob. of *tiſſu* or *tiſſure*, F. a Web or Weſt] a rich Sort of Stuff, made of Silk and Gold or Silver, interwoven.

Tit, a little Horſe, a little Bird, *&c.*

Titan [according to the *Poets*] the Son of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, the elder Brother of *Saturn*, and the Father of *Hyperion*. He, perceiving his Mother and Siſter inclining to the Intereſt of his Brother, gave over his Right of Inheritance to his Brother *Saturn* upon this Condition, That he ſhould have no Male Children educated or kept alive, but that the Government ſhould return to him and his Children; but underſtanding afterwards, that by the Subtlety of *Ops* his Siſter, firſt *Jupiter*, and then *Neptune*, and after that *Pluto*, were ſecretly brought up, and by that Means, he and his were like to loſe their Inheritance, he and his Sons, the *Titans*, made War againſt his Brother *Saturn*, and took him Priſoner, and kept alſo his Wife and Siſter cloſe Priſoners, till *Jupiter* came to Age, and made War upon the *Titans*, and releaſed his Father.

Tite [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be *tite* or *tight*, when ſhe is ſo ſtanch as to let in but very little Water.

Ti'thable [of ᵹeoᵹa, *Sax.* and *able*] liable to pay Tithes.

To Tithe [ᵹeoᵹian, *Sax.*] to take Tithe or the tenth Part.

Tithe [ᵹeoᵹa, *Sax.*] the tenth Part of all Fruits, *&c.* the Revenue generally due to the Parſon of the Pariſh.

Tithes, were firſt eſtabliſhed in *England*, about the Year 786.

A Ti'thing [ᵹeoᵹunᵹ, *Sax.*] ten Houſe-Keepers bound to the King for the peaceable Behaviour of each other.

Tithing-*Men*, a Man out of every ten Families. In the Time of the *Engliſh Saxons* every Hundred in *England* was divided into ten Diſtricts or Tithings; every Tithing was made up of ten Friburgs, and each Friburg of ten Families; and within every ſuch Tithing there were Tithing-Men to examine and determine all leſſer Cauſes between Villages and Neighbours, but they were to refer all greater Matters to ſuperior Courts.

Tithing-*Penny*, a cuſtomary Duty paid to the Sheriff by the Tithing-Courts.

Tithyma'llus [with *Botan.*] the Plant call'd Spurge, *L.*

Titilla'tion, a Tickling, a pleaſing Itch, a Senſation of Pleaſure upon the ſoft Touch or Rubbing of ſome Parts, *L.*

Ti'tinyle [*old Writ.*] a Tale-Bearer.

Tit-lark, a ſmall Bird.

Ti'tle [*titulus*, L.] alſo a Name of Honour, an Appellation of Dignity, Diſtinction, and Preheminence; alſo the Name of a Book, *&c.*

Title [in *Law*] a Right, a Claim, a juſt Cauſe for poſſeſſing or enjoying any Thing; alſo Writings or Records to prove a Perſon's Right.

Title *of Entry* [in *Law*] is when a Perſon makes a Feoffment of Land upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffer has a Title to enter upon the Land again.

Tits [ſome derive it of τύχθ@, Gr. ſmall] ſmall Cattle.

To Ti'tter [prob. of ᵹitter, *Teut.*] to giggle or laugh by Fits.

Tittle-tattle, Prating, empty Diſcourſe.

Ti'tubancy [*titubantia*, L.] a Stuttering, Stammering, or Miſſing in one's Words.

Tituba'tion, a Staggering, Reeling, Waving to and fro, or Stumbling, *L.*

Tituba'tion [in *Aſtron.*] a Kind of Vibration or Shaking, which the Antients attributed to the Cryſtalline Heaven, to account for certain Irregularities they obſerved in the Motion of the Planets.

Ti'tular [*titularis*, L.] of or belonging to the Title.

Ti'tular } a Perſon inveſted with a Title, by Virtue
Ti'tulary } whereof he holds an Office or Benefice, whether he performs the Functions thereof, or not.

Ti'tularness [of *titularis*, L. and *neſs*. Eng.] a titular Quality.

Ti'ttre } a Nick-name given to the Liquor or
Or Ti'ttery } ſtrong Waters, called *Geneva* or *Genevre*, prob. becauſe it makes the Drinkers merry, laugh, and titter.

Ti'tyus [according to the *Poets*] a Giant, who, when *Jupiter* had defiled his Mother *Elara*, for fear of *Juno*, he put her in a Cave of the Earth till ſhe was delivered of her Son *Tityus*; but when he became of Age, *Juno*, to revenge herſelf, perſuaded him to raviſh *Latona*, which he attempting, *Jupiter* ſtruck him dead with his Thunder-bolt; or, as others ſay, *Apollo* wounded him with his Dart, and ſo ſent him to Hell, where he was adjudged to have a Vulture feed upon his Liver, which grew again according as the Moon increaſed. This Giant is ſaid alſo to reach over nine Acres of Ground.

Tme'sis [τμῆσις, Gr. a Section] a Figure in Grammar, by which a Compound Word is divided into two Parts, by ſome other Word that is put between, as *Virgil*, *Septem ſubjecta trioni*, for *Subjecta ſeptemtrioni*.

To [ᵹo, *Sax.*] unto.

Toad [ᵹab, *Sax.*] a reptile Animal.

Toast [*toſtum*, L.] a Slice of Bread held before the Fire till it is brown; alſo a Perſon's Name whoſe Health is to be drank.

To Toast [*toſtum* of *torrere*, L.] to make a Toaſt of Bread; alſo to propoſe a Health.

Toba'cco [of *Tobago*, an Iſland in *America*, whence Sir *Francis Drake* brought it into *England*] a Plant well known.

Toba'cconist [*un marchand de tabac*, F.] one who deals in Tobacco.

Tocca'ta } [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies a Kind of extempore
Tocca'to } Prelude or Overture, called in *Engliſh* a Voluntary, *Ital.*

Tock-

Tockawaugh, a wholesome and savoury Root, growing in *Virginia*, &c.

Tod [ꝺoꝺ, *Sax.*] a Quantity of Wool of 28 Pound.

To Day [ꝺo-ꝺæg, *Sax.*] this Day.

To Morrow [ꝺo-morgen, *Sax.*] the Day after the present.

To Night [ꝺo-niht, *Sax.*] this Night.

Toe [ꝺa, *Sax.*] a Finger of the Foot.

Toe [of a *Horse*] the Stay of the Hoof upon the Forepart of the Foot, comprehended between the Quarters.

Toft [ꝺoft, *Sax.*] a Messuage or House, or rather the Place where a Messuage once stood, that is now fallen or pulled down; also a Grove of Trees.

Toft-*man*, the Owner of a Toft.

To'ga, a large woollen Mantle without Sleeves of divers Colours, set off with various Ornaments, worn by the *Romans*, both Men and Women.

Togated [*togatus*, L.] clothed with, or wearing a Gown.

Toge'ther [ꝺogaꝺere, *Sax.*] in Company.

Toil [of ꝺilian, *Sax.*] Labour, Pains, Drudgery.

To Toil [ꝺilian, *Sax.* to tire] Labour, Drudgery.

Toils, Snares, Traps, or Nets, for catching wild Beasts.

Toi'lsome, full of Labour, wearisome.

Toi'lsomeness [of ꝺilian, *Sax.*] Laboriousness, *&c.*

Toi'let [*toilette*, F.] a fine Cloth spread upon a Table in a Bed-chamber, *&c.* or in a Lady's Dressing-Room.

Toise, a Fathom, *F.*

Toison, *D'or* [in *Heraldry*] a Golden Fleece.

Token [ꝺæcn, *Sax.*] a Mark or Sign.

To To'ken [ꝺæcnian, *Sax.*] to betoken, to shew some Sign or Token.

To Tol [of *tollere*, L. to take away] in Law signifies to defeat or take away, as to *tol the Entry*, is to take away the right *of Entry*.

Toledo *a Sword*, the Blade of which was made in *Toledo* in *Spain*.

Told [of ꝺellan, *Sax.*] related.

Tolerabi'lity [*tolerabilitas*, L.] Tolerableness, Bearableness.

To'lerableness [of *tolerabilis*, L. and *ness*] Bearableness, Passableness, Indifferentness.

To To'lerate [*tolerare*, L.] to suffer, bear with, permit, or connive at.

Toleration, a Sufferance, Permission, or Allowance.

Civil Toleration, signifies Impunity and Safety in the State, for every Sect which does not maintain any Doctrine inconsistent with the Peace and Welfare of the State.

Ecclesiastical Toleration, is an Allowance of Opinions, which, not being Fundamentals, do not hinder those who profess them, from being Members of the Church.

Toll [Tol, *Brit.* ꝺol, *Sax.*] a Tribute paid for Passage through a Place; also an Allowance for grinding Corn; also Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Manour.

Toll, the Sound of a Bell, giving Notice of a Death or Funeral.

To Toll [prob. of *tollere*] to bar, defeat, or take away, *Law-Term.*

Toll-*Corn*, Corn taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

To Toll *a Bell*, is to ring it after a particular Manner, to give Notice of the Death or Funeral of some Person.

Toll-*Hop*, a small Measure by which Toll was formerly taken for Corn in an open Market.

Toll-*Booth*, a Place in a City where Goods are weighed, to ascertain the Duties or Imposts on them.

Toll [according *to some*] a Liberty as well to take, as to be free from *Toll*; for they, who are infeoff'd of *Toll*, are Custom-free.

Through-Toll, Money paid for Passage in and through some High-ways, *&c.*

Toll-*Tray*, Toll taken by a Tray or Dish.

Traverse-Toll, an Acknowledgement given for passing through a private Man's Ground.

Turn-Toll, a Toll paid at the Return of Cattle from Fairs or Markets, though they were not sold.

Tolsaster } a Tribute antiently paid to the Lord of the
Tolsester } Manour, for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.

To'lsey, a Kind of Exchange or Place at *Bristol*, where Merchants meet.

Tolt [q. *tollere loquelam*, L.] a Writ whereby a Cause, depending in a Court-Baron, is removed to the County-Court.

Tolta [old *Latin* Law-Word] any Thing exacted or imposed contrary to Right and Justice.

To Toll *on*, to allure, entice, or draw with fair Words, *O.*

Tomb [*tombe*, F. of *tumulus*, L. an Heap, or of τύμβος, Gr.] a Sepulchre.

Tombs were erected by the Antients as honorary Monuments of the Deceased, and as an Inducement to others to perform glorious Actions. These Tombs were frequently in their own Lands, as among the *Hebrews*, *&c.* or in the great Roads among the *Romans*, all which about the City were adorned with magnificent and costly Monuments or Structures; for it was not their Custom to bury in their Temples, they being reserved only for the Service of their Gods; nor was it the Custom of Christians to bury in Churches, till some Centuries after the Establishment of the Christian Religion.

Tombs were frequently set off with Ornaments and the Effigies of the Deceased in several Postures and Habits, for which antiently there were settled Rules; as,

Gentlemen who died in Battel, and on the victorious Side, were represented with their Helmet on their Head, their Shield on the Left, and their Sword on the dexter Side naked, and with the Point upwards.

Gentlemen who died in Battle, on the vanquish'd Side, were represented on their Tombs without their Coat over their Armour, with their Feet resting on a dead Lion, having their Hands joined on their Breast, their Visor lifted up, and their Sword in the Scabbard. Those Gentlemen, who died Prisoners, were represented without Helmet, Sword, or Spur.

A Gentleman that had served a great Part of his Life in the Army, and afterwards became a Religious Person, was represented upwards in the Habit of the Order he professed, and below in compleat Armour.

A Gentleman or Knight who had been vanquished or killed in single Combate, was represented in compleat Armour, and his Battle-Ax out of his Arms, and lying by him, and his Left Arm a-cross his Right.

If a Gentleman or Knight had been victorious, he was represented on his Tomb, armed on all Points, with his Right Arm a-cross over the Left, and his Battle-Ax in his Arms.

A Knight or Gentleman that had been accused of Treason, Murder, or a Rape, or of having been an Incendiary, had no Monument, but was treated in the vilest Manner, his Arms being broken, his Body dragg'd on a Hurdle, and either hung upon a Gallows, or cast out to be devoured by the Fowls of the Air.

The Son of a General or Governor of a Castle, or fortified City, if he died when the Place was besieged, though he was ever so young, was pourtray'd in compleat Armour, with his Head resting on an Helmet, instead of a Pillow.

Clergymen were represented in their Pontifical or Sacerdotal Habits.

Kings and Princes, let them die after what Manner so ever, were pourtray'd on their Tombs in their Armour, with their Escutcheons, Crown, Crest, Supporters, and all the other Marks of Royalty.

Tom-boy [of *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *Boy*] a ramping, frolicksome, rude Girl.

Tome [*tomus*, L. τόμος, Gr. a Dissection or Separation, of τέμνω, Gr. to cut or divide] a distinct Volume of a large Book.

Tomenti'tious } [*tomentitius*, L.] made of Flocks of
Tom'entous } Wooll.

Tomentum, Flocks, Shear-Wooll, such as is used in stuffing Beds, *&c.* L.

Tomentum [with *Botanists*] that thick, woolly Substance or Down, with which the Leaves and Stalks of many Plants are covered.

Tomento'sus, a um [in *Botan. Writers*] woolly, *L.*

Tome'tica [of τομικὰ of τέμνω, Gr. to cut] Medicines, which opening the Pores of the Body, with their sharp Particles, cut the thick and slimy Humours. The same that are called *Attenuantia* and *Incidentia*, L.

Tomice [τομικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Carving in Wood or Ivory.

Tomici *Dentes* [with *Anat.*] the Cutting-Teeth, *i. e.* the Fore-Teeth, *L.*

Tomin [with *Jewellers*] a Weight of about three Carats.

Tomineso, the *American* Humming-Bird.

Tomkin } [in *Gunnery*] the Stopple of a great Gun or
Tompion } Mortar, made to keep out Rain.

Tomoto'cia [of τόμος a Section, and τόκος, Gr. a Birth] the Cutting of a Child out of the Womb; otherwise

wiſe called *Sectio Cæſaria* and *Hyſterotomotocia*.

TON, a Tone, *Ital.*

A TON } [*tonne*, F.] a Liquid Meaſure containing four
A TUN } Hogſheads; alſo twenty hundred Weight.

TONDINO [in *Architecture*] a Member, a round Moulding like a Ring, that incircles the Baſes, Cornices, or Architraves of Pillars, according to the ſeveral Orders, *Ital.* the ſame as *Aſtragal.*

TONE [*ton*, *F. tonus*, L. τόνος, Gr.] a certain Degree of Elevation or Depreſſion of the Voice, or of Sound; alſo a State, Frame, or Diſpoſition, as the Tone of the Nerves, *&c.*

TONE [*tonus*, L. τόνος, Gr.] the Sound of the Voice, high or low, mean, deep, or ſhrill.

TONE [in *Muſick*] is a certain Degree of raiſing or ſinking the Voice, and is uſually defin'd to be the ſixth Part of an Octave, ſaid to be compoſed of five Tones and two Semitones. A Tone, or whole Note, is alſo divided into nine ſmall Parts, call'd Comma's; five of which are appropriated to the greater Semitone, and four to the leſſer.

TONGS [tong, *Dan.* tang, *Sax.*] an Utenſil for taking up of Fire-Coals, *&c.*

TONGUE [tongue, *Dan.* tunge, *Sax.*] the Inſtrument of Speech, Organ of Taſte, *&c.* in Animals.

TONGUING [with *Gardeners*] a particular Method of Grafting, by making a Slit with a Knife in the bare Part of the Stock downwards; this ſome call *Slipping.*

To Swallow the TONGUE [with *Horſemen*] is ſaid of a Horſe when he turns it down his Throat, which makes him wheeſe as if he was ſhort winded.

Aid of the TONGUE [with *Horſemen*] is a Sort of agreeable Clacking, or a certain Sound made by the Rider, *&c.* by ſtriking the Tongue againſt the Roof of the Mouth, when he would animate the Horſe, ſuſtain him, and make him work well in the Manage.

TO'NIC [in *Medicine*] is apply'd to a certain Motion of the Muſcles, wherein the Fibres, being extended, continue their Extenſion in ſuch a Manner, as that the Part ſeems immoveable, tho' in reality it is in Motion.

TONIC [with *Anat.*] that tremulous Motion or Vibration of the Nerves and Fibres in a human Body, which is much altered by their different Tenſion.

TO'NICA [τονικά, Gr.] ſuch Things which, being outwardly apply'd to the Limbs, ſtrengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

TO'NIC } [*tunicus*, of τονικός, Gr.] belonging to the Tone.
TO'NICK }
TO'NICAL }

TO'NNAGE } a Duty paid to the King for Goods exported
TU'NNAGE } or imported in *Great-Britain*, in Ships, *&c.* as a certain Rate for every Tun-Weight.

TO'NNETIGHT [*old Rec.*] the Quantity of a Tun in the Freight or Bulk of a Ship.

TOO [to, *Sax.*] over-much.

TO'NSIL [*tonſilis*, L.] that may be ſhorn, clipped, *&c.*

TONSILLAE [with *Anatomiſts*] two Glands or Kernels, commonly called the Almonds of the Ears; they are ſituated at the Root of the Tongue, on each ſide the Mouth.

TONSO'RIOUS [*tonſorius*, L.] belonging to a Barber.

TO'NSURE [*tonſura*, L.] Clipping, Polling, or Shaving.

TOOL [tool, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument of any kind.

To TOOT [tuten, *Du.*] to blow a Horn, *&c.*

TOOTH [of tod, *Sax.*]

TO'OTH-*Ach* [todice, *Sax.*] the Aching of the Teeth.

TOOTHING [in *Architect.*] a Corner-Stone left for more Building.

TOOTH-*Wort* [todpyrt, *Sax.*] an Herb.

TOOTH-*Wreſt*, an Inſtrument for drawing of Teeth.

TOO'THLESS [todleay, *Sax.*] without Teeth.

TOO'THSOME [todſume, *Sax.*] pleaſant to the Taſte.

TOO'THSOMENESS [todſomneſſe, *Sax.*] Pleaſantneſs to the Taſte.

TOP [toppe, *Brit.* top, *Sax.*] the uppermoſt End or Height of a Thing; alſo a Play-thing for Boys.

To TOP, to put a Top on a Thing; alſo to exceed or be higher than.

TOP *of a Ship*, is a round Frame of Boards lying upon the croſs Trees, near the Head of a Maſt.

TOP-MASTS [in a *Ship*] are four, the *Main-Top-maſt*, the *Fore-top-maſt*, the *Miſen-top-maſt*, the *Sprit-ſail-top-maſt*, which are made faſt and ſettled into the Heads of the *Main-maſt*, *Fore-maſt*, *Miſen-maſt*, and *Bow Sprit*, reſpectively.

TOP *the Yard-Arms* [*Sea-Phraſe*] ſignifies, Make the Ends of the Yards hang higher or lower.

TOP *a Starboard* [*Sea-Phraſe*] means, Hale up the Larboard-Side.

To TOP *the Sail-Yards* [in *Sea-Language*] is to make them hang even.

TOP-*Armings* [in *a Ship*] are a ſort of Clothes hung about the round Tops of the Maſts for Show.

TOP-*gallant-Maſt-Ropes*, are thoſe Ropes which are uſed in ſtriking the Top-maſts of the Main and Fore-maſts.

TOP-*Ropes* [in *a Ship*] are thoſe Ropes which the Mariners uſe in ſtriking the Top-maſts of the Main and Fore-maſts.

TOPARCH [*toparcha*, L. τοπάρχης, of τόπος a Place and ἄρχος, Gr. a Governor] a Governor of any Place.

TOPARCHY [τοπαρχία, Gr.] a ſmall State or Signiory conſiſting of a few Cities or Towns, or a petty County govern'd by a Toparch.

TOPAZ [τοπάζιος, Gr.] a precious Stone reſembling the Colour of Gold.

TOPAZ [in *Heraldry*] the golden Colour in the Coats of Nobility.

To TOPE [*toper*, F.] to drink freely, liberally, or ſtoutly.

TOPE [in *Surgery*] a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

TOPHACEOUS [of τόφος, Gr.] gritty, ſandy.

TO'PHET [תפת, *Heb.* i. e. a Drum] a Valley where the *Ammonites* ſacrificed their Children to *Moloch*, and cauſed Drums to be beaten to prevent their Cries from being heard.

TO'PHUS [τόφος, Gr.] any gritty or earthy Matter abounding in ſome mineral Waters, and concreting upon the Sides of Veſſels in which they have been contained for a long Time, or on hard Bones which have lain long in them; and, on the account of the Reſemblance it bears to Chalk, it is apply'd to a chalky Subſtance or a ſtony Concretion in any Part of an animal Body, *L.*

TOPIA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Garden Brank-Urſin, *F.*

TO'PIARY [*topiaria*, L.] the Art of making Arbours, *&c.* with Trees or Twigs and Herbs cut and planted.

TO'PING, great Drinking.

TOP-*heavy*, heavy at the Top; drunk.

TOPIC [in *Rhetorick*] a probable Argument drawn from the ſeveral Circumſtances and Places of a Fact, *&c.*

TO'PICK [with *Phyſicians*] that which is outwardly apply'd to the Patient's Body to cure him.

TOPICA [in *Logick*] the Art of inventing and managing all kinds of probable Argumentations, *L.*

TOPICKS [*topica*, L. τοπικά, of τόπος, Gr. a Place] common Places or Heads of Diſcourſe.

TO'PICE [τοπική, Gr.] the Invention or Finding of Arguments.

TO'PICE [with *Logicians*] that Part of Logick that treats of Topicks or the Head or Place of Invention.

TO'PIC } [*topicus*, L. *topique*, F. of τοπικός, Gr.] of, or
TO'PICK } pertaining to a particular Place or common Head of a Diſcourſe.

TOPO'GRAPHIC } [*topographicus*, L. *topographique*, F.
TOPOGRA'PHICAL } of τοπογραφικός, Gr.] pertaining
TOPOGRA'PHICK } to the Art of Topography.

TOPOGRA'PHICK *Charts*, are Draughts of ſome ſmall Parts of Earth, or of ſome particular Place, without regard to its relative Situation; as of *London*, *Amſterdam*, *Paris*, &c.

TOPO'GRAPHY [*topographia*, L. *topographie*, F. of τοπογραφία, of τόπος, a Place, and γράφω, to deſcribe] the Art of deſcribing particular Places, or ſome ſmall Quantities of Land, *&c.* as a Pariſh, Town, Manour, *&c.*

TO'PPING [of top, *Sax.*] eminent, chief, noted, *&c.*

TO'PPING *the Lifts* [in *Sea Language*] is Haling the Top-ſail Lifts, ſo that they ſay, *top a Starboard*, or *top a Port*, i. e. hale up the Starboard or Larboard Liſt.

TOPO'THESY [of τοποθεσία, Gr.] the Deſcription of a Place.

TO'PSY-TU'RVY [topeſy in tupſyeſy, *Sax.* q. d. Tops in Turfs, *i. e.* Heads on the Turfs or the Ground] upſide-down.

TOR [torra, *Sax.*] a Tower or high Place.

TORCE [in *Heraldry*] a Wreath, *F.*

TORCH [*torche*, F. prob. of *torris*, L.] a Flambeau, Link, &c.

TORCH-*Royal* [*Hunting-Term*] that Start on a Stag's-Head which grows next above the *Royal.*

TO'RCULAR *Herophili* [in *Anat.*] that Part in the Duplicatures of the *Dura Mater*, formed of the Concourſe of a Branch of the longitudinal *Sinus* with the lateral *Sinus*'s.

TORCULA'RIS [with *Surgeons*] a Contrivance for ſtopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations.

TORCULA'RIS [in *Anat.*] a Vein which goes up by the Inſide of the Skull to the Brain.

TORCHENES [with *Horſemen*] a long Stick with a Hole at the End of it, thro' which runs a Strap of Leather, the two Ends of which, being tied together, ſerve to ſtraiten

and

and closely tie up a Horse's Nose, as long as the Stick is slay'd upon the Halter or Snaffle.

TORDYLON [τόρδυλον, Gr.] the Herb Heart-Wort.

TORE } [in *Architecture*] a thick round Moulding used
TORUS } in the Bases of Columns.

TORE } [of ταρjan, *Sax.* to tear] did tear, or was
TORN } torn.

TOREU'MA [τόρευμα, Gr.] embossed Work, *L.*

TO'REUMATO'GRAPHY [of τόρευμα and γράφω, Gr.] the Description or Knowledge of antient Sculptures and *Basso relievo's*.

TOREU'TICE [τορευτικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Embossing, *&c.* L.

To TORME'NT [of *tormentare*, L. *tourmenter*, F.] to put to Pain or Torture.

TO'RMENT [*tormentum*, L.] a violent Pain suffered by the Body; also great Grief or Trouble of Mind.

TO'RMINA *alvi* [with *Physicians*] the Griping of the Guts or Wind-Cholick, *L.*

TO'RMINA *hysterica*, the Womb-Cholick, a Disease to which Women of a lax and ill Habit of Body are subject.

TO'RMINA *post partum*, the After-Pains of Women after Delivery, *L.*

TORMENTI'LLA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Tormentil, *L.*

TORME'NTING [*tourmentant*, F.] causing Pain or Torture.

TORME'NTINGNESS, a tormenting Quality or Faculty.

TORNA'DO, a sudden and violent Gust of Wind or Storm, *Span.*

TO'RNATILE [*tornatilis*, L.] turned or made with a Wheel.

TO'RNESOL [*tournesol*, F.] the Sun Flower.

TO'RPID [*torpidus*, L.] benumbed, slow, heavy.

TORPI'DNESS [of *torpidus*, L.] Benumbedness.

TO'RQUE [in *Heraldry*] a round Roll of Cloth twisted, such as is the Bandage frequently seen in Armories about the Heads of Moors, Savages, *&c.*

TO'RRA [*old Deeds*] a Mount or Hill.

TORREFA'CTION, a Scorching or Parching, *L.*

TORREFA'CTION [in *Pharmacy*] the Laying of a Drug or other thing on a Plate of Metal placed over Coals, till it become pliable to the Fingers.

TO'RRENT [*torrens*, L.] a strong and violent Stream of Water.

TO'RRENT [in a figurative Sense] great Heat, a Violence of Passion, a swift Stream of Eloquence, *&c.*

TORRICELLIAN *Instrument* [of *Torricellius* an *Italian*, the Inventer of it] a Glass-Tube or Pipe of about three Foot long, and a Quarter of an Inch Bore, sealed or closed by Fire at one End, and quite filled at the other with Quick-silver; which unsealed End, being stopp'd with the Finger, is thrust down into some Quick-silver contained in a Vessel; and then the Finger being taken away, and the Tube set upright, the Quick-silver will run out or descend till it remains in the Tube of the Height of between twenty eight and thirty one Inches, leaving an empty Space in the upper Part.

The Quick-silver, being thus suspended or hanged up, will increase or lessen its Height in the Tube, according as the Weather alters for dry or wet; and being put into a Frame, with a Plate of Divisions, shewing the several Degrees, is called a *Mercurial Barometer* or Quick-silver Weather-Glass.

TO'RRID [*torridus*, L.] burning-hot, scorched, or parched.

TO'RRIDNESS [of *torriditas*, L.] Scorchedness, Scorchingness, Parchedness, Parchingness, Dryness.

To TO'RRIFY [*torrefacere*, L.] to roast, toast, parch, or dry up.

TO'RSION, a Turning, Winding, Writhing, or Wresting, *L.*

TORT [in *Law*] an Injury, Wrong, *F.*

TORT-*Feasor* [in *Law*] a Trespasser or Doer of Wrong.

TORTEAU'XES [in *Heraldry*] are small Rounds, which some take to be Cakes, others Bowls, others Wounds, especially when they are red, *F.*

TO'RTILE [*tortilis*, L.] bent, bowed, wrested, wreathed, wrinkled.

TO'RTIVE [*tortivus*, L.] wrung out, pressed hard.

TO'RTNESS [spoken of a Rope, *&c.*] Straightness, Tightness, by being hard pulled; also Writhenness, Wrinkledness.

TO'RTOISE [*tortue*, F.] an amphibious Animal that lives both on the Land and in the Water.

TORTOISE [*Hieroglyph.*] was by the Antients represented swimming on the Top of the River, surrounded with the hot Beams of the Noon-Sun, to signify a poor Wretch fallen into the Power of a Tyrant, from whose Hands he cannot escape; for they say the Sun-Beams do so charm the Tortoise, that it can scarce move or change its Residence. They also used it to represent Sloth, because it is of a very lazy Nature, and slow in its March. They also by it represented a Man ready and armed against the Designs of such as would injure him, because the Tortoise is always fortified against the Attempts of his Enemies.

TORTUO'US [*tortuosus*, L.] winding or turning many Ways.

TO'RTUOUS *Figure*, is a Figure, one Part of which goes round with another.

TO'RTUOUSNESS [of *tortuosus*, L. *tortueux*, F. and *ness*] Windingness or the Turning in and out.

TO'RTURABLE, capable of being tortured.

To TO'RTURE [of *torturer*, F.] to torment.

TO'RTURE [*torture*, F.] Torment, a grievous Pain inflicted on a Criminal or Person accused, to make him confess the Truth.

Preparative TORTURE, is ordered to be *judiciis manentibus*, so that if the Accused do not confess, he cannot be condemned to Death, but only *ad omnia citra mortem*.

Definitive TORTURE, is that a condemned Criminal is put to, to make him confess his Accomplices.

TO'RVITY [*torvitas*, L.] Sour-lookedness, Crabbedness of Countenance.

TO'RUS, a Bed, a Cord for a Bed, a Wreath.

TO'RUS [in *Architect.*] call'd also *Tore* or *Thore*, is a round Member which encompasses the Base of a Pillar, between the Plinth and the List, resembling the Shape of a large Ring, or round Cushion, as it were, swelling out with the Weight of the Pillar lying on it, *L.*

TO'RY, a Name which the *Protestants* in *Ireland* gave to those *Irish* Robbers, *&c.* that were outlaw'd for Robbery and Murther; also the Enemies of King *Charles* I. accusing him of favouring the Rebellion and Massacre of the *Protestants* in *Ireland*, gave his *Partizans* the Name of *Tories*; but of late the Name has been transmitted to those that affect the Style of *High-Church-Men*, and since the Death of King *James* II. to the *Partizans* of the *Chevalier de* St. *George*.

TO'SED. See *Tozed*.

To TOSS [*incert. Etym.*] to throw up.

TOSS-POT, a Drinker, a Drunkard.

A TOST [*panis tostus*, L.] Bread tosted at the Fire; also the Nomination of a Person whose Health is to be drank.

To TOST [*tostum* sup. of *torrere*, L.] to bake or harden by holding before the Fire; also to nominate a Person whose Health they would have drank.

TO'TAL [*totalis*, L.] whole, intire.

TOTALITY } [*totalitas*, L.] the Wholeness or whole
TO'TALNESS } Sum.

TO'TTED [in the *Exchequer*] a Term used of those Debts, *&c.* due to the King, which the foreign Opposer, *&c.* notes with the Word *tot*, q. d. so many or much, *L.*

TO'TTERAY [at *Malden* in *Essex*] an antient customary Payment of 4*d.* for every Bushel and half of Corn sold in that Market, the proper Word is *Toll-tray*.

TO'TTERING [of ταλτρjan, *Sax.*] shaking, staggering, reeling, waving, or nodding to and fro, as though ready to fall.

TO'TUM, a Whirl-Box, a Kind of Die that is turned round.

TOTUM [with *Logicians*] *i. e.* the *Whole*, is used to signify such a *Whole* as is composed of several *Parts* really distinct, whose Parts are termed integral Parts, as the Apartments of a House, the Precincts of a City, or the Provinces of a Kingdom; and this they distinguish from another *Whole*, which in *Latin* is call'd *Omne*.

TOU'CAN [in *Astron.*] a Constellation of the Southern Hemisphere.

To TOUCH [*toucher*, F.] to put the Hand, Finger, *&c.* to a Thing; also to lie close by, so as to touch; also to try Metals by rubbing them on a Touch-Stone.

TOUCH [*touche*, F.] Feeling, a Stroke, *&c.* also a Proof or Trial of Metals.

TOUCH [in *Musick*] an Organ is said to have a good Touch, when the Keys close and lie down well, being neither too loose nor too stiff.

TOUCH-*Stone*, a Stone to try Gold and Silver on.

TOUCH *the Wind* [in *Sea-Language*] is a Direction to the Steersman at the Helm to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

TOUCH-*Wood*, a Sort of old, rotten, dry Wood, that will take Fire with a Touch.

To'uchiness, Aptneſs to be offended with or angry at.

Touching [of *toucher*, F.] the Senſe of Feeling, is an external Senſe (dull and inferior in Reſpect to others; yet it is moſt common, and very neceſſary to us:) By Means of this Senſe Animals receive tangible Qualities. That there is alſo an internal Senſe of *Touching* or *Feeling*, is evident from Pains of the Cholick; the Nerves and Fibres, which are the Organs of the Senſes, being diſperſed on the Inſide as well as the Outſide of the Body, and therefore the Veins, Arteries, Membranes, and their Appendages the Coats partake of this Senſe.

To'uchy [of *touche*, F.] apt to be offended with, *&c.*

Tough [*toh*, *Sax.*] not brittle or apt to break, hard, ſtrong.

Tou'ghness [*tohneyye*, *Sax.*] Strongneſs and Unaptneſs to be broken or diſjointed, the Oppoſite to Brittleneſs.

Tour, a Journey about a Country, *F.*

Tour, a lofty Flight, *Milton.*

Tou'rnament [prob. of *terneamants*, Ital. *tourney*, F.] a martial Exerciſe formerly uſed by Perſons of Note, who deſired to gain Reputation by Feats of Arms, even from the King himſelf to the private Gentleman. They encountered one another on Horſeback with Spears or Lances. See *Juſts.*

Tou'rniquet, a Turn-ſtile, *F.*

Tourniquet [with *Surgeons*] a Gripe-Stick uſed in ſtopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations.

Tou'rte [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Paſtry-Work baked in a Pye.

Tout *tems pret et encore eſt* [*i. e.* that is always ready and is ſo at this preſent] is a Plea in Law by Way of Excuſe or Defence for him that is ſued for withholding any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff.

Tou'zed } pulled about, tumbled, rumpled.
Tou'zled }

Tow [*top*, *Sax.*] the hard or coarſer Part of Hemp or Flax.

To Tow [*teon*, *Sax.* toghen, *Du. toer*, F.] to drag or hale along the Water by a Rope.

Tow'ard } [*topeapd*, *Sax.*] inclining to a Place, Buſi-
Tow'ards } neſs, *&c.*

Tow'age [*towé*, F.] Money paid to the Owner of Ground adjoining to a River for towing Barges, *&c.* thro' his Ground; alſo the Act of Towing.

Tow'ardliness [*topeapdlicneyye*, *Sax.*] Inclinableneſs to that which is laudable, Obedientneſs, Orderlineſs, *&c.*

Tow'ardly [*topeapdlice*, *Sax.*] orderly, obedient, inclinable to that which is good and commendable, *&c.*

To'wel [not improbably of *top*, *Sax.* the coarſer Part of Flax, Towels being uſually made of coarſe Linnen] a Cloth to wipe Hands on, *&c.*

Tower [*top*, *Sax. turris*, L. *une tour*, F.] a Place of Defence.

Hollow Tower [in *Fortification*] a Rounding made of the Remainder of a *Briſure*, to join the *Courtin* to the *Orillon.*

Tow'ering *long foughs* [in Cattle] a Diſeaſe which proceeds from Leanneſs.

Town [*tun*, *Sax.*] a Space or Diviſion of Ground, whereon Houſes are built.

Tow'nship, the Privileges or Dignities appertaining to a Town Corporate.

Towns-*Man*, one born in the ſame Town.

Towr, [probably of *top*, *Sax.* or *Tower*, on account of Towers being uſually high built] a high or lofty Flight.

To Towr, to ſoar aloft, to fly high; to aim at high Things.

Tow'ring, ſoaring aloft, *&c.*

Tow'ringness, a lofty Soaring, high Aim, lofty Carriage, Haughtineſs.

Towrus [*Hunting-Term*] a Roebuck, eager for Copulation, is ſaid *to go to his Towrus.*

To Towze [*incert. Etym.* or prob. of *touze*] to tug or pull about, to rumple, ruffle or tumble.

Toxica [prob. of τόξος, Gr. a Bow.] a particular Sort of Poiſon uſed by the *Indians* to their Arrows, in order to render Wounds made by them incurable.

Toxical [*toxicus*, L. of τόξικος, Gr.] venomous.

Toy, a Play-thing, a Trifle.

To Toy, to play with, to careſs, to dally with.

Toy'ish, apt or given to toy with, careſs, or uſe Dalliance, *&c.*

Toy'let. See *Toilet.*

Toylia'rdus [*old Rec.*] a Weather-Sheep or Ram.

To Toze, to pull aſunder, to make ſoft.

To'zyness, Softneſs, like tozed Wooll.

Tra'bal [*trabalis*, L.] belonging to a Beam.

Tra'beated [*trabeatus*, L.] having an *Entablature*, viz. a Projecture on the Top of the Wall, which ſupports the Timber-work of the Roof.

Trabea'tion [in *Architecture*] the ſame as *Entablature*, viz. the Projecture on the Top of the Walls of Edifices, which ſupports the Timber-work of Roofs, *L.*

Trabs [with *Meteorologiſts*] an Impreſſion or Meteor in the Air, like a Beam, *L.*

Trabs, the Beam of an Houſe, *L.*

Trace, a Footſtep, Track, or Print.

Tra'ced [*tracé*, F.] followed by the Footſteps; alſo drawn out by Lines on Paper, *&c.* as the Draught of an Edifice, *&c.*

Tra'cer, one that follows the Trace or Footſteps; alſo that traces out Lines in a Draught, *&c.*

Traces [prob. of *trabere*, to draw] Part of the Furniture of Draught-Horſes, *&c.*

Trachea [with *Anat.*] the Weaſand or Wind-Pipe, *L.* of Gr.

Trachelagra [of τράχηλος, Gr. the Wind-Pipe or Neck, and ἄγρα, Gr. a Capture] the Gout in the Neck.

Trache'lium [of τράχηλος, Gr.] the Herb Throat-Wort.

Tra'choma [τράχωμα, Gr.] a Scab or Roughneſs of the inner Part of the Eye.

Trachoma'ticum [of τράχωμα, Gr.] a Sort of Medicine for the Eyes.

Track [*trace*, F.] a Footſtep, the Mark of a Wheel, the Run of a Ship, or any other remaining Mark of any Thing.

To Track [of *tracer*, F. or *tractus*, L.] to follow the Trace, Footſteps, or Mark, that any Thing leaves behind it in paſſing.

Tract [with *Hunters*] the Footing of a Wild-Beaſt.

Tract [*tpahc*, *Sax. tractatus*, L. *traite*, F.] a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe printed, *&c.* an Eſſay.

Tra'ctable [*tractabilis*, L. *traitable*, F.] eaſily managed or ordered; alſo gentle, flexible.

Tra'ctableness [of *tractabilis*, L. and *neſs*] a tractable Diſpoſition.

Tra'ctate. See *Tract.*

Tra'ctrix [in *Geometry*] a curve Line called alſo *Catenaria.*

A Trade, a Mechanick Art, Employment, Handicraft, Buying and Selling, *&c.*

Tra'der [of *tratta*, a Trade, *Ital.* which *Minſhew* conjectures to have been derived of *tradendo*, L. delivering] a Dealer, a Trafficker, a Merchant.

Trades'man, a Buyer or Seller by Retail, a Shopkeeper, *&c.*

Trade-*Wind*, a Wind, which at certain Times blows regularly one Way at Sea, of very great Service in Trading-Voyages.

Tra'ding, Buying, Selling, Traffick either at Home or Abroad.

Tradi'tion, the ſucceſſive Delivery or Tranſmitting of Opinions or Doctrines, *&c.* to Poſterity.

Tradition, the Act of delivering a Thing from one Hand to another, *F.* of *L.*

Tradition [in *Theolog.*] thoſe Laws, Doctrines, Relations, *&c.* which have been handed down to us from our Foreſathers, without being written.

Apoſtolical Tradition [with the *Romans*] the unwritten Word of God, which deſcended from the Apoſtles to us, through a continual Succeſſion of the Faithful.

Eccleſiaſtical Traditions are certain Statutes, Ordinances, or Regulations concerning the Rites and Circumſtances of Religion, inſtituted ſince the Time of the Apoſtles by Councils, Popes, *&c.* and that have continued to the preſent Time, through a conſtant Obſervance of the Church.

Written Tradition [with the *Romans*] that of which there are ſome Traces in the antient Fathers and Doctors.

Unwritten Tradition is that of which no Signs or Footſteps are to be found in any of the Fathers which are now extant.

Tradi'tional } of, or pertaining to Tradition.
Tradi'tionary }

Tradi'tionists [*traditionarié*, F.] one who ſtands up for or follows Tradition.

Tra'ditores, Traytors, a Title given by the Primitive Chriſtians to thoſe who delivered up their Bibles in the Time of Perſecution, *L.*

To Tradu'ce [*traducere*, L.] to defame, ſpeak ill of, diſparage, or ſlander,

Tradu'cians, ſuch who held that Original Sin was tranſmitted from Fathers to Children, or was communicated by Way of Generation from the Father to the Child.

Traduc'tion, a Tranſlating or Turning out of one Language into another; alſo a Defaming, *F.* of *L.* Tra'f-

TRA'FFICK } [*trafic*, of *trafiquer*, F.] Buying and Sel-
TRA'FFICKING } ling, Dealing as a Merchant or Tradesman.

To TRA'FFICK [*trafficare*, Ital. *trafiquer*, F.] to buy and sell, to deal as a Tradesman or Merchant.

TRAFI'NE [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument the same as a Trepan.

TRA'GACANTH [*tragacantha*, L. of τράγος ἄκανθα, Gr. *i. e.* Goat's-Thorn] Gum-Dragon, *F.*

TRAGE'DIAN [*tragœdus*, *une piete tragique*, F. τραγῳδός, Gr. of τράγος, a Goat, and ᾠδή, a Song, because in antient Time the Actors of Tragedies had a Goat given them for their Reward] an Actor or Writer of Tragedies.

TRA'GEDY [*tragœdia*, L. *tragedie*, F. τραγῳδία, Gr.] a lofty Sort of Play, in which great Persons are brought on the Stage; the Subject-Matter of it is always troublesome, and the Conclusion of it mournful.

Tragedy is in Imitation of one just, great, and probable Action, not told but represented; which, by moving Terror and Pity, conduces to purge the Passions in the Minds of Men. It is the principal Part of Dramatick Poetry, and the Fable or Design is the principal Part of Tragedy.

In *Tragedy*, it is not absolutely necessary that there should be Historical Truth; but there must always be a Verisimility, and, at the same Time, to make it wonderful is one of the most difficult Tasks in Poetry.

There are in it three Unities required, *viz.* of Action, Time, and Place; which Unities have been established by Criticks, to bring the Drama as near Nature as possible.

1. *Unity of Action.* Two Actions, that are different and independent, will distract the Attention and Concernment of the Audience, and of consequence destroy the Poet's Design, which is to move Terror and Pity.

2. *Unity of Time.* Mr. *Dryden* ascertains the Unity of Time to be twenty-four Hours: That one Act must not take up half a Day, but the Time of every Act be equally divided. And *Aristotle* says, that the Time of Tragedy ought to be included in that which the Sun takes to perform his Career in, or very near it. But *Dacier* says, that *Aristotle* meant the Course of the Sun in a Day, from his Rising to his Setting, fourteen or fifteen Hours Time; and that he says is too long: And that the most perfect Pieces are those of *Sophocles*, which require no longer Time for the Action than the Representation takes up; which in *Sophocles*'s best Plays is not above four Hours.

3. *Unity of Place* [in the Drama] Mr. *Dryden* says, requires that the Scene ought to be the same at the End, that it was at the Beginning of the Play, the same throughout. But this Unity is seldom observed in our taking Plays. If the Poets were confined to that, they would want Intrigue-Room.

TRA'GEAE [in *Pharmacy*] Powders grosly beaten.

TRAGE'LAPHUS [τραγέλαφος, of τράγος, a Goat, and ἔλαφος, a Hart, Gr.] a Goat-Hart or great Deer; a certain Beast found in the Forests of *Bohemia*, and elsewhere, that has a Breast and shaggy Hair like a Goat, but otherwise like a Stag, *L.*

TRAGICAL [*tragicus*, L. *tragique*, F. τραγικός, Gr.] pertaining to Tragedy, mournful, disasterous, fatal.

TRAGI-*Comedy* [*tragi-comœdia*, L. *tragi-comedie*, F.] a Play, in part Tragedy, and in part Comedy.

TRAGI-*Comical* [*tragicus-comicus*, L. *tragique-comique*, F.] partly tragical and partly comical.

TRAGICK *Poet*, a Writer of Tragedies.

TRA'GIUM [τράγιον, of τράγος, Gr. a Goat] the Herb White Dittany; also a certain Shrub, resembling *Juniper*, the Leaves of which in Autumn smell like a Goat.

TRAGONATUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Wild Campion, *L.*

TRAGONI'A [τραγωνία, Gr.] the Herb Terragon, *L.*

TRAGOPO'GON [τραγοπώγων, Gr.] the Plant Goat's-Beard.

TRAGO'PYRUM [τραγόπυρος, Gr.] a kind of Buck-Wheat or Bollimong, *L.*

TRAGORCHIS [with *Botanists*] the Herb Ragwort, *L.*

TRAGORI'GANUM [τραγορίγανον, Gr.] the Herb Goat's-Origany.

TRAGOS [τράγος, Gr.] a Goat, *L.*

TRAGOS [with *Botanists*] the Shrub Wood-bind or Honey-suckle, *L.*

TRA'GUS [τράγος, Gr. a Goat] the Protuberance of the *Auricula* next the Temple, so called, because it is sometimes hairy.

TRAJECTI'TIOUS [*trajectitius*, L.] as trajectitious Money or Ware, is such as is carried over Sea, at the Peril of the Creditor.

TRAJE'CTORY *of a Planet*, &c. [in *Astron.*] is its Path or Orbit, or the Line which it describes in its Motion.

To TRAI'L [prob. of τρέλλειν, *Du.*] to draw or drag along, to hang on the Ground.

TRAIL-*Board* [in a *Ship*] is a carved Board on each side of her Beak, which reaches from the main Stem to the Figure or to the Bracket.

To TRAIN [*trainer*, F.] to bring up, to instruct.

A TRAIN, a long Part of a Garment that drags on the Ground; also a Company of Attendants of a great Person; also a long Row, Order, or Line; also a Wheedle or Trap.

A TRAIN [of *Artillery*] the great Guns and warlike Stores which belong to an Army in the Field.

A TRAIN [in *Watch-work*] the Number of Beats which a Watch makes in an Hour.

A TRAIN [in *Falconry*] the Tail of a Hawk.

A TRAIN [of *Gunpowder*] a Line of Powder, so laid, as to conveigh the Fire to a greater Quantity without hurting the Person who fires it.

TRAINED [*trainé*, F.] brought up, instructed.

TRAINED-*Bands*, the Militia or armed Soldiers of a City, County, &c. that are or should be trained up in the Exercise of Arms.

TRAINER, one who trains up, instructs, &c.

TRAI'NEL-*Net*. See *Trammel-Net*.

TRAI'NING *a Load* [in the *Mines*] is the Searching for and Pursuing a Vein of Ore.

TRA'ITOR [*traditor*, L. *traitre*, F. of *trado*, L. to deliver up] a Betrayer of his Country, or one false to his Prince.

TRAI'TOROUS [*traditorius*, L.] treacherous, treasonable.

TRAI'TOROUSNESS [of *traditorius*, L. *de traitre*, F.] Treasonableness, Perfidiousness.

TRAI'TOROUS *Position*, a Tenet which some held of taking up Arms by the King's Authority, even against his own Person and those commissioned by him, which was condemned by the Parliament in the 14th of *Charles* II.

TRALATI'TIOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Translation; also metaphorical; also of no Value or Account.

TRA'MBLING *of Tin-Ore* [with *Tin-Workers*] is the Stirring and Washing away the Filth with a Shovel in a Frame of Boards.

TRALU'CENT [*tralucens*, L.] shining through, transparent.

TRA'MMEL, a Device in a Chimney for hanging over the Fire.

TRA'MMEL [*tramail*, F.] a Machine to teach an Horse to amble; also a Sort of Net for Fowling, or Fishing.

TRA'MMELED [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said to be so, that has Blazes or white Marks upon the Fore and Hind Foot on one Side, before and behind.

Cross-TRAMMELED [with *Horsemen*] is said of a Horse that has white Marks in two of his Feet, that stand crossways like St. *Andrew*'s Cross, as in the far Fore-foot and the near Hind-foot, or in the near Fore-foot and the far Hind-foot.

TRAMONTA'NE [q. *trans montes*, i. e. beyond the Mountains] a Name which the *Italians* give the North-Wind, because it comes from beyond the Mountains.

To TRA'MPLE [prob. of **trampeln**, *Du.*] to tread upon with the Feet.

TRA'MPLING, a Treading upon with the Feet.

TRANA'TION, a Swimming or Flying over, a Crossing athwart, *L.*

TRANCE [probably of *transitus*, L. a Passing, q. *transitus*, or *transportatio animi*, a Departure of the Mind] an Extasy or Transport of the Mind.



TRANCHE [in *French Heraldry*] signifies a Manner of *Counterchanging* in an Escutcheon of this Form. But, by *English* Heralds, it is thus blazoned: He bears *per pale*, Argent, *and* Azure, *per Bend counterchang'd*.

TRANGLE [in *Heraldry*] is the Diminutive of a Fess, and what the *English* Heralds commonly call a Bar, *F.*

To TRANQUI'LLIZE [*tranquiliser*, F. *tranquillare*, L.] to make quiet, still, or calm.

TRANQUI'LLITY } [of *tranquillus*, L. and *ness*]
TRANQUI'LLOUSNESS } Quietness, Stillness, Calmness.

To TRANSA'CT [*transactum*, L.] to negotiate, manage, perform, or dispatch.

TRANSA'CTOR, one that negotiates or manages an Affair, *L.*

TRANSA'CTION, a Negotiation, a Dispatch of Business; also a Passage or Matter in Hand, *L.*

TRAN-

Transa'lpine [*transalpin*, F. of *transalpinus*, of *trans*, beyond, and *Alpes*, certain Mountains in *Italy*] beyond the *Alps*.

To Transce'nd [of *transcendere*, L.] to surpass, to go beyond.

Transce'ndence [*transcendentia*, L.] Surpassingness, Excellence.

Transce'ndent [*transcendens*, L.] going beyond, extraordinary, excellent.

Transce'ndentness, Transcendingness, Surpassingness.

Transcende'ntal [of *transcendant*, F.] exceeding, going beyond, surpassing.

Transce'ndental *Curves* [in the *higher Geometry*] are such as cannot be defined by Algebraical Equations, or which, when expressed by Equations, one of their Terms is a variable or flowing Quantity.

Transcende'ntal [in *Physicks*] something raised or elevated above other Things, or which passes and transcends the Reasons and Circumstances of other inferior Beings, so as not to be intimately and essentially included under them.

Transcende'ntal *Quantities* [with *Schoolmen*] are particularly apply'd to the Continuation of the Existence, Duration, or Time of a Being.

Transcendental *Quantities* [with *Geometricians*] are undeterminate Quantities, or such as cannot be expressed or affixed to any constant Equation.

Transcende'ntals, the most universal Conceptions of Things.

Transco'lated [*transcolatus*, L.] strained through.

To Transcri'be [*transcribere*, L.] to write out or copy from another.

Transcri'ber [*transcriptor*, L.] a Writer out or Copier.

Tra'nscript [*transcriptum*, L.] that which is written from an Original or a Copy.

Transcri'ptio *recognitionis*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ to certify a Recognizance into *Chancery*, L.

Transcriptio *pedis finis*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ for the certifying the Foot of a Fine, levied before the Justices in Eyre, *&c.* into *Chancery*, L.

Transcri'ption, the Act of transcribing or copying, *L.*

Transcu'rrence } [of *transcurrere*, L.] a Running
Transcu'rsion } from one Place to another.

Tra'nseat [*School-Term*] *i. e.* let it pass, used when they suppose a Proposition to be true without granting it.

Transelementa'tion [with *Schoolmen*] a Change of the Elements or Principles of one Body into another.

Tra'nsfer [among *Dealers in Stocks*] a Conveyance or Making over of Stock from the Seller to the Buyer.

To Transfe'r [of *transferre*, L.] to pass, make over, or convey from one to another.

Transfigura'tion, a Change of one Figure or Shape into another, *F.* of *L.*

Transfi'gured [*transfiguratus*, L. *transfiguré*, F.] having the Form, Figure, or Shape changed.

To Transfo'rate [*transforatum*, L.] to make a Hole through.

To Transfo'rm [*transformare*, L. *transformer*, F.] to change from one Form or Shape into another.

Transforma'tion, a Changing out of one Form into another, *F.* of *L.*

Transforma'tion *of an Equation* [with *Algebraists*] is the Changing any Equation into another that is more easy.

Transfu'lgid [*transfulgidus*, L.] shining through.

To Transfuse [*transfusum*, L.] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

Transfu'sion, a Pouring out, *F.* of *L.*

To Transgre'ss [*transgressum*, L.] to trespass against or violate a Law or Order.

Transgre'ssion, the Going beyond the Bounds of, the Violation or Breaking of a Law, *F.* of *L.*

Tra'nsgressione, a Writ commonly call'd a Writ or Action of Trespass.

Tran'sient [of *transiens*, L.] after a transient Manner, quickly passing.

Tra'nsientness [of *transiens*, L. and *ness*] a transient or fleeting Nature or Quality, Shortness of Continuance.

Transire, to go or pass over, a Word used in the Statutes for a Warrant or Let-pass.

Tra'nsit [*transitus*, L. a Passage] a Pass or Liberty of passing.

Transit [with *Astronomers*] is the Passing of any Planet just by or under any fixed Star, or the Moon's Passing by or Covering any other Planet.

Transits [in *Astrology*] are certain Familiarities gained by the Motions of the Stars through the Radical Figure of a Person's Nativity.

Transi'tion, a Passing from one thing to another, or from one Subject or Point of Discourse to another.

Transi'tion [with *Musicians*] is when a greater Note is broken into a lesser, to make smooth the Roughness of a Leap, by a gradual Passage to the Note next following.

Transi'tion [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, the same as *Metabasis*, that consists in the Passing from one Subject to another.

Tra'nsitive [*transitivus*, L.] an Epithet given by *Grammarians* to such Verbs, as signify an Action which passes from the Doer to or upon the Sufferer or the Subject that receives it.

Tra'nsitively [*transitivè*, L.] after a transitive or transient Manner.

Tra'nsitiveness [of *transitivus*, L. and *ness*] Transientness or a transitive Nature.

Tra'nsitory [*transitorius*, L.] passing away.

Tra'nsitoriness [of *transitorius*, L. and *ness*] Fleetingness, a transitory or quickly passing Nature or Quality.

To Translate [*translatum*, L.] to turn out of one Language into another, to remove from one Place to another.

Transla'tion [in the *Sense of the Law*] the Removal of a Bishop from one Diocess to another, and accordingly such a Bishop does not write *Anno Consecrationis*, but *Anno Translationis nostræ*.

Transla'tion *of Light and Nature* [with *Astrologers*] a Phrase used when a light Planet separates from one that is more weighty, and perfectly joins another that is more weighty; as suppose *Saturn* to be in twenty Degrees of *Aries*, and *Mars* in fifteen Degrees of *Aries*, and *Mercury* in sixteen Degrees of the same Sign; here *Mercury*, being a light Planet, separates from *Mars*, and translates his Virtue to *Saturn*.

Transla'tor, one that turns out of one Language into another, or removes out of one Place into another; also a new Vamper of old Shoes, *&c.*

Translu'cid [*translucidus*, L.] shining through.

Translu'cidness [of *translucidus*, L.] the Quality of shining through or permitting Light to shine through.

Transmari'ne [*transmarinus*, L.] foreign, of, or from the Parts beyond Sea.

Transme'able [*transmeabilis*, L.] that may be passed through.

Transmeated [*transmeatus*, L.] passed through.

Transmigra'tion, a Removing an Habitation from one Place to another, *L.*

Transmigra'tion [of *Souls*] the Passing of Souls departed out of one Body into another.

Tra'nsmigrated [*transmigratus*, L.] having remov'd one's Habitation from one Place to another.

Transmi'ssion, a Sending forward or Delivering over, a Conveying, *L.*

Transmi'ssion [in *Opticks*, &c.] is the Act of a transparent Body, passing the Rays of Light thro' its Substance or suffering them to pass.

Transmi'ssible, that is capable of being conveyed.

To Transmi't [*transmittere*, L. *transmettre*, F.] to convey send, deliver, or make over to another.

To Transmo'graphy, to transform or metamorphose.

Transmontane [*transmontanus*, L.] dwelling or growing beyond the Mountains.

Transmotio [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, whereby the Orator removes the Imputation of any Thing from himself. This Figure is also call'd *Translatio* and *Variatio*, L. *Metabasis* and *Metastasis*, Gr.

Transmu'table [of *trans* and *mutabilis*, L.] capable of being changed.

Transmu'tableness [of *trans* and *mutabilis*, L.] Capableness of being changed.

Transmuta'tion, the Act of transmitting or changing.

Transmuta'tion *of Metals* [with *Alchymists*] or the *Grand Operation* (as they call it) is the Finding the Philosopher's Stone. This (they tell us) is a curious universal Seed of all Metals, and is endued with that admirable Quality, that if any Metal be melted in a Crucible, and a little of this Stone or *Powder of Projection* (as they term it) be put into the melted Metal, it will immediately turn it into Gold or Silver, according as it is used.

Transmuta'tion [with *Geometricians*] the Reduction or Change of one Figure or Body into another of the same Area or Solidity, but of a different Form, as of a Triangle into a Square, *&c.*

Transmuta'tion [with *Chymists*] the Changing the Substance, Quality, or Colour of mixed Bodies; and there

are

are ſeveral Degrees or Kinds of Tranſmutation, *viz. Calcination, Sublimation, Solution, Putrefaction, Diſtillation, Coagulation*, and *Tincture*.

TRANSMUTATION [in the *higher Geometry*] is the Converting a Figure into another of the ſame Kind and Order, the reſpective Parts of which riſe to the ſame Dimenſions of an Equation, admit the ſame Tangents, *&c.*

To TRANSMU'TE [*tranſmutare*, L.] to change one Matter or Subſtance into another.

TRA'NSOM [prob. of *tranſenna*, L.] an over-thwart Beam, Brow-poſt, or Window.

TRANSOM [with *Mathematicians*] the Vane of an Inſtrument called a Croſs-Staff, a wooden Member to be fixed a-croſs it, with a ſquare Socket upon which it ſlides.

TRANSOM [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber lying athwart the Stern, between the two Faſhion-Pieces, directly under the Gun-Room-Port.

TRANSPA'RENCY [of *tranſparens*, L.] the being to be ſeen through; an Affording a thorough Paſſage to the Rays of Light; alſo the being very clear and bright, *F.*

TRANSPARENCY [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Adumbration*.

TRANSPA'RENT [*tranſparens*, *L.*] capable or that may be ſeen through.

TRANSPA'RENT *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] or Diaphanous Bodies, are ſuch whoſe Pores are all right, and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, ſo as to let the Rays of Light paſs freely through them, without being refracted; whereas the Pores of Opacous Bodies are in a crooked oblique Poſition, by which Means the Beams of Light cannot paſs freely through them, but are variouſly refracted and loſt.

TRANSPA'RENTLY [of *tranſparens*, L.] in a Manner tranſparent or that may be ſeen through.

TRANSPA'RENTNESS [of *tranſparens*, L. and *neſs*] a tranſparent Nature or Quality, *i. e.* that may be ſeen through.

To TRANSPE'CIATE [of *trans* and *ſpecies*, L.] to change from one Species to another.

TRANSPIE'RCED [*tranſpercé*, F.] bored through.

To TRANSPI'RE [of *trans* through and *ſpirare*, L.] to breathe through, to exhale.

TRANSPIRA'TION, the inſenſible Paſſage of excrementitious Matter through the Pores of the Skin; alſo ſome Authors uſe it for the Entrance of the Air, Vapours, *&c.* through the Pores of the Skin into the Body.

TRANSPI'RING [of *trans* and *ſpirans*, L.] breathing through, exhaling in Vapours; alſo Tranſpiration.

To TRANSPLANT [of *tranſplantare*, L.] to take up from one Place and to plant in another; alſo to remove (as a Colony) from one Place to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, the Removing of Plants, Tees, or People, from one Place to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION [in *natural Magick*] is the Method of curing Diſeaſes by transferring them from one Subject to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION *by a Magnet* [in *Nat. Mag.*] is by mixing the Excrement of a Patient up with Earth, to tranſplant the Diſeaſe into a Vegetable, which ſhall ariſe from a Seed ſown in the ſame Compoſt, or by incloſing the Parings of the Nails of a gouty Perſon in an Augre-hole made in an Oak, *&c.*

TRANSPLANTATION by *Approximation* [in *Nat. Mag.*] which is more properly called *Approximation*, as when a Whitlow is upon a Finger, and is cured by rubbing a Cat's Ear, which is ſuppoſed to receive the Pain.

A TRA'NSPORT, an Extaſy, a Rapture, a violent Motion of the Paſſions of the Mind, a ſudden Sally.

A TRANSPORT *Ship*, a Sea-Veſſel for the Conveyance of Soldiers, Proviſions, warlike Stores, *&c.*

TRANSPORTA'TION, the Carriage from one Place to another, *L.*

TRANSPO'RTED [of *tranſportatus*, L. *tranſporté*, F.] conveyed or carried over to another Place; alſo put beſides one's ſelf.

TRANSPO'RTABLE [of *tranſportabilis*, L. and *neſs*] capable of being tranſported.

TRANSPO'RTER [*tranſportator*, L.] he who tranſports.

To TRANSPO'SE [*tranſpoſitum*, L.] to put out of his proper Place, to change, as to Order.

TRANSPOSI'TION *of Equations* [with *Algebraiſts*] is the Putting over any Quantity to the other Side of the Sign of Equality, with a contrary Sign to what it had before, Thus: ſuppoſe $a-20=60$, then $a=$ to $60-20$, *i. e.* 40.

TRANSPOSI'TION, a Tranſpoſing or Changing the Order of Things, *F.* of *L.*

TRANSPO'SITIO [in *Muſ. Books*] a Tranſpoſition or the the Writing a Song or Tune in any Key or Cliff, different from the Key or Cliff in which it was firſt compoſed.

To TRANSVA'SATE [*tranſvaſare*, L.] to pour out of one Veſſel into another.

TRANSUBSTA'NTIATED [of *trans* and *ſubſtantia*, L. or q. *tranſire in ſubſtantiam*] changed or paſſed into another Subſtance.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION [in *Theolog.*] the Converſion or Change of the Subſtance of the Sacramental Bread and Wine (according to the Notions of the *Roman-Catholicks*) into the real Body and Blood of Chriſt.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TOR, one who tranſubſtantiates or holds the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation.

To TRANSUDE [of *trans* and *ſudare*, L.] to ſweat through.

TRANSVERSA'LIS *abdominis* [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle lying under the *Obliqui*, ariſing from the *Cartilago Xiphoides*, from the Extremities of the falſe Ribs, and from the tranſverſe Apophyſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, and fixed to the Side of the Spine of the *Ilium*, and inſerted into the *Os Pubis*, and *Linea Alba*, L.

TRANSVERSALIS *colli* [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Neck, ariſing from all the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, Back, and Neck, the two firſt being excepted, and is inſerted by ſo many diſtinct Tendons into all their ſuperior Spines; this moves the whole Spine obliquely backwards, *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *dorſi* [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle that ſeems to ariſe fleſhy from all the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the *Thorax*, and marching obliquely upwards is inſerted into the ſuperior Spines of the ſaid *Vertebræ*. Theſe, with the *Quadratus lumborum Sacer* and *Tranſverſalis colli*, acting, move the whole Spine or *Vertebræ* of the Neck, Back, and Loins, obliquely backward, as when we endeavour to look very much behind us. If they all act together on each Side, they aſſiſt in erecting the Trunk of the Body.

TRANSVERSALIS *lumborum* [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle that lies under the tendinous Part of the *Longiſſimus dorſi*: It ariſes fleſhy, not only from the *Os ſacrum*, but alſo from the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, and is inſerted into their ſuperior Spines, *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *pedis*, *&c.* [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle that proceeds from the Bone of the *Metatarſus*, which ſuſtains the Toe next the Little-Toe, and paſſing a-croſs the other Bones is inſerted into the *Os Seſamoides* of the Great-Toe; the Office of it is to bring all the Toes cloſe together, *L.*

TRANSVERSA'LES *penis* [in *Anat.*] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the *Iſchium*, juſt by the *Erectores*, and running obliquely to the upper Part of the Bulb of the *Urethra*; theſe aſſiſt in the Erection of the *Penis*, L.

TRANSVERSALIS *ſutura* [in *Anat.*] a *Suture* of the *Cranium*, ſo called on account of its croſſing and traverſing the Face from one Side to the other.

TRANSVE'RSE *Muſcles* [in *Anat.*] certain Muſcles which ariſe from the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, *&c.* as thoſe before mentioned, called *Tranſverſalis*, *&c.* L.

TRANSVER'SE [*tranſverſus*, L. *qui traverſe*, F.] overthwart, a-croſs, croſs-wiſe.

TRANSVERSE *Axis* [in *Conick Sections*] is a third Proportional to the Line called *Abſciſſa*, and any Ordinate of a *Parabola*.

TRANSVERSE *Diameters* [in *Geometry*] are Lines belonging to an *Ellipſis* and *Parabola*.

TRANSU'MPTIO [with *Schoolmen*] a Syllogiſm by Conceſſion or Agreement, uſed where a Queſtion propoſed is tranſferred to another with this Condition, that the Proof of this latter ſhall be admitted for a Proof of the former, *L.*

TRANSVOLA'TION, a Flying beyond, *L.*

TRANSU'MPTION, a Taking from one to another.

TRANSU'MPTIVE [*tranſumptivus*, L.] taking from one to another.

TRANTERS, a Sort of Fiſhermen. See *Rapiers*.

TRANTERY, the Money that ariſes from Fines impoſed upon Ale-houſe-keepers.

TRAP [Dᵹeppe, *Sax. trappe*, F.] a Machine or Device to take Fowls, Wild-Beaſts, Vermine, *&c.* in.

To TRAP [Dᵹeppan, *Sax. attrapper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to enſnare.

To TRAPE [prob. of traben, *Du.*] to go idly up and down.

TRAPES [prob. of Drabben, *Du.*] a Slattern.



TRAPEZOID [with *Geometricians*] an irregular Figure that has all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides parallel.

TRAPE'ZIUMS [τραπέζιον, Gr.] a quadrila-

teral or ſquare Figure, whoſe four Sides and Angles are not equal, but two of its Sides are parallel.

TRAPE'ZIUS [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Shoulder-Blade, ſo called of its Shape, and ſerving to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRAPEZOI'D [of τραπέζιον, and εἶδος Shape, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, being quadrilateral, contained under four unequal Right Lines.

TRASH [prob. of **dreck**, *Teut.* Dung or **truſen**, *Teut.* Dregs] bad, ſorry Fruits; alſo any bad Commodity.

TRARA'DO [*travade*, F.] a Kind of Whirl-wind, or a very ſudden and moſt tempeſtuous Storm at Sea, ſuch as frequently happens on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, *Portugal*, *&c.*

TRAVA'LLY } [of *reveller*, F. to awake] a Beat of Drum
TRAVE'LLY } in the Morning that ſummons the Soldiers from their Beds.

To TRA'VAS, to traverſe a Piece of Ordnance.

TRAVE } [with *Farriers*] a Plate incloſed for ſhoeing
TRA'VISE } an unruly Horſe.

TRA'VEE [in *Architecture*] a Bay of Joiſts, the Space between two Beams, *F.*

To TRA'VEL [*travailler*, F.] to journey; alſo to be in Pain in Child-birth.

TRA'VEL [of *travaille*, F.] Taking a Journey; alſo Labouring, Taking Pains; alſo being in Pain in Child-birth.

TRA'VELLER [*qui travaille* F.] one that journies, a Way-faring Perſon.

TRAVELLER'S-*Joy*, an Herb.

TRA'VERSE [*tranſverſus*, L. *traverſe*, F.] a-croſs, a-thwart.

To TRAVERSE [in *Joinery*] a Term uſed for plaining a Board, or the like, croſs the Grain.

To TRAVERSE [*traverſer*, F. *tranſverſim ire*, *&c.* L.] to go croſs or through a Country, *&c.*

TRA'VERSE [in *Navigation*] is the Variation or Alteration of the Ship's Courſe, upon the Shifting of the Winds, *&c.*

TRA'VERSE [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Horſe is ſaid to traverſe, when he cuts his Tread croſs-wiſe, throwing his Croupe to one Side, and his Head to another.

To TRAVERSE [*tranſverſim ire*, *&c.* L. *traverſer*, F.] to go croſs or a-thwart.



TRAVERSE [in *Heraldry*] is a Partition of an Eſcutcheon in the Figure annexed, called *Parted par pale Traverſe.*

To TRAVERSE [with *Gunners*] is to turn or point a Piece of Ordnance which way one pleaſes upon the Platform.

To TRAVERSE [in *Law*] ſignifies to oppoſe, overthrow, or quaſh; to deny any Part of the Matter one is charged with; to put the Proof of it upon the Plaintiff.

To TRA'VERSE *an Indictment*, is to take Iſſue upon the chief Matter, and to contradict or deny ſome Point of it.

To TRAVERSE *an Office* [in *Law*] is to prove that an Inquiſition made of Lands, *&c.* by the Eſcheator is defective and unduly made.

To TRAVERSE *one's Ground* [in *Military Exerciſe*] to go this way and that way.

A TRAVERSE [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Wood or Iron placed tranſverſly, to ſtrengthen and fortify another.

TRAVERSE-*Table* [in *Navigation*] a Paper on which the Traverſes or various Courſes of the Ship are ſet down, with the Points of the Compaſs, Diſtances, Alterations of the Wind, *&c.* ſo as to paſs a Judgment on the Way ſhe makes.

TRAVERSED *Horſe*, a Horſe who has two white Feet on ither Side.

TRA'VERSES *in Turnings and Windings*, croſs Accidents, Croſſes, Troubles.

TRA'VERSES [in *Fortification*] are Lines which return back from the Ends of the Trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the Place attacked, called alſo *Coudes.*

TRAVERSE *in a wet Foſs* [in *Fortification*] is made by throwing into the Foſs, over-againſt the Place where the Miner is to be put, to the Foot of the Wall, abundance of Sandiffions, Joiſts, and other Pieces of Wood, with Faſcines, Stones, Earth, and all other Things that can help to fill up the Foſs, and be capable of carrying a Gallery for ſuch as uſe it.

TRAVERSE [in *Fortification*] a Name given to a Wall of Earth or Stone, croſs a Work which is commanded, to cover the Men; as at *Coehorn's* Work at *Namure*, which lies on the Side of a high Ground, and is open to the other Side of the *Sambre*, there are two high Traverſes croſs the Work, one behind another.

TRA'VERSING *a Piece* [in *Sea-Language*] is the Removing and Laying a Piece of Ordnance or great Gun, in order to bring it to bear or lie level with the Mark.

TRAVES [of *travat*, Span.] Shackles with which Horſes are tied to teach them to amble or pace.

TRA'VESTED [*traveſtié*, F. diſguiſed, q. *tranſveſtitus*, L.] the Diſfiguring of an Author or the Tranſlating into a Style different from his own.

TRA'VESTY [of *traveſtié*, F.] a Poem, ſuch as *Virgil's*, *&c.* turned into Burleſque Verſe.

TRA'VICE, a ſmall Incloſure, or oblong Quadrangle, conſiſting of four Pillars or Poſts, kept together by croſs Poles, for keeping in and holding unruly Horſes in the Time of Shoeing, or any other Operation.

TRAULI'SMUS [of τραυλίζω, Gr.] a ſtammering Repetition of the firſt Syllable, or Letter of a Word, as *Tu, tu, tu, tutor*, for *Tutor.*

TRAULO'TES [τραυλός, Gr.] a Stammering in Speech, when a Perſon cannot pronounce ſome Letters, eſpecially *L.* and *R.*

TRAUMA [τραῦμα. Gr.] a Wound.

TRAUMA'TICA [τραυματικὰ, of τραυματίζω, Gr.] Decoctions and Potions proper for fetching the ſerous and ſharp Humours out of the Body, and by that Means to thin the Blood, ſo that it may be the more eaſily brought to the wounded, broken, or bruiſed Parts; alſo Herbs or Drugs proper for the curing of Wounds, called *Vulneraries.*

TRAW'LER-*Men*, a Sort of Fiſhermen who practiſed unlawful Methods of deſtroying the Fiſh in the River of *Thames.*

A TRAY [prob. of *trayer*, F. a Milk-Pail, or *trahere*, to draw, according to *Skinner*; but *Minſheu* of **draeghen**, *Du.* to carry] a Sort of Veſſel or Trough hollowed out of a Piece of Wood, uſed by Butchers, *&c.*

TRAYL-*Baſton* } [prob. ſo called of *trailler*, to draw, and
TRYAL-*Baſton* } *Baſton*, a Staff, *F.* becauſe they had a Staff delivered to them as a Badge of their Office] as Juſtices of *Trayl-Baſton* were Judges impowered by King *Edward* I. to make Inquiſition thro' the Realm upon all Officers; as Sheriffs, Mayors, Eſcheators, *&c.* touching Extorſion, Bribery, and Intruſion into others Men's Lands; as alſo upon Barretors, Breakers of the Peace, and other Offenders.

TREA'CHEROUS [prob. of *tricher*, F. to cheat, *&c.*] deceitful, perfidious.

TREA'CHEROUSNESS [of *tricherie*, F. Cheating] Perfidiouſneſs, Fraudulence.

TREA'CLE [*theriaca*, L. *theriaque*, F. of θηριακὴ, of θηρίον, Gr. a Viper] a medicinal Compoſition, in which, among other Ingredients, there is a pretty Quantity of Viper's Fleſh.

To TREAD [**troedio**, *Brit.* **traeder**, *Dan.* **tpeoan**, *Sax.*] to ſet the Foot or Feet on, to ſtep, to walk.

TREA'DER [of **troed**, *Brit.* a Foot] are one that treads or tramples on.

TREA'DES [of *Sheep*] their Dung, or Ordure.

TREA'DLES [of a *Weaver's Loom*] are what they move with their Feet.

TREA'SON [*trahiſon*, F.] an Act of Infidelity to one's lawful Sovereign, Diſloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing towards him.

High TREA'SON } is an Offence committed againſt the
TREASON-*Paramount* } Security of the King or Kingdom, whether by Imagination, Word, or Deed, as to compaſs or imagine the Death of the King, *&c.* to deflour the King's Wife or eldeſt Daughter unmarried; to levy War againſt the King in his Realm; to kill his Chancellor; to counterfeit his Money, *&c.*

Petty TREASON, is the Killing or Murder of a Husband by a Wife; of a Maſter by a Servant; a Biſhop, *&c.* by a Prieſt.

TREA'SONABLE [*en trahiſon*] after a diſloyal, treacherous, perfidious Manner towards the Prince or State.

TREA'SONABLENESS [of *trahiſon* and *neſs*] Diſloyalty, Treacherouſneſs, either by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as Compaſſing or Imagining the Death of the King, *&c.* Levying War againſt him, Adhering to his Enemies, Coining falſe Money, Counterfeiting the King's Privy Seal, all which are High Treaſon.

TREA'SURE [*treſor*, F. *theſaurus*, L. of θησαυρὸς, Gr.] Store of Gold, Silver, Jewels, or Riches hoarded up; alſo a Thing of great Price and Excellence.

TREASURE-*Trove* [in *Law*] Money which being found and not owned belongs to the King, but by the *Civil Law* to the Finder

TREA'SURED [*theſauriſatus*, L. *theſauriſé*, F.] laid up choicely, as a Treaſure, or in a Treaſury.

TREA'SURER [*theſaurarius*, L. *theſorier*, F.] an Officer, who has the Keeping of the Treaſure of a Prince, State, or Corporation.

Lord High TREASURER [of *England*] is the third great Officer of the Crown; he receives the Office by the Delivery of

of a white Staff; he has the Charge and Management of all the King's Money, &c. in the Exchequer; also the Check of all Officers employ'd in collecting Imposts, Tributes, or any other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Treasurer [of the *King's Houshold*] an Officer, who in the Absence of the Lord Steward, has Power with the Comptroller and other Officers of the Green-Cloth, &c. to hear and determine Felonies and other Crimes committed within the King's Palace.

Trea'surer [of the *Navy*] an Officer who receives Money out of the Exchequer, by a Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, &c. and pays all the Charges of the Navy, by a Warrant from the principal Office of the Navy.

Treasurer [of *Collegiate Churches*] a Dignitary who antiently had the Charge of the Vestments, Plate, Jewels, Reliques, and other Treasure belonging to such Churches.

Trea'surership, the Office or Dignity of a Treasurer.

Trea'sury [*thesaurarium*, L. *tresor*, F.] the Treasurer's Office, or Place where the publick Money is deposited.

Clerk of the Treasury [in the *Court of Common Pleas*] an Officer who has the Charge of Keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all the Copies of Records in the Treasury.

Lords of the Treasury, certain Persons of Honour appointed as Commissioners to execute the Office of Treasurer of *England*, when it is not committed to a single Person.

Treat [*traitement*] a Feast or Entertainment.

To Treat [of *traiter*, F. *tractare*, L.] to give a Feast or Entertainment.

Treat } [prob. of *tractus*, of *trahere*, L.] signifying
Treate } taken out, or withdrawn, as the Juror was challenged, because he could not dispend 40*l.* and therefore he was *Treate*.

Trea'table [of *traitable*, F.] reasonable.

Tre'atise [τρακτατ, *Sax. tractatus*, L. *traite*, of *traiter*, F.] a Discourse upon some particular Subject.

Tre'atment [*traitement*, F.] Usage.

Tre'aty [*traité*, F.] a Treating or Agreement between two or more distinct Nations, concerning Peace, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

Tre'ble [*triplex*, L. *triple*, F.] the highest or last of the four Parts in musical Proportion; also three-fold.

Tre'buch } [*terbichetum*, Lat. Barb.] a Ducking-Stool
Tri'buchet } or Tumbrel.

Tredr'cile [with *Astron.*] an Aspect when two Planets are distant 3 *Deciles* or 180 Degrees one from another, invented by *Kepler*.

Tre'ddles [prob. q. d. *turdles* of *turd*] the Ordure of Sheep.

Treddles [prob. of *treading*, or of *threads*] Appurtenances belonging to a Weaver's Loom.

Tree [ττος, *Dan.* τρεο, τρ, *Sax.*] by *Botanists*, is defined to be a Plant with a single, woody, perennial Stalk or Trunk.

Trees, are distinguished into,

1. *Baccíferous*, *i. e.* such as bear Berries, as the Juniper and the Yew-tree, the Strawberry-tree, Misletoe, Water-Elder, the Dwarf, a large Laurel, the Viburnum or Wayfaring-tree, the Dogberry-tree, the Sea-Blackthorn, the Berry-bearing Elder, the Privet Barberry, common Elder, the Holly, the Buckthorn, the Berry-bearing Heath, the Bramble, and the Spindle-tree or Prickwood, &c.

Such as have their Fruit dry, when it is ripe; as the Bladdernut-tree, the Box, and the common Elm and Ash, the Maple, the Gaule, or Sweet Willow, the common Heath-Broom, Dyer's Weed, Furz or Gorze, the Lime-tree, &c.

2. *Coníferous*, or such as bear a squamose or scaly Fruit, of a Kind of conical Figure, and of a woody and hard Substance, in which are many Seeds. Of this Kind are the *Scotch* Firs, Male and Female, the Pine, the common Alder-tree, and the Birch-tree, &c.

3. *Lanígerous* ones, or such as bear a woolly, downy Substance, as the Black, White, and Trembling Poplar, Willows and Osiers of all Kinds.

Such as bear their Seeds (having an imperfect Flower) in leafy Membrances or Cases, as the Horn-beam, or Horn-beech.

4. *Pomíferous* ones, as Apples, Pears, &c.

5. *Nucíferous*, *i. e.* such as bear Nuts, as the Walnut tree, the Hasslenut-tree, the Beech, the Chesnut, and the common Oak.

6. *Pruníferous* ones, whose Fruit is pretty large and soft, with a Stone in the Middle, as the Blackthorn or Sloe-tree, the black and white Bullace-tree, &c. the Cherry-tree, &c.

Dwarf-Trees, such as are kept low, not being suffered to be above half a Foot in Stem.

Wall-Trees, are such whose Branches are spread on each Side and nailed against Walls.

Trees [in a *Ship*] are Timbers of several Sorts.

Chess-Trees, are the Timbers on each Side of the Ship, for the main Tack to run thro' and hale it down.

Cross-Trees, are Pieces of Timber bolted and let into one another a-cross at the Head of the Mast, the Use of which is to keep the Top-masts up.

Tressil-Trees, are those Timbers of the Cross-trees that stand along Ships or Fore and Aft at the Top of the Mast.

Waste-Trees, are those Timbers of the Ship that lie in the Waste.

Trees *of a Cart*, the iron Hoops about the Naves.

Tre'nels } [in a *Ship*] long wooden Pins with which
Trenels } the Plinks are fastened into the Timbers.

Treet [*triticum*, L.] Wheat.

Tree-foil [*trifolium*, L. *trefle*, F. of τρίφυλλον, Gr.] the Herb Three-leav'd Grass.



Treffle [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Treffle*, is a a Cross whose Arms end in three Semi-circles, each representing the Three-leav'd Grass or Tree-foil. This is by some call'd St. *Lazarus's Cross*. See the Figure.



Trefoils [in *Heraldry*] call'd in French *Trefles*, are frequently borne in Coat-Armour, and represent Three-leav'd Grass, and are accounted next to the *Fleur-de-Lis*, or Lilies. See the Figure.

A Trellis [*treillis*, F.] a Lattice or Grate; also a grated wooden Frame for Wall-trees to be tied to.

To Trellis [*treillifer*, F.] to furnish with a Trellis, *i. e.* a Sort of Lattice-Grate or wooden Frame for supporting Wall-trees.

Trema'gium } [*old Rec.*] the Season for sowing
Tremi'sium } Summer-Corn or Barley.

To Tre'mble [*trembler*, F.] to shake or quiver for Fear or Cold.

Tre'mbling [*tremens*, L. *tremblant*, F.] shaking with Fear.

Tre'mebund [*tremebundus*, L.] fearful, trembling much.

Tremella } the Hopper of a Mill, into which the Corn
Trementa } is put to fall thence into the Grinding-Stones.

Treme'ndous [*tremendus*, L.] that is much to be feared, dreaded.

Treme'ndousness [of *tremendus*, L. and *ness*] a tremendous Quality, Worthiness to be feared or dreaded.

Tremor, a Trembling or Shaking, as in an Ague, a Disease nearly a-kin to a Convulsion, being partly convulsive and partly natural.

Tre'mulous [*tremulus*, L.] quaking, quavering.

Tre'mulousness [of *tremulus*, L. and *ness*] Trembling-ness.

Tren, an Instrument wherewith they strike Fish at Sea.

A Trench [*tranche*, F.] any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth, to drain off the Water in a Meadow, Morass, &c.

To Trench [of *trancher*, F. to cut] to dig a Trench, to fence or inclose with a Trench.

To Trench [the *Ballast*] is to divide the Ballast into several Trenches in the Hold of a Ship.

Tre'nchant-*Sword*, a Sword that cuts a Gap or Wound.

Trencher'or [*old Rec.*] a Carver.

Tre'ncher [*trancheir*, F.] an Utensil of Wood for eating Meat on.

Tre'ncher-*Man*, a hearty Eater.

Tre'nchia [*old Deeds*] a Trench or Dike newly cut.

Trenching [*tranchant*, F. of *trancher*, F. to cut] a Digging or Cutting a Ditch or Trench in the Earth.

Tre'nches [in the *Milit. Art*] are a Way hollowed in the Earth in the Form of a Fosse, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged, called Lines of Approach or Lines of Attack; or a Work raised with Fascines, Gabions, Woolpacks, Bavins, &c. which can cover the Men; these Lines or Trenches are cut to defend and cover an Army in the Field.

To open the Trenches, is to begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches.

To carry on the Trenches, is to advance them or bring them forwards near the Place.

To Trench *about*, is to fence with Trenches.

Tre'nching-*Plough*, an Instrument for cutting out the Sides of Trenches, Drains, &c.

Trenching *Spade*, is a Tool for cutting of Trenches in watery or chyey Ground.

Tre'ndel } [prob. of τρενδεl, *Sax.*] a Weight or Post
Tre'ndle } in a Mill; also a Vessel called a Keever.

Trental, a *Romish* Office for the Dead, consisting of thirty Masses, rehearsed for 30 Days after the Person's Death.

TREPAN [*trepanum*, L. *un trepan*, F. of τρύπανον, Gr.] an Inſtrument wherewith Surgeons open a broken Skull.

To TREPA'N [*trepaner*, F. of *trepanum*, L.] to open a Fracture in the Skull; alſo to enſnare or decoy.

TREPA'NNER, one that trepans; alſo that enſnares or decoys.

TREPA'NNING [ſome derive it of *Trepani*, a Place in *Sicily*, near which Place ſome *Engliſh* Ships, being in Streſs of Weather, were friendly invited in, but afterwards detained contrary to the Aſſurances they had given them; but others chooſe to derive it from τρύπανον, Gr. a crafty Beguiler] Enſnaring, Decoying.

TREPID [*trepidus*, L.] fearful, trembling for Fear.

TREPIDA'TION, a Trembling, *L.*

TREPI'DITY, TRE'PIDNESS } [*trepiditas*, L.] Trepidity, Fearfulneſs.

To TRESPASS [prob. of *treſpaſſer*, F. *old Law*] to commit an Offence againſt.

General TRESPASS, is where Force or Violence is uſed, otherwiſe called *Treſpaſs vi & armis*.

Special TRESPASS, one done without Force, called alſo *Treſpaſs upon the Caſe*.

TRESPASS [in *Law*] any Tranſgreſſion of the Law leſs than Felony, Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of Treaſon.

Local TRESPASS [in *Law*] is that which is ſo annexed to the Place certain, that if the Defendant join Iſſue upon the Place, and traverſe the Place mentioned in the Declaration and aver it, it is enough to defeat the Action.

Tranſitory TRESPASS [in *Law*] is that which cannot be defeated by the Defendant's Traverſe of the Place, becauſe the Place is not material.

TRE'SPASSER, an Offender.

TRES'PASSING, the Committing an Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury, *&c.*

TRE'SSEL, TRESTLE } [*un treteau*, F.] a Sort of three-footed Supporter for a Table, Board, *&c.*

TRE'SSES [*treſſes*, F.] Locks of Hair hanging down looſely.

TRESSEL-*Trees* [in *a Ship*] are thoſe Timbers of the Croſs-Trees which ſtand along at the Head of the Maſt.

TRE'STLE [*treſteau*, F. which *Minſheu* ſuppoſes to be *q. tres* or three Stools] a three-footed Stool, a Frame of a Table ſtanding upon three Feet.

TREPIGNER [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Word importing the Action of a Horſe, who beats the Duſt with his Fore-feet in managing, without embracing the Volt; who makes his Motions and Times ſhort and near the Ground, without being put upon his Haunches, *F.*

TRESTORNA'RE [*old Rec.*] to divert or turn out of the Way.



TRESSURE [in *Heraldry*] is the Diminutive of an *Orle*, and is uſually accounted to be only one half of it, and is commonly born *Flory* and *Counterflory*, and it is alſo often double, and ſometimes treble.

TRET [probably of *tritus*, L. worn] Allowance made by Merchants to Retailers, which is four Pound in every hundred, and four Pound for the Waſte or Refuſe of any Commodity.

TRE'VIA, TREU'VIA } [in *ant. Deeds*] a Truce or Treaty of Peace.

TRE'VET, TRI'VET } [δρίεκετ, q. d. three Feet, *tripus*, L. *trepied*, F. of τρίπους, Gr.] a Device of Iron to ſet a Skellet or Pot over the Fire.

TREY [*trois*, F. *tres*, L.] the Three at Dice or Cards.

TRI'A [in *Mu. Books*] a Name given to the three Parts of Muſick, either for Voices or Inſtruments, *Ital.*

TRIA *Prima* [in *Chymiſtry*] the three Hypoſtatical Principles, *viz. Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*, of which three they hold all mixt Bodies to be primarily made, and into which they may be reſolved by the Means of Fire, *L.*

TRI'AD [Τριάς, Gr.] the Trinity.

TRI'AL [probably of *tentare*, L. *tenter*, F.] an Eſſay, Experiment, or Endeavour; alſo a Temptation.

TRIAL [in *Law*] the Examination of Cauſes criminal or civil before a proper Judge, of which there are three Sorts; as Matters of Fact are to be try'd by Jurors, Matters of Law by the Judges, and Matters of Record by the Record itſelf.



TRIA'NGLE [*triangulum*, L. *un triangle*, F.] a Figure that has three Angles and as many Sides, and is either plain or ſpherical.

A Plain TRIANGLE, is one that is contained under three Right Lines.

A ſpherical TRIANGLE, is a Triangle that is contained under three Arches of a great Circle or Sphere.

A Right-angled TRIANGLE, is one which has one Right Angle.

An Acute-angled TRIANGLE, is one that has all its Angles acute.

An Obtuſe-angled TRIANGLE, is one that has one Obtuſe Angle.

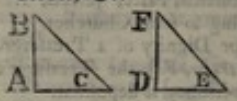
An Oblique-angled TRIANGLE, is a Triangle that is not right-angled.

Equilateral TRIANGLE, is one, all whoſe Sides are equal.

Iſoſceles TRIANGLE, *Equilegged* TRIANGLE } a Triangle that has only two Legs or Sides equal.

Scalenus TRIANGLE, one that has not two Sides equal.

TRIA'NGULAR *Compaſſes*, an Inſtrument with three Legs or Feet, to take off any Triangle at once, uſed on Maps, Globes, *&c.*



Similar TRIANGLES, are ſuch as have all their three Angles reſpectively equal to one another: As if the Angle A be equal to D, the Angle C equal to E, and the Angle B equal to F, then is the Triangle A, B, C ſimilar or like to D, F, E.

TRIANGULARIS, E. TRIANGULUS, A, UM. } [in *Botan. Writ.*] having three Corners, *L.*

TRIA'NGULAR, after the Form of a Triangle.

TRIA'NGULARNESS [of *triangularitas*, L. and *neſs*] a triangular Form.

TRIANGULA'TOR [in *Aſtrology*] a Planet that lies in the Triplicity, *L.*

TRIA'NGULAR *Quadrant*, is a Sector with a looſe Piece to make it an Equilateral Triangle, which has the Calendar graduated on it with the Sun's Place, Declination, *&c.* uſed in Dialling, Navigation, Surveying, *&c.*

Oſſiculum TRIANGULARE [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſmall triangular Bone, ſituated between the *Lambdoidal* and *Sagittal* Sutures of the Skull, *L.*

TRIANGULA'RIS [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Breaſt lying on each ſide the Griſtle, called *Cartilago Enſiformis*, L.

TRIANGULARIS *muſculus* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle that ariſes from the Top of the *cubitus*, and ends narrow about the Middle of the ſame, *L.*

TRIANGULA'RIS *pectoris* [in *Anat.*] has ſometimes the Appearance of three or four diſtinct Muſcles, ariſing from the Inſide of the *Sternum*, and is implanted into the Cartilages which join the four loweſt Ribs to the *Sternum*, L.

TRIANGULA'RITY [*triangularitas*, L.] one of the Triplicities of the Zodiack.

TRI'AS *Harmonica* [in *Muſick*] a Compound of three radical Sounds heard altogether, of which two are a Fifth, and a Third above the other, which is a Fundamental.

TRIARII [among the *Romans*] one of the four Orders of Soldiers, who were poſted in the Rear of the Army, and were to aſſiſt in Time of Danger.

TRIBE [*tribus*, L. *tribu*, F.] a Race, Stock, or Family; alſo a certain Quantity or Number of People, when a Diviſion is made of a Nation into Quarters or Diſtricts.

TRI'BLET, a Tool uſed by Goldſmiths in working Rings.

TRI'BRACHUS, TRI'BRACHYS } [τρίβραχυς, Gr.] a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, which conſiſts of three ſhort Syllables, as *Populus*.

TRIBULA'TION [either of *tribulus* a Threſhing-Inſtrument, *tribulus* a prickly Brier, or *tribulus*, L. a Sort of Caltrop] great Trouble, Anguiſh, Affliction.

TRI'BULUS [τρίβολος, Gr.] a Thiſtle or Bramble.

TRIBU'NAL, a Seat of Judgment, a Court of Judicature, *F.* and *L.*

TRI'BUNE [*tribunus*, L.] two great Officers among the *Romans*; the firſt of the People, whoſe Buſineſs was to defend their Liberties; the other of the Soldiers, who was to ſee them well armed and ordered.

TRI'BUNESHIP, the Office or Dignity of a Tribune.

TRI'BUTARINESS [of *tributarius*, L. *tributaire*, F.] the Condition or State of thoſe that pay Tribute.

TRI'BUTARY }

TRI'BUTE [*tributum*, L. *tribut*, F.]

TRIBUTO'RIOUS [*tributorius*, L.] pertaining to Diſtribution.

TRIBUNI'CIAN [with *Antiquaries*, &c.] of, or pertaining to the Office, Dignity, or Power of a Tribune.

TRICAPSULA'RIS, E. [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into three Partitions, as in *Hypericum* or St. *John's Wort*, L.

TRICA *incuborum*, a Diſeaſe among the *Polanders* that makes their Hair cling together like a Cow's Tail; and beſides, they are crooked-backed, have their Joints looſe, breed Lice, and are affected with other Symptoms, *L.*

TRICE

TRICE [probably of ꝥricean, *Sax.* to give a Thruſt, *q. d.* in the Time that a Thruſt may be given] in a Moment of Time.

TRICENNA'LIA [*old Rec.*] Maſſes ſaid for the Dead, for the firſt thirty Days after their Deceaſe, *L.*

TRICENNIAL [*tricennalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Term of thirty Years.

TRICEPS, having three Heads, *L.*

TRICEPS *auris* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Ear, ſo call'd becauſe it has three Beginnings. It takes its Riſe from the Upper and Fore-part of the *Apophyſis Maſtoides*, and is inſerted into the Middle of the *Concha auriculæ*, called alſo *retrahens auriculam*, L.

TRICHI'ASIS } τριχίασις } a Growing of much Hair;
TRICHO'SIS } τρίχωσις } alſo a Fault in the Eye-lids when there is a double Row of Hairs; alſo a hairy Urine cauſed by phlegmatick Humours, ſo that Hairs ſeem to ſwim in it.

TRICHI'SMUS [τριχισμὸς, Gr.] a very ſmall Fracture of a Bone like a Hair.

TRICHOMA'NES [τριχομάνες, Gr.] the Herb Maiden-hair.

TRICHOPHY'LLON [τριχοφύλλον, Gr.] an Herb whoſe Leaves are like Hairs reſembling Fennel, Coralline, *L. of Gr.*

TRI'CHORON [τρίχωρον, Gr.] a Building with three Lodgings or Stories.

A TRICK [*tricherie*, F.] a crafty Wile, Subtilty, or Deceit.

To TRICK [*tricher*, F.] to defraud, cheat, or deceive by a Wile.

TRICKE'D *up* [probably of *intricatus*, L. as *Skinner* conjectures, or of θρίξ, according to *Minſheu*] trimly dreſſed, handſomely ſet off.

TRICKED [of *triche*, F.] cheated, beguiled, deceived by a Wile or Craft.

TRI'CKING [of *tricherie*, F.] cheating, beguiling, *&c.* by Craft, Wiles, *&c.*

TRI'CKISH, guileful, crafty, wily.

To TRI'CKLE [of **trickelen**, *Du.* according to *Skinner*, or of τρέχω to run, according to *Minſheu*] to run down in Drops as Tears from the Eyes, *&c.*

TRICORNI'GEROUS [*tricorniger*, L.] bearing or having three Horns.

TRICORPORUS [*tricorpor*, L.] that hath three Bodies.

TRICU'SPIDES [with *Anatomiſts*] three Valves of a triangular Shape, ſituated at the Mouth of the Right Ventricle of the Heart, being compos'd of a thin Membrane or Skin, ſo as to give Paſſage to the Blood into that Part, but to hinder it from returning the ſame Way that it came in.

TRIDE [with *Horſemen*] ſhort and ſwift.

TRIDE-*Pace*, is a Going of ſhort and thick Motions, tho' united and uneaſy.

TRIDE-*Career*, a faſt Gallop that has its Times and Motions ſhort and nimble.

To work TRIDE [in *Horſemanſhip*] upon Volts, is to mark his Time with his Haunches ſhort and ready.

TRIDENT [*tridens*, L. *i. e.* three Teeth] *Neptune*'s three-pronged Fork or Mace.

TRIDENT [*tridens*, L.] the three-pronged Mace the Poets feign that *Neptune*, the fabulous God of the Sea, bears; alſo any Tool, Fork, or Inſtrument that has three Fangs or Prongs.

TRIDENT [in *Mathematicks*] that kind of Parabola by which *Cartes* conſtructed Equations of ſix Dimenſions.

TRI'DENT [ſo called by Sir *Iſ. Newton*] that kind of *Parabola*, by which *des Cartes* conſtructed Equations of ſix Dimenſions. This Figure hath four infinite Legs, two of which are Hyperbolical, tending contrary Ways, but placed about an Aſymptote; and the other two are Parabolical and Converging, and which with the other two form the Figure of the Trident.

TRIDENTI'FEROUS [*tridentifer*, L.] that bears a Trident.

TRI'DING [ꝥriðing, *Sax.*] the third Part of a Country or Shire.

TRI'DUAN [*triduanus*, L.] of three Days Continuance.

TRI'DINGMOT [ꝥriðing-ȝemoꝺ, *Sax.*] a Court held for a *Triding*, a Court-Leet.

TRI'ENS, the third Part of a Phyſical Pound, containing three Ounces.

TRIE'NNIAL [of *triennis*, L. *triennal*, F.] to every three Years, or once every three Years.

TRIEMI'MERIS [in *Proſodia*] a kind of *Cæſura* of a *Latin* Verſe, wherein after the firſt Foot of the Verſe there remains an odd Syllable which helps to make up the next Foot, *Gr.*

TRI'ER [*tentator*, L. *tentateur*, F.] one that tries or proves.

TRIETE'RICA [τριετηρικὰ, Gr.] certain Feaſts of *Bacchus* obſerved every third Year.

To TRIFA'LLOW [of *ter* or *tres*, L. three or thrice, and fealȝa, *Sax.* an Harrow] to cultivate or plow Land the third Time before Sowing.

TRI'FEROUS [*trifer*, L.] bearing Fruit three Times a Year.

TRI'FIDUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] cut into three Parts.

TRI'FLES [of *tricæ*, L. as *Minſheu* ſuppoſes] Gew-gaws, Play-things for Children; alſo Things of ſmall Value.

TRI'FLING [ſome derive it of *triccare*, *Ital.* others of **treuſelen**, *Du.*] ſpending Time or Pains to little Purpoſe.

TRIFO'LIATED *Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] is a Kind of digitated Leaf, conſiſting of three Fingers, as in Clover-Graſs.

TRIFOLIA'TUS, a um [in *Botan. Writ.*] whoſe Leaf conſiſts of three Parts, *L.*

TRIFO'LIUM [with *Botaniſts*] Three-leaved Graſs, *L.*

TRIFO'LIUM *Paluſtre*, Marſh-Treſoil, *L.*

TRI'FORM [*triformis*, L.] having three Forms or Shapes.

TRIFO'RMITY [of *triformis*, L.] the having three Forms or Shapes.

TRIFU'RCATED [*trifurcatus*, L.] three-forked.

TRI'GAMY [τριγαμία, of τρὶς thrice, and γάμος, Gr. Marriage] the having three Husbands or three Wives, either at the ſame or at different Times.

TRI'GGED [of **trigger**, *Dan.* **trucken**, *Teut.* to preſs, *Skinner*] having a Mark ſet to ſtand in playing at Nine-Pins; alſo catched or ſtopped, as a Wheel.

TRI'GGER, a Hook that holds the Spring of a Gun-Lock; alſo an Iron to ſtay the Wheel of a Waggon, *&c.*

TRI'GLYPH [τρίγλυφος, Gr. of τρεῖς three, and γλυφὶς, Gr. Sculpture] a triangular Gutter, which ſeems to have been deſign'd to convey the *Guttæ* or Drops that hang a little under them.

TRI'GLYPH [in *Architecture*] a Member of the Frize of the *Dorick* Order, ſet directly over every Pillar, and in certain Spaces in the Intercolumniations.

TRI'GON [τρίγωνος, Gr.] a Figure conſiſting of three Angles, a Triangle.

TRI'GON [in *Natural Magick*] ſignifies a four-fold Change of the ſtarry Spirits, according to the Number of the four Elements, each reigning and laſting two hundred Years.

The Airy TRIGON [in *Aſtrol.*] the airy Triplicity, *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*, beholding one another in a trine Aſpect.

The Earthy TRIGON [in *Aſtrol.*] the earthy Triplicity, *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricornus*, beholding one another in a trine Aſpect.

Fiery TRIGON [with *Aſtrologers*] the fiery Triplicity, *Aries*, *Leo*, and *Sagittarius*, beholding one another in a trine Aſpect.

The Watery TRIGON [with *Aſtrol.*] the watery Triplicity, *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Piſces*, beholding one another in a trine Aſpect.

TRIGONOCRA'TORIES [of τρίγωνος and κράτος, Gr. Dominion or Power] a Name of the Planets, on account of their being Lords or Governors of Trigons, as *Saturn* and *Mercury* of the airy Trigon, *Venus* and the *Moon* of the Earthy, the *Sun* and *Jupiter* of the Fiery, and *Mars* of the Watery.

TRIGONOME'TRICAL of τρίγωνος a Triangle, and μετρικὸς, Gr. of Meaſure] of, or belonging to Trigonometry.

TRIGONO'METRY [*trigonometria*, L. *trigonometrie*, F. of τρίγωνος and μέτρεω, Gr. to meaſure] an Art that teaches Menſuration and the Uſe of Triangles.

Plain TRIGONO'METRY treats of Rectilinear Triangles, and teaches from three given Parts of a Plain Triangle to find the reſt.

Spherical TRIGONOMETRY, is an Art that teaches from three given Parts of a Spherical Triangle to find the reſt.

TRIGONUS, a um [in *Botan. Writ.*] having three Corners.

TRIJU'GUM [*Old Rec.*] a Trithing or Juriſdiction of three Hundreds.

TRILA'TERAL [of *tres* and *lateralis*, L.] having three Sides.

TRILA'TERALNESS [of *tres* or *tris lateralis*, L. and *neſs*] the having three Sides.

TRILL [with *Muſicians*] a Quivering or Shaking of the Voice, *&c.*

To TRILL *down* [**trillder**, *Dan.*] to drop or truckle down.

TRI'LLION } [in *Arithmetick*] the Number of a Billion of
TRI'LION } Billions.

TRILLE'TTO [in *Mu. Books*] a ſhort little Trill.

TRILLS [in *a Cart*] the Sides of it that a Horſe is to ſtand between.

TRILU'MINAR } [*triluminaris*, L.] having three Lights.
TRILU'MINOUS }

TRIM [of a *Ship*] the beſt Poſture, Proportion of her Ballaſt, and Hanging of her Maſt, *&c.* for Sailing.

To find the TRIM [of a *Ship*] is to find the beſt Way of making any Ship ſail ſwiftly, or how ſhe will ſail beſt.

TRI'MMED [ȝetrymmeþ, *Sax.*] neat or adorned with Clothes; alſo having the Beard ſhaven.

TRIM, neat in Clothes, ſpruce, fine.

To TRIM [þrimman, *Sax.*] to dreſs up or ſet off; alſo to ſhave the Beard; alſo to carry it fair between two Parties.

To TRIM *a Boat* [with *Watermen*] is to ſet the Paſſengers ſo as to keep the Boat upright.

TRIMMENS [in *Architecture*] Pieces of Timber framed at right Angles with the Joiſts againſt the Wall, for Chimnies and Well-holes for Stairs.

TRI'MACRUS [τρίμακρος, Gr.] a Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of three long Syllables, as *Tē-gī-tī*.

TRIME'TER [with *Grammarians*] a Verſe conſiſting of three Meaſures.

TRIMI'LCHI [þri-milci, *Sax.*] the Month of *May*, ſo called by the *Engliſh-Saxons*, becauſe they then milked their Cattle three times a Day.

TRI'MMER one who carries it fair with two Parties; alſo a Setter off; alſo a Shaver.

TRIMMING, Shaving the Beard; alſo Carrying it fair between two Parties; alſo Laces, Fringes, *&c.* the Ornaments of Garments.

TRIMORION } [τριμόριον, Gr.] the Joining together of 3
TRIMAERION } Signs that are very near one another, whereby a ſquare Aſpect is made to the *Apheta* or Giver of Life in the Figure, which, when it comes to that Direction, is imagined commonly to cut off the Thread of Life.

TRI'MNESS [of þrimman, *Sax.*] Neatneſs, Gayneſs, Spruceneſs in Dreſs.

TRINE [*trinum*, L. *trin*, F. τριῶν, of τρεῖς, three, Gr.] pertaining to the Number 3.

TRINE *Aſpect of the Planets* [in *Aſtrology*] is repreſented by the Characteriſtick △.

TRINE *Dimenſion* [in *Geom.*] Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs.

TRINE'RVIA *Plantago* [with *Botaniſts*] the leaſt Sort of Plantane, ſo denominated from its having three Fibres or Strings.

TRI'NGLE, a Curtain-Rod; alſo a Lath that reaches from one Bed-Poſt to another, *F.*

TRINGLE [in *Architecture*] a ſmall Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph, under the Plat-Band of the Architrave, from whence hang down the *Guttæ* or Pendant-Drops, in the *Dorick Order*, called a Riglet, Kiſtel, *&c. F.*

TRINITARIANS, thoſe Perſons who ſtrenuouſly contend for three diſtinct Perſons in the Trinity.

TRINITARIANS, an Order of *Monks*, who hold that all their Churches ought to be dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*.

TRI'NITY [*Trinitas*, L. *Trinité*, F. or Τριάς, Gr.] the Godhead in Three Perſons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

TRINITY, the Herb Heart's-Eaſe.

TRINITY-*Houſe*, a Kind of College at *Deptford*, pertaining to a Company or Corporation of antient Maſters of Ships, *&c.* who have a Power, by the King's Charter, to take Cogniſance of all thoſe who deſtroy Sea Marks, and redreſs their Doings; and alſo to correct the Faults of Sailors, *&c.* and to take Care of ſeveral other Matters belonging to Navigation; to examine young Officers, *&c.*

TRINITY-*Sunday*, the firſt Sunday after *Whitſunday*.

TRI'NIUMGELD [þrini-þongild, *Sax.*] an antient Compenſation for Crimes which were not abſolved, but by paying a Fine three Times or nine Times.

TRI'NKET, a Gew-gaw, a Toy, a Play-thing.

TRINO'CTIAL [*trinoctialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Space of three Nights.

TRIO'CTILE [with *Aſtrologers*] an Aſpect or Situation of two Planets, with regard to the Earth, when they are three Octaves or eight Parts of a Circle diſtant from each other.

TRINO'DIA *neceſſitas* [*old Cuſt.*] a three-fold Impoſition to which all Lands were ſubject in the Time of the *Engliſh Saxons*, viz. towards repairing of Bridges, maintaining of Caſtles, and repelling of invading Enemies.

TRINO'DIA *terræ* [*old Rec.*] a Quantity of Land containing three Perches, *L.*

A TRINO'MIAL [*trinomius*, L. of τριώνυμος, of τρεῖς three, and ὄνομα, Gr. a Name] that which has three Names or Denominations.

TRI'O [in *Muſick*] a Part of a Concert, where only three Perſons ſing, or a muſical Compoſition of three Parts.

TRIO'NES [in *Aſtron.*] a Conſtellation of ſeven Stars in *Urſa Minor*, commonly called *Charles-Wane*.

TRIOU'NS [in *Law*] ſuch Perſons as are choſen by a Court of Juſtice, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of the Jurymen be juſt, or not.

TRIO'RCUS [of τριόρχης, Gr.] a Medlar with three Kernels.

TRIO'CCUS [with *Botaniſts*] a Kind of Marygold, a Sunflower, *L.*

To TRIP [prob. of *tripudiare*, L. hence, trippen, *Du.*] to walk nimbly or lightly upon the Toes; alſo to ſtumble with the Feet; alſo to faulter with the Tongue.

TRIP [with *Hunters*] a Herd or Company of Goats.

A TRIP [in *Sea-Language*] as to bear the Top-Sails a-trip, is when a Ship carries them hoiſted up to the higheſt.

A TRIP [probably of trippen, *Du.* or *tripudium*, L.] a ſhort Journey or Voyage; alſo a falſe Step.

TRIPA'RTIENT [*tripartiens*, L. of *tripartire*, L.] dividing into three Parts, without leaving any Remainder.

TRIPARTI'TE [*tripartitus*, of *tripartior*, L.] divided into three Parts, or made or done by three Parties, as a Deed made by three Parties.

TRIPARTI'TION, a Dividing or Parting into three Parts, or the Taking the third Part of any Number or Quantity.

TRIPE [*une tripe*, F.] the Entrails of an Ox cleanſed and parboiled fit for Eating.

TRIPE'DAL [*tripedalis*, L.] of three Feet in Length, *&c.*

TRIPERY [*triperie*, F.] a Tripe-Houſe or Market; alſo the various Sorts of Tripe.

TRIPETALO'DES [with *Botaniſts*] is deeply cut into three Parts, which ſeem to be three diſtinct Leaves, but are all joined at the Bottom.

TRIPE'TALOUS [in *Botan. Writ.*] compoſed of three Leaves, as in the *Phalangium Ephemerum Virginianum*, *&c. L.*

TRIPETALOUS *Flower* [with *Botan.*] is that which has three Petals; as in Water-Plantane.

TRI'PHTHONGUS [τρίφθογγος, Gr.] is the Joining together of three Vowels, as *aou*, *eau*, *iau*, *iea*, which is common with the *French*, and ſometimes uſed with the *Engliſh*, eſpecially in thoſe Words they borrow from the *French*, but never with the *Latin*.

TRI'PHYLLON [τρίφυλλον, Gr.] the Herb Trefoil, *L.*

TRIPHY'LLOS [in *Botan. Writ.*] whoſe Leaf conſiſts of three Parts.

To TRI'PLE [*triplicare*, L. *tripler*, F.] to make three-fold or three times the ſame Quantity.

TRIPLE [*triplex*, L. *triple*, F. τριπλῆς, Gr.] three-fold.

The TRIPLE-*coloured Bow*, the Rain-Bow, *Milton*.

The TRIPLE-*Tree*, the Gallows.

TRI'PLICATED [*triplicatus*, L. *triplé*, F.] made or done three times.

TRI'PLICATE *ratio* [with *Mathemat.*] is the Reaſon or Ratio of the Cubes one to another, and is to be well diſtinguiſhed from *Triple Ratio*, as in theſe Geometrical Proportions, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64; the firſt Term 2 to 16, the fourth Term is triplicate, or as 8, which is the Cube of 2 to 64, the Cube of 4.

TRI'PLICATE [*triplicatus*, L.] tripled.

TRIPLICA'TIO, Making three-fold.

TRIPLICATION [in the *Civil Law*] is the ſame as Surjoinder in the Common Law.

TRIPLI'CITY [*triplicitas*, L.] the Quality of that which is three-fold.

TRIPLICITY [with *Aſtrol.*] the Diviſion of the Signs according to the Number of the Elements. See *Trigon*.

TRIPOLA [in *Muſick*] a Triple, one of the Kinds of Time or Movement, of which there are ſeveral, *Ital.*

TRIPO'LIUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb Starwort, *L.*

TRIPLOI'DES [of τριπλόης, Gr.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument with a three-fold Baſis, uſed in Operations where there has been a great Depreſſion of the Skull.

TRI'POLY, the Herb called Turbith or blue Camomile.

TRIPOLY [prob. of *ter & polire*, L. *i. e.* to poliſh three times] a Stone finely powdered, uſed in Poliſhing.

TRIPOS [τρίπους, Gr. of τρεῖς three, and πούς, a Foot] a three-footed Stool on which a Prieſteſs of *Apollo*, at *Delphos*, uſed to ſit, when ſhe gave forth her Oracles. Tho' ſome ſay this was a Pot full of Duſt, thro' which the *Afflatus* paſt into the Virgin's Belly, and thence proceeded out of her Mouth. Others, that it was a wide-mouthed braſs Pot filled with Pebbles, by the Leaping of which the Propheteſs made her Conjectures. Others, that it was a large Veſſel ſupported with three Feet, into which the Propheteſs plunged herſelf when ſhe expected to be inſpired. But the moſt common

mon and beſt proved Opinion is, that it was not a Veſſel, but a Table or Seat, upon which the *Pythia* ſat or leaned. The *Scholiaſt* upon *Ariſtophanes* will have the three Legs of the *Tripos* to ſignify the Knowledge of the true God, as diſtinguiſhed into three Parts of Time, *paſt*, *preſent*, and *to come*.

The ſame *Tripos* was not always uſed. The firſt was of Braſs, placed there by the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Country, when *Pelops* married *Hippodamia*, which *Tripos* was ſaid to have been made by *Vulcan* of Braſs. The other was of Gold, dedicated to *Apollo* on the following Account: Certain Fiſhermen of *Miletus*, having ſold their next Draught to ſome Perſon that ſtood by, caſt their Net into the Water, and drew up a golden *Tripos*. Upon which there aroſe a hot Contention between the Fiſhermen and their Chapmen; who at length ſubmitted to the Determination of *Apollo*, and coming to *Delphos*, he gave this Anſwer, That they ſhould give it to the Wiſeſt. This Oracle being given at the Time that the ſeven wiſe Men flouriſhed in *Greece*, it was preſented to them all, one after another; which they refuſing, it was reſolved to preſent it to *Apollo* himſelf, as being the Fountain of all Wiſdom.

TRIPOS [at *Cambridge*] the *Prævaricator* at the Univerſity, the ſame as *Terræ-Filius* at *Oxford*.

TRI'PPING [prob. of *tripudians*, L. or of trippen, *Du.*] walking nimbly or lightly upon the Toes; alſo ſtumbling with the Feet; alſo falttering with the Tongue.

TRIPTO'LEMUS, the Son of *Celeus* King of *Attica*, who, as it is ſaid, firſt eſpying Corn to grow of its own accord, reaped it; and after that plowed and ſowed more, and grew ſo skilful, that he wrote Commentaries of Tillage, and ſent them abroad into the World. Upon which the Poets have feigned, that he travelled over the World to teach Men to plant Corn, and to abſtain from Fleſh. They alſo tell us, that he was carried by a winged Dragon, which was no other but a long Ship, in which he ſailed to the neighbouring Iſles. He is ſaid to have lived *A. M.* 1414. or as others 1543. and left *Athens* three Precepts. 1. To worſhip the Gods. 2. To worſhip their Parents. 3. To abſtain from Fleſh.

TRI'PTOTE [*triptoton*, L. of τρίπτωτον, Gr.] a defective Noun which has but three Caſes, *Grammar*.

TRIPUDIA'TION, a Tripping on the Toes in Dancing, *L.*

TRIPYRE'NOS [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has three Seeds or Kernels, as *Berberis*, *Alaternus*, &c.

TRIQUETRA, a Triangle or three-cornered Figure.

TRIREME [*triremis*, L.] a Galley having three Ranks of Oars on a Side.

TRIRODA *terræ* [*old Rec.*] a Parcel of Land containing three Rods or Perches, *L.*

TRISACRAMENTA'LES, thoſe who admit of three Sacraments in the Chriſtian Religion and no more.

TRISA'GIUM [τρισάγιον, of τρὶς thrice, and ἅγιος, Gr. holy] the Name of a particular Hymn uſed in the *Greek* Church, where the Word ἅγιος is repeated three times.

TRISDIAPA'SON [in *Muſick*] a Chord, otherwiſe called a triple 8th or 5th.

To TRISE [in *Sea-Language*] to haſe up any Thing by a dead Rope, that is, a Rope that does not run in a Pulley.

TRISE'CTION, a Dividing or Cutting a Thing into three Parts.

TRISMEGI'STUS [τρισμέγιστος, Gr. *i. e.* Thrice Greateſt, ſo called, becauſe he was the greateſt Philoſopher, the chiefeſt Prieſt, and moſt prudent Prince] a Ruler in *Egypt* in the Time of *Moſes* and *Pharaoh*, who is ſaid to have invented Characters to write by, but not Letters, but certain Shapes and Poſtures of Beaſts, Trees, &c. whereby, in brief, they might expreſs their Minds; which Characters are called *Hieroglyphicks*. Some *Jews* are of Opinion, that *Moſes* was the Man ſo called, and that thoſe broken Relations are but the Heathen Report of him.

TRI'SMUS } [of τρίζω, Gr.] the Grinding of the Teeth,
TRI'GMUS } or the Convulſion of the Muſcles of the Temples which cauſes an involuntary Gnaſhing of the eeth.

TRISOLYMPIO'NICES [of τρὶς and ὀλυμπιονίκης, Gr.] a Perſon who had three times bore away the Prize at the *Olympick* Games.

TRI'SPAST [τρίσπαστος, Gr.] an Engine that conſiſts of three Pullies.

TRISPE'RMOS [in *Botan. Writ.*] which bears three Seeds, as *Naſturitium Indicum*, *L.*

TRISSA'GO [τρισάγιον, Gr.] the Herb Germander.

TRISTI'SONOUS [*triſtiſonus*, L.] ſounding ſorrowfully.

TRI'STA [*old Rec.*] a Station or Poſt in Hunting.

TRI'STA } [*old Rec.*] an Immunity or Privilege, where-
TRI'STRIS } by a Man was freed from his Attendance on a Lord of a Foreſt when he went a Hunting, ſo as not to be obliged to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, or ſtand at a Place appointed.

TRISYLLA'BICAL, of, or pertaining to a Triſyllable.

TRISY'LLABLE [τρισύλλαβος, Gr.] a Word conſiſting of three Syllables.

TRI'TAEOPHY'ES [of τριταῖα, Gr.] an Ague that comes every third Day.

TRITE [*tritus*, L.] worn much with Uſing, thread-bare; alſo very common.

TRITE [τρίτη, Gr.] the third muſical Concord.

TRITE *Diezeugmenon* [in *Muſick*] the Note called *C-ſol-fa*.

TRITE *Hyperbolæon*, the Note called *F-faut*.

TRITE *Synemmenon*, the Note called *B-fa-be-mi*.

TRI'TENESS [of *tritus*, L. and *neſs*] Wornneſs, the being much worn.

TRITAEUS [with *Phyſicians*] an Ague that comes every third Day, a Tertian, *L.*

TRI'THEISM [of τρεῖς three, and Θεὸς, Gr. God] an Opinion that conſiſts in admitting not only three Perſons in the Godhead, but of three Subſtances, three Eſſences or *Hypoſtaſes*, and three Gods.

TRITHE'ITES [τριθεῖται, Gr.] thoſe who hold the Opinions called *Tritheiſm*.

TRITHING. See *Thrithing* and *Riding*.

TRITIANA *braſſica*, a Kind of large Colworts.

TRI'TON [τῶν τρίων μητέρων, *i. e.* of the *Air*, of the *Water*, and the *Earth*] according to the Poets, the Son of *Neptune* and the Nymph *Calais*, *Neptune*'s Trumpeter, whom they feign to have been a Man upwards, as far as to the Middle, a Dolphin below, and his fore Feet like thoſe of a Horſe, and two circular Tails. This Monſter, ſome ſay, was only a Whale, by whom, many having been overturn'd and drowned, at laſt he was ſuperſtitiouſly adored as the God of the Sea.

Triton was painted, *&c.* with a blue Skin, and a purple Mantle, having a Horn in his Hand, and the Tail of a Mermaid.

TRI'TONE [in *Muſick*] a falſe Concord conſiſting of three Tones, or a greater Third and a greater Tone.

TRITURA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the Beating or Pounding in a Mortar.

TRITURATION [in *Phyſick*] the Action of the Stomach on the Food.

TRI'VIALNESS [of *trivialis*, L. and *neſs*] Commonneſs, Inſignificantneſs.

TRI'VIAL [*trivialis*, L.] ordinary, trifling.

To TRI'UMPH [*triumphare*, L.] to make a ſolemn and pompous Entry, on account of a Victory or ſome noble Atchievement; alſo to glory or take pride in; alſo to ſubdue or get the Maſtery over one's Paſſions.

A TRI'UMPH [*triumphus*, L.] a ſolemn Pomp or Show at the Return of a victorious General from the Wars.

TRI'UMPH [*Hieroglyphically*] is repreſented by a Chaplet of Laurel on the Top of a *Sella Curulis*.

TRIU'MPHAL [*triumphalis*, L. *triumphal*, F.] pertaining to a Triumph.

TRIUMPHAL *Crown* [among the *Romans*] was a Garland of Laurel, granted to be worn by Generals that had vanquiſhed their Enemies, and on that Account, to whom the Senate granted a Triumph. The Original of uſing theſe Crowns, in Token of Triumph, is ſaid to be from *Apollo*'s crowning his Head with Laurel, after he had killed the Serpent at *Delphos*.



TRIU'MPHANT [*triumphans*, L.] triumphing, after a triumphant Manner.

TRIU'MPHANTNESS [of *triumphans*, L. and *neſs*] a triumphant Quality; alſo Boaſtingneſs, Glorying.

TRIU'MPHER [*triumphator*, L. *triomfateur*, F.] he that triumphs.

TRI'UMPHING [*triumphans*, L. *triomfant*. F.] making a triumphant Proceſſion; alſo glorying.

TRIU'MVIR, one of the three Magiſtrates of the *Triumvirate*, who governed the *Roman* Empire with equal Authority.

TRIU'MVIRATE [*triumviratus*, L.] the Government of the *Triumviri*, wherein three great Men ſhared the Sovereign Power of the *Romans*, as that of *Auguſtus*, *Marcus Antonius*, and *Lepidus*.

TRIUMVIRI *menſarii* [among the *Romans*] the three chief Bankers, who had the Charge of the publick Money.

TRIUMVIRI *monetales* [among the *Romans*] three Overſeers of the Mint, certain Officers whoſe Commiſſion was contained in theſe five Letters A. A. A. F. F. *i. e. are, auro, argento, flando, feriundo, i. e.* for the Coining of Braſs, Gold.

Gold, and Silver Money. Hence on antient Medals are these Letters IIIVIRI.

Triumviri *capitales* [among the *Romans*] three Magistrates, whose Business was to take Care of Prisoners, and see Execution done on Malefactors.

Triu'ne [q. d. *tres in uno*, L. *i. e.* three in one] a Term by some apply'd to God, to signify the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Persons.

Trixa'go [with *Botan.*] a Kind of Vervain, *L.*

To Troat [with *Hunters*] to cry as a Buck does at Rutting-time.

Trocha'nters [τροχαντῆρες, Gr.] two Processes in the upper Part of the Thigh-Bone, otherwise called *Rotator major & minor*, in which the Tendons of many Muscles are terminated.

Tro'char [in *Surgery*] a Cane or Pipe made of Metal, Silver, or Steel, with a sharp-pointed End used in tapping dropsical Persons.

Trocha'ick [in *Latin Poetry*] a Kind of Verse consisting of Trochee's.

Trochee [τροχαῖος, Gr.] a Foot in Verse which consists of two Syllables, the first long and the other short.

Tro'chilus } [τρόχιλος, Gr.] that Hollow, Ring,
Tro'chile } [τρόχιλη. or Cavity that runs round a Column next to the *Tore*, commonly called the *Casemate*, and oftentimes the *Scotia*, on account of its shady dark Appearance.

Trochi'lice [of τροχίλιον, Gr.] the Art of Wheel-Work, or a mechanical Science which demonstrates the Properties of all circular Motions.

Tro'chings [with *Hunters*] the small Branches on the Top of a Deer's-Head.

Tro'chisks [*trochisca*, L.] τροχίσκοι, Gr.] small round medicinal Balls, made out of a soft Paste and then dried, to be held in the Mouth to melt there, as Lozenges, *&c.*

Trochilae, a Sort of figured fossil Stones, resembling Plants, vulgarly called St. *Cuthbert*'s-Beard.

Tro'chlea [of τροχὸς of τρέχω, Gr. to run] one of the six mechanical Powers, commonly called a Pulley.

Trochlea'res [with *Anat.*] the oblique Muscles of the Eye, so named because they serve to pull the Eye obliquely upwards or downwards, as if turned like a Pulley, *L.*

Tro'chus [τροχὸς of τρέχω, Gr. to run round] a Wheel; also a small round Lump of any Thing.

Trochoi'd [with *Geometricians*] a Figure made by the upper End of the Diameter of a Circle, turned about a Right Line.

Trocho'licks [of τρόχὸς, Gr. a Wheel] the Art of Wheel-work, or a Mathematical Science that demonstrates the Properties of all circular Motions.

Trod [of ᵹreᵹan, *Sax.* to tread] did tread; also was trodden.

To Troll about, to ramble up and down idly.

Troll-*Madam*, a Game usually called *Pigeon-holes.*

Troglodyte, a little Bird, a Wren, a Hedge-Sparrow.

Troglo'dytes [of τρωγλοδύνω τρωγλη a Cave and δύνω to penetrate] a People of *Ethiopia* who are said to have lived in Caves under Ground.

Tro'lling, Fishing for Pikes with a Rod whose Line runs on a Reel.

Tro'llop, a Slattern, a Woman careless in Dress.

Tro'ma [τρῶμα, Gr.] a Wound proceeding from any outward Cause.

Tromo'esis } [of τρόμος, Gr.] a Trembling or Depravation of the voluntary Motion of the Senses.
Tro'mos }

Tro'nage [of *trona*, old *Eng.* a Beam to weigh with] an antient Custom or Toll taken for the Weighing of Wool; also the Act of Weighing Wooll in a publick Market.

Trona'tor, an Officer, who in former Times weighed the Wooll that was brought into the City of *London.*

Tronconnee' [in *Heraldry*] signifies a Cross or some other Thing cut in Pieces; yet so, that all the Pieces are so placed, as to keep up the Form, tho' set at a small Distance one from the other, as a Cross *Tronconné*. See the Figure.



Trone-*Weight*, *Troy*-Weight, *O.*

Troop [*troupe*, F. prob. of *turba*, L.] a Noun Collective, which signifies several Persons gathered together or going in a Company.

Troop *of Horse*, a small Body of Horse under the Command of a Captain.

Independent Troop, a Troop that is not imbodied into or joined to any Regiment.

The Troop [in the *Art of War*] as, to *beat the Troop*, is the second Beat of the Drum, when the Foot-Soldiers are to march.

To Troop *away* } is to get away or to march off hastily.
To Troop *off* }

To Troop *together* [*s'attrouper*, F.] to assemble or go together in Troops or Multitudes.

A Troo'per, a Horse-Soldier.

Trop } [of ᵺoppe, ᵺꞃoppe, *Sax.* a Village] at the
Throp } End of proper Names of Places, denotes a
Thorp } Village, as *Cracanthorp.*

Trope [in *Rhetorick*] the Word is derived from τρέπω, to turn. A Trope signifies the Thing to which it is apply'd, only on account of the Connection and Relation it has to that whose proper Name it is; or it is, when a Word is carried from a Thing, which it signifies properly, to another that it signifies but indifferently. And tho' we may reckon as many Sorts of Tropes, as we can denote different Relations, yet *Rhetoricians* have established but a few, as *Metonymy*, *Synechdoche*, *Metanomasia*, a *Metaphor*, an *Allegory*, a *Litotes*, an *Hyperbole*, an *Irony*, and *Catachresis.*

Tropes, when aptly us'd, are a lively Picture of the Things treated of; as when a great General is call'd the *Thunder of the War*, the Image of Thunder is a sensible Representation of the Courage and Power with which this General conquers.

In using *Tropes*, great Care ought to be taken that there is always a Proportion between the natural Idea of the *Trope*, and that you would infuse into those that hear or read it, especially, that it does not beget one quite contrary to what you intended by it. The Riches of a Language are said to consist in *Tropes*; and as too much Riches oftentimes breed Disorders in Government, so too many *Tropes* will occasion much Disorders in a Discourse: They should not be used, but to express something that could not be expressed so well in the common Terms; and when we are obliged by Necessity to use them, they ought to be clear, and proportioned to the Idea of which we would give an Image.

As to the Necessity of using *Tropes*: If a Person would give an Idea of a Rock of an extraordinary Height, the Words *great* and *high*, being Words that are apply'd to Rocks of a common Size and Height, will not do; but if he says, a Rock that threatens the Skies, then the Idea of the Skies, that are above all Things else, and the Idea of Threatening (that agrees with a Man that is above others) will form an Idea of the extraordinary Height of the Rock, which could not well be expressed any other Way, but by this *Hyperbole.*

Besides, as those *Tropes* are quick Expressions, foreign to the Subject, which we are supply'd with by Use and Art, to be the Signs not only of the Emotions of our Thoughts, but of our Wits; so also the Passions have a particular Character, by which they paint out themselves in Discourse. See *Passion.*

Tho' the Barrenness of Languages frequently obliges us to make Use of Tropick Expressions, even when we are calm, and in Repose; yet the common Use of them (which generally makes Objects appear extraordinary) should only be where ordinary Terms will not represent them so lively as we would have them.

Tro'per [*old Rec.*] a Book of alternate Turns or Responses in Singing Mass.

Tropho'nius, a cunning Soothsayer, who made a great Cave in *Boetia*, whence he usually gave out his Oracles. After his Death, a Spirit was thought to enter into it, which supplied his Place in giving Oracles.

The Manner of consulting this Oracle is delivered to us by *Pausanias*, to the Purpose following: He, that goes into this Cave, must first make his Abode in the Chapel of *Good Genius*, and *Good Fortune*, employing himself in performing of some Ceremonies by Way of Atonement for former Offences, and is to bathe in the River of *Hercyne.* At his Going down he sacrifices to *Trophonius* and other Deities; and the Priest consults the Bowels of the Victim, and accordingly pronounces, whether the Deity will give an auspicious and satisfactory Answer. Then the Consulter is brought after Bathing by the Priest, to drink a Dose of the Water of the River call'd *Lethe* or *Oblivion*; and after that he takes the Water of *Mnemosyne* or *Remembrance*, that he may remember what shall be exhibited to him in his Descent. Among which is exposed a Statue adorn'd with admirable Carving, which is given out to have been the Workmanship of *Dædalus* himself. Then having done Obeysance, and muttered over a Prayer or two, being clothed in a Linnen Habit, and set off with Ribbons, *&c.* he approaches the Oracle, which is situated within a Mountain near a Grove, the Foundation of which is built spherical-wise, of white Stone, about the Size and Circumference of a Threshing-Floor, but scarce two Cubits high, supporting brazen Obelisks, encompassed round with Ligaments of Brass, between which there are Doors that

guide

guide the Paſſage into the Middle of the Floor, where there is a Sort of a Cave, not the Product of rude Nature, but built with the niceſt Accuracy of Mechaniſm and Proportion; the Form of it is like an Oven, the Breadth about nine Cubits, the Depth eight, but there are no Stairs; but all that come bring with them a narrow light Ladder, by which they have deſcended to the Bottom. There is a Cave between the Roof and the Pavement, having a very narrow Entrance; at the Mouth of which the Perſon lies all along, and ſhoves himſelf Feet foremoſt into the Cave, and then he thruſts in his Knees; after a while the reſt of his Body is roll'd along, by a Force not unlike that of a great rapid River, which over-powering a Man with its Vortex tumbles him over Head and Ears; and afterwards he returns the ſame Way back, with his Feet foremoſt. When the Conſultant is return'd, the Prieſt places him on *Mnemoſyne*'s Throne, which is not far from the Shrine, and enquires of him what he had ſeen and heard, and relates it to others, he being yet ſtupified, and full of Amazement; and then he carries him to the Temple of *Good Genius*, and *Good Fortune*, and after ſome Time he is reſtored to his former Senſes.

Tro'phy [*trophæum*, L. *un trophée*, F. Τροπαῖον, Gr. of τροπὴ, of τρέπω, to turn, which ſignifies the Flight of Enemies] a Monument, *&c.* of Timber or Stone, ſet up in a Place where Enemies were vanquiſhed, with their Harneſs and other Spoils hanged on it; a Token of Victory or Joy.

Tro'phies [in *Painting*, *Carving*, &c.] the Repreſentation of Pikes, Halberts, Drums, Colours, Croſſets, and other Weapons and Inſtruments of War.

Tro'phy [in *Architecture*] an Ornament repreſenting the Trunk of a Tree, charged or encompaſſed all round about with Arms or military Weapons, both offenſive and defenſive.

Trophy-*Money*, a Duty of four Pence, paid annually by Houſe-keepers or their Landlords for the Drums, Colours, *&c.* of the Companies or Regiments of *Militia*.

Tro'pical [τροπικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the *Tropicks*.

Tro'pici *morbi*, ſuch Diſeaſes as thoſe Inhabitants are moſt liable to who live under the *Tropicks*, L.

Tropicks [τροπικοὶ, *Scil.* κύκλοι of τρέπω, Gr. to turn] are Circles ſuppos'd to be drawn parallel to the Equinoctial, at twenty three Degrees thirty Minutes from it; one towards the North, which is called the Tropick of *Cancer*, which, when the Sun comes to about the Eleventh of *June*, he makes our longeſt Day; and the other towards the South, which is called the Tropick of *Capricorn*, to which the Sun arriving on the Twelfth of *December* makes our ſhorteſt Day.

Tro'pick *of Cancer* [in *Aſtron.*] is that Tropick towards the *Arctick* or *North-Pole*, ſo called from *Cancer*, the Sign of the *Ecliptick* the Sun is in when it comes to this Circle, on the twelfth Day of *December*, and makes with us the longeſt Night and ſhorteſt Day.

Tro'pick *of Capricorn* [in *Aſtron.*] that Tropick which is near the *Antarctick* or *South-Pole*, ſo named of *Capricorn*, the Sign the Sun is when he comes to this Circle, which is on the eleventh Day of *June*, and makes the longeſt Day and ſhorteſt Night with us.

Tro'pists, ſuch as explain the Scripture altogether by Tropes and Figures.

Tropolo'gical [of *tropologicus*, L. τροπολογικὸς, Gr. of τρέπω, a Trope, and λόγος, a Word or Speech] of, or pertaining to Tropology.

Tropo'logy [*tropologia*, L. τροπολογία, of τρέπω, Gr. to turn] a figurative Speech, or an Oration or Speech full of Tropes; alſo a Moral Diſcourſe tending to the Reformation of Manners.

To Trot [*trotter*, *aller le trot*, F.] to go a jolting Pace, as a Horſe.

Trot [with *Horſemen*] is the Pace or Going of a Horſe, in which the Motion is two Legs in the Air, and two upon the Ground croſs-wiſe; continuing alternately to raiſe at once the Hind-Leg of one Side, and Fore-Leg of the other; leaving the other Hind and Fore-Leg upon the Ground, till the former come down.

An old Trot, a pitiful ſorry old Woman.

Troth [ꝥreop̄ðe, *Sax.*] Truth, Fidelity.

Trotter [*trotteaux*, F.] a Trotting-Horſe; alſo a Sheep's Foot.

Trouba'dours, antient Poets of *Provence* in *France*.

To Trou'ble [*troubler*, F. *turbare*, L.] to cauſe Trouble, to embroil, to put into Confuſion; alſo to make Waters thick or muddy.

Tro'uble [*trouble*, F. *turbatio*, L.] Perplexity, Interruption, Embarraſſment, Diſturbance, Diſquietneſs, Embroilment of Mind, on account of ſome croſs Accident, Misfortune, *&c.* alſo Foulneſs or Muddineſs, by ſtirring, as Water, *&c.*

Trou'bler [*perturbatour*, L.] one that cauſes Trouble.

Trou'blesome [of *troublant*, F. and the Termination *ſome*] troubling, perplexing, diſturbing, *&c.*

Trou'blesomeness [of *troubler*, F. *ſome* and *neſs*] a troubleſome Quality, Nature, or Faculty.

Tro'ublous [of *troubler*, F.] troubleſome, perplexing, or difficult.

Trou'blousness, Diſturbedneſs, Perplexedneſs, *&c.*

Tro'ver [of *trouver*, F. to find] an Action a Man hath againſt one, who, having found any of his Goods, refuſes to deliver them upon Demand.

Trough [ꝥroȝ, *Sax.*] a hollow wooden Veſſel, as a Hog-Trough, Kneading-Trough, *&c.*

Trough *of the Sea* [*Sea-Language*] the Hollow made between any two Waves in a rolling Sea; as *the Ship lies down in the Trough of the Sea*, i. e. ſhe lies down between two Waves.

Trou-*Madam*. See *Troll-Madam*.

To Trounce [*incert. Etym.*] to ſue at Law, to puniſh ſeverely; alſo ſometimes to chouſe, bubble, or cheat.

To Troule, to roll on ſmoothly, *Milton*.

Trousſequeve [with *Horſemen*] a large Caſe of Leather as long as the Dock of a Horſe's Tail, which ſerves for a Covering for the Tails of Leaping-Horſes, *F.*

Troussiquin [with *Horſemen*] a Piece of Wood cut Arch-wiſe, raiſed above the hinder Bow of a great Saddle, which ſerves to keep the Bolſters tight.

Trout [ꝥpuꝛ, *Sax.*] a Sort of Fiſh.

Trout-*coloured* [ſpoken of *Horſes*] is White ſpeckled with Spots of Black, Bay, or Sorrel, particularly about the Head and Neck.

To Trow [of ꝥpupian, *Sax.*] to believe, to think; alſo to truſt.

To Trowl *away* [prob. of *troller*, F. or drollen, *Du.*] to rove or wander about.

Tro'wel [trowel, *Du. trulla*, L. *truelle*, F.] a Bricklayer's Tool.

Trow'ling [of *trollet*, F.] moving or wandering about.

Troy-*Weight* [of *Troyes*, a City of *Champaigne* in *France*] a Weight of 12 Ounces to the Pound, for weighing of Gold, Silver, *&c.*

Trua, a Tray, a wooden Veſſel, cut hollow out of a Piece of Wood, *L.*

Tru'ant [*truand*, F.] a Vagabond, a Loiterer, a ſturdy Begger; thence it is uſed for one that abſents himſelf from School.

To Trua'nt [of *truander*, F.] to loiter about, to abſent from School.

Trua'ndise, a Truanting or Playing Truant.

True-*tail*, a ſhort, ſquat Woman.

Trubs, a kind of Herb.

Truce [*treve*, F. ꝥpeop, *Teut.* Faith] a Ceſſation of Arms agreed upon for a Time, between two Parties in a State of War.

Trucida'tion, a Killing or Murdering.

Tru'chman [*truchement*, F.] an Interpreter to a Traveller, a Linguiſt.

Truck [*troc*, of *trucca*, Ital.] Exchange, Bartering of one Thing for another.

To Truck [*troquer*, F.] to barter or exchange one Commodity for another.

Truck [in a *Ship*] a ſquare Piece of Wood on the Top of a Maſt to put a Flag-Staff in.

Trucks [*trucca*, Ital. prob. of τρόχος, Gr.] an *Italian* Game, a kind of Billiards.

Trucks [in *Gunnery*] round Pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axle-trees of Carriages, to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To Tru'dge [of *truygiolare*, as *Skinner* ſuppoſes] to trot up and down, to toil and moil about a Buſineſs.

Tru'dmoulDY, Tru'gmoulDY } a dirty Drab, a naſty flatternly Woman.

To Tru'ckle [of *trochlea*, L. of τροχίλος, Gr. as ſome conjecture] to ſubmit, yield, or buckle to.

Truckle-*Bed* [of *trochlea*, L. a Pulley or Wheel] a low Bed with Wheels, to run under another Bed.

Tru'cking [*troquant*, of *troquer*, F. *truccare*, Ital.] Bartering or Exchanging.

Tru'culence, Tru'culentness } [of *truculentia*, L.] Cruelty, Savageneſs, Sternneſs.

True [ꝥpipe, *Sax.*] genuine, natural, certain, ſure, unfeigned, truſty, faithful.

True-*Love*, the Herb, call'd alſo Herb-*Paris*.

Tru'eneſs, Genuineneſs, Unfeignedneſs, Certainneſs, Faithfulneſs, Truſtineſs.

Trueſt [ꝥpeopeꝥ, *Sax.*] moſt true, ſincere, faithful, *&c.*

True *Place of a Planet* [in *Aſtronomy*] a Place of the Heavens ſhown by a Right-Line, drawn from the Center of the Earth thro' the Center of a Planet or Star.

Truffles, a kind of vegetable Productions not unlike Muſhrooms, covered with a blackiſh Skin, without Stalk or Root, and growing within the Ground.

Trugg-*Corn*, an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Leiminſter*, for officiating at ſome Chapels of Eaſe in that Pariſh.

Trugg, a Maſon's Hod or Trough.

A Trull [of *trulla*, Ital. *Mer. Caſaub.*] a ſorry Baggage, a pitiful Wench, a Camp-Whore, a Strumpet.

Trulliza'tion [in *antient Architecture*] all kinds of Couches or Layers of Mortar wrought with the Trowel in the Inſide of the Vaults; or the Hatches made on the Layers of Mortar, to retain the Lining of the *Striæ*.

Tru'ly [ꝥpoplice, *Sax.*] in Truth, ſincerely, unfeignedly, faithfully, *&c.*

Trump [trompe, *Du.*] a Trumpet.

To Trump [*prendre avec un triomfe*, F.] to play a Trump-Card.

Tru'mping [of *triomfe*, or *triumphe*, F. &c. of *triumphans*, L. q. d. *triumphing*] playing a Trump-Card.

Tru'mpery [of *tromperie*, F. a Cheat, *Skinner*] Traſh, ſorry, pitiful, paultry Stuff.

Tru'mpeter [*un trompette*, F.] one who ſounds a Trumpet.

To Tru'mpet [*trompetter*, F.] to blow a Trumpet.

Tru'mpet [*trompette*, F.] a warlike, muſical Inſtrument.

Marine Tru'mpet, an Inſtrument with one String, which, being ſtruck with a Hair-Bow, ſounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking Tru'mpet, a Sort of large Trumpet uſed at Sea, which magnifies the Voice ſo much, or makes it ſound ſo loud, that a Man, ſpeaking in it, may be heard above a Mile.

To Tru'ncate [*truncatum*, L.] to cut ſhorter, to maim.

Tru'ncated *Pyramid* [with *Geometricians*] one whoſe Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Baſe.

Trunca'tion, a Cutting or Chopping off, a Maiming.

Tru'ncheon [*tronçon*, F. of *truncus*, L. *Skinner*] a Battoon or ſhort Club.

Tru'ncheons [with *Farriers*] ſhort thick Worms that breed in the Maws of Horſes, which in time will eat their Way through, if not killed.

Tru'ncus, the main Stem or Stock of a Tree, in diſtinction from the Limbs and Branches, *L.*

Tru'ncus [with *Anat.*] that Part of the great Artery and *Vena Cava*, which deſcends from the Heart to the *Iliack Veſſels*.

Tru'ncus [in *Architect.*] Part of the Pedeſtal of a Pillar.

To Trundle [*trondeler*, F.] to roll along.

A Tru'ndle [ꝥpenꝺel, *Sax.*] a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.

Tru'ndle-*Shot*, a ſort of iron Shot about 17 Inches long, ſharp-pointed at both Ends, with a round Bowl of Lead caſt upon it, at a Hand's Breadth from each End.

Tru'ndle-*tail*, a draggle-tailed Wench.

To Tru'ndle [of *trondeler*, F. in *Picardy*, *Skinner*] to roll along as a Hoop, to turn round as a Mop, *&c.*

Trunk [*tronc*, F. of *truncus*, L.] a Sort of Cheſt or Box, covered with Leather; the main Stem or Body of a Tree; the Pedeſtal of a Pillar, *&c.* alſo the Body of a Man, the Head, Arms, and Legs being cut off.

Trunk-*Roots* [with *Botaniſts*] ſmall Roots breaking or growing out of the Trunks of Plants, which are of two Sorts.

1. Roots growing by a downright Deſcent, ſometimes all along the Trunk, as in Mint, *&c.* ſometimes only at the Ends or Points, as in Brambles.

2. Such Roots as neither deſcend nor aſcend, but ſhoot forth at Right Angles with the Trunk.

Tru'nked [in *Heraldry*] means ſuch Trees, as are cut off at each End.

Tru'nnions [*trognons*, F.] the Knobs or Bunchings out of the Metal of a Gun, which bear it upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

Tru'nnion-*Ring*, the Ring about a great Gun that is next before the Trunnions.

True-*Penny* [*Mer. Caſaub.* derives it of τρύπανον, Gr. a crafty Fellow] a Name given by Way of Taunt to ſome ſorry Fellow, *&c.* as *an old True-penny*.

To Truss [*trouſſer*, F. or troſſen, *Du.*] to tie or gird up; alſo to hang upon a Tree; alſo to ſnatch up, as a Bird of Prey.

A Truss *of Flowers* [with *Botaniſts*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.

Truss [of *trouſſe*, F. troſs, *Du.*] a Bundle; alſo a ſort of Bandage or Device worn by Perſons that are burſten.

Tru'ssed [ſpoken of *Horſes*] a Horſe is ſaid to be well truſſed, when his Thighs are large and proportioned to the Roundneſs of the Croup.

Tru'ssed [*trouſſé*, F.] tied or girded up; alſo hanged on a Tree; alſo ſnatched up, ſpoken of a Leveret by an Eagle or Bird of Prey.

Tru'sses [in a *Ship*] are Ropes faſtened to the Parels of the Yards to bind the Yard to the Maſt, when the Ship rolls, and to hale down the Yard in a Storm or Guſt of Wind.

Tru'ssing [with *Falconers*] is a Hawk's Raiſing any Fowl or Prey aloft, ſoaring up, and then deſcending with it to the Ground.

Trust [ꝥpeopa, *Sax.*] Aſſurance, Confidence, Tick, Credit.

Tru'sted [of ꝥpeopian, *Sax.* to truſt] credited, relied upon, depended upon.

Truste'e [of ꝥpuꝑa, of ꝥpuꝑian, *Sax.*] one into whoſe Hands an Eſtate or Money is put for the Uſe of another.

Tru'stily [ꝥpeoplice, *Sax.*] faithfully, with Fidelity.

Tru'stiness [ꝥpeopꝺ, *Sax.*] Fidelity, Faithfulneſs.

Tru'sty [ꝥpeopꝺe, *Sax.*] true, faithful, that may be depended upon.

Truth [according to Mr. *Lock*] conſiſts in the joining or ſeparating of Signs, as the Things ſignified by them do agree or diſagree one with another.

Truth [ꝥpeopꝺe, *Sax.*] Trueneſs, in oppoſition to Falſity; Certainty, Fidelity, Faithfulneſs.

Metaphyſical Truth, is the Conformity of the Things with the Divine Underſtanding.

Logical Truth, is the Conformity of the Thing with the Idea itſelf. This is ſeen in true Propoſitions, ſuch as agree with their Rule; which is the Things themſelves of which they treat.

Moral Truth, is the Conformity of Words, Geſtures, and Actions with the Heart, when a Man's Heart and Mouth go together; when he ſpeaks what he thinks, and is in reality what he would appear to be by his Show and Appearance.

Truth *in Being* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the Agreeableneſs of the Eſſence of any Thing to the Underſtanding of God.

Truth *in ſignifying* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is where there is an exact Correſpondence between the Sign and the Thing ſignified.

Truth *in knowing* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when by its Ideas the Underſtanding repreſents the Thing that is to be underſtood exactly as it is.

Artificial Truth [in *Metaphyſicks*] is ſuch a Truth, the immediate Rule of which is the Underſtanding of the Artificer.

Natural Truth [in *Metaphyſicks*] is ſuch a Truth, of which the Underſtanding of God is the immediate Rule.

Truth [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was repreſented by a Heart on the Lips of a Man.

Truti'na, a pair of Scales or Balances, *L.*

Tru'tinated [*trutinatus*, L.] weighed, examined, conſidered.

Trutina *Hermetis* [with *Aſtrolog.*] an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity, by finding out the Day of Conception, and the Place of the Moon at that Time.

Trutina'tion a Weighing or Balancing; alſo a Weighing in the Mind or Conſidering a Thing ſeriouſly.

To Try [*tenter*, F. *tentare*. L.] to examine, to prove, to eſſay.

To Try [with *Sailers*] a Phraſe uſed of a Ship who is ſaid *to try*, when having no more Sails abroad, but her Main-ſail, ſhe is let alone to lie in the Sea.

To lie a Try [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when the Wind blows ſo hard, that the Ship cannot maintain or bear out the Main-ſail, and they make her *lie a Try* under the Miſen-ſail only.

Tryal. See *Trial*.

Try'chnos τρύχνος, Gr.] the Herb Night-ſhade.

Tryphe'ra [of τρυφερὸς, Gr.] gentle and eaſy Cauſticks; alſo an Opiate of ſeveral Kinds.

Tu'ant, killing, *F. as a Tuant Jeſt* is a ſharp biting Jeſt.

Tub [of tobbe, *Du.* according to *Skinner*] a wooden Veſſel well known.

Tub *of Vermilion*, from three to four hundred Weight.

Tub *of Tea*, about 60 *lb.* Weight.

Tub *of Camphire*, from 56 to 80 *lb.* Weight.

Tu'ba *Euſtachiana* [with *Anat.*] the Canal of Communi-

cation

cation between the Mouth and the Barrel of the Ear, *L.*

Tu'bae, *Fallopianæ* [in *Anat.*] two ſlender Paſſages proceeding from the Womb, which receive the Ova or Eggs from the Teſticles, and convey them to the Womb, ſo named of *Fallopius*, an eminent Phyſician, who firſt diſcovered them, *L.*

Tu'ber, a Puff, a Knob or Knot in a Tree, *L.*

Tuber [in *Surgery*] a Bunching out, Tumour, or Swelling in an animal Body.

Tuber [in *Botany*] the round Bunching out of the Roots of ſome Plants.

Tube [*tubus*, L.] a Conduit-Pipe, any long Pipe thro' which Water or other Liquor is conveyed; alſo the Pipe or hollow Trunk of a Proſpect-Glaſs.

Tu'berose, a Kind of white ſweet-ſmelling Flower.

Tu'berous [*tuberoſus*, L. *tubereux*, F.] full of Bunches, Knots, or Swellings.

Tu'berous *Root* [by *Botaniſts*] is defined to be ſuch as conſiſts of an uniform fleſhy Subſtance, and is of a roundiſh Figure, as in a Turnip, *&c.*

Tube'rcula } [with *Surgeons*] ſmall Tumours which
Tube'rcules } ſuppurate and diſcharge *Pus*, frequently found in the Lungs, *L.*

Tubercula [in *Paluiſtry*] the more eminent Muſcles of knobby Parts under the Fingers, which they alſo call *Montes*, L.

Tu'beri *Iactiferi* [with *Anat.*] ſmall Pipes thro' which the Milk flows to the Nipples of Women's Breaſts.

Tubero'sity [with *Surgeons*] a Knot or Tumour growing naturally on any Part, in oppoſition to Tumours that riſe accidentally or from a Diſeaſe.

Tu'berous *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] Plants full of Bunches or Knots.

Tu'berousness [*tuberoſitas*, L. *tuberoſité*, F.] Knottineſs, or being full of Knots and Bunches; alſo the Bunching out of ſome Parts of the Body.

Tubilu'strium [among the *Romans*] a Ceremony or Feſtival at the Purification of their ſacred Trumpets.

Tu'bulated [*tubulatus*, L.] made hollow like a Pipe.

Tubula'tion, a Making hollow like a Pipe, *L.*

Tu'buli *vermiculares* [in *Phyſicks*] ſmall winding Cavities on the Outſides of the Shells of Sea Shell-fiſh, in which ſome ſmall Worms inhabit and breed.

Tu'bulous, hollow like a Pipe, or full of Hollowneſſes.

Tu'bulousness [of *tubulus*, L. a Pipe] Hollowneſs as a Pipe.

Tuck [prob. of trucca *Brit.* a Knife, *eſtoc*, F.] a Sort of Rapier or Long-Sword.

Tucked [of ꝥꝛuꝯꝺ, *Teut.* according to *Skinner*] turned or gathered up.

Tuck *of a Ship*, the Truſſing or Gathering up of a Ship's Quarter under Water.

A Tu'cker [prob. of *tucking*, or of tuck, *Teut.* Cloth] a Slip of Linnen or Lace, pinned along the Top of Women's Stays or Gowns about the Neck.

Tu'cksels, the Teeth of a Horſe, *&c.* called Grinders.

Tuel, the Fundament of a Beaſt.

Tu'esday [ꝥuej ꝺæȝ, *Sax.*] which *Skinner* derives of ꝥun *Mars*, and ꝺæȝ, q. *Dies Martis*, L. *Mars*'s Day; but *Verſtegan* of *Tuiſto* and ꝺæȝ, which *Tuiſto* was the moſt antient Idol of the *Teutones* or antient *Germans* and *Saxons*. And indeed they only differ as to the Name, the ꝥun of *Skinner* being the *Tuiſto* of *Verſtegan*.

Tuft [*touffet*, F.] a Lock of Hair, a Bunch of Ribbons, *&c.* alſo the Creſt of a Bird.

Tuft [with *Botaniſts*] a Thicket of Trees, Bunch of Garſs, *&c.*

Tu'fta [*old Rec.*] a Cottage.

Tu'fted } [of *touffe*, F.] having or trimmed with Tufts.
Tu'fty }

Tug [ꝥoȝun, *Sax.*] a hard Pull.

To Tug [ꝥoȝan, or ȝeꝥoȝan, *Sax.*] to pull hard.

Tu'ggae [*old Rec.*] Harneſs-Traces, or Ropes for drawing.

Tuisco, is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been one of *Noah*'s Grandſons, who ſettled in *Germany*; who after his Deceaſe was adored by all his Poſterity. The Inhabitants of that Country are ſtill called *Tuitſo* or *Duytſmen* from him, and a Day of our Week is named *Tueſday*, becauſe it was appointed for the Adoration of that Idol, as *Verſtegan* ſays; but others ſay it was called after *Theſa*, a certain Goddeſs, the Wife of the God *Ther*; which *Theſa* was look upon to be the Goddeſs of Juſtice.

Tu'ileries [of *Tuile* a Tile, becauſe Tiles were formerly made there] a ſtately Pile of Buildings and Garden, near the *Louvre* at *Paris*, built all of Free-Stone, the Portal being of Marble Pillars and Jaſper.

Tu'ition, Guardianſhip, the Care of a Perſon's Education, Protection, *L.*

Tulip [*tulipa*, Ital. *tulipe*, F.] a Flower.

Tulipa'nt, a Saſh or Wreath worn by the *Indians* inſtead of a Hat.

To Tum *Wooll*, is to mix together Wooll of divers Colours.

To Tumble [of tumĺtr, *Dan. tomber*, F.] to roll or throw down; alſo to towze, rumple, or put out of Order, as Cloth, *&c.*

A Tumbler, a Sort of Hunting-Dog, ſo called from his turning and winding his Body about, before he attacks and faſtens on the Prey.

Tu'mbling [*tombant*, F.] throwing down, *&c.* rumpling; alſo ſhewing Agility of Body by Tumbling-Tricks.

Tu'mbrel [*tombereau*, F.] a Sort of Dirt or Dung-Cart; alſo a Ducking-Stool for Scolds, *&c.*

Tu'mefied [*tumefactus*, L.] ſwelled, raiſed in a Swelling.

Tumefa'ction, the Art of ſwelling and riſing into a Tumour, *L.*

Tu'mid [*tumidus*, L.] ſwoln, puff'd up, riſing up, lofty.

Tu'midness [*tumiditas*, L.] Swolnneſs, or Swellingneſs.

Tu'midus, a, um [in *Botanick Writ.*] ſwelling.

Tu'mour [*tumor*, L. *tumeur*, F.] a Riſing or Swelling cauſed by a Settling of Humours in ſome Parts of the Body, when they are enlarged and ſtretched out beyond their due Proportion, ſo as to be rendered unfit to perform their natural Action.

Natural Tumours [in *Surgery*] ſuch as proceed from ſome of the four Humours contained in the Maſs of Blood, or elſe from ſeveral Humours of them united together.

Baſtard Tumours } ſuch as proceed from a Settling of
Encyſted Tumours } corrupt Humours, the Matter of which is contained in ſeveral proper *Cyſtus*'s or skinny Bags.

Critical Tumours, are Impoſthumes, or thoſe which appear at once in acute Diſeaſes, and put an End to them, either with good or bad Succeſs.

Malignant Tumours, are as ſuch as are attended with extraordinary and dangerous Symptoms, the Conſequences of which are very dangerous, as the Carbuncle in the Plague.

Peſtilential Tumours, are Swellings attended with a Fever, Swooning, *&c.* which uſually ariſe in the Time of a Peſtilence or Plague.

Venereal Tumours are Swellings at the Bottom of the Groin, proceeding from impure Copulation.

To Tump [with *Gardeners*] to fence Trees about.

Tu'mulated [*tumulatus*, L.] buried, interred.

Tumulo'se [*tumuloſus*, L.] full of little Hills or Knops.

Tumulo'sity [*tumuloſitas*, L.] Hilline ſs.

Tu'mult [*tumultus*, L.] an Uproar, great Buſtle, Stir; an Hurlyburly, Riot, Mutiny.

Tumu'ltuariness [of *tumultuarius*, L. *tumultuaire*, F.] a tumultuous Quality, State, *&c.*

Tumu'ltuousness [of *tumultuoſus*, L. *tumultueux*, F. and *neſs*] a diſordered, confuſed, troubled State or Condition.

Tun [ꝥunne, *Sax. un tonneau*, F.] a Veſſel containing 252 Gallons; alſo twenty Hundred; alſo forty ſolid Feet of Timber.

To Tun [*entonner*, F.] to put up Liquors into a Veſſel.

Tun } [of ꝥun *Sax.* a Hedge or Ditch or any Thing of
Ton } that Kind ſurrounding a Place to defend it] at the End of Names of Places, by a Metaphor, ſignifies a Village, Town, or Habitation. Nor it is improbable but that the *Saxon* ꝥun might originally come from the *Britiſh* Dun, which ſignifies a Mountain, becauſe antiently Towns were generally built upon Hills.

Tu'na, an *American* Tree, on which is ſaid to grow or breed thoſe Worms called *Cochineal.*

Tu'nable, that may be tuned or put in Tune; alſo harmonious.

Tu'nableness [of *tonus*, L. *ton*, F. *able* and *neſs*] Melodiouſneſs, Harmoniouſneſs; alſo Capableneſs of being put into Tune.

Tu'nably, harmoniouſly.

Tun-*bellied*, having a great Belly like a Tun, gor-bellied.

Tunegreve [ꝥuneȝeꝛeꝛa, *Sax.*] a Reeve or Bailiff of a Manour.

Tun-*Hoof*, Ground-Ivy.

Tune [*tonus*, L. *ton*. F. of τόνος, Gr.] Agreeableneſs

in

in Sound, a harmonious, musical Compoſition, Air, or Song.

To Tu'ne, to put into Tune, as an Inſtrument; alſo to ſing or play a Tune.

Out of Tune, out of Order, Frame, or Temper.

Tuneless, without any Tune.

Tu'ngrave [ꝺun ȝeræꝼa, *Sax.* of ꝺon a Town, and ȝe ræꝼa a Greve] a Bailiff of a Town or Manour.

Tu'nic [*tunica*, L. *tunique*, F.] a Sort of Coat without Sleeves.

Tu'nica [among the *Romans*] a Garment worn under the *Toga*, *L.*

Tunica [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Betony or a Kind of Gilliflower, *L.*

Tunica [with *Anat.*] a tunick Membrane or thin Skin, *L.*

Tunica *Retiformis* [with *Anat.*] one of the Tunicles or Coats of the Eye, which reſembles the Figure of a Net, and is the principal Inſtrument of Sight, called alſo the *Retina*, *L.*

Tu'nick } [with *Anat.*] a little Coat, Membrane, or
Tu'nicle } Skin, covering any Part of the Body.

Tu'nicle [*tunicula*, L. *tunicle*, F.] a little Membrane or membranous Coat of an Animal Body, *&c.*

The Tunicles [of the *Eye*] are four noted ones, *viz.* the *Corneous*, the *Cryſtalline*, the *Vitreous*, and the *Uveous*, which are anſwered by as many Humours.

The Tunicles [of the *Teſticles* or *Cods*] are four, *viz.* the *Scrotum*, the *Erythroides*, the *Epididymis*, and the *Dartos*.

Tuni'culated *Root* [with *Botan.*] is that Kind of bulbous Root, which conſiſts of ſeveral Coats involving one another, as in an Onion.

Tuni'sian *Falcon* [ſo called of *Tunis* in *Barbary*] a certain Kind of Hawk, who makes her Eyrie there.

Tu'nnage, a Duty of ſo much *per* Tun, to be paid for Merchandize imported or exported.

A Tunnel [*tonnelle*, F.] a Funnel for pouring Liquors into a Cask; alſo a Part of a Chimney.

Tunnel [in *Falconry*] a Net for catching of Partridges, being in the Form of a Cone.

Tu'nneled [*tonnelle*, F.] put into Veſſels with a Tunnel.

Tu'nneling, a Sort of Fowling with a Tunnel-Net.

Tu'nnelers [in a *Ship*] thoſe who fill Casks with Water.

Tu'nny [*thynnus*, L. θύννος, Gr.] a Kind of Fiſh.

Tup, a Ram or Male Sheep.

Tu'pping [of *Tup* a Male Sheep] a Ram's Covering an Ewe.

Tu'rbant [*turbante*, Span.] an Ornament that *Turks* wear on their Heads, made of fine Linnen wreathed into a Rundle.

Tu'rbar [ꝺuꝛꝛe, *Sax. tourbe*, F.] a Right of digging Turf.

Common of Turbary, a Liberty which ſome Tenants have of digging Turf in the Lord's Waſte.

Turba'ria, the Ground where Turf is digged.

Turbaria *Bruaria*, a Flaw-Turf or Heath-Turf.

Tu'rbinated [with *Botan.*] ſuch Plants, which, in ſome Part of them, reſemble a Turbant in Shape, and are of a conical Figure.

Tu'rbid [*turbidus*, L.] troubleſome, diſturbed.

Tu'rbith *mineral*, the yellow Precipitate of *Mercury*.

Turbith, an Herb of a violent purging Quality.

Turbina'tion, a Faſhioning like a Top, a Sharpening at one End.

Tu'rbidness [*turbiditas*, L.] Troubleſomeneſs.

Tu'rbulentness } [of *turbulentus*, L. and *neſs*] Noiſi-
Tu'rbulency } neſs, Troubleſomeneſs, Boiſterouſneſs, a bluſtering State, Condition, or Temper.

Tu'rbulent [*turbulens*, F.] after a turbulent, boiſterous Manner, *&c.*

Tu'rbut [*turbot*, F.] a Kind of Sea-Fiſh.

Tu'rcism, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the *Turks*.

Turcoi'se [ſo called, becauſe coming from *Turky*] a precious Stone of an azure Colour.

A Turd [ꝺoꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] Ordure, Dung.

Tu'rdiness [of ꝺoꝛꝺ, *Sax.* Ordure] Filthineſs with Ordure; alſo Humourſomeneſs, Capriciouſneſs, Moroſeneſs.

Tu'rdy, moroſe, peeviſh, *&c.*

Turf [ꝺuꝛꝛ, *Sax.*] a Sort of Earth that ſerves for Fuel.

Turfiness, the being turfy or abounding with Turf.

Turfing-*Spade*, a Tool for undercutting the Turf, after it has been marked out with the Trenching-Plough.

Turge'scence, a Swelling up or Growing big.

Turge'scent [*turgeſcens*, L.] ſwelling or growing big.

Tu'rgid [*turgidus*, L.] ſwoln, puffed up.

Tu'rgidness [of *turgidus*, L.] Swelledneſs, as being puffed up.

Turio'nes [with *Botan.*] the firſt young tender Shoots, which any Plants do annually put forth out of the Ground.

A Turk, a Native of *Turky* in *Aſia*.

Tu'rkey-*Pout*, a young Turkey. *Turkies* were firſt brought into *England* in the fourteenth Year of King *Henry* VIII.

Tu'rkey [of *Turky*] a Fowl well known.

Turkish, of *Turky*, or the *Turks*.

Turkish *Language*, being originally *Tartarian*, borrowed from the *Arabick* their Words of Religion, from the *Perſian*, their Words of State, and from the *Grecians*, their Words and Terms of War, and from the *Italians*, their Terms of Navigation; and this is call'd the *Sclavonian Language*. The *Turkiſh* Character is the ſame as the *Arabick*; which Language ſome Authors ſay is ſo inchanting, that it is uſually ſaid the Saints in Heaven and thoſe in Paradiſe ſpeak it.

Turks-cap, the Flower alſo call'd a Martagon.

Turlupi'nade, a low, dry Jeſt or Witticiſm.

Tu'rlupi'nes, a Sect or Sort of People, who made a publick Profeſſion of Impudence, going naked without covering ſo much as their privy Parts, and were not aſhamed to have to do with Women in the open Market.

Tu'rmerick, an *Indian* or *Arabian* Root.

To Turmoi'l, to toil, to buſtle, to make a heavy to do.

Turmoi'l } [prob. of *tire* to weary, and moil, *old*
Turmo'iling } *Word*, a Mule, *q. d.* to tire one's ſelf by labouring like a Mule] a Labouring ſtrenuouſly.

To Turn [ꝺ̇ȳnnan, and ꝺuꝛnan, *Sax. tourner*, F. τορνάω, Gr.] to work as Turners do; alſo to return; alſo to change Sides, *&c.* alſo to wind round any Thing.

Turn [*tour*, F.] a Walk or Courſe, an Order or Place, as to take a Turn, every one in his Turn.

Sea-Turn, a Wind which upon ſome Coaſts blows all Night from the Shore.

A Turn [with *Watch-makers*] a Term uſed of the Movement of a Watch, and ſignifies the intire Revolution or Going about of any Wheel or Pinion.

Turn [in *Law*] is the County-Court or King's Leet, where the Sheriff fits Judge; which Court is held twice every Year, about a Month after *Eaſter*, and a Month after *Michaelmas*. From this Court are exempted only Peers of the Realm, Clergymen, and ſuch as have Hundreds of their own.

Turn-coat, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to a Party, contrary in Principles, *&c.* to what he profeſſed before.

Turn-pike, a Gate ſet up in a Road, in order to ſtop Travellers, Carts, Waggons, Coaches, Cattle, *&c.* who there pay a Toll for Keeping the Roads in Repair.

Turn-pike [in the *Milit. Art*] a Spar of Wood about fourteen Feet long, and about eight Inches in Diameter, cut in the Form of a *Hexagon*, every Side being bored full of Holes; through which ſhort Pikes are run about ſix Feet long, pointed with Iron; which ſtanding out every Way, being ſet in a Breach, are of Uſe to ſtop an Enemy's Entrance into a Camp.

Tu'rnament [*torneamento*, Ital. *tournoy*, F.] a Juſting or Tilting; an antient martial Exerciſe of armed Knights, *&c.* encountering one another with Lances and Spears on Horſeback.

Tu'rner [*tornator*, L. *tourneur*, F. τορνευτής, Gr.] one who turns Veſſels or Utenſils in Wood or Metal.

Turne'tum [*old Rec.*] a Duty paid to the Sheriff for Holding his Turn or County-Court.

Tu'rning *ſtrait* [in the *Manage*] an artificial Motion taught to a Horſe.

Turning-*Evil*, a Diſeaſe in Cattel, alſo called the *Sturdy*.

Tu'rnip [prob. of ꝺuꝛnan, *Sax.* to turn, becauſe of its Roundneſs] a Root well known.

Turning [with *Confectioners*] a particular Way of paring Oranges, Lemons, *&c.* turning the Peel about the Fruit, ſo that it may be extended a great Length.

Tu'rno *Vicecomitum* [in *Law*] a Writ for thoſe who are called out of their own Hundred into the Sheriff's Turn or Court.

Turn-sole [*tourne-ſol*, F.] the Sun-Flower.

Tu'rpentine [*terebinthus*, L. of τερέβινθος, Gr.] a Kind of clear, reſinous Gum, iſſuing out of Trees.

Tu'rpentiny [of *terebinthinus*, L. *terebinthine*, F. of τερέβινθος, Gr.] of the Nature of, alſo dawbed or mixed with Turpentine.

Tu'r-

Tu'rpified [*turpifactus*, L.] made unclean, defiled.

Tu'rpitude, Filthineſs, Baſeneſs, *F.* of *L.*

Turquoi'se, a precious Stone of an azure or bluiſh Colour, ſo called, becauſe frequently brought to us from the *Turks*.

Tu'rret, a Sort of Tool uſed by Coopers.

Tu'rret [*turricula*, L. *turette*, F.] a little Tower.

Turri'ferous [*turrifer*, L.] carrying or bearing Towers.

Turrigis [with *Botan.*] an Herb, a Sort of Creſſes.

Tu'rtle } [*tourte*, F.] a Kind of Dove remarkable for its
Tu'rtur } kind Diſpoſition and Chaſtity, living a ſingle Life after the Death of its Mate; alſo a Fiſh call'd a Sea-Tortoiſe.

Turu'nda [in *Surgery*] a Tent or any Thing to be thruſt into an Orifice or Ulcer.

Turu'ndula, a ſmall Pellet or Tent.

Tuscan *Order* [ſo called, becauſe uſed in *Tuſcany* in *Italy*] an Order of Architecture, in which the Column or Pillar, with the Baſe and Chapiter, is to be ſeven Modules in Length, the Thickneſs of which is to be diminiſhed gradually to a fourth Part. The Pedeſtal is one Module in Height, and the Baſe of the Column is to be of the Height of half its Thickneſs. Its capital Baſe and Entablement have no Ornaments, and but few Mouldings.

Tuscan *Work*, is the moſt ſimple and rude of the five antient Orders of Pillars, ſo that it is rarely uſed, except in Vaults, in ſome ruſtick Edifices, and huge Piles of Building, ſuch as the Amphitheatres, *&c.*

Tush, an Interjection of Slighting and Diſpleaſure.

Tu'shes } [ꝥuxaꝛ, *Sax.*] the great ſtanding-out Teeth of
Tusks } a Boar; alſo the four Teeth of a Horſe, ſeated beyond the Corner-Teeth upon the Bars, where they ſhoot forth on each Side of the Jaws, two above and two below, about the Age of three, and three and an half, *&c.* and no Milk or Foal-Teeth ever come forth in the Place where they grow.

To Tusk *a Barbel* [with *Table-Carvers*] ſignifies to cut it up.

Tussila'go [with *Botan.*] the Herb Foal's-Foot or Colt's-Foot. *L.*

A Tu'stle, a Buſtle, a Striving with a Perſon.

Tut, an Imperial Enſign, being a golden Globe with a Croſs on it; a Mound.

Tut-*mouth'd* [of ꝥꝰꝥ, *Sax.* a Nipple] having the Chin or nether Jaw ſtanding out farther than the upper Part of the Mouth.

Tu'telage, Guardianſhip, Protection, *L.*

Tu'telar } [*tutelaris*, L. *tutelaire*, F.] that protects or
Tu'telary } performs the Office of a Guardian.

Tutelary *Angels*, certain Angels which are ſuppoſed to have the Guardianſhip or Protection of Kingdoms, Cities, and Perſons.

To Tu'tor [of *tuteur*, F.] to inſtruct, to teach.

Tutor, one who teaches or inſtructs another in ſome Art or Science, *L.*

Tu'tor [in an *Univerſity*] a Member of a College or Hall, who takes on him the Inſtructing young Students in the Arts and Faculties.

Tutor [in the *Civil Law*] one choſen to look to the Perſons and Eſtates of Children, left by their Fathers and Mothers in their Minority.

Tu'torage [in the *Civil Law*] the ſame as Guardianſhip in the Common Law, the Office of a Tutor above-mentioned.

Tu'toress [*tutrice*, F.] a She-Tutor or Inſtructor.

Tu'tsan, an Herb called alſo *Tuſan*.

Tu'tty [*tutia*, L.] the heavier Foil of Braſs that cleaves and ſticks to the higher Places of Furnaces or Melting-Houſes.

Tu'tty } [in *Mu. Books*] is frequently found in Muſick
Tu'tto } of ſeveral Parts, and ſignifies all or all together.

Tu'ty } [*tutie*, F.] the Sparkles or Soot of Braſs, which
Tu'tty } ſticks to the Furnace while melting, and is formed into concave Flakes, by chymical Writers is expreſs'd by this Character

Tu'tty } a Noſe-gay; alſo a jocular or humorous
Tu'zzimu'zzy } Name for the *pudendum muliebre*.

Twain [ꝥpeȝen, *Sax.*] two, a Couple or Pair; alſo into two Parts, *as rent in twain*.

Twain-*Night's-Gueſt*, one who has lain at a Houſe two Nights, who if he lay there the third his Hoſt was anſwerable for him if he did any Injury; but if he did ſo in the firſt two Nights himſelf was anſwerable.

Twaite [*old Law*] a Wood grubbed up and turned into arable or plough'd Land.

To Twang, to give a Sound like the String of a muſical Inſtrument or a Whip.

A Twang [of *tangere*, L. to touch, *Minſheu*] an ill Taſte or Hogoe; alſo an ill, unpleaſant Sound, the Sound of a Bow-ſtring.

Twang, a Root or forked Branch at the Bottom of a great Tooth.

Twat, *Pudendum Muliebre*.

Twat-*Scowerer*, a Surgeon or Doctor. *E. Ward.*

To Twattle [prob. of tattelen, *Du.*] to prate.

Tway-*Blade*, an Herb.

A Tweag, Vexation, Perplexity, Trouble.

To Twee'dle, to play on a Fiddle or Bag-Pipe.

Twee'zers, a Sort of ſmall Pincers and other Inſtruments in a Pocket-Caſe.

Twehe'ndemen [in *Saxon Law*] the Cеorleȝ or Husbandmen of the lower Order, who were valued at 200 Shillings; if ſuch an one was killed the Fine was 30 Shillings.

Twelfth [ꝥpelfꝥ, *Sax.*] the XIIth or 12th.

Twelfth *Day* } the Feſtival of the *Epiphany* or the
Twelfth *Tide* } Manifeſtation of our Saviour Chriſt to the *Gentiles*, ſo named, as being the 12th Day exclufively from *Chriſtmas-Day*.

Twelve [ꝥpelf, *Sax.*] XII or 12.

Twelve *Men* [in *Law*] a Jury or Inqueſt, is the Number of twelve Perſons, by whoſe Oath, as to Matters of Faſt, all Trials paſs both in civil and criminal Caſes, in all the Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

Twelve *Months*, the Space of a Year according to the Kalendar Months.

Twe'nty [ꝥpentiȝ, *Sax. viginti*, L.] XX or 20.

Twe'ntieth [of ꝥpentiȝ, *Sax.*] the 20th or XXth.

Twice [ꝥpiſ, *Sax.*] two Times.

Twifa'llow [of ꝥpiſ, twice, and ȝealȝa, *Sax.* an Harrow] to till or plow Ground a ſecond Time before Sowing.

A Twig [ꝥpiȝa, *Sax.*] a ſmall Sprout of the Branch of a Tree.

Twi'gden } [of ꝥpiȝa, *Sax.* a Twig] made of Twigs.
Twi'ggy }

Twi'light [ꝥpi-leohꝥ, *Sax.*] that dubious or half Light in the Dawn of the Morning and Cloſe of the Evening, a little before the Riſing and after the Setting of the Sun. It is occaſioned by the Earth's Atmoſphere refracting the Rays of the Sun, and reflecting them from the Particles thereof.

To Twine [ꝥpinan, *Sax.*] to twiſt Thread, *&c.*

Twine [ꝥpin, *Sax.*] ſmall-twiſted Thread.

To Twinge [twinger, *Dan.*] to give a Gripe, to cauſe Pain by a Wring or Squeeze.

Twi'nging [of twinger, *Dan.*] griping, pinching.

Twi'ning [of ꝥpinunȝ, *Sax.*] twiſting or clinging about.

Twining *Stalk* [with *Botan.*] a Stalk that twiſts about any Prop without the Help of Tendrels, as the Kidney-Bean.

Twinkling [prob. of ꝑincelian, *Sax.* to move quick] winking with the Eyes, or ſparkling as the Stars.

Twins [ȝeꝥpin, *Sax.*] two Children born at the ſame Birth.

Twi'rling [prob. *q. d.* whirling, of ꝺꝑiꝼꝼan, *Sax.*] turning ſwiftly about.

Twist [with *Horſemen*] the Inſide or flat Part of a Man's Thigh, upon which a true Horſeman reſts on Horſeback.

To Twist [ȝeꝥpiꝼan, *Sax.*] to complicate ſeveral Lines or Threads together; alſo to wring round.

Twi'sted [of ȝeꝥpiꝼan, *Sax.*] wrung round; alſo complicated together, as ſeveral Threads.

Twi'sting [with *Horſemen*] is the Reducing a Horſe to the ſame State of Impotence with a Gelding by the violent Wringing or Twiſting of his Teſticles, twice about, which dries them up and deprives them of Nouriſhment.

To Twit [ꝥpiꝺan, *Sax.*] to upbraid with.

Twi'tting [of ȝeꝺꝑiꝺan, *Sax.*] upbraiding, hitting in the Teeth.

To Twitch [ꝥpiccian, *Sax.*] to pinch or pluck.

Twitch-*Graſs*, Quitch-Graſs.

Twi'tching [of ꝥpiccian, *Sax.*] pinching or giving Pinches ſudden Pulls, or Twinges.

Twi'ttering, ſneering or laughing ſcornfully.

Twi'ttle-Twa'ttle, ſilly, childiſh Prating.

Twivil, a Carpenter's Tool, for making Mortiſe-Holes.

Two [ꝥpa, *Sax. duo*, L. *deux*, F.] 2 or II. The Number 2 is call'd the Father of even Numbers, but the Ruin of Unity, for to divide a Thing is to deſtroy it; but *Zaratas*, *Pythagoras*'s Maſter, call'd 2 the Mother of Numbers, and 1 the Father.

Two'fold [ꝥpeȝealꝺ, *Sax.*] double.

Tyber, the famous River of *Italy*, is repreſented in the *Vatican* at *Rome* by the Statue of a Man with a grave Countenance, a long Beard, with a Garland of Flowers on his

Head, in Marble, lying along, reſting his right Leg upon an Oar, and holding under his right Arm a She-Wolf, with two ſmall Infants ſucking at her Teats, leaning upon an Urn or Pitcher, out of which its Stream iſſueth. In the left Hand he holds a Cornucopia of delicate Fruits.

Ty'ger [*emblematically*] ſignifies Swiftneſs, Revenge, and Falſhood.

The Antients dedicated the Tyger to *Apollo* on account of its Swiftneſs, and to *Bacchus*, on account of its Rabidneſs, becauſe, when Men have drank too much Wine, it makes them rave extravagantly; but others give another Reaſon for it, becauſe Wine mollifies ſome ſavage Tempers.

It is reported that thoſe, that rob a Myger of her Whelps, lay Pieces of Looking-Glaſs in the Way that ſhe is to take in purſuing them, in which ſhe looking and ſeeing herſelf ſtops, and by that Means they have Time to eſcape.

Tycho'nic *Syſtem* [in *Aſtronomy*] ſo called of *Tycho Brahe* a Nobleman of *Denmark*. This Syſtem like that of *Ptolemy* has the Earth placed in the Middle and is ſuppoſed to be immoveable, the Sun and Moon revolving in Orbits reſpecting the ſame as a Center; but according to *Copernicus* the other five Planets are ſuppoſed to revolve round the Sun as their Center.

To Tye [*tian*, *Sax.*] to bind.

Ty'lus [in *Anat.*] the Brawn or Hardneſs of the Skin, by reaſon of much Labour, *L.* of *Gr.*

Ty'lwith [in *Heraldry*] a Tribe or Family branching out of another, which the moral Heralds call the ſecond or third Houſe.

Tymbore'lla, a Tumbrel or Ducking-Stool.

Ty'mpan [*tympanum*, L. τύμπανον, Gr.] a Timbrel or Drum.

Tympan [in *Anat.*] the Drum of the Ear.

Tympan [in *Joinery*] a Term uſed of the Pannels of Doors, and alſo of the Square or Die of Pedeſtals.

Ty'mpan [in *Architect.*] is that Part of the Bottom of the Frontons, which is incloſed between the Cornices, and anſwers the naked Freze.

Tympan [of *an Arch*] is a triangular Table placed in its Corners, uſually hollowed, and ſometimes enriched with Branches of Laurel, Oak, Trophies, or flying Figures, as Fame, *&c.*

Tympa'nias [in *Phyſick*] the Tympany, a hard Swelling of the Belly, being a Kind of dry, windy Dropſy, which cauſes the Skin of thoſe Parts to ſtand out and ſound as it were a Drum.

Tympan [with *Printers*] is a Frame of Iron belonging to a Printing-Preſs, having a Parchment ſtretched over it, on which they place the Sheets of Paper, one after another, in the Printing them off.

Ty'mpano [in *Mu. Books*] a Pair of Kettle-Drums frequently uſed in Concert, as a Baſs to a Trumpet.

Tympani'tes. See *Tympany*.

Ty'mpanum [τύμπανον, Gr.] a Drum, which among the Antients was a thin Piece of Leather or Skin, ſtretch'd upon a Hoop or Circle, and beaten with the Hand.

Tympanum [in *Mechanicks*] a Kind of Wheel plac'd on an Axis or Cylindrical Beam, on the Top of which are plac'd Leavers or fixed Staves, for the more eaſy Turning the Axis about to raiſe the Weight required; and it differs not from the *Peritrochium*, excepting that the Cylinder or Axis of the *Peritrochium* is much ſhorter and leſſer than the Cylinder of the *Tympanum*.

Tympanum [with *Anat.*] is the Drum or Skin of the Drum of the Ear, the ſame that is named *Membrana Tympani*, which is a ſmall, round, thin, tranſparent, dry, and nervous Membrane of moſt exquiſite Senſe which lies over the Hollow of the inner Part of the *Ear*, and is the Organ or Inſtrument of Hearing.

Tympany [*tympanites*, L. τυμπανίτης of τυμπανίζω, Gr. to beat or ſound like a Drum] a hard Tumour or Swelling of the Belly or Abdomen, very hard, equable, and permanent, whereby the Skin is ſtretched ſo tight, that, when ſtruck, it gives a Sound like that of a Drum.

Type [*typus*, L. τύπος, Gr.] a Copy of a Model, a Figure or Character, either engraven or printed.

Type [in *Theology*] a Symbol, Sign, or Figure of Something to come.

Typho'des [πυρώδης, Gr.] a continual burning Fever, proceeding, as it were, from an Inflammation of the Bowels.

Typhomani'a [τυφομανία, Gr.] a Delirium with a Frenzy, a Diſeaſe of the Brain, whereby the Patient not being able to ſleep, tho' greatly inclined to ſleep, lies with his Eyes ſhut, talks abſurdly, and tumbles and toſſes.

Ty'pha, *Typh-Wheat*, a ſort of Grain much like our Rye, *L.*

Typha *aquatica* [in *Botany*] the Herb Water-Torch, Cat's-Tail, or Reed-Mace, *L.*

Ty'pical [*typicus*, L. τυπικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a Type or Figure.

Ty'pically [*typice*, L.] in a typical Senſe.

Ty'picalness, a typical Quality.

Typoco'smy [of τύπος a Type and κόσμος, Gr. the World] a Figure of the World.

Typo'grapher [*typographus*, L. τυπογράφος, Gr. of τύπος γράφων, Gr.] a Printer.

Typogra'phical [of *typographicus*, L. of τυπογραφικὸς, Gr. of τύπος a Type or Letter, and γράφω to deſcribe] of, belonging to, or according to Typography or the Art of Printing.

Typo'graphy [*typographia*, L. of τυπογραφία, Gr.] the Art of Printing.

Tyra'nnical, of, pertaining to, or after the Manner of a Tyrant, imperious, cruel.

Tyra'nnicalness [of *tyrannis*, L. *tyrannie*, F. of τυραννὶς, Gr.] a tyrannical Nature, Diſpoſition, or Behaviour.

Tyra'nnicide [*tyrannicida*, L. *tyrannicide*, F. of *tyrannus* and *cædere*, L.] a Slayer or Killer of Tyrants.

Tyra'nnicide [*tyrannicidium*, L.] the Killing of Tyrants.

To Ty'rannise [*tyrannizare*, L. of τυραννίζειν, Gr.] to play the Tyrant, to oppreſs, to lord it over.

Ty'ranny [*tyrannis*, L. τυραννὶς, Gr.] a ſevere, cruel and violent Government; alſo Dominion or Empire unlawfully uſurped; alſo outrageous Cruelty, great Oppreſſion.

Ty'rant [*tyrannus*, L. τύραννος, Gr. of ἡ Τυρρήνων, i. e. the *Tyrrhenians*, who were a cruel People, or of *Turrha* a City of *Lydia*, where *Gyges* firſt play'd the Tyrant; or as others ſay, of τρύω, Gr. to oppreſs, or of τὸ τέρην τὰς λαὰς χθονίας ἐπιέζειν, Gr. to vex the People and bring Trouble upon them.] The Name Tyrant was at firſt uſed in a good Senſe; and the *Greeks* in old Time call'd the ſupreme Governor of every City a Tyrant or King; but now it is generally uſed in a bad Senſe for one who governs with Cruelty and Injuſtice; alſo either for a rightful Prince that miſuſes his royal Power in oppreſſing his Subjects, or for one who uſurps the ſovereign Power in a State.

Tyri'asis [τυρίασις, Gr.] a Leproſy.

Ty'rets, a Kind of Ornament for Horſe-Harneſſes.

Tyro, a Freſhman, a Novice in any Art or Science, *L.*

Ty'rociny [*tyrocinium*, L.] the firſt Exerciſe or new Beginning of any Art or Faculty, an Apprenticeſhip; alſo Unskilfulneſs.

Ty'rosis [of τυρὸς, Gr. Cheeſe] a Curdling of Milk in the Stomach into a Subſtance ſomething reſembling Cheeſe.

Ty'rus [in *Phyſick*] the Order which Intermitting Fevers obſerve in their Increaſing and Decreaſing.

A Tye-*Top*, a Garland; alſo a Top-Knot.

Tythlan [in *Sax. Law*] an Accuſation or Charge in Law for an Offence.

V.

V U *Roman*, *V u*, *Italick*, U u *Engliſh*, V U, v u *Saxon*, are the nineteenth Letters in Order of their reſpective Alphabets, Υ υ in *Greek*, generally written by a Ꝑ p in *Engliſh*, the twentieth of the *Greek* Alphabet, and ו *Hebrew*, the ſixth of that.

The V Conſonant and U Vowel ought to be carefully diſtinguiſh'd in Reading, as *Vomit*, *Vulgar*, *Union*, *Univerſity*, &c. the U Vowel is not heard in the Words *Guards*, *Guinea*, &c. and it very ſeldom ends any *Engliſh* Words.

V in *Latin* Numbers ſtands for five.

Ꝟ with a Daſh at top ſtood for 5000.

V. frequently ſtands for *Vide*, i. e. See.

V, in the Weſtern Parts of *Great Britain*, is frequently pronounced for F, as *Vather* for *Father*.

V. R. [with the *Romans*] was frequently uſed for the Phraſe *uti rogas*, i. e. as thou askeſt or deſireſt, and was a Mark for a Vote or Suffrage in the Paſſing of a Law.

Vacancy [in *Phyſicks*] an empty Interval or Space void of Matter.

Va'cancy [in *Law*] a Poſt or Benefice wanting a regular Officer or Incumbent.

Va'cant [*vacans*, L.] void, that is not filled up, at Leiſure.

Va'cantness [of *vacance*, F. or *vacans*, L. and *neſs*] Emptineſs.

To Va'cate [*vacatum*, L.] to empty, annul, or make void.

Va'cation, a being at Leiſure, Ceaſing from ordinary Buſineſs; alſo the Time between one Term and another.

Vaca'tion [in *Civil Law*] the Time from the Death of a Biſhop or other Spiritual Perſon, till the Biſhoprick or other Spiritual Benefices are ſupply'd by another.

VACA'TION-*Barriſters*, are ſuch as are newly call'd to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exerciſe of the Houſe for the ſix next long Vacations, *viz.* in *Lent* and *Summer*, and are therefore ſo ſtyled during theſe three Years.

VACANT *Effects* [in *Law*] are ſuch as are abandoned for want of an Heir, after the Death or Flight of their former Owner.

VACA'TION [in *Com. Law*] the Time between the End of one Term and the Beginning of another.

VACATU'NA [in *Law*] a Vacancy or Voidance, a Spiritual Living that ſhall happen hereafter.

VACCA'NIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Cow-Baſil or Thorough Wax, *L.*

VACCANIUS [in *antient Deeds*] a Herds-man that looks after the common Herds of Cows.

VA'CCANY } a low Houſe; alſo a Dairy-Houſe; alſo a
VACCHANY } certain Compaſs of Ground within the Foreſt of *Aſhdown*, Stat. 37 *H.* VIII.

VACCHIVIA [*old Rec.*] a Dairy.

VACCI'NIUM, a Blackberry, Bilberry, or Hurtleberry; alſo a Violet-Flower, *L.*

VACCI'NIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Flower of the Plant *Hyacinthus* or Crows-Toes, *L.*

VACI'LLATING [*vacillans*, L. *vacillant*, F.] reeling, ſtaggering, *&c.*

VACILLA'TION, a Staggering, a Wavering; an Irreſolution, a Quandary, *F.* of *L.*

VACUA'TION, an Emptying, *L.*

VACU'ITY [*vacuitas*, L.] Voidneſs, Emptineſs.

VACUI'TIES [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe Days in which an imperfect or ill Criſis of a Diſtemper often happens, *viz.* the ſixth, eighth tenth, twelfth, ſixteenth, and eighteenth, which Days are alſo call'd *Medicinal Days*, becauſe Medicines may be given on them.

VACUNA [ſo call'd of *vacando*, i. e. being at Leiſure, ſuppoſed to preſide over them that are at Leiſure] the Goddeſs of Reſt, to whom the Husbandmen did ſacrifice after Harveſt.

VA'CUUM [with *Phyſiologiſts*] is ſuppoſed to be a Space devoid or empty of all Matter or Body; and is diſtinguiſhed by them into *vacuum diſſeminatum*, or *interſperſum*, and *vacuum coacervatum*.

VA'CUUM *Boyleanum*, that Approach to a real *Vacuum* which is arrived at by Means of an Air-Pump.

VACUUM *diſſeminatum* } are ſmall void Spaces interſperſed
VACUUM *interſperſum* } about between the Particles of all Bodies: That there is this *Vacuum* appears from the following Argument: If ſome Vacuities are not ſuppoſed to be interſperſed among Bodies, it will be very difficult to account for Motion. For if there be an abſolute *Plenum*, the leaſt Body in Nature cannot move, but all Bodies that are muſt move with it; and yet into what Places they ſhould move, when all Places are already full, is not eaſy to conceive.

VACUUM *coacervatum*, is a larger void Space, made by the Meeting together of the ſeveral diſſeminated or interſperſed Vacuities.

VADA'RI *aliquem* [in *Civil Law*] is to oblige one to give Security for his Appearance in Court at a certain Day, *L.*

To VADE [*vadere*, L. to go] to decay, fade, or wax weak.

VADE-*mecum* [*i. e.* go with me] a Pocket-Book, or any little uſeful Book fit and neceſſary to be carried in the Pocket.

VADIARE *duellum* [in *Antient Writers*] ſignifies to wage a Combate; as, when a Perſon gave another a Challenge to decide a Controverſy by a Camp-Fight or Duel, and threw down a Gauntlet or the like Sign of Defiance, if the other took it up, that was *Vadiare duellum*, *i. e.* both to give and take mutual Pledges of Fighting.

VADIMO'NIUM [in *Civil Law*] a Promiſe or Bond for Appearance before the Judge, upon a Day appointed, *L.*

VADIMONIUM *deſerre* [in *Law*] ſignifies to make a Default, not to appear in Court, according to Order, to forfeit his Recogniſance, *L.*

In VA'DIO *expenere* [in *Law*] is to pawn or leave a Pledge for the Return of Money borrowed, *L.*

VA'DIUM, Wages, a Salary or other Reward of Service upon Covenant or Agreement, *L.*

VADIUM *mortuum* [in *Law*] a Mortgage, Lands or Goods ſo pawned or engaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the main Profits for the Uſe of his Loan or Debt, *L.*

Per VADIUM *ponere* [in *Law*] is to take Bail or Security for the Appearance of an Offender in ſome Court of Juſtice, *L.*

VA'FROUSNESS } [*vafrities*, L.] Craftineſs, Subtlety.
VAFRITY }

A VA'GABOND [*vagabundus*, L.] a wandering Beggar, *&c.*

VA'GABUND [*vagabundus*, L.] wandering, roaming about.

VAGA *arthritis* [with *Phyſicians*] the wandering Gout, that flies or moves about, cauſing Pain, ſometimes in one Limb, and ſometimes in another.

VA'GARY [of *vagatio*, L.] a Freak, a Prank, a Caprice, a Whimſey.

VAGI'NA, a Scabbard, Sheath, or Caſe, *L.*

VAGINA *uteri* [in *Anat*] the Sheath or Neck of the Womb.

VAGINA'LIS [with *Anat.*] the Vaginal Tunicle, the ſecond proper Coat which immediately wraps up or covers the Teſticles, *L.*

VA'GINIPE'NNOUS Animals [*vaginipennes*, L.] ſuch as have their Wings in Sheathes or Caſes, as the Beetle hath.

VAGINA'LIS *Gulæ* [with *Anat.*] the muſculous Coat of the *Gulæ*, it being ſuppoſed to be a proper Muſcle conſpiring with the *Oeſophagus* in thruſting down the Aliment, when enter'd.

VAGINA'LIS *tunica*, the ſame as *Elythroides*.

VA'GRANTNESS } [of *vage* wanderingly and *errant*, L.
VA'GRANCY } wandering and *neſs*] Vagrancy, an unſettled Courſe of Life.

VA'GRANT [prob. q. *vagè errans*, L.] wandering, ſtrolling, or roving up and down.

A VAGRANT, a Vagabond, a Stroller, an idle Perſon who rambles from Place to Place.

VA'GUE [*vagus*] wandering, rambling; alſo at random; alſo looſe, without due Order or Intent.

VA'GUM [with *Anat.*] the eighth Pair of Nerves of the *Medulla oblongata*, called the *par Vagum*, becauſe diſperſed to divers Parts of the Body.

VAIL [*velum*, L. *voile*, F.] a Garment, or any Thing that covers or hides from being ſeen.

To VAI'L [*velare*, F.] to cover with a Vail.

VAILS [*unde derivatur incertum*, unleſs prob. of *valedictio*, q. d. Money given to Servants by Gueſts for Salutations] Gifts or Profits given or allowed to Servants above their Wages.

To VAIL *the Bonnet* [*Sea-Language*] is to ſtrike Sail in Token of Submiſſion.

VAIN [*vanus*, L.] empty, frivolous, fooliſh, or uſeleſs.

VAI'NNESS [*vanitas*, L. *vanité*, F.] Emptineſs, Unprofitableneſs, *&c.*

VAIN-GLO'RIOUS [of *vain*, F. and *glorioſus L.*] full of Vain-glory.

VAIN-GLO'RIOUSNESS [of *vana* and *gloria*, L.] Vain-glory, empty Boaſting, *&c.*

VAIN-GLORY [*vana gloria*, L.] Boaſting in vain, to no Benefit or Purpoſe.

VAIR } [either of *varié* of *variis coloribus*, *i. e.* various
VAI'RY } Colours, or, as ſome ſay, of *varius* the Name of an Animal, whoſe Back is a blue Grey, and its Belly white] it is the ſecond Sort of Furr or Doubling, formerly uſed for Lining of the Garments of great Men and Knights of Renown: it is when a Field of a Coat of Arms is chequered into two Colours by the Figures of little Bells; and if theſe two Colours are *Argent* and *Azure*, it is *Vairy* or proper, and you need ſay no more but *vairy*: but if the Colours are any other, they muſt be expreſly named in blazoning the Coat. See *Verry*.



VARY *Copy* } [in *Heraldry*] is a Bearing the
Potent Counter } Form in the Eſcutcheon, and in Blazon the Colours muſt be expreſs'd, as *Azure* and *Argent*.



CONTREVAIRE, is when the Metals and Colours are ſo ranged, that the Figure, which is *Azure*, touches either with its Edge or Foot another *Azure* Figure, being placed and joined together, Breech to Breech, one upon another, the Point of the one tending towards the Chief of the Eſcutcheon, and that of the other towards the Baſe; as in the Figure.

VAIRE *en Pale*, is when the Figures ſtand exactly one upon another, flat upon the Points.

VALE *of a Pump* [in a *Ship*] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Sides of the Ship to the Scupper-holes.

VALE [*vallis*, L.] a Valley.

VALE [*vallis*, L. *val*, F.] a hollow Place or Space of Ground ſurrounded with Hills.

VALEDI'CTION, a Bidding Farewel, *L.*

VALEDI'CTORY, of, or pertaining to *Valediction* or Bidding Farewel.

VA'LENCES } [prob. of *falenzane*, Ital.] ſhort Curtains to
VA'LLENS } the upper Part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window, *&c.*

VALE'RIAN, a Phyſical Herb, called alſo Set-Wall and Capon's-Tail.

VA'LET *de Chambre*, one who waits upon a Perſon of Quality in his Bed-Chamber, *F.*

VALET [with *Horſemen*] is a Stick armed at one End with a blunted Point of Iron, to prick and aid a leaping Horſe.

VALET } [*un valet*, F.] in antient Times was uſed
VALE'T } to ſignify a young Gentleman of good De-
VA'DELECT } ſcent or Quality; and afterwards it was applied to the Rank of Yeomen: And, in the Account of the *Inner-Temple*, it is underſtood of a Bencher's Clerk or Servant, which by a Corruption is called *Varlet*, the Butler of the Houſe.

VALETUDINA'RIAN [*valetudinarius*, L.] a ſickly Perſon; alſo one that anxiouſly takes Care of his Health.

VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarius*, L.] ſickly, crazy; a Perſon of a weak, ſickly, or crazy Conſtitution, who is frequently out of Order.

VALETUDINARY [*valetudinarium*, L.] an Hoſpital for ſick People.

VA'LENTINES [in *England*] prob. take their Name of *Valentine*, a Biſhop of *Rome*, whoſe Feſtival is obſerved on the 14th of *February*; and becauſe about this Time of the Year the Birds match or chooſe their Mates, probably thence the young Men and Maids chooſe *Valentines* or ſpecial loving Friends on that Day.

VALENTINES [in the *Romiſh Church*] Saints choſen on St. *Valentine*'s Day as Patrons for the enſuing Year.

VALENTINIANS, an antient Sect of *Gnoſticks*, ſo called from *Valentinian* their Leader.

VA'LIANT [*vaillant*, F.] bold and daring in Fight, courageous, ſtout.

VA'LIANTNESS [*vaillantiſe*, F.] Proweſs, Stoutneſs, Courage.

VA'LID [*validus*, L.] ſtrong, mighty.

VALID, authentick, binding, done in due Form, good in Law.

VALI'DITY } [*validitas*, L. *validité*, F.] Ability, Pow-
VA'LIDNESS } er; alſo Authenticknes, *&c.*



VALLAR *Crown* [in *Heraldry*] was a Crown given by the General of an Army, to him who firſt broke into an Enemy's fortified Camp, or forced any Place palliſaded, and it was in the Form annexed, repreſenting Palliſadoes ſtanding up above the Circle.

VA'LLEY [*valles*, L. *vallée*, F.] a Vale or low Ground encompaſſed with Hills.

VALLIES [in *Architect.*] the Gutters over the Sleepers in the Roof of a Building.

VALO'RE *Batitagii* } [in *Law*] a Writ which antiently
VALO'RE *Maritagii* } lay for the Lord, after having proffered ſuitable Marriage to an Infant who refuſed the ſame, to recover the Value of the Marriage, *L.*

VALOMBRE'UX, a certain Order of Monks.

VA'LOUR [*valeur*, F.] Courage, Stoutneſs, Proweſs, Bravery.

VA'LOROUS [*valoreux*, F.] valiant, ſtout, *&c.*

VA'LOROUSNESS [of *valoreux*, F. and *neſs*] Valiantneſs, Stoutneſs, Bravery.

VA'LUABLE, of great Value, weighty, important.

VA'LUABLENESS [of *valor*, L. *valeur*, F. *able* and *neſs*] Precioufneſs, Worthineſs, *&c.*

VALU'ATION [*evaluation*, F.] Price, Value.

To VA'LUE [*evaluer*, F.] to eſteem, prize, appraiſe, account, *&c.*

VALVE [in *Hydraulicks*, *&c.*] a Kind of Lid or Cover of a Tube, *&c.* opening one Way, which, the more forcibly it is preſſed the other, the more cloſely it ſhuts the Aperture.

VALVES [*valvæ*, L.] Folding-Doors.

VALVES [with *Anat.*] thin Membranes applied like Doors or Shutters on divers Cavities and Veſſels of the Body, to afford a Paſſage to ſome Humour or Matter going one Way, and to prevent its Reflux towards the Part whence it came.

VAL'VULA [in *Anat.*] a Valve or Fold in the Veſſels.

VA'LVULA *major* [with *Anat.*] the upper Part or Cover of the *Iſthmus*, lying between the *Teſtes* and foremoſt worm-like Proceſs of the *Cerebellum*. It is of a marrowy Subſtance, and the Uſe of it is to keep the *Lympha* from falling out about the Nerves in the Baſis of the Skull, *L.*

VALVULÆ *conniventes* [with *Anat.*] the Wrinkles found in the Guts *Ileum* and *Jejunum*: For the inner Coat of thoſe Guts being longer than the Middle of the outward one, it wrinkles or bags out in many Places; ſo that, the Paſſages being ſtraitened, the Matter contained in them deſcends more ſlowly, and the *Lacteal* Veſſels have the more Time to draw in the Chile, *L.*

VAMBRAGE [*avant bras*, F.] Armour for the Arm.

VAMP, the Upper-Leather of a Shoe.

To VAMP [*avant*, F. before] to mend or furbiſh up.

VAMPE } a Sort of ſhort Hoſe which covered the Feet,
VAMPAYS } and reached only to the Ancles, the Breeches reaching as low as the Calf of the Leg; and from thence to graft a new Footing on an old Hoſe was called Vamping.

VAMPLET, a Piece of Steel ſometimes in the Shape of a Tunnel, uſed in Tilting-Spears, juſt before the Hand, to ſecure and defend it; it was made to be taken off and put on at Pleaſure.

VAN [of *avant*, F. before] the Front of an Army, *&c.*

VAN [of *vannus*, L.] a Winnowing-Fan, a Crible for Corn.

To VAN [*vannare*, L. *vaner*, F.] to ſift or winnow Corn.

VANCOURIE'RS, light-armed Soldiers ſent before to beat the Road upon the Approach of an Enemy.

VANDALS, a barbarous and fierce People of a Part of *Sweden*, afterwards from the *Goths*, their Succeſſors, called *Gothland*, who, leaving their native Soil, took Pleaſure in ranging to and fro and ſpoiling Countries.

VA'NFOSS [in *Fortif.*] a Ditch dug without the Counterſcarp and running all along the Glacis, uſually full of Water.

VANE [*Fana*, *Sax.*] a Weather-Cock, a Device to ſhew which Way the Wind blows, *Du.*

VANES [of *Mathematical Inſtruments*] are Sights made to move and ſlide upon them.

VANGE [*ant. Writ.*] a Spade or Mattock.

VAN-GUARD [*avant garde*, F.] the firſt Line of an Army drawn up in Batallia.

VANI'LLA, a little Seed growing in longiſh Pods, a principal Ingredient in the Compoſition of Chocolate, to give it Strength and an agreeable Flavour.

VANI'LOQUENCE [*vaniloquentia*, L.] vain Talking.

VANI'LOQUENT [*vaniloquus*, L.] talking vainly.

To VA'NISH [*vaneſcere*, L. *S' evanouir*, Ital.] to diſappear, to go out of Sight; alſo to come to nothing.

VA'NITY [*vanitas*, L. *vanité*, F.] Emptineſs, Unprofitableneſs, *&c.*

VA'NNED [*vannatus*, L.] fanned or winnowed.

VA'NNUS [*old Rec.*] a Vane or Weather-Cock, *L.*

To VA'NQUISH [*vaincre*, F.] to overcome, ſubdue, or conquer.

VA'NQUISHER [*vainqueur*, F. *victor*, L.] a Conqueror, *&c.*

VA'NTAGE [*avantage*, F.] that which is given or allowed over-weight or over-meaſure.

VANTA'RIUS [*old Law*] a Fore-runner, a Foot-man, *L.*

VAPID [*vapidus*, L.] palled, dead, or flat, ſpoken of Liquors.

VA'PIDNESS [*vapiditas*, L.] Deadneſs, Flatneſs, Palledneſs of Liquors.

VA'PORARY [*vaporarium*, L.] an Hot-houſe, a Stow, a Bagnio.

VA'PORARY [with *Phyſicians*] a Decoction of Herbs, *&c.* poured hot into a Veſſel, ſo that the Patient ſitting over it may receive its Fumes.

VAPORA'TION, a Sending forth of Vapours or Fumes, *L.*

VAPORI'FEROUS [*vaporifer*, L.] cauſing or producing Vapours.

VAPORI'FEROUSNESS [of *vaporifer*, L. and *neſs*] an exhaling or Vapour-producing Quality.

VAPORO'SE } [*vaporoſus*, L.] full of Vapours.
VA'POROUS }

VA'POROSENESS [of *vaporous*, L. *vapoureux*, F. and *neſs*] Fulneſs of Vapours, or a vaporous Quality.

VAPOROSUM *Balneum* [with *Phyſicians*] a vaporous Bath, when the Veſſel that contains the Matter is ſet in another half full of Water, and is heated by the Vapours or Steams that ariſe from the hot or boiling Water, *L.*

To VA'POUR [prob. of *vaporare*, L.] to brag, crack, or boaſt; to huff.

VAPOURING [of *vaporans*, L.] huffing, hectoring, bragging, or boaſting.

VA'POURS [*vapores*, L.] are thoſe watery Particles which are ſever'd from others by the Motion of the Air, and are carried about in ſeveral Ways, according to the Wind or Warmneſs of the Air. They derive their Original, not only from the Surface of the Water, but from moiſt Earth, Clouds, Snow, *&c.* for the Parts of theſe Bodies, being not firmly united, are eaſily disjoined, and ſo break forth into the Air, there meeting with them, becauſe the Air as well as Exhalations contribute much to the Violence of the Winds.

VAPOURS [in *Medicine*] a Diſeaſe, called popularly the *Hypo* or Hypochondriack Diſeaſe.

Va'rdingal [*vertugadin*, F.] a Whale-bone Circle that Ladies formerly wore on their Hips and upon which they tied their Petticoats, a Hoop-Petticoat, a Fardingal.

Vari [with *Phyſitians*] ſmall, hard, ruddy Tumours, about the Size of an Hemp-Seed, on the Face and Neck of young People, eſpecially ſuch as are addicted to *Venery*.

Va'riable [*varius*, L.] apt to change.

Va'riable [in the *new Doctrine of Infinites*] is a Term apply'd by the foreign *Mathematicians* to ſuch Quantities as either increaſe or diminiſh, according as ſome other Quantities increaſe or diminiſh.

Va'riableness [of *variabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Changeableneſs, Subjectneſs or Liableneſs to change.

Va'riance [in *Law*] an Alteration or Change of Condition in a Perſon or Thing, after ſome former Concern or Tranſaction therewith.

Va'riance [*variantia*, L.] Diverſification in Form or Colours.

Varia'tion, Change, Alteration, *F.* of *L.*

Varia'tion [in *Aſtron.*] a Term uſed by *Tycho Brahe* for the third Inequality in the Motion of the Moon, ariſing from her *Apogæum*'s being changed, as her Syſtem is carried round the Sun by the Earth.

Oriental Variation [in *Navig.*] the North-Eaſting of the Needle.

Occidental Variation [in *Navig.*] the North-Weſting of the Needle.

Variation-*Chart*, a Chart deſign'd by Dr. *Halley*: The Projection of which is according to *Mercator*'s; and the Situation and Form of the Surface of the Terraqueous Globe, as to its principal Parts, and the Dimenſions of the ſeveral Oceans are therein aſcertained with the utmoſt Accuracy, as well from Aſtronomical Obſervations as from Journals.

Varia'tion [in *Geography*] the Deviation of the Magnetical Needle or Compaſs from the true North Point, either towards the Eaſt or Weſt.

Variation *of Variation* [in *Navig.*] is the Variation of the Needle or Mariner's Compaſs; ſo called, becauſe it is not always the ſame in the ſame Place, but varies in Proceſs of Time from what it was.

Variation *of the Needle* } (See *Variation* in *Geography*)
Variation *of the Compaſs* } or it is the Angle which the Needle makes with the true Meridian-Line thro' the Center of Motion of that Needle.

Variation [in *Muſick*] See *Variazione*.

Variazi'one [in the *Italian Muſick*] is the different Manner of playing or ſinging a Tune or Song, either by dividing the Notes into ſeveral others, or by adding of Graces, *&c.* Ital.

Varicito'rmes *paraſtatæ* [with *Anat.*] two Veſſels near the Bladder, ſo called, becauſe they have many Turnings and Windings ſerving to work the *Semen* the better.

Va'rices [with *Anat.*] the greater Veins of the Hips, Thighs, and Stones, *&c.* L.

Varico'se [*varicoſus*, L.] that hath the Veins puffed up and ſwoln more than ordinary with corrupt Blood.

Varico'sum *corpus* [in *Anat.*] a Contexture or Net-Work of Seed-Veſſels which is let into the Teſticles, *L.*

To Va'riegate [*variegare*, L.] to diverſify, to make of different Colours.

Va'riegated [of *variegatus*, L.] ſpeckled, ſtreaked, diverſified with ſeveral Colours.

Variegation [with *Floriſts*] the Art of ſtreaking or diverſifying the Leaves of Flowers or Plants with ſeveral Colours.

Vari'ety [*varietas*, L. *variété*, F.] Change, Diverſity.

Varifo'rmity [of *varius* and *forma*, L.] Variouſneſs of Form.

Vario'læ, the Small-Pox, *L.*

Vario'rum [in *Claſſic Literature*] as *Notis Variorum*, a Term uſed of thoſe *Latin* Authors printed with the Notes or Comments of various Grammarians or Criticks.

Va'rious [*varius*, L.] after divers Manners.

Vari'sse [with *Farriers*] an Imperfection upon the Inſide of the Ham of an Horſe, a little diſtant from the Curb.

Va'rix, a crooked Vein ſwelled with melancholy Blood, eſpecially in the Legs; alſo a ſmall Dilatation of the Veins, where the Blood turns in a Kind of Eddy, and makes a Knot upon the Part, *L.*

A Va'rlet [*antient Stat.*] a Yeomen or Yeoman's Servant.

A Va'rlet [*un valet*, F.] a ſorry Fellow, a Slave, a raſcally Fellow.

Va'rnish [*vernix*, L. *varniz*, Span.] a Compound of Gums and other Ingredients, for ſetting a Gloſs upon Cabinets, Pictures, *&c.*

To Va'rnish [*vernisſer*, or *vernir*, F.] to do over with Varniſh.

Va'rnish [with *Medalliſts*] a Colour or Sort of Gloſs that Medals have gotten by lying in the Earth.

Va'rvels [*vervelles*, F.] ſilver Rings about the Leg of a Hawk, on which the Name of the Owner is engraven.

Vas, a Veſſel, *L.*

Breve Vas [with *Anat.*] a ſhort Vein which paſſes from the Stomach to the Spleen, *L.*

To Vary [*variare*, L.] to alter, change, diverſify, or make different.

Va'sa [in *Anat.*] thoſe Cavities and Pipes in an animal Body through which the Humours or Liquors of the Body paſs, as a Vein, Artery, *&c.* L.

Vasa *Concordiæ* [in *Hydraulicks*] two Veſſels ſo conſtructed, as that one of them, tho' full of Wine, will not run a Drop, unleſs the other being full of Water do run alſo, *L.*

Vasa *Capillaria* [with *Anat.*] the Capillary Veſſels, ſmall Veins and Arteries like Threads or Hairs, *L.*

Deferentia Vasa [in *Anat.*] thoſe Veſſels which convey the *Semen* from the Teſticles to the *Veſiculæ ſeminales*, L.

Lactea Vasa [in *Anat.*] the milky Veſſels in the *Meſentery*, which ſerve for the Conveyance of the white Juice, called *Chyle*, to the little Bag that holds it, and from thence to the *Ductus* or Paſſage which leads to the Breaſt, *L.*

Lymphatica Vasa [in *Anat.*] ſlender pellucid Tubes that riſe in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin tranſparent Liquor, called *Lympha*, to paſs thro' them towards the Heart, *&c.* L.

Præparantia Vasa [in *Anat.*] the ſpermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Teſticles and *Epididymes*, L.

Seminalia Vasa } [in *Anat.*] thoſe Arteries and Veins
Spermatica Vasa } which paſs to the Teſticles, *L.*

Va'scular [*vaſcularius*, L.] is by *Anatomiſts* apply'd to any Thing conſiſting of divers Veins, Veſſels, Arteries, *&c.*

Vasculi'fer a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] that bears its Seed in a Seed-Veſſel.

Vasculi'ferous *Plants* [with *Botan.*] are thoſe Plants which, beſides the common *Calix* or Flower-Cup, have a peculiar Veſſel or Caſe to hold their Seed, one belonging to each Flower, but ſometimes divided into diſtinct Cells.

Vase [with *Floriſts*] is the *Calix* or Cup, as the Vaſe of a Tulip, *&c.*

Vase [of a *Church-Candleſtick*] the Middle of it, which is uſually of a round Figure.

Va'ses [in *Architect.*] are Ornaments placed on Cornices, Socles, or Pedeſtals, repreſenting ſuch Veſſels as the Antients uſed in Sacrifices, as Incenſe-Pots, *&c.* often inriched with *Baſſo Relievo*'s; alſo the Body of a *Corinthian* and compoſite Capital, called the Tambour.

Va'ses [*vaſa*, L.] a Sort of Flower-Pots, *F.*

Rere Va'ssal, one who holds of a Lord who himſelf is Vaſſal of another Lord.

Va'ssalage [*vaſſelage*, F. *vaſſalagium*, L.] the Condition of a Vaſſal, Slave, or mean Servant.

Vassa'leus [in *Law*] a Vaſſal who is obliged to ſerve and ſhew Reſpect to his Maſter, and yet is in a Manner his Companion.

Vassaleus *homologus*, one who ſwears Service with Exception of a higher Lord.

Vassaleus *non homologus*, one who ſwears without Exception.

Va'ssals [of *vaſſal*, F. not improbably of *vaſſalle*, Ital. But *Spelman* rather chuſes to derive it of *vas*, L. a Surety or Pledge, *vaſſallus*, L.] a Slave.

Vasselе'ria, Vaſſalage or the Tenure of a Vaſſal.

Vast [*vaſtus*, L.] large, huge, great, or ſpacious.

Vaste'llum [*old Deeds*] a Waſtel-Bowl or Piece of Plate, anticntly uſed to be ſet at the upper End of an Abbot's Table, with which he uſed to begin the Health or *Grace-Cup* to Strangers or to his Fraternity, *L.*

Vasti *muſculi* [with *Anat.*] certain Muſcles which help to ſtretch out the Leg, and are either *externus* or *internus*, L.

Va'stity } [*vaſtitas*, L.] exceſſive Bigneſs, Largeneſs,
Vastnes } Hugeneſs, *&c.*

Va'sto [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for the Heir againſt the Tenant for Life or Years, for making Waſte or for him in the Reverſion or Remainder.

Va'stum [*old Rec.*] a Waſte or Common that lies open to all the Cattle of all the Tenants who have a Right to Commoning.

Vastum *foreſtæ*, &c. [*old Rec.*] that Part of a Foreſt or Wood, where the Trees were ſo deſtroyed that it lay in a Manner waſte or barren, *L.*

Externus Vastus [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle which ſprings from the Root of the great *Trochanter*, and from the *Linea Aſpera* externally tendinous and internally fleſhy, and deſcends

obliquely forwards, till it meet the Tendon of the *Rectus* and is inſerted with it.

Internus VASTUS [with *Anat.*] is a Muſcle that ariſes partly tendinous and partly fleſhy from the *Linea Aſpera*, immediately below the leſſer *Trochanter*, till within three Fingers Breadth of the lower *Appendix* of the Thigh-Bone, and at laſt its Tendons join thoſe of the *Rectus Vaſtus externus* and *cruræus*, and is inſerted with them.

VAT [Fæt, *Sax.*] a Veſſel uſed in Brewing, and for holding other Liquors.

VA'TICAN, the Name of a Hill in *Rome*, ſo called of *Vaticinia*, the Reſponſes of Oracles antiently there received from the Deity called *Vaticinius*, on which ſtands a famous Palace of the ſame Name: At the Foot of this Hill is the magnificent Church of St. *Peter*.

VA'TICAN *Library*, is one of the moſt celebrated in the World; it was founded by Pope *Sixtus* IV. who ſtored it with the choiceſt Books that could be picked up in *Europe*, antient Manuſcripts, *&c.*

VATICINA'TION, a Foretelling, Propheſying, or Soothſaying, *L.*

VAVA'SORY, the Quality of the Lands or Fee held by a Vavaſour.

VA'VASOUR [*vavaſſeur*, F.] a Nobleman, antiently next in Dignity to a Baron.

VAULT [*volta*, Ital. *voulte*, F.] an arched Building, a round Roof built like an Arch; alſo a vaulted Cellar for laying in Wines; alſo a vaulted Place under Ground in a Church-Yard or Church for laying dead Bodies in; alſo a Privy or Houſe of Office.

To VAULT [*vouter*, F.] to cover Arch-wiſe with Brick, *&c.*

To VAULT *a Shoe* [with *Horſemen*] is to forge it hollow for Horſes that have high and round Soles, to the End that the Shoe may not bear upon the Sole that is then higher than the Hoof.

VAU'LTING [*voltigeant*, F.] leaping or going cleverly over a wooden Horſe, or over any Thing by laying one Hand on it and throwing over the Body.

VAULTS [in *Architect.*] a Piece of Maſonry arch'd on the Outſide, and ſupported in the Air by the artful Placing of the Stones which form it; the principal Uſe of which is for a Cover or Shelter.

Maſter-VAULT, the chief Vault in a Building, is the chief Vault to diſtinguiſh it from others that are leſs Vaults, which ſerve only to cover Gates, Windows, Paſſages, *&c.*

Double VAULTS, are ſuch as are built over other Vaults to make the Beauty and Decoration of the Inſide conſiſtent with that on the Out-ſide, a Chaſm or Vacancy being left between the Convexity of the one and the Concavity of the other, as it is in the Cathedral of St. *Paul's* at *London*.

The Key of a VAULT, is a Stone or Brick in the Middle of a Vault in the Form of a truncated Cone, ſerving to bind or faſten all the reſt.

The Reins of a VAULT, or the Fillings up, are the Sides which ſuſtain it.

The Pendentive of a VAULT, is the Part ſuſpended between the Arches or Ogives.

The Impoſt of a VAULT, is the Stone whereon the firſt *Vouſſoir* or Stone of the Vault is laid.

To VAUNT [*vauntare*, Ital. *vanter*, F.] to boaſt, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAU'NTING [*vanterie*, F.] Boaſting, Bragging, Glorying, *&c.*

VAU'NTULARY } [among *Hunters*] a Setting of Hounds
VAUNTLAY } in a Readineſs where the Chaſe is to to paſs, and Caſting off before the Kennel come in.

VAWMU'RE, a Bulwark Out-work or Defence againſt an Enemy.

VAY'VODE, a Prince or Ruler in Chief in *Tranſilvania*, *Valachia*, &c. who are Tributaries to the *Grand Seignior*.

U'BEROUS [*uberoſus*, L.] plentiful, copious.

U'BEROUSNESS } [*uberoſitas*, L.] } Plentifulneſs, Fertile-
UBERTY } [*uberitas*, L.] } neſs.

UBI, where, *L.* ſignifies the Preſence of a Being in a Place.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi*, L. where] the Where, Reſidence, or Situation of any Thing; the being in a Place.

UBI'ETY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the Preſence of any Thing in the *Ubi* or Place.

Infinite UBIETY [with *Metaphyſicians*] is the undetermined Preſence of a Thing in every Place; this is the Property of God, and is the ſame as Ubiquity.

Finite UBIETY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the determinate Preſence of a Being in a Place, and is either *circumſcriptive* or *definitive*.

Circumſcriptive UBIETY [with *Metaphyſicians*] is that by which a Thing is exactly circumſcrib'd in its *Ubi*, and this is properly call'd Place; this is the Condition of all Bodies.

Definitive UBIETY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when a Thing is ſo in a Place without any Circumſcription, as to be no where elſe. After this Manner *Accidents*, *Material Forms*, and *Spirits* are in a Place. The Title of Definitive is given to it, becauſe it may be defined to be here, and not there.

UBIQUITA'RIAN [*ubiquitaire*, F.] one whoſe Opinion is, that the Body of Chriſt is every-where preſent as well as his Divinity.

UBI'QUITARINESS [of *ubiquitaire*, F. of *ubique*, L. and *neſs*] an ubiquitary Temper or Quality; alſo a being unſettled, a being here and there.

UBI'QUITY [*ubiquité*, F. of *ubique*, L. every-where] a Quality of being every-where or in all Places at the ſame Time; an Attribute of God, whereby he is always intimately preſent to all Things; gives the *Eſſe* to all Things; knows, preſerves, and works all in all Things.

U'BIQUIST, a Doctor of Divinity in *France* who belongs to no particular College in the Univerſity of *Paris*.

U'DDER [uðep, *Sax.*] the Milk-Bag of a Cow or other four-footed Animals.

VEA, *Vea*, *Vea*, a ſort of Cry or Noiſe Seamen make, when they work or pull ſtrongly together.

VEAL [*chair de veau*, F. *caro vitulina*, L.] Calf's Fleſh.

VEAL-*Money* [in the Manour of *Braiſford* in *Wiltſhire*] a yearly Rent paid by the Tenants to their Lord, inſtead of a Quantity of Veal, antiently given in Kind, called *Veal-Noble-Money*.

VE'CTIBLE [*vectibilis*, L.] that may be carried.

VE'CTION, a Carrying, *L.*

VECTIS [in *Mechanicks*] a Lever, is reckoned the firſt of the ſix *Mechanick Powers*, and is ſuppoſed to be a perfect inflexible Right-Line of no Weight at all, to which three Weights or Powers are apply'd at different Diſtances for raiſing or ſuſtaining heavy Bodies.

VE'CTOR [in *Aſtron.*] a Line ſuppoſed to be drawn from any Planet, moving round a Center or *Focus* of an *Elliptis*, to that Center or Focus.

VEDE'TTE [in the *Military Art*] a Centinel on Horſeback detached from the main Body of an Army, to diſcover and give Notice of the Deſigns of an Enemy, or to guard an advanced Poſt.

To VEER [prob. of **labren**, *Du.*] to traverſe.

To VEER [*Sea-Phraſe*] *as the Wind veers*, is ſaid, when the Wind chops about and changes often, ſometimes to one Point, and ſometimes to another.

To VEER *out a Rope* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to let it go by Hand, or to let it run out of itſelf.

VEE'RING [with *Sailors*] a Ship is ſaid *to go laſt veering*, i. e. at large, neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind, but betwixt both, when ſhe ſails with the Sheet veered out; the ſame that is termed *Quartering*.

VE'GETABLE [*vegetabilis*, L.] capable of living after the Manner of Trees, Plants, *&c.* endowed with Moiſture, Vigour, Growth, *&c.*

VE'GETABLES [*vegetabiles*, L.] are ſuch natural Bodies as grow and increaſe from Parts organically formed, but have no proper Life nor Senſation, *L.*

To VE'GETATE [*vegetare*, L.] to quicken, to cauſe to grow.

VEGETA'TION, the Act whereby Plants receive Nouriſhment and grow, *L.*

VE'GETATIVE [*vegetativus*, L.] a Term apply'd to that Principle or Part in Plants by Vertue whereof they receive Nouriſhment and *grow* or *vegetate*.

VE'GETATIVE *Soul*, that Principle whereby Trees and Plants live, grow, produce their Kind, *&c.*

VE'GETATIVENESS [of *vegetativus*, L. *vegetatif*, F. and *neſs*] a vegetative Quality.

VEGE'TE [*vegetus*, L.] lively, quick, that has a growing Life.

VE'HEMENCE } [*vehementia*, L. *vehemence*, F.] Eager-
VE'HEMENCY } neſs, great Warmth of Spirit, Heat,
VE'HEMENTNESS } Paſſionateneſs, Boiſterouſneſs, or Fierceneſs.

VE'HEMENT [*vehemens*, L.] eager, hot, paſſionate, furious, *&c.*

VE'HICLE [*vehiculum*, L.] any Thing that ſerves to carry or bear any Thing along. So the *Pythagoreans*, *Platoniſts*, and others hold, *that even the pureſt Angels have bodily Vehicles*.

VEHICLE [with *Anatomiſts*] the *Serum* or watery Humour is ſaid to be the Vehicle that conveys the ſmall Parts of the Blood, and diſperſes them all over the Body.

VEI'NINESS [of *venoſus*, L. *veneux*, F. and *neſs* of *vena*, L. a Vein] Fulneſs of Veins.

VEINS [with *Anatomists*] are long and round Pipes or Canals consisting of four Coats, *viz.* a *nervous*, a *glandulous*, a *muscular*, and a *membranous* one. Their Office is to receive the Blood that remains after Nourishment is taken, and to carry it back to the Heart to be revived and improved. These Veins are distinguished by several Names according to the different Parts they pass through, as the *Axillary*, the *Basilick*, the *Cephalick*, the *Pulmonary*, &c.

VEIN [with *Miners*] is the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth which is digged in Mines, in which Sense they say they meet with a Vein of Lead, Silver, Gold, *&c.* or it is the same with *Stratum* or the different Disposition or Kind of Earth met with in Digging.

VEI'NY [of ꝑeȝn, *Sax. venosus*, L. *veneux*, F.] full of, or having Veins.

VEJOU'RS [in *Law*] are Persons sent by a Court to take a View of any Place in Question, for the better Decision of the Right, or such as are sent to see those who essoin themselves *de malo lecti*, whether they are really sick, or not, *&c.*

VEJUPITER [*q. d.* little *Jupiter*] a mischievous God amongst the *Romans*, which they worshipped, not from any Hope of Help from him, but lest he should hurt them.

VELA'MEN } a Covering, Carpet, or Coverlet, *L.*
VELAME'NTUM }

VELAMEN [with *Surgeons*] the Bag, Skin, or Bladder of an Impostume or Swelling.

VELAME'NTUM *Bombycinum* [with *Anatomists*] the Velvet-Membrane or Skin of the Intestines.

VELI'FICK [*velificus*, L.] done or performed with Sails.

VE'LLAM } [probably of *velamen* a Covering, or of *vitu-*
VE'LLUM } *linus* of a Calf, hence *velin*, F.] the finest Sort of Parchment.

VELLE'ITY [*velleite*, F.] a Wishing or Woulding, a languishing, cold, and remiss Will.

VE'LLICATING [*vellicans*, L.] twitching, plucking, nipping.

VELLICA'TION, a Plucking, Twitching, or Giving a sudden Pull.

VELLICA'TIONS [in *Surgery*] certain Convulsions that happen in the Fibres of the Muscles.

VE'LLING [in *Husbandry*] a Ploughing up by the Turf.

VELO'CITY [in *Mechanicks*] Swiftness, is that Affection of Motion, whereby a Moveable is disposed to run over a certain Space in a certain Time.

VELO'CITY [*velocitas*, L.] Swiftness.

VELTRA'RIA [*old Rec.*] the Office of a Dog-leader or Courser.

VELTRA'RIUS, a Leader of Greyhounds or Hunting-Dogs.

VE'LVET [*velours*, F.] a Sort of Silk.

VE'LVET-*Flower*. See *Flaramour*.

VE'LVET-*Runner*, a Kind of Water-Fowl whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet.

VE'LUM, a Veil or Curtain, *L.*

VE'LUM *Quadragesimale* [*old Rec.*] a Veil or Piece of Hanging antiently drawn before the Altar in *Lent*, as a Token of Mourning.

VE'NA, a Vein, *L.*

VENA *Cava* [with *Anatomists*] the hollow Vein, the largest Vein in the Body, so called from its great Cavity or hollow Space, into which, as into a common Channel, all the lesser Veins except the *Pulmonaris* empty themselves. It is divided into two thick Branches call'd the ascending and descending Trunks. This Vein receives the Blood from the Liver and other Parts, and carries it to the right Ventricle of the Heart, that it may be new improved and inspirited there, *L.*

Portæ VENA [in *Anat.*] the Port-Vein, so named from the two Eminences which *Hippocrates* calls πύλαι, Gr. *i.e. Portæ*, L. *Gates*, between which it enters the Liver, *L.*

Pulmonica VENA [in *Anat.*] a little Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Aspera Arteria* in the Lungs, *L.*

Lacteæ VENÆ [with *Anat.*] so named from the white Colour of the Chyle which they carry. They take their Rise from the innermost Membranes of the Bowels, and pass into the Glandules of the Mesentery, *L.*

Præputii VENÆ [in *Anat.*] certain Veins arising from the capillary Ends of the Artery of the *Penis*, called *Pudenda*, that pass into those Veins which spring from the *Corpora Cavernosa Penis*, L.

Sectio VENÆ, the Opening of a Vein, a Letting of Blood, *L.*

Lymphaticæ VENÆ [in *Anat.*] certain Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobated Glandules, *L.*

VENAL [of *venalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Vein and Sorrow, *L.*

VENAL [*venalis*, L.] that is to be sold; also that does any thing for Gain; also mean or base.

VE'NALNESS } [*venalitas*, L.] Saleableness.
VE'NALITY }

VENA'TICK [*venaticus*,, L.] of, or pertaining to Hunting or Chasing.

VENA'TIO [*old Rec.*] the Prey taken in Hunting, Venison.

To VEND [*vendere*, L.] to sell, to set to Sale, to put off Commodities.

VENDEE' [in *Law*] the Person to whom any Thing is sold.

VE'NDIBLE [*vendibilis*, L.] saleable, that is to be sold.

VE'NDIBLENESS [of *vendibilis*, L. and *ness*] Saleableness.

VENDITIONI *exponas* [in *Law*] a Writ Judicial directed to the Under-Sheriff, commanding him to sell Goods he hath formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court, *L.*

VE'NDITOR *Regis*, the King's Sales-man, *L.*

VENDI'TION, a Selling, *F.* of *L.*

VE'NDER [*venditor*, L. *venditeur*, F.] a Seller.

VENEE'RING } [with *Cabinet-makers*, *&c.*] a Kind of
VANEERING } Marquetry or in-laid-Work, whereby several thin Slices or Leaves of fine Woods of different Sorts are fastened or glued on a Ground of some common Wood.

VE'NEFICE [*veneficium*, L.] Sorcery or the Art of Poisoning.

VENE'FICAL } [*veneficus*, L.] venomous, poisonous.
VENEFICK }

VENE'FICKNESS [of *veneficus*, L. and *ness*] Poisonousness.

VE'NENATED [*venenatus*, L.] poisoned, venomed.

VENENI'FEROUSNESS [of *venenifer*, L. and *ness*] a Poison-bearing Quality or Nature.

VENENO'SE [*venenosus*, L. *veneneux*, F.] full of Venom or Poison.

VENENOSITY } [*venenositas*, L.] Fulness of Poison.
VE'NENOUSNESS }

VENERABLE [*venerabilis* L.] worshipful, reverend, *F.*

VE'NERABLENESS [*venerabilitas*, L.] Merit of Reverence, Worshipfulness.

To VE'NERATE [*venerari*, L. *venerer*, F.] to honour, to worship, to reverence, to shew Respect or Honour to.

VENERA'TION, Worshipping; also Honour and Reverence, *L.*

VENE'REALNESS } [of *venereus*, L. and *ness*] a venereal,
VENE'REOUSNESS } lustful, leacherous Quality or Constitution; also Infectedness with the Venereal Disease or *French* Pox.

VENE'REAL } [*venereus*, L. of *Venus*] of, or pertaining
VENE'REOUS } to Venery, lustful.

VENEREAL Disease, a virulent Distemper commonly called the *French* Pox.

VE'NERY [*plaisir venerien*, F. *appetitus venereus*, L.] Lustfulness; also Coition or carnal Copulation.

VENERY [of *venatura*, L.] the Art or Exercise of Hunting.

Beasts of VENERY, are of five Kinds, the *Hart*, the *Hind*, the *Hare*, the *Boar*, and the *Wolf*; which are properly Beasts of the Forest, where they keep their Shelter, avoiding as much as possible the Coming out into the Plains.

VE'NERIS *æstrum*, the Heat of Love, the utmost Extasy or Enjoyment in Coition; also the same as *Clitoris*, *L.*

VE'NGEANCE, Revenge, *F.*

VE'NGEFUL, revengeful, prone to take Revenge.

VE'NGEFULNESS [of *vengeance*, F. *full* and *ness*] a vindictive or revengeful Temper or Nature

VE'NIAL [*venialis*, L.] pardonable or which may be forgiven, as a *venial Sin.*

VE'NIALNESS [of *venialis*, L. *veniel*, F. and *ness*] Pardonableness.

VE'NISON [*venaison*, F. of *venari*, L. to hunt] the Flesh of Bucks, Deers, *&c.* and other Beasts of Chace.

VE'NOMOUSNESS [of *venenosus* of *venenum*, L. or *veneneux*, or *venim*, F. Poison and *ness*] a poisonous Nature or Quality.

VENI'RE *facias* [in *Law*] a Judicial Writ lying where two Parties plead and come to Issue; for then the Party, Plaintiff, or Defendant shall have this Writ directed to the Sheriff, to cause twelve Men of the same County to say the Truth upon the Issue taken, *L.*

VENITA'RIUM [so named of *Venite exultemus Domino*, L. O come and let us sing unto the Lord, *&c.* which was antiently written with musical Notes, as it was to be sung in Cathedral Churches at the Beginning of the Mattins] a Hymn-Book or Psalter.

VE'NOM [*venenum*, L.] a certain malignant Quality in some Animals and Plants which is hurtful and destructive to others, Poison.

VENOSUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writers*] full of Veins.

VE'NOUSNESS [of *venosus*, L. and *ness*] Fulness of or having Veins.

Vent [of *fente*, F. or of *ventus*, L. Wind] Air, Wind, or the Paſſage out of a Veſſel.

Vent [*venta*, Ital. *vente* of *vendere*, L.] The Sale or Uttering of Commodities.

Vent [with *Gunners*] the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet and the Diameter of the Bore of a Cannon.

To Vent [*eventer*, F. of *ventus*, L. the Wind, or of *fente*, F. a Chink] to give Vent or Air to a Veſſel or Cask of Liquor.

Vent [of *ventus*, L. the Wind] a Vent-hole or Spiracle, which is a little Hole pierced in Veſſels of Liquor that are tapp'd, to let in the Air that the Liquor may run out; alſo a ſmall Aperture left in the Tubes or Pipes of Fountains, to facilitate the Going out of the Wind or to give them Air that they may not burſt in froſty Weather, *&c.*

To Vent [of *vendere*, L. of *vendre*, F.] to ſell, to put off by Sale; alſo to ſpread abroad or publiſh.

To Vent [with the *Workers of Glaſs-Plates*] is to crack in the Working.

To Vent [with *Hunters*] to wind as a Spaniel-Dog does; alſo to take Breath like an Otter.

To Vent, to diſcloſe or reveal a Secret; to utter and declare the Thoughts; *to vent the Paſſions*, to let them break out.

Venter, the Belly or Paunch, *L.*

Venter [with *Anat.*] a Cavity in the Body of an Animal, containing the *Viſcera* or ot her Organs, neceſſary for the Performance of divers Functions. This they divide into three Regions or Cavities; the *firſt* is the Head, which contains the Brain; the *ſecond* the Breaſt, as far as the *Diaphragm*, which contains the Organs of Reſpiration. The *third* is properly that which is called the *Venter* or Belly, which contains the Inteſtines and Organs of Generation and Digeſtion, called the *Abdomen*.

Equinus Venter [with *Chymiſts*] *i. e.* a Horſe's Belly, a Dunghil wherein are incloſed certain Veſſels for particular Operations to be performed by the gentle Operation of the Heat thereof, *L.*

Infimus Venter [in *Anat.*] the lower Part of the Belly, *L.*

Venter, one of the four Stomachs of ruminant Animals.

Venter [in *Law*] a Mother, as a Brother or Siſter *by the ſame Venter*, *i. e.* by the ſame Mother.

Vents [with *Eſſayers*, *Glaſs-makers*, *&c.*] is a Term applied to the Covers of Wind-Furnaces, by which the Air enters, which ſerve for Bellows, and are ſtopped with Regiſters or Flues, according to what Degree of Heat is required.

Vents [in *Architect.*] Pipes of Lead or Potters-Ware, one End of which opens into a Cell of a Neceſſary-Houſe, the other reaching to the Roof of it for the Conveyance of the fetid Air; alſo Apertures made in thoſe Walls that ſuſtain Terraſſes to furniſh Air, and to give a Paſſage for the Waters.

Vente'simo [in *Muſick Books*] 20, *Ital.*

Ve'ntiduct [*ventiductus*, L.] a Channel, Paſſage, or Conveyance for Wind.

Ve'ntiducts, Spiracles or ſubterraneous Paſſages, where freſh cool Winds being kept are made to communicate by Means of Ducts, Funnels, or Vaults with the Chambers or other Apartments of a Houſe, to cool them in ſultry Weather.

To Ve'ntilate [*ventilare*, L.] to fan or winnow; to gather Wind; alſo to give Vent.

Venntila'tion, a Fanning or Winnowing of Corn, *L.*

Vento'rium [*old Law*] a Wind-fan for Winnowing of Corn.

Vent'ose [*ventoſus*, L.] windy; metaphorically, empty, bragging, taunting.

A Vento'se, a Cupping-Glaſs.

Vento'seness } [*ventoſitas*, L.] Windineſs.
Vento'sity }

Ve'ntre *inſpiciendo* [in *Law*] a Writ for the Searching of a Woman who ſays ſhe is with Child, and by that Pretence holds Lands from him who is otherwiſe Heir at Law.

Ve'ntricle [*ventriculus*, L. *i. e.* the lower Belly] the Stomach, a skinny Bowel, ſeated in the lower Belly under the Midriff, between the Liver and the Spleen. It is conſtituted of four Tunicles, *viz.* a *nervous*, a *fibrous*, a *glandulous*, and a *membranous* One; the Office of which is to ferment or digeſt the Meat.

Ve'ntricles [*ventriculi*, L. *ventricules*, F.] any round Concavities in a Body.

Ventriculi *Cerebri* [with *Anat.*] the Ventricles of the Brain, or four certain Folds in that Part, which are the Partitions or Subdiviſions of the Fornix: The Office of theſe is to receive the ſerous Humours and convey them to the Noſtrils; they being, as it were, a Sink, to drain away the excrementitious Matter of the Brain, *L.*

Ventriculi *Cordis* [with *Anat.*] the Ventricles of the Heart. Theſe are two large Holes, the one on the Right and the other on the Left-Side of the Heart: The former receives the Blood from the *Vena cava*, and ſends it to the Lungs; and the latter receives the Blood from the Lungs, and diſtributes it through the whole Body by the *Aorta*.

Ventriculo'se [*ventriculoſus*, L.] Paunch-bellied.

Ventri'culus [with *Anat.*] a Ventricle, the Stomach, *L.*

Ventriculus [with *Surgeons*] a Core in a Botch or Boil that is broken.

Ventrifluous [*ventriſluus*, L.] laxative, purging the Belly.

Ventri'loquous, a Term applied to a Perſon who forms his Speech by drawing the Air into the Lungs, ſo that the Voice comes out of the *Thorax*, and to a By-ſtander ſeems to come from a Diſtance.

Ventri'loquist [*ventriloquus*, L.] one who ſpeaks inwardly or, as it were, from the Belly.

To Ve'nture [*aventurar*, Span. *aventurer*, F.] to hazard, to run a Riſque, to expoſe to Danger.

Ve'nturi'ne } Powder made of fine Gold-Wire, uſed
A'dventuri'ne } by Japanners by ſtrewing upon the firſt Layer or Varniſh; alſo the fineſt Gold-Wire uſed by Embroiderers.

Ve'nturous } [*aventureux*, F.] daring, bold, *&c.*
Ve'nturesome }

Ve'nturesomeness } [of *aventureux*, F. and *neſs*, *&c.*]
Ve'nturousness } Adventurouſneſs, Boldneſs, Daringneſs, Hardineſs.

Ve'nue } [in *Law*] a neighbouring Place or Plain, near
Ve'new } that where any Thing that comes to be tried in Law happens to be done.

Ve'nue } [in *Fencing*] a Thruſt or Puſh.
Ve'ny }

Ve'nus [ſo called, as ſome ſay *a veniendo*, coming, becauſe ſhe comes to every Thing. But *Varro* derives *Venus*, of *viendo*, *i. e.* binding, becauſe ſhe binds and unites Souls together. The *Greeks* call her Ἀφροδίτη, of ἄφρος Froth, as being produced out of the Foam of the Sea, as follows.] Some tell us that when *Saturn* had committed an Action full of Impiety, and with his graceleſs Scythe had cut off the Genitals of his Father *Cælus* (by that Means to deprive him of the Power of begetting) he threw them into the Sea; where, by the continual Agitation of the Waves, they found a favourable Womb among the Froth, and out of this bleeding Subſtance *Venus* was produced. Again, other of the Poets tells us that ſhe was the Daughter of *Jupiter* and the Goddeſs *Dione*.

The Poets alſo make Mention of three *Venus*'s: The firſt, the Daughter of *Cælus*; the ſecond crept out of the Froth of the Sea (as before); and the third, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Dione*, who was married to *Vulcan*.

Venus was the Goddeſs of Love and Pleaſure, on account of her extraordinary Beauty. Her Chariot was drawn by Swans and Doves, accounted laſcivious Birds.

The Poets aſcribe to her ſeveral Children, as *Hymenæus*, the God of Marriages, and the three *Charities* or *Graces* were her Daughters and Companions; alſo the two *Cupids*, the Gods of Love, the one of honeſt Love, and the other of unlawful and carnal Pleaſures; and that infamous Deity *Priapus* was accounted her Son; and alſo *Æneas*; but ſhe never had any Children by her Husband *Vulcan*.

Venus had ſeveral Temples built to her in the City of *Rome*. One to *Venus Erycina*, where was the Statue of *Amor Lætheus*, dipping his Arrows in a River; another to *Venus Libitina*, where the Urns and Coffins of the moſt conſiderable Perſons of *Rome* were placed; another to *Venus Verticordia*, who was called *Venus Viriplaca*, where the Women appeared with their Husbands when there was any Difference between them, to find ſome Way of Reconciliation. The uſual Sacrifices offered to her were Doves, Swans, Sparrows, *&c.* and to her was dedicated the Roſe an Inducement to Love, and the Myrtle-Tree a Symbol of Peace.

Venus is often painted with a beautiful Countenance, Golden Hair, attired in a Robe of Black, Scarlet, or Dun Colour, with her Son *Cupid* by her; and ſometimes Doves and Cypreſs-Trees, and ſometimes in a Chariot drawn by Swans or Doves.

It is very probable that *Venus* was ſaid to have been born of the Sea, for no other Reaſon than becauſe the Cauſe, that effects all Things, requires Moiſture and Motion.

And

And the Sea has both theſe in a very large Degree.

They ſeem to be of this Opinion who ſay ſhe was the Daughter of *Diana*: For Moiſture is διερόν, *i. e.* ſomething ſplendid and vivid.

Ἀφροδίτη is that Power which produces Male and Female, as ἀφρώδη ſignifies frothing, becauſe the Seed of Animals is frothy.

Euripides fetches it from hence, that thoſe that are captivated by *Venus* are ἄφρονες, *i. e.* fooliſh, mad, and doating.

Venus is feigned to be extremely beautiful, becauſe ſhe affords Men the Pleaſure of Coition, which they find to ſurpaſs by far all Things elſe.

She is decorated with the Title of φιλομμειδής, *i. e.* delighting in Laughter, becauſe ſhe is very prone to Laughter. The Cauſe of this Epithet is, Mirth and Laughter frequently accompany the venereal Act, and Perſons are then very familiar.

The *Graces* are repreſented as ſitting by *Venus*, and are her Companions and Attendants; alſo *Suadela* and *Mercury*. But why? Becauſe thoſe that are loved are pleaſed with amorous Orations and Favour (*Love*) or with the Pleaſure that *Venus* affords in venereal Embraces.

She is called *Cytherea* from κύησις, *i. e.* Impregnation, which follows Coition, or becauſe for the moſt part it uſes to ſlacken or lay venereal Deſires.

She is ſignified by theſe three ἐπίθετα, *i. e.* heavenly, πάνδημος, *i. e.* vulgar or common, and πανάρτια, *i. e.* the Cauſe of all Things; which intimate that her Power and Efficacy is conſpicuous in Heaven, Earth, and Sea.

Among the Birds ſhe delights in none ſo much as the Dove, becauſe of its Chaſtity and amorous Courtſhip; for the Dove is amorous, and the Symbol of true Love, on account of its Manner of Kiſſing. She has an Antipathy to Swine, becauſe of their Filthineſs.

Among Plants the Myrtle is dedicated to *Venus*, becauſe the Myrtle is accounted proper to engage or promote Love.

Alſo *Philyra* is ſacred to her, becauſe it promotes Venery; and they make Uſe of that chiefly in making Garlands, *Phurattius*.

Venus's *Comb*, *Hair Looking-Glaſs*, and *Navel-wort*, are ſeveral Sorts of Herbs.

Venus [with *Aſtron.*] is one of the ſeven Planets, the brighteſt of all the Stars, except the Sun and Moon: It performs its periodical Motion in 224 Days, 17 Hours, and its Motion round its Axis is performed in 23 Hours. The Diameter of it is almoſt equal to the Diameter of the Earth.

Venus [with *Aſtrol.*] is accounted a feminine Planet, and the leſſer Fortune.

Venus [with *Chym.*] is taken for Copper, and the Character is ♀

Venus [with *Heralds*] the green Colour in the Coat-Armour of Kings or Sovereign Princes.

Venu'stness, Venu'stity } [*venuſtas*, L.] Beautifulneſs.

Vepreco'se [*vepreſoſus*, L.] full of Briars or Brambles.

Vera'city [*veracitas*, L.] Truth-ſpeaking.

Vera'trum [with *Botan.*] Hellebore, *L.*

Verb [*verbum*, L.] a Word which ſerves to expreſs what we affirm of any Subject, as *is*, *loves*, *bears*, *reads*, &c.

Active Verb, is ſuch an one as expreſſes an Action that paſſes on another Subject or Object, as *to love God*, *to write a Letter*, &c.

Paſſive Verb, is one which expreſſes Paſſion or Suffering, or receives the Action of ſome Agent, as *I am loved*.

Neuter Verb, is ſuch as expreſſes an Action that has no particular Object on which to fall, as *I run*, *I ſleep*, &c.

Subſtantive Verb, is ſuch an one as expreſſes the Being or Subſtance which the Mind forms to itſelf or ſuppoſes to be in the Object, whether it be there, or not, as *I am*, *thou art*, &c.

Auxiliary Verbs, are ſuch as ſerve in conjugating Active and Paſſive Verbs, as *am*, *was*, *have*, *had*, &c.

Regular Verbs, are ſuch as are conjugated after ſome one Manner, Rule, or Analogy.

Irregular Verbs, are ſuch as have ſomething ſingular in their Termination, or the Formation of their Tenſes.

Imperſonal Verbs, are ſuch as have only the third Perſon, as *it becometh*, &c.

Ve'rbal [*verbalis*, L.] that which appertains to Words or Verbs; alſo ſpoken with the Mouth, as a Verbal Contract.

Ve'rbal *Adjectives* [with *Gram.*] are ſuch Adjectives as are formed from a *Verb*, as *poſſible*, from *poſſum*, &c.

Verbal *Subſtantives* [with *Gram.*] are ſuch Subſtantives as are formed of *Verbs*; as *Government*, from to *govern*, *Gifts*, from to *give*, *Apprehenſion*, from to *apprehend*, &c.

Verba'lity, a wordy Quality.

Ve'rba'lizing [*verbaliſant*, F.] making many Words, being tedious in Diſcourſe.

Ve'rbally [of *verbalis*, L.] in Words, by Word of Mouth.

Verba'sculum [with *Botan.*] the Herb Cowſlip, Oxlip, or Primroſe, *L.*

Verba'scum [with *Botan.*] the Herb Petty-mullein, Wooll-blade, Hig-taper, and Long-wort, *L.*

Verba'tim, Word by Word, *L.*

Verbe'na [in *Botan.*] the Herb Vervain, *L.*

To Ve'rberate [*verberare*, L.] to beat or ſtrike.

Verbera'tion, a Beating or Striking.

Verbera'tion [in *Phyſicks*] a Term uſed to expreſs the Cauſe of Sound, which ariſes from a Verberation of the Air, when ſtruck in divers Manners by the ſeveral Parts of the ſonorous Body, firſt put into a vibratory Motion.

Verbo'seness [of *verboſus*, L. and *neſs*] the Uſing many Words, Fulneſs of Words, Prolixity in Diſcourſe.

Verdant [*viridans*, L. *verdoyant*, F.] green.

Ve'rdantness [of *verdoyant*, q. d. *viridans*, F. and *neſs*] a flouriſhing, bright, or lively Greenneſs.

Ve'rdegrease [*verdegris*, F. q. d. *virer* or *viriditas*, L. the Greenneſs *Æris* of Braſs] the Ruſt of Copper, gathered by laying Plates of that Metal in Beds, with the Husks of preſſed Grapes, and then ſcraping off the Ruſt of the Plates made by ſo lying; alſo a Sort of Magiſtery of the common Verdegreaſe, which is diſſolved in diſtilled Vinegar, and then chryſtalliz'd in a cool Place, call'd alſo *Cryſtals of* Venus, *made by Vinegar*.

Verdellio, a Kind of greeniſh Marble, uſed as a Touch-ſtone to try Gold and other Metals, *Ital.*

Ve'rderer [of *verdier*, of *verdure*, F. Greenneſs] a Foreſt-Officer, that takes Care of the Vert and ſees that it is well maintained.

Verdict [q. *verum* a true *dictum* Saying, L.] the Anſwer of a Jury upon any Cauſe, in a Court of Judicature, committed to their Examination.

Ve'rditure [*verd de terre*, F.] a green Colour uſed in Painting.

Ve'rdour, Ve'rdure } [*verdeur*, F.] the Greenneſs of Vegetables, as Leaves, *&c.* of Herbs, Trees, *&c.*

Verdoy' [in *Heraldry*] the Border of a Coat of Arms, charged with any Kinds or Parts of Flowers, Fruits, *&c.*

Ve'rdurous, full of Verdure, green.

Ve'rebot [*old Rec.*] a Packet-Boat or Tranſport-Veſſel.

Vere'ctum [*Dooms-Day* Book] fallow Ground.

Ve'recund [*verecundus*, L.] modeſt, ſhame-faced, baſhful.

Verecu'ndium [*old Law*] an Injury, Treſpaſs, Damage.

Verecu'ndness [*verecundia*, L.] Modeſty, Baſhfulneſs, Verecundity.

Ve'renda, the Privy-Parts of a Man, *L.*

Vere'trum, a Man's Yard, *L.*

Verge [of *virga*, L.] a Wand, Rod, or Sergeant's Mace.

Verge [of *vergere*, L. to bend or incline downward] the Compaſs or Extent of Judicature, *&c.*

Verge [in *Botan.*] the Edge.

Verge [of the *King's Court*] the Compaſs or Extent, which formerly was twelve Miles round, within the Juriſdiction of the Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, and of the Coroner of the King's Houſhold.

Court of Verge, is a Court or Tribunal in the Manner of a *King*'s Bench, which takes Cogniſance of all Crimes and Misdemeanours committed within the *Verge* of the *King*'s Court.

Tenant of the Verge, a Tenant, ſo called, becauſe he held a Stick or Rod in his Hand, when he was admitted a Tenant and ſwore Fealty to the Lord of the Manour.

Ve'rgentness [of *vergens*, L. and *neſs*] Bendingneſs, Inclininguneſs, either from or to.

Ve'rger [*porte verge*, F.] one that carries a white Wand before a Lord Chief Juſtice, *&c.* alſo before a Biſhop, Dean, *&c.*

Verge'tte [in *Heraldry*] is what, by the *Engliſh* Heralds, is called a Pallet or ſmall Pale, as in the Figure annexed, *F.*



Verge'tte [in *Heraldry*] is the ſame that the *Engliſh* Heralds call *Paly*, *i. e.* ſeveral ſmall Pales or Pallets dividing the Shield into ſo many Parts, *F.*

Vergi'liae [in *Aſtron.*] Conſtellations, the Appearance of which denotes the Approach of the Spring, *L.*

Veri'dicalness [of *veridicus*, L. *veridique*, F. and *neſs*] Truth-ſpeaking, or the Quality or Faculty of ſpeaking Truth.

Veri'ficated, Ve'rified } [*verificatus*, L. *verifié*, F.] proved to be true, made good.

To Ve'rify [*verificare*, L. *verifier*, F.] to make good, to prove to be true.

To Ve'rify [in *Law*] to record Edicts or Decrees in Parliament.

VERI'LOQUENT } [*veriloquus*, L.] speaking the Truth.
VERILO'QUIOUS }

VERISI'MILAR [*verisimilis*, L. *vraysamblable*, F.] likely, probable.

VERISIMI'LITY } [*verisimilitudo*, L.] Probability or
VERISIMI'LITUDE } Likelihood.

VE'RITY [*veritas*, L. *verité*, F.] Truth.

VE'RJUICE [*verjus*, F.] the Juice of unripe and foure Grapes, Crab-Apples, *&c.*

VERMICE'LLI, an *Italian* Soop, a Provocative to Venery.

VERMI'CULAR [*vermicularis*, L.] of, pertaining to, or bearing a Resemblance to a Worm.

VERMICULA'RIS [with *Botan.*] Worm-Grass; the lesser Houseleek; the Herb Stone-Crop, Mouse-Tail, or Wall-Pepper.

To VERMI'CULATE [*vermiculatum*, L.] to in-lay, to work with Chequer-Work or Pieces of divers Colours.

VERMICULA'TION [with *Physicians*] the Griping of the Guts, *L.*

VERMICULATION [in *Botan.*] the Breeding of Worms in Herbs, Plants, *&c.* also Worm-eating.

VERMICULO'SE [*vermiculosus*, L.] full of Worms.

VERMICULO'SITY [*vermiculositas*, L.] Abundance or Fulness of Worms.

VE'RMIFORM [*vermiformis*, L.] shaped like a Worm.

VERMIFO'RMIS *processus* [in *Anat.*] a Prominence or bunching Knob of the *Cerebellum*, so called from its Form and Shape, *L.*

VERMI'FUGOUS [of *vermes* and *fugo*, L. to chase or drive away] expelling Worms.

VERMI'LION [*vermilion*, F. *vermiglio*, Ital.] a Sort of fine Scarlet-coloured Paint.

VE'RMIN [*vermes*, L. *vermine*, F.] Worms, or any Kind of Insects or other Animals of a noxious Nature to Men, Beasts, or Fruits; as Lice, Fleas, Bugs, Caterpillars, Ants, Flies, *&c.*

To VE'RMINATE [*verminare*, L.] to breed Worms.

To VE'RMINATE [in *Medicine*] is to be troubled with the Gripes in the Bowels or Wringing of the Belly; also to breed Worms.

VERMINA'TION, a Breeding Worms in animal Bodies, Cattle, or Vegetables.

VERMINOUS [*verminosus*, L.] full of Worms.

VE'RMINOUSNESS [of *verminosus*, L. and *nesi*] Fulness of Worms, Worm-eatenness.

VERMIPA'ROUS [of *vermes* and *parere*, L.] breeding Worms.

VERMI'PAROUSNESS [of *vermes* Worms and *pario*, L. to bring forth Young] a Worm-breeding Quality.

VERMI'VOROUS [of *vermis* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or feeding on Worms.

VERMI'VOROUSNESS [of *vermes* and *vorax*, devouring, *L.* and *nesi*] a Worm-devouring Nature.

VERNA'CULAR [*vernaculus*, L.] proper and peculiar to the House or Country one lives or was born in; also natural.

VERNA'CULARNESS [of *vernaculus* and *nesi*] Properness or Peculiarness to one's own Country.

VERNAL [*vernalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Spring.

VE'RNAL *Signs* [in *Astron.*] those Signs the Sun is in, during the Spring-Season, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, and *Gemini*.

VERNAL *Equinox* [in *Astron.*] is that which happens when the Sun is ascending from the Equator towards the North-Pole.

VE'RNANT [*vernans*, L.] springing, growing green.

VERNICLE. See *Veronica*.

VERNI'LITY [*vernilitas*, L.] servile Carriage, the submissive, fawning Behaviour of a Slave.

VE'RNUS a, um [in *Botan.*] which flowers in the Spring, *L.*

VERO'NICA [an Abbreviation of *Veronica* quasi *vera icon*, a true Image] those Portraits or Representations of the Face of our Saviour on Handkerchiefs, which are said to be impressed by Christ's Wiping his Face, as he carried the Cross, with the Handkerchief of St. *Veronica*, or laid over it in the Sepulchre.

VERO'NICA [in *Botan.*] the Herb Fluellin, *L.*

VE'RREL } [prob. of *verouille*, a Bolt] a Ferrel, a little,
VERRIL } small brass or iron Ring at the End of a Walking-Cane, or the Handle of some Working-Tool.

VERRI'CULAR *Tunick* [with *Anat.*] a Coat of the Eye, the same as *Amphiblestroides*.

VERRU'CA [in *Surgery*] a Wart, a small, hard, brawny Swelling, breaking out of the Skin in any Part of the Body.

VERRUCA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Wart-wort or Turn-sole, *L.*

VERRUCO'SENESS [of *verrucosus*, L.] and *nesi* Fulness of Warts.

VERRY } [in *Heraldry*] is a Sort of Chequer-Work, in
VARY } the Shape of little Bells; and if it be *Argent*



and *Azure*, it is enough to say *Verry* alone; but, if the Colours are any other, they must be expres'd. See the Escutcheon.

VE'RSABLE [*versabilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VERSABILITY } [*versabilitas*, L.] Aptness to be turned,
VE'RSABLENESS } or wound any Way.

VERSA'TILE [*versatilis*, L.] turning easily, apt to be turned or wound any Way.

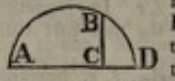
VERSA'TILENESS [of *versatilis*, L. and *nesi*] Aptness to be turned or wound any Way.

VERSE [*versus*, L.] a Line or Part of a Discourse in *Poetry*, or a Discourse consisting of a certain Number of long and short Syllables which run with an agreeable Cadence, the like being reiterated in the Continuation of the Piece.

VERSE [*versus*, L.] a Clause of a Sentence, a small Portion of a Chapter in the Bible.

VE'RS'D [*versatus*, L.] well skilled, instructed, *&c.* in any Art or Science.

VE'RSED *Sine* [in *Mathemat.*] is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle, lying between the Right Sine and the lower Extremity of the Arch, as in the Figure; as A B is the versed Sine of the Arch A C, and D B the versed Sine of the Arch C D.



VE'RSICLE [*versiculus*, L. *petit verset*, F.] a little Verse.

VERSICO'LOURED [*versicolor*, L.] being of sundry or changeable Colours.

VERSIFICA'TION, a Making of Verses, or the Art of making Verses.

VERSIFICA'TORY [*versificatorius*, L.] belonging to Versifying.

VE'RSIFORM [*versiformis*, L.] that changes its Shape.

VE'RSIFIER [*versificator*, L. *versificateur*, F.] a Maker of Verses.

VERSI'LOQUY [of *versus* and *eloquium*, L.] a Speaking in Verse.

VE'RSION, a Translation out of one Language into another.

VERSUTI'LOQUOUS [*versutiloquus*, L.] talking cunningly or craftily.

VERT [of *verd*, F. *viridis*, L.] the Trees of a Forest, or any Thing that is capable of covering a Deer.



VERT [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Green, and, in Graving, is expressed by Diagonal Lines, drawn from the Dexter Chief Corner to the Sinister Base.

A green Colour is called *Vert*, in the Blazon of the Courts of all under the Degree of Noble; but, in the Coats of Noblemen, it is called *Emerauld*, and in those of Kings *Venus*. See the Escutcheon.

Heralds says, that *Vert*, of Christian Virtues, denote Charity and Hope, and, among secular Virtues, Honour, Civility, and Courtesy; also Joy, Love, and Plenty; of the Elements, the *Earth*; of the Planets, *Mercury*; of precious Stones, the *Emerald*; of Metals, *Quicksilver*; of Constitutions, the *Phlegmatick*; of the Ages of Man, *Youth*; of the Months of the Year, *April* and *May*. They say likewise, that those, who bear *Vert* in their Coat-Armour, are obliged to support Peasants and Labourers, and particularly the Poor that are oppressed. *Sylvanus Morgan* says, *Vert* with *Or* signifies Pleasure and Joy, and with *Argent*, innocent Love.

Overt VERT, great Woods.

Nether VERT, Under-Woods.

Special VERT [*Forest-Law*] all Trees which grow in the King's Wood within the Forest, that are capable of covering a Deer, called *Green Hue*.

VERTA'GUS, a Hound that will hunt by himself, and bring Home his Game; a Tumbler, *L.*

VE'RTE, Turn over Leaf, *L.*

VERTE'BRA [with *Anatomists*] any Turning-Joint in the Body; a Joint of the Back-Bone, *L.*

VERTE'BRAL [of *vertebra*, L.] belonging to the *Vertebræ* or Turning-Joints of the Body.

VERTE'BRAE } [in *Anat.*] a Chain of little Bones reach-
VERTE'BRES } ing from the Neck down the Back to the *Os Sacrum*, and forming the third Part of a human Skeleton, call'd the *Spina Dorsi*, L.

VERTEBRA'LES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles that serve to stretch out all the *Vertebres* of the Back, *L.*

VE'RTEX, the Top of any thing, *L.*

VE'RTEX [in *Anat.*] the Crown of the Head or that Part of it where the Hairs turn, as it were, round a Point.

VERTEX [with *Astron.*] that Point of the Heavens which is just over our Heads, and is otherwise called the *Zenith*.

VERTEX *of a Cone, Pyramid, &c.* is the Point of the upper Extremity or End of the Axis or Top of the Figure.

VERTEX *of a Conick Section*, is the Point of the Curve where the Axis cuts it, alſo called the *Zenith*.

VERTEX *of a Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the ſame with the Pole.

VERTEX *of a Figure* [in *Geometry*] is the Vertex or the Oppoſite to the Baſe.

VE'RTIBLE [*vertibilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VE'RTICAL, of, or pertaining to the Vertex.

VE'RTIBLENESS [of *vertibilis*, L. and *neſs*,] Aptneſs or Eaſineſs to turn.

VERTICA'LITY } [of *vertical*, F. *verticalis*, L. and *neſs*,]
VE'RTICALNESS } the being right over one's Head.

VERTICAL *Point* [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſame as *Vertex*: So that a Star is ſaid to be *vertical*, when it happens to be in that Point which is juſt over any Place.

VE'RTICAL *Angles* [in *Geom.*] are thoſe which, being oppoſite to one another, touch only in the angular Point.

VERTICAL *Circles* [in *Aſtron.*] are great Circles of the Heavens interſecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and of conſequence are at right Angles with the Horizon.

VERTICAL *Line* [in *Conicks*] is a Right Line drawn on the Vertical Plane, and paſſing through the Vertex of the Cone.

VERTICAL *Plane* [in *Dialling*] is a Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL *Plane* [in *Perſpective*] is a Plane perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane, paſſing thro' the Eye and cutting the Perſpective-Plane at Right Angles.

Prime VERTICAL [in *Aſtron.*] is that Vertical Circle or Azimuth which paſſes through the Poles of the Meridian, or which is perpendicular to the Meridian and paſſes thro' the Equinoctial Points.

VERTICALU'RE [with *Aſtronomers*] the Meridian-Circle, ſo call'd, becauſe it paſſes through the *Zenith* or Vertical Point.

VERTI'CITY [of *vertere*, L. to turn] the Nature or Quality of the Loadſtone, or a Touched Needle, of pointing towards the North and South.

VERTI'CILLATED [*verticillatus*, L.] knit together as a Joint; apt to turn.

VERTI'CILLATE *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as have their Flowers intermixed with ſmall Leaves, growing in a kind of Whirls about the Joints of the Stalk, as Penny-royal, Hore-hound, *&c.*

VERTICILLA'TUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writers*] is when the Flowers grow round the Stalks at a certain Diſtance, as in the *Leonurus*, *Mint*, &c. *L.*

VERTI'GINOUS [*vertiginoſus*, L.] giddy.

VERTI'GINOUSNESS [of *vertiginoſus*, L. *vertigineux*, F. and *neſs*] Giddineſs.

VERTI'GO, a Giddineſs or Swimming in the Head, an Indiſpoſition of the Brain, wherein the Patient ſees the Objects about him as if they turned round, and fancies he turns round himſelf, tho' he is all the while at Reſt.

VERTI'LLAGE [of *vertere*, L. to turn] a Preparing of Ground to receive Seed, by ſtirring or turning it.

VE'RTUE [*virtus*, L. *virtu*, F.] is defined to be a firm Purpoſe of doing thoſe Things which Reaſon tells us is beſt; or, as others define it, a Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to do Good, and to ſhun Evil: Moral Honeſty, good Principles. And as it is a common Saying in the Schools, all the Virtues are link'd together; ſo we may conclude, that all the (Cardinal) Virtues are helpful and aſſiſtant one to the other; for it is impoſſible for any one to be prudent, without being a Partaker of Fortitude, Temperance, and Juſtice.

The Antients [in *Painting*, &c.] repreſented Virtue by *Hercules*, only clothed with a Lion's Skin and his Club, performing ſome one of his twelve Labours; as offering to ſtrike a Dragon, guarding an Apple-tree, *&c.* or holding in his Hand three golden Apples. His being naked denoted the Simplicity of Virtue; the Dragon did ſignify all manner of Vices; the Lion's Skin was an Emblem of Magnanimity; his oaken Club ſignified Reaſon; the Knottineſs of his Club intimated the Difficulty and Labour in ſeeking after Virtue; and the three golden Apples were Emblems of the three Virtues *Moderation*, *Content*, and *Labour*.

The Cardinal VERTUES [with *Moraliſts*] are *Prudence*, *Juſtice*, *Fortitude*, and *Temperance*.

All the VERTUES had Temples built to them by the Antients, and Sacrifices were perform'd to them, and Feſtivals ſolemnized; as the Temples of *Peace*, *Concord*, *Quietneſs*, *Liberty*, *Safety*, *Honour*, *Felicity*, *Piety*, *Charity*, *Chaſtity*, &c.

VERTUO'SO, an accompliſhed Perſon, one well verſed in Natural Philoſophy, *&c.*

VE'RTUOUS [*virtuoſus*, L.] inclined or diſpoſed to Virtue.

VE'RTUOUSNESS [of *virtuoſus*, L. *virtueux*, F. and *neſs*] Inclininguneſs to Virtue, a virtuous Diſpoſition.

VERTUO'SI [*virtuoſi*, L.] accompliſhed, ingenious, enterprizing Perſons.

VERU [with *Meteorologiſts*] a Comet that reſembles a Spit, being pretty much of the ſame Kind with the *Lancites*, only its Head is rounder, and its Tail longer, and ſharper pointed, *L.*

VERVA'CTUM, Land that has been fallow and is ploughed in the Spring, in order to be ſown the next Year.

VE'RVAIN [*verbena*, L. *vervine*, F.] an Herb antiently uſed about ſacred Rites and Ceremonies, called alſo Holy-Herb, Pigeon's-Graſs, and *Juno*'s-Tears.

VERVILA'GO [with *Botaniſts*] the black Chameleon-Thiſtle, *L.*

VE'RVISE, a ſort of coarſe Woollen-Cloth, otherwiſe called *Plonkets*.

VERU *Montanum* [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſort of little Valve in the Place where the Ejaculatory Ducts enter the *Urethra*, L.

VERUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writers*] true. It is uſed when they think the Plant they deſcribe is the ſame to which the Name is given by the *Greek* or *Latin* Writers, *L.*

VE'RY [*verè* of *verus*, L. true] indeed, in reality, the real.

VERY *Lord and* VERY *Tenant* [*Law-Phraſe*] uſed of ſuch Perſons as are immediate Lord and Tenant one to the other.

VESCIAE [*old Rec.*] Vetches or Vares.

VESI'CA [with *Anatomiſts*] the Bladder, a membranous or skinny Part in which any Humour is contained, *L.*

Bilaria VESICA [in *Anatomy*] the Gall-Bladder, an hollow Bag placed in the under or hollow Side of the Liver, being ſomewhat in the Shape of a Pear, *L.*

Diſtillatoria VESICA [with *Chymiſts*] a large copper Veſſel, tinned on the Inſide, uſed in the Diſtillation of ardent Spirits; ſo named, becauſe the Shape of it is like a blown Bladder, *L.*

Urinaria VESICA, the Urine-Bladder, *L.*

VESICA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Plant *Alkakengi* or Winter-Cherry, *L.*

VESICARIA *Nux*, the Bladder-Nut, *L.*

VESI'CATORY [*veſicatorium*, L.] an external Medicine which ſerves to raiſe Bliſters.

VESICA'RIUS a, um [in *Botan. Writers*] bladdered, as when the Fruit or Seed-Veſſel is incloſed in a ſort of Bladder, as in *Staphylodendron* the Bladder-Nut, *Alkakengi* the Winter-Cherry, *&c.* L.

VE'SICLES [*veſiculæ*, L.] little Bladders, *F.*

VESICULA *fellis*, the Gall-Bladder, *L.*

VESICULAE *Adipoſæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muſcles.

VESICULAE *Seminales* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Seed-Bladder, which conſiſts of one thin Membrane, divided into many little Cells, like thoſe in a Pomegranate, or ſomewhat reſembling a Bunch of Grapes. They are in Number two, and, by a peculiar Paſſage, ſend forth the *Semen* contained in them into the *Urethra*, L.

VESICULA'RIS [in *Anat.*] the loweſt Part of the Wind-Pipe.

VE'SPER, the Evening; the Evening-Star, *L.*

VESPE'RIES [in the *Sorbonne* at *Paris*] the laſt Act or Exerciſe for taking the Degree of Doctor.

VESPERS [in the *Popiſh Service*] Evening-Songs or Evening-Prayers.

Sicilian VESPERS, Veſpers ſo called, on account of a general Maſſacre of the *French*, by the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Sicily*, in the Year 1582.

VESPERTI'LIO, a Bat, a Reremouſe, a Kind of Bird, *L.*

VESPERTILIO'NUM *Alæ* [in *Anatomy*] two broad membranous Ligaments, by which the Bottom of the Womb is ty'd to the Bones of the Flank, ſo named from their Reſemblance to the Wings of a Bat, *L.*

VESPERTI'NE [*veſpertinus*, L.] pertaining to the Evening.

VESPERTINE [with *Aſtron.*] a Term uſed of a Planet, which is ſaid *to be Veſpertine*, when it ſets after the Sun.

VE'SSEL [*vas*, L. *vaſe*, F.] any ſort of Utenſil to contain any Thing within it.

VE'SSEL [*vaiſſeau*, F.] a Ship, Barque, Hoy, Lighter, *&c.*

VESSEL [with *Anatomiſts*] a little Conduit or Pipe for conveying the Blood or other Humours of the Body.

VESSEL *of Election* } [*Scripture-Terms*] an elect or re-
VESSEL *of Reprobation* } probate Perſon.

VESSEL, of Paper, half a Quarter of a Sheet.

VESSELS [in *Architecture*] certain Ornaments uſually ſet over Cornices, and ſo called, becauſe they repreſent ſeveral

ſorts

forts of Utenſils, which were in uſe among the Antients, as Barks, Hoys, Ships, &c.

Vesses, a ſort of Cloth commonly made in the County of *Suffolk*.

Vesigno'n [with *Horſemen*] a Wind-Gall or ſoft Swelling on the *in* and *outſide* of a Horſe's Hough, that is, both on the Right and on the Left of it.

A Vest [*an veſt*, F.] a Garment for a Child.

To Vest [*veſtire*, L. to clothe] to beſtow upon, to admit to the Poſſeſſion of, as to veſt a Perſon with the Supreme Authority.

To Vest [in *Law*] is to infeoff, give Seiſin, or put into full Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements.

Vesta [ſo called of *veſtiendo*, L. clothing, becauſe it clothes all Things; or, as others ſay, becauſe *vi ſua ſtat*, it ſtands by its own Power] a Name given to the Earth, or the Goddeſs of Nature, under whoſe Name the Antients worſhipped the Earth. The Goddeſs *Veſta* was highly honoured by the *Romans*: They appointed to her particular Sacrifices and Temples, altho' the Poets do confound the Name of *Veſta* with that of *Cybele*. She was accounted the Goddeſs of Elemental Fire: Her Temple was round, and in it were two Lamps continually burning. Some ſay that there was, in the innermoſt Part of it, a Fire ſuſpended in the Air in Pots of Earth, kept always alive by the *Veſtal* Virgins; and, if it happened by any Misfortune to be extinct, ſome fearful Accident befel the *Roman* Empire, and therefore they puniſhed the *Veſtal* Virgins, by whoſe Negligence the Fire went out, in a very cruel Manner.

Veſta was alſo ſometimes ſtiled *Mater*, and had her Statues ſtanding in many Porches, as the Chief of the Houſhold Goddeſſes. Her Temple was magnificent, and in it was depoſited the *Palladium* or Image of *Pallas*, which *Æneas* is ſaid to have brought with him from *Troy*; this was highly eſteemed by the *Romans*, becauſe the Oracle had pronounced, that the Safety of the Empire depended upon the Preſervation of it. On the Top of *Veſta*'s Temple was placed her Effigies ſitting, having little *Jupiter* in her Arms: Her Prieſteſſes were to keep their Virginity thirty Years, which was the Time appointed for their Attendance. They were had in ſuch high Honour, that, if they caſually met in the Streets an Offender, they could procure his Pardon; but, if they diſhonoured the Service of their Goddeſs by carnal Copulation with any Man, they were to die without Mercy, being condemned to be buried alive with Water and Bread.

Vesta'lia, Feaſts held on the 5th of *June*, in Honour of the Goddeſs *Veſta*.

Vestals, *Veſtal* Virgins, were choſen out of the nobleſt Families of *Rome*, for the Keeping of the *Veſtal* Fire abovementioned; which, if it happened to go out, it was not to be lighted again by any Fire, but the Beams of the Sun.

Ve'stiary [*veſtiarium*, L. *le veſtiaire*, F.] a Veſtry or Dreſſing-Room, a Place in a Monaſtery where the Monks Clothes are laid up, a Friar's Wardrobe.

Ve'stible [*veſtibulum*, L.] was a large open Space before the Door, or at the Entry of a Houſe, which the *Romans* called *Atrium populatum* and *Veſtibulum*; which ſome derive from the Goddeſs *Veſta*, q. d. *ſtabulum Veſtæ*, it being uſual for People to ſtop here before they entered the Houſe; others derive it from *Veſtis* a Garment and *ambulare* to walk, becauſe the Veſtibles in the modern Houſes being open Places at the Bottom of large Stair-Caſes, which ſerve as Thorough-Fares to the ſeveral Apartments in the Houſe, when Viſits of Ceremony are made, they let fall their Robes in the *Veſtible*.

A Vestible is alſo uſed for a Kind of Anti-Chamber before the Entrance of an ordinary Apartment.

Vesti'bulum [with *Anatomiſts*] a Cavity or hollow Bone in the Part call'd *Os petroſum*, which is ſituated behind the *Feneſtrella Ovalis*, in the Barrel of the Ear, and covered with a thin Membrane, *L.*

Ve'stigated [*veſtigatus*, L.] traced or followed by the Track, ſearched out diligently.

Vesti'gia *of Tendons* [in *Nat. Hiſt.*] little Hollows in the Shells formed for faſtening or rooting the Tendons of the Muſcles.

Vesti'gia [*veſtiges*, F.] Foot-ſteps, Traces, *L.*

Vestitu'ra [with *Feudiſts*] a Delivery of Poſſeſſion by a Spear or Staff.

Ve'stments [*veſtimenta*, L. *veſtements*, F.] Cloths, Raiments.

Ve'stry [*veſtiarium*, L. *le veſtiaire*, F.] an Apartment joining to a Church, where the Prieſts Veſtments and holy Utenſils are kept.

Ve'stry *Clerk*, a Scrivener who keeps the Pariſh-Accounts.

Vestry-*Keeper*, a Sexton whoſe Office is to look after the Veſtry.

Vestry-*Men*, a Seleſt number of the principal Inhabitants of a Pariſh, who annually chuſe Officers in the Pariſh, and manage the Affairs of it; ſo named from the Cuſtom of Meeting in the Veſtry of the Church.



Vestu [in *Heraldry*] is when there is in an Ordinary ſome Diviſion only by Lines, and ſignifies clothed, as tho' ſome Garment were laid upon it. See the Eſcutcheon.



Vestu *a dextra* [with *Heralds*] *i. e.* clothed on the Right Side, and *Veſtu a ſiniſtra*, i. e. clothed on the Left Side, are, as repreſented in the Eſcutcheon, and *è contra*.

Vestu'ra [in *old Rec.*] an Allowance of ſome ſet Portions of the Fruits of the Earth, as Corn, Graſs, Wood, &c. as a Part of the Salary or Wages due to ſome Officer, Servant, or Labourer, for his Livery or Veſt.

Vesture [*veſture*, F. of *veſtitus*, L.] any Garment.

Vesture [in *Law*] an Admittance to a Poſſeſſion or the Profits of it.

Ve'sture *of an Acre of Land* [*old Stat.*] the Profit ariſing from it.

Vetches [*vicia*, L. *veſſe*, F.] a kind of Pulſe, Chich-Peaſe.

Ve'teran [*veteranus*, L.] having ſerved long in a Place or Office.

Veteran *Soldiers*, old Soldiers who have ſerved long in the Wars; in *France* Officers of 20 Years ſtanding.

Veterato'rian [*veteratorius*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

Veterina'ria *Medicina*, Phyſick for Cattle, *L.*

Veterinarius, a Farrier or Horſe-Leech; alſo a Letter out of Horſes to hire; a Horſe-Courſer, *L.*

Vternus [with *Phyſicians*] a Lethargy or drowſy Diſeaſe, a continual Deſire of Sleep; alſo Drowſineſs, Sluggiſhneſs, Slothfulneſs.

Ve'titum *namium* [in *Law*] a forbidden Diſtreſs, as when the Bailiff of a Lord diſtrains Beaſts or Goods, and the Lord forbids his Bailiff to deliver them, when the Sheriff comes to replevy them, but drives them to Places unknown, &c.

Veto'nica [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Betony, *L.*

Veturi'no, a Hirer of Horſes in *Italy*, who is alſo a Guide to Travellers, and brings back their Horſes, *Ital.*

Vetu'stness [*vetuſtas*, L.] Antientneſs, Antiquity.

V. G. [for *verbi gratiâ*, L. i. e. to inſtance in a Word] as for Inſtance, namely.

To Vex [*vexare*, L.] to teaze, to trouble, to oppreſs, to torment.

Vexa'tion, Diſquiet or Trouble of Mind, Diſturbance.

Vexa'tious, cauſing Trouble or Grief, burthenſome, troubleſome.

Vexa'tiousness [of *vexation*, F. of *L.* and *neſs*] a troubleſome, perplexing, vexing Quality, Nature, or Circumſtance.

Vexi'llum, a Banner, *L.*

Vexillum [in *Botan. Writers*] the Banner of the broad Single Leaf, which ſtands upright; *Vexillo*, in or with a Banner; *Vexillis*, in or with Banners, *L.*

Ve'xing [*vexans*, L.] troubling, &c.

Ugly [*Skinner* derives it of oȝa, *Sax.* Horrour, *q.* oȝelic, *Sax.* horrible] of an ill or deformed Countenance or Shape.

Ugual
Ugualement } [in *Muſick Books*] equal or equally.

U'gliness [prob. of oȝa, *Sax.* Horrour, whence oȝelicneſſ, *Sax.*] Deformedneſs, Miſhapenneſs of Countenance, Body, &c.

U'glily [prob. of oȝelic, *Sax.* horrible] deformedly, &c.

Vietarmis, by Force of Arms, a Term uſed in Indictments to denote the forcible and violent Commiſſion of any Crime, *L.*

Vi laica *amovenda* [in *Law*] a Writ which is ſerved when a Biſhop has certified into the Court of Chancery, that the Parſon of any Church within his Juriſdiction is out of his Church or Glebe by any Lay Force, *L.*

Vi laica *removenda* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies where, a Debate being between two Parſons or Proviſors for a Church, one of them makes a forcible Entry into it, with a Number of Laymen, and holds the other out, *L.*

Via, a Way, Paſſage, Road, or High-way, *L.*

Combuſta Via [in *Palmiſtry*] is the Vine of *Saturn*, when parted it aſcends thro' the Middle of the *Vola* to the Knob at the Root of the middle Finger.

Combuſta Via [in *Aſtrology*] is the Space of 45 Degrees, compre-

comprehended within the ſecond half of the Sign *Libra*, and the whole of *Scorpio*, ſo called by reaſon of ſeveral violent and ill boding fixed Stars placed in it.

Lactea Via [in *Aſtron.*] a white Circle that encompaſſes the whole Firmament, extending itſelf ſometimes with a double Path, ſometimes with a ſingle one, to be ſeen in a clear Light. By later Obſervations it has been diſcovered to be an innumerable Company of fixed Stars, different in Size and Situation, which cannot be diſtinguiſhed but by the Help of a Teleſcope. It is popularly called the *Milky-Way*, and *Wattling-ſtreet*.

The Via *lactea*, this Circle is call'd the *Galaxia* or Milky-Way. It was not legal that *Jupiter*'s Sons ſhould obtain heavenly Honours, before they had ſucked *Juno*'s Breaſt. For which Reaſon they ſay *Mercury* brought *Hercules*, when he was new born, and put him to *Juno*'s Breaſt, and that he did indeed ſuck; but *Juno* apprehending the Matter put him away, and ſo her Milk flowing out plentifully made this milky Circle, *Eratoſthenes*.

Regia Via, the King's High-way, which is always open and which no Body may ſhut by any Threats, as leading to a City, Town, or Port; which ought to be wide enough for two Carts to go a-breaſt, or ſixteen Horſemen armed, *L.*

Via *ſolis* [with *Aſtron.*] the Ecliptick Line, ſo called, becauſe the Sun never goes out of it, *L.*

Via *ſolis* [in *Palmiſtry*] a ſtrait Line running down from the Knob at the Root of the Ring-Finger into the Hollow of the Hand.

Viæ *primæ* [with *Phyſic.*] are the Stomach and Guts, including the whole Length of the alimentary Duct from the Mouth to the *Sphincter ani*, L.

Vial [*phiala*, L. *phiole*, F. of φιάλη, *Gr.*] a ſmall Glaſs-Bottle.

Via'les [with *Mythologiſts*] a Name which the *Romans* gave to thoſe Deities who, as they imagined, had the Care and Guardianſhip of the Roads and High-ways, *L.*

Viands [*viandes*, F. *victus*, L.] Victuals, Meat, Food.

Viarum [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the Roads, or that grows in Roads, *L.*

Via'ticated [*viaticatus*, L.] furniſhed with Things neceſſary for a Journey.

Via'tick [*viaticus*, L.] pertaining to a Journey.

Via'ticum [*viatique*, F. of *via*, a Way] all Manner of Neceſſaries or Proviſions for a Journey, Money for the Expence of a Journey.

Viaticum [with the *Romaniſts*] the Holy Sacrament given to dying Perſons by *Popiſh* Prieſts.

Vibex, a Mark or Print of a Stripe or Blow, *L.*

Vibex [in *Medicine*] a black, blue Spot, occaſioned by a Flux of Blood.

Vibo, the Flower of the Herb *Britannica*, L.

Vi'brable [*vibrabilis*, L.] that may be ſhaken or brandiſhed.

To Vi'brate [*vibrare*, L.] to ſhake, to brandiſh; alſo to ſwing to and fro.

Vibra'tion, a Brandiſhing, a Shaking, *&c.* a Swinging to and fro, *L.*

Vibration [in *Mechan.*] a regular, reciprocal Motion of a Body, *i. e.* of a *Pendulum*, which being ſuſpended at Freedom ſwings this Way and then that. The regular Motion of a *Pendulum* in a Clock is 3600 Vibrations in an Hour.

Vi'brating [*vibrans*, L. of *vibrare*, L.] brandiſhing, ſhaking; alſo ſwinging to and fro, as the *Pendulum* of a Clock.

Vibrating *Motion* [with *Naturaliſts*] is a very quick and ſhort Motion of the ſolid Parts of Bodies, cauſed by the Pulſe or Stroke of ſome Body upon them. So the Rays of Light or Fire, ſtriking upon the ſmall Particles of Bodies, do excite in them ſuch Vibrations, and cauſe them to grow hot and ſhine.

For all fixed ſolid Bodies, being heated to a due Degree, will emit Light and ſhine, and Bodies which abound with earthy Particles, and eſpecially ſuch as are ſulphureous, do emit Light, which Way ſoever their Parts come to be agitated into theſe vibrating Motions, whether it be by *Heat*, by *Rubbing* or *Striking*, or by *Putrefaction*, or ſome *animal* or *vital* Motion.

Thus *Quickſilver* emits a Light, when ſhook in *Vacuo*.

The Sea-Water ſhines, or (as they call it) burns in a Storm.

The Back of a Cat or Neck of a Horſe, when rubb'd with the Hand in the dark.

Thus wet Hay kindles: And thus Vapours ſhine which ariſe from putrid Waters, as the *Ignis-fatuus*.

Vibri'ssant [*vibriſſans*, L.] quavering.

Vibri'ssæ [with *Anat.*] the Hairs that grow in the Noſtrils, *L.*

Vi'car [*vicarius*, L.] a Deputy, a Perſon appointed to perform the Functions of another Perſon in his Abſence and under his Authority; the Parſon of a Pariſh, who ſupplies the Place of a Rector, where the Predial Tithes are impropriated.

Vi'car *General*, a Title given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, to overlook the Clergy and regulate Matters relating to Church Affairs.

Grand Vicar [of the *Pope*] a Cardinal, who has Juriſdiction over all ſecular and regular Prieſts, and over all Offenders againſt the Church of *Rome*, &c.

Vi'carage [*vicariatus*, L. *vicariat*, F.] the ſpiritual Cure or the Benefice of a Vicar.

Vicarage *endowed*, is where a ſufficient Portion is ſet out or ſevered for the Maintenance of the Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

Vica'rio *deliberando*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a ſpiritual Perſon in Priſon, upon the Forfeiture of a Recognizance, without the King's Writ, *L.*

Vicarious [*vicarius*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to a Vicar; alſo ſubordinate, in the Place of another.

Vica'riousness [of *vicarius*, and *neſs*] Subordinateneſs.

Vice [of *vices*, L. *i. e.* Courſe, Place, Stead, a Turn] an Inſtrument uſed by Smiths and many other Artificers.

Vice [with *Glaſiers*] an Inſtrument with two Wheels for drawing Lead.

Vice [*vitium*, L.] an Habit contrary to Virtue, Sin, Debauchery, Naughtineſs, Lewdneſs, *F.*

Vice [in *Ethicks*] an elective Habit, deviating either in Exceſs or Defect from a juſt Medium, wherein Virtue is placed.

Vice-*Admiral*, one of the three principal Officers of the Royal Navy, who commands the ſecond Squadron, and has his Flag ſet up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

Vice-*Chamberlain* [in a *King's Court*] a great Officer under the Lord Chamberlain, who in his Abſence has the Command and Controll of all Officers, belonging to that Part of the Houſe call'd the Chamber, or above Stairs.

Vice-*Chancellor* [of an *Univerſity*] a Member who is choſen annually to perform the Office of the Chancellor.

Vice-dominus [in *old Rec.*] a Viſcount, Sheriff, or Vidam, *L.*

Vice-dominus *epiſcopi* [in *Can. Law*] is the Official, Commiſſary or Vicar General of a Biſhop, *L.*

Vice-gerent [*vice gerens*, L.] one who acts for, manages, or governs for or under another.

V'iceroy, a Deputy-King, one who governs a State inſtead of a King, *F.*

Viceroyalty [*vice royaute*, F.] the Place and Dignity of a Viceroy.

Vice, a Jeſter in a Play; alſo the Spindle of a Preſs.

Vice *verſa*, on the contrary, the Side being turned or changed, *L.*

Vice'sary [*vicenarius*, L.] belonging to Twenty.

Vicie'tum [in *Law*] the ſame as *Venue*.

Vi'cinage } [*vicinitas*, L. *voiſinage*, F.] Neighbourhood,
Vici'nity } Nearneſs.

Vi'cinal [*vicinalis*, L.] belonging to Neighbours.

Vi'cious [*vitioſus*, L.] blameable, corrupt, faulty, lewd, *&c.*

Vi'ciousness [of *vitioſitas*, L.] a vicious Nature, *&c.*

Vi'cis *&* *venellis*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ againſt a Mayor, Bailiff, *&c.* for not taking Care that the Streets be well cleaned.

Vici'ssitude, the Succeeding of one Thing after another, *&c.* F. of *L.*

Vici'ssity [*viciſſitas*, L.] a Changing or Succeeding by Courſe, an interchangeable Courſe.

Vico'ntiels [in *Law*] Vicontiel Rents, certain Farms for which the Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes what Profit he can of them.

Vicontiels } [in *Law*] as *Writs Vicontiel*, *i. e.* of, or
Vicountiels } pertaining to the Sheriff, *i. e.* ſuch as are triable in the County-Court before the Sheriff.

Vi'count [*vicecomes*, L. *vicomte*, F.] a Nobleman next in Dignity to an Earl.

Vicountess [*vicecomitiſſa*, L.] a Viſcount's Wife.

Vico'unty [*vicecomitis ditio*, L.] the Juriſdiction of a Vicount.

Vi'ctim [*victima*, L. *victime*, F. of *victoria*, L.] a Sacrifice. Properly ſuch as the antient *Romans* offered to their Gods after a Victory; and thence it is figuratively apply'd to a Perſon that ſuffers Perſecution or Death, to ſatisfy the Revenge or Paſſion of great Men.

Vi'ctor, a Conqueror, a Vanquiſher, *L.*

Victo'ria [*victoria*, L.] was repreſented by the Antients as a Lady clad all in Gold, holding a Helmet in one Hand, and a Pomegranate in the other. The Helmet was an Emblem of Love, and the Pomegranate of the Unity of Wit and Counſel. Sometimes ſhe was drawn with Wings ready to fly, ſtanding upon a Globe, with a Garland of Bays in one Hand, and a Coronet of the Emperor in the other.

Victo'rial [*victorialis*, L.] belonging to Victory.

Victorio'la [in *Botan.*] the Laurel of *Alexandria*, Tongue-Laurel, *L.*

Victo'rious [*victorioſus*, L.] conquering, having gotten a Victory.

Victo'riousness [*victoria*, L. *victorié*, F.] Conquering or Succeſsfulneſs in Arms.

Victri'acus, a *Roman* Coin, ſo named, on account of its being ſtamped with the Image of Victory, in Value three Pence three Farthings *Engliſh* Money.

To Vi'ctual [of *victuailles*, F.] to furniſh a Ship, Fleet, or Army, *&c.* with Victuals or Proviſions.

Vi'ctualler [*victuallier*, F.] one who furniſhes with or provides Victuals; alſo a ſmall Veſſel or Ship which carries Proviſions to a Fleet; alſo an Alehouſe-Keeper.

Vi'ctualling [of *avitaillant* of *avitailler*, F. of *victus*, L.] furniſhing or ſupplying with Food or Victuals.

Vi'ctuals [*victuailles*, F.] all Manner of Food.

Vi'ctus *Food*, Victuals and Things neceſſary for Life, as Meat, Drink, *&c.* L.

Ratio Victus [in *Phyſick*] a particular Manner of living for the Preſervation of Health, *L.*

Vi'dam [in *France*] the Judge of a Biſhop's Temporal Juriſdiction.

Vide'licet, *viz.* to wit, that is, *L.*

Profeſſio Viduitatis [in *Law*] the Making a ſolemn Profeſſion to live a ſole and chaſte Widow, a Cuſtom antiently obſerved in *England*, and attended with divers Ceremonies.

Vidu'ity [*viduitas*, L. *viduité*, F.] Widowhood.

A View [*vene*, F.] the Sight or Act of ſeeing; a *Proſpect*, a *Survey.*

View [in *Law*] the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought, and the Tenant does not know what Land the Demander asks, then the Tenant *ſhall pray the View.*

View [with *Hunters*] the Print of the Feet of fallow Deer in the Ground.

View *of Frank Pledge* [in *Law*] the Office of the Sheriff in Looking to the King's Peace, and Seeing that every Man be in ſome Pledge.

To View [*voir*, L.] to take a View, to look upon, to examine any Place or Perſon in Queſtion; alſo the Situation.

To View *a Place*, in order to lay Siege to it [*reconnoitre*, F.] is the General's being accompanied with the Enginiers riding round it, and obſerving the Situation of it, with the Nature of the Country lying about it, as to Hills, Vallies, Rivers, Marſhes, *&c.* thereby to make a Judgment of the moſt convenient Place for opening the Trenches, carrying on the Approaches, *&c.*

To View *an Enemy* [*reconnoitre*, F.] is to approach as near to their Camp as may be, to diſcover the Nature of the Ground, and the Avenues to it, and alſo the Strength and Weakneſs of their Encampment; where they may be beſt attacked, or whether it may be proper to run the Hazard of bringing them to an Action.

To View [*reconnoitre*, F.] is when the Quarter-Maſter-General of an Army goes with a ſtrong Party to view the Ways for the March of the Army, and to find out the moſt convenient Place for an Encampment; as where Water and Forage may be had, and not to be too much expos'd to the Inſults of the Enemy.

Viewers, are ſuch Perſons as are ſent by a Court to examine, as to the Situation of a Place where a Fact was committed, or the Caſe of a Perſon in Sickneſs, *&c.*

Viewing [*voiant* of *voire*, F. *videns*, L.] taking a Sight, looking upon carefully.

Viewless, inviſible, not to be view'd, *Milton.*

Vige'simal [*vigeſimalis*, L.] the twentieth.

Vigesima'tion [among the *Romans*] a Putting to Death every twentieth Man, *L.*

Vi'gilancy } [*vigilantia*, L. *vigilance*, F.] Watch-
Vi'gilantness } fulneſs.

Vi'gilant [*vigilans*, L.] watchful.

Vi'gil, a Watchman, one who watches a Nights.

Vigils [*vigiliæ*, L. *vigiles*, F.] certain Faſts precedling Feſtivals, ſo called, becauſe in antient Times the Chriſtians uſed to watch a Nights, eſtabliſh'd by the Church, as preparatory to the due Obſervation of the following Solemnities.

Vigintivi'rate, a Dignity among the *Romans* conſiſting of twenty Men, whereof three judged all criminal Caſes, three others had the Inſpection of Coins and Coinage, four took Care of the Streets of *Rome*, and the others were Judges in Civil Affairs.

Vigo'ne [*vigogne*, F.] a Sort of *Spaniſh* Wooll, or a Hat made of that Wooll.

Vigoro'so } [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing
Vigorosame'nte } with Strength or Vigour, *Ital.*

Vi'gorously [*vigoreuſement*, L. *vigoreuſement*, F.] with Vigour.

Vi'gorousness [of *vigor* or *vigoroſus*, L. and *neſs*] Sprightlineſs, Fulneſs of Life and Vigour.

Vi'gour [*vigor*, L.] Strength, Stoutneſs, Reſolution; alſo Sprightlineſs, Briskneſs.

Vile [*vilis*, L.] that is of no Account, deſpicable, mean, paultry; alſo wicked, baſe, filthy, lewd.

Vi'leness } [*vilitas*, *vileté*, F. or *vilis*, *L.* and *neſs*]
Vi'lity } Meanneſs, Worthleſneſs, Baſeneſs, Wickedneſs.

To Vi'lify [*vilifacere*, L.] to ſet light by, ſet at nought, abuſe, deſpiſe, *&c.*

Vi'lifying, an Abuſing, Deſpiſing, *&c.*

Vill [in *Law*] ſometimes is underſtood of a Manour, and ſometimes for a Pariſh or Part of it.

Vi'lla, a Village; a Manour-Houſe out of a City or Town, a Farm-Houſe or Home-Stall, *L.*

Villa *Regis* [*old Rec.*] any Country-Village where the King of *England* had a Royal Seat or Palace, and held the Manour in his own Demeſn, and commonly had a free Chapel, not ſubject to ordinary Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction.

Vi'llage [*villagio*, Ital.] a certain Number of Country-Houſes or Cottages without any Wall or Incloſure.

Vi'llager [*villanus* of *villa* a Farm-Houſe] Country-People, Inhabitants of Villages.

Villain [either of *vilain*, F. mean or vile, or of *villa*, L. a Country-Farm, whereto they were appointed to do Service] antiently a Man of a ſervile or baſe Degree, who was a mere Bond-Slave to the Lord of the Manour; but it is now commonly uſed in a bad Senſe, for a pitiful, baſe Fellow, or arrant Rogue.

Vi'llain *in groſs* [in *Law*] one who was immediately bound to the Perſon of the Lord and his Heirs.

Pure Villain, one whom his Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods, and Chattels at Pleaſure; and alſo might take Redemption of to marry his Daughter, or to make him free: This Law, tho' unrepealed, is grown obſolete.

Vi'llain *regardant*, &c. [in *Law*] one who was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joined to a Manour of which the Lord was Owner, the ſame as *Pure Villain.*

Villain-*Fleece* [*old Stat.*] a Fleece of Wooll ſhorn from a ſcabbed Sheep.

Vi'llainous [of *villanus* a Peaſant, or rather of *vilis*, L. vile] baſe, ſordid, knaviſh.

Villainous *Judgment* [in *Law*] is that which caſts the Reproach and Shame of Villany upon him againſt whom it is given.

Vi'llainousness [of *villainous* and *neſs*] Baſeneſs, Shamefulneſs, Wickedneſs.

Vi'llanage } an antient Tenure of Lands, *&c.* where-
Vi'llenage } by the Tenant was bound to do all Manner of ſervile Work for his Lord.

Villa'ni, Farmers or Villagers.

Villani [*old Rec.*] a Sort of ſervile Tenants, ſo ſtiled, becauſe they were *Villæ & Glebæ adſcripti*, *i. e.* held ſome Cottages and Lands, for which they were charged with certain ſtated ſervile Offices, and which were convey'd as an Appurtenance of the Manour or Eſtate to which they belonged.

Villanis *Regis*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lay for the bringing back of the King's Bond-men, who had been carried away by others out of his Royal Manours, *L.*

Vi'llany [*vilenie*, F.] Baſeneſs, Wickedneſs, Lewdneſs.

Vi'llanage } [in *old Law*] a ſervile Kind of Tenure of
Vi'llenage } Lands and Tenements, by which the Tenant was bound to do all ſuch Services as the Lord commanded, or were fit for a Villain to do; altho' every one who held in Villenage was not a Villain or Bond-man.

Tenants in Villenage [in *Law*] thoſe which are now called Copy-holders, who were bound to perform certain Services agreed on between both Parties; as to plough the Lord's Ground at certain Times, to carry the Lord's Dung, to plaſh his Hedges, reap his Corn, *&c.*

Vi'lli, coarſe Hairs; alſo Wooll; alſo the Hair or Nap of Cloth, *&c.* L.

Vi'lli [with *Botaniſts*] ſmall Hairs, like the Grain of Pluſh or Shag, with which ſome Trees abound; of which Kind is the *uſnea officinarum* or Moſs that grows on human Skulls.

VILLO'SE [*villosus*, L.] hairy.

VILLOSUS, a, um [with *Botan. Writers*] beſet with long Hair, *L.*

VI'MINAL [*viminalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to Twigs.

VIMI'NEOUS [*vimineus*, L.] made of Twigs.

VINA'CEOUS [of *vinum*, L.] of, pertaining to, or like Wine, as *of a vinaceous Flavour.*

VINA'LIA [with the *Romans*] Feaſts held at the firſt Broaching or Taſting of their Wines, *L.*

VI'NCIBLE [*vincibilis*, L.] that may be vanquiſhed or overcome.

VI'NCIBLENESS [of *vincibilis*, L. and *neſs*] Capableneſs or Liableneſs to be conquered or overcome.

VI'NCA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Periwinkle, ſo call'd, becauſe it binds or intangles every Thing that is near it with its Sprigs, *L.*

VI'NCTURE [*vinctura*, L.] a Binding.

VINCULUM [in *Fluxions*] denotes ſome compound ſurd Quantity's being multiply'd into a Fluxion, *&c.*

Thus in this Expreſſion $\dot{a}x\sqrt{\dot{a}x - \dot{o}a}$ the *Vinculum* is the compound ſurd $\sqrt{\dot{o}x - \dot{a}a}$ which is $x\dot{d}$ into $\dot{ax}$.

VINDE'MIAL [*vindemialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Vintage.

VINDEMIA'TION, a Grape-gathering, *L.*

VINDEMIA'TRIX, a She Vintager, *L.*

VINDEMIA'TRIX [with *Aſtronomers*] a fixed Star of the third Magnitude in the Conſtellation *Virgo*, whoſe Longitude is 185 Degrees, 23 Minutes, and Latitude 16 Deg. 15 Min.

To VI'NDICATE [*vindicare*, L.] to defend or maintain, to make an Apology for, to clear or juſtify.

VINDICA'TION, a Clearing, Juſtifying, Defence, Apology, *F.* of *L.*

VINDICA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] a Claiming.

VINDICA'TOR, an Avenger, *&c.* L.

VINDI'CTA, Vengeance or Puniſhment, *L.*

VINDI'CTA [among the *Romans*] a Rod or Switch with which the *Roman* Prætor touch'd the Head of a Slave, when he was made free; and thence it was taken to ſignify Liberty or Freedom itſelf.

VINDI'CTIVE [of *vindicatif*, F.] revengeful.

VINDI'CTIVENESS [of *vindicta*, L. and *neſs*] a revengeful Temper.

A VINE [*vinea*, L.] a Plant or Tree bearing Grapes.

VINE-*Fretter*, an Inſect that gnaws Vines, call'd alſo a *Vine-Grub.*

VINE-*Pear*, an *October*-Pear.

VI'NEGAR [*vinaigre*, q. *vinum acre*, i. e. acid Wine, Beer, *&c.* render'd ſoure] by Chymical Writers is expreſs'd by this Character ⚹ or ⚺, and diſtill'd Vinegar by this ⚹. or ⚹.

VI'NEYARD [ᵹinᵹeaꝛd, *Dan.* ᵹinᵹeaꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] a Plot of Ground planted with Vines.

VI'NEWY [prob. of *evanidus*, L.] mouldy, hoary, muſty.

VI'NEWINESS, Mouldineſs, Hoarineſs, Muſtineſs.

VI'NNET [with *Printers*] a Kind of Border, Flower, or Flouriſh, uſed at the Beginning of a Book, Chapter, *&c.*

VI'NIPOTE [*viniptor*, L.] a Wine-drinker, a Wine-bibber.

VI'NOLENCE, VI'NOLENTNESS } [*vinolentia*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

VINO'SE, VI'NOUS } [*vinoſus*, L.] that has the Smell or Taſte of Wine.

VI'NOUSNESS [of *vinoſus*, L. *vineux*, F. and *neſs*] a winy Quality, Taſte, or Smell.

VI'NTAGER [*vendangeur*, F.] a Grape-gatherer.

VI'NTNER [*vinarius*, L. *vinatiere*, Ital.] a Tavern-keeper.

VI'NTRESS [*vinaria*, L.] a Woman Tavern-keeper.

VI'NTRY [*vinaria*, L.] a Wine-Vault, or a Place noted for the Selling of Wine.

VI'NUM, Wine made of the Juice of Grapes, *L.*

Hippocraticum VINUM [ſo named of *Hippocrates*'s Sieve, through which it is ſtrained] Hippocras, a ſpiced Wine in which Spice, Sugar, *&c.* have been ſteeped, *L.*

Medicatum VINUM [with *Phyſicians*] Wine for ſick People, into which medicinal Plants, Drugs, *&c.* have been infuſed.

VI'OL [*viola*, Ital.] a Muſical Inſtrument.

VIOL [with *Mariners*] a Term uſed of a Three-Stroud-Rope, when it is bound faſt with Nippers to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer-Capſtan, for the better and more commodious Weighing of the Anchor.

VI'OLA, a Viol, a Muſical Inſtrument of ſeveral Sorts and Sizes, the Neck of which is divided into half Notes by Frets, and is uſually ſtrung with ſix Strings, and ſometimes with ſeven, *Ital.*

VI'OLA *Tenora*, a Tenor-Viol. *Ital.*

VI'OLA *Baſſo*, a Baſs-Viol, *Ital.*

VI'OLA *d'Amour*, a ſort of Treble Viol, ſtrung with Wire, and ſo called, becauſe of its ſoft and ſweet Tone, *Ital.*

VI'OLA *Baſtarda*, a Baſtard-Viol, *i. e.* a Baſs-Violin, ſtrung and fretted like a Baſs Viol, *Ital.*

VI'OLA *di Gamba* [of *Gamba*, Ital. the Leg] a Viol ſo called, becauſe the common Way of playing upon it, is by holding it between the Legs, *Ital.*

VIOLA *Matronalis* [with *Botaniſts*] Dames-Violet, *L.*

VIO'LABLE [*violabilis*, L.] that may be violated.

VI'OLABLENESS [of *violabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Capableneſs of being violated, *&c.*

VIOLA'CEOUS [*violaceus*, L.] of a violet Colour, or like a Violet.

VI'OLATING [*violans*, L. *violant*, F.] infringing, tranſgreſſing, breaking; alſo forcing or raviſhing a Woman.

To VI'OLATE [*violare*, L.] to infringe, break, or tranſgreſs; alſo to force or raviſh a Woman.

To VI'OLATE *Churches*, is to commit profane or wicked Actions there.

VIOLA'TION, the Act of violating, tranſgreſſing, *&c.*

VIOLA'TOR, a Tranſgreſſor, *L.*

VI'OLENCE [*violentia*, L.] Vehemency, Boiſterouſneſs, Fierceneſs, Eagerneſs, Earneſtneſs; alſo Force or Conſtraint that is illegal, Outrage, Oppreſſion.

VI'OLENTNESS [*violentia*, L. and *neſs*, F.] Violence, Forcibleneſs, Vehemence, Sharpneſs, Boiſterouſneſs, Outrageouſneſs.

VIOLENT *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] are thoſe Signs in which the malefick and ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable Dignities, as a Houſe or Exaltation; ſuch as *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, &c.

VI'OLET [*violeta*, Ital. *violette*, F. of *viola*, L.] a Plant well known, bearing a ſweet-ſcented Flower, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

VI'OLET *Marian*, the Plant call'd *Canterbury*-Bells.

VIOLI'N [*violon*, F.] a Fiddle.

VI'OLIST, a Player on a Violin.

VIOLE'TTA, a ſmall Treble-Violin, *Ital.*

VIOLI'NO, a Violin or Fiddle.

VIOLINO *concertante*, *concertini*, or *di concerto*, thoſe Violins, either firſt or ſecond, which play throughout, in diſtinction 10.

VI'OLINO *Ripieno*, Violins of the full Parts, *Ital.*

VIOLONCE'LLO, a ſmall Baſs-Violin, juſt half as big as a common Baſs-Violin, whoſe Strings, being alſo but half the Length of the Baſs, make them juſt an Octave higher than the Baſs, *Ital.*

VIOLO'NE, a large Baſs-Violin or double Baſs, every Way as big again as a common Baſs-Violin, and the Strings twice as long and thick, which renders the Sound juſt an Octave lower than the Baſs Violin, *Ital.*

VIO'RNA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb called *Traveller's Joy*, *L.*

VI'PER [*vipera*, L.] a poiſonous Reptile of the Serpent Kind; an Adder.

Tho' this Serpent is one of the moſt dangerous Poiſons in the animal Kingdom, yet the Fleſh is of very great Uſe in Medicine.

The Body is of two Colours, aſh-coloured or yellow, and the Ground ſpeckled with longiſh brown Spots. Ithas Scales under its Belly which look like well poliſhed Steel; the Male Vipers have two Sets of genital Inſtruments, and the Females two Matrixes, *&c.* they do'nt lay Eggs and hatch them, but are *viviparous*, bringing forth their young alive; which being wrapped up in thin Skins burſt on the third Day, and they are ſet at Liberty. The Antients did believe that Vipers kill'd their Mother upon their Delivery; but this has been found to be a Miſtake. The Number of Young brought forth in 10 Days Time, by the Female, is 2; but one on each Day. As for the Form of this Reptile, the Head is the largeſt and flatteſt of all the ſerpentine Race, the Snout reſembling that of a Hog; they are uſually half an Ell long and an Inch thick.

It never leaps like other Serpents, but creeps, and that ſlowly; but yet is nimble enough to bite, when provok'd.

It has 16 immoveable Teeth in each Jaw; but theſe are not thoſe with which they give the deadly Bite, they being two other large ſharp Teeth, hooked, hollow, and tranſparent, called *Canine Teeth*. Theſe are ſituated in the upper Jaw, one on each ſide. Theſe Teeth are flexible in their Articulations, and uſually lie flat along the Jaw, the Viper never erecting them, but when it would bite.

Theſe

These two Teeth are encompass'd at the Roots or Basis with a Vesicle or Bladder, which contains a yellow, insipid salivous Juice, about the Quantity of a large Drop. Its Body is not at all fetid, whereas the inward Parts of all other Serpents are intolerably noisome.

A VIPER [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to represent a wicked Angel; for as the Poison of Vipers is quick and powerful, so those destroying Spirits were thought to be quick and nimble in bringing about the Destruction of Mankind.

It was also used to represent the Danger of too much Love and Ingratitude; because it is related that the Female Viper destroys the Male at the Time of Copulation, and that the young Ones revenge the Death of their Sire, by gnawing out the Belly of their Dam, and so opening a Passage into the World.

VIPE'RA, a Viper or Adder, whose Bite in hot Countries is venomous.

VIPERALIS [with *Botan.*] the Herb Rue or Herb-Grace, *L.*

VIPERA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Viper's-grass.

VIPERI'NA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Viper's-Bugloss, *L.*

VIPERI'NE [*viperinus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Viper.

VI'PEROUS [*vipereus*, L.] of the Viper Kind; also of, or pertaining to Adders.

VI'PEROUSNESS [of *vipereus*, L. and *ness*] a viperous Nature.

VIRA'GO, a man-like Woman, a Termagant, a Maid or Woman of extraordinary Stature, who, with the Mien and Air of a Man, performs the Actions and Exercises thereof, *L.*

VI'RGA *pastoris* [with *Botan.*] the Herb Teasel or Fullers-Thistle, *L.*

VI'RGA, a Rod, a Twig of a Tree, *L.*

VI'RGA [*old Rec.*] a Rod or white Staff, such as Sheriffs, *&c.* carry as a Badge of their Office.

Ulnaria VI'RGA [*old Rec.*] a Yard measured according to the legal Ell or true Standard, *L.*

Ferrea VI'RGA, a Yard antiently made of Iron, kept in the Exchequer, according to the King's Standard; but now it is made of Brass, *L.*

VIRGAE [in *Meteorology*] a Meteor bearing a Resemblance to a Bundle of Rods, which is caused by the Beams of the Sun passing obliquely thro' the more loose and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and commonly bespeaks Rain.

VI'RGATE, was antiently no more than a certain Extent or Compass of Ground, surrounded with such Bounds and Limits; the same that was call'd a Yard-Land, the Quantity of which was uncertain, according to the Difference of Places and Customs.

VI'RGIN [*virgo*, L. *vierge*, F.] a Maiden, a chaste Maid.

VIRGIN [*virgineus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Virgin.

VIRGIN-*Parchment*, a Sort of fine Parchment made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

VIRGIN-*Oil*, is that which oozes spontaneously out of the *Olive*, &c. without Pressing.

VIRGIN-*Gold*, is Gold as it is gotten out of the Ore without any Mixture or Alloy, in which State it is so soft that it will take the Impression of a Seal.

VIRGIN-*Copper*, is that which has never been melted down.

VIRGIN-*Wax*, is that which has never been wrought, but remains as it came out of the Hive.

VIRGIN-*Mercury*, is that which is found perfectly form'd and fluid in the Veins of Mines, or that is gotten from the mineral Earth by Lotion without Fire.

VIRGIN's-*Bower*, an Herb or Plant used in covering Arbours, which spreads itself into woody Branches.

VIRGIN's-*Milk*, a sort of Chymical Composition, called also *Benjamin*-Water.

VIRGIN's-*Thread*, a ropy Dew which flies in the Air like fine untwisted Silk.

Knights of the Order of the VIRGIN MARY, in Mount *Carmel*, a *French* Order appointed by King *Henry* IV. in 1607, and consisting of one hundred *French* Gentlemen.

VIRGINALE *claustrum* [with *Anat.*] the same as *Hymen*, L.

VIGINA'LITY [*virginalitas*, L.] Maidenliness.

VI'RGINALS [*virginalia*, L.] a musical Instrument.

VIRGINIANUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writers*] of the Growth of *Virginia*, L.

VIRGI'NITY [*virginitas*, L. *virginité*, F.] a Maidenhead, the State or Condition of a Virgin.

VIRGINAL *Milk*, a Chymical Composition, made by dissolving *Saccharum Saturni*, in a great deal of Water, till it turns as white as Milk.

VIRGI'NEUS *morbus*, the Green-Sickness, *L.*

VIRGI'NIAN *Climber*, a Plant that has Claspers like the Vine.

VIRGINIAN *Frog*, a Frog reported to be ten or twelve Times as big as those of *England*, whose Croaking is like the Bellowing of a Bull.

VIRGINIAN *Nightingale*, a Bird of a scarlet Colour with a Tuft on the Head.

VIRGINIAN *Silk*, a Plant which bears purplish Flowers and long Pods, in which are flat Seeds containing fine soft Silk.

VIRGO, a Maid or Virgin, *L.*

VIRGO [among *Astrologers*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, the 6th according to Order, marked thus ♍, and is reputed to be the House and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold, and dry Quality.

VIRGO, *Hesiod* in his *Theogonia* says, That she was the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, and was called Δίκη. *Aratus* in his History following him says, That at first she was immortal, and dwelt on Earth among Men, and was call'd Δίκη by them; but after Men grew corrupt, and left off to observe Justice, she forbare having Conversation with them, and withdrew into the Mountains. And when Seditions and War grew rife among them, because of the Dishonesty that was generally practised, she intirely forsook the Earth and retir'd to Heaven. There are many Things reported concerning her; some say she was *Ceres*, because she held an Ear of Corn; others that she was *Isis*, others *Atergatis*, and some *Fortune*.

Divinatoria VIRGULA, a Hazel-Rod shaped into two Branches in the Form of the Letter Y, which being cut at the Time of some planetary Aspect, and held in both Hands by the two forked Ends (some Writers affirm) will serve to direct the Bearer where to find a Vein of rich Metal or valuable Ore in the Earth. Others again tie a Hazel-Wand to another strait Stick, and walk over the Hills and Places where they expect to find Metals, holding it in their Hands.

VIRGULA [with *Grammarians*] a Point in Writing, the same that we usually call a Comma (,).

VIRGULA *divina*, a forked Branch in the Form of a Y, cut off a Hazle-tree, by Means whereof some pretend to discover Mines, Springs, *&c.* under-ground.

VIRGULTUM [in *ant. Law-Books*] an Holt or Plantation of Twigs and Oziers.

VIRIDA'RIO *eligendo* [in *Law*] a Writ for the Election of a Verderer in a Forest, *L.*

VIRIDITY } [*viriditas*, L.] Verdure, Greenness.
VI'RIDNESS }

VIRILE [*virilis*, L.] manly, stout.

VIRI'LENESS [*virilitas*, L. *virilité*, F.] Manhood, Manliness.

VIRI'LIA, the Privy-Parts of a Man, the Cutting off of which was Felony by the Common Law, whether the Person consented, or not, *L.*

VIRI'POTENT [of *viripotens*, L.] marriageable, fit for Marriage.

VIRI'LITY [*virilitas*, L.] Man's Estate, Manhood; also Ability to perform the Part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

VIRTSU'NGIANUS *ductus* [so named after *Virtsungus* who first discovered it] a Canal called also *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

VI'RTUAL [of *virtus*, L.] equivalent, effectual, potential.

VIRTUAL *focus* [in *Dioptricks*] the Point of Divergence, or a particular Point in a Concave Glass.

VIRTUA'LITY [*virtualitas*, L.] is by the *Schoolmen* defined to be some Mode or Analogy in an Object, which in reality is the same with some other Mode, but out of Regard to contradictory Predicates is looked on, as if really distinct therefrom.

VI'RTUE [*virtus*, L. *vertu*, F.] a firm Purpose of doing those Things that Reason tells us are best.

Moral VIRTUE [in *Ethicks*] is an elective Habit placed in a Mediocrity, determined by Reason, and as a prudent Man would determine.

Intellectual VIRTUE [in *Ethicks*] is a Habit of the reasonable Soul, whereby it conceives or speaks the Truth either in affirming or denying.

VIRTUES [in *Scripture*] one of the Orders of Angels, of the third Rank or Choir.

Cardinal VIRTUES [with *Moralists*] *Prudence*, *Justice*, *Fortitude*, and *Temperance*.

VIRTUO'SO, a Philosopher, one skill'd in the Secrets of Nature, and that searches after new Discoveries for the Benefit of the Publick; also a Collector of Rarities, as *Metals*, *Minerals*, *Vegetables*, &c. *Ital.*

VI'RTUOUS [*virtueux*, F.] endowed with or having the Habit of Virtue.

VIRULENCE [of *virulens*, L.] a poisonous or venomous Quality.

VI'RTUOUSNESS [*virtuositas*, L.] a virtuous Disposition or Behaviour.

VI'RU-

Vi'rulent [*virulens*, L.] spiteful, malicious, bitter, *&c.*

Vi'rulentness [of *virulentus*, L. and *ness*] a poisonous Nature; also Maliciousness, *&c.*

Virtu'te *officii* [in *Law*] a good and justifiable Act, such as is done by Virtue of an Office or in Pursuance of it, and is the Opposite of *Color officii*, L.

Vi'rus, Poison, Venom, *L.*

Virus [in a *Medicinal Sense*] a Kind of watery, stinking, Matter, which issues out of Ulcers, of a malignant and corroding Quality, *L.*

Vis, Might, Power, Force, *L.*

Ablativa Vis [in a *Legal Sense*] is the forcible Taking away of moveable Things, *L.*

Compulsiva Vis [in a *Legal Sense*] is that Force whereby a Person is compelled to do that which otherwise he would not do of his own free Will, *L.*

Centrifuga Vis [in *Physicks*] that Force by which any natural Body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the Axis of the Motion in a Tangent to that Curve, *L.*

Centripeta Vis [in *Physicks*] that Force by which all Bodies (from what Cause soever) tend to the Centre of the Earth, or to any Point as to their Centre; of which Kind is Gravity towards the Centre of the Earth, and the magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Centre of the Magnet, *L.*

Vis *centripeta quantitatis acceleratrix* [in *Mechanicks*] is its Measure proportionable to the Motion which it causes in a given Time; as the Weight is *greater* in a *greater* Body, and *less* in a *lesser*; and in the same Body it is greater near the Earth, and less in remote Regions, *L.*

Vis *Inertiæ* [in *Mechanicks*] is the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion; whereby it becomes difficult to alter its State, either of Rest or Motion, *L.*

Vis *impressa* [in *Physicks*] is an Impulse, Force, or Action, communicated to and exercised upon any Body, in order to change its present State, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly in a right Line, *L.*

Turbativa Vis [in *Law*] Disturbance given to a Person in his Possession, as when two strive to possess the same Thing, *L.*

Expulsiva Vis [in *Law*] is when one Man will not suffer another quietly to enjoy his own Right, or to do any Thing within his own Bounds, *L.*

Vis *centripeta quantitatis absoluta* [in *Physicks*] is its Measure greater or less according to the Efficacy of the Cause which produces it, and that exerts itself on all Bodies in the Regions round about; as the magnetical Virtue in some Magnets is greater than that in others, tho' of the same Dimensions, *L.*

Vis *insita materiæ* [in *Physicks*] the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line, and may be more properly called *Vis Inertiæ*, L.

Motrix Vis [in *Physicks*] is the Power which produces the Motion of any Body from Place to Place; thus *Gravity* is a *Vis Motrix* downwards or towards the Centre of the Earth, *L.*

Stimulans Vis [in *Physick*] is such a Quality in any Fluid, whereby the Particles of it are disposed to make a real Division, or a real Inflexion of the Nerves and membranous Fibres of the Body, *L.*

Vi'sage, the Face, the Countenance, *F.*

Vi'sard [*visiere*, F.] a Mask.

Viscera, the Entrails or Bowels, *L.*

Viscerated [*viscératus*, L.] having the Bowels taken out.

Visceration, the Garbage which Huntsmen give their Dogs, *L.*

Vi'sceral } of, or pertaining to the Bowels or En-
Vi'scerous } trails.

To Vi'scerate [*visterare*, L.] to bowel or take out the Bowels.

Vi'scerous *Flesh* [in *Anat.*] such as is that of the Stomach and Guts.

Visco'se [*viscosus*, L.] clammy, sticky, glewy.

Visco'sity [*viscositas*, L.] Clamminess, a sticky or glewy Quality.

Viscosus a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] clammy or sticky.

A Vi'scount [*vicecomes*, L. *vicomte*, F.] a Nobleman, next in Degree to a Count or Earl. There were no Viscounts in *England* before the Reign of King *Henry* VI.

A Viscount's *Coronet* has neither Flowers nor Points



raised above the Circle, like those of the other superior Degrees, but only Pearls placed on the Circle itself without any limited Number, which is the Prerogative of a Viscount beyond a Baron, who is limited to six.

Vi'scountess [*vice-comtissa*, L. *vicomtesse*, F.] the Wife of a Viscount.

Viscounty [*vicomte*, F. *vice-comitatus*, L.] the Territory of a Viscount.

Viscous [*viscosus*, L.] birdlimy, clammy, slimy, sticking.

Vi'scousness [*viscositas*, L. *viscosité*, F.] Stickiness, Clamminess.

Vi'ser [*visiere*, F.] the Sight of an Head-piece.

Vi'sible [*visibilis*, L.] that may be seen or discerned.

Visibi'lity } [*visibilitas*, L.] Visibility, Capableness
Vi'sibleness } of being seen.

Vizi'er } [among the *Turks*] a principal Officer and
Visi'er } States-man.

Grand Vizier } a principal Officer next to the Grand
Prime Visier } Signior, who governs the whole *Turkish* Empire.

Vi'sion, is a Sensation in the Brain, which proceeds from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerves, produced in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from any Object, by which Means the Soul perceives the enlighten'd Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality, Figure, *&c.*

Vi'sion, an Apparition, Phantasm, or Ghost; also a divine Revelation in a Dream.

Vision [in *Opticks*] the physical Cause of Vision or Sight seems to be that the Rays of Light, striking on the Bottom of the Eye, do there excite certain Vibrations in the *Tunica Retinæ*; which Vibrations being propagated, as far as the Brain by the *solid Fibres of the Optick Nerves*, do there cause the Sense of *Seeing*.

For as dense Bodies do retain their Heat longest, and that in Proportion to their Density, they retain it longer as they are more dense; so the Vibrations of their Particles are of a more durable Nature than those of rarer Bodies, and can be propagated to greater Distances; wherefore the solid and dense Fibres of the Nerves, whose Matter is of an homogeneal and uniform Nature, are very proper to transmit to the Brain such Motions as are impress'd on the external Organs of our Senses.

For that Motion, which can preserve itself a good while in one and the same Part of any Body, can also be propagated a great Way from one Part of it to another; provided the Body be of an homogeneal Nature, and that the Motion be not reflected, refracted, interrupted, or disturbed by any Inequality in that Body.

Clear Vision [in *Opticks*] is caused by a great Quantity of Rays in the same Pencil, enlightening the correspondent Points of the Image strongly and vigorously.

Confused Vision, is caused by the Pencils of Rays being intermix'd one with another.

Vision *direct*, is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Vision *distinct*, is caused when the Pencils of Rays, from each Point of an Object, do exactly determine in correspondent Points of the Image on the Coat of the Eye called *Retina*.

Faint Vision, is when a few Rays make up one Pencil; and tho' this may be distinct, yet it may be obscure and dark, at least not so bright and strong, as if a greater Number of Rays met together.

Reflected Vision, is when the Rays of Light are reflected and turned back again from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted Vision [in *Opticks*] is that performed by Means of Rays refracted or turned out of their Way, by passing through Mediums of different Densities, chiefly through Glasses and Lenses.

Visionary, of, or pertaining to Visions.

Vi'sionary } [*un visionaire*, F.] a Person that pretends
Vi'sionist } to Visions.

A Vi'sit [*visitatio*, L.] an Act of Civility and Friendship, performed by Friends going to each other's Houses.

To Vi'sit [*visitare*, L.] to go to see; also to go about to see whether Things be as they should be.

To Visit [in a *Theological Sense*] to afflict or try by Affliction.

Visita'tion, the Act of visiting, afflicting, *&c.* an epidemical Sickness or Pestilence that sweeps away many People, pestilential and epidemical Diseases being called a *Visitation*, upon a Supposition of their being sent immediately from Heaven as Tokens of divine Wrath.

The VISITA'TION, the great Sickneſs *Anno Dom.* 1665, and 1666, when the People of this Kingdom were ſore afflicted with a peſtilential Diſtemper.

A VISITATION [among the *Clergy*] an Act of Juriſdiction, whereby a Superior or proper Officer viſits ſome Corporation, College, Church, or other publick or private Houſe, to ſee that the Regulations thereof are duly obſerved.

The VISITATION *of Manners*, the Regarder's Office, ſo called in antient Times.

The Feaſt of the VISITATION *of our Lady*, a Feſtival obſerved in the Church of *Rome*, in Commemoration of the Viſit made to *Elizabeth* by the Virgin *Mary*.

VI'SITING [*viſitans*, L. *viſitant*, F.] going to ſee.

VISITING [in a *Theological Senſe*] afflicting, inflicting.

VI'SITOR, one who viſits a Monaſtery or Religious Houſe, *L.*

VI'SNE, Tent-Wine mixed with Brandy.

VI'SNE [in *Law*] a neighbouring Place or a Place near at hand. See *Venue*.

VI'SOR [*viſiere*, F.] the Sight of an Head-piece.

VISO'RIUM [with *Printers*] a Hook or Device into which a Leaf of Copy is fixed, for the Compoſitor's more convenient Seeing it.

VI'STA, VI'STO a Proſpect, or a ſtrait Walk thro' Trees, eſpecially in a Wood, the Trees being cut away, *Ital.*

VISTAME'NTE [in *Mu. Books*] very faſt or quick, much the ſame as *Preſto*, Ital.

VI'STO [in *Mu. Books*] the ſame as *Viſtamente*.

VI'SU *Franki Plegii* [in *Law*] a Writ to exempt one from coming to the View of *Frank-Pledge*, who is not Reſident in the Hundred; for Men are bound to this View by reaſon of their Habitation, and not upon account of Lands held where they do not dwell.

VI'SUAL [of *viſus*, L. *viſuel*, F.] of, or pertaining to the Sight.

VI'SUAL *Point* [in *Perſpective*] is a Point in the horizontal Line wherein the Ocular Rays unite.

VI'SUAL *Rays* [in *Perſpective*] are Lines of Light imagined to come from the Object to the Eye.

VI'SUS, the Senſe of Seeing, the Sight, *L.*

VI'SUS [*old Rec.*] an Inſpection or View.

VI'TA, Life, *i. e.* a Kind of active, operative Exiſtence, and is therefore conceived to conſiſt in Motion, *L.*

VITA *corporis*, i. e. the Life of the Body, conſiſts in an uninterrupted Motion therein, *L.*

VITA *mentis*, i. e. the Life of the Mind, is ſuppoſed, by the *Carteſians*, to conſiſt in a perpetual Cogitation or an uninterrupted Courſe of Thinking, *L.*

VITA *hominis* [according to Mr. *Locke*] the Life of Man conſiſts in a continued Communication of Body and Mind, or in the Operations to which both the Motions of the Body and the Ideas of the Mind contribute, *L.*

VI'TAL [*vitalis*, L.] belonging to, or ſupporting Life; that has Life in it, that gives, preſerves, and ſupports Life.

VI'TAL *Faculty* [in *Phyſicks*] an Action whereby Men live, that is performed by them, whether they deſign it, or not; ſuch are the Motions of the Heart, Perſpiration or Breathing, Nutrition, *&c.* It depends chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*, and is the ſame with the Natural Faculty, tho' they were diſtinguiſhed by the Antients, who placed the *Natural* in the *Liver*, and the *Vital* in the *Heart*.

VITAL *Flame* [in *Phyſicks*] ſome have ſuppoſed that there is in the Heart of Animals a fine, enkindled, mild Subſtance, which they name *Vitalis Flamma*, and judge the Air that is taken in by Reſpiration to be neceſſary to the Preſervation of it, as it is to the Conſervation of Life.

VITAL *Indication* [in *Medicine*] ſuch an one as requires the Reſtoring and Preſerving the natural Strength of the Body.

VITAL *Functions* or *Actions*, are ſuch Actions of the vital Parts, whereby Life is effected, ſuch as it cannot ſubſiſt without; of theſe are the muſculous Actions of the Heart; the ſecretory Action of the *Cerebellum*; the reſpiratory Action of the *Lungs*; and the Circulation of the Blood and Spirits through the *Arteries*, *Veins* and *Nerves*.

VITAL *Spirits*, are the fineſt and moſt volatile Parts of the Blood.

VI'TALNESS, VITA'LITY [*vitalitas*, L.] the Spirit of Life whereby we live.

VI'TALS [*partes vitales*, L.] thoſe Parts of the Body that are the principal Seats of Life, as the Heart, Brain, Lungs, and Liver.

VI'TE [in *Mu. Books*] quick and lively, *Ital.*

VITELLIA'NI, a Kind of Pocket or Table-Book, in which the Antients wrote down their ingenious Humours, wanton Fancies, and Impertinences; what we call a *Trifle-Book*.

VI'TIABLE [*vitiabilis*, L.] ſinful, faulty.

To VI'TIATE [*vitiare*, L.] to corrupt or ſpoil one's Morals; alſo to deprave; alſo to defile or deflower a Virgin.

VITIA'TION, a Raviſhing, Deflowering, Corrupting, or Spoiling.

VITI'FEROUS [*vitifer*, L.] bearing Vines.

To VITI'LIGATE [*vitiligare*, L.] to contend in Law; alſo to back bite, to detract.

VITIGI'NEOUS [*vitigineus*, L.] that cometh off a Vine.

VI'TIOUS [*vitioſus*, L.] wicked, naught, lewd.

VITI'LIGO, a Kind of Leproſy, Morphew, *&c.* L.

VI'TIOUSNESS, VITIO'SITY [*vitioſitas*, L.] Naughtineſs, Lewdneſs.

VI'TREAL, VI'TREOUS [*vitreus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Glaſs, glaſſy.

VITREOUS *Tunicle*, a thin Film or Coat which is ſaid to ſeparate the *Vitreous* or glaſſy Humour from the *Cryſtalline*; but it is deny'd by others that there is any ſuch Coat, before the Humours are taken out and expoſed to the Air.

VITREOUS *Humour* [with *Oculiſts*] the glaſſy Humour of the Eye, being the third Humour of it, ſo called from its Reſemblance to melted Glaſs: It is thicker than the *Aqueous* Humour, but not ſo ſolid as the *Cryſtalline*: It is round or convex behind, and ſomewhat plain before, only hollowed a little in the Middle, where it receives the *Cryſtalline*. It exceeds both the Humours in Quantity.

VI'TREOUSNESS [of *vitreus*, L. and *neſs*] Glaſſineſs.

VITRI'FICABLE, capable of being turned into Glaſs.

To VI'TRIFY [*vitrifier*, F. of *vitrum* and *fieri*, L.] to turn into Glaſs; alſo to grow as hard and tranſparent as Glaſs.

VITRIFICA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the Art of changing any natural Body into Glaſs by the Means of Fire; which they account to be the laſt Action of Fire. So that (generally ſpeaking) Bodies which have once gained the Form of Glaſs continue in it, and are not capable of putting on any other Form.

VI'TRIOL [*vitriolum*, L.] a Kind of foſſil or mineral Salt, compounded of an acid Salt and ſulphureous Earth; of which there are four Sorts, the White, the Blue, the Green, and the Red.

VI'TRIOL *of Mars* [with *Chymiſts*] a Preparation made by diſſolving Iron or Steel into ſome proper *acid Menſtruum*, thence evaporating or drawing off the Moiſture, and reducing the Matter to Cryſtals, by ſetting it in a cool Place; this is alſo called *Salt of Steel*.

VI'TRIOL *of the Moon* [in *Chymiſtry*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of Salt by the ſharp Points of the Spirit of *Nitre*.

VI'TRIOL *of Venus* [with *Chymiſts*] a Preparation made by the Solution of Copper, in Spirit of *Nitre*, evaporated and cryſtallized to gain the Salt; called alſo the *Vitriol of Copper*.

VI'TRIOL [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſs'd by this Character ⊕ ⊕⊣ *White Vitriol* by this [ ] *Blue Vitriol* by this ⊕+

VITRIO'LICK, VITRIO'LOUS of, pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of Vitriol.

VI'TRIOLATED [of *vitriolé*, F.] turned into Vitriol, compounded of Vitriol, or having Vitriol infuſed into it.

VITRO'SE [*vitroſus*, L.] glaſſy, full of Glaſs.

VITRUM, the Plant called Woad, *L.*

VI'TTA, a Fillet or Hair-lace, *L.*

VITTA [in *Anat.*] that Part of the Coat, called *Amnion*, which ſticks to an Infant's Head, when 'tis juſt born.

VITULI'NE [*vitulinus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Calf or Veal.

VITU'PERABLE [*vituperabilis*, L.] that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

VITUPERA'TION, a Blaming or Finding Fault with, a Diſpraiſing, *L.*

St. VITUS's *Dance* [in *Medicine*] a Kind of Phrenzy or Madneſs proceeding from a malignant Humour, near of kin to the *Tarantula*.

VI'VA *pecunia* [*old Rec.*] live Cattle, *L.*

VIVA *voce*, by Word of Mouth, *L.*

VIVA'CE [in *Mu. Books*] *i. e.* with Life and Spirit; *i. e.* a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*, but nearer to *Allegro* than *Largo*, Ital.

VIVACEME'NTE, VIVAME'NTE [in *Mu. Books*] the ſame as *Vivace*.

VIVA'CIOUS [*vivax* or *vivacier*, L.] lively, briſk.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS [*vivacitas*, L.] Livelineſs, Briſkneſs.

Vivaci'ssimo [in *Mu. Books*] a Degree or two quicker than *Vivace*, and denotes a Movement near as quick as *Allegro*, Ital.

Viva'city, Fire, Mettle, Sprightlineſs; alſo Quickneſs or Readineſs of Wit.

Vi'vary [*vivarium*, L.] a Place either of Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept, a Park, a Warren; alſo a Fiſh-Pond.

Vi'ver, a Fiſh, called a Sea-Dragon.

The Vi'ves [*avives*, F.] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, a Swelling in the Glandules on the Sides of the Throat.

Vi'vid [*vividus*, L.] lively in Colour; alſo vigorous.

To Vivi'ficate [*vivificare*, L.] to vivify, to quicken, to enliven,

Vivifica'tion, an Enlivening, *&c.* L.

Vivifick [*vivificus*, L.] giving Life.

Vi'vifying [*vivificans*, L. *vivifiant*, F.] quickening, making alive.

Vivi'parous [of *viviparus*, L.] bringing forth its Young alive and perfect, and that does not ſpawn and lay Eggs, in contradiſtinction to *Oviparous*.

Vi'vo [in *Architect.*] the Shaft or Fuſt of a Column; alſo the Naked of a Column or other Part.

Vi'xen } [*Skinner* ſuppoſes it to be properly Virin, qu.
Fi'xen } *Bitching*, of a Bitch, that having Puppies is curſt and ſnarling; but others fetch it from *Fox*, q. *Foxkin*, *i. e.* a little Fox] a froward Child, or a ſcolding Woman.

Vi'xening [prob. of verixen, *Teut.* to vex] ſcolding, raving, or brawling frowardly.

Viz. [for *videlicet*, L.] that is to ſay, to wit.

Vi'zard [*vizera*, Span.] a Maſk or falſe Face put on for Diſguiſe.

U'lcer [*ulcus*, *ulceris*, L. *ulcere*, F. ἕλκος, Gr.] a running Sore in the ſoft Parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrefaction; or an inveterate Eroſion of the ſoft Parts of the Body, by which, inſtead of Blood, they are brought to yield a Kind of *Pus* or *Sanies*, which prevents the Conſolidation of thoſe Parts.

Cancerous Ulcer [in *Surgery*] a large Ulcer, the Lips of which are ſwoln, hard, and knotty, with thick Veins round about full of dark, blackiſh Blood.

Cavernous Ulcer, is one the Entrance of which is ſtrait or narrow, and the Bottom wide, in which there are many Holes filled with malignant Matter.

Corroſive Ulcer, is an Ulcer which, by the Sharpneſs and ill Quality of its Matter, eats through, corrupts, and mortifies the Fleſh.

Fiſtulous Ulcer, is one that has long, ſtrait, and deep Holes, and is very hard on its Sides.

Putrid Ulcer, is one whoſe Sides are lined with a tough, viſcous Humour, attended with Heat, Pain, Inflammation, and a large Flux of Humours to the Part.

Simple Ulcer, one which happens in a good Conſtitution and proves eaſy of Cure.

Compound Ulcer, is one which happening in a ſcorbutick, dropſical, or ſcrophulous Conſtitution may be attended with Pain, a Fever, and other Maladies.

Phagedænic Ulcer, is one of a corroſive Nature, eating away the adjacent Parts all around, the Lips of it remaining tumefied.

Varicous Ulcer, is one ſeated in the Veins, which, becoming painful and inflammatory, ſwells up the Parts it poſſeſſes.

Sinuous Ulcer, one which runs a-ſlant or ſide-ways from its Orifice.

Ulcera'tion, a little Aperture or Hole in the Skin cauſed by an Ulcer, *L.*

U'lcerated [*ulceratus*, L. *ulceré*, F.] turned to or broken out into an Ulcer.

Ulcerous [*ulceroſus*, L.] belonging to or full of Ulcers.

U'lcerousness [of *ulceroſus*, L. and *neſs*] an ulcerous State, Condition, or Quality.

Ule [prob. of Yehul, *Sax.* Chriſtmaſs, or of yule or *noel*, F.] Chriſtmaſs.

Ule-*Games*, Chriſtmaſs-Games or Sports.

Uli'ginous [*uliginoſus*, L.] moiſt, mooriſh.

U'llage [with *Gaugers*] what a Cask or Veſſel wants of being full.

Ulma'ria [with *Botan.*] the Herb Meadow-ſweet or Moon-wort, *L.*

U'lmus [with *Botan.*] the Elm-Tree. *L.*

U'lna, an Ell in Meaſure, *L.*

Ulna [with *Anat.*] the greater Bone of the Elbow, which lies between the Arm and the Wriſt; alſo called *Focile majus*, L.

Ferrea Ulna [*old Law*] the Standard Iron Ell kept in the Exchequer, *L.*

Ulome'lia [ὑλομελία, Gr.] the Soundneſs of a whole Member.

Ulopho'non [ὑλόφορον, Gr.] the black Chameleon-Thiſtle, *L.*

Ulpicum [with *Botan.*] great or wild Garlick, *L.*

Ulta'gium [*old Rec.*] Outrage, Violence.

Ulte'rior, on the farther Side, *L.*

Ulterior [in *Geography*] is ſaid of thoſe Parts of a Country, Province, *&c.* ſituated on the farther Side of a River, Mountain, or other Boundary which divides the Country.

U'ltima *baſia* [in *Painting*] q. d. *the laſt Kiſſes*, the laſt Touches of the Pencil.

U'ltimate [*ultimus*, L.] final, laſt, or utmoſt.

U'ltion, a Revenging, Revenge, *L.*

Ultramari'ne [of *ultramarinus*, i. e. beyond the Sea] brought from beyond Sea; alſo a Sort of rich blue Paint.

Ultramonta'nes [of *ultra* beyond and *montes* the Mountains] a Name the *Italians* give to all People which dwell on this Side the *Alps*.

Ultramunda'ne [*ultramundanus*, L.] beyond the World, or that Part of it that is viſible to us.

Ultro'neous [*ultroneus*, L.] willing, with a Free-will.

U'lva [with *Botan.*] a Reed or Weed of the Sea, Sea-Graſs, *L.*

Ulula'tion, a Howling, *L.*

Ulvo'se [*ulvoſus*, L.] full of Reeds or Weeds.

U'mbel [with *Botan.*] is the Extremity of a Stalk or Branch divided into ſeveral Pedicles or Rays, beginning from the ſame Point, and opening in ſuch a Manner as to form a Kind of inverted Cone, as in a *Parſnip*: When the Pedicles, into which a Stalk is divided, are again divided into others of the ſame Form, upon which the Flowers are diſpoſed, the firſt Order is called Rays, and the ſecond Pedicles.

Umbe'lla, a little Shadow; alſo an Umbrella, a Bongrace, a Skreen which Women wear over their Heads to ſhadow them, *L.*

U'mbellated [*umbellatus*, L.] boſſed.

Umbella'tus a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] is ſaid of Flowers when many of them grow together, diſpoſed ſomewhat like an *Umbrella*. The Make is a Sort of broad roundiſh Surface of the Whole, ſupported by many Foot-ſtalks, as in the Flowers of *Tanſey*, *Helichryſum*, ſome Sorts of *Star-worts*, *Parſnips*, &c.

Umbellae [in *Botany*] the round Tufts or Heads of ſome Plants ſet thick together, and all of the ſame Height, *L.*

Umbelli'ferous [of *umbella* and *fero*, L] bearing Tufts.

Umbellifer era, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſignifies a Plant that bears many Flowers, diſpos'd ſomewhat like an Umbrella, growing upon many Foot-ſtalks proceeding from the ſame Centre, and chiefly appropriated to the Tribe of Plants; whoſe Flowers, generally growing in the Manner mentioned, are compoſed of five Leaves, and each Flower produces two Seeds join'd cloſe together, as *Fennel*, *Parſnips*, &c. *L.*

Umber [*umbrette*, *umbre*, F.] a Trout-Fiſh.

Umber [with *Painters*] a dark, yellowiſh Colour.

Umbi'lical [*umbilicalis*, L.] of, or belonging to the Navel.

Umbilical *Points* [with *Mathem.*] the ſame as *Foci*.

Umbilical *Region* [in *Anat.*] that Part of the *Abdomen* lying round about the *Umbilicus* or Navel.

Umbilical *Vein* [in *Anat.*] is that Vein which nouriſhes the Infant in the Womb, and after the Birth cloſeth itſelf.

Umbi'lical *Veſſels* [in *Anat.*] are two Arteries, a Vein and the *Urachus*, which belong to the Navel, or are wrapped in the Navel-String.

Umbilicalis *ductus* [with *Anat.*] the Navel Paſſage belonging to a Child in the Womb.

Umbilicatus a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] navelled, *i. e.* when the Top of the Fruit ſinks in a little, and there appear in it ſome Remains of the *Calix* of the Flower, as in Apples, Pomegranates, *&c.* L.

Umbilicus *Marinus* [with *Botan.*] Sea Navel-wort, *L.*

Umbilicus *Veneris* [with *Botan.*] Navel-wort, *L.*

Umbi'licus, the Navel, the Middle of the Mid-part of the lower *Venter*, whereto the Navel-String of a young Child in the Womb is joined, and which is cut off after Delivery.

Umbilicus *in an Elliplis*, is that *Focus* about which the Motion of any revolving Body is made, and which it reſpects as its Centre; ſo that either the *Focus* or Centre-Point may be called *Umbilicus*.

Umbilise'ca, a Midwife that cuts the Navel-Strings of Infants, *L.*

U'mbles } Part of the Entrails of a Deer, *F.*
Hu'mbles }

UMBO'NE [with *Florists*] any pointed Style or Piſtil in the Middle of a Flower.

U'MBRA, a Shadow or Shade, *L.*

UMBRA, a Perſon whom one who is invited to a Feaſt carries along with him, *L.*

UMBRAGE, a Shadowing, Shadow, or Shade; alſo Suſpicion, Jealouſy, Diſtruſt, or Miſtruſt; alſo a Pretence or Colour.

UMBRA'GEOUS [*umbrageux*, F.] ſhady, *Milton.*

UMBRATI'LE [*umbratilis*, L.] ſhady.

UMBRE'LLO [*umbraculum*, or *umbella*, L. *umbrella*, Ital.] a Sort of wooden Frame covered with Cloth, put up over a Window to keep out the Sun; alſo a Skreen carried over the Head to defend from the Sun or Rain.

UMBRI'FEROUS [of *umbra* and *fero*, L.] Shadow-bringing.

UMBRO'SE [*umbroſus*, L.] ſhady, caſting a great Shade.

UMBRO'SENESS } [*umbroſitas*, L.] a thick Shadow of
UMBRO'SITY } Trees, Shadineſs.

UMPIRAGE, the Power of deciding a Controverſy left to the Determination of two Arbitrators, in caſe they ſhould not come to an Agreement about the Matter.

UMPIRE [prob. of *un pere*, F. a Father] a prudent Perſon, a third Man, choſen to put a final End to a Difference or Controverſy left to the Determination of two Arbitrators, in caſe they ſhould not come to an Agreement about the Matter.

UN [un, *Sax.* a negative Particle anſwering to *in*, L. and *F.*] which being joined to the Beginning of many *Engliſh* Words takes from them their native Senſe, making them ſignify quite the contrary.

UNA'BLE [of *in*, Neg. and *habilis*, L.] wanting Ability, incapable.

UNA'BLENESS [of *in* and *habilitas*, L.] Inability, Incapableneſs, *&c.*

UNACCE'PTABLE [of *in*, Neg. and *acceptabilis*, L.] diſpleaſing, ungrateful.

UNACCEP'TABLENESS [of *in*, *acceptabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Diſpleaſingneſs, Unſuitableneſs to the Deſire, *&c.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE [of *in*, or *un*, and *accompter*, O. F. and *able*] not to be accounted for, unreaſonable.

UNACCO'UNTABLENESS, Unreaſonableneſs.

UNACCUSTOMED [*un accoûtumé*, F.] not accuſtomed to.

UNACQUAI'NTED [of *un* and *accointé*, F.] not knowing, ignorant.

UNA'CTIVE [of *un* and *activus*, L.] not acting, idle, ſluggiſh.

UNA'CTIVENESS, Inactivity, Idleneſs, *&c.*

UNADMO'NISHED [of *un* and *admonitus*, L.] not admoniſhed, informed, or warned of, *Milton.*

UNA'DVISED [of *un* and *aviſé*, F.] raſh, without mature Deliberation or Advice.

UNA'DVISEDNESS [of *un*, *aviſé*, F. and *neſs*] Inconſiderateneſs, Raſhneſs, *&c.* Indiſcretion.

UNAFFE'CTED [of *un* and *affectatus*, L. *affecté*, F.] not affected, without Affectation.

UNAFFE'CTEDNESS, Freeneſs from Affectation, Simplicity.

UNAFFE'CTING [*non afficiens*, L.] that does not move the Affections, *&c.*

UNAI'DED [of *un* and *aider*, F.] not helped or aſſiſted.

UNA'LIENABLE [*inalienable*, F.] that cannot be alienated.

UNA'LIENABLENESS, Uncapableneſs of being alienated.

UNALLO'WED [of *un* and *alloué*, F.] diſallowed.

UNA'LTERABLE [*inalterable*, F.] that cannot or may not be altered.

UNA'LTERABLENESS, Uncapableneſs of being, or Unlawfulneſs to be altered.

UNAMA'ZED [of *un* and ᵹaye, *Sax.*] without Amazement.

UNANI'MITY } [*unanimitas*, L. *unanimité*, F.] an
UNA'NIMOUSNESS } Agreement in Mind and Will.

UNA'NIMOUS [*unanimis*, L.] with one Accord or Conſent.

UNA'NSWERABLE [of *un*, Neg. anſpaᵹe, *Sax.* and *able*] that cannot be anſwered.

UNA'NSWERABLENESS [of *un*, anſpaᵹian, *able*, and neſſe, *Sax.*] Uncapableneſs of being anſwered.

UNAPPA'RENT [of *un* and *apparens*, L.] not appearing, *Milton.*

UNAPPEA'SABLE [of *un*, *appaiſer*, F. and *able*] that cannot be appeaſed, implacable.

UNAPPEA'SABLENESS, Implacableneſs, *&c.*

UNAPPROA'CHABLE [of *un approacher*, F. and *able*] inacceſſible, that cannot be approached.

UNAPPRO'ACHABLENESS, Inacceſſibleneſs.

UNA'PT [*ineptus*, L.] unready, not diſpoſed to.

UNA'PTNESS [*ineptitudo*, L.] Unfitneſs, Indiſpoſition.

UNA'RGUED [of *un* and *arguere*, L.] not argued, reaſoned, or diſputed.

UNA'RMED [*inermis*, L. *ſans armes*, F.] without Arms.

UNARRA'YED [of *un* and *arroyé*, O. F.] not ranged in Order of Battle; alſo unclothed.

UNASSA'YED [of *un* and *eſſayé*, F.] unproved, untried.

UNASSI'STED [of *un* and *aſſiſté*, F.] without Aſſiſtance.

UNASSU'RED [of *un* and *aſſuré*, F.] not aſſured.

UNASSWA'GED [prob. of *un* and *ſuades*, L.] unappeaſed.

UNATTAI'NABLE [of *un*, *attinere*, L. and *able*] not to be attained.

UNATTE'MPTED [of *un* and *attentare*, L.] untried.

UNATTE'NTIVE [of *un* and *attentif*, F.] not giving Ear to, *&c.*

UNAVAI'LABLE [of *un*, *valere*, L. *valoir*, F. and *able*] that does not or cannot avail or ſucceed.

UNAVAI'LABLENESS, the being not conducive, ſucceſsful, or prevailing, Unprofitableneſs.

UNAVO'IDABLE [*inevitabilis*, L.] inevitable.

UNAVO'IDABLENESS, Impoſſibility of being avoided.

UNAWA'KED [of *un* and ᵹician, *Sax.*] not awaked.

UNAWA'RES [of *un* and ᵹemaȝr, *Teut.*] unexpectedly.

To UNBA'R [*debarrer*, F.] to take away a Bar.

UNBECO'MING [of *un* and bequeman, *Teut.* or *be* and ᵹeman, *Sax.*] unſeemly, undecent.

UNBECO'MINGNESS, Indecency.

UNBEFRI'ENDED [of *un* and ᵹeonꝺ, *Sax.*] not dealt with friendlily, not having Friends.

UNBEGO'TTEN [of *un* and beᵹeꝺꝺan, *Sax.*] not begotten.

UNBEGU'N [of *un* and aᵹinnan, *Sax.*] not begun.

UNBEHE'LD [of *un* and behealꝺan, *Sax.*] not ſeen or looked upon.

UNBELI'EF [of *un* and ᵹeleaᵹa, *Sax.*] Unbelieving, Diffidence.

UNBELI'EVER [of *un* and ᵹeleaᵹan, *Sax.* to believe] an Infidel.

To UNBE'ND [of *un* and benꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſlacken, to relax, to reduce a crooked or bent Thing to Straitneſs.

UNBENI'GN [of *un* and *benignus*, L.] unfavourable, not bountiful, *Milton.*

UNBENI'GHTED, not overtaken with Night or Darkneſs, not darkened or obſcured.

UNBENT, ſlackened, made ſtrait, *&c.*

UNBESOU'GHT [of *un* and ᵹeᵹeccan, *Sax.*] without being beſeeched or ſought to, *Milton.*

To UNBEWI'TCH [of *un*, *be*, and ꝑicce, *Sax.*] to deliver from Witchcraft.

UNBI'DDEN [of *un* and beoꝺan, *Sax.*] uncommanded, uninvited.

To UNBI'ND [of *un* and binꝺan, *Sax.*] to looſen what is bound.

UNBLAME'ABLE [of *un* and *blamable*, F.] not to be found Fault with, innocent, *&c.*

UNBLA'MEABLENESS [of *un*, *blamable*, F. and *neſs*] Undeſervingneſs of Blame.

UNBLE'ST [of *un* and bleᵹian, *Sax.*] not bleſt, *Milton.*

UNBLOO'DY [of *un* and bloꝺiᵹ, *Sax.*] not bloody.

UNBOI'LED [of *un* and *bouille*, F.] not boiled.

To UNBOLT [of *un* and bolt, *Sax.*] to draw back a Bolt.

UNBO'NED [of *un* and ban, *Sax.* or been, *Dan.*] having the Bones taken out, without Bones.

UNBOOTED [of *un* and *botté*, F.] without Boots.

UNBORN [of *un* and beaꝑan, *Sax.*] not born.

UNBO'RDERED [*debordé*, F.] having no Border or the Border taken off, *&c.*

To UNBO'SOM [of *un* and boꝑm, *Sax.*] to open or declare the Mind freely.

UNBOU'GHT [of *un* and bolt prob. of bycᵹean, *Sax.* to buy] not bought.

UNBOU'ND [of *un*, and prob. bonꝺen of binꝺan, *Sax.*] looſened, not tied up.

UNBOU'NDED [of *un* and *bornes*, F.] unlimited.

UNBO'WELLED [of *un* and *boyeaux*, F.] having the Bowels taken out.

UNBOW'R'D [of *un* and buꝑe, *Sax.*] diveſted of, or not in a Bower or Shade, *L.*

To UNBRA'CE [of *un* and *embraſſer*, F.] to undo or ſlacken Braces, to untie.

UNBRACE *a Mallard* [in *Carving*] means, Cut it up.

UNBRI'DLED [of *un* and bꝛiꝺelian, *Sax. debridé*, F.] without a Bridle, *&c.* alſo unruly.

UNBRO'KEN [of *un* and bꝛecan, *Sax.*] whole.

To UNBU'CKLE [of *debouckler*, F.] to looſe a Buckle.

UNBUI'LT [of *un* and byᵹlian, *Sax.*] not builded.

To UNBU'NG [prob. of *un* and bunᵹ, *Sax. debondonner*, F.] to take out a Bung.

UNBU'RIED [of *un* and byꝛiᵹean, *Sax.*] not buried.

To UNBU'RTHEN [of *un* and byꝛᵹen, *Sax.*] to caſe of a Burthen.

UNBU'R-

To UNBU'TTON [*déboutonner*, F.] to undo Buttons.

UNCA'LLED [of *un* and kalber, *Dan.*] not called.

UNCANO'NICALNESS [of *un*, *canonicus*, L. and *neſs*] the not being canonical or conformable to the Canons; alſo the being deſtitute of publick Approbation.

UNCA'PABLE [*incapax*, L. *incapable*, F.] not capable.

UNCA'PABLENESS [*incapacitas*, L.] Incapacity.

To UNCA'SE [of *un* and *caſſe*, F. of *caſa*, L. a Cottage, *&c.*] to take out of the Caſe.

UNCASING *of a Fox* [with *Sportſmen*] is the Cutting it up, or Fleaing it.

UNCAU'GHT [prob. of *un* and *captatus*, L.] not caught.

UNCE'RTAIN [*incertus*, L. *incertain*, F.] not certain, doubtful.

UNCE'RTAINTY } [*incertitude*, F. of *L.*] Dubiouſ-
UNCE'RTAINNESS } neſs.

UNCE'SSANT [*non ceſſans*, L.] without giving over.

UNCE'SSANTLY [*inceſſanter*, L. *inceſſamment*, F.] continually.

To UNCHA'IN [*déchainer*, F.] to take off a Chain.

UNCHA'NGEABLE [of *un* and *changeant*, F.] immutable.

UNCHA'NGEABNESS [of *un*, *changeant*, F. and *neſs*] Immutability.

UNCHA'RITABLE [of *incharitable*, F.] not charitable, *&c.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS [of *incharitable*, F. and *neſs*] an uncharitable Diſpoſition.

To UNCHA'RM [*déchармer*, F.] to undo or take away a Charm.

UNCHA'ST [of *un chaſte*, F. of *incaſtus*, L.] not endued with Chaſtity.

UNCHASTNESS [of *un chaſteté*, F. *caſtitas*, L. and *neſs*] Incontinency, Lewdneſs.

UNCHE'WED [of *un* and ceopian, *Sax.*] not chewed.

UNCHRI'STENED [of *un* and *Chriſtian*] not baptized.

UNCHU'RCHED [of *un* and ꝥeꝛꝛhe, *Teut.* cyꝛic, *Sax.*] diſſolved from being a Church, excommunicated; alſo not churched, as a Woman that has lain in.

U'NCIA, an Ounce, the 12th Part of a *Roman* Pound, *L.*

U'NCIA [in *Pharmacy*] the 12th Part of a Pound, containing eight Drams.

U'NCIAE [in *Algebra*] are the Numbers prefixed to the Letters of the Numbers of any Power produced from a binomial, reſidual, or multinomial Root: Thus in the fourth Power of $a+b$ that is $aaaa+4aaab+6aabb+4abbb$, the *Unciæ* are 4 6 4.

U'NCIAL [with *Antiquaries*] an Epithet given to certain large-ſized Letters or Characters, antiently uſed in Inſcriptions, Epitaphs, *&c.*

UNCI'RCUMCISED [*incircumciſus*, L.] not circumciſed.

UNCIRCUMCI'SION, an uncircumciſed State.

UNCI'RCUMSPECT [of *un* and *circumſpectus*, L.] unwary.

UNCI'VIL [*incivilis*, *incivil*, F.] not courteous.

UNCIVI'LITY } [*incivilitas*, L. *incivilité*, F.] Uncour-
UNCI'VILNESS } teouſneſs, Rudeneſs.

UNCLA'D [of *un* and claꝺ, or claꝺian, *Sax.*] without Clothes.

To UNCLA'SP [of *un* and cleopan, *Sax.*] to unlooſe Claſps.

UN'CLE [*avunculus*, L. *oncle*, F.] a Father's or Mother's Brother.

UNCLEA'N [of *un* and clæne, *Sax.*] foul, polluted, *&c.*

UNCLEA'NNESS [of *un* and clænneyꝛe, *Sax.*] Filthineſs, Impurity.

UNCLEA'NSED [of *un* and clænyian, *Sax.*] not cleanſed.

UNCLE'FT [of *un* and cleoꝛan, *Sax.*] not cleaved or ſplit.

To UNCLO'SE [of *un* and cl̃yan, *Sax.*] to open.

UNCLOYED [of *un* and *encloüer*, F.] not cloyed or glutted with Meat, *&c.* unſtopped, as a Piece of Ordnance that has been nailed up.

UNCOI'FED [*decoiffé*, F.] having the Coif pulled off, without a Coif.

UNCOLLE'CTED [of *un* and *collectus*, L.] not gathered together.

UNCO'MBED [of *un* and cæmban, *Sax.*] not combed.

UN-COME-AT-ABLE, not to be come at or gotten.

UN-COME-AT-ABLENESS, Uncapableneſs of being come at or attained to.

UNCO'MELINESS, Unbeſeemingneſs, Undecentneſs, Unbeautifulneſs.

UNCO'MELY, unſeemly, unhandſome.

UNCO'MFORTABLE [of *un*, Neg. *comfortare*, L. to ſtrengthen, and *able*] without Comfort, Eaſe, Pleaſure, or Satisfaction of Mind.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS [of *un confort*, F. of *confortatio*, L. and *neſs*] Uneaſineſs, Unpleaſingneſs, Unſatisfyingneſs.

UNCO'MMON [of *un* and *communis*, L.] unuſual, rare.

UNCOMMONNESS, Extraordinarineſs, *&c.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED [of *incompoſitus*, L.] not mixed, ſimple.

UNCONCEI'VABLE [*inconcevable*, F.] not to be conceived or imagined.

INCONCEI'VABLENESS, Incomprehenſibleneſs.

UNCONCE'RNED [of *un* and *concerné*, F.] not concerned, *&c.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS [of *un concerné*, F. and *neſs*] Indifference, Regardleſneſs.

UNCONDE'MNABLE [of *un* and *condamnable*, F.] not deſerving to be condemned.

UNCONDE'MNED [of *un* and *condemnatus*, L.] not condemned.

UNCONFO'RMABLE [of *un conformare*, L. and *able*] that does not conform.

UNCONFO'RMABLENESS, the not Conforming to, Diſagreeingneſs.

UNCO'NQUERABLE [of *un conquerir*, F. *able* and *neſs*] Invincibleneſs.

UNCO'NSCIONABLE, unreaſonable, unjuſt, *&c.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS [of *un conſcius*, L. *able* and *neſs*] Want of Conſcience, Unreaſonableneſs.

An UNCONSTANT *Perſon* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a Sea-Mew, that Bird being ſo light that it is carried every Way by the Wind; and ſuch an one was alſo ſignified by a Crab-Fiſh, becauſe it goes not always in the ſame Manner, but ſometimes forwards, and ſometimes backwards.

UNCONSTRA'INABLE [of *un* and *contraignable*, F.] that cannot be conſtrained, *&c.*

UNCONSTRA'INED [of *un* and *conſtraint*, F.] uncompelled.

UNCONSU'MED [*inconſumptus*, L. or *un* and *conſumé*, F.] not waſted, ſpent, *&c.*

UNCONTE'MNED [*non contemptus*, L.] not deſpiſed.

UNCONTE'STABLE [*inconteſtable*, F.] without Diſpute.

UNCONTRO'LLED [of *un* and *controlé*, F.] without Controul.

UNCO'RDED [of *un* and *cordé*, F.] unbound, *&c.*

UNCO'RE *Priſt* } [in *Law*] q. d. *ſtill ready*,, a Plea for a
UNQUES *Priſt* } Defendant being ſued for a Debt due on a Day paſt to ſave the Forfeiture of his Bond, *&c.* by affirming that he tendered the Debt at the Time and Place, and that there was none to receive it, and alſo that he is yet ready to pay the ſame, *F.*

UNCORRE'CTED [*incorrectus*, L.] unpuniſhed, unmended.

UNCORRU'PTNESS, Incorruption.

To UNCO'VER [*découvrir*, F.] to take off a Cover, *&c.*

To UNCO'UPLE [*découpler*, F.] to ſeparate.

UNCOU'TH [uncuꝺ, *Sax.* unknown] ſtrange, hard to be underſtood, harſh, barbarous.

UNCOU'THNESS [of uncuꝺneyꝛe, *Sax.*] Hardneſs to be underſtood, Unuſualneſs, Strangeneſs, Roughneſs, Harſhneſs, Barbarouſneſs.

UNCREA'TED [*increatus*, L. *incréé*, F.] not created.

UNCRO'WNED [of *incoronatus*, L.] not crowned; alſo deprived of the Crown, depoſed.

U'NCTION [*onction*, F.] an Anointing.

U'NCTUOUS [of *unctus*, L.] oily, greaſy, fatty.

U'NCTUOUSNESS [of *onctuoſité*, F, *unctio*, L. and *neſs*] Oilineſs, Greaſineſs.

UNCU'LTIVABLE [of *un* and *cultivé*, F. and *able*] that cannot be cultivated.

UNCU'LTIVATED [*incultus*, L. *inculté*, F.] not tilled, *&c.*

UNCU'RABLENESS [of *incurable*, F. and *neſs*] Uncapableneſs of being cured.

UNCU'RED [of *un* and *curatus*, L.] unhealed.

U'NCUS, a Hook, *L.*

UNCUS [with *Surgeons*] a Hook to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

UNCU'STOMABLE [of *un coûtume*, F. and *able*] not liable to pay Cuſtom.

UNCU'STOMED, that has not paid Cuſtom.

UNDAU'NTED [*indomitus*, L. *indomté*, F.] not diſheartened, intrepid.

UNDAU'NTEDNESS, Intrepidity.

UNDE'CAGON [Ἑνδεκάγωνος, Gr.] a regular Polygon of eleven Sides.

UNDE'CENT [*indecent*, F. of *L.*] unbecoming.

UNDE'CENTNESS [*indecentia*, L.] Unbecomingneſs.

UNDECI'DED [*indecis*, F. of *un* and *deciſus*, L.] not determined.

UNDECLI'NED [*in* and *declinatus*, L.] not declined.

UNDEE' [in *Heraldry*] waved, reſembling Waves.

UNDEFE'NDED [*indefenſus*, L.] not defended.

UNDEFI'LED [of *un* neg. and ꝼyul, *Sax.* foul] unpolluted.

UNDEFRAYED [of *un* and *defrayé*, F.] not pay'd.

UNDER [under, *Sax.*] beneath.

To UNDER-BID [of under biddan, *Sax.*] to bid leſs than the Value.

To UNDER-BIND [of under bindan, *Sax.*] to bind underneath.

UNDER-CHAMBERLAIN [of the *Exchequer*] an Officer who cleaves the Tallies written by the Clerk, and reads the ſame, that the Clerks and Comptrollers of the Pell may ſee that their Entrance be true.

UNDER-FOOT [of under fot, *Sax.*]

To UNDER-GI'RD [of under gyrdan, *Sax.*]

To UNDER-GO [of under-gan, *Sax.*] to bear, or ſuffer.

UNDER-HAND [under-hand, *Sax.*] clandeſtinely.

To UNDER-LAY [of under-lecgan, *Sax.*] to put under.

U'NDERLING [of under, *Sax.* and *ling*] a mean Perſon, an Inferior.

UNDERMI'NED [of under, *Sax.* and *miné*, F.] made hollow underneath; alſo circumvented.

U'NDERMOST [under mæst, *Sax.*] the loweſt.

UNDERNE'ATH [under-beneop, *Sax.*] below.

To UNDER-PI'N [under-pinnan, *Sax.*] to put Pins in below.

UNDER-PINNING [in *Architect.*] a Term uſed to expreſs the Bringing up a Building with Stone under the Groundſels.

To UNDER-PRO'P [onder proppen, *Du.*] to ſupport with a Prop.

To UNDER-SELL [of under and prob. yellan, *Sax.*] to ſell cheaper than the common Price or Value.

UNDER *the Sea* [*Sea-Phraſe*] a Ship is ſaid to be ſo, when ſhe lies ſtill, or waits for ſome other Ship, with her Helm laſh'd or ty'd up alee.

UNDER *the Sun-Beams* [in *Aſtrol.*] is when a Planet is not full ſeventeen Degrees diſtant from the Body of the Sun either before or after it.

To UNDERPROP, to heave up, by putting a Prop or Lever underneath.

To UNDERSTA'ND [of under ſtandan, *Sax.*] to apprehend, to perceive in Mind.

UNDERSTA'NDING, Apprehenſion, Knowledge.

UNDERSTA'NDING [in *Hieroglyphicks*] an Underſtanding employed in the Search of ſublime Myſteries was, by the Antients, repreſented by an Eagle.

To UNDERTAKE [of under, *Sax.* and tager, *Dan.*] to take upon one, to take in Hand, to manage, to endeavour to do, to enterprize; alſo to be Bail or Surety for, to anſwer for.

UNDERTA'KER [of under, *Sax.* and tager, *Dan.*] a Manager of a Buſineſs, eſpecially ſome great Work.

UNDERTA'KERS [*of the King*] the Deputies of the Purveyors.

UNDERTA'KERS, Perſons who provide all Neceſſaries for the decent Interment of the Dead.

UNDERTA'KEN [of under, *Sax.* and tager, *Dan.* or undertangen, *Teut.*] enterpriſed; anſwered for another, *&c.*

To UNDERVA'LUE [of under and *valeur*, F. of *valor*, L.] to eſteem or account leſs than the Worth, *&c.*

UNDERVA'LUEMENT, a Diſparagement, *&c.*

U'NDER-WOOD [under-pud, *Sax.*] Coppice, or any Wood that is not reckon'd as Timber.

To UNDER-WORK [of under-peorcan, *Sax.*] to work for an under Price.

UNDER-WRI'TTEN [of under-pritan, *Sax.*] ſubſcribed.

UNDESE'RVED [of *un*, neg. and *de* and *ſervi*, F.] unmerited.

UNDETE'RMINED [of *indeterminatus*, L. *indetermini*, F.] not determined.

UNDEVO'UT [*indevot*, F.] irreverent.

UNDISCHARGED [of *un* and *dechargé*, F.] not diſcharged.

UNDISCIPLINED [of *un* and *diſcipliné*, F.] uninſtructed or taught, *&c.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHED [of *un* and *diſtingué*, F.] not diſcerned from others, *&c.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLENESS [of *indiſtinguibilis*, L. and *neſs*] Uncapableneſs of being diſtinguiſhed.

To UNDO [of undoen, *Sax.*] to take to Pieces what was put together; alſo to ruin.

To UNDO *a Bear* [with *Hunters*] is to dreſs it.

UNDO'NE [of undoen, *Sax.*] not wrought, performed, *&c.* alſo ruined.

UNDO'UBTED [*indubitatus*, L.] certain.

To UNDRE'SS [prob. of *un* and *dreſſer*, F.] to pull off one's Clothes.

U'NDRESS, a Diſhabille.

UNDRI'ED [of *un* and adrigan, *Sax.*] not dried.

UNDU'E [*indeu*, F.] not due, undeſerved.

UNDU'ENESS [of *un*, neg. *deu*, F. and *neſs*] Unjuſtneſs, Unmeetneſs.

U'NDULATED [*undulatus*, L.] made after the Manner of Waves, as watered Silks and Stuffs, and the Grain of Wainſcot, *&c.*

UNDULA'TION, a Motion like that of Waves, *L.*

UNDULA'TION *of the Air*, the Waving of the Air to and fro.

UNDULA'TION [in *Phyſicks*] a Kind of tremulous Motion or Vibration in a Liquid, or a ſort of wavy Motion whereby a Liquid alternately riſes and falls like the Waves of the Sea.

UNDULA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Motion enſuing in the Matter contained in an Abſceſs upon ſqueezing it.

U'NDULATORY *Motion*, the ſame as *Undulation*.

UNDU'TIFULNESS [of *un*, neg. *deu* of *devoir*, F. and *neſs*] Diſobedience to Parents, *&c.*

UNEA'SINESS [of *un*, neg. *aiſe*, F. and *neſs*] Unquietneſs of Mind, a being in Pain, *&c.*

UNEA'SY [*mal-aiſé*, F.] pained, diſturbed in Mind.

UNE'LOQUENTNESS [of *un*, *eloquens*, L. and *neſs*] Want of Eloquence.

UNEMPLOY'ED [of *un* and *employé*, F.] not uſed or employ'd.

UNENDOW'ED [of *un*, neg. and *douairé*, F.] having no Dowry.

UNE'QUALNESS [*inæqualitas*, L. *inegalité*, F.] Inequality.

UNE'RRING [of *un*, neg. and *errans*, L.] infallible.

UNE'VENNESS [of *un* æfen and neſſe, *Sax.*] Unequalneſs, a not having Plainneſs or Smoothneſs.

UNE'XECUTED [of *un* and *executé*, F.] not executed.

UNEXPE'CTED [of *un* and *expectatus*, L.] not looked for.

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS [of *un*, *expectatus*, L. and *neſs*] the not being looked for; Surprizingneſs.

UNEXPE'RIENCED [of *un* and *experientia*, L.] not having try'd.

UNEXPE'RTNESS [*inexpertus*, L. and *neſs*] Unskilfulneſs.

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE [of *inextinguibilis*, L. *&c.*] Unquenchableneſs.

UNEXPRE'SSIBLENESS [of *un*, *expreſſus*, *able* and *neſs*] Unutterableneſs.

UNFA'IR [of *un* and fæger, *Sax.*] unjuſt.

UNFAI'RNESS [of *un* and fægernesſe, *Sax.*] Unjuſtneſs, Diſhoneſty.

UNFAI'THFULNESS [*infidelité*, F. of *L.*] Infidelity.

UNFA'SHIONED [of *un façonné*, F.] unformed, *&c.*

To UNFAS'TEN [of *un* and anfaſtnn, *Teut.*] to unlooſe or undo what was faſt.

UNFEA'THERED [of *un* fæðer, *Sax.*] not fledged or covered with Feathers.

UNFED [of *un*, and feden, *Dan.* fedan, *Sax.*] not fed.

UNFEI'GNED [of *un feint*, F. of *fingere*, L.] ſincere.

UNFE'IGNEDNESS, Sincerity.

UNFE'NCED [prob. of *indefenſus*, L.] having no Fence.

UNFE'TTERED [of *un* gefeterian, *Sax.*] without Fetters, *&c.*

UNFI'NISHED [of *un* and *fini*, F. of *finitus*, L.] not ended, *&c.*

UNFI'TNESS [prob. of *un fait*, F. and *neſs*] Unaptneſs, Unmeetneſs.

UNFI'XEDNESS [of *un*, neg. and *fixe*, F. of *fixus*, L. and *neſs*] an unfixed State or Temper, Unſettledneſs.

To UNFO'LD [of *un* and fealdan, *Sax.*] to lay open, to explain.

UNFO'RCED [of *un*, neg. and *forcé*, F.] unconſtrained.

UNFORESEE'N [of *un* and foreſeon, *Sax.*] not ſeen beforehand.

UNFO'RMED [*informis*, L.] not put into Form.

UNFO'RMED *Stars* [with *Aſtron.*] are thoſe Stars which are alſo called nebulous or cloudy, and are ſcarce to be ſeen by the bare Eye, or even by a Teleſcope.

UNFO'RTIFIED [of *un* and *fortifié*, F.] not fortified.

UNFO'RTUNATE [of *infortune*, F. of *infortunatus*, L.] unlucky, unhappy.

UNFOR'TUNATENESS [*infortunitas*, L. *infortune*, F. and *neſs*] Unhappineſs, Unluckineſs.

UNFO'UND [of *un* and finban, *Sax.*] not found.

UNFREQUE'NTED [of *un frequentatus*, L. *frequenté*, F.] not often gone to.

UNFRIE'NDLINESS [of *un* freondlice and neſſe, *Sax.*] an unfriendly Diſpoſition or Treatment.

UNFRUI'TFULNESS [of *un fruit*, F. of *fructus*, L. and fullneſſe, *Sax.*] Sterility, Barrenneſs.

UNFU'RNISHED [of *un* and *fourni*, F.] without Furniture.

UNGAI'N, awkward, unhandy.

Ungai'nness, Awkwardneſs.

Ungai'nful [of *un gagne*, F. and *full*] not producing Gain.

Unga'rnished [of *un*, neg. and *garni*, F.] not ſet off with Garniture.

Unga'thered [of *un* and ȝaðepian, *Sax.*] not gathered.

Unge'ld [unȝeld, *Sax.*] *i. e.* not to be redeemed by a pecuniary Compenſation; as if a Man were killed in committing of a Felony, he was to lie in the Field unburied, and no pecuniary Compenſation ſhould be made for his Death.

Ungenti'leness [of *un*, *gentilitas*, L. *gentileſſe*, F.] Ungentility.

Ungentleness [of *un*, neg. *gentilis*, L.] Untameneſs, Rudeneſs, the Oppoſite to Mildneſs.

To Ungi'rd [of *un* and ȝyrdan, *Sax.*] to looſen or untie a Girdle, *&c.*

Ungi'rt [of *un* and ȝyrdel, *Sax.*] ungirded.

To Unglu'e [of *un* and *glutinare*, L.] to unfaſten what is glued.

Ungo'dlily [of *un* ȝodlice, *Sax.*] impiouſly, *&c.*

Ungo'dliness [of *un* ȝodlicneſſe, *Sax.*] Impiouſneſs, *&c.*

Ungodly [of *un* ȝodlic, *Sax.*] not fearing God, *&c.*

Ungo'vernableness [of *un gouverne* and *habilité* of *habilitas*, L.] an ungovernable Temper.

Ungra'cious [*ungracieux*, F. of *gratioſus*, L. void of Grace.

Ungra'ciousness [of *un gracieuſité*, F. *gratioſitas*] Voidneſs of Grace.

Ungra'teful [*ingratus*, L. *ingrat*, F.] unthankful.

Ungrateifulness [*ingratus*, L. and fullneſſe, *Sax.*] Ingratitude.

U'nguent [*unguentum*, L.] Ointment.

Unguenta'ria, the Art of compounding and making Ointments, *L.*

Ungue'ntum, a ſweet Ointment, a Perfume, a Salve, *L.*

Ungue'ntum *armiarium*, Weapon-Salve, *L.*

U'nguis, the Nail of a Finger or Toe, a ſimilar white and hard Part which ſecures the Ends of them from external Injuries, and is alſo an Ornament to them, *L.*

U'nguis *Os* [with *Anat.*] a little thin Bone in the great Corner of the Orbit of the Eye, in which is a Hole, in which the Lacrymal Gland lies.

U'ngula, the Hoof a Beaſt, *L.*

U'ngula [with *Geometricians*] is the Section of a Cylinder cut off by a Plane, paſſing obliquely thro' the Plane of the Baſe and Part of the Cylindrick Surface.

Ungula [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of hooked Inſtrument for extracting a dead *Fœtus* out of the Womb, *L.*

Ungulus } [with *Botaniſts*] a little Speck of a diſ-
Ungu i'culus } ferent Colour from the reſt of the *Petala* or Flower-Leaves, *L.*

Unha'bitable [of *un*, neg. and *habitable*, F. of *L.*] not capable or fit to be inhabited.

Unha'bitableness, an uninhabitable Quality, *&c.*

Unha'llowed [of *un* and halȝian, *Sax.*] unſanctified, prophane.

Unha'ltered [of *un* and halter, *Du.* halſterſe, *Sax.*] without a Halter, *&c.*

Unha'ndiness [of *un* handig, *Du.* and *neſs*] Awkwardneſs.

Unha'ndsomeness [*Incertæ Etym.* unleſs prob. of *un*, neg. handſom and neſſe, *Sax. q. d.* not done by any artful Hand] Indecency, Unbecomingneſs, Rudeneſs.

Unha'ppiness [of *un*, neg. and prob. happus, *Brit.* and *neſs*] Unfortunateneſs, Wretchedneſs, *&c.*

To Unha'rbour [of *un* and herbeȝa, *Sax.*] to diſlodge.

To Unha'rness [of *deſharnacher*, F.] to take off the Harneſs.

To Unha'sp [of *un* and hæpſ, *Sax.*] to undo a Haſp.

Unhea'lable [of *un* and hælan, *Sax.*] incurable.

Unhea'lthfulness } [of *un* hæl and fullneſſe, *Sax.*]
Unhea'lthiness } Sicklineſs, an unhealthful Quality or Condition.

Unhea'rd [of *un* and hiſian, *Sax.* to hear] not heard.

Unea'rty [of *un* heorte, *Sax.*] inſincere.

Unhee'dfulness [of *un*-hedan, and fullneſſe, *Sax.*] Careleſneſs, Regardleſneſs.

To Unhinge [of *un* and hinge, *Du.*] to take off the Hinges; to diſorder.

Unho'liness [of *un* halȝ and neſſe, *Sax.*] Unſanctifiedneſs, Profaneneſs.

Unho'nest [*inhoneſtus*, L.] diſhoneſt.

To Unhoo'dwink [of *un*, hod, and pincian, *Sax.*] to remove any Thing that obſtructs the Sight.

To Unho'ok [of *un* and hoce, *Sax.*] to take off from a Hook.

To Unho'rse [of *un* and horſe, *Sax.*] to pull off a Horſe.

Unhu'rt [of *un* and hyrt, *Sax.*] having receiv'd no Injury, *&c.*

Unhu'sbanded [of *un* huſ an Houſe, and bonda, *Sax.* a Husband] not managed with good Husbandry.

U'nicorn [of *unus* one, and *cornu*, L. a Horn] is by ſome ſuppoſed to be a very rare and beautiful Beaſt, like an Horſe, having one long Horn in the Middle of the Forehead twiſted.

Sea-Unicorn, a Fiſh about eighteen or twenty Foot in Length, having a Head like an Horſe, and a white Horn in the Middle of the Forehead about five Handfuls long. Its Scales are as big as a Crown-Piece, and it hath ſix large Fins like the End of a Galley-Oar.

Unico'rnous [*unicornis*, L.] having but one Horn.

U'niform [*uniformis*, L.] of one Form or Faſhion, regular, having all Parts alike even.

Uniform *Flowers* } are ſuch as are all around of the ſame
Uniform *Plants* } Figure, having the fore and back Parts as alſo the right and left Parts exactly alike.

Uniform *Motions* [of *Bodies*] are the ſame with equable or equal Motions.

Unifo'rmity [*uniformitas*, L.] Regularity, a Similitude or Reſemblance, as in Figures of many Sides and Angles reſpectively equal and anſwerable one to the other.

U'niformly [*uniformiter*, L. *uniformement*, F.] after an uniform Manner.

To U'nify [*unificare*, L.] to make one, to reconcile.

Uninflammable, that cannot be made to flame or be ſet on Fire.

Unima'ginable [of *un* and *imaginable*, F.] not to be imagined.

Unimmo'rtal [of *un* and *immortalis*, L.] not immortal, mortal, *Milton.*

Unimplo'y'd [of *un* and *employé*, F.] not made uſe of, *&c.*

Unindea'red, not having gained Affection.

Uninha'bited [of *un* and *inhabitatus*, L.] not dwelt in.

Unintelligibleness [of *un intelligible*, F of *L.* and *neſs*] Uncapableneſs of being underſtood.

Uninterru'pted [of *un* and *interruptus*, L.] continual.

Uninvi'ted [of *un* and *invité*, F. of *L.*] not invited.

To Unjoint [*dejoindre*, F.] to put out of Joint.

U'nion, the Combining or Joining ſeveral Things into one Society, Concord, or Agreement, eſpecially that which ariſes from ſolemn Leagues, offenſive and defenſive, made by Sovereign Princes and States.

Union [in an *Eccleſiaſtical Senſe*] is a Combining or Conſolidating of two Churches into one.

Union *of Acceſſion*, is when the united Benefice becomes a Member and Acceſſory of the Principal.

Union *by Confuſion*, is that where the two Titles are ſuppreſſed and a new one created including both.

Union *philoſophical* [according to Dr. *Grew*] is uſed for one of the three Ways of Mixture, being the Joining together of Atoms or inſenſible Particles ſo as to touch in a Plane, as is ſuppoſed to be the Caſe in the Cryſtallization of Salts, *&c.*

Union [in *Architect.*] is the Harmony between the Colours in the Materials of a Building.

Union [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the Concourſe of many *Beings* in order to make one *Individual.*

Eſſential Union [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when many *incomplete Beings*, adapted to one another, concur to make one *Eſſential Individual.* Thus as in the Compoſition of a Body, Matter and Form, are more *eſſentially* united; ſo the Elements in all mixt Bodies, are united by an *eſſential Union.*

Perſonal Union [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when two Natures are ſo united as to make one Perſon. The Union of the divine and human Nature, in the Perſon of our Saviour Chriſt, is the only Inſtance that can be given of this Union.

Accidental Union [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when many Cauſes accidentally occur to make one Thing by *Accident.*

Verbal Union [in *Metaphyſicks*] conſiſts only in the bare Agreement of Words.

Real Union [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the Concourſe of many diſtinct *Beings*, in order to the forming one *Individual.*

Union [in *Painting*] is the Symmetry or Agreement between the ſeveral Parts of a Piece of Painting, ſo that they apparently conſpire to form one Thing.

Union-*Pearls*, thoſe Pearls which grow in Couples, the beſt Sort of Pearls.

To Unjoint *a Bittern* [*Carving-Term*] is to cut it up.

U'ninson [q. *uniſonus*, L.] one and the ſame Sound, whether by one Voice, or divers Voices ſounding in the ſame Tone.

Tone, or the Agreement of two Notes or Strings of an Inſtrument in one and the ſame Tone.

U'NIT [*unitas*, L. *unité*, F.] the firſt ſignificant Figure of a Number, or the Figure 1, as in 322, the laſt two Figures on the Right-Hand is the Unit or Place of Units.

UNI'TABLE [of *unitus* and *habilis*, L.] capable of being united.

UNITA'RIANS, a Name aſſumed by the *Antitrinitarians*, as making a Profeſſion of preſerving the Glory and Attribute of Divinity to One only.

To UNI'TE [*unire*, L.] to join two or more together, to make or become one.

UNI'TION [in *Surgery*] the Uniting of disjointed Parts.

U'NITY [*unitas*, L. *unité*, F.] Union, Agreement, *&c.*

UNITY [in *God*] is an incommunicable Attribute by which he is one and no more.

UNITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the *Indiviſion* of any Being, *i. e.* the Diviſion of its Eſſence implying ſuch a Contradiction, that, except a Thing can be divided from itſelf, it is impoſſible to divide it.

Real UNITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that which, without any Operation of the Mind, is really in every particular Being.

Rational UNITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that common Nature that is diffus'd in all the Particulars of any Kind, yet by the Operation of the Underſtanding is made one.

UNITY [in *Arith.*] the firſt Principle of Number.

UNITY *of Poſſeſſion* [in *Law*] a joint Poſſeſſion of two Rights by ſeveral Titles; as when a Man, holding Land by Leaſe, afterwards buys the Fee Simple, which extinguiſhes his Leaſe, and he is now become Lord of the ſame.

UNITY [in *Dramatick Performances*] is three-fold, of Action, Time, and Place. Theſe Unities have been eſtabliſhed by Criticks to bring the Drama as near Nature as is poſſible.

UNITY *of Action*, is the firſt of the three Unities appropriated to the Drama; two Actions that are different and independent will diſtract the Attention and Concernment of the Auditors, and ſo of conſequence fruſtrate the Deſign *of the Poet*, which is to move Terror and Pity.

U'NITY *and Wiſdom* [*Hieroglyphically*] were repreſented by the Sun and its beautiful Beams.

UNJU'DGED [of *un* and *judicatus*, L.] not judged or tried.

UNIVE'RSALNESS [*univerſalité*, F. of *L.*] Univerſality.

UNIVE'RSAL [*univerſalis*, L.] general, belonging or extending to all, common.

UNIVERSAL *Equinoctial Dial*, a mathematical Inſtrument to find the Latitude, the Hour of the Day, and moſt Poſitions on the Globe.

An UNIVE'RSAL [with *Logicians*] that which is common in ſeveral Things, a Predicable.

UNIVERSAL *incomplex* [in *Logick*] is ſuch as produces one only Conception in the Mind, and is a ſimple Thing which reſpects many, as *human Nature*.

UNIVERSAL *complex* [in *Logick*] is either an univerſal Propoſition, as *every Whole is greater than its Parts*; or elſe whatever raiſes a manifold Conception in the Mind, as the Definition of a rational Creature.

UNIVE'RSALISTS *Arminians*, *Remonſtrants*, thoſe Perſons who hold univerſal Redemption.

UNIVERSA'LITY [*univerſalitas*, L.] a being univerſal, Generality.

Metaphyſical UNIVERSALITY [with *Schoolmen*] is that which excepts nothing, as every Man is mortal.

Moral UNIVERSALITY [with *Schoolmen*] is that which admits of ſome Exception, as all Men are ambitious.

UNIVERSALS *in cauſing* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as are the common efficient Cauſes of divers Effects, as the *Sun*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in diſtributing* [in *Logick*] are common or univerſal Signs, as *all*, *none*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in knowing* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as know all Things, as the *Underſtanding*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in repreſenting* [in *Logick*] are Images or Ideas of univerſal Things, as a *Man*, a *Houſe*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in ſignifying* [in *Logick*] common Words that ſignify many Things, as a *Stone*, an *Animal*.

UNIVERSALS *in being or exiſting* [in *Logick*] are Natures which exiſt in ſeveral, as Humanity in *John*, *Thomas*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in predicating* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as do exiſt in many Things, and are ſeparately predicated of them all, as *unum*, *ens*.

UNI'VERSE [*mundus univerſus*, L.] the whole Frame of material Beings, the whole World.

UNIVE'RSITY [*univerſitas*, L.] the Whole in general.

UNIVE'RSITY [in *Civil Law*] a Body Politick or Corporation.

UNIVE'RSITY, a Nurſery for Learning, where Youth are inſtructed in the Languages, Arts, and Sciences.

UNI'VOCAL [*univocus*, L.] of one Sound or Name.

UNIVO'CAL *Terms* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch whoſe Name and Nature is the ſame.

UNIVOCAL *Signs* [in *Surgery*] are Signs of the Fractures of the Skull, *viz.* Dimneſs of Sight, Loſs of Underſtanding, *&c.*

UNIVO'CAL *Generation* [in *Phyſicks*] the Antients held that all perfect Animals were produced by *Univocal Generation*, *i. e.* by the ſole Union or Copulation of Male and Female of the ſame Species; and that Inſects were produced by *Equivocal Generation* without any Seeds, and merely by the Corruption of the Earth exalted and, as it were, impregnated by the Rays of the Sun.

UNJU'ST [*injuſtus*, L. *injuſte*, F.]

UNJU'STLY [*injuſté*, L. *injuſtement*, F.]

UNJU'STNESS [*injuſtitia*, L. *injuſtice*, F.] Injuſtice.

UNKA'RDNESS, Solitarineſs, Loathſomeneſs.

UNKE'MBED [of *un* and cæmban, *Sax. incomptus*, L.] not combed.

To UNKE'NNEL [of *un* and *chenil*, F. *canile*, L.] to put or rouze out of his Kennel.

UNKI'NDNESS [of *un*, and prob. cyn, *Sax.* or kind, *Teut.* and *neſs*] Unfriendlineſs.

U'NKLE [*uncle*, F.] the Brother of a Father or Mother.

UNKNI'T [of *un* and cnyttan, *Sax.*] not knitted.

UNKNOWING [of *un* and cnapan, *Sax.*] ignorant.

UNKNO'WN [of *un* and cnapin, *Sax.*] not known.

To UNLACE [*delacer*, F.] to looſen or take off a Lace.

To UNLA'CE *a Coney* [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

To UNLADE [of *un* and hlaðan, *Sax.*] to unload.

UNLA'GE [unlaȝe, *Sax.*] a wicked or unjuſt Law.

UNLAME'NTED [of *un* and *lamenté*, F of *lamentatus*, L.] not bewailed.

UNLAWFUL [of unlaȝa and full, *Sax.*] contrary to Law.

UNLAW'FUL *Aſſembly* [in *Law*] is the Meeting of three or more Perſons together by Force, to commit ſome unlawful Act, as to aſſault any Perſon, *&c.* tho' they do not commit it.

UNLA'WFULNESS [of *un* laȝa, Law, and fullneyre, *Sax.*] Illegitimateneſs.

UNLEA'RNEDNESS [of *un* learnian and neyre, *Sax.*] Voidneſs of Erudition or Learning.

To UNLEA'SH [*Hunting-Phraſe*] is to let looſe the Leaſh or Line, in order to let the Dogs go after the Game.

UNLEAVENED [*ſans levain*, F.] not fermented with Leaven.

UNLIBI'DINOUS [of *un* and *libidinoſus*, L.] not luſtful, free from Luſt, *Milton*.

UNLI'CENS'D [of *un* and *licence*, F.] not having Allowance or Permiſſion, *Milton*.

UNLI'GHTSOME, obſcure, *Milton*.

UNLI'KE [of *un* and ȝelic, *Sax.*] not like.

UNLI'KELINESS, Improbability.

UNLI'KENESS [of *un* ȝelic and neyre, *Sax.*] Diſſimilitude.

UNLI'MITED [of *un* and *limité*, F. of *L.*] not bounded.

UNLI'MITED *Problem* [in *Geom.*] is ſuch an one as is capable of infinite Solutions; as to divide a Triangle given into two equal Parts, to make a Circle paſs through two Points aſſigned, *&c.*

To UNLOAD [of *un* and hlaðin, *Sax.*] to unburthen.

To UNLO'CK [of *un* and loc, of beluean, *Sax.*] to open or undo a Lock.

UNLOO'KED *for* [of *un* and locian, *Sax.*] unexpected.

To UNLOO'SE [of *un* and looſen, *Du.* leyan, *Sax.*] to looſen.

UNLOV'ELY [of *un* luyre and ȝelic, *Sax.*] unamiable.

UNLO'VELINESS [of *un* luyre of loyian and neyre, *Sax.*] Undeſervingneſs of Love, Unhandſomeneſs.

UNLU'CKINESS [of *un* luck, *Du.* and *neſs*] Unfortunateneſs.

UNLU'CKY, unfortunate.

To UNLU'TE [of *un* and *lutum*, Clay, *L.*] to take off the Lute, Loam, or Clay, from ſome Chymical Veſſel that has been luted.

UNMA'DE [of *un* and macan, *Sax.*] not made.

To UNMA'N [of *un* and man] to deprive of Manhood; alſo to behave unbecoming a Man.

UNMA'NLINESS [of *un* man and ȝelicneyre, *Sax.*] Behaviour unbecoming a Man.

UNMA'NNERLINESS [of *un* neg. *manieres*, F. and *likeneſs*] undecent Behaviour.

UNMA'NURED [of *un* and *manouvrier*, F.] uncultivated, undunged.

UNMA'RKED, not taken Notice of or obſerv'd, *Milton.*

UNMA'RRIED, [*demarié*, F.] not married, *&c.*

To UNMA'RRY [*demarier*, F.] to diſſolve the matrimonial Contract.

To UNMASK [*demaſquer*, F.] to take off a Mask, to expoſe openly.

UNMA'STERED [of *un* and *maitre*, F.] not overcome.

UNMA'STED [*démate*, F. or *un* and ᚩᚫᛋᛏ, *Sax.*] without Maſts.

UNMA'TCHED [of *un* and matt, *Du.* ᚩᚳᚪ, *Sax.* a Companion] not coupled, not paired, not equalled.

UNMA'TTED [of *un* and ᚩᚫᛏᛏᛖ, *Sax.*] not matted.

UNME'ANING [of *un* and mænan, *Sax.*] without Meaning.

UNMEA'SURABLE, that cannot be meaſured.

UNMEA'SURABLENESS [of *un meſurable*, F. and *neſs*] Immenſeneſs, Uncapableneſs of being meaſured.

UNME'DITATED [*immeditatus*, L.] not meditated.

UNMEE'T [of *un* and ᚩᚫᚷᛖ, *Sax.*] unfit, unbecoming.

UNME'ETNESS [of *un* ᚩᚫᚷᛖ and neƿƿe, *Sax.*] Unfitneſs, *&c.*

UNME'LTED [of *un* and mylꝺan, *Sax.*] not made fluid.

UNME'RCIFUL [of *un merci* and *ful*] cruel, *&c.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS [of *un merci*, F. and *fulneſs*] Cruelty.

UNMI'NDFULNESS [of *un* ᚷemynꝺian, *Sax.* and neƿƿe] Heedleſneſs, Regardleſneſs.

UNMI'NGLED [of *un* ᚷemanᚷan, *Sax.*] unmixed.

UNMOLE'STED [of *un moleſte*, F. of *moleſtatus*, L.] not diſturbed.

To UNMO'OR [*demarer*, F.] to weigh Anchor.

UNMO'VEABLE [of *un* or *immobilis*, or *mouvoir*, F. and *able*] not to be moved.

UNMO'VEABLENESS [of *immobilitas*] Fixedneſs, Stedfaſtneſs.

UNMO'VED [*immotus*, L.] not moved.

To UNMUFFLE [of *un* muᚷ, a Mouth, and ƿealꝺian, *Sax.* to hide] to take off a Muffler.

UNNA'TURAL [*non naturalis*, L.] contrary to Nature, inhuman.

UNNA'TURALLY [of *un* and *naturaliter*, L. *naturalement*, F.] after an unnatural Manner.

UNNA'TURALNESS [of *un* and *naturalis*, L. and *neſs*] Repugnancy to Nature; alſo an unnatural or inhuman Behaviour or Diſpoſition.

UNNE'CESSARINESS [of *un* neg. and *neceſſitas*, L.] the not being neceſſary.

UNNECESSARY [of *un* and *neceſſaire*, F. of *L.*] not needful.

UNNEEDFUL [of *un* neaꝺ and ƿull, *Sax.*] unneceſſary.

UNNU'MBERED [of *un* and *nombré*, F. of *numeratus*, L.] not number'd.

UNOBNOX'IOUS [of *un* and *obnoxius*, L.] not liable or expos'd to.

UNO'CCUPIED [of *un* and *occupatus*, L. *occupé*, F.] unemployed, *&c.*

UNOPPO'S'D [of *un* and *oppoſé*, *F.*] without Oppoſition, *Milton.*

UNORI'GINAL, not original, *Milton.*

UNPAI'D [of *un* and *payé*, F.] not paid.

UNPAI'NTED [of *un* and *peint*, F.] not painted.

UNPAIRED [*deparié*, F.] uncoupled.

To UNPARREL *a Yard* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to take away the Frames, called *Parrels*, which go round about the Maſts.

UNPARALLEL'D [of *un* and *parallelus*, L.] unequalled, unmatched.

UNPA'RDONABLE [*impardunnable*, F.] not to be forgiven.

UNPA'RDONABLENESS, Uncapableneſs to be forgiven.

UNPEA'CEABLE [of *un* and *paiſable*, F.] unquiet, troubleſome.

UNPEACE'ABLENESS, Unquietneſs.

UNPREVE'NTED, not prevented, *Milton.*

UNPU'RG'D, not cleans'd, *Milton.*

UNPEO'PLED [*depeuple*, F. *depopulatus*, L.] diſpeopled.

UNPERCEI'VABLE [*imperceptible*, F. of *L.*] not to be perceived.

UNPE'RFECT [*imperfectus*, L.] uncompleat, unfiniſhed.

UNPLEA'SANT [*deplaiſante*, F.] not pleaſing.

UNPLE'ASANTNESS [*qualité deplaiſanté*, F.] Unpleaſingneſs.

UNPLEA'SING [*deplaiſant*, F.] diſpleaſing.

UNPLO'WED [of *un* and Ploꝙ, *Dan.*] not ploughed.

UNPO'LISHEDNESS [*impoliſſe*, F. *impolitia*, L.] Roughneſs.

UNPO'LLED [of *un* and Pol, *Du.* a Head] the Hair being uncut.

UNPOLLU'TED [*impollutus*, L.] undefiled.

UNPRE'JUDICED [*non præjudicatus*, L.] free from Prejudice.

UNPRE'CEDENTED, having no Precedent or Example.

UNPREME'DITATED [of *un præmeditatus*, L.] not deſign'd.

UNPREPA'RED [*imparatus*, L.] unready.

UNPREPA'REDNESS [of *un prepare*, and *neſs*] Unreadineſs.

UNPRE'SIDENTED, without Example.

UNPRO'FITABLE [of *un* and *profitable*, F.] yielding no Profit.

UNPRO'FITABLENESS [of *un profitable* and *neſs*] Vainneſs, Uſeleſneſs.

UNPROPOR'TIONATE, not proportional.

UNPRO'SPEROUS [of *improſperus*, L.] unſucceſsful.

UNPRO'VED [of *un* and *prouvé*, F.] not proved.

UNPROVI'DED [*depourveu*, F.] not furniſhed with, unready.

UNPRO'VIDENT [*improvidus*, L.] not thrifty.

UNPU'NISHED [*impunis*, L. *impuni*, F.] not puniſhed.

UNQUE'NCHABLE [of *un* cuencan, *Sax.* and *habilis*, L.] that cannot be quenched.

UNQUE'STIONABLE [of *un queſtio* and *habilis*, L.] undoubted.

UNQUES-*Priſt* [in *Law*] i. e. ever ready, a Plea, whereby a Man profeſſes himſelf always ready to perform or do what the Demandant requires: as if a Woman ſue the Tenant for her Dower, and he coming in at a Day offers to prove, that he was always ready, and ſtill is to perform it; in which Caſe the Demandant ſhall recover no Damage.

UNQUI'ET [*unquiet*, F. of *L.*] troubleſome, diſquiet.

UNQUI'ETNESS [of *inquieté*, F. of *inquietudo*, L.] Diſturbance, *&c.*

UNRA'VELLED [of *un* and ravelen, *Du.*] to enſnare, or diſentangle a Thing that is entangled; alſo to undo what has been done.

UNREA'DINESS [of *un* and rhwyꝺd, *Brit.* or ᚷeꝛaꝺa, *Sax.* and neƿƿe] Unpreparedneſs.

UNREA'SONABLENESS [of *deraiſonable*, F. and *neſs*] the being out of or contrary to Reaſon, Injuſtice, *&c.*

UNREBU'KABLE [prob. of *reboucher*, F.] not capable of or not deſerving Reprehenſion.

UNRE'CLAIMED [of *un* and *reclamatus*, L. or *reclamé*, F.] not called off from or reformed from ill Habits, Vices, *&c.*

UNRECLAI'MED [in *Falconry*] wild, as *an unreclaimed Hawk.*

To UNREE'VE *a Rope* [*Sea-Phraſe*] to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.

UNRE'COMPENSED [of *un* and *recompenſé*, F.] unrewarded, not made amends for.

UNREFO'RMABLE [of *un reformatus*, &c.] not to be reformed.

UNREGA'RDED [of *un* and *regardé*, F.] not heeded.

UNREGA'RDFUL, heedleſs.

UNRELE'NTING [of *un* and *ralentant*, F.] impenitent.

UNREME'DIABLE [*irremediable*, F.] not to be remedied.

UNREMI'TTED [of *un* neg. and *remitto*, L.] not remitted or forgiven.

UNREMO'VED [of *un* and *remué*, F. *immotus*, L.] not taken out of its Place.

UNREPAI'RED [of *un* and *reparatus*, L.] not put into good Repair.

UNREPRO'VEABLE [of *un reprouver*, F. and *able*] unblameable.

UNRESO'LVED [of *irreſolu*, F.] not determined or anſwered.

UNRESI'STED [of *un* and *reſiſté*, F. of L.] not oppoſed.

UNRESPE'CTFUL [of *un reſpect*, F. of *L.* and *full*] diſreſpectful.

UNRESTRA'INED [of *un* and *reſtraint*, F. of *L.*] not limited.

UNREVE'NGED [of *un re* and *vangé*, F.] not avenged.

UNREWA'RDED [of *un* and *re* ƿeaꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] not recompenſed.

UNRI'GGED [of *un* and ƿihᚷan, *Sax.*] not having Rigging, undreſs'd.

UNRI'GHTEOUS [of *un* and ƿihtƿiſe, *Sax.*] unjuſt, wicked.

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS [of *un* ƿihtƿiſe *and* neƿƿe, *Sax.*] Injuſtice, Iniquity.

UNRI'PENESS [of *un* ƿipe and neƿƿe, *Sax.*] Immaturity.

UNRI'VAL'D [of *un* and *rivalis*, L.] not outdone, *&c.*

UNRO'LLED [*deroulé*, F.] opened from a Roll.

UNRU'LINESS [*irregularité*, F. of L.] Ungovernableneſs.

UNRU'LY [*deregle*, F. *irregularis*, L.] not to be ruled, *&c.*

To UNSA'DDLE [*un* and ſaꝺl, *Brit.* ƿaꝺl, *Sax.*] to take off a Saddle.

Unsa'fe [of *un* and *sauf*, F. of *salvus*, L.] liable to Danger.

Unsa'fely, dangerously.

Unsaid [of *un* and ȝæȝan, *Sax.*] not spoken.

Unsa'leable [*incertæ deriv.*] not fit for Sale.

Unsa'lted [of *un* and *sali* of *salitus*, L.] not salted.

Unsalu'ted [*insalutatus*, L.] not saluted.

Unsa'ntified [of *un* and *sanctifié*, F. of *L.*] unholy, not consecrated.

Unsatisfa'ctoriness [of *un satisfaitoire*, F. of *L.* and *ness*] an unsatisfying Quality.

Unsa'voriness [of *un savoureux* and *ness*] Insipidness.

To Unsa'y [of *un* and ȝæȝan, *Sax.*] to say to the contrary of what one has said.

Unsca'led [*ecaillé*, F. or *un* and ȝceale, *Sax.*] having the Scales not scraped off.

To Unscre'w [of *un* and *ecrou*, F. or ſchroeve, *Du.*] having the Skrew loosened.

Unscri'ptural [of *un* and *scripturalis*, L.] not founded on the Scripture.

Unsea'led [of *un ſcellé*, F. *sigillatus*, L.] having no Seal, *&c.*

Unsea'rchableness [of *un rechercher*, F. *able* and *ness*] Inscrutableness.

Unsea'sonableness [of *un saison*, F. *able* and *ness*] the not being in proper Time.

Unsea'soned [of *un* and *assaisonné*, F.] not seasoned.

Unsee'ling [with *Falconers*] a Taking away the Thread which runs through the Eye-lids of a Hawk and hinders her Sight.

Unsee'mliness [of *un* ȝiemlich, *Teut.* and *ness*] Unbecomingness, Indecency.

Unsee'n [of *un* and ȝeon, *Sax.*] not visible.

Unse'parableness [of *inseparabilis*, L. and *ness*] an inseparable Quality.

Unse'rviceableness [of *un serviable*, F. and *ness*] Unprofitableness.

Unset [of *un* and ȝettan, *Sax.*] not planted.

Unse'ttledness [prob. of *un* ȝettan or ȝetl, *Sax.* a Bench, *&c.* and *ness*] an unsettled State, *&c.*

To Unsi'w [of *un* and ȝiepan, *Sax.*] to undo what was sewn.

To Unsha'ckle [of *un* and ȝeacul, *Sax.*] to take off Shackles.

Unsha'ded [of *un* and ȝeaȝe, *Sax.*] not shaded.

U'nshady [of *un* and ȝeaȝpiȝ, *Sax.*] having no Shade, open.

Unsha'ken [of *un* and ȝceacan, *Sax.*] not shaken.

Unshamefa'ced [of *un* ȝeamȝæȝt, *Sax.*] impudent.

Unsha'pen [of *un* and ȝcapen, *Sax.*] unformed.

Unsha'ven [of *un* and ȝcaȝan, *Sax.*] not shaved.

Unshea'thed [of *un* and ȝceaȝ, *Sax.*] drawn out of the Sheath.

Unsho'd [of *un* and ȝceoȝ, *Sax.*] not having the Shoes on.

Unsho'rn [of *un* and ȝceapan, *Sax.*] not having the Wooll clipp'd off.

Unshu't [of *un* and ȝcittan, *Sax.*] not closed up, *&c.*

Unski'lful } [of *un* skæl, *Dan.* prob. or as *Minsheu*,
Unski'lled } of *sciola* or *scio*, L.] without Knowledge or Experience.

Unski'lfulness, Ignorance, Unexperiencedness.

Unsna'red [of *un* and beſtȝnaerre, *Dan.*] not entangled in a Snare.

Unso'ciable [*insociabilis*, L.] not a good Companion, *&c.* F.

Unso'ciableness, an insociable Humour.

Unso'dden [of *un* and ȝeoȝan, *Sax.*] not boiled.

To Unso'lder [*dessoudre*, F.] to take off Solder.

Unso'led [*dessolé*, F.] having the Soles taken off.

Unso'lid [of *un* neg. and *solidus*, L.] hollow.

Unsou'ed [of *un* and ȝunȝ, *Sax.*] not solid, unhealthful, *&c.*

Unso'undness [of *un* ȝunȝ and neȝȝe, *Sax.*] Unhealthiness; also the not being solid, right, or true.

Unspea'kable [of *un* ȝpæcan, *Sax.* and *able*] unutterable.

Unspe'nt [of *un* and ȝpenȝan, *Sax.* of *dispendere*, L.] not spent or expended.

Unspo'tted [prob. of *un* and ſpott, *Teut.* Ignominy] having no Spots, *&c.*

Unsta'ble [*instabilis*, L.] unfirm, unfixed, *&c.*

Unstai'edness [of *un* and *etayé*, F. and *ness*] Want of Sedateness, Gravity, *&c.* Levity.

Unstai'ned [of *un* and *disteint*, F.] having no Stain, immaculate.

Unsta'nched [of *un* and *etanché*, F.] (of Blood) not stopped.

Unste'adiness } [of *un* and ȝtæðineȝȝe, *Sax.*] Un-
Unste'dfastness } constancy, Want of Fixedness and Resolution.

Unstea'dy } [of *un* and ȝtæðiȝ, *Sax.*] unfixed, ir-
Unste'dfast } resolute, *&c.*

Unsti'rred [of *un* and ȝtyrian, *Sax.*] unmoved.

To Unstitch [of *un* and ȝtician, *Sax.*] to pick out Stitches.

To Unsto'ck *a Gun*, is to take off the Stock from the Barrel.

To Unstop [of *un* and stopper, *Dan.* or *etoupér*, F.] to open a Stoppage.

To Unstri'ke *the Hood* [with *Falconers*] is to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that it may be in Readiness to be pulled off.

Unstru'ng [of *un* and ȝtrenȝ, *Sax.*] not furnished with Strings.

Unsubdu'ed [of *un* and *subditus*, L.] not brought under.

Unsucce'ssful [of *un succez*, F. of *un successus*, L. and *full*] not succeeding well.

Unsu'fferable [of *un souffrir*, F. and *able*] unbearable.

Unsu'fferably, intolerably, *&c.*

Unsui'table [of *un suite*, F. and *able*] disagreeable.

To Unta'ch *a Curlew* [with *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

Unsui'tableness [of *un suite*, of *suivre*, F. *able* and *ness*] a disagreeable Quality, *&c.*

Unsu'llied [of *un* and *sali*, F.] not oiled, the Lustre not impaired.

Unsu'mmed [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to be unsummed, when her Feathers are not at their full Length.

Unsu're [of *un* and *seur*, F.] uncertain.

To Unswa'the [of *un* and ȝpeðan, *Sax.*] to undo Swathes of Childrens Rollers.

Unswo'rn [of *un* and ȝpeꝑian, *Sax.*] not deposed upon Oath.

Untai'nted [of *un* and *teint*, F. or q. *attinctus putredine*, L.] not corrupted.

Unta'ken [of *un* and tager, *Dan.*] not apprehended, *&c.*

Unta'med [of *un* neg. and ȝaman, *Sax.*] not made gentle, *&c.*

Unta'nned [of *un* and ȝetannan, *Sax.*] not tanned.

Unta'sted [of *un* and tasten, *Teut.* or *taste*, F.]

Unta'ught [of *un* and ȝæcan, *Sax.*]

Untea'chableness [of *un* ȝæcan, *Sax. able* of *habilis*, L. and neȝȝe, *Sax.*] Uncapableness of being taught.

Unte'nable [of *un* and *tenable*, F. of *tenere*, L.] that cannot be held or kept.

Untha'nkfully [unȝankȝullic, *Sax.*] after an unthankful Manner.

Unthi'nking, without Thought, *&c.*

Unthi'nkingness [of *un* ȝincan, *Sax.* and neȝȝe] Thoughtlessness.

Unthri'ftiness, Wastefulness, Prodigality.

To Unti'e [of *un* and ȝian, *Sax.*] to loosen what was tied.

Unti'lled [of *un* and ȝilian, *Sax.*] uncultivated.

Unti'meliness [of *un* ȝimelic and neȝȝe, *Sax.*] the being out of proper Time.

Unti'red [of *un* and ȝiꝑian, *Sax.*] unwearied.

Unto [unȝo, *Sax.*]

Unto'ld [of *un* and ȝellan, *Sax.*] not said or numbered.

Untou'ched [of *un* and *touché*, F.] not touched or meddled with.

Unto'ward [of *un* and ȝopeaꝑð, *Sax.*] naught, obstinate, *&c.*

Untowa'rdliness [of *un* ȝopaꝑðlic and neȝȝe, *Sax.*] Disobedience, Stubbornness, Naughtiness.

Untra'ctableness [of *intractabilis* and *ness*] Want of Capacity or Inclination to be managed, *&c.*

Untri'ed [prob. of *un* and *tentatus*, L.] not assayed.

Untri'mmed [of *un* and ȝetꝛimmeð, *Sax.*] not adorned, unshaven.

Untru'e [of *un* and ȝꝛipe, *Sax.*] false.

To Untru'ss a *Point*, is to untie or unbutton the Breeches in order to ease the Body.

To Untru'ss [of *un* and *trousser*, F.] to untie a Truss or Bundle, to ungird.

Untru'stiness [of *un* ȝꝛeope and neȝȝe, *Sax.*] Unfaithfulness.

U'ntruth [of *un* and ȝꝛeoꝑðe, *Sax.*] Falsity.

Untue'able [of *un tonus*, L. of *Gr.* and *able*] not melodious.

To Untwi'st [of *un* and ȝetpiȝan, *Sax.*] to undo what is twisted.

To Unvai'l [*devoiler*, F. *develare*, *L.*] to uncover, *&c.*

UNVA'LUABLE [of *un valuer*, F. *valor*, L. and *able*] inestimable.

UNVA'NQUISHED [*invaincu*, F.] unconquered.

UNU'NIFORM [of *un* neg. and *uniformis*, L.] not uniform.

UNU'SUALNESS [of *un usualis*, L. and *nefs*] Rareneſs, Uncommonneſs.

UNU'TTERABLE [of *un* uttep, *Sax.* and *able*] unſpeakable.

UNWA'LLED [of *un* and pall, *Sax.*] without Walls.

UNWA'RLIKE [of *un* and pæplic, *Sax.*] not like a Warrior.

UNWA'RINESS [of *un* pæpiȝ and neyye, *Sax.*] Uncautiouſneſs.

UNWA'RMED [of *un* and ȝep̃pmeð, *Sax.*] not made warm.

UNWA'RNED [of *un* and pæpnian, *Sax.*] not having had Warning.

UNWA'RRANTED [of *un* and pæpian, *Sax.*] not ſecured by Authority, *&c.*

UNWA'SHEN [of *un* and pæcyan, *Sax.*] not waſhed.

UNWA'TCHED [of *un* and pæccian, *Sax.*] not guarded by a Watch, *&c.*

UNWA'TERED [of *un* and pæteꝛ, or pæteꝛan, *Sax.*] not moiſtened, *&c.* with Water.

UNWE'ANED [of *un* and apeneð, *Sax.*] not taken from the Breaſt.

UNWEA'RIED [of *un* and pepiȝan, *Sax.*] untired.

UNWEA'RIEDNESS [of *un* and pepiȝneyye, *Sax.*] the not being tired.

UNWEATHER [unpeðeꝛ, *Sax.*] a Tempeſt or Storm.

To UNWEA'VE [of *un* and peaxan, *Sax.*] to undo what was woven.

UNWE'DDED [of *un* and pedðian, *Sax.*] unmarried.

UNWE'LCOMENESS [of *un* pilcumian and neyye, *Sax.*] Diſagreeableneſs to.

UNWHO'LESOMENESS [of *un* hælo ſom and neyye, *Sax.*] Unhealthineſs, *&c.*

UNWIELDINESS [of *un* pealðan and neyye, *Sax.*] Unmanageableneſs, or Unhandineſs by reaſon of great Bulk.

UNWI'LLINGNESS [of *un* pillunȝ, of pillan and neyye, *Sax.*] an unwilling Temper.

To UNWI'ND [of *un* and pindan, *Sax.*] to undo what was wound.

UNWI'SE [of *un* and pyꝛe, *Sax.*] void of Wiſdom, fooliſh.

UNWITTY [of *un* and pitteiȝ, *Sax.*] ſilly, fooliſh.

UNWITTING [of *un* and pitt̃an, *Sax.*] not knowing.

UNWO'NTED [of *un* and punian, *Sax.*] unaccuſtomed.

UNWO'RN [of *un* and peꝛan, *Sax.*] not worn.

UNWO'RTHINESS [of *un* pyꝛðic and neyye, *Sax.*] Undeſervingneſs.

UNWO'UND [of *un* and apindan, *Sax.*] not wound up.

UNWO'UNDED [of *un* and punðian, *Sax.*] having received no Wound.

To UNWRI'NKLE [of *un* and pꝛinclian, *Sax.*] to ſmooth out Wrinkles.

UNWRI'TTEN [of *un* and pꝛitan, *Sax.*] not written.

UNWROU'GHT [of *un* and peoꝛcian, *Sax.*] unworked.

To UNYO'KE [of *un* and ȝeoc, *Sax.*] to ſet free from the Yoke.

VOCA'BULARY [*vocabulaire*, F. of *L.*] a Word-Book, a little Dictionary containing a Collection of Words.

VO'CAL [*vocalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Voice.

VOCAL *Muſick*, that Muſick which is performed by the Voice only, Singing.

VOCAL *Nerves* [in *Anat.*] the *recurrent* Nerves, thoſe which ſupple the Muſcles of the *Larynx*.

VOCA'LE, Vocal Muſick, *Ital.*

VOCA'LITY [*vocalitas*, L.] a vocal Quality.

VO'CALLY [of *vocaliter*, L.] with the Voice.

VO'CALNESS [*vocalitas*, L.] a vocal Quality.

VOCA'TIO *in jus* [in the *Civil Law*] is the ſame as a Summons in the Common Law.

VOCA'TION, a Calling, an Employ, a Courſe of Life to which one is appointed, *F.* of *L.*

VOCATION [in *Theology*] the Grace or Favour which God does any one in calling him out of the Way of Death, and putting him into the Way of Salvation.

VO'CATIVE *Caſe* [in *Grammar*] the fifth Caſe or State of Nouns, uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

VOCE *in general*, ſignifies a Sound or Noiſe, but in *Muſick* more particularly a human Voice, *Ital.*

VOCIFERA'TIO [*old Law*] a *Hue and Cry*, an Outcry raiſed againſt a Malefactor, *L.*

VOCIFE'RATION, a Bawling or Crying out aloud, *L.*

VO'GUE, Eſteem, Credit, popular Applauſe; alſo Reputation, Sway.

VOICE [*vox*, L. *voix*, F.] a Sound proceeding out of the Mouth, a Cry; alſo a Vote; alſo the Right of Voting upon any Occaſion.

VOICE *of God* [in a *Scriptural Senſe*] the divine Command.

Articulate VOICES, are ſuch ſeveral of which conſpire together to form ſome Aſſemblage or little Syſtem of Sounds, as in expreſſing the Letters of the Alphabet, ſeveral of which joined together form Words.

Inarticulate VOICES, are ſuch as are not organized or aſſembled into Words, as the Barking of Dogs, the Braying of Aſſes, the Lowing of Oxen, the Singing of Birds, the Hiſſing of Serpents, *&c.*

VOID [*vuide*, F.] empty; alſo deprived of; alſo of no Force or Effect.

A VOID [*une vuide*, F. *vacuum*, L.] an empty Space.

To VOID [*vuider*, F.] to go out, to depart from; alſo to evacuate by Stool, Vomit, *&c.*

VOID *of Courſe* [in *Aſtrol.*] a Planet is ſaid to be ſo, when it is ſeparated from one Planet, and during its Stay in that Sign does not apply to any other, either by Body or Aſpect.

VOIDABLE, that may be voided.

VOIDANCE [in the *Canon-Law*] the Want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice; and it is two-fold, either *de jure*, as when one holds ſeveral Benefices, which are incompatible, or *de facto*, when the Incumbent is dead or actually deprived.

VOI'DABLENESS [of *vuide*, F.] Capableneſs of being voided or emptied.



VOI'DED [in *Heraldry*] is when an Ordinary has nothing to ſhew its Form, but an Edge, all the inward Part being ſuppoſed to be evacuated or cut out, ſo that the Field appears through it, as a Croſs voided; ſee the Eſcutcheon.



VOI'DER [in *Heraldry*] one of the Ordinaries whoſe Figure is much like that of the Flask or Flanch, only that it doth not bend ſo much.

A VOIDER, a Table-Basket for Plates, Knives, *&c.* alſo a painted or japanned Veſſel to hold Services of Sweet-meats.

VOI'DING [*vuidant*, F.] diſcharging or throwing out by Stool, Urine, or Vomit.

VOI'DNESS [of *vuide* F. and *nefs*] Emptineſs.

VOI'RE *dire* [*Law-Phraſe*] is when, upon a Trial at Law, it is pray'd that a Witneſs may be ſworn upon a *Voire dire*; the Meaning is that he ſhall upon his Oath ſpeak or declare the Truth, whether he ſhall get or loſe by the Matter in Controverſy.

VOI'SINAGE, Neighbourhood, Nearneſs.



VOL [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies both the Wings of a Fowl.

UN DEMI VOL [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies one Wing. See *Wing*.

VO'LA, the Palm or Hollow of the Hand, *L.*

VOLA'CIOUS [of *volare*, L.] apt or fit to fly.

VO'LANT [*volans*, L.] flying.

Camp VO'LANT, a Flying-Camp, *F.*

VOLANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bird is drawn in a Coat of Arms, flying or having its Wings ſpread out.

VO'LARY, a large Bird-Cage, ſo capacious that the Birds have Room to fly about in it.

VOLA'TICA, a Witch or Hag that is ſaid to fly in the Air.

VOLATICA [in *Surgery*] a Tetter or Ring-Worm, a Sort of Swelling attended with a Roughneſs of the Skin and much Itching.

VOLA'TICK [*volaticus*, L.] flying, fleeting, unconſtant.

VO'LATILE [*volatilis*, L.] that flies or can fly, airy, light.

VO'LATILE [with *Chymiſts*] apt to fly or ſteam out in Vapours.

VOLATILE *Spirit*, a Salt diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

VOLATILE *Spirit* [of *Sal Armoniack*] is a Compoſition of Quick-lime or Salt of *Tartar* with *Sal Armoniack*.

VOLATILE *Salt* [of *Animals*] a Salt drawn from ſome Parts of living Creatures, drawn much after the ſame Manner as the following.

VOLATILE *Salt* [of *Vegetables*] a Salt uſually drawn in a Retort from the Fruits and Seeds fermented and putrified, which ſeems to be only the eſſential Salt driven up higher and volatilized by the Spirits, during the Fermentation and Diſtillation.

VOLATILES [*volatilia*, L.] living Creatures that fly in the Air as Birds do.

VO'LATILENESS } [*volatilité*, F.] a volatile Nature, Fleet-
VOLATI'LITY } ingneſs; alſo a Property of Bodies whoſe Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat.

Vo'latilizng. [*volatilizant*, F. of *L.*] making volatile.

Volatiliza'tion [in *Chymiſtry*] the Act of rendering fixed Bodies *volatile*, or of reſolving them by Fire into a a fine, ſubtile Vapour or Spirit, which eaſily diſſipates and flies away.

No'lens Vo'lens, whether one will, or no, *L.*

Vo'lery. See *Volary*.

Vo'lgivagant [*volgivagus*, L.] paſſing among the common People.

Volita'tion, a Flying or Fluttering about, *L.*

Voli'tion [in *Philoſophy*] the Act of willing, an Act of the Mind, when it knowingly exerciſes that Dominion it takes to itſelf over any Part of the Man, by employing ſuch a Faculty in or with-holding it from any particular Action.

Vo'lley, a great Shout.

Vo'lley [prob. of *voluntarius*, L. willing, free] a Diſcharge of Muſquets by a whole Company, *&c.* or a Party at once.

Volse'lla } a Pair of Nippers or Tweezers, to pluck
Vulse'lla } up Hair by the Roots, *L.*

Volte [in *Horſemanſhip*] ſignifies a round or circular Tread.

Renvers'd Volt [with *Horſemen*] is a Tract of two Treads, which a Horſe makes with his Head to the Centre, and his Croup out; ſo that he goes ſide-ways upon a Walk, Trot, or Gallop, and traces out a ſmall Circumference with his Shoulders, and a larger one with his Croup.

Demi Volt, is a Demi-Round of one Tread or two, made by a Horſe at one of the Angles of the *Volt*, or elſe at the End of the Line of the Paſſade; ſo that being near the End of this Line, or elſe one of the Corners of the *Volt*, he changes Hands to return by a Semi-circle, to regain the ſame Line.

Vo'lta [in the *Manage*] a Volt, a bounding Turn.

Volta } [in *Mu. Books*] *i. e.* turn, or turn over a
Volta're } Leaf, *Ital.*
Volti }

Vo'lti *ſubito* [in *Mu. Books*] turn over quick, *Ital.*

Volti *preſto*, the ſame as the laſt, *Ital.*

Volti *ſi place*, *i. e.* turn over if you pleaſe, *Ital.*

To make Volts } [in the *Academies*] ſignifies to
To manage upon Volts } make a Gate of two Treads, by the Horſe going ſide-ways round the Centre, in ſuch a Manner, that theſe two Treads make parallel Tracts, the larger by the Fore-Feet, and the ſmaller by the Hinder-Feet, the Croup approaching towards the Centre, and the Shoulders bearing outwards.

Demi Volts, of the Length of a Horſe, are Semi-circles of two Treads, which a Horſe traces in working ſide-ways, the Haunches low, and the Head high, turning very narrow: ſo that having formed a Demi-Round, he changes the Hand to make another, which is again followed by another Change of Hand, and another Demi-Round that croſſes the firſt, and may be compared to a Figure of 8.

Volu'bilis [in *Botany*] the Herb With-Wind, Bind-Weed, or Rope-Weed, *L.*

Volubi'lity } [*volubilitas*, L.] an Aptneſs to roll.
Vo'lubleness }

Vo'luble [*volubilis*, L.] that ſpeaks with great Fluentneſs, nimble in Speech, having a rolling or round Pronunciation.

Vo'lubly [*volubiliter*, L.] after a rolling eaſy Manner.

Volubi'lity [*volubilitas*, L.] a quick and eaſy Utterance or Delivery in Speech or Pronunciation, Glibneſs, Fluentneſs, or Nimbleneſs of Tongue.

Vo'lume [*volumen*, of *volvere*, L. to roll; becauſe the Antients uſed to write on Rolls] a Book of a reaſonable Size fit to be bound up by itſelf; alſo a Part of a large Book, *F.*

Vo'lume *of a Body* [with *Philoſophers*] is that Space which is incloſed within its Superficies.

Volu'minous, of a large Volume, bulky; alſo conſiſting of ſeveral Volumes.

Volu'minousness [of *volumen* and *neſs*] Bulkineſs, Largeneſs.

Volu'mus [i. e. *we will*] the firſt Word of a Cauſe in the King's Letters Patent and Writs of Protection, *L.*

Volunt [for *voluntas*, L.] in *Law*, is when the Tenant holds Lands or Tenements at the Will of the Leſſor or Lord of the Manour.

Vo'luntary [*voluntarius*, L.] free, that is done or ſuffered without Compulſion or Force.

A Vo'luntary [in *Muſick*] that which a Muſician plays *Extempore*, according to his Fancy, at his beginning to play.

Vo'luntariness [of *voluntaire*, F. and *neſs*] the Doing a Thing voluntarily, or without Conſtraint.

Volunti'er [*miles voluntarius*, L.] one that liſts himſelf for a Soldier.

Volunteers, Gentlemen who, without having any certain Poſt or Employ in the Army, go upon warlike Expeditions and run into Dangers only to gain Honour and Preferment.

Volu'ptable [*voluptabilis*, L.] delightful, pleaſurable.

Volu'ptableness [of *voluptabilis* and *neſs*] Delightfulneſs.

Volu'ptuary [*voluptuarius*, L.] a voluptuous Perſon, or one given to ſenſual Pleaſures.

Volupti'fick [*voluptificus*, L.] making or cauſing Pleaſure or Delight.

Volu'ptuous [*voluptuoſus*, L.] ſenſual, given to carnal Pleaſures or Delights.

Volu'ptuousness [of *voluptuoſus* and *neſs*] Senſuality; a Giving one's ſelf up to carnal Pleaſures.

Volu'ta [*volute*, F. of *volvendo*, L. rolling] an Ornament of a Pillar.

Volu'ta [in *Architecture*] is one of the principal Ornaments of *Ionick and Compoſite Capitals*, repreſenting a Kind of Bark, wreathed or twiſted into a ſpiral Scroll, or (as ſome will have it) the Head-Dreſſes of Virgins in their long Hair. There are in the *Corinthian* Capital eight Angular *Voluta's*, and theſe are accompanied with eight other little Ones, call'd *Helices*.

Volu'ta [in the *Compoſite Order*] are four in Number.

Voluta'tion, a Rolling, Tumbling, or Wallowing, *L.*

Vo'lvus [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe called the Twiſting of the Guts, called alſo the *Iliac Paſſion* and *Miſerere mei*, L.

Vo'mer, a Plough-ſhare or Coulter, *L.*

Vo'mer [in *Anatomy*] a Bone ſeated in the Middle of the lower Part of the Noſe, and having Fleſh in the upper Side, in which it receives the lower Edge of the *Septum narium*.

Vo'mica [in *Surgery*] an Impoſthume or Boil, *L.*

Vo'mica [in *Medicine*] a Diſeaſe in the Lungs, which cauſes a ſmall Fever, attended with Reſtleſneſs and Leanneſs, *&c.*

Vo'mica, the Vomiting Nux-Nut, a Poiſon for Dogs and ſeveral other four-footed Animals whom it kills by exceſſive Vomiting, *L.*

A Vo'mit } [*vomitus*, and *vomitivum*, L.] a Potion
A Vo'mitive } to cauſe a Perſon to vomit; alſo a Vomiting or Caſting up.

Vo'mitiveness [of *vomitif*, F. and *neſs*] a Quality cauſing Vomiting.

To Vo'mit [*vomitare*, L.] to ſpue, to caſt or bring up.

Vo'mitory [*vomitorius*, L.] cauſing or provoking Vomiting.

A Vo'mitory, a Medicine taken inwardly to provoke Vomiting.

Vopi'scus, of Twins in the Womb, that which comes to perfect Birth, *L.*

Vora'cious [*vorax*, L.] ravenous, feeding greedily, immoderate eating, gluttonous.

Vora'city } [*voracitas*, L. *voracité*, F.] a greedy or
Vora'ciousness } devouring Nature.

Vora'ginous [*voraginoſus*, L.] full of Gulphs and ſwallowing Pits.

Vo'rtex [according to the *Carteſian* Philoſophy] is a Syſtem of Particles of Air or Celeſtial Matter, moving round like a Whirl-pool, and having no void Interſtices or Vacuities between the Particles, and which carries the Planets about the Sun, either ſwifter or ſlower, according as they are farther off, or nearer to its Centre, *L.*

Vo'rtex [in *Meteorology*] a ſudden, rapid, violent Motion of the Air in Gyres or Circles, *L.*

Vo'taress [*une devote*, F.] one who has bound herſelf to the Performance of ſome religious Vow.

A Vo'tary [*votarius* of *votum*, L.] one who has bound himſelf to the Performance of a religious Vow; alſo one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, *&c.*

To Vote [*voter*, F.] to give one's Voice; alſo to reſolve by the greater Number of Votes.

A Vote [*votum* or *vox*, L.] a Voice, Advice or Opinion in Matters of Debate.

Votes [*vota*, L.] the Suffrages of an Aſſembly or Parliament.

Vo'ting [*votant*, F.] giving his Vote or Suffrage at the Election of a Magiſtrate, or Making a Law, *&c.*

Vo'tive [*votivus*, L.] of, or belonging to a Vow.

Vo'tive *Medals* [with *Antiquaires*] thoſe whereon the Vows of the People for the Emperors or Empreſſes are expreſſed.

To Vouch [*vaucher*, F.] to avouch or maintain, to affirm, to warrant; alſo to challenge a Thing.

To Vouch [in *Law*] is to call one into Court to make good his Warranty.

To VOUCH *for one*, is to pass his Word for him.

VOUCHE'R, a Person vouched at Law, or a Person who is to warrant or vouch for another, who in respect hereof is called a Voucher.

VOUCHE'R [in *Law*] the Tenant who calls another Person into Court, bound to warranty him, and either to defend the Right against the Demandant, or to yield him other Lands, *&c.* to the Value.

Foreign VOUCHER [in *Law*] is when the Tenant being impleaded in a particular Jurisdiction, as at *London* or elsewhere, vouches one to Warranty, and prays he may be summoned in some other County out of the Jurisdiction of that Court.

VOUCHER, a Ledger-Book, or Book of Accompts, wherein are entered the Warrants for the Accomptant's Discharge.

VOU'CHING [*vouchant*, F.] affirming, warranting.

To VOUCHSAFE, to condescend, to be pleased to do a Thing.

To VOUCHSAFE [with *Divines*] to grant graciously.

VOUCHSA'FING [of *vouchant*, of *voucher*, and *sauf*, F.] condescending, graciously granting.

VOUSSOIRS [in *Architect.*] the Stones that form the Arch, *F.*

To VOW [*vovere*, L.] to make a Vow, to protest or swear solemnly.

A VOW [*votum*, L.] a religious Promise, a solemn Protestation.

VO'WEL [*voyelle*, F. *vocalis*, L.] Letters that have a Sound of themselves without a Consonant.

VOYA'GING [*voyageant*, F.] traveling or going by Sea.

VOYAGE, a Passing by Sea from one Country or Place to another; also the Profit gained by going to Sea; as we say such an one made a good Voyage, *F.*

To VOY'AGE [*voyager*, F.] to travel but especially by Sea.

A VOY'AGER [*voyageur*, F.] a Traveller, but especially one who goes by Sea.

UP [up, *Sax.*] aloft, high, above.

To UPBRAI'D [up-ȝebnæban, *Sax.*] to twit or hit in the Teeth, to reproach, to revile.

UPBRAI'DING [of up-ȝebnæban, *Sax.*] twitting, reproaching.

To UPHO'LD [opholder, *Dan.*] to support or maintain, to favour.

UPHO'LDING [of opholder, *Dan.*] supporting, maintaining; also favouring.

UPHO'LSTERER [prob. of bolsterer, q. d. a Maker of Bolsters] one who makes Beds and Chamber-Furniture.

U'PLAND, high Ground, in opposition to such as is moorish, marshy or low.

UPLA'NDER, a Highlander, one who dwells in the higher Parts of a Country, a Mountaineer.

UPLA'NDISH of [up and land, *Sax.*] belonging to the Up-Lands or High-Grounds.

UPO'N [uppan, *Sax.*] over, *&c.*

U'PPER [uppep, *Sax.*] superior, or higher in Place.

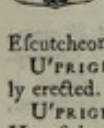
UPPERMOST [uppemoꝛt, *Sax.*] the highest in Place.

U'PPISH [of uppan, *Sax.*] elevated.

U'PPISHNESS, Elevatedness.

U'PRIGHT [with *Architects*] a Representation or Draught of the Front of a Building.

UPRI'GHT [oprittig, *Dan.*] set or standing up strait, contrary to lying along or sitting; also sincere, honest, just.



U'PRIGHT [with *Heralds*] is a Term used of Shell-Fishes, when they stand so in a Coat of Arms; for, because they want Fins, they cannot properly be said to be Hauriant, because that Term properly belongs to scaly Fishes. See the Escutcheon.

U'PRIGHTLY, after an honest, sincere Manner; also straitly erected.

U'PRIGHTNESS [of opritig, *Dan.* and *nesi*] Sincerity, Honest heartedness; also strait Standing.

UP-RI'SING [of up and apiꝛan, *Sax.*] a Getting up.

U'PROAR [prob. of oproer, *Du.*] a great Noise, Tumult, Riot, Hurly-burly, *&c.*

U'PSHOT [q. d. *the Shot is up*, i. e. *all is in, and all is paid*, as the Reckoning at an Ale-house or Tavern] the End or Issue of an Affair.

UP-SIDE [of up and ꝥide, *Sax.*] the higher Side.

UPSI'TTING [of up and ꝥittan, *Sax.*] a Sitting-up, the Time of a Lying-in Woman's Sitting up.

U'PSTART [prop. of *up* and ſtarren, *Teut.* or *up* and ꝥtyꝛtan, *Sax.*] one of mean Birth or little Fortune, grown wealthy on a sudden, and who behaves himself insolently.

U'PWARD [up-peapd, *Sax.*] towards the upper Parts; also more spoken of Time, Quantity, *&c.*

URA'NIA [of οὐρανός, Gr. Heaven] the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne* (according to the Poets) to whom is attributed the Invention of Astronomy.

URA'NIA [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented as a beautiful Lady in an azure Robe, having her Head adorned with a Coronet of bright Stars, and holding in her Right-Hand the Celestial Globe, and the Terrestrial in her Left.

URACHUS [in *Anat.*] a membranous Canal in a *Fœtus*, proceeding from the Bottom of the urinary Bladder, thro' the Navel to the *Placenta*, along with the *Umbilical* Vessels, of which it is accounted one.

URANO'SCOPIST, one who observes the Course of the heavenly Bodies, an Astronomer.

URANO'SCOPY [Οὐρανοσκοπία, of Οὐρανος, the Heavens, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] Astronomy, a contemplating the heavenly Bodies.

URBANE [*urbanus*, L.] courteous, civil.

URBANITY } [*urbanitas*, L.] Courtesy, Civility, civil
URBA'NENESS } Behaviour, good Manners or Breeding.

U'RBANISTS, a sort of Nuns.

URCEOLA'RIS *Herba* [with *Botan.*] the Herb *Feverfew* or Pellitory of the Wall.

U'RCHIN [hpcinȝ, *Sax.*] a little short Boy or Girl; also a Hedge-Hog.

Sea-U'RCHIN, a Fish so called, because it is round and full of Prickles like a Land-Hedge-Hog rolled up.

URCHIN-LIKE *Rind* [in *Botan.*] the outward Husk of the Chesnut, so called because all set with Prickles.



URDAE [in *Heraldry*] as *a Cross Urdæ*, is a Cross that terminates in the Manner of a Lozenge, as in the Escutcheon.

URE [of *usura*, L. Use] Use, Custom.

URE *Ox*, a wild Ox or Buffle.

URE'DO, the Blasting of Trees, *&c.* L.

URE'DO [in *Medicine*] the Itch or Burning in the Skin, *L.*

URE'NTIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines of a burning Quality, *L.*

U'RETERS [of οὐρητῆρες, Gr.] Vessels, being two Conduits or Pipes, that convey the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

URE'THRA [οὐρήθρα, Gr.] the urinary Passage or Pipe through which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the End of the *Penis*.

URE'TICKS, the same as *Diuretick*s.

To URGE [*urgere*, L.] to move or press earnestly; to provoke, anger, or vex; to insist upon in Discourse, to follow a Person close in Dispute.

U'RGENTLY, with Urgency.

U'RGENTNESS [of *urgens*, L. and *nesi*] pressing Importunity, Earnestness.

U'RIM *and Thummim* [אורים ותמים, *i.e.* Lights and Perfections] the Name of an Ornament belonging to the Habit of *Aaron*, and the High-Priest of the *Jews*, by Vertue whereof he gave Oracular Answers to the People. For their High-Priests consulted God in the most important Affairs of the Common-Wealth, and received Answers by *Urim*. אורים signifies Lights or Explanations, and some suppose them to be the antient *Teraphims* or little human Figures which the Priest carried, hid, in the Fold of his Robe or Gown. The Word תמים signifies Perfections, and the Septuagint translates it *Truth*. *Diodorus Siculus* relates that the *Egyptians* had alike Custom in use among them, their principal Minister of Justice carrying an Image of precious Stones about his Neck, which was called *Truth*. Others take them to be the twelve precious Stones in the Breast-Plate of the High-Priest, which shone like a Flame of Fire.

U'RINAL [*urinale*, F.] a Glass or Vessel to receive or contain Urine, *F.*

URINARIA *fistula*, the Urine-Pipe, *L.*

U'RINARY [*urinarius*, L. *d'Urine*, F.] pertaining to Urine.

URINA'TION, a Diving or Swimming under Water, *L.*

U'RINE [*urine*, F. of *urina*, L. of ȣρον, Gr.] a serous Excrement of the Body, discharged through the *Penis*. By Chymical Writers it is express'd by this Character ☉

U'RINES [in *Falconry*] Nets for the catching of Hawks.

U'RINOUS [*urinosus*, L.] of, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine; also full of Urine.

URINOUS *Salt* [with *Chymists*] all Sorts of volatile Salts drawn from Animals, or any other Substances which are contrary to Acids.

U'RINOUSNESS [of *urinosus*, L. and *nesi*] an urinous Quality.

URN [*urna*, L.] a Water-Pitcher.

URNA [with the *Romans*] a Vessel used to draw out of it the Names of those who were first to engage at the publick Plays; also into which they threw Notes, by which they gave their Votes in publick Assemblies and Courts of Justice.

URN, a *Roman* Measure containing about eight Gallons and a half.

UROCRI'TICA [with *Phyſicians*] Signs which are obſerved from Urine, *L.*

UROCRITE'RIUM [of οὖρον Urine, and κριτήριον, Gr.] a Caſting of Waters, a Giving a Judgment on the Diſeaſes by the Sight of the Urine.

U'ROMANCY [οὐρομαντία, of οὖρον Urine, and μαντία, Gr. Divination] the Gueſſing at the Nature of a Diſeaſe by the Urine.

URO'SCOPY [of οὖρον and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] an Inſpection of Urines, commonly called Caſting of Waters.

U'RRAY [in *Coal-Mines*] a Sort of blue or black Clay, which lies next the Coals, and is uſed in dunging Land.

U'RSA, a She-bear, *L.*

URSA *minor* [in *Aſtron.*] the leſſer Bear, a Northern Conſtellation, conſiſting of eight Stars; but according to Mr. *Flamſtead* of fourteen. It is alſo called King *Charles*'s Wain, *L.*

URSA *major*, *Heſiod* tells us ſhe was the Daughter of *Lycaon*, and dwelt in *Arcadia*, and was ſo devoted to the Study of Hunting as to be one of the Companions of *Diana* in ranging the Mountains. And that after ſhe had been debauch'd by *Jupiter*, ſhe concealed it from the Goddeſs; but her Belly growing big, ſhe being near her Time, *Diana* diſcovered it, as ſhe was bathing herſelf, and being angry at her transform'd her into a Bear, and ſhe brought forth *Arcas*. And that ſhe, wandering on the Mountains, was found by ſome Shepherds and brought to her Father *Lycaon* together with her Infant for a Preſent. Some Time after ſhe entered the Temple of *Jupiter*, which was unlawful for her to do; and when her Son *Arcas* and the *Arcadians* follow'd her to kill her, for violating the Law, *Jupiter*, mindful of the Converſation he had had with her, ſnatch'd her away and placed her among the Stars, and call'd her *Urſa*, on account of what had happened.

URSA *major* [in *Aſtron.*] the great Bear, a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, containing, ſome ſay, 35, others 56, but according to the *Britannick* Catalogue 215 Stars.

U'RSULINES, an Order of Nuns, which obſerve the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*.

U'RTICA [in *Botan.*] a Nettle, *L.*

URTICO'SE [*urticoſus*, L.] full of Nettles.

Us [uy, *Sax.*] we.

U'SAGE, Cuſtom, common Practice, Faſhion, Way, Habit; alſo Treatment, Entertainment.

USAGE [in a *Law-Senſe*] the ſame as Preſcription.

USANCE [in *Commerce*] the Space of Time between any Day of one Month, and the ſame Day of the next following, which Time is generally allow'd among Merchants for the Payment of a Sum of Money expreſſed in a Bill of Exchange, after it has been accepted.

U'SANCE *double* [in *Commerce*] is the Space of two ſuch Months allowed on the ſame Account.

To USE [of *uſer*, F. or *uſum*, L.] to employ, to make Uſe of.

USE [*uſus*, L.] the Employing or the Enjoyment of Thing; alſo Cuſtom, Practice, Exerciſe; alſo Advantage, Service; alſo the Intereſt of Money.

USE [in a *Law-Senſe*] the Profit of Lands and Tenements, eſpecially that Part of the *Habendum* of a Deed or Conveyance, which expreſſes to what Benefit the Perſon ſhall have the Eſtate.

USE *and Cuſtom* [in *ant. Law*] is the ordinary Method of acting or proceeding in any Caſe, which by Length of Time has obtained the Force of a Law.

USEFUL [of *uſus*, L. and *full*] neceſſary for Uſe, commodious, *&c.*

U'SEFULNESS [of *uſe*, of *uſus* and *fulneſs*] Profitableneſs, *&c.*

U'SER *de Action* [in *Law*] is the Purſuing of an Action in the proper County.

USES *and Cuſtoms* [in *Maritime Affairs*] are certain Maxims, Rules, or Uſages, which make the Baſe or ground Work of Maritime Juriſprudence, by which the Policy of Navigation and Commerce of the Sea are regulated.

U'SHER [*huiſſier*, F.] an Under-Maſter of a School; alſo an Officer that attends on great Perſons.

Gentleman-USHER, an Officer who waits upon a Lady or Perſon of Quality.

U'SHER [of *the Black Rod*] is the Gentleman-Uſher to the King, the Houſe of Lords, and the Knights of the Garter; and keeps the Door of the Chapter-Houſe, when a Chapter of the Order is ſitting.

USHERS [of *the Exchequer*] are four Perſons who attend the chief Officers and Barons of the Court at *Weſtminſter*; as alſo Juries, Sheriffs, Accomptants, *&c.* at the Pleaſure of the Court.

To USHER *in*, is to introduce or bring in.

USHER-SHIP, the Office of an Uſher.

U'SNEA [with *Phyſicians*] a Kind of green Moſs, which grows upon human Skulls that have lain in the open Air for many Years.

USQUEBAU'GH [i. e. *aqua vitæ*, Iriſh] an *Iriſh* diſtilled Spirit or Cordial.

U'STION, a Burning, *L.*

USTION [in *Pharmacy*] the Preparing certain Subſtances or Ingredients by burning them, *L.*

USTION [with *Surgeons*] a Burning or Searing with a hot Iron.

U'SUAL [*uſuel*, F.] common, ordinary, cuſtomary.

U'SUALNESS [of *uſuel*, F. and *neſs*] Frequentneſs, Commonneſs, *&c.*

USUCA'PTION [in the *Civil Law*] an Acquiſition of the Property of a Thing by a Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment thereof, for a certain Term of Years preſcribed by Law.

USUFRU'CTUARY [*uſu fructuarius*, L.] one who has the Uſe and Profit of a Thing, but not the Property and Right.

USUFRU'CTUS } [in the *Civil Law*] is the Enjoyment or
U'SUFRUIT } Poſſeſſion of any Effect, or the Right of receiving the Fruits and Profits of an Inheritance or other Thing, without the Faculty of alienating or damaging the Property thereof, *L.*

U'SURER [*uſurier*, F.] a Lender upon Uſury, *&c.*

USU'RIOUS [*uſurarius*, L.] of, pertaining to, or practiſing Uſury.

USU'RIOUSNESS [of *uſurarius*, L. and *neſs*] an uſurious or extortioning Quality or Diſpoſition.

USURIOUS *Contract* [in *Law*] a Bargain or Contract whereby a Man is obliged to pay more Intereſt for Money than the Statute allows.

To USU'RP [*uſurpare*, L.] to take or ſeize upon violently.

USURPA'TION, the Act of Uſurping, the unjuſt Poſſeſſion of another Man's Property, gained by Violence againſt Right and Equity, *L.*

USURPATION [in *Law*] the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time or receiving the Profits thereof.

USU'RPER [*uſurpator*, L. *uſurpeur*, F.] one who wrongfully ſeizes that which is the Right of another.

USU'RPING [*uſurpans*, L. *uſurpant*, F.] a wrongful Taking that which is another's Right.

U'SURY [*uſuré*, F. of *uſura*, q. *uſus æris*, L.] the Money, *&c.* taken more than the Principal lent, the Intereſt, Gain, or Profit, which ſuch a Perſon makes of his Money or Effects by lending the ſame; or it is an Increaſe of the Principal exacted for the Loan thereof; in an ill Senſe, an exorbitant Intereſt for Money lent, and more than the Law allows.

U'TAS [in *Law*] the eighth Day following any Term or Feſtival, as the *Utas* of St. *Hilary*, *&c.*

UTE'NSIL [*utenſile*, L.] any Thing that ſerves for Uſe; alſo a neceſſary Implement or Tool.

UTENSILS [in *Milit. Affairs*] are ſuch Neceſſaries which every Hoſt is to furniſh a Soldier whom he quarters with, *viz.* a Bed with Sheets, a Pot, Glaſs, or Cup, a Diſh, a Place at the Fire, and a Candle.

Aſcenſio UTERI [in *Medicine*] the Riſing of the Mother, *L.*

Procidentia UTERI [in *Medicine*] a Diſeaſe, the Falling of the Womb.

UTERI'NE [*uterinus*, L.] pertaining to the Womb.

UTERINE *Brother*, a Brother or Siſter by the ſame *Venter*, but not by the ſame Father.

UTERI'NE *Fury* [in *Phyſick*] a Kind of Madneſs, attended with laſcivious Speeches and Geſtures and an invincible Inclination to Venery.

U'TERUS [in *Anat.*] the Matrix or Womb of a Woman, or that Organ of Generation wherein the Buſineſs of Conception is performed, and wherein the *Embryo* or *Fœtus* is lodged, fed, and grows, during the Time of Geſtation, till its Delivery.

UTFANGTHEFE [uꝺ-ƒanȝ-ꝺeoƒ, *Sax.*] an antient Privilege a Lord of a Manour had of puniſhing a Thief who had committed Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee.

U'TIBLE [*utibilis*, L.] that may be uſed.

UTI'LITY [*utilitas*, L.] Uſefulneſs, Benefit, Advantage, Profit.

UTLAGA'TIO [*old Law*] an Outlawry.

UTLAGATO *capiendo* [in *Law*] a Writ for the apprehending a Man who is outlawed in one County and flies into another, *&c.*

U'TLAGH [uꝺlaȝa, *Sax.*] an outlaw'd Perſon.

UNLAW'RY } a Puniſhment for ſuch as, being legally cal-
OUTLAW'RY } led, do contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, after ſeveral Writs iſſued out againſt them, with an Exigent and a Proclamation thereupon awarded.

U'TLEFE [in *Law*] a Flight or Eſcape made by Thieves or Robbers.

U'TMOST [uꝺꝺemeſt, *Sax.*] the greateſt Power or Ability; alſo the fartheſt Diſtance, *&c.*

UTO'PIA [ἐυτοπία, Gr. *q. d.* a fine Place] a fictitious well governed Country deſcribed by Sir *Thomas More*.

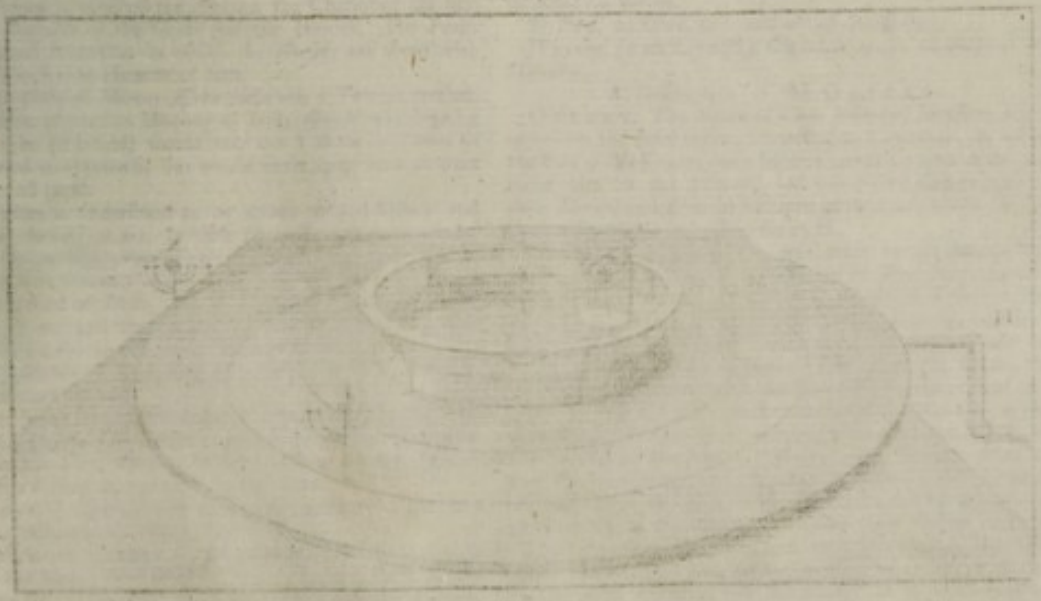
U'TTER [of uꝺꝺeꝛ, *Sax.*] outward; alſo abſolute, intire.

To









THE FIGURE OF THE *ORRERY* in different VIEWS.

Fig. 2.

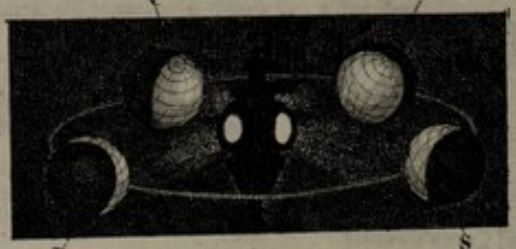


Fig. 3.

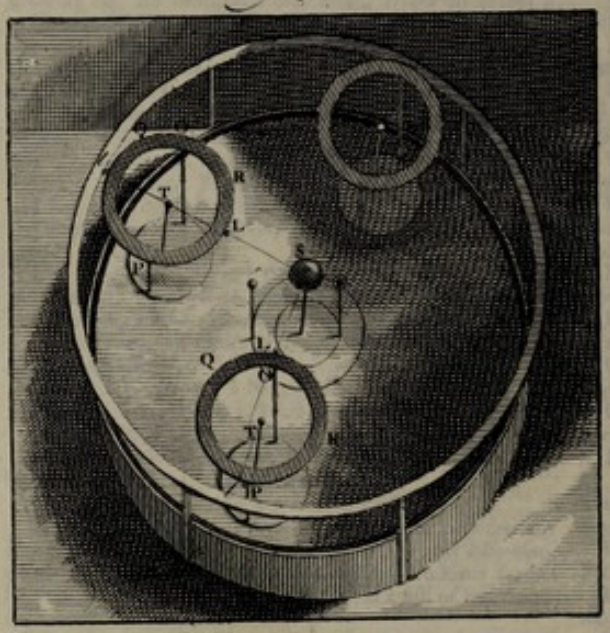
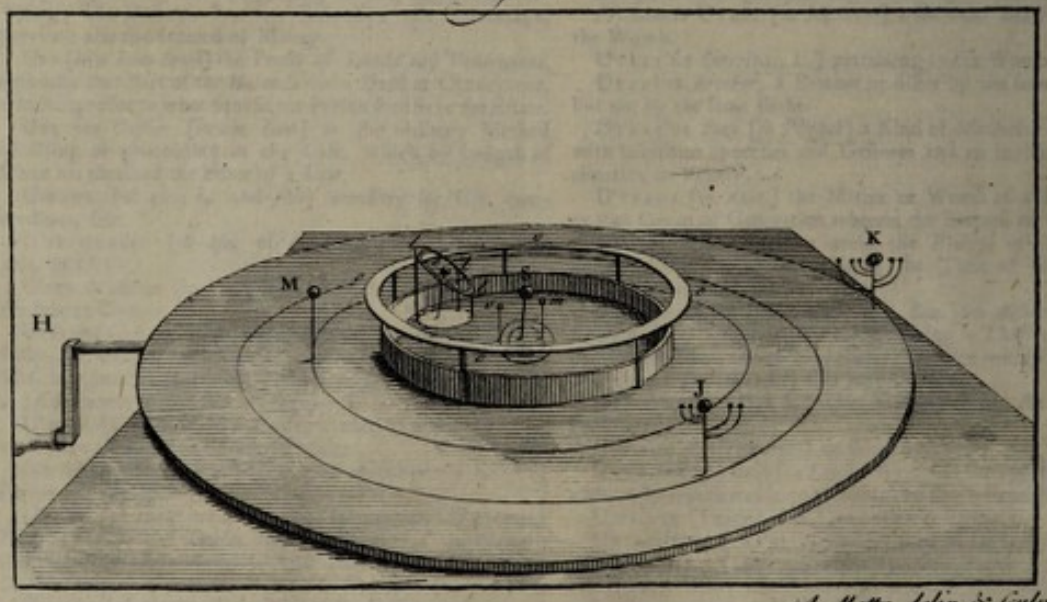


Fig. 4.



Fig. 1.



A. Motte delin. & sculp.

Place this at the end of the Letter I. facing the Description of the Orrery.

To U'TTER [of uttep, *Sax.*] to pronounce or ſpeak forth; alſo to vend or ſell Wares.

UTTER-BARRISTERS, *inter-Barriſters*, are ſuch Candidates, as by reaſon of their long Study and great Induſtry beſtow'd upon the Knowledge of the Common Law, are called out of their Contemplation to Practice, and into the View of the World to take upon them the Protection and Defence of Clients.

U'TTERABLE [of uttep, *Sax.* and *able*] capable of being uttered.

U'TTEREST [utteplt, *Sax.*] the moſt outward, the moſt diſtant or fartheſt off.

U'TTERANCE [of uttep, *Sax.*] a Delivery, Manner of Speaking; alſo the Sale of Commodities.

U'TTERING [of uttep, *Sax.*] ſpeaking forth; alſo vending Wares.

U'TTERLY [utterlic, *Sax.*] totally, to all Intents and Purpoſes.

U'TTERMOST [utteplmoſt, *Sax.*] the fartheſt, the moſt extreme.

UVA, a Grape, *L.*

UVEA *membrana* } [in *Anat.*] the third Tunic or Mem-
UVEA *tunica* } brane of the Eye, thus called, as reſembling a Grape-Stone; a Skin or Coat of the Eye having a Hole in the fore Part, ſo as to leave a Space for the Apple of the Eye; the outward Surface of it is of divers Colours, and is named *Iris*, and this cauſes the Difference in Perſons Eyes, as to Colours, as black, grey, *&c.* L.

UVIGENA } [in *Anat.*] the ſame as *Uvula*, L.
UVI'GERA }

VULCAN [ſo called of *volando* flying, and *candens* growing hot, or of *majore vi ignis*, and *fulgere*, q. *Fulganus*, *Varro*] according to the Poets, was the God of Fire, was the Son of *Jupiter*, by his Wife *Juno*, but being very deformed, when *Jupiter* ſaw how ill ſhapen and ugly he was, he kick'd him down from Heaven and by falling upon the Earth: the poor Babe broke one of his Legs, whereof he halted ever after. But *Thetis* and the Nymphs took Pity of him, and nurs'd him up: And when he came to be of Years he follow'd the Trade of a Blackſmith, and wrought for the reſt of the Gods, eſpecially for *Jupiter*, for whom he made Thunder-bolts. For that Purpoſe he had ſeveral Forges or Shops in the Iſles of *Lemnos*, *Lipara*, and in Mount *Ætna*. He had Aſſiſtants or Journey-men that were called *Cyclops*, becauſe they had but one great Eye in the Middle of their Forehead; the moſt noted of which were *Brontes*, *Steropes*, and *Pyracmon*. *Vulcan* had two Wives, *Aglaia* and *Venus*; but *Venus* had no Kindneſs for him, by reaſon of his Deformity, and therefore ſought Satisfaction ſomewhere elſe, and readily accepted of the Embraces of *Mars*: But *Apollo* gave Notice of their Meeting to *Vulcan*, who found a Way to ſurprize *Mars* in the Embraces of his Wife, and ſpreading his Net all over the Place caught them together; and to put them to the greater Shame he ſent for all the Gods to be Witneſſes of their Diſhoneſty and his Diſhonour.

To *Vulcan* is aſcribed the Making the Chariot of the Sun and the Armour of the Gods and the Heroes. His Feaſts were named *Proſerpina*, in which the *Romans* ran about with lighted Torches in Honour of him.

At the Foot of Mount *Ætna* there was a Temple erected, and a Grove planted in Honour of him, which was kept by a Dog, who (it is ſaid) would tear the Vicious in Pieces (if they offered to approach) but would fawn upon ſuch as were virtuous and good.

By *Vulcan* is underſtood to be meant natural Heat; and therefore the *Egyptians*, in their *Hieroglyphicks*, repreſented *Vulcan*, by an Egg proceeding out of the Mouth of *Jupiter*.

There were ſeveral *Vulcans*: The firſt was the Son of *Cœlus*, the ſecond of *Nilus*, named *Otas*, the third of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, and the fourth the Son of *Mænalius*, who dwelt near *Sicily*, in the Iſlands called *Vulcaniæ Inſulæ*.

The Antients painted him in a ſcarlet Robe, having an Anvil ſtanding by him.

VULCA'NIAN [*vulcanius*, L.] of, or pertaining to *Vulcan*.

VULCA'NO, a Name given to thoſe Mountains that belch or vomit out Fire, Flame, Aſhes, Cinders, Stones, *&c.* ſo called after *Vulcan* the poetical God of Fire.

VU'LGAR [*vulgaris*, L.] common, ordinary, general; alſo low, baſe, mean, vile.

The VU'LGAR [*vulgus*, L. *le vulgaire*, F.] the common People, the Mob, the Rabble.

VULGAR *Tranſlation of the Bible*, called alſo the *Vulgate*, an antient *Latin* Tranſlation of the Bible, and the only one the Church of *Rome* acknowledges authentick; it was tranſlated *verbatim* from the *Septuagint*.

VULGAR *Fractions* [in *Arith.*] ordinary or common Fractions, ſo called in Diſtinction to Decimal Fractions.

VULGA'RIS, e. [in *Botan. Writ.*] common, *L.*

VU'LGARLY [*vulgariter*, F.] ordinarily, meanly, baſely.

VU'LGARNESS [*vulgaritas*, L.] Commonneſs, Meanneſs, Lowneſs.

VULGA'TISSIMUS a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] moſt common, *L.*

VU'LNERABLE [of *vulnerare*, L.] that may be wounded.

VU'LNERABLENESS [of *vulnerare*, L. *able* and *neſs*] Capableneſs of being wounded.

VU'LNERARY [*vulnerarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to; alſo good to heal Wounds.

A VU'LNERARY [*medicamentum vulnerarium*, L.] a Medicine proper for healing Wounds.

VULNERA'TION, a Wounding, *L.*

VULNERO'SE [*vulneroſus*, L.] full of Wounds.

VULNI'FICK [*vulnificus*, L.] making or cauſing Wounds.

VU'LNUS, a Wound, Sore, or Hurt, *L.*

VULPINARY [*vulpinaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Fox crafty, ſubtle, wily.

VULPI'NE [*vulpinus*, L.] the ſame as *Vulpinary*.

VULTUO'SE [*vultuoſus*, L.] lofty in Look, haughty, looking big.

VU'LTURE [*vulturius*, L.] a Bird of Prey.

VULTURE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* uſed to repreſent Nature; they having this Notion, that this Bird does not conceive, according to the uſual Manner, by copulating with a Male, being all Females; and that they brought forth Eggs by receiving into their Bodies the Northern or Weſtern Wind, which cauſed them preſently to conceive.

The *Vulture* was alſo an Emblem of Mercy; for the Naturaliſts ſay, that ſhe never ſeeks any Prey, nor flies from her Neſt, until the young Ones come to a conſiderable Bigneſs, and in the mean time nouriſhes them with her Blood, which they ſuck out of her Thighs and Breaſt.

VULTURI'NE [*vulturinus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Vulture; of the Nature of a Vulture, rapacious.

VU'LVA [with *Phyſicians*] the *Uterus*, the Womb or Matrix; alſo the Womb, Paſſage, or Neck of the Womb, *&c.* L.

VULVA *cerebri* [in *Anat.*] an oblong Furrow between the Eminces or bunching out Parts of the Brain, *L.*

U'VULA [in *Anat.*] a round, ſoft, ſpongeous Body, like the End of a Child's Finger, ſuſpended from the Palate near the *Foramina* of the Noſtrils, perpendicularly over the *Glottis*, L.

UVULA *Spoon* [in *Surgery*] an Inſtrument to be held juſt under the *Uvula* with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the Hollow behind the ſame.

UVULARIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Horſe-Tongue.

U'XOR, a Wife.

UXO'RIOUS [*uxorioſus*, L.] over-fond of or doting upon a Wife.

UXO'RIOUSNESS [of *uxorius*, L. and *neſs*] Over-fondneſs of a Wife.

UXO'RIUM [among the *Romans*] a Mulct or Forfeit paid for not Marrying; alſo Money exacted by Way of Fine from thoſe who had no Wives.

To VYE, to ſtrive, to equal, or out-do another.

U'ZIFUR [with *Chymiſts*] Cinnabar made of Sulphur and *Mercury*.

A Deſcription of the ORRERY.

ORRERY, The Name of a late invented Machine which repreſents the *Solar Syſtem*, according to *Copernicus*, in which the Sun in the Center has a Motion about his own Axis, and about him all the Primary and Secondary Planets perform their Annual and Diurnal Motions in their reſpective Orbits, by the Turning of the Handle at H.

The firſt of thoſe Orrery's was made by the famous Mechanic, Mr. *Graham*, Watch-Maker in *Fleet-ſtreet*, *London*, who was encouraged by a Noble Lord, whoſe Title the Machine bears. There has been ſeveral of them made, of which ſome only had the Sun, Earth, and Moon, thoſe only repreſented the Annual and Diurnal Motion of the Earth, the Change of the Seaſons, and the Encreaſe and Decreaſe of the Days and Nights, with the Revolution of the Moon about the Earth, and her various Aſpects, together with the Nature of the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon: Again, there were other Orreries made, which had the two inferior Planets, *viz. Mercury* and *Venus*, as alſo the Earth and Moon, which by Turning of the Handle, deſcribe their Orbits in their reſpective periodical Times, and repreſent their various Aſpects. But thoſe which are the moſt compleat, have all the Planets both Primary and Secondary, as is repreſented in Fig. 1. In which S repreſents the Sun placed in the Center of this our *Solar Syſtem*, tho' in Nature, he is not exactly in the Center, for it is obſerved, that the Orbits of the Planets are Ellipſes, and that the Sun is one of the Foculæ of thoſe Ellipſes: But when ſuch a vaſt Expanſion as our *Solar Syſtem* is reduc'd to ſuch a ſmall Figure as the Orrery,

then the Orbits may be made Circles without any conſiderable Error.

Next to the Sun is the Orbit of *Mercury*, and next to that the Orbit of *Venus*; the firſt is repreſented by the Ball at m, in Fig. 1. and the laſt by that at v, which in the Machine are repreſented by two Silver Balls on two Wiers.

Next to the Orbit of *Venus*, is the Orbit of our Earth, which in the Orrery, is repreſented by a Silver Plate, on which the Signs of the Zodiac, the Degrees of the Ecliptic, and the Days of each Month are drawn, and in Fig. 1. is repreſented by the Circle o o o o, and the Earth is repreſented by an Ivory Ball placed upon an Axis in Fig. 1. at t, ſo as to make an Angle with the Plane of the Horizon of 66 ½ Degrees, that is, it declines from being Vertical 23 ½ Degrees equal to the Angle made by the Interſection of the Ecliptic and Equator. About the Ivory Ball there is a Silver Circle, which is placed ſo as to incline to the Earth's Orbit in an Angle of 8 Degrees, which repreſents the Orbit of the Moon; and in Fig. 1. is repreſented by the Circle 111, and the Moon is repreſented by a Silver Ball as at l over one half of the Moon; there is a Cape, which as the Moon goes round the Earth by the Turning of the Handle at H, the Cape ſerves to repreſent the Moon's Phaſes as they appear, when obſerved by the Inhabitants of this Earth. Before we proceed to deſcribe the reſt of the Orbits of the Planets, it will be neceſſary to conſider ſome of the Phœnomena, which the Orrery repreſents of thoſe Bodies already named; and in order thereto, it is to be obſerved, that by the Turning the Winch or Handle at H, the Planets are all put in Motion, and that one Turn of that Handle is equal to one Diurnal Revolution of the Earth upon its Axis, and by which the Succeſſion of Day and Night is moſt beautifully repreſented; as alſo, the Variety that exhiſts on our Earth of the Sun, continuing always riſing to ſome Meridians, ſetting to others, and that there is a continued Seriſes of Mid-day and Midnight to the ſeveral Inhabitants of this Earth; for the Earth turning about on its Axis from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, makes the Sun appear to paſs from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* in the ſame time; and as the Sun, by being on the Meredian of any Place, makes Mid-day on that Meridian, and the general Horizon, which ſeperates the inlightned from the darkned Hemiſphere, reaches 90 Degrees round that Point where the Sun is Vertical; therefore, as the Earth turns round from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, the Sun will proceed from the *Eaſtern* to the *Weſtern* Meridians, and ſo make a continual Succeſſion of Mid-day over all the Globe, as may plainly be ſeen by turning the Handle H, and that all the 24 Hours of our Day, exiſts always to different Meridians on the Globe; Again, while the Earth revolves once round its own Axis which is called its Diurnal Motion, it in that time is carried forward about one Degree in its Orbit round the Sun, which is called its Annual Motion, and when the Sun is in *Aries*, it is evident that the Sun will appear in the oppoſite Point of the Ecliptic, and the Earth's general Horizon, which ſeperates the inlightned from the darkned Hemiſphere, coincides with both Poles, and divides the Equator and all its Parallels equally as is repreſented in Fig 2. where the Lamp repreſents the Sun in the Orrery, which by the Means of a Convex Glaſs, caſts a ſtrong Light upon the Terrella, (the Room being darkned) and when the Earth is in *Aries* or *Libra*, the Rays of the Lamp will enlighten one half of the Equator, and of each of its Parallels, and the Horizon, which ſeperates the inlightned from the darkned Hemiſphere, paſſes thro' both the Poles as it is repreſented at P, Fig. 2. and as the Equator and all its Parallels are equally divided by the general Horizon, therefore the Day will be equal to the Night over the whole Globe, when the Earth is in one of thoſe two Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, as will evidently appear, by turning the Handle once round, and as the Earth moves thro' *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagitarius*, the inlightned Arch of the *Northern* Parallels of Latitude encreaſeth, while the inlightned Arch of the *Southern* Parallels decreaſe, by which is repreſented the Increaſe of the Day in the *Northern* Latitudes above the Length of the Night, and the Decreaſe of the Length of the Day in the *Southern* Latitudes; and the Earth being in the firſt Degree of *Capricorn*, the general Horizon reacheth 23 ½ Degrees on the other Side of the *North* Pole, and conſequently the whole *North* Frigid Zone has thenone continued Day, while the *South* Frigid Zone has one continued Night, as is repreſented, Fig. 2. at Q, and as the Earth is carry'd thro' *Capricorn*, *Aquarius*, and *Piſces*, the Rays of the Lamp ſhews the Decreaſe of the Days in the *Northern*, and Increaſe in the *Southern* Latitudes till the Earth be in *Aries*, where the Days and Nights are again equal, and here it is to be obſerved, that the Earth from the firſt of *Aries* to *Libra*, turns 178 times round its own Axis, and all that time the *North* Pole was within the Rays of the Lamp without any Night, while the *South* Pole had all Night without any Rays of the Lamp to repreſent Day, and while the Earth moves thro' the ſix *Northern* Signs, the ſame Phœnomena will happen to thoſe in the *South* Side of the Equator, as did to thoſe Inhabitants on the *North* Side thereof, when the Earth was in the *Southern* Signs. The Lamp is contrived to be carried about with the Annual Plate, by which it repreſents the Courſe of Nature ſo as to emit Rays of Light, and to inlighten that Side of Terrella which is turned towards it, while the oppoſite Side of the Terrella is in darkneſs. While the Earth is carry'd round the Sun by 365 ¼ Turns of the Handle, *Mercury* is carry'd round the Sun in 88 Turns of the Handle, and *Venus* in 244 Turns, which repreſents, that the Length of the Year in *Mercury* is equal to 88 of our Days, and the Length of the Year in *Venus* to 224 of our Days; as the Planets are divided into Primary and Secondary, ſo likewiſe they are divided into Inferior and Superior: The Primary Planets are thoſe that revolve about the Sun as the Center of their Motions, and the Secondary thoſe that revolve about, or attend ſome of the Primary Planets.

The Inferior Planets are *Mercury* and *Venus*, whoſe Periodical Times we have already compared with that of our Earth; the Superior Planets are *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, whoſe Periodical Times, compared with that of our Earth, ſtands thus: *Mars* next, without our Earth perform his Revolution about the Sun in 687 Turns of the Handle, and is reperſented in Fig 1. at M.

Jupiter in 4332 Turns of the Handle at H performs his Revolution which agrees to 4332 Revolutions of our Earth about its own Axis; and laſt of all, *Saturn* in 10759 Turns of the Handle compleats his Revolution, which is the Length of the *Saturnian* Year, and when compared with that of ours, is about 30 of our Years; *Jupiter* is repreſented in Fig 1. at I, and *Saturn* at K. Theſe Primary Planets, by the Turning of the Handle at H, deſcribe their Orbit in the Times abovementioned, which in ſome Degree, ſhews the Beauty of the Contrivance, and the Exactneſs of the Numbers by which the Wheels and Pinions are made to repreſent Nature in ſome of the moſt ſurprizing Phœnomena, that the Mind of Man has hitherto been capable to account for, and to reduce to Calculation; but when we conſider that the ſame Machine likewiſe has the Motions of the Secondary Planets as they move about their Primaries; as alſo how thoſe Bodies eclipſe one another, and the Time and Place that the Inhabitants of thoſe Globes will be depriv'd either of the Light emitted from the Lucid Body, or of the reflected Light from the Opake Bodies; when theſe with a vaſt many other Phœnomena are conſidered, which the Orrery repreſents exact as the Infinite Contriver of the Univerſe has made them to appear in Nature, it muſt then be eſteemed as the moſt beautiful Production of the Mechanical Arts.

Fig. 3. Repreſents that Part ſeparate, which contains the Orbit of the Earth and Moon. The Figure is raiſed from a Geometrical Plane without any Diminution of the Parts by Perſpective, that the Nature of it may the better appear: This Figure ſerves to explain the Nature of Eclipſes, for by the Conſtruction of the Machine, the Sun at S, and the Earth at T, and T, have their Centers exactly at the ſame Height above the Place they ſtand on, while the Moon's Orbit O P Q R is inclined to that Plane; therefore the Parts of the Moon's Orbit will be in ſome Places higher above the Plane than the Earth's Center, and in ſome Places lower as in the Figures; being higheſt at O, and loweſt at P. Now the Moon's Orbit being carried along with the Earth round the Sun, changes its Poſition perpetually; ſo that the loweſt and higheſt Points of it, O and P, are ſometimes in a Line paſſing to the Sun, and ſometimes in a quite contrary Poſition, as is repreſented in Fig. 3. thence it comes to paſs, that we have ſometimes Eclipſes, and ſometimes not.

The Orrery is ſometimes incloſed in an Armillary Sphere, by which Means the Situation of the Solar Syſtem in reſpect of any Latitude, may be repreſented, as is ſhewn in this Sketch, mark'd Fig. 4. Mr. *Glynn*, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker in *London*, was the Firſt that apply'd the Orrery to the Armillary Sphere, with ſeveral other Improvements which would be too tedious to mention in this Place; therefore ſhall refer the Reader to a Book which is now in the Preſs, and that I ſhall very ſoon publiſh, which contains a full Deſcription of the Orrery, with a great Variety of thoſe beautiful Problems which may be perform'd by it.

The moſt curious of theſe Orreries placed in an Armillary Sphere, is in the Library of that truly Noble Lord, the Earl of PEMBROKE, who is famous for Learning, and the greateſt Patron of Sciences which the preſent Age has produced.

W.

W.

W w, *Roman*; *W w*, Italick; **W w**, *English*; W þ, *Sax.* is the 21ſt Letter of the Alphabet; it is a Letter not uſed by the Antients, either *Aſiaticks*, *Grecians* or *Romans*, but it was by the northern Nations, the *Teutones*, *Germans*, *Saxons*, &c. and at this Day is not uſed by the *French*, *Spaniards*, *Portugueſe* or *Italians*. It is compounded of two V Conſonants. It loſes its Sound after *O*, as *Cow*, *how*, &c. and before *R*, as *wrath*, *wretch*, *write*, *wrong*, *wrung*, &c.

To Wa'ble [either of **wadeln**, *Teut.* or þagian or þicelian, *Sax.*] to totter as a Top almoſt ſpent in Spinning; alſo to wriggle as an Arrow flying.

A Wad [peoꝺ, *Sax.*] a handful of Hay, Straw or Peas; alſo a ſort of Flocks of Silk, coarſe Flanel or Cotton.

Wad } [with *Gunners*] a Scopple of a Hay, Paper,
Wa'dding } old Clouts, &c. forced into a Gun upon the Powder, to keep it cloſe in the Chamber; or put up cloſe to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.

Wad-hook [with *Gunners*] is a Rod or Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent-wiſe, or like a Screw, to draw the wads or okam out of a Gun, when it is to be unloaded.

Wa'ddemole } coarſe ſtuff uſed for covering the Collars
Wo'ddemel } of Cart Horſes.
Wo'ddenel }

To Wa'ddle [prob. of **waddeln**, *Teut.* or þicelian, *Sax.*] to go fideling as a Duck does.

Wa'ddles, the Stones of a Cock.

To Wade [of þaðan, *Sax.* q. of *vadare* or *vadum*, L. a Ford] to paſs thro' ſhallow water, a Brook, &c. alſo to dive into Buſineſs.

Wa'fer [prob. of *gauffre*, F.] a thin ſort of Cake; alſo Paſte dry'd for ſealing Letters.

Wafer [with *Romaniſts*] the conſecrated Bread given at the Sacrament of the Lord's Body; the Euchariſt.

Waft [of þagian, *Sax.*] any thing of a Garment hanged on the Main-Shrouds of a Ship, as a Signal of Diſtreſs.

To Waft [prob. of **wachten**, *Teut.* to watch, or þagian, *Sax.*] to convey a Ship to Sea; alſo to carry by Water in a Boat, &c. to Row.

Wa'fter, a Frigat to waft or convey a Ship.

Wafters [in the Time of King *Edward* IV.] three Officers conſtituted with Naval Power, appointed to guard Fiſhermen on the Coaſts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

To Wag [þagian, *Sax.*] to move or ſtir, to ſhake.

Wa'g-tail [of þagian and þæġl, *Sax.*] a Bird, &c.

A Wag [of þogan, *Sax.* to play, or of *vago*, Ital. witty] a merry Fellow; a Droll.

Wa'ga, a weight; a quantity of Cheeſe, Wool, &c. of 256 *lb. Avoirdupois*.

To Wage [**wagen**, *Teut.* to hazard, *gager*, F.] to lay a wager, to enter upon, to begin or join in a War.

To Wage [in *Law*] ſignifies the giving Security for the performance of any Thing. Thus *to Wage Law*, is to put in Security that you will make Law at the Day aſſigned; that is, that he will proſecute and carry on the Suit.

To Wage *Law* } is when an Action of Debt is brought a-
To Make Law } gainſt one, the Defendant might *Wage his Law*, i. e. take an Oath that he does not owe the Debt that was claimed of him, and

To Wage, bring with him ſo many Men as the Court ſhall aſſign, who ſhall avow upon their Oaths that they believe he Swears truly.

Wa'ger [in *Law*] the offer of ſuch an Oath beforementioned.

Wager [*gageure*, F. of *gager*, F. or **wagen**, *Teut.* to hazard] a Contract between two or more Perſons, to pay a certain Sum of Money agreed on, upon Condition a Thing in Diſpute be or be not as aſſerted.

To lay a Wager [**wagen**, *Teut. gager*, F.] to enter into ſuch a Contract.

Wa'ges [*gages*, F.] hire, reward for Service, Salary, Stipend.

Wa'ggery } [prob. of þæġan, *Sax.* to play] wan-
Wa'ggishness } tonneſs, frolickſome or merry Pranks.

Wa'gging [of þagian, *Sax.*] moving, ſtirring, ſhaking.

Wa'ggish [of þæġan, *Sax.* to play] wanton, frolickſome, &c.

To Wa'ggle [of **waggheln**, *Du.* or þagian, *Sax.*] to joggle or move up and down.

Wa'ggon [of þæġan, *Sax.*] a ſort of long Cart with four Wheels.

Wa'ggonage, Waggon-Money, Money paid for the hire or driving Waggons.

Wa'ggoner [**wagner**, *Teut.* prob. of þæġeneꝛ, *Sax.*] the Driver of a Waggon; alſo a northern Conſtellation, called King *Charles's Wain*.

Waif [of þafian, *Sax.* to float up and down, or *choſe guave*, F.] Goods dropt by a Thief being cloſe purſued or over-loaded; alſo Cattle loſt, which being found, are to be proclaimed ſeveral Market Days, and if challenged within a Year and a Day, are to be reſtored to the Owner; eſpecially if he ſue an Appeal againſt the Felon, or give Evidence againſt him at his Trial; otherwiſe they belong to the Lord of the Manour, in whoſe Juriſdiction they were left; who has the *Franchiſe of the Waif* granted him by the King.

Wai'faring [of þæġ, a way, and faran, *Sax.* to go] travelling.

To Wail [prob. of þenian, *Sax. gualare*, Ital.] to lament, bewail, bemoan.

Wain [þæn, *Sax.*] a Cart or Waggon drawn by Oxen, and having a Waincope.

Wai'nable [*old Deeds*] that may be manured or ploughed, tillable.

Wai'nage, the Furniture of a wain or cart.

Wai'ncope, that part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the wain or a long piece that comes from the Body of the wain.

Wai'nscot [**wandeſchott**, *Du.*] the Timber work that lines the Walls of a Room, being uſually in Pannels, to ſerve inſtead of Hangings.

To Wainscot [of **wandeſchotten**, of **ſchotten**, to defend, and **wand**, a wall, *Du.*] to line walls of Rooms on the Inſide with framed-work of Boards.

Wai'nscotting [of **wandeſchot**, *Du.*] Wainſcot-work, or ſuch a lining of Rooms.

Wair [in *Carpentry*] a piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad.

To Wait [prob. of **wachten**, *Teut.* and *Du.*] to ſtay for, to attend upon.

Wai'ter [**wachter**, *Teut.*] one who attends on a Perſon or Affair.

Wai'tes [prob. q. *guettas* of *guetter*, F. to watch, or of *waiting* on Magiſtrates at Pomps and Proceſſions] a ſort of Muſick or Muſicians.

Wai've [of þafian, *Sax.* to quit or forſake] a Woman forſaken of the Law, or out-law'd, for contemptuouſly refuſing to appear when ſued in Law. She is not called an Outlaw, as a Man is; becauſe Women, not being ſworn in Leets to the King, nor in Courts as Men are, cannot be out-law'd.

Wai'ved *Goods*. See *Waif*.

Wai'ward [prob. of þæġ, a way, and peapꝺ, *Sax.* towards, *q. d.* inclining this way and that way] froward, croſs, peeviſh, croſs-grained, unruly.

Wai'wardness, frowardneſs, peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

To Wake [þæccan, *Sax.*] to excite or rouze from Sleep; to awake.

To Wake [þician, *Sax.*] to watch or forbear from Sleeping.

Wake [*Sea Term*] the ſmooth water that runs from a Ship's Stern when ſhe is under Sail; a Ship is ſaid *to ſtay to the Weather of her Wake*, when in her ſtaying ſhe is ſo quick, that ſhe does not fall to the Leeward upon a Tack; but that when ſhe is tack'd, her *Wake* (*i. e.* the ſmooth water a Stern) is to the Leeward, which is a Sign that ſhe feels her Helm very well, and is quick of Steerage.

Wakes [of þician, *Sax.* to keep awake, becauſe on the Vigils of thoſe Feaſts the People were wont to awake from Sleep, at the ſeveral Vigils of the Night, and go to Prayers. But *Spelman* rather derives them of ƿac, Drunkenneſs, becauſe in celebrating them, they generally ended in Drunkenneſs] They are Vigils or Country Feaſts, uſually obſerved on the Sunday next after the Saint's-Day to whom the Pariſh-Church was dedicated, in which they uſed to Feaſt and Dance all Night. They took their Origin from a Letter that *Gregory the Great* ſent to *Melitus* the Abbot, who came into *England* with St. *Auſtin*, in theſe Words. "It may "therefore be permitted them on the Dedication Days, or "other ſolemn Days of Martyrs, to make them Bowers about "the Churches, and refreſhing themſelves, and feaſting to-"gether after a good religious ſort; kill their Oxen now to "the Praiſe of God and Increaſe of Charity, which before "they were wont to ſacrifice to the Devil, &c." But now the feaſting Part is all that is retained.

Wa'keful [of þician and ƿull, *Sax.*] apt or ready to awake or be awaked.

Wa'kefulness, aptneſs to awake or keep from ſleeping

Wa'ke-robin, an Herb.

Wald [ꝑalꝺa, *Sax.*] a Wood, a wild woody Ground.

Wales } [of *Ships*] the outward Timbers in a Ship's
Wails } Sides, on which Men ſet their Feet when they clamber up.

Chain Wales [of *Ships*] are thoſe wales that lie out farther than any of the reſt, and ſerve to ſpread out the Ropes called Shrouds.

Wale-*Knot* [with *Sailors*] a round Knot, ſo made with the Lays of a Rope that it cannot ſlip.

Wale *reared Ship*, one which is built ſtrait up after ſhe comes to her bearing.

Gun-Wale [of a *Ship*] a wale which goes about the uttermoſt Strake or Seam of the uppermoſt Deck in a Ship's waſte.

Wali'scus [*ant. Deeds*] a Servant or any military Officer.

To Walk [ſome derive it of ꝑealcan, *Sax.* to roll] to go on Foot.

A Walk, a Path to walk in; alſo a walking or ſhort Journey on Foot.

A Cock's Walk, a Place where fighting Cocks are kept ſeparate from others.

Walk [with *Horſemen*] is the ſloweſt and leaſt rais'd goings of a Horſe; which the Duke of *Newcaſtle* deſcribes, by the two Legs diametrically oppoſite in the Air, and two upon the Ground at the ſame Time, in the Form of St. *Andrew's* Croſs; but other Authors ſay, it is a motion of two Legs of a Side, one after the other, beginning with the Hind-Leg firſt.

A Wa'lker [**walcker**, *Du.*] a Fuller.

Wa'lkers [*Foreſt Law*] certain Officers appointed to walk about a ſpace of Ground committed to their Care.

Wall [**wall**, *Teut.* ꝑall, *Sax.*] a Partition or Incloſure of Stone, Brick, Earth, *&c.*

Wall-*Creeper*, a Bird.

Wall-*Flower*, a ſweet-ſcented Flower well known.

Wa'lling, a wall or wall-work.

To Wall, to incloſe with a wall.

A Wall *Eye*, a defect in the Eye of an Horſe.

Wa'lla [*old Rec.*] a wall or bank of Earth caſt up for a Mound or Boundary.

Wa'llet [*incertæ etymologiæ*] a ſort of travelling Bag with two Diviſions.

Wall-*Eyed* [of hꝑale, *Sax.* a whale, *q. d.* having an Eye like a whale] a blemiſhed Eye.

Walloo'n *Language*, is ſuppoſed to be that of the antient *Gauls*. The Language ſpoken by the *Walloons*, the Inhabitants of a conſiderable part of the *Spaniſh* Low Countries, *viz.* thoſe of *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg*, and part of *Flanders* and *Brabant*.

Wa'llop, a Roll, as of Fat, *&c.*

To Wa'llow [of ꝑalpian, *Sax.*] to roll or tumble up and down.

Wa'llowishness [of **walghe**, *Du.* loathing, and *neſs*] unſavourineſs.

Wa'lnut [ꝑahl hnuꝺu, *Sax.* **walnot**, q. *Walſche-nut*, i. e. *French-nut*] a ſort of large Nut.

To Walt [in *Sea Language*] a Ship is ſaid to walt, when ſhe has not her due quantity of Ballaſt, *i. e.* not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her ſtiff.

Walvia'ria *Mulieris* [in *Law*] the waiving of a Woman, which anſwers to the *Utlagatio Viri*, or the out-lawing of a Man.

Wa'mbling [of ꝑamb, *Sax.* the Belly] moving or ſtirring, as the Guts with Wind; alſo moving as Water that boils gently; alſo wriggling like an Arrow in the Air.

Wan [prob. of **guan**, *Brit.* weak, or ꝑana, *Sax.* wanting] pale-faced, faint and feeble in Countenance.

Wand [of **waand**, *Dan.*] a long ſlender Staff, a willow Twig.

Wa'nded *Chair* [prob. of **wenden**, *Teut.* to turn becauſe of the implication of the Twigs] a wicker or twiggy Chair.

To Wa'nder [ꝑanꝺꝛian, *Sax.* **vandrer**, *Dan.*] to ſtray or ſtraggle about; to go out of the way, to ſtray or travel in unknown Places, without having fixed any certain Stage of the Journey.

Wane *of the Moon* [of ꝑana, *Sax.* wanting] the decreaſe, which is ſaid to be in the wain, when ſhe has paſt the ſecond Quartet.

To Wane [ꝑanian and ȝeꝑanian, *Sax.*] to decreaſe, to grow leſs.

Wang [ꝑanȝ, *Sax.*] a Field.

Wa'ng-teeth [ꝑonȝ*to*ȝaȝ of ꝑanȝaȝ and *to*ȝaȝ, *Sax.*] the Cheek or Jaw-Teeth, Dog-Teeth.

Wa'nga [ꝑonȝ, *Sax.* a Jaw Bone with Teeth] an Iron Inſtrument with Teeth.

Wa'nger [ꝑanȝeꝛe, *Sax.*] a Mail or Budget.

Wa'ning [of ȝeꝑanian or ꝑanian, *Sax.*] growing leſs.

Wa'nness, pale-facedneſs.

Wa'nlass [*Hunting Term*] as *driving the Wanlaſs* is driving a Deer to the Stand.

Wanna'gium [*old Writ.*] wainage, Furniture for a Wain or Cart; Wain-houſes or Out-houſes for Husbandry Tools.

Want [ꝑanꝺ of ꝑeꝑꝺan, *Sax.* to turn up, becauſe it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

Want-*Louſe* [**wandlupg**, *Du.*] an Inſect.

Want [of ꝑana, *Sax.*] deficiency, lack, need, poverty.

Wa'ntey, a Surcingle or large Girth for a Pack-horſe.

Wa'nting [of ꝑanian, *Sax.*] deficient, needy, *&c.*

Wa'nton [*Skinner* derives it of **wanen**, *Du.* to imagine, becauſe wanton Perſons are full of Imaginations and Fancies. See *Wantonneſs*] full of waggery, light, laſcivious.

Wa'ntonness [*incertæ etymologiæ*, but perhaps of **wentelen**, *Du.* to turn round about, wanton Folks being friſky, unleſs you had rather, with *Minſhew*, derive it of *want one*, i. e. *to want one to play withal*] waggiſhneſs, friſkineſs, laſciviouſneſs.

Wa'pentakes [prob of ꝑapen, Armour, and ȝeꝛæcan, *Sax.* to give up or ſurrender, it being a Cuſtom for the Inhabitants to preſent their Weapons to their Lord, in token of Subjection; or a Cuſtom, that when he that came to take the Government of a Hundred, was met by the better ſort of People, they touched his Weapon or Lance with their Spears, by which Ceremony they were united together, and entred into a mutual Aſſociation] the ſame as an Hundred or Diviſon of a County.

Wapp [in a *Ship*] a Rope with which the Shrowds are ſet taught with wale Knots; one End being made faſt to the Shrowds, and the Laniards brought to the other.

War [of ꝑæꝛ or ꝑeꝑian, *Sax. guerre*, F.] fighting of one Kingdom or State with another; a ſtate of Hoſtility between two Nations, States, Provinces or Parties.

To War [ꝑeꝑian, *Sax.*] to go to war, to fight, one Kingdom, State or Party againſt another.

War *no more* [*Sea Phraſe*] is a Direction to him at the Helm, to keep the Ship as near the wind as poſſible.

War, the *French* are ſaid to be like a Flea, quickly skipping into a Country, and ſoon leaping out again. The *Spaniard* like a Crab, creeping into a Place ſlowly, and not to be expelled without great Violence. The *German* like a Louſe, ſlowly maſtering, and as ſlowly driven out.

To Warble [ſome derive it of **wardelen**, *Du.* to turn round in a circular manner, to vibrate] to chirp or ſing as Birds, to ſing in a quivering or trilling way or manner; alſo to Purl as a Brook or Stream.

To Warch } [of ꝑaꝛk, *Sax.* Pain] to ache; alſo to
To Wark } work.

Ward [ꝑaꝛꝺe, *Sax.*] a watching; alſo a Diſtrict or Portion of the City; alſo an Appartment in an Hoſpital; alſo a Priſon or a particular Appartment of it; a Diviſon of a Foreſt.

Wa'rdage [of ꝑeaꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] ward Money, or Money for keeping watch and ward.

A Ward [in *Law*] an Heir of the King's Tenant, holding by Knights Service during his Nonage.

Ward-*Hook* [with *Gunners*] a Rod or Staff with an Iron End turned in a Serpentine manner, to draw the wads or oakam out of a Gun, when it is to be unloaded.

To Ward [ꝑeaꝛꝺan, *Sax.*] to keep guard or watch.

To Ward [in *Fencing*] to parry or keep off a paſs or thruſt.

Warda'gium } [*ant. Writ.*] the Cuſtody of a Town or
Wa'rda } Caſtle, which the Tenants or Inhabitants were bound to keep at their own Charge.

Wa'rda *Eccleſiarum* [*old Writ.*] the Guardianſhip of Churches, which is in the King during the vacancy, by reaſon of the *Regalia* or Temporalities.

Wa'rdecord [of ꝑaꝛꝺ, *Sax.* and *cornu*, L. an Horn] an antient Duty of watching and warding at a Caſtle, and blowing an Horn upon a Surprize; called *Cornage*.

Court of Wards, *&c.* a Court firſt erected by King *Henry* VIII. for determining matters relating to Heirs of the King's Tenants, holding by Knights Service: but now quite aboliſhed.

Wa'rden [*gardien*, F. or of ꝑeaꝛꝺian, *Sax.* to watch] a Guardian or Keeper.

Warden [in an *Univerſity*] the head of a College; anſwering to the Maſter.

WARDEN *of the Mint*, an Officer who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion brought in by the Merchants, pays them for it; and overſees the other Officers.

Lord WARDEN *of the Cinque Ports*, the Governor of thoſe noted Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and ſends out Writs in his own Name.

WA'RDEN-*Pear*, a ſort of delicious baking Pear.

WA'RDENSHIP, the Office of a Warden of a Company, *&c.*

WA'RDER [*gardeur*, F. or of ꝑeaꝛꝺan, *Sax.*] a Beadle or Staff-man who keeps guard or watch in the Day Time; one who keeps guard in a Prince's Palace, the Tower, *&c.*

WARDERS *of the Tower of* London, called *Yeomen Warders*, Officers whoſe Duty is to wait at the Gate of it, and to take an Account of all Perſons who come into it; alſo to attend Priſoners of State, *&c.*

WA'RDMOTE [ꝑeaꝛꝺ-ȝemoꝺ of ꝑeaꝛꝺ, a Ward, and moꝺ or ȝemoꝺ, a Meeting, of metan or ȝemetan, *Sax.* to aſſemble] a certain Court held in every ward or diſtrict of the City of *London*, for managing the Affairs of it.

WARD-PENNY, Money due to the Sheriff and Officers, for maintaining watch and ward.

WA'RDROBE [*garderobe* of *garder*, to keep, and *robe*, a Garment, *F.*] a Place for keeping the Veſtments of a King, *&c.*

Clerk of the WARDROBE *to the King*, an Officer who keeps an Inventory of all things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

WARD-STAFF, in antient Times was a Name of a Conſtable's Staff.

WARD-STAFF [*old Law*] a kind of petty Serjeantry, a holding Lands by this Service, *viz.* a carrying a Load of Straw in a Cart and ſix Horſes, two Ropes and two Men to watch it, when brought to the Place appointed. The Manour of *Lambourn* in *Eſſex* is held by this Tenure.

WA'RDFEOH } [of ꝑeaꝛꝺ and ꝼeoh, *Sax.*] the value of a
WA'RDFEGA } ward or heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

WA'RDING [of ꝑeaꝛꝺian, *Sax.*] keeping, defending, guarding off.

WA'RDWIT [of ꝑeaꝛꝺ and ꝓiꝺe, *Sax.* a Fine] a Privilege or being quit of giving Money for keeping of watches, or a Duty paid towards the Charge of it.

WARE [ꝑaꝛe, *Sax.*] Commodities, Goods, Merchandize; alſo a Dam in a River.

WARES [ꝑaꝛaꝛ or waꝛen, *Sax.*] Goods, Merchandizes.

WARECTA'RE [*old Rec.*] to fallow Ground or plough up Land deſign'd for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement.

WARE'CTUM [*old Rec.*] fallow Ground, Land that has been long untilled, the ſame as *Terra Warrectata*.

WA'RFARE [of ꝑæꝛ, war, and ꝼaꝛan, *Sax.* to go] going to war, a military Expedition.

WA'RIANGLES [in *Staffordſhire* and *Shropſhire*] a kind of noiſy, ravenous Birds, which prey upon other Birds, which when taken they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in pieces and devour them.

WA'RINESS [of ꝑaꝛ or ꝑaꝛȝ and neꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] cautiouſneſs.

WARK } [ꝓeoꝛc, *Sax.*] a work or building.
WERK }

WA'RLIKE [ꝑæꝛlice, *Sax.*] pertaining to war, ſtout, valiant.

To WARM [ꝓeaꝛmian, *Sax.*] to make warm, to heat.

WARM [ꝓeaꝛm, *Sax.*] not Cold, *Du.*

WA'RMED [ȝeꝛyꝛmeꝺ of ꝓeaꝛmian, *Sax.*] made warm.

WA'RMNESS, warmth.

WA'RMING-PAN [ꝓeaꝛminȝe-panne, *Sax.*] a Chamber Utenſil.

WARMTH [ꝓeaꝛmȝe, *Sax.*] moderate Heat.

To WARN [ꝑæꝛnian, *Sax.*] to tell or give notice of a thing beforehand; to admoniſh; to bid one to provide for himſelf elſewhere.

To WARN [in *Law*] is to Summons to appear in a Court of Juſtice.

WA'RNEL-*Worms*, Worms within the Skin on the Backs of Cattle.

WA'RNING *Wheel* [of a *Clock*] is the third or fourth wheel, according to its diſtance from the firſt wheel.

WARNISTU'RA [*ant. Deeds*] Garniture, Furniture, Proviſion.

WA'RNOTH [at *Dover-Caſtle*] a Cuſtom among the Tenants holding of it, that he who failed in the Payment at a ſet Day was obliged to pay double, and for the ſecond failure triple.

WA'RPED [ȝeꝓeꝛꝓeꝺ of ꝓeoꝛꝓan, *Sax.*] caſt or bent, as Boards not well dry'd; alſo drawn out, as a Weaver's Warp.

To WARP [ꝓeoꝛꝓan, *Sax.*] to draw out or wind the warps in length, into which the wooll is woven.

To WARP [prob. of *guerpeir*, F. which is derived of ꝓeoꝛꝓan, *Sax.* according to *Spelman*] to caſt or bend, as Boards do when they are cut before they are thoroughly dry.

A WARP [with *Sailors*] a Hauſer or any Rope uſed in faſtening a Ship.

To WARP *a Ship* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to hale her to a Place by means of a Hawſer or other Rope laid out for that purpoſe, and faſtended to an Anchor when wind is wanting.

A WARP [of hꝓeoꝛꝓian, *Sax.* to turn, becauſe it turns up the Earth] a Mold.

WA'RPEN [of ꝑaꝛ and penniȝ, *Sax.*] a Contribution, in the *Saxon* Times, towards war, or for providing Arms.

To WA'RRANT [prob. of ꝑeꝛꝛian, *Sax. garrantir*, F.] to ſecure, to maintain, to aſſure or promiſe.

A WARRANT [guarant, *C. Brit.*] an order, an authentick power, permiſſion or allowance.

WARRANT *of Attorney*, is that whereby a Man authoriſes another to do ſomething in his Name, and warrants his Action.

Clerk of the WARRANTS [in the *Common-Pleas*] an Officer who enters all warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant.

WARRANT [with *Horſemen*] a Jockey that ſells an Horſe is by an inviolable Cuſtom to warrant him, and in caſe he ſold him under ſuch Infirmities that are not obviouſly diſcovered, and ſo may eſcape the View of the Buyer, as Purſineſs, Glanders, Unſoundneſs, *&c.* he is obliged, in nine Days, to refund the Money, and take back the Horſe; but he does not warrant him clear of ſuch Infirmities as may be ſeen and diſcerned.

WA'RRANTABLE [of guarant, *Brit.* or ꝑeꝛꝛian, *Sax.* to defend] that may be warranted, defended, *&c.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS [of as above, or of *garantir*, F. *able* and *neſs*] Juſtifiableneſs, *&c.*

WA'RRANTED [*garanti*, *F.*] ſecured by Covenant; promiſed to be ſecured or maintained, *&c.*

WA'RRANTERS [*garandes*, F.] thoſe that promiſe or covenant to ſecure a Thing purchaſed to the Purchaſer.

WARRA'NTIA *Chartæ* [in *Law*] a writ that lies for a Perſon who is infeoffed in Lands and Tenements with clauſe of *warrantry*; and is impleaded in an aſſize or writ of Entry, wherein he cannot vouch or call to *warrantry*, L.

WARRANTIA *Cuſtodiæ* [in *Law*] a writ judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be ward to another in reſpect of Land, ſaid to be holden in Knights Service, which when it was bought by the Anceſtors of the ward, was warranted to be free from ſuch Service, *L.*

WARRANTIA *Dici* [in *Law*] a writ which lies in caſe, where a Man having a Day aſſigned perſonally to appear in Court to an Action, wherein he is ſued, is, in the mean Time, by commandment imploy'd in the King's Service, ſo that he cannot come at the Day aſſigned.

WA'RRANTIZING [of *garantir*, F. *&c.*] promiſing or covenanting by Deed, by the Bargainer to the Bargainee, to ſecure him in the Poſſeſſion of the Thing purchaſed; againſt all Men for the Enjoying the thing agreed on between them.

WA'RRANTY [*garantie*, F.] Security by warrantize or authority.

WA'RREN, a Device for preſerving and ſtoring Fiſh in the midſt of a River, for the Fiſh to retreat to, to the End that you may take them when you pleaſe.

WA'RREN [*une garenne*, F.] a Franchize or Place privileged by the King for keeping Conies, Hares, Partridges, Pheaſants, *&c.*

WA'RRENER [*un garennier*, F.] a Keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIER [of ꝑæꝛ of ꝑeꝛꝛian or ꝑeꝛꝛiȝean, *Sax.*] a fighting Man.

WA'RSCOT [in the Time of the *Engliſh Saxons*] a Contribution towards war or armour.

WART [ꝑeaꝛt, *Sax.*] a ſmall, hard or ſpungy Excreſcence in the Skin and Fleſh.

WART [in *Horſes*] a ſpungy Subſtance growing near the Eye.

WARTH, a cuſtomary Payment towards Caſtle-guard, or keeping watch and ward.

WA'RWITE } [ꝑeaꝛꝛopiꝺe, *Sax.*] a being quit of pay-
WA'RDWITE } ing Money for keeping watches or ward.

WA'RY [ꝑæꝛ or ꝑæꝛȝ, *Sax.*] cautious.

WARY-*Angle*. See *Wariangles*; alſo a Bird, a kind of Mag pie.

WAS [ꝑæȝ, *Sax.*] as he was, *&c.*

WASE, a wreath of Cloth, *&c.* to be laid under any Veſſel or Burden that is born on the Head.

A WASH [ꝑæꞅe, *Sax.* **waſch**, *Teut.* and *Du.*] a waſhing waſh, or Lotion for waſhing; alſo for beautifying.

To WASH [ꝑæꞅan, *Sax.* **waſchen**, *Teut.* and *Du.*] to cleanſe by waſhing the Skin; alſo Liquor for feeding Hogs.

WASH-BREW, ſmall Oatmeal ſteeped in Water, and then cleanſed, afterwards boiled to a ſtiff and thick Jelly; alſo called Flummery.

A WASH *of Oiſters*, is ten Strikes.

A WASH BOWL [ꝑæꞅe-bolla, *Sax.*] a Veſſel to waſh in.

WASHES [of a *Cart*, &c.] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-Tree.

WASHES [in *Norfolk*] are ſo called, becauſe waſhed by the Tides daſhing againſt it, and therefore dangerous as Quick-ſands.

WA'SHING [of a *Ship*] is when they have the Guns over to one ſide of the Ship, the Men get upon her Yards and waſh and ſcrape her other ſide.

WASHING [with *Goldſmiths*, &c.] are the Lotions whereby they draw the Particles of Gold and Silver out of the Aſhes, Earth, Sweepings, *&c.*

WASHING [in *Painting*] is when a Deſign, drawn with a Pencil or Crayon, has ſome one Colour laid over it with a Pencil, as *Indian Ink*, *Biſtre*, or the like, to make it appear the more natural by adding the Shadows of Prominences, Apertures, *&c.*

WA'SHUM [*old Rec.*] a ſhallow or fordable Part of a River, or Arm of the Sea, as the Waſhes in *Lincolnſhire*.

WA'SKITE [prob. q. *waſt-kite*] a kind of Hawk in *Virginia*.

WASP [ꝑæꞅꝑ, *Sax.*] a ſtinging Flie well known.

WA'SPISH [ꝑæꞅꝑ, *Sax. veſpa*, L. a waſp] peeviſh, fretful.

WA'SPISHNESS, peeviſhneſs, fretfulneſs, angrineſs.

WA'SSEL [ꝑæꞅ-hæl, *Sax.* i. e. Health be to you] a going about, at *Chriſtmaſs* or *Twelfth-Tide*, with a Bowl, ſinging a *Chriſtmaſs* Carol, begging good Chear or Money.

WA'SSEL *Bowl*, WA'STEL *Bowl* a large Cup or Bowl, either of Silver or Wood, where the *Angls-Saxons*, at their publick Entertainments, drank Healths to one another.

WASSEL *Bread*, Cakes and white Bread that were ſopp'd in the *Waſſel Bowl* of Wine that uſed to be ſet by the Abbots of St. *Albans*, to drink an Health to his Fraternity.

WA'SSELERS, Wenches, *&c.* that go about ſinging and begging as above.

WASTE [prob. of ꝑæꞅꞇian, or **wamſt**, *Teut.* or ꝑamb, *Sax.* the Belly] the middle of a human Body.

WASTE [ꝑæꞅꞇe, *Sax.*] ſpoil, havock, deſtroying.

WASTE [in *Law*] ſpoil or decay of Woods, Houſes, Lands, *&c.* made by a Tenant to the prejudice of an Heir.

WASTE, thoſe Lands which are not in any Man's Poſſeſſion, but lie in common.

WASTE *of the Foreſt*, is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Foreſt without Licence.

WASTE [of a *Ship*] is that part of her between the two Maſts, *i. e.* between the Main-Maſt and Fore-Maſt.

WASTE *Boards* [with *Sailors*] Boards to be placed on the ſides of Boats to keep the Sea from breaking in.

WASTE *Clothes* [in a *Ship*] Clothes hung about the Cage-work of her Hull, to skreen or ſhadow the Men from the Enemy in a Fight.

WASTE *Trees* [in a *Ship*] thoſe Timbers which lie in her waſte.

To WASTE [*vaſtare*, L. *gaſter*, F. **verwuſten**, *Teut.*] to ſpoil, to make havock of.

WA'STEFUL [of ꝑaꞅꞇe and ꝼull, *Sax.*] ſpoiling, making havock.

WA'STEFULNESS, the Act of waſting, aptneſs or diſpoſition to ſpoil, or conſume extravagantly, *&c.*

WA'STEL *Bread*, the fineſt ſort of white Bread, Cake.

WA'STORS [*vaſtatores*, L.] a ſort of Thieves or Robbers.

To WATCH [ꝑæccian or ꝑæcian, *Sax.*] to keep awake, to keep watch, to ſet up a Nights.

WATCH [on *Ship-board*] is the ſpace of four Hours; during which Time one half of the Ship's Company watch in their turns, and are relieved by the other half for four Hours more.

Quarter WATCH [in a *Ship*] is when one quarter of the Crew watch together.

WATCH-*Glaſs* [on *Ship-board*] a four Hour-glaſs, whoſe Sand is four Hours running out, uſed in determining the Sailors watches.

A WATCH [of **wacht**, *Teut.* or ꝑæcce, *Sax.*] a Guard in the Night, *&c.* alſo Pocket-Clock; alſo a ſet Portion of Time for keeping watch.

WATCH-*Work*, the inner Parts of any Watch or Movement which is deſigned to ſhew the Hours without ſtriking.

WATCH *and Ward*, the Cuſtom of keeping watch and ward in the Night, in Towns and Cities, was firſt appointed in the Reign of *Henry* III. in the 13th Century.

WA'TCHET [prob. of ꝑæcꝺ, *Sax.* weak, *q. d.* a faint Colour] a kind of pale Blue.

WA'TCHFUL [of ꝑæcce, *Sax. &c.* and ꝼull] wakeful, heedful, *&c.*

WA'TCHFULNESS, aptneſs to awake; alſo heedfulneſs, carefulneſs to look out againſt Dangers, *&c.*

WA'TER [ꝑæꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] one of the four Elements, a congeſted Maſs of Particles which are very thin, ſmooth, and very flexible, diſpoſed to bend and yield every way; alſo a certain Luſtre on Silks, *&c.* imitating waves; alſo a certain Luſtre of Diamonds, *&c.*

WA'TERAGE, Money paid for Paſſage by Water.



WA'TER-*Bugdet* [in *Heraldry*] a ſort of Budget antiently uſed by Soldiers to fetch water to the Camp, they were different in Form, one of which, is as repreſented in the Eſcutcheon, annexed.

WA'TER [with *Jewellers*] a certain luſtre of Pearls, Diamonds, and other precious Stones; thus called becauſe they were ſuppoſed by the Antients to be formed or concreted of Water.

WATER [with *Calenders*, *Dyers*, &c.] a certain luſtre in imitation of Waves, ſet on Silks, Mohairs, *&c.*

WATER [with *Chymiſts*] more uſually called Flegm is the fourth of the five chymical Principles, and one of the paſſive ones.

WATER-*Archer*, an Herb.

To WATER [ꝑæꞇꞇan, *Sax.* **waeteren**, *Du.*] to moiſten, wet, or ſoak in water; alſo to put a wavy gloſs upon Silks, *&c.*

WATER-*Bailiff* [of the City of *London*] an Officer who has the overſight and ſearch of Fiſh brought to *Billingſgate*; and alſo the collecting of the Toll ariſing from the River of *Thames*.

WATER-*Bailiffs* [in *Sea-Port Towns*] certain Officers formerly appointed for ſearching of Ships.

WATER-*Bears*, Bears at *Spitsberg* that live by what they catch in the Sea.

WATER BORNE [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be *Water borne* when ſhe is where there is no more Water than will juſt bear her from the Ground; or, lying even with the Ground, ſhe firſt begins to float or ſwim.

Dead WATER [*Sea Language*] the water that follows the Stern of a Ship, that does not paſs away ſo faſt as that which ſlides by her Sides.

WATER-*Betony*, Creſſes, *&c.* Herbs.

WATER-*Farcin* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

WATER-*Gage*, an Inſtrument for meaſuring the quantity and depth of any water.

WATER-*Gage*, a Sea Wall or Bank to keep off the Current or over-flowing of the Water.

WATER-*Gang* [ꝑæꞇeꞃ-ȝang, *Sax.*] a Trench to carry a Stream of water, ſuch as is uſually made in Sea Walls to diſcharge and drain water out of the Marſhes.

WATER-*Gavel*, a Rent antiently paid for fiſhing in, or other Benefit received from ſome River or Water.

WATER-*Germander*, an Herb.

WATER *Lily*, a Flower.

WATER-*Line* [of a *Ship*] is that Line which diſtinguiſhes that Part of it that is under Water, from that which is above, when ſhe has her due Loading.

WATER-*Lock*, a fenced watering Place.

WATER-*Meaſure*, a dry Meaſure which exceeds the *Wincheſter* Meaſure, by about three Gallons in a Buſhel; uſed for ſelling Coals in the Pool, *&c.*

WATER-*Murrain*, a Diſeaſe in black Cattle.

WATER *Ordeal*, an antient *Saxon* way of Trial or Purgation, when ſuſpected of a Crime, by putting their Hands in ſcalding water.

WATER-*Pepper*, an Herb.

WATER *Poiſe*, an Inſtrument for trying the ſtrength of Liquors.

WATER-*ſcape* [ꝑæꞇeꞃ-ſchap, *Sax.*] an Aquaduct or water courſe.

WATER-*ſhoot* [with *Gardeners*] a young Sprig, which ſprings out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

WATER-*Shot* [with *Sailors*] a Term uſed of a Ship when ſhe rides at Anchor, being moored, neither croſs the Tide nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WATER *of ſeparation*, WATER *of depart* [with *Refiners*] *Aqua Fortis* ſo nominated, becauſe it ſeparates Gold from Silver.

WATER-*Table* [in *Architecture*] a ſort of ledge left in Stone or Brick Walls, about eighteen or twenty Inches from the Ground, from which Place the thickneſs of the wall begins to abate.

WATER-*Wheel*, an Engine for raiſing water in great quantity out of a deep Well.

WATER-*Willow*, an Herb.

WATER-*Way* [in a *Ship*] is a ſmall ledge of Timber lying on the Deck cloſe by the ſides, to keep the water from running down there.

WA'TERED [prob. of ꝺeꝑæꝺꝺ or of ꝑæꝺꝺan, *Sax.*] moiſtened with, or ſoaked or ſteeped in water.

WA'TERINESS, fulneſs of water.

WA'TERISH [ꝑæꝺꝺelic, *Sax.*] like, or as having water.

WA'TERISHNESS, wateriſh or watery Quality, *&c.*

WA'TERY [ꝑæꝺꝺelic, *Sax.*] full of or having water.

WATERY *Sores*, a Diſtemper in Horſes.

WATERY-*Triplicity* [in *Aſtrology*] are the three Signs of the Zodiack, *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Piſces*.

WA'TERING, a Term uſed for the laying the *Rungs* (which are Bundles of Hemp Stalks) in Water with a weight upon them, to keep them from Swimming.

WATERING [of *Manufactures*] is the giving Silks, Tabbys, Mohairs, Stuffs, *&c.* a wavy Luſtre, by wetting them lightly and then paſſing them thro' a Preſs or Calender, whether hot or cold.

WA'TTLED [of ꝑaꝺelaꝛ, *Sax.*] made with wattles or hurdles.

WA'TTLES [ꝑaꝺelaꝛ or ꝑæꝺlaꝛ, *Sax.*] ſpleeted Grates or Hurdles; alſo folds for Sheep made with ſplit Wood in the manner of Grates.

WATTLES *of a Cock* [*Skinner* derives them either of **wedeln**, *Teut.* or **wagheten**, *Du.*] the Gills of a Cock; alſo the red, puggered Fleſh that hangs under a Turkey Cocks Neck.

To WAVE [of ꝓ'ᵹian, *Sax.*] to faſhion or make like waves of the Sea; alſo to turn to and fro.

To WAVE [ſome derive it of *gueſver*, F.] to decline or put off a Buſineſs, to omit the doing of it.

To WAVE [at *Sea*] is to make Signs by waving a Garment on a Pole, for a Ship or Boat to come near or to keep off.

WAVE-*Loaves* [in the *Jewiſh Oeconomy*] Loaves of Bread, offered as the firſt Fruits of every Year's Increaſe.

A WAVE [in *Phyſicks*] a Cavity in the ſurface of water or other fluid, with an Elevation on the ſide thereof.

WA'VERING [of ꝑaᵹian, *Sax.*] being in uncertainty or unreſolved, fluctuating in Mind.

WA'VY [of ꝓ'ᵹian or ꝑaᵹian, *Sax.*] like waves of the Sea.

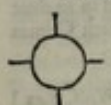


WAVY [in *Heraldry* ſignifies repreſenting the waves rolling, which the *French* call *Ondé*, and the *Latins*, *undulatus*, *undoſus*, &c. See the Eſcutcheon.

WA'VESON [*Maritime Law*] ſuch Goods as after a Shipwreck appear floating or ſwimming on the waves of the Sea.

To WAWL, to cry or howl as Cats do in the Night, to Catterwawl.

WAU'MISH } [prob. q. d. *qualmiſh*, or of **vaemmis**,
WA'LMISH } *Dan.* loathing] ſick or ſickiſh at the Stomach.



WAX [ꝑeax, *Sax.* **vaſs**, *Dan.*] a ſoft, yellowiſh Matter, wherewith the Bees form Cells to receive their Honey; the artificial Wax is of ſeveral ſorts, as *Sealing-Wax*, *Shoemakers-Wax*, &c. by chymical Writers is expreſs'd by this Character.

To WAX [ꝑeaxan, *Sax.* **voxer**, *Dan.* prob. of ἄξειν, Gr. to grow] to grow or become, to increaſe; alſo to cover, do over or dreſs with wax.

WA'XSHOP } a Duty antiently paid towards the defraying
WA'XSCOT } the Charge of Wax-Candles in Churches.

WAY [ꝓ'ᵹ, *Sax. via*, L. *voye*, F.] a Road, a Path, *&c.* alſo an expedient, Means; alſo Method, Cuſtom, Uſe.

WAY *of Eſſay* [with *Authors*] a particular Method of handling a Subject, in which the Writer delivers himſelf more freely and modeſtly than in the dogmatick way.

WAY *of a Ship* [in *Sea Language*] is ſometimes uſed for the rake or run of it forward or aftward on; but is more uſually ſaid of her Sailing, for when ſhe goes apace they ſay, ſhe has a good way; it is alſo uſed of the ſmooth water ſhe makes a Stern when under Sail.

WAY *of the rounds* [in *Fortification*] is a ſpace left for the Paſſage of the rounds, between the wall and the rampart of a fortified Town; but is not now much in uſe.

To WAY *a Horſe*, is to teach him to travel in the way.

WAY-*Bread* [ꝑeᵹ-ꝑæꝺe, *Sax.*] the Herb Plantain.

WAY-*Bit*, a little or ſmall ſpace of Ground, a little way.

WA'YFARING [of ꝑæᵹ, a way, and ꝼaꝛan, *Sax.* to go] travelling.

WAYFARING-*Tree*, a Plant otherwiſe called the wild-vine and Hedge-Plant.

WAY'D-*Horſe* [with *Horſemen*] is one who is already backed, ſupplied and broken, and ſhews a Diſpoſition to the Manage.

To WAY-*Lay* [of ꝑæᵹ and leᵹᵹan, *Sax.* to lay] to lie in wait for one by the way.

WAY-*Layer*, a lyer in wait.

WA'YWARD [prob. of **waghern**, *Teut.* to refuſe, and **aerd**, *Du.* Nature] obſtinate; alſo froward, peeviſh.

WA'YWARDNESS, obſtinacy, frowardneſs, *&c.*

WAY-*Wiſer* [for a *Pocket*] a Movement like a Watch for counting ones Steps or Paces, in order to know how far a Perſon walks in a Day.

WAY-*Wiſer* [with *Mathemat.*] an Inſtrument fixed to the great wheel of a Chariot, to ſhew how far it travels in a Day.

WAY'WOD, a Governor of a chief Place in the Dominions of the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*.

WAYT-*Fee* [*old Law*] ward-penny, or a Fee antiently paid for keeping watch and ward.

WE [ꝑe, *Sax.*] us.

To WEA'KEN [of ꝑæcnian or ꝑace, *Sax.* weak] to render weak or feeble.

WEA'KLING, a weak Child, who has little or no Strength.

WEA'KNESS [of ꝑace and neꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] feebleneſs, want of Strength, Infirmity.

WEAL [of ꝑelan, health, or wel, *Sax.* well] Benefit, Advantage, as the *Common-Weal*.

WEALD } [ꝑealꝺ, *Sax.*] either ſingly or at the head of
WALD } Names, ſignify Wood, Foreſt or Grove, and
WALT } ſignify that the Places either are or were formerly ſtocked with Wood.

WEA'LREAF [ꝑeal-ꝼeaꝛ, *Sax.*] the robbing a dead Man in his Grave.

WEALTH [ꝑæleꝺ or ꝑelan, *Sax.*] Riches, Subſtance.

WEA'LTHINESS, richneſs.

WEA'LTHY [ꝑæliᵹ or ꝑælꝺiᵹ, *Sax.*] rich, opulent.

To WEAN [of ᵹeꝑenian, *Sax.*] to take from the Breaſt, *&c.*

WEA'NLING [of aꝑeneꝺ, *Sax.* weaned, and *ling*, a Dimin.] a young Creature juſt fit to be weaned.

WEA'PON [ꝑæpen, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument offenſive or defenſive, as Sword, Club, *&c.*

WEAPON-*Salve*, a ſort of Ointment which the Antients pretended (and alſo ſome Moderns) would cure a wound by the Sword or other Weapon that made the wound, being dreſſed with it.

WEA'PONLESS [of ꝑæpen and leaᵹ, *Sax.*] having no weapon.

WEAR } [ꝑæꝛ, *Sax.*] a Stank or great Dam in a River;
WARE } fitted for taking of Fiſh; alſo for conveying the Stream to a Mill.

To WEAR [ꝑeꝛan and aꝑeꝛan, *Sax.*] to be clothed with, as to wear Clothes.

To WEAR [of ꝑeoꝛnian, *Sax.*] to decay or wear away.

To WEAR [prob. of **wahren**, *Teut.*] to laſt, to hold out, to endure, as *to wear well*.

To WEAR [with *Sailors*] a Term uſed in bringing a Ship to a different Tack, when they ſay *ſhe wears*.

WEARD [of ꝑeaꝛꝺan, *Sax.* to guard or keep] in Compoſition of proper Names, Initial or Final, ſignifies watchfulneſs or care.

WEA'RIED [of ꝑeꝛiᵹan, *Sax.*] tired.

WEA'RING [of ꝑeoꝛnian, *Sax.*] decaying.

WEA'RINESS [ꝑeꝛiᵹneꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] a being fatigued or tired.

WEA'RING [of ꝑeꝛan or ꝑeꝛian, *Sax.* to wear] being clothed with, or cloathing, as *wearing Apparel*.

WEA'RISOM [of ꝑeꝛiᵹ and ꝼom, *Sax.*] fatiguing, tireſome.

WEA'RISOMNESS, tireſomeneſs

WEA'SAND [ꝑæꝛenꝺ, *Sax.*] the Windpipe or Gullet.

WEA'THER [**veder**, *Dan.* ꝑeᵹeꝛ, *Sax.*] the State and Diſpoſition of the Air or Seaſon; the State and Diſpoſition of the Atmoſphere, with reſpect to Moiſture or Drought, Heat or Cold, Wind or Calm, Rain, Hail, Snow, Fog, Froſt, *&c.*

WEATHER-*Sheep* [ꝑeᵹeꝛ-ꝼceaꝑ, *Sax.*] a Male-Sheep gelded.

WEATHER-*Board* [*Sea Language*] that ſide of a Ship that is to the windward.

WEATHER-*beaten* [of ꝑeᵹeꝛ-beᵹan, *Sax.*] worn, or having loſt its Beauty by being expoſed to the weather.

WEATHER-*Cock* [ꝑeᵹeꝛ-coce, *Sax.*] a Vane on the Top of a Steeple, *&c.* to ſhew which way the wind blows.

WEATHER *Coiling of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is when being a hull, her Head is brought the contrary way to that she lay before, without loosing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.

WEATHER-*Gage* [of weðer, *Sax.* and *jauge*, F.] the advantage of the wind.

WEATHER-*Wise* [of weðer-wiſe, *Sax.*] skill'd in foreknowing the Change of weather.

To WEATHER *a Point* [*Metaphorically*] is to overcome a Difficulty.

WEATHER-*Glaſs*, a Glaſs that ſhows the change of weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold.

WEATHER-*Man* [with *Archers*] one who carefully obſerves the wind and weather in Shooting.

To WEATHER *a Hawk* [with *Falconers*] is to ſet her abroad to take the Air.

WEATHERING [*Sea Term*] is the doubling or getting to the windward of a Point or Place.

To WEAVE [wefan, *Sax.* **vefter**, *Dan.*] to work a web of Cloth, Silk, Stuff, Linen, in a Loom with a Shuttle.

A WEAVER [**wever**, *Dan.* webba, *Sax.*] a maker of Cloth, Silk, &c. in a Loom.

Silk WEAVING, the deviſing and bringing to perfection, the making all manner of tufted Cloth of Tiſſue, Velvets, branched Sattins, and other kinds of curious Silks, was firſt performed by an *Engliſhman*, *John Tyce* in *Shoreditch*.

A WEB [webbe, *Sax.*] a Spider's Web; alſo Cloth while weaving in the Loom, &c.

WE'BSTER [webſtre, *Sax.*] a Weaver or Spinner.

WE'DDEDRIP [of wed, a Covenant or Agreement, beddan, to bid or deſire, and ripan, *Sax.* to reap or mow] as it were, a Covenant of the Tenant to reap, &c. for his Lord, when he ſhould require him.

To WED [of **wedder**, *Dan.* weddian, *Sax.*] to marry.

WE'DDING [of bewedd̃ian, &c. *Sax.*] a Marriage.

WEDGE [wecg, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument for ſplitting wood, &c. alſo a Bar or Ingot of Metal.

WE'DLOCK [wedlac of weddian, *Sax.* to marry, &c. lac, a Lock, q. the Lock or Faſtening of Marriage] matrimonial Tie.

WEDNESDAY [wodnes-dæg of woden, *Sax.* the Name of an Idol, ſuppoſed to be the *Mars* of the *Saxons*, &c.] the fourth Day of the Week.

WEED [weod, *Sax.*] a wild Herb.

WEED [gewæde or wæd, *Sax.*] a Garment, a Widow's Veil, &c.

To WEED [of weodian, *Sax.*] to pull up Weeds in a Garden, &c.

WEED [among *Miners*] the degeneracy of a Load or Vein of fine Metal into an uſeleſs Marchaſite.

A WEEK [wuce, *Sax.* **weke**, *Du.*] the ſpace or compaſs of ſeven Days.

WEEK } *of a Candle* [weoc, *Sax.*] the Coton, Ruſh,
WICK } &c.

WEE'KLY [weoclice of weoc, *Sax.* a week] every week, week by week.

A WEEL [**wiel**, *Du.*] a Bow-net to catch Fiſh in.

WEEL [wæl, *Sax.*] a whirl-pool, *Du.*

WEE'NING [of wenan, *Sax.*] thinking, ſuppoſing, &c.

WEE'PING [of wopan, *Sax.* to weep] ſhedding Tears.

WEE'SEL [**wezel**, *Dan.* weſle, *Sax.*] a domeſtick Creature that kills Mice.

WEE'VIL [**wivel**, *Dan.* wefel, *Sax.*] a Sort of Worm breeding in Corn.

WEFT [**weft**, *Dan.*] a thing woven.

To WEIGH [wegan, *Sax.*] to poiſe, ponderate or try the weight of any thing; alſo to examine or conſider in Mind.

A WEIGH, a weight 256 *lb.* either of Wooll, Cheeſe, &c.

A WEIGH *of Corn*, forty Buſhels.

WEIGHT [pihт or gewihт, *Sax.*] the ponderoſity or heavineſs of a thing; a quality in natural Bodies, whereby they tend downwards towards the Earth; alſo the momentarineſs or worth of a thing.

WEIGHT [in *Mechanicks*] any thing that is to be ſuſtained, raiſed or moved by a Machine, or any thing that in any manner reſiſts the Motion that is to be produced.

To WEIGH *Anchor*, is to draw up the Anchor out of the Ground it had been caſt into, in order to ſet Sail, to quit a Port, Road, &c.

WEI'GHING [of wegan, *Sax.*] trying the weight of a thing; alſo conſidering in Mind.

WEIGHTINESS, heavineſs.

WEI'GHTY [of pihт or pihtig, *Sax.*] heavy; alſo of great concern or moment.

To WEI'LD [of wealdan, *Sax.*] to rule, manage, govern, &c. as to *weild a Sword*, *Scepter*, &c.

WE'LCOME [pilcoma, *Sax.*] a Salutation frequently uſed to a Cuſtomer, or to an acceptable Gueſt at Table, &c.

To give one a WELCOME [pilcumian, *Sax.*] to bid one welcome.

WELD, a ſort of Herb, the Stalk and Root of which is uſed in dying Yellow, &c.

To WELD [in *Smithery*] is to forge Iron.

WE'LDING-*Heat* [with *Smiths*] a degree of Heat that they give their Iron in the Forge, when they have occaſion to double up the Iron.

WE'LFARE [of wel and faran, *Sax.*] well-being, health, proſperity, &c.

WE'LKIN [of welcn of welcan, *Sax.* to roll about] the Sky or Firmament.

WELL [wel, *Sax.*] healthy, ſucceſsful, proſperous, right, &c.

WELL [wel, *Sax.*] healthfully, regularly, as one ought to do, &c.

WELL [welle of wellan, *Sax.* to ſpring forth as water] a Pit of ſpringing water.

WELL [in the *Milit. Art*] is a depth which the Miner ſinks into the Ground, to prepare a Mine or to find out and ruin an Enemies Mine.

WE'LLAWAY } [welafa of welan, wealth, and fa, *Sax.*
WE'LLADAY } Sorrow, *O the Sorrow of Riches!* or, as Dr. *Henſh* imagines, q. *wail the Day*] an Interjection of Grief.

WELL-BORN [wel-geboren, *Sax.*] of a good Family; a Gentleman Born.

WELL-*jet*, of a ſtrong make of Body.

WELL-*hole* [in a *Building*] the hole left for the Stairs to come up.

WELL-*ſpring* [well-gewyrpinc, *Sax.*] a Fountain or Spring.

WELT [of wealtan, *Sax.* to roll] a fold or doubling down of Cloth in making a Garment.

To WE'LTER [of weltan, *Sax. volutare*, L. *veautrer*, F.] to wallow in, as *to welter in Blood*, *Mire*, &c.

WEM [wem, *Sax.*] a blemiſh in Cloth.

WEMB [wamb, *Sax.*] the Belly or Guts.

WEN [wen, *Sax.*] a ſort of hard Swelling or Extuberance in the Fleſh, conſiſting of a tough, phlegmatick Matter.

WENCE [in *Kent*] a Place where four Roads meet and croſs one another.

WENCH [wencle, *Sax.*] a contemptuous Name for a Girl or Maiden; alſo a whore, a crack.

WE'NCHER, a whore-maſter; one who keeps wenches company.

WE'NCHING, following wenches, whoring.

WEND [wend, *Sax.*] a large Tract of Land containing many Acres.

WE'NDING [in *Sea Language*] is the turning a Ship about, eſpecially when at Anchor.

WEOLD [weold, *Sax.*] a Foreſt.

WERE } the ſame as *Wergild*.
WERRE }

WERTH } [of weorðig, *Sax.* a Farm, Road, Court or
WEORTH } Village] at the beginning or end of compound
WYRTH } Names, are to be taken in ſome of the Senſes of weorðig.

WE'RÆ } [werc, *Sax.*] ſo much as was paid in ancient
WERTÆ } times for killing a Man, when ſuch Crimes were puniſhed with Mulcts and Fines in Money.

WERE [wer, *Sax. vir*, L.] a Man.

WE'RE-*Wolf* [of were, a Man, and wulf, a Wolf, *Sax.*] one who by Sorcery inveſts himſelf with the Nature and Form of a wolf.

WE'REGELT-*Thef* [of were, a price, gild, a Mulct or Fine, and geof, a Thief, *Sax.*] a Thief that might be redeemed.

WE'RGILD [wergild, *Sax.*] the Price or Fine ſet upon the Head of him who had murdered a Man.

WERELA'DA [of werelada, *Sax.*] a particular manner of purgation or clearing a Perſon of a Crime, by the Oath of other Men.

WERVA'NCE [in the *Weſt-Indies*] a Title the Natives give to a great Lord.

WERVA'GIUM [*old Deeds*] wharfage, or Money paid at a wharf for lading or unlading of Goods.

WE'SAND. See *Weaſand*.

WEST [weſt, *Sax.*] that Quarter or Place of the Globe where the Sun ſets.

WE'STWARD [weſtweard, *Sax.*] towards the weſt.

WE'STERLY } [of weſtwardlice, *Sax.*] towards the
WE'STERN } weſt, on the weſt part, &c.

WE'STERLINESS, the being or being ſeated towards the weſt.

West-Saxonlage [Weſt-Seax-laga, *Sax.*] the Law of the weſtern *Saxons*, which obtained in nine Counties, *viz. Kent, Surrey, Suſſex, Berkſhire, Hantſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire* and *Devonſhire*.

To Wet [pætan, *Sax.*] to moiſten with Liquor.

Wetness, moiſtneſs with Liquor.

Wet [pæt, *Sax.*] moiſt with water or other Liquor.

We'ttish [of pæt, *Sax.*] ſomewhat wet.

We'ther. See *Weather*.

We'tshod [pet-ſceo'd, *Sax.*] with Shoes taking water.

We'tted [of pætan or ȝepætet, *Sax.*] made wet.

A Wet *Glover*, one who dreſſes Sheep, Lambs, Goat-Skins, *&c.* which are thin, gentle and pliable.

Wey [of pihȝ, *Sax.* a weight] a Quantity of five Chaldron.

Whale [hpale, *Sax.* walſiſch, *Teut.*] the King of Fiſhes.

Wharf [ſome derive it of worffen, *Teut.* to caſt] a broad plain Place near a Creek or Hive; for the landing and laying of Commodities that are brought to or from the water.

Wha'rfage, the Fee due for landing Goods at a Wharf; or for the ſhipping them off, *&c.*

Wha'rfinger, one who keeps a Wharf, Boats, Lighters, *&c.* for the landing or ſhipping of Merchandizes.

Wha'rles *of Flowers* [with *Floriſts*] rows of leſſer Flowers ſet at certain diſtances about the main Stock or Spike.

A Wha'rrow [hpeorfa, *Sax.*] a Spindle.

What [hvad, *Dan.* hpæt, *Sax.*] an interrogative Pronoun.

Wheal-*Worm*, an Inſect.

Wheal, Whele } [hpele, *Sax.*] a Puſh or Pimple.

Wheat [hvede, *Dan.* hpæte, *Sax.*]

Wheaten, made of wheat.

Wheat-*Ear*, a Bird.

To Wheedle, to draw in craftily, to coaks or ſooth.

A Wheedle, a flattering, cajoling Expreſſion.

Wheedling, cajoling, *&c.*

Wheel [hvel, *Dan.* hpeol, *Sax.*] a round Utenſil for various Uſes.

A meaſuring Wheel, a mathematical Inſtrument for meaſuring lengths upon the Ground; alſo call'd a *Way-wiſer*.

Wheeler [of hpeorul, *Sax.*] a Wheelwright, *&c.*

Wheel-barrow [of hpeol and bepepe, *Sax.*] a ſort of Veſſel or ſmall Cart with one wheel.

Wheelwright [of hpeol and pyhta, *Sax.*] a Maker of wheels of Carts, Waggons, *&c.*

To Wheel, to turn about.

To Wheel [in *Milit. Art*] is to make a motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front that ſide which before was the flank.

Wheelage, a Duty anciently paid for the Paſſage of Carts and Waggons.

Wheel-*Fire* [*Chymiſtry*] a Fire for the melting of Metals, *&c.* where the crucible, Coppel or melting Pot is entirely covered over on the top, as well as round the ſides, the ſame as *Ignis rotæ*.

Wheel, a Puniſhment which is inflicted on great Criminals, and eſpecially on Aſſaſſines, Parricides and Robbers on the High-way, in *France, Holland, Germany*, &c. they have their Bones firſt broken with an Iron Bar on a Scaffold, and then are placed on the circumference of a wheel, and left there to expire; ſometimes their Bones are broken on the wheel, *&c.*

Wheezing [of hpeoſan, *Sax.*] making a Noiſe in the Throat, as one that has a Cold.

Whelk [prob. of h ele, *Sax.* putrefaction] the ſame as *Wheal*; alſo a kind of Shell Fiſh or Sea Snail.

To Whelm, To Whelve } [pylſan and aphylſan, *Sax.*] to turn or cover the open ſide of a Veſſel downwards.

Whe'lmed [of pilfa, or prob. of ȝepeylſed, *Sax.*] turned the open ſide downwards, as a *Bowl*, &c.

To Whelp [of hpelp, *Sax.* prob. of *vulpecula* of *vulpes*, L. a Fox] to bring forth whelps or young, as a Bitch, Fox, Bear, *&c.*

Whelp, the young of a wild Beaſt, a Puppy; alſo an opprobrious Appellation of a Boy, Man, *&c.*

Whe'lpish, like or pertaining to a whelp.

Whelps [on *Shipboard*] are Brackets or ſmall Pieces of Wood faſtened to the main Body of the Capſtan or Drawbeam, which give the ſweep to it, and keep the Cable from ſurging or riſing up too high, when it is wound about them.

When [hpænne, *Sax.*] at what Time.

When [among *Logicians*] is the eighth of the Categories, and is what anſwers to Queſtions relating to Time, as, *when did he? Did he do it twenty Years ago? When was that done? Yeſterday.*

Whence, from what Place.

Whensoever [of hpænne, ſpa, æfre, *Sax.*] at any Time.

Where [hpæſ, *Sax.*] in what Place.

Where [with *Logicians*] is the ſeventh of the Categories, and is what anſwers to Queſtions that relate to Place, as to be at *Rome*, at *Vienna*, at *Paris*, *in the Cloſet*, *in a Chair*, &c.

Where'as [of hpæſ and aſ, *Sax.*] ſeeing that.

Whe'reby [of hpæſ and bi, *Sax.*] by or with which.

Whe'refore [of hpæſ and foꝛ, *Sax.*] for which Cauſe.

Where'in [of hpæſ and in, *Sax.*] in which.

Whereo'f [of hpæſ and of, *Sax.*] of which.

Wheresoever [of hpæſ, ſpa and æfre, *Sax.*] in any Place.

Whereto' [of hpæſ and to, *Sax.*] to what or which.

Whereupo'n [of hpæſ and upon, *Sax.*] upon or after which.

Wherewith [of hpæſ and piþ, *Sax.*] with which.

Wherry'cotes, a ſort of open Chariots, uſed by Perſons of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

A Whe'rret, a box on the Ear, or ſlap on the Chops.

Whe'rry [prob. of *vehere*, L. to carry, or of ſcafan, *Sax.* to paſs] a ſmall Boat for carrying Paſſengers in a River.

To Whet [hpettan, *Sax.*] to ſharpen.

Whe'tstone [hpæſſtan, *Sax.*] a Stone for ſharpening Edge Tools.

Whe'tting [of hpettan, *Sax.*] ſharpening.

Whe'ther [hpæðeꝛ, *Sax.*] which of the two, *&c.*

Whey [hpæȝ, *Sax.*] the wateriſh part of Milk.

Which [hvilck, *Dan.* hpile, *Sax.*] who? whether of the two, *&c.*

A Whiff [prob. of ſhwyth, *Brit.*] an Attraction or Expulſion of the Breath.

To Whiffle [prob. of pæflan, *Sax.* to babble, or weyſelen, *Du.* to ramble or fluctuate] to play on a Pipe; alſo to ſtand triffling; alſo to chouſe, trick or cheat out of a thing.

Whi'ffler [pæfleꝛ, *Sax.*] one that plays on a Whiffle or Fife; a young Freeman that goes before the Companies of *London* on publick Proceſſions.

A Whiffling *Fellow*, a mean, pitiful Fellow, a Trifler.

A Whig, one of a Party oppoſite to the *Tories*.

Whi'ggish [hpæȝ, *Sax.* whey, becauſe (as ſome ſay) the Name *Whig* was firſt given to the Field-Meeters in *Scotland*, whoſe chief Diet was ſour Milk] a Nick-Name, the oppoſite to that of *Tory*, and is applied to thoſe that were againſt the Court Intereſt, in the Time of King *Charles* II. King *James* II. &c. and for it, in the Reign of King *William* and King *George*.

Whi'ggishly, according to the Principles of the *Whigs*.

Whi'ggism, the Principles of the *Whigs*.

While, Whilst } [hpile, *Sax.*] during the Time; alſo until.

Whi'lom [hpilon, *Sax.*] once, ſome Time ago, formerly.

Whim. See *Whimſy*.

To Whi'mper [of wimmern, *Teut.*] to begin to cry, as a Child.

Whi'msical, full of whimſies, freakiſh, fantaſtical.

Whi'msicalness, fulneſs of whimſies, freakiſhneſs, fantaſticalneſs.

Whi'msy [*incertæ Etymologiæ*] a maggotty Fancy or Conceit, a freakiſh Humour.

Wai'm-wnam [prob. of *Whimſy*] a Gew-gaw, a Bauble, a Toy to play withal.

Whin, a Shrub called *Knebelm*.

A Whine [with *Hunters*] the Cry of an Otter.

To Whi'ndle. See *Whine*.

Whi'niard [prob. of pinnian, to win, and æfne, honour, or of pyndſian, *Sax.* to vibrate] a ſort of Back-Sword.

Whi'ning [of pinian, *Sax.*] making a mournful, complaining Noiſe, ſpeaking in a crying Tone.

To Whi'nny [prob. of wiht, *Brit.* or *hinnire*, L.] to neigh, as a Horſe or young Colt.

Whins, the Furz or Furz Buſh.

A Whip [hpeop, ȝeſypce and ſwip ſpipa, *Sax.*] a Scourge, Laſh, *&c.*

To Whip [hpeopan, *Sax.* wipen, *Dan.*] to Scourge or Laſh with a whip; alſo to ſow after a particular manner.

Whip-staff [on *Shipboard*] a piece of wood or ſtaff faſtened to the Helm, which the Steerſman holds in his Hand to move the Helm and govern or turn the Ship.

Whipping [in *Angling*] a faſtening the Line to the Hook or Rod: alſo a caſting in a Hook and drawing it gently on the water.

Whipping [of hpuopan, *Sax.*] ſcourging, laſhing: alſo ſewing after a particular manner; alſo joining or clubbing; as *whipping a Six-pence*, &c. *at the Tavern*, &c.

Whi'pster [prob. of ȝeſpipe, *Sax.* a whip] a ſhuffling Fellow, a Sharper, a Trickſter.

Whi'rling [prob. of hpyrpan or hpeprian, *Sax.*] turning ſwiftly about with the Hand, &c.

A Whirle [prob. of **wirbel**, *Teut.*] a piece of wood put on the Spindle of a ſpinning wheel.

Whi'rl-bone, the round Bone of the Knee.

Whi'rl-wind [of hpyrpan and pind, *Sax.* or **hirbel-wind**, *Dan.*] a Hurricane, a wind that blows whirling round.

Whi'rly-pool [hpyrp and pul, *Sax.*] a Gulf in the Sea or River, where the water continually turns round.

A Whi'rly-gig, a play thing to turn round.

A Whisk [prob. of **viſke**, *Dan.* **viſch**, *Teut.* but *Skinner* inclines to derive it of hpita, *Sax.* white] a Bruſh made of Oſier Twigs; alſo a ſort of Neck Dreſs, formerly worn by Women; alſo a quick motion of a Twig, &c.

To Whisk [prob. of **biſcher**, *Dan.* or **whiſchen**, *Teut.*] to bruſh or cleanſe with a whisk; alſo to give a ſlight bruſh by a ſwift Motion, as a Fox with her Tail, a Woman with her Petticoats, &c.

Whisk, a Game at Cards well known.

Whi'skers, little tufts of Hair at the corners of the Mouth on the upper Lip.

Whi'sking, very great, ſwinging, as a whisking Lye.

To Whi'sper **huiſter**, *Dan.* **wiſperan**, *Teut.*] to ſpeak ſoftly, or in the Ear.

Whispering, ſpeaking ſoftly, and in the Ear.

Whispering-*Place*, a remarkable Curioſity in the Cathedral of *Glouceſter*, and alſo at St. *Paul's* at *London*, &c. being a Wall built ſo in an Arch of the Church, or juſt under the *Cupola*, that if a Perſon at one end whiſper never ſo low, another who lays his Ear at the other, ſhall hear every Syllable ſpoken diſtinctly.

Whist [of **huiſte**, *Dan.*] an Interjection requiring Silence.

A Whistle [hpirtle, *Sax.*] a ſort of muſical Pipe.

To Whistle [of hpirtan, *Sax.*] to play Tunes with the Lips and Breath, a ſort of ſinging without ſpeaking.

A Whit [a phit, *Sax.*] a ſmall Part.

White [**hvid**, *Dan.* hpita, *Sax.*] the Colour contrary to Black.

White-livered [qu. *white-leathered*] Envious.

White-coe [hpita-cop, *Sax.*] a Mew, a Sea-Bird.

Knights of the Order of the White-*Eagle*, an Order of *Poliſh* Knights, inſtituted by King *Ladiſlaus* V. *A. D.* 1325.

White-Hart-*Silver*, a Mulct paid into the *Exchequer* out of the Foreſt of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in *Derſetſhire*, which was firſt impoſed by King *Henry* III. on *Thomas de Linde*, for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to his Order.

A White-Heat [with *Smiths*] a degree of Heat leſs than a *welding Heat*, given to Iron in the Forge, when it hath not got its Form and Size.

White-line [*Anatomy*] the *Linea Alba*.

White-meats, Milk-whitepots, Cuſtards, Cheeſe-cakes, Butter, Cheeſe.

White-*Oakum*, a ſort of Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

White-pot, Milk and Eggs, white Bread, Sugar and Spice baked in a Pot.

White-rent, a Duty of 8*d.* antiently paid yearly to the Duke of *Cornwal*, by every Tanner in *Derbyſhire*.

White-sauce [*Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds and the Breaſts of Capons, pounded together with Spice, &c.

White-spurs [in *antient Times*] Squires made by the King, ſo named from the white Spurs they received at their Creation.

White-wining, a ſmall white Apple of a pleaſant Juice.

Whiteness [Þpitaneſſe, *Sax.*] according to the Hypotheſis of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, is what is the reſult of the mixture of all ſorts of Rays together. But the Opinion of Mr. *Boyle* is, that it chiefly depends upon this, That the ſurfaces of white Bodies are ſeparated into innumerable Superficies, which being of a nature meerly ſpecular, are ſo placed, that ſome looking one way, and ſome another, do reflect the Rays of Light falling on them, not towards one another, but outwards, towards the Spectators Eye.

White-*Wort*, an Herb.

To Whiten [hpitian, *Sax.*] to make white.

Whi'ting, a Subſtance made of Chalk.

Winting [**witting**, *Du.*] a Fiſh.

Whi'tish [of hpita, *Sax.*] inclining to white.

Whi'tlow [of pite, *Sax.* a Pain, and *low*, F. a wolf] a Swelling at the End of a Finger.

Whitlow-*Graſs*, an Herb good for whitlows.

Whi'thbr [hpæbep, *Sax.*] to what Place.

Whithersoe'ver [hpabepȝe-ypa, æȝep, *Sax.*] to what Place ſoever.

Whi'tster, a whitener of Linen Cloth.

Whi'tsun-*Farthings*, Offerings antiently made at *Whitſuntide* to the Pariſh Prieſt by the Pariſhioners.

Whi'tsunday [hpita-ſunbæȝ, *Sax.*] i. e. *White-Sunday*, becauſe on the Eve of this Feſtival, the *Catechumens* were antiently clothed in white Robes, and admitted to the Sacrament of Baptiſm.

Whi'tsuntide, the *Whitſun Holy-Days*.

Whi'ttail, a Bird.

Whi'tten-*Tree*, a Shrub.

To Whi'ttle [hpettan, *Sax.*] to cut Sticks into ſmall pieces.

Whittle [pitel, *Sax.* white] a ſort of Child's Blanket, or one worn by Women over their Shoulders.

Whittle [of hpita. *Sax.* white] a ſort of Basket.

Whi'zzing [qu. of *hiſſing*, hiſcean, *Sax.*] making a Noiſe, as water when a hot Iron is put into it, &c.

Who [hpa, *Sax.*] what Perſon.

Whole [ὅλος, Gr. phill or palȝ, *Sax.*] intire, not broken; alſo all of any Thing.

The Whole, is that which is made up of Parts united in due Order or Diſpoſition.

Whole [among *Logicians*] is twofold, one compos'd of ſeveral Parts really diſtinct, which in *Latin* is call'd *Totum*, and the Parts of it are termed *integral Parts*, as the *Apartments* of a Houſe, the *Precincts* of a City or Town, the *Provinces* of a Kingdom: The other *Whole* is called in *Latin Omne*, and the Parts of it are termed *ſubjective* or *inferior*, becauſe this *Whole* is a common Term, and its Parts are compris'd within its Extent, as the Word *Animal* is a *Whole* of this Nature; the Inferiors of which, as *Man* or *Beaſt*, which are compris'd within its Extent, are its *ſubjective Parts*.

An Eſſential Whole [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that which conſiſts of ſuch Parts as compleat the Eſſence of that Being; as Man is made up of Soul and Body.

Integral Whole [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that which has the ſame Nature with its Parts, ſo every ſingle Drop of water is water.

Whole *chat'd Boots*, winter riding Boots, hunting Boots.

Who'lsom [of hæl, Health, and ȝom, *Sax.*] healthful, good, ſound.

Wholsom *Ship* [*Sea Language*] a Ship which will hull, try and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

Who'lsomness, ſoundneſs, goodneſs, aptneſs to procure Health.

Whomso'ever [hpa ypa æȝep, *Sax.*] any or every one.

Whoo'dings [prob. q. d. *hoodings*] thoſe Planks in a Ship, which are joined and faſtened along the ſides of her upon the Stern.

To Whoop [*houper*, F.] See *Hoop*.

A Whoop, a Pewet, a Bird.

Whoop, Whoopoo } the Cry which a Shepherd makes to call his Sheep together.

A Whore [huȝe and hoȝeȝpena of hyrian, *Sax.* to hire, *q. d.* a hired Woman] an Harlot, a Proſtitute, an incontinent Woman.

A Whore [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients repreſented by a Lion with a Woman's Head, becauſe her Countenance is fair, her Speech pleaſant, and her Allurements powerful, but her Nature fierce and cruel, and preys upon both Body and Eſtate.

To Whore [of hyrian, *Sax.* to hire] to commit whoredom, to follow whores.

Who'redom [huȝedom, *Sax.*] Incontinency.

Who're-monger [of huȝe and ȝanȝeȝe, *Sax.* a Merchant or Trader] one who follows whores.

Who'rish, inclinable to play the whore, laſcivious.

Who'rtle [heorte, *Sax.* a Heart] a kind of Shrub.

Whortle-berries [heorte-beȝian of heorte, an Heart, and beȝian, *Sax.*] the Berries of a Shrub call'd *Whortle* or *Hurtle*.

Whur, Whuz } [in *Falconry*] the fluttering of Partridges and Pheaſants as they riſe.

To Whur, to ſnarl as a Dog does.

Why [hpi, *Sax.*] for what Reaſon or Cauſe.

Wi [ꝑi, *Sax.*] in Compoſition in proper Names ſignifies *Holy*, as *Wimund* holy Peace, *&c.*

Wic [ꝑic of ꝑician, *Sax.* to dwell] a Borough or Village.

Wicha'can, a *Virginia* Root, of great Efficacy in healing all manner of wounds.

Wick [ꝑpoc, *Sax.*] the Cotton, *&c.* of a Candle, Lamp, *&c.*

Wi'cked [*incertæ Etymologiæ*, prob. of ꝑeceþ, *Sax.* full of guile, *Cambden*; or, as others, of ꝑiganð, a Soldier, becauſe they are generally wicked; or, as others, of ꝑicce, a witch, of ꝑiccian, *q. d.* bewitched] *ungodly, impious, debauched*, &c.

Wickedness, ungodlineſs, *&c.*

Wi'cker [prob. of **vigre**, *Dan.*] a Vine Twig, an Oſier Twig.

Wi'cket [prob. of *guichet*, F.] a ſmall Door in a larger.

Wickli'ffites, the Followers of *John Wickliff*, the firſt *Engliſh* Proteſtant Reformer, who ſo mauled the Pope, that he got the Title of Arch Heretick.

Wi'ddle-waddle [**wickel wackel-gehen**, *Teut.*] to go fideling toward firſt one ſide and then the other.

Wie } [of ꝑic, *Sax.* a Bay, Bank, or crooked Turning
Wich } of a River; alſo a Caſtle or Fortreſs] in compound proper Names or Places is to be underſtood to ſignify one of thoſe Things before mentioned.

Wide [**vid**, *Dan.* ꝑiðe, *Sax.*] large in Breadth.

Wi'deness, largeneſs in Breadth.

To Wi'den [prob. of ꝑiðenan, *Sax.* or **weiten**, *Teut.*] to make wider.

Wi'dgeon } [prob. of ꝑiggend, *Sax.* fighting] a ſilly
Wi'dgin } kind of Bird; alſo a ſilly Fellow.

Wi'dow [ꝑuðpa, *Sax. vidua*, L.] a woman whoſe Huſband is dead.

Wi'dower [ꝑuðepeꝛ, *Sax.* **weduwer**, *Du.*] a Man whoſe Wife is dead.

Wi'dowhood [ꝑuðepanð-haðe, *Sax.*] the State of a Widower.

King's Widow, one who after the Death of her Husband, who was the King's Tenant in *Capite*, was forced to recover her Dower by the writ *de dote aſſignanda*, and could not marry again without the King's Conſent.

Widow-*Bench* [in the County of *Suſſex*] is that ſhare which a widow is allow'd out of her Husband's Eſtate beſides her Jointure.

Widow-*Wail*, a Shrub.

To Wield [of ꝑealðan and ꝑilðan, *Sax.*] to handle, to manage, to ſway.

Wi'eldy, eaſy to be managed or governed by the Hand.

Wife [**vif**, *Dan.* of ꝑof ꝑician, *Sax.* to marry a wife] a married woman, whoſe will, in the Judgment of the Law, is ſubject to the will of her Husband; for which reaſon a wife is ſaid *to have no will*; but *Fulget radiis Mariti*, i. e. *Shines with the Luſtre of her Husband.*

Wig [*ignotæ Etimol.*] a Cap of Hair for the Head; alſo a ſort of Bun or Cake.

Wi'greve [of ꝑiᵹ, a way, and ᵹeꝛeꝛa, *Sax.*] an Overſeer or Surveyor of the High ways.

Wight [ꝑihт, *Sax.*] a living Man or Woman.

Wi'lderness [prob. of ꝑilð and neꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] a large Place uncultivated and unfrequented.

Wild [ꝑilð, *Sax.* **vild**, *Dan.*] untamed, hair-brained; alſo fierce, furious; alſo uninhabited.

Wi'ldness, untamedneſs, furiouſneſs, uninhabitedneſs.

A Wild, a wilderneſs, *Milton.*

Wild *Water-Creſſes*, a Plant alſo called *Lady's Smock* and *Cuckoe Flower.*

Wild-*Williams*, a Plant.

Wilds, wild or barren Country.

A Wi'lding, a wild Apple, a Crab Apple.

Wild *Vegetables*, ſuch as grow of themſelves without culture.

Wild-fire, a ſort of Fire firſt invented by the *Greeians*, *Anno Chriſti* 777. Gunpowder wetted, made into a Paſte, rolled up and ſet on fire; alſo an Evil in Sheep; the running worm, a Diſeaſe.

Wild-fire *Arrows*, Arrows trimmed with wild-fire, and ſhot burning to ſtick in the Sails or Rigging of Ships in a Fight.

Wile [prob. of ᵹeal, *Sax.* Fraud] a cunning Shift, a ſubtle Trick.

Wi'lful [ꝑilᵹull, *Sax.*] obſtinate, unruly, head-ſtrong, ſtubborn, inflexible.

Wi'lfulness, Obſtinacy, Inflexibility, *&c.*

Wi'liness [of ᵹeal, Fraud, and neꝛꝛe; or of ᵹalian, to enchant, *Sax.*] craftineſs, ſlineſs, trickingneſs.

Wily [prob. of ᵹealice, *Sax.*] crafty, *&c.*

Will [ꝑilla, *Sax.*] a certain Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of it, *&c.*

The Will [with *Moraliſts*] is defin'd to be the internal Guide of a Man's Actions, ſo that when the Objects are propoſed and known, this Power can, by an intrinſick Principle, and without any phyſical Neceſſity, move it ſelf towards them, and chuſe that which ſeems moſt agreeable and convenient, and reject that which appears unſuitable and incommodious.

Wi'lling [of ꝑillan, *Sax.* to will] diſpoſed in Mind to.

Wi'llingness, readineſs or diſpoſition of Mind.

Wi'llow [ꝑeliᵹe, *Sax.*] a kind of Tree.

Will *Parole* } a will only by word of Mouth, which
Will *Nuncupative* } being proved by three or more witneſſes, may be of as good force or as valid as one in writing, except for Lands which are only deviſable by Teſtament in writing, during the Life of the Teſtator.

Will *in a Wiſp*, a Meteor better known among Authors by the Name of *ignis fatuus*, a fiery Exhalation that appears in the Night, commonly haunting marſhy and fenny Places and Church-yards, as being evaporated out of a fat Soil; it alſo flies about Rivers, Hedges, *&c.* and frequently miſleads Travellers in a dark Night, by reaſon of their making towards it, and not taking a due care to keep the way.

Sweet-Wi'lliam, a Flower

Will-Jill, a ſorry, pitiful, inconſiderable Perſon, an Hermaphrodite.

Wi'mble [**wimple**, *Du.* of **wemelen**, *Germ.* to bore] an Inſtrument to bore Holes with.

A Wimple [**wimpel**, *Du. guimple*, F.] Muffler or plaited linen Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks; alſo a Streamer or Flag.

To Win [ꝑinnan, *Sax.* **vinder**, *Dan.* prob. of *vincere*, L.] to get or gain by play; alſo to obtain or make one's ſelf maſter of, to get the better; alſo to perſuade or prevail with a Perſon.

Win } { ꝑin, *Sax.* War, Strength } the Names of
Wine } { ꝑine, *Sax.* Beloved, Dear } Men beginning or ending with theſe Syllables, ſignify, either from *Win*, the martial Temper of the Man, or from *Wine*, that they were the Favourites of the People, *&c.*

To Wince } [ſome derive it of **wancken**, *Teut.* to va-
To Winch } cillate] to kick or ſpurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horſe does.

To Winch [prob. of ꝑindan, *Sax.* to turn and wind, or *guincher*, F.] to wind round or ſkrew with a winch, an Iron Inſtrument to wind up a Jack, turn Screws, *&c.*

Wi'nchester-*Goſe*, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

Wind [**vind**, *Dan.* ꝑind, *Sax.*] the Current or Stream of the Air, together with ſuch Vapours as the Air carries along with it; or wind may be defined to be a Vapour agitated and rarified, which paſſing from a narrow Place, wherein it was pent, into one more large and wide, drives the Air before it: If it chance that there be a Meeting of many Vapours together, then, according to the Quantity of the Matter, this wind is ſo much the greater.

To have the Wind *of a Ship* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to be to the windward of her.

To Wind [with *Hunters*] to Scent the Game as Dogs do.

To Wind [ꝑindan, *Sax.* **vinder**, *Dan.*] to turn, twiſt or roll about; alſo to blow a Horn.

Wind-*Berry*, a Bill-berry or whortle-berry.

Wine-*Bound* [*Sea Term*] hindred, ſtopp'd or kept back from Sailing by a contrary wind.

Wind-*Broken*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

Wind-*Colick*, a painful Diſeaſe in the Stomach, *&c.*

Wind-*Egg*, an addled Egg, one that has taken wind.

Large Wind, a fair wind.

To carry in the Wind [with *Horſemen*] is ſaid of a Horſe that carries his Noſe as high as his Ears, and does not carry handſomly.

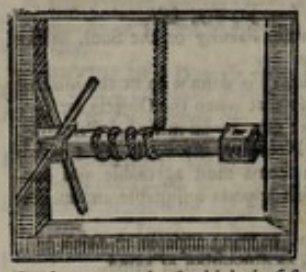
Wi'ndage [of a *Gun*] the difference between the Diameter of the Bore and the Diameter of the Ball.

Wi'ndfal [of ꝑind and ᵹeallan, *Sax.* to fall] Fruit that is blown down by the wind; alſo ſomething coming to one by the Death of a Perſon, or unexpectedly.

Wind-*Gall*, is a ſoft Swelling, occaſioned by over-working, juſt by the Horſe's Fetlock, about as big as half a Pigeon's Egg, and at firſt full of Water.

Wind-*Gun*, an Inſtrument to diſcharge a Bullet only by the means of Air cloſe pent within it.

Wi'ndlass } [in ſmall *Ships*] a draw Beam or Machine
Windlass } placed on the Deck, juſt abaft the Fore-Maſt.



WINDLASS } a Machine
WINDLESS } uſed to raiſe huge Weights withal, as Guns, Stones, Anchors, *&c.* alſo to wind up or draw things out of a Well. It is a Roller of wood ſquare at each end, through which is either croſs Holes for Hand-ſpikes or Staves acroſs, to turn it round; by this means it draws a Cord, one end of which is faſtened to ſome weight which it raiſes up. They are uſed in *Gins*, and about *Dutch Mortars*, to help to elevate them.

WIND-ROW, Hay or Graſs raked up into Rows, in order to be dry'd by the wind before cocking up.

WIND-TAUGHT [in *Sea Language*] ſtiff in the wind, a term apply'd to any thing which holds or catches the wind aloft, or ſtooping too much in a ſtiff gale of wind.

WIND-THRUSH, a Bird ſo called, becauſe it comes into *England* in high winds in the beginning of *Winter*.

WIND-*Tackle Blocks* [in a *Ship*] are the main, double Blocks or Pulleys, which being made faſt to the End of a ſmall Cable, ſerve for the hoiſting Goods into a Ship.

To WIND *a Ship* } is to bring her head about.
To WEND }

The Ship WINDS *up* [in *Sea Language*] is ſaid of a Ship when ſhe comes to ride at an Anchor.

How WINDS *the Ship* } [in *Sea Language*] is, upon what
How WENDS } Point of the Compaſs does a Ship that is under Sail, lie with her head.

Trade WINDS, are winds which blow conſtantly from the Eaſt, between the Latitude of 30 Degrees North and South, in the *Atlantick*, *Ethiopick* and *Pacifick Oceans*.

Coaſting-Trade WINDS, are ſuch as the Southerly and Southerly-weſt winds, which blow conſtantly all along the Coaſts of *Africa*, on the Southward of the *Equator*, within the Trade-wind Limits; and the Northerly and North-weſterly winds on the North Side of the *Equator*, blowing on the ſame Continent.

Shifting-Trade WINDS, are the ſame as Monſoons, and are periodical winds in the *Indian* Sea, that blow for half the Year one way, and the other half upon the oppoſite Points: And thoſe Points and Times of Shifting are different in different Parts of the Ocean. And in ſome Places the wind is conſtant for three Months one way, then three Months more the contrary way, and ſo all the Year.

WINDWARD [of ꝑinꝺ and ꝺpaꝛꝺ, *Sax.*] towards the wind.

WINDWARD-*Tide*, a Tide that runs with the wind.

WINDOW [**vindue**, *Dan.*] a Place to let Light into a Houſe, *&c.*

WINE [**Vin**, *Dan.* ꝑin, *Sax.*] a potable Liquor well known.

Spirit of WINE [in *Chymiſtry*] the oily part of wine, rarified by acid Salts; diſtilled from Brandy.

WING [ȝeꝑinȝ, *Sax.*] that part of a Bird uſed in flying.

WINGED [ȝeꝑinȝeꝺ, *Sax.*] having wings.

WING [of an *Army*] is the Horſe at the Flanks or at the End of each Line on the right and left.

WING *of a Batallion* } are the right and left hand Files
WING *of a Squadron* } that make up each Side or Flank; when a Batallion is drawn up, the Pikes are in the Centre or Middle, and the Muſketeers on the wings.

WINGS [in *Fortification*] are the larger ſides of Horn-works, Crown-works, Tenailles, and the like Out-works; including the Ramparts and Parapets, with which they are bounded on the right and left, from their Gorge to the Front.

WINGED *Seeds* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as have Down or Hairs on them, whereby the wind taking hold blows them at a diſtance.



WINGS [in *Heraldry*] are borne without the Body of the Fowl, and ſometimes ſingle, and ſometimes double; when they are double, they are called *Conjoined*; when the Tips are upwards, they are call'd *Elevated*; when downwards, *Inverted*. See the Eſcutcheon.

WING [in *Botany*] the Angle which the Leaves of a Plant, or the Pedicles of the Leaves, form with the Stem or a Branch of the Plant.

WINGS [with *Gardeners*] are ſuch Branches of Trees or other Plants, as grow up aſide of each other.

To WING *a Patridge*, &c. [*Carving*] is to cut it up.

WINGED *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] a term apply'd to ſuch Stems of Plants, as are furniſhed all their length with a ſort of membranous Leaves.

To WINK [ꝑincian, *Sax.* **wincken**, *Teut.*] to cloſe or ſhut the Eyes.

To WI'NNOW [ꝑinꝺpian, *Sax.* **wannen**, *Teut.* and *Du.* *vannare*, L.] to fan or ſeparate Corn from Chaff by the wind.

WI'NTER [ꝑinꝺeꝛ, *Sax.* **vinter**, *Dan.*] one of the Seaſons of the Year.

WINTER [with *Printers*] a certain Part of a Printing Preſs.

To WINTER [**winteren**, *Du.*] to abide in a Place during the winter Seaſon.

WINTER-*Creſſes*, an Herb.

WINTER-*Piner*, a Pear of a roundiſh Form, and yellowiſh Colour ſpeckled with red.

WINTER-*Green*, a Plant or Herb ſo named on account of its flouriſhing in winter.

WINTER-*Heyning*, a Seaſon which is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Foreſt of *Dean*.

WINTER-*Lemon*, *Marvel*, *Thorn*, kinds of Pears.

WINTER *Solſtice* [with *Aſtronomers*] happens on the 11th of *December*, when the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, the Day being at that Time ſhorteſt, and the Night longeſt, that is to ſay, in northern Countries.

To WINTER *rig* [with *Husbandmen*] is to fallow or till the Land in winter.

To WIPE [ꝑipan, *Sax.*] to ſtroke or wipe off gently any Duſt, Filth, *&c.*

A WIPE [ȝeſ ꝑipe, *Sax.*] a cleanſing by wiping; alſo a Reflection or cloſe Rub upon a Perſon.

WIRE [prob. of *gyrare*, L. to wind round, or *virer*, F.] Gold, Silver, Copper, or other Metals, drawn out into long Threads.

To WIRE-DRAW, to draw out gold or ſilver wire; alſo to ſpin out a Buſineſs; alſo to decoy a Perſon; alſo to get ſomething out of him.

WIRES [in *Botany*] the long Threads which run from Strawberries and other Plants, and fix in the Earth and propagate other Plants.

WI'SACRE [prob. of **weꝛꝛ-leggher**, *Du.* a Diviner] ironically, is uſed to ſignify an half-witted Perſon.

WISDOM [ꝑiſꝺom, *Sax.*] Knowledge of high Matters; alſo Diſcretion, Judgment.

WISDOM [with *Moraliſts*] is defined to be ſuch a Diſpoſition of the Mind, by which a Man is firmly inclin'd to have right Sentiments of things that occur to his Perception, and to make a juſt Examination of the Actions that belong to his Life.

WISDOM [in *God*] is a communicable Attribute, and conſiders the relation of Things one to another, under the Notion of Means and Ends, and of their fitneſs or unfitneſs, for the various Purpoſes to which they are deſigned.

WISDOM [*Hieroglyphi.*] was repreſented by the *Egyptians*, as a beautiful woman with four Ears and four Hands, and but one Tongue, hid within her Lips that were ſhut cloſe.

WISDOM [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in white Robes, with a blue Mantle ſeeded with Stars.

WISE [ꝑiſe, *Sax.*] diſcreet, well-skilled, cunning, witty; alſo a way, manner or means.

A WISH [ꝑiſe, *Sax.*] a deſire, a craving.

To WISH [ꝑiſcian, *Sax.*] to deſire, to crave after.

WISP [prob. of **wiſchen**, *Teut.* to wipe] a handful of Hay, Straw, *&c.* alſo a wreath to put on the Head for the more eaſy carrying a Pail, *&c.*

WI'STA [*old Rec.*] a wiſt or half an hide of Land.

To WIT [**weten**, *Du.*] to know.

WIT [ꝑiꝺ, *Sax.* **gewit**, *Du.*] Genius, Cunningneſs, Fancy.

WIT [according to Mr. *Lock*] is diſtinguiſhed from Judgment, and he defines it to be a quick and ready gathering of *Ideas*, and putting thoſe together with great Eaſe and Variety, in which can be found any agreeableneſs or reſemblance, ſo as to make up delightful Images, and pleaſing Pictures in the Fancy.

WITCH [ꝑicce of ꝑiȝlian, to enchant, or ꝑicnian, to divine, *Sax.*] an Enchantreſs or Sorcereſs.

WITCH-CRAFT [ꝑicce, a witch and cꝛæꝛꝳ, Art, *Sax.*] the Art of Bewitching, Enchanting, Divining, *&c.*

WITCH-*Elm*, a kind of Elm.

WITE [ꝑiꝺe, *Sax.*] a Puniſhment, a Penalty, a Fine.

WITH [ꝑiꝺ, *Sax.*] a Particle denoting Company or Union.

WITHA'L [ꝑiꝺ all, *Sax.*] beſides.

To WITHDRA'W [of ꝑiꝺ and ꝺꝛaȝan, *Sax.*] to retire, to draw away from, to withhold.

To

To Wi'ther [prob. of ꝑiðeꝛniáп, *Sax.* but Dr. *Sk. H.* derives it of *weather*, q. weathered] to fade, to grow dry, &c.

Wi'thredness [ꝑýðeꝛnu or ȝeꝑýðeꝛnoð and neꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] fadedneſs, ſhrivelledneſs, drineſs.

Wi'thers [of a *Horſe*] is the Juncture or Joining of the Shoulder-Bones, at the Bottom of the Neck and Mane, towards the upper Part of the Shoulders.

Wi'ther-band, is a Piece of Iron or Band, laid underneath a Saddle, about four Fingers above the withers of a Horſe, to keep the two Pieces of wood that form the Bow right.

Wi'thernam [in ſome *old Statutes*] ſeems to ſignify an unlawful Diſtreſs, made by one who has no right to diſtrain.

Wi'thersake, Wy'thersake } [in the Laws of King *Canutus*] an Apoſtate, a perfidious Renegado.

Wi'ther-wrung [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe is ſaid to be wither-wrung, when he has gotten a Hurt in the withers.

With-ho'lden [of ꝑiðhealðan, *Sax.*] kept back, ſtopped, ſtayed.

Within [ꝑiðin, *Sax.*]

Within-board [*Sea Term*] within a Ship.

Without [ꝑiðoutꝛ, *Sax.*] on the outſide.

Without-board [*Sea Term*] without or out of a Ship.

To Withsta'nd [of ꝑiðꝺꝛtanðan, *Sax.*] to oppoſe, to reſiſt.

Withy [ꝑiðiȝ, *Sax.*] an Oſier.

A Wi'tness [ꝑitneꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] one who teſtifies a Thing.

To Witness [ꝑitan, *Sax.*] to bear witneſs, to ſubſcribe a writing as a witneſs.

To bear Witness [of ꝑitneꝛꝛe of ꝑitan, *Sax.*] to bear a Teſtimony to.

Wi'ttal, Wyttol } [ꝑitðol, conſcious to himſelf, of ꝑitan, *Sax.* to know] one who knows himſelf to be a Cuckold and is contented.

Witte'na-*Gemotes* [ꝑittena-ȝemoteꝛ, *Sax.*] the Council or Aſſembly of the *Saxon* Nobility; in Aſſiſtance to the King.

Wi'tty [ꝑittiȝ, *Sax.*] full of wit.

Wi'ttiness, fulneſs of wit.

Wi'twal, a Bird.



Wi'vern [in *Heraldry*] an Animal with wings and feet like a Bird, but the Tail, &c. like a Serpent; or a ſort of flying Serpent, the upper Part reſembling a Dragon, and the lower a Serpent.

Wi'zard [prob. of ꝑiꝛe, *Sax.* and ærꝺ, Nature] a Sorcerer, a Conjurer, &c.

Wo [ꝑo, *Sax.* woe, *Du.* *ee*, L. *ἀι*, Gr.] Grief, Trouble, Sorrow.

Woad [ꝑoꝺ, *Sax.*] an Herb uſed in dying Blue, and with which the Antients *Britains* painted their Bodies, eſpecially their Faces, with frightful Figures, to make them look terrible to their Enemies.

Wo'den [ꝑoðen, *Sax.*] was the firſt or chief God of the Antients: He was, according to their Notions, to be appeas'd by Sacrifices no leſs than Human, and to be made Propitious by many barbarous Rites. From this Idol the fourth Day of the Week receiv'd its Name of Woðenȝ-ðæȝ, which we now call *Wedneſday*. This *Woden* was the Father of *Thor*, or *Jupiter* (according to ſome) and the *Mars*, or as others ſay, the *Mercury* of the *Romans*.

Wo'ful [of ꝑoꝛull, *Sax.*] ſorrowful, &c.

Wo'fulness, wretchedneſs.

Wold [ꝑolꝺ, *Sax.*] a champain Land free from wood, a Down. Hence, in Compoſition in proper Names, it denotes a Preſect or Governor, as Beꝛꞇ-ꝑolꝺ, *Bert-wold*, an illuſtrious Governor, &c. alſo an Herb.

Wolf [ꝑul�. *Sax.*] a Beaſt of Prey.

Wolf [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of eating Ulcer.

Wolf [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients uſed to ſignify the ſhameful Manners of a whore. Hence *Lupa*, [a ſhe wolf] L. ſignifies an whore or impudent woman; and thence Bawdy-Houſes are called *Lupanaria*.

A *Wolf* held faſt by the Ears, was an Emblem of a Man encompaſſed with Difficulties and Troubles. It is alſo taken for an Emblem of a plundering Soldier, becauſe of its bloody, cruel and ravenous Nature; and thence the Antients (who held the Tranſmigration of Souls) were of Opinion, that the Souls of thoſe Men, who were given to rob and plunder, at their Death went into wolves.

Wolves; this Land was antiently very much infeſted with wolves. But King *Edgar*, in the Year 959, impoſing on the *Welſh* a Tribute of 300 wolves, *i. e.* that they ſhould kill ſo many yearly, in time the Land was cleared of wolves.

Wolves-*Heads* [in *antient Times*] out-lawed Perſons ſo called, becauſe as there was a Price ſet on the Heads of Wolves, Foxes and other deſtructive Animals, ſo out-law'd Perſons, being out of the protection of the Laws, were liable to be killed by any who would take them if they made reſiſtance or fled.

Wolf's-*Bane* [ꝑulꝿ-baná, *Sax.*] an Herb.

Wolf's-*Tooth* [with *Horſemen*] is a Name given to the exceſſive Height of ſome of the Grinders, which ſhoot out Points as they increaſe in Length, and not only prick the Tongue, but hurt the Lips in feeding.

Wo'lvish, of the Nature of a wolf, ravenous.

Wo'lvishness, ravenouſneſs.

Wo'man [iman, prob. of ꝑamb and man, *Sax.*]

Wo'manish, like a woman, effeminate.

Wo'manliness, woman-like Behaviour.

Womb [ꝑamb, *Sax.*] the Matrix of a woman, &c.

Won [of ꝑinnan, *Sax.*] did win, &c.

Wo'nder [ꝑunðeꝛ of ꝑunðꝛian, *Sax.*] an admirable or ſtrange Thing; alſo the Act of admiring at.

To Wonder [ꝑunꝺꝛian, *Sax.*] to admire at; to be in admiration at the extraordinarineſs of a Thing.

Wo'nderment [of ꝑonꝺeꝛ, *Sax.*. and *ment*, F. Term] wondering.

Wont [of ȝeꝑuna of ȝeꝑunian or ꝑunian, *Sax.* to be accuſtomed to] uſe, cuſtom, habit.

To Wont [ꝑunian, ȝeꝑunian, *Sax.*] to be uſed or accuſtomed to.

Wo'nders *of the World*. Theſe were generally accounted ſeven in Number.

1. The *Wall* of *Babylon*, and the pleaſant Penſil Gardens planted on it, by *Semiramis*, built of a fat Clay, only found near the River *Euphrates*, and were very large and high. *Pliny* ſpeaks of 200 Feet in Height, and ſome 250; but the common Opinion is, that they were 50 Cubits high, and ſo broad, that two or three Chariots might go upon them in a breaſt without Danger, the Compaſs of them about, is ſaid to be about twenty two *Engliſh* Miles; 300000 Men are ſaid to have been employ'd, in making this Wall, many Years; but ſome ſay it was made in one Year.

2. The *Labyrinth* of *Egypt*. See in Letter *L*.

3. The *Pyramids* of *Egypt*. See *Pyramids*.

4. The *Mauſolæum* of *Cariæ*, which Queen *Artimiſia* built as a Sepulchre for her deceaſed Husband, tho' he was not depoſited there; for the Queen had ſo endeared Affection for him, that ſhe cauſed the Aſhes of his conſumed Body to be put into a Cup of Wine, and drank them to give him a Lodging in her Heart. See *Mauſolæum* in Letter *L*.

5. The *Coloſſus* of *Rhodes*. See *Coloſſus*.

6. *Jupiter Olympius*, is ſaid to have been the neateſt of all theſe Works, made by *Phidias*, of 150 Cubits high. The Head was of pure Gold, but the Body was of Braſs. It was erected by the *Eleans*, a People of *Greece*, and placed in a Temple dedicated to *Jupiter*, which was inriched afterwards with many curious Repreſentations, and excellent Statues. This Statue of *Jupiter* was ſitting in a Chair half naked; but from the Girdle downwards he was covered; in the right Hand he held an Eagle, and in the Left a Scepter. The upper Part being uncover'd, intimated how he was known to the Angels; but the lower Parts being covered, ſignified how God hides himſelf in his Works from the inferior Creatures.

The Emperor *Caligula* endeavoured to tranſport this Statue to *Rome*; but thoſe that were employ'd about it, were frighted from their Enterprize by ſome unexpected Accident.

7. The Temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus*, an incomparable work, ſupported by 120 large Pillars, every one the coſt enterprize and work of a King, who was reſolved to make his Piety and Magnificence appear upon his Pillar. See *Diana*.

Wonders *of the Peak* [in *Derbyſhire*.]

The firſt of theſe Wonders is *Chatſworth-Houſe*, &c. the noble Seat of the Duke of *Devonſhire*, where, beſides the Statelineſs of the Edifice, and Curioſities within it, too many here to be deſcribed, there are pleaſant Gardens adorned with exquiſite Water-works. 1. *Neptune* with his Sea Nymphs, which ſeem to ſport themſelves in the Waters, which appear to fall upon Sea-weeds. 2. A Pond where Sea Horſes continually do roll. 3. A Tree, exactly reſembling a Willow, made of Copper, of which (by turning a Cock) every Leaf continually diſtils Drops of Water, and ſo lively repreſents a Shower of Rain. 4. A Grove of Cypreſs and a Caſcade, at the Top of which ſtand two Sea Nymphs, with each a Jar under her Arm, from whence the water falling upon the Caſcade, produces a loud rumbling Noiſe, like the *Egyptian* or *Indian* Cataracts. 5. At the bottom

Bottom of this Cascade is another Pond, in which is an artificial Rose, thro' which the water ascends and hangs suspended in the Air, in the Figure of that Flower. 6. There is another Pond, where there is *Mercury* pointing at the Gods, and throwing up water. 7. There are several fine Statues of Gladiators, and other Curiosities.

The 2d is the Mountain call'd *Mam-Tor*, which is almost continually shivering down Earth and great Stones, in such Plenty, and with so great a Noise, as often to frighten the neighbouring Inhabitants, and to be heard at some Miles distance, yet never visibly grows less, tho' it hath thus continued for several Generations.

The 3d is *Elden-Hole*, a wide and terrible Chasm, about fourteen Yards in Length, and seven in Breadth. The Mouth of it craggy, but the inward Recesses contracted and intricate. It is accounted Bottomless, because it could never yet be fathom'd by any Art of Man, tho' divers attempts have been made, tho' it has been plumbed to the Depth of 884 Yards, 80 of which sunk into the water; and the Earl of *Leicester* hired a Man to go down in a Basket of Stones, who was let down 300 Ells, and being pulled up, was both Speechless and Senseless, and died within eight Days of a Phrensy. It is usual for those that go to see it, to throw down Stones, and lay their Ear to the Mouth of the Pit, which make a great Rattling and Noise for a long Time, which is lessened by Degrees, till it gets beyond the Sphere of hearing.

The 4th is *Buxton-Wells*, in Number nine, the water of which is hot, sulphurous and saline, yet not fetid, but very palatable. They spring out of a Bass like Marble, and it is pleasant to see the sulphurous Halitus break out in Bubbles, and impregnate the water. These waters are very salutiferous.

The 5th is *Weeding-Wall* or *Tides-Well*, a Spring that Ebbs and Flows like the Sea, sometimes two or three times in an Hour; and upon the sinking of the water makes a guggling Noise, like the pouring of Liquors out of Bottles, but much louder. The Diameter of the Spring is about a Yard, and the Depth much the same, and the water rises and falls about three Quarters of a Yard.

The 6th is a remarkable Cave, the Entrance of which is at the Foot of a large Mountain, call'd *Coitmosi*, by a small Arch, so low, for several Paces, that those who go into it are forced to creep upon all fours for a while; but then it opens to a considerable Height, not unlike to the Roof of a large Cathedral. On the right Hand is an hollow Cavern call'd *Pool's Chamber*, where by striking a Stone upon the Wall, a noisy Echo rebounds. Hence your Guide conducts you, with a Candle, over Ridges and Rocks of Stone, and shews you many Representations of Art and Nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the Roof and Sides of the Rock. There are the Representations of the most curious Fret-work, Organ and Choir-work, and in other Places the Figures of Animals, as the Body of a Man, a Lion, a Dog, and many other Beasts, which a pregnant Fancy readily suggests, as also a Chair, Flitches of Bacon, a Lanthorn, and many other Varieties. A little farther is a Pillar, called *the Queen of* Scots *Pillar*, clear and bright as Alablaster; and beyond that a steep Ascent of near a Quarter of a Mile high, which termines near the Roof in a hollow call'd *the Needles Eye*, in which when the Guide places his Candle, it represents a Star in the Firmament. A Pistol being fired off, near the Queen of *Scot*'s Pillar, gives a Report near as loud as a Cannon. You return back a different way, passing several Currents of water. Some say this Cave takes its Name of one *Pool*, a notorious Robber and Outlaw, who fled from Justice; others, that he was some Hermit, who there lived a retired Life. A little Distance from *Pool's Hole*, is a small clear Brook, memorable for its Composition of hot and cold water, so united in the same Stream, that you may at once put the Finger and Thumb of the same Hand, the one into the hot, and the other into the cold.

The 7th is the *Devil's Arse* or *Peak's Arse*, a wide subterraneous Cavern running under the Hill near *Castleton*, the Entrance of which is large, but the farther you go, the narrower it grows: The Top of it is very high, and appears to the Eye to be a most graceful Arch, chequer'd with diversity of coloured Stones, from which continually drops a sparry water that petrifies. Within this Arch are several small Buildings, which are inhabited by poor People, who lie there ready to attend Travellers who have the Curiosity to come to see these Rarities. This Cave, after you are gotten a little way in it, is very dark and slippery, by reason of a Current of water that runs along it, and you are forced to stoop, because the Rock hangs sloping so low: but having passed this Place, and a Brook adjoining (which is not to be waded sometimes) the Arch opens it self again, and brings you to a second Current, with large Banks of Sand in and by it. This Current is passable, but in a little Time you come to a third Current that is impassable, and then the Rock closes.

To Woo [wogan, *Sax.*] to court or make love to.

Wo'oing [of wogan, *Sax.*] courting or making love to.

Wo'er [wogere, *Sax.*] a Sweetheart.

Wood [wudu, *Sax.*] Timber; also a Plot of Ground beset with Trees and Shrubs that grow spontaneously.

Woo'den [of wudu, *Sax.*] made of wood

Woo'd-monger [of wudu and Mangere, *Sax.*] a Timber-Merchant.

Wood-bind [wud-bind, *Sax.*] a Plant.

Wood-case [with *Gunners*] a Case made of two pieces of hollow wood, so that the wood of the one joins close to the other, like two half Cartridges to put into the Bore of a Cannon.

Wood-cock, a wild Fowl.

Wood-cock *Soil* [in *Husbandry*] Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf, which is of a Woodcock Colour, and is not good.

Wood *and Wood* [with *Mariners*] is when two Pieces are let into each other, so that the wood of one joins close to the other.

Wood-corn, a certain Quantity of Oats or other Grain, in antient Times given by customary Tenants to their Lord, for Liberty to pick up dead and broken wood.

Wood-culver } a kind of Pigeon.
Wood-pigeon }

Wood-fretter, an Insect, a kind of Worm.

Woo'dgeld [*old Law*] the gathering or cutting wood within a Forest; also Money paid for the same to the Foresters; also an immunity or freedom from this Payment by the King's Grant.

Wood-*Lands*, Places in close Countries where are many woods.

Wood-*Lark*, a singing Bird well known.

Wood-*Louse*, a Church or House Bug, an Insect.

Wood-*Men*, Officers of a Forest, who have the Charge of looking to the King's Woods.

Woodmote, an antient Name of the Forest Court, now called the *Court of Attachments*.

Wood-*Pecker*, a wild Fowl, that picks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

Wood-*Plea Court* [in the Forest of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Court there held for determining all matters of wood and feeding of Cattle.

Wood-*Sage*, an Herb.

Wood-*Scre*, an Insect.

Wood-*Snipe* [wudu-gnite, *Sax.*] a Fowl.

Wood-*Ward*, an Officer of a Forest, who walks with a Forest Bill and takes cognizance of all Offences committed, at the next Swain-mote or Court of Attachments.

Wood-*Wax*, an Herb.

Wo'ody [wudig, *Sax.*] full of woods or Trees.

Wo'odiness, having wood, fulness of wood.

Woof [geweta, *Sax.*] the Thread interwoven cross the warp.

Wool [pulle, *Sax.*] a matter for clothing, growing on the Backs of Sheep.

Woo'llen [of pulle, *Sax.* wool] made of wool.

Woo'lly [pullig, *Sax.*] made of wool, &c.

Woo'lliness, woolly Quality.

Wolfeshead [pulfes-heofod, *Sax.* i. e. *Wolf's-head*] the Condition of an out-law'd Person, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed and his Head brought to the King.

Wool-*Drivers*, those Persons who buy wool in the Country, and carry it to the Clothiers or Market Towns to sell it again.

Wool-*Staple*, a City, Town, or any Place appointed for the sale of wool.

Wool-*Winders*, those Persons who wind up the Fleeces of wool, in order to be packed and sold, into a Bundle, it being cleansed according to Statute.

Woo'sted. See *Worsted*.

Word [in an *Army*, &c.] is some word that is given to be the Token or Mark of Distinction, by which Spies or treacherous Persons are known; it serves likewise to prevent Surprizes.

Words [gewedu, *Sax.*] distinct, articulate Sounds agreed on by Men to convey their Thoughts and Sentiments by.

Wo'rdy [prob. of gewidig, *Sax.*] abounding in words, &c.

Wo'rdiness, talkativeness, &c.

To Work [ꝑeoꝑcan, *Sax.*] to labour.

To Work *a Horſe*, is to Exerciſe him at Pace, Trot or Gallop, and to ride him at the Manage.

To Work *a Horſe* [in *Horſemanſhip*] upon *Volts*, or *Head*, and *Haunches*, in or between two Heels, is to paſſage him, or make him go Side-ways upon two parallel Lines.

Work [ꝑeꝑc, *Sax.*] Labour, Pains in doing any thing; Buſineſs; alſo the Product of the Brain.

Wo'rking [of ꝑeoꝑcean, *Sax.*] labouring, taking Pains; alſo fermenting, as Beer, *&c.*

Wo'rk-man [ꝑeꝑc-man, *Sax.*] an Artificer, *&c.*

Wo'rkmanlike [of ꝑeꝑc-man and ȝelice, *Sax.*] artificially.

Wo'rkmanship [of ꝑeꝑc man and *Ship*, prob. of ꝩcype, *Sax.*] the Thing produced by the Artificer; alſo Art or Artificialneſs.

Works [in *Military Affairs*] all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place; as *Outworks* are thoſe without the firſt Incloſure.

World [ꝑoꝛlꝺ, *Sax.*] the Univerſe; alſo the generality of the People; the Vulgar, in diſtinction to the more-knowing, learned or noble.

The World [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients repreſented by a round Temple, becauſe the divine Majeſty hath created it for his own Glory, to receive in it the Reſpects of all Creatures, and becauſe it appears like a large and beautiful Edifice, excellently well adorn'd, ſupported by the Power of God, cover'd with the Heavens, and diſtinguiſh'd into ſeveral Apartments. See *Serapis*.

Wo'rldliness [prob. ꝑoꝛlꝺlicneꝩe, of ꝑoꝛlꝺȝelic and neꝩe, *Sax.*] worldly-mindedneſs.

Worldli'ly, after a worldly-minded manner.

World, the Harmony of it [*Hieroglyph.*] or the rare Correſpondency that is in the world between the ſeveral Parts that compoſe it, was repreſentented by the Image of the God *Pan*, with two Horns upon his Head, and a Rank of ſeven ſlender Pipes in his Hand, ſo joined together that their Muſick could make an harmonious Conſort. The two Horns were an Emblem of the Sun; he had alſo a Leopard's Skin about his Shoulders, which repreſented the beautiful Variety of the Stars.

Wo'rldling, a worldly minded Man or Woman.

Wo'rldly-minded [of ꝑoꝛlꝺ and ȝemin'ꝺe, *Sax.* the Mind] having the Mind fixed on the Profits or Pleaſures of the World; Covetous.

World [*Hieroglyphic.*] the common Hieroglyphick of it, was a Globe, on which was repreſented the Circles of the *Zodiack*, with the Signs in it, and round about a Multitude of Stars. This Globe being ſupported on the Shoulders of a Man upon his Knees (called *Atlas*) his Knees being cover'd with his long Garment, intimates that the world is upheld by the Power of God, who ſeems to be covered to the lower Ranks of Creatures, with divers Emblems and dark Shadows.

Worm [ꝑyꝛm, *Sax.* **wurm**, *Du. vermis*, L.] a creeping Inſect.

Worm [with *Diſtillers*] a long ſpirally winding pewter Pipe, placed in a Tub of water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in diſtilling of Spirits.

To Worm *one*, to work a Perſon out of a Place, Benefit, *&c.*

Worm-eaten [of ꝑyꝛm and æten, *Sax.*] eaten with worms.

Wo'rmwood [**wermod**, *Brit.* ꝑeꝛmeo'ꝺ or ꝑyꝛmꝑyꝛt, *Sax.*] a Plant well known.

Worm-grass, an Herb good to kill worms in human Bodies.

Worm-seed, the Seed of a Plant called *Holy Wormwood*.

To Worm *a Cable* [with *Mariners*] is to ſtrengthen it by winding a ſmall Rope all along between the Strands.

To Worm *a Dog*, is to take out a worm from under his Tongue, which if let alone would cauſe him to run mad.

To Wo'rry [ꝑoꝛian, to run to and fro, or of ꝑeꝛȝean, to provoke, or **wurgen**, *Du.* to vex cruelly] to touze or tug, to pull or tear in pieces, as wild Beaſts do; alſo to teaze or vex.

Worse [ꝑicꝛe, *Sax.*] more bad.

Wo'rship [ꝑeoꝛꝑ-ꝩcype, *Sax.*] Adoration; alſo a Title of Honour.

To Worship, to adore, to reverence; to pay obeiſance or ſubmiſſion to.

Wo'rshipful [ꝑeoꝛꝑ-ꝩcype ꝼull, *Sax.*] worthy of worſhip.

Wo'rshipfulness, deſervingneſs of worſhip.

Wo'rshiping [of [ꝑeoꝛꝑ-ꝩcype, *Sax.*] paying Adoration, Reverence.

Worst [ꝑyꝛt, *Sax.*] the moſt bad.

Wo'rsted [ꝑoꝛꝛtæꝺ of ꝑoꝛꝛ, a Hall, and ꝑtæꝺꝺa, a Place, *Sax.* a Town in *Norfolk*, antiently famous for ſpinning of wool] a ſort of woollen Yarn, ſo denominated from the Place.

Wort [ꝑyꝛt, *Sax.*] an Herb.

Wort [ꝑyꝛt. *Sax.*] new Drink, either Ale or Beer.

Worth [**ꝸwerꝺ**, *C. Br.* ꝑeoꝛꝛ, *Sax.*] price or value, deſert or merit.

Worth [of ꝑoꝛꝛ, a Court or Farm; ꝑoꝛꝛȝe, *Sax.* a Way, a Street, a Field] a termination joined to the Names of many Places, as *Walworth*, *Thiſtleworth*, &c.

Wo'rthily [prob. of ꝑoꝛꝛlic, of ꝑoꝛꝛ and ȝelic, *Sax.*] according to Merit.

Wo'rthiness, deſervingneſs, valuableneſs, *&c.*

Wo'rthies, Men of great worth or merit, illuſtrious Perſonages.

Worthies, as the nine worthies of the World. Of theſe, three were *Jews*, viz. *Joſhua*, *David* and *Judas Maccabæus*; three Heathens, *viz. Hector* of *Troy*, *Alexander the Great* and *Julius Cæſar*; and three Chriſtians, *viz. Arthur* of *Britain*, *Charles the Great* of *France*, and *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*.

A Wo'rthine *of Land* [in *Hertfordſhire*] a particular Quantity or Meaſure of Ground.

Wo'rthless [of ꝑoꝛꝛ and leaȝ, *Sax.*] good for nothing.

Wo'rthlessness, the being of no Value.

Worthy [ꝑyꝛꝛ or ꝑyꝛꝛȝ, *Sax.*] deſerving of.

Wot [of ꝑitan, *Sax.* to know] knows, as *God wot*.

Wo'ven [of ꝑeaxan or ȝeꝑeoꝛ'ꝺ, *Sax.*] weaved.

Would [of ꝑillan, to will, or ȝeꝑilloꝺ, *Sax.*] as he would, he deſired, *&c.*

Wo'ulding [in *Sea Language*] the winding of Ropes hard about a Yard or Maſt after it has been ſtrengthened by nailing a piece of Timber to it.

To Wound [ꝑunꝺian, *Sax.*] to make or cauſe a wound.

Wound [ꝑunꝺ, *Sax.*] a cutting or breaking the Continuity of the Parts of the Body; or a bloody Rupture or Solution of the natural union of the ſoft Parts of the Body by a pricking, cutting or bruiſing Inſtrument.

A ſimple Wound [in *Surgery*] one which only opens the Fleſh, and has no other Circumſtances accompanying it.

A Complicated Wound, one that is attended with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, breaking of diſjointed Bones, Lameneſs, *&c.*

A dangerous Wound, a wound that is complicated, and of which the Accidents are dreadful, as when an Artery is opened or prick'd, when a Nerve or Tendon is cut.

A mortal Wound, is ſuch an one as muſt unavoidably be followed by Death, when it is ſituated deep in a principal Part, neceſſary for the preſervation of Life, as thoſe of the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Liver, Spleen, *&c.*

Wound [ꝑunꝺeꝺ, *Sax.*] winded.

Wound-*Wort* [ꝑunꝺ-ꝑyꝛt, *Sax.*] a Plant.

Wo'undy, extreme, very great, exorbitant.

Wrack, a Sea Weed.

Wrack } [ꝑꝛæc, *Sax.* **wrak**, *Du.*] is when a Ship
Wreck } periſhes at Sea, and no Man eſcapes alive out of it; which when it ſo happens, if any of the Goods that were in it, are brought to Land by the Waves, they belong to the King, or to ſuch Perſon to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog or Cat eſcape alive, ſo that the Owner come within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he ſhall have them again; alſo a Ship ſo periſhed.

Wra'cked [of ꝑꝛæc, *Sax.* a wreck] Ship-wrecked.

Wra'nglands [*old Rec.*] miſ-growing Trees that will never prove Timber, q. d. *Wrongers of Land*.

To Wrangle [ſome derive it of *wrong*, q. d. *wronging*] to brawl, to ſcold, to quarrel, *&c.*

To Wrap [prob. of hꝑeoꝑꝛian, *Sax. Skinner*] to infold, or cloſe in, to wind about.

Wra'pped } [prob. of hꝑeoꝑꝛian, *Sax.* according to
Wrapt } *Skinner*] infolded, incloſed.

Wra'pper, a coarſe Cloth in which Bale-Goods are wrapped, *&c.*

Wrath [ꝑꝛaꝺ, *Sax.*] extreme Anger, Indignation.

Wra'thful [of ꝑꝛaꝺ and ꝼull, *Sax.*] full of Indignation, *&c.*

Wra'thfulness, extreme Anger.

To Wreak [ꝑꝛæcan, *Sax.*] to diſcharge, to vent, as to wreak ones Anger upon.

Wrea'king [of ꝑꝛæcan, *Sax.*] diſcharging, venting.

Wreath [ꝑꝛeoꝺe, *Sax.*] a Garland.

Wrea'thed [prob. ȝeꝑꝛeoꝺaꝺ, of ꝑꝛeoꝺian, *Sax.*] twiſted or twined about, as two Cords twined, *&c.*

WREATH [ꝑꝛeoðe, *Sax.*] a Roll, ſuch as Women wear on their Heads in carrying a Pail.

WREATH [with *Architects*] a torce or twiſted Work.

WREATH [with *Hunters*] the Tail of a Boar.

WREATH [in *Heraldry*] the repreſentation of a Roll of fine Linen or Silk, like that of a *Turkiſh* Turbant, conſiſting of the Colours borne in the Eſcutcheon, placed in Atchievement between the Helmet and the Creſt, and immediately ſuppotring the Creſt.

WRECFRY, Wrack-free, exempted from the Forfeiture of Ship-wrack'd Goods and Veſſels to the King; a Privilege granted to the *Cinque-Ports* by K. *Edward* III.

WREN [ꝑꝛenna, *Sax*] a Bird.

A WRENCH, a ſprain or ſtrain.

WRE'NCHED [of ꝑꝛinʒan, *Sax.*] forced open, diſtorted, diſlocated by ſome Voilence.

A WREST, a ſort of Bow to Tune Muſical Inſtruments with.

WRE'STED [of aꝑꝛæʒtan, *Sax.*] twiſted or turned about, wrung, forced, or extorted from, perverted as to the Senſe.

To WRE'STLE [ꝑꝛæʒtlian, *Sax.*] to uſe the Exerciſe of Wreſtling; to contend or ſtruggle earneſtly; to ſtrive for the Maſtery.

WRE'STLER [ꝑꝛæʒtleꝛe, of ꝑꝛæʒtlian, *Sax.*] one who wreſtles.

WRE'STLING [ꝑꝛæʒtlunʒ, *Sax.*] ſtriving, ſtruggling earneſt to get the Maſtery; a kind of Combat or Engagement between two Perſons unarmed, Body to Body, to prove their ſtrength and dexterity, and try which can throw the other to the Ground.

WRETCH [prob. of ꝑꝛeccea, *Sax.* a baniſhed Man, or **wrack**, *Du.* a Caſt-away, or of ꝑꝛeccean, *Sax.* to take vengeance] a miſerable, wretched, forlorn Perſon.

WRE'TCHEDNESS, miſerable State, *&c.*

WRI'GGLING [prob. of ꝑicelian, *Sax.*] turning this Way and that Way, as a Snake, Eel, *&c.* ſcrewing or inſinuating into Favour, *&c.*

WRIGHT [ꝑꝛẏhta of ꝑꝛẏncan, *Sax.* to work or labour] an Artificer in Wood, as *Wheel-wright*, *Mill-wright*, *Ship-wright*, &c.

WRIGHT's or *Mercator*'s Sailing, is the Method of finding on a Plain the Place of a Ship upon any Courſe aſſigned, true in Longitude, Latitude and Diſtance, the Meridians being ſuppoſed parallel, and the parallels of Longitude ſtraight Lines.

To WRING [ꝑꝛinʒan, *Sax.*] to preſs or ſqueeze hard; to pinch or gripe; alſo to put to Pain.

WRINGING [prob. of ꝑꝛinʒunʒ of ꝑꝛinʒan, *Sax.*] preſſing or ſqueezing hard, pinching or griping.

To WRI'NKLE [ꝑꝛincłian, *Sax.*] to make creaſes or wrinkles.

A WRINKLE [ꝑꝛincł. *Sax.*] a creaſe or fold, as in a Garment, the Skin, *&c.*

WRI'NKLED [of ꝑꝛincł, prob. of ꝑꝛincłian, *Sax.*] creaſed or rumpled into Creaſes, Folds, *&c.* as a Garment, the Skin, *&c.*

WRIST [ꝑꝛiſt, *Sax.*] the Part of the Arm adjoining to the Hand.

WRI'ST-BAND [ꝑꝛiſt-banð, *Sax.*] of a Sleeve, *&c.*

WRIT [ꝑꝛit of ꝑꝛitan, *Sax.* to write] an Order from the King or Court of Judicature for apprehending a Perſon, *&c.* A written Precept or Order, by which any Thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action, as the Defendant or Tenant to be ſummoned; a Diſtreſs to be taken, a Diſſeiſin to be redreſſed, *&c.* and they are either *Original* or *Judicial*.

WRIT *of Aſſiſtance*, Iſſues out of the Exchequer to authorize any Perſon to take a Conſtable, or other publick Officer, to ſeize Goods prohibited or unaccuſtomed.

WRIT *of Privilege*, is a Writ which a privileged Perſon brings to a Court for Exemption, upon account of ſome Privilege.

WRIT *of Rebellion*. See *Commiſſion of Rebellion*.

WRITS *Original*, are Writs ſent out of the High-Court of *Chancery* to ſummon the Defendant in a perſonal, or a Tenant in a real Action, either before the Suit begins, or to begin the Suit thereby.

WRITS *Judicial*, are diſtinguiſhed in that their *Teſte* bears the Name of the Chief Juſtice of that Court whence they come; whereas the Original ſays *Teſte me ipſo*, in the name of, or relating to the King.

To WRITE [ꝑꝛitan, *Sax.*] to enter any Thing down in writing.

WRITER [ꝑꝛiteꝛe, *Sax.*] a Penman, an Author.

WRITER *of Tallies* [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer or Clerk to the Auditor of Receipt, who writes upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Tellers Bills.

WRI'THEN [of ꝑꝛiðan, *Sax.*] wrung, twiſted, wreſted.

WRITING, the Art or Act of ſignifying and conveying our Ideas to others, by Letters or Characters viſible to the Eye.

WRI'TTEN [of aꝑꝛitan, *Sax.*]

WRONG [ꝑꝛanʒe, *Sax.*] injuſtice, injury.

To WRONG [ꝑꝛinʒan, *Sax.*] to do injury or injuſtice.

WRONGED [ʒeꝑꝛonʒen of ꝑꝛinʒan, *Sax*, to do wrong to] unjuſtly dealt by.

WRO'NGFUL [of ꝑꝛanʒ and ꝼull, *Sax.*] unjuſt.

WROTE [of aꝑꝛitan, *Sax.*] did write.

WROTH [ꝑꝛaðe, *Sax.*] very angry.

WROUGHT [of ꝑeoꝛcan, *Sax.*] did work; alſo made.

WRUNG [ꝑꝛinʒan, *Sax.*] ſqueezed, griped, pinched, twiſted.

WRY [of ꝑꝛiðan, *Sax.* to twiſt] a-wry, on one ſide.

WULFESHEFED [Wulfeſheoꝛad, *Sax.*] *i. e.* Wolf's Head. The Condition of an outlaw'd Perſon, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed, and his Head brought to the King: his Head being accounted of no more Value than the Head of a Wolf.

WYCHE, a Salt-Spring.

WYCHE-*Houſe*, a Salt-Houſe, or Place wherein Salt is boiled.

WYDRAUGHT, a Water-Courſe, a Sink or Common-Shore.

WYKETTUS [*old Rec.*] a Wicket or little Door.

WYRD, WYRT } [ꝑẏꝛt, *Sax.*] ſignifies a Plant, and ſo in Names, in Compoſition.

WYTA, WITA } [ꝑita, *Sax.*] a Fine paid in antient Times, to make ſatisfaction for ſeveral kinds of Offences.

WYVER [in *Heraldry*] a ſort of *Ferret*, or a kind of flying Serpent; which, as *Guillim* ſays, is a flying Serpent, little, if at all known, otherwiſe than it is painted on Coat-Armour, and deſcribed by Heralds.

X.

X, *Roman*, *X*, *x*, Italick, *X*, *x*, *Engliſh*, is the twenty firſt Letter of the Alphabet, and the *X*, *ξ*, fourteenth of the *Greek*, and the *Hebrews* have it not; it is a compound Letter of *c* and *ſ*.

X in Numbers ſtands for Ten.

$\bar{X}$ with a daſh over it ſignified 10000.

XANGTI [among the *Chineſe*] the ſupreme Governor of Heaven and Earth; which is the only Name they have for God.

XA'NTHENES [of ξανθὸς, Gr.] a precious Stone of an Amber Colour.

XA'NTHIUM [ξάνθιον, Gr.] the leſſer Burr-dock, the Clot-Burr or Ditch-Burr.

XENI'A [ξενία, Gr.] Preſents beſtowed upon Friends, Gueſts and Strangers, for the renewing of Friendſhip.

XE'NIA [*old Rec.*] ſuch Preſents or Gifts as uſed to be made to Princes or Governors of Provinces.

XENODO'CHY [ξενοδοχία, Gr.] hoſpitality, kindneſs to Strangers.

XENODO'CHIUM [ξενοδοχεῖον, Gr.] an Inn for the Entertainment of Strangers; alſo an Hoſpital.

XERA'NTICA [ξηραντικὰ, Gr.] Drugs or other Things of a drying Quality.

XERAPHI'UM [ξηραφεῖον, Gr.] a Medicine proper againſt the breakings out of the Head or Chin.

XERASI'A [ξηρασία, Gr.] a Fault in the Hairs, when they appear like Down, and as it were ſprinkled with Duſt.

XERIFF, the Title of a Prince or chief Ruler in *Barbary*.

XEROCOLLY'RIUM [ξηροκολλύριον of ξηρὸς dry, and κολλύριον, Gr.] an Ointment for the Eyes, a dry Plaiſter for ſore Eyes.

XERO'DES [ξηρώδης, Gr.] any Tumor attended with dryneſs.

XEROMY'RUM [ξηρομύρον, Gr.] a drying Ointment.

XEROPHA'GY [ξηροφαγία of ξηρὸς and φαγὼ, Gr. eating] a Diet uſed by Wreſtlers; the eating of dry Things; alſo a ſort of Faſt among the Primitive Chriſtians.

XEROPHTHA'LMY [ξηροφθαλμία, Gr.] a dry, red Soreneſs or Itching in the Eyes, without any dropping or ſwelling.

XERO'TES [ξηρότης, Gr.] a dry habit or diſpoſition of Body.

XESTA [ξέστης, Gr.] an antient *Greek* Meaſure that held 20 or 24 Ounces of Water.

XIPHI'ON [ξιφίον, Gr.] the Herb Stinking-Gladden or Spurge-Wort.

XIPHI'AS [ξιφίας, Gr.] a Comet ſhaped like a Sword.

XIPHOI'DES [ξιφοειδὲς, Gr.] the pointed Sword like Cartilage or Griſtle of the Breaſt-Bone.

Xo'ana [ξόανα, Gr.] graven Images, Statutes carved out of Wood or Stone.

Xochaitototle, a Bird, in *America*, like a Sparrow, having Feathers of several Colours, called the Hang-Neſt.

Xyla'loes [ξυλαλόη of ξύλον wood, and ἀλόη, Gr.] the Wood of the Aloe.

Xyli'num [ξύλινον, Gr.] a ſort of Wool or Flax growing in little Balls; Cotton, Fuſtian, Bumbaſt.

Xyloba'lsamum [ξυλοβάλσαμον, Gr.] the Wood of the Balſam Tree.

Xyloca'ssia [ξυλοκασσία, Gr.] a ſort of Shrub or Wood: Caſſia.

Xylocinnamon [ξυλοκινάμωμον, Gr.] Cinnamon Tree Wood.

Xyloco'lla [Χυλοκόλλα, Gr.] Wood Glue or Glue for the joining of Wood.

Xylon [Χύλον, Gr.] Wood; alſo the Cotton Tree, a Shrub.

Xynoe'cia [of Χυνόω, Gr. to unite] an *Athenian* Feſtival, obſerved in Commemoration of *Theſeus*'s uniting all the petty Communities of *Attica* into one common Wealth.

Xysta'rcha [Χυσταρχος, Gr.] the Maſter of a Fencing or Wreſtling School, or the *Xyſtus*.

Xyster [Χυστὴρ, Gr.] an Inſtrument uſed by Surgeons in ſcraping or ſhaving Bones.

Xystos [of Χυστὸς, Gr.] an *Indian* precious Stone of the Jaſper kind.

Xystos [Χυστὸς, Gr.] a large Portico or Gallery, where the *Greek* Wreſtlers uſed to Exerciſe in Winter Time.

Xy'stus } [Χυστὸς, Gr.] an open walking Place, where
Xy'stum } the *Romans* made Entertainments; a Knot Garden or Parterre.

Y.

Y y, *Roman*; *Y y*, Italick; **𝔜 𝔶**, *Engliſh*; and Y y, *Saxon*, is the 22d Letter of the Alphabet, Υ υ, *Greek*, 23d, and the *Hebrews* have not this Letter. *Y* has the Sound of *i* or *ie*, and is a Conſonant before a Vowel, as *Year*, *Youth*, &c. and a Vowel after a Conſonant, as *Phyſick*, *Synagogue*, &c. and is uſed in Words of a *Greek* Derivation, and in the End of *Engliſh* ones, as *by*, *try*, *ſky*, &c.

Y was a numeral Letter with the Antients, and ſignified 150, and

Ȳ, with a Daſh at Top, ſignified 150 thouſand.

Yacht [*yacht*, F.] a Pleaſure-Boat or ſmall Ship with one Deck, carrying four, eight or twelve Guns, and thirty or forty Men, and are in Burden from 30 to 160 Tuns; contrived and adorned, both within Side and without, for the carrying State Paſſengers, and for Swiftneſs and Pleaſure.

Yard [**geard**, *Dan.* ȝeɼd, *Sax.*] a Piece of Ground belonging to an Houſe; alſo a ſmall Piece of Ground ſurrounded with Houſes.

Yard-arm [in a *Ship*] is that half of the Yard that is on either ſide of the Maſt when it lies athwart the Ship.

Yard [ȝẏɼd, *Sax.*] a long Meaſure containing three Foot; alſo the virile Member of a Man.

Yards [of a *Ship*] are thoſe long Pieces of Timber that are made a little tapering at each End, and are fitted each athwart its proper Maſt, with the Sails made faſt to them, ſo as to be hoiſed up, or lowered down, as Occaſion ſerves.

Brace the Yard [*Sea Phraſe*] is to traverſe aft the Yard-Arm, whoſe Brace is haled; the ſame as *Traverſe the Yard*.

Square the Yards [*Sea Phraſe*] is, ſee that they hang right acroſs the Ship, and one Yard-Arm not traverſed more than the other.

Top the Yards [*Sea Phraſe*] is, make them hang even.

Yard-*Falling*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

Yard-*Mattering*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

Yard-*Land*, a Quantity of Land, containing in ſome Countries 20, in others 24, 30 and 40 Acres; but at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, no more than 15.

Yare [in *Sea Language*] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

Be Yare *at the Helm*, ſignifies ſet a freſh Man at the Helm.

Yarn [ȝeaɼn, *Sax.*] Wool ſpun into a Thread.

Ya'rringles } a kind of Reel or Inſtrument with
Ya'rringle *Blades* } which Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

Ya'rrish [prob. of **garw**, *C. Br.* rough] of a dry Taſte.

Ya'rrow [ȝeaɼpe, *Sax.*] the Herb Milfoil.

Yatch. See *Yatch*.

Yaws [in *Sea Language*] a Ship is ſaid to make Yaws, when, by the fault of the Man at the Helm, ſhe is not kept ſteddy, but makes Angles in and out.

Ya'wling, bawling.

Ya'wning, gaping, oſcitation, an involuntary opening of the Mouth, occaſioned by a Vapour or Ventoſity and endeavouring to eſcape, and indicating an irkſom wearineſs or inclination to Sleep.

Yea [Ia or ȝea, *Sax.*] yes.

Yea'ning } [of eanian, *Sax.*] bringing forth Lambs, as
E'aning } Ewes do.

Year [ȝeaɼ, *Sax.*] is the Time the Sun takes to go thro' the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*: This is what is properly called the Natural or Tropical Year, and contains 365 Days, five Hours and twelve Minutes, or forty eight Minutes fifteen Seconds (according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*.)

Natural Solar Year } is the Interval of Time wherein
Tropical Solar } the Sun finiſhes his Courſe through the *Zodiack*, or wherein he returns to the ſame Point thereof, from whence he had departed, which is 365 Days, 5 Hours and 12 Minutes.

The Civil Year, is that which each Nation has contrived to compute Time by, and is very various, both as to its beginning and to its length: according as they follow either the courſe of the Sun or Moon, or both.

The Lunar Year, contains twelve Lunations or Synodical Months, and is leſs than the Solar by eleven Days; the exact duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours and 48 Minutes, ſo that its head in about 33 Years will run thro' all the Months and Seaſons of the Year: This kind of Year is now in uſe among the *Turks*.

The Sydereal Year, is that Time in which the Sun, departing from any fixed Star, comes to it again; and this is in 365 Days, 6 Hours, and almoſt 10 Minutes, or (according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*) 365 Days, 6 Hours, 9 Minutes, and 14 Seconds.

Year *and Day* [in *Law*] is a Time that determines Right in many Caſes, as in ſome Uſucaption, in others Preſcription. Thus, in the Caſe of an Aſtray, if the Owner, Proclamation being made, challenge it not within that Time it is forfeit. So the *Year and Day* is given in Caſe of an Appeal, and alſo for the recovery of a Perſon who has been wounded or bruiſed by another.

Year *and Day and waſte* [*Law Phraſe*] is a Part of the King's Prerogative, whereby he challenges the Profits of the Lands and Tenements of Perſons attainted for petty Treaſon or Felony, for the ſpace of a Year and a Day. And may at laſt lay waſte the Tenements, root up the Woods, Paſtures and Gardens, plough up the Meadows, except the Lord of the Manour compound or agree with him for the redemption of ſuch waſte.

Yea'rling [of ȝeaɼ, *Sax.* a year, and *ling*] a Beaſt of one year old.

Yea'rly [ȝeaɼlic, *Sax.*] annually, every year, year by year.

To Yearn } [of eaɼnian, *Sax.*] to be moved with Com-
To Earn } paſſion.

To Yearn [with *Hunters*] is to Bark as Beagles do at their Prey.

Yea'rning [eaɼnung, *Sax.*] Commiſeration.

Yeast [ȝeſt, *Sax.*] the Froth of the Fermentation of new Ale, &c.

Yelk [ȝealepe, *Sax.* the yellow] the Middle or yellow Part of an Egg.

Ye'lling [ſome derive it of **ſchellen**, to ſound; others of **gyllen**, *Du.* to make a Noiſe] making a horrible howling Noiſe.

Ye'llow [ȝealepe of ȝealla, *Sax.* the Gall] a bright Colour reflecting the moſt Light of any except White.

Ye'llowness, yellow Colour.

Yellows [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, the ſame as the Jaundice in Men.

To Yelp [prob. of **palpen**, *Du.* or *glapper*, F. to cry like a Fox, &c.] to Bark or Howl like a Dog, Fox, &c.

Yeo'man [ſome derive it of Gemana, Fellowſhip or Company, or Geongman, a young Man; others of Gemæne, a Commoner; others of Goman, *Sax.* a Shepherd: But others define a *Yeoman* to be a free born *Engliſhman*, who may lay out of his own free Land in yearly Revenue to the Sum of 40*s.*] a Freeholder who has Land of his own, the firſt degree of Commoners.

Yeo'manry [prob. of Goman, &c. and ɼic, a Kingdom, *Sax.*] the Eſtate or Condition of a Yeoman.

Yeo-

YEOMEN [in the *King's Court*] a Title of Office in the King's Houſhold of a middle place or rank between an Uſher and a Groom, as *Yeoman of the Stirrup*, *Yeoman of the Chandry*, &c.

YEOMAN *of the Guard*, a ſort of Foot Guards to the King's Perſon, of larger Stature than ordinary, every one being required to be ſix Foot high; they are in Number 100 in conſtant Duty, and 70 not in Duty; the one half wear Harquebuſes, and the other Partuiſans; their attendance is on the Sovereigns Perſon both at Home and Abroad; they are clad after the manner of King *Henry* VIII. Time.

YEOMAN-*Treader*, an Uſher in a Prince's Court.

YEOMAN-*Warder*. See *Warders of the Tower*.

YE'RKING [*Minſhew* ſuppoſes it to be from **gercaen**, *Gothick*] throwing out the hind Legs, as a Horſe: A Term uſed in the Academy, of a leaping Horſe, when he flings and kicks with the whole Hind-Quarters, ſtretching out the two hinder Legs near together and even, to their full Extent.

YES [ȝ'ye, *Sax.*] yea, an Adverb, which anſwers in the Affirmative.

YE'STERDAY [ȝeo'ꝺeꝑ·ꝺæȝ, *Sax.*] the Day before the preſent.

YESTERNI'GHT [ȝeo'ꝺeꝑ-niht, *Sax.*] the Night before the preſent Day.

YET [ȝet, *Sax.*] ſtill, till this Time; alſo nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding.

YEW [ꝑeu, *Brit.* iꝑ, *Sax.*] a Tree well known.

YE'XING, hiccoughing.

To YIELD [with *Horſemen*] is to ſlack the Hand, *i. e.* to ſlack the Bridle, and to give the Horſe head.

To YIELD [of ȝilꝺan, *Sax.* to pay, *&c.*] to produce, to bring forth, to give, to grant, ſurrender, ſubmit, *&c.*

YIE'LDINGNESS [prob. of ȝilꝺan and neſſe, *Sax.*] ſubmiſſiveneſs, pliableneſs, *&c.*

YOIDES } [Υοειδὲς, Gr.] a Bone ſituated at the
HYOIDES } Root of the Tongue, and compos'd of divers little Bones, united by Cartilages which ſometimes oſſify.

YOKE } [ȝeoc, *Sax. joug*, F. *jugum*, L.] a Frame of
YOAK } Wood put about the Necks of Oxen to couple them for drawing; or on Swine and other Beaſts, to prevent them from running through Hedges.

YOKE [*Metaphorically*] ſignifies Bondage or Slavery.

YOKE-*Fellow*, one engaged or tied to another, in the ſame Band of union or fellowſhip; a Husband or Wife.

Sea YOKE [with *Sailors*] is a Term uſed when the Sea is ſo rough, that the Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hands, and then they ſeize two Blocks to the End of the Helm, one on each Side, and reeving two ſmall Ropes thro' them, which are made faſt to the Sides of the Ship, by having ſome Men at each Tackle, they govern the Helm according to Direction.

YOLK. See *Yelk*.

YON, the thing that is yonder.

YO'NDER, in that Place.

YO'NKER, a youngſter.

YORE [ȝeaꝑa, *Sax.*] antient Times.

YOU [eoꝑ or iuh, *Sax.*] thou, ye.

To YOUK [*Falcon.*] to Sleep, as they ſay *the Hawks Youke*.

YOUNG [ᵹeonȝ. *Sax.*] not old.

YOU'NGER [ᵹeonȝeꝑ, *Sax. junior*, L.] more young.

YOUNGER *Regiment or Officer*, that which was laſt raiſed, and that Officer whoſe Commiſſion is of the lateſt Date, tho' he be ever ſo Old, and have ſerved ever ſo long in other Capacities.

YOU'NGLING [ᵹeonȝlinȝ, *Sax.*] a young Creature.

YOU'NGSTER [of ȝeonȝeꝑ, *Sax.*] a young Man, a Youth, a Novice.

YOU'NKERS [with *Sailors*] are the young Men, Fore-Maſt Men, whoſe buſineſs is to take in the Top Sails, or Top and Yard, for furling the Sail, ſlinging the Yards, *&c.* and to take their turns at the Helm.

YOUTH [ȝeoȝuꝺ, *Sax.*] a young Man; alſo youthful State.

YOUTH-*Wort*, an Herb.

YOU'THFULNESS [of ȝeoȝuꝺ and ꝑyllneſſe, *Sax.*] youthful State, *&c.*

YPSILOI'DES [on account of its reſemblance of Y the *Greek Upſilon*] the third genuine Suture of the Cranium; alſo a certain Bone at the Root of the Tongue.

YUBA, an *Indian* Herb, of which the Natives make Bread.

YULE [ȝehol, *Sax.*] *Chriſtmaſs-Time*.

YULE-*Block* [ȝehul, *Sax.* **block**, *Teut.*] a *Chriſtmaſs-Block*.

YULE-*Games*, *Chriſtmaſs-Gambols*, ſuch Sports as are uſed on that Feſtival.

YULE *of Auguſt*, the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, called *Lammas-Day*.

Z.

Z, *Roman* and *Saxon*; Z z, Italick; Ȝ ȝ, *Engliſh*, is the laſt Letter of the Alphabet; Ζ ζ, *Greek*, is the ſixth, and ז, the eighth of the *Hebrew*; it has the Sound of *ſ*, but is ſeldom uſed.

Z was a numeral Letter ſignifying 2000.

Z̄, with a Diſh at the Top, ſignified 2000 times 2000.

℥ [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſignifies a Dram.

ZA'CCHO [with *Architects*] the loweſt Part of the Pedeſtal of a Column.

ZA'FFREN } any thing of a yellow Colour, antiently, for
ZA'FREN } that reaſon, apply'd chiefly to *Oker*; now uſed only for the *Crocus*, which we call *Saffron*.

ZA'GAYE, a ſort of Javelin uſed by the *Moors*.

ZAIRAGIAH [with the *Arabs*] a kind of Divination, performed by divers Wheels or Circles concentrick to each other, and noted with divers Letters, which are brought to anſwer to each other by moving the Circles according to certain Rules.

A ZA'NY [prob. of *Zane*, a contraction of *Giovanni*, Ital. *John*, as we often call *Jack* by way of contempt; or of *Sanna*, a Scoff, according to *Skinner*] one who makes it his Buſineſs to move Laughter by his Geſtures, Actions and Speeches; a Merry-Adrew, a Buffoon.

ZA'MORIN, a Title of Sovereign Princes in *Malabar* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

ZAMPO'GNI, a common Flute or Whiſtle.

ZA'PHARA, a Mineral uſed by Potters to make a ſky Colour.

ZE'A [ζέα, Gr.] ſpelt; alſo Beer, Barley.

ZEA'LOT [*Zelotes*, L. ζηλωτὴς, Gr.] a zealous Perſon, a great Stickler for a Party, Principle or Opinion.

ZEA'LOUSLY [*zelo*, L. *avec zele*, F. ὁ ζήλων, Gr.] after a zealous manner.

ZEA'LOUSNESS [of *zélotypus*, L. of ζηλότυπος, Gr. and *neſs*] zealous Principle, Zeal.

ZE'BRA, an *Indian* Beaſt like a Mule.

ZE'CHIN [ſo named from *Zecca*, a Place in *Venice* where the Mint is ſettled for Coinage] a gold Coin worth about 7 *s.* 6 *d. Sterling*.

ZE'DOARY, a ſpicy Plant ſomewhat like Ginger in its Leaves, but of a ſweeter Scent, and not ſo biting.

ZE'NITH [סמת, *Arab.* whence סמה, the Top of the Head] the vertical Point of the Heavens, being 90 Degrees diſtant from the Horizon.

ZENITH [with *Aſtronomers*] the Vertex or Point in the Heavens, directly over one's Head. If we conceive a Line drawn thro' the Obſerver and the Centre of the Earth, which muſt neceſſarily be perpendicular to the Horizon, it will reach to a Point among the fixed Stars, called the *Zenith*, Arab.

ZENITH *Diſtance* (*Aſtronomy*) is the Complement of the Sun or Stars Meridian Altitude; or what the Meridian Altitude wants of 90 Degrees.

ZE'NSUS [with *Arithmeticians*] a ſquare Number or the ſecond Power.

ZEOPY'RUM [of ζέα and πυρὸς, Gr. Wheat, Spelt and Wheat] a ſort of Grain between Spelt and Wheat.

ZE'PHYRUS [ζεφυρὸς, q. ζωὴ, Life, and φέρω, Gr. bringing] the Weſt Wind, ſo named by the *Greeks*; and *Favonius* by the *Latins*.

ZE'RETH [צרת, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* long Meaſure, containing nine Inches.

ZE'RNA [in *Medicine*] a Tetter or Ring-worm.

ZE'RO, a Name given to a Cypher or (o) eſpecially by the *French*.

ZERO's [ζηρὸς, Gr.] a ſort of Cryſtal.

ZEST, the woody thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut; alſo a Chip of Orange or Lemon Peel, ſuch as is uſed to be ſqueez'd into Ale, *&c.* to give them a Flavour.

To ZEST [with *Confectioners*] is to cut the Peel of Oranges or Lemons from Top to Bottom into ſmall Chips, as thin as poſſible.

ZE'TA [Ζ or ζ, Gr.] the Name of the ſixth Letter in the *Greek* Alphabet.

ZETA } of ὦ ζέω, to be warm, or ζῆν, Gr. to
ZETECULA } live] a little withdrawing Room, with Pipes running along the Walls, to receive from below either the cool Air or the heat of warm Water.

ZETE'TICK *Method* [with *Mathematicians*] is the Algebraical or Analytical Method of reſolving Problems, whereby the Nature and Reaſon of the Thing is principally ſought for and diſcovered.

ZETE'TICE [ζητικὸς of ζητεῖν, Gr. to ſeek] the Method uſed to inveſtigate or find out the Solution of a Problem.

ZE'UGMA [ζεῦγμα of ζευγνύω, Gr. to join] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb agreeing with divers Nouns, or an Adjective with divers Subſtantives, is referred to one expreſly, and to the other by Supplement, as *Luſt overcame Shame, Boldneſs Fear, and Madneſs Reaſon.* If the Verb be expreſſed in the Beginning, it is called *Protozeugma*, as *we went both I and he*; and if in the Middle, *Meſozeugma*, as *he went and I*; and if in the End, *Hypozeugma*, as *I and he went*. And the like is to be underſtood, of the Adjective, *Zeugma*; which is alſo made three ways: 1. In Perſon, as *I and you learn*; 2. In Gender, as *herus & hera eſt irata*; 3. In Number, as *hic illius arma hic currus fuit.*

ZIBELLI'NA, a Sable, a ſmall wild Creature, ſomewhat leſs than a Martern, breeding in the Woods of *Muſcovy*, bearing a very rich Fur.

ZIBE'THUM [prob. of זב, *Heb.* to flow, whence ζαιβετον, Gr.] Civet; a Perfume like Musk, contained in kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet Cat.

ZINK, a metallick Marcaſite, which ſome call *Spelter*, others *Biſmuth.*

ZI'ZIPHUM [in *Pharmacy*] a kind of Fruit called Jujubes.

ZOCK, a Mineral alſo called *Spelter.*

ZO'CCO, ZO'CLE, SO'CLE } [in *Archit.*] a ſmall ſort of Stand or Pedeſtal, being a low, ſquare Piece or Member, ſerving to ſupport a Buſto, Statue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed; alſo a low, ſquare Member ſerving to ſupport a Column, *&c.* inſtead of a Pedeſtal, Baſe or Plinth.

Continued ZOCLE, a continued Pedeſtal on which a Structure is raiſed; but has no Baſe nor Cornice.

ZO'DIACK [*zodiacus*, L. ζῳδιακὸς, Gr. ſo named prob. either of τὸ ζῷον, Gr. becauſe it is believed to afford Heat and Life to Animals; or of τῶν ζῴων, Gr. the living Creatures, the Figures of which are painted in it on Globes, or which poſſibly ſome have imagined to be in it] a Zone or Belt which is imagined in the Heavens, which the Ecliptick-Line divides into two equal Parts, and which on either Side is terminated by a Circle parallel to the Ecliptick-Line, and eight Degrees diſtant from it, on account of the ſmall Inclinations of the Orbits of the Planets to the Plane of the Ecliptick; or it is one of the greateſt imaginary Circles of the Heavens, paſſing obliquely between the two Poles of the World: It is cut into two equal Parts by the Equator; one of which comprehends the ſix Northern Signs towards the *Arctick* Pole, and the other the ſix Southern Signs towards the *Antarctick* Pole. It is furniſhed with twelve Conſtellations, repreſented by the Figures of twelve living Creatures. The Sun goes about this Circle every Year, and the Moon once a Month; and in the middle of it is the Ecliptick-Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and Planets wander up and down for the ſpace of eight Degrees, and ſometimes more on both.

ZODIACK *of the Comets*, Mr. *Caſſini* has obſerved a certain Tract in the Heavens, within the Bounds of which (by many Obſervations) he has diſcovered that moſt Comets keep, but not all of them. This *Zodiack* he makes of the ſame breadth with the other *Zodiack*, and marks it with Signs or Conſtellations like that, which are *Antinous, Pegaſus, Andromeda, Taurus, Orion*, the *leſſer Dog, Hydra*, the *Centaur, Scorpio* and *Sagittary.*

ZOI'LUS [Ζωίλος, Gr.] an envious Perſon.

ZONE [*Zona*, L. Ζώνη, Gr.] a Belt, a Girdle, ſuch as Virgins antiently wore about their Middle, when they were eſpouſed or married, and which the Bridegroom untied the firſt Night.

ZONE [in *Phyſick*] a Diſeaſe, a kind of Shingles called *Ignis Sacer.*

ZONE [in *Geography*] is a Space contained between two Parallels. The whole Surface of the Earth is divided into five *Zones*: The firſt is contained between the two *Tropicks*, and is called the *Torrid Zone*. There are two *Temperate Zones* and two *Frigid Zones*: The *Northern Temperate Zone* is terminated by the Tropick of *Cancer* and the *Arctick* Polar Circle: The *Southern Temperate Zone* is contained between the Tropick of *Capricorn* and the Polar Circle. The *Frigid Zones* are circumſcribed by the *Polar Circles*, and the Poles are in the Centers of them.

Torrid ZONE [*Zona Torrida*, L. ſo called, *q.* parching or ſcorching Zone; becauſe being directly under the Sun's Rays (the Sun's Beams falling directly on it) they continually cauſe ſuch an Exceſs of Heat, that by the Antients it was thought uninhabitable] is a Faſcia or Band ſurrounding the terraqueous Globe, and terminated by the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lying in the middle of the two *Temperate Zones*, and terminated by the *Equator* into two equal Parts, its breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles.

Temperate ZONES, are ſo called becauſe of their temperate ſituation between the *torrid Zone* and the two *frigid Zones*, the one on the North Side the *Equator*, between the *Arctick* Polar Circle and the Tropick of *Cancer*, which is called the *Northern*; and the other between the *Antarctick* Polar Circle and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, which is called the *Southern*; each of them taking up 42 Degrees or about 2580 Miles in breadth.

The Frigid or Frozen ZONES [ſo named of *frigidus*, L. exceeding Cold; becauſe they being far remote from the Courſe of the Sun in the Ecliptick, they can partake of but little of its Heat] are Segments of the Surface of the Earth terminated, the one by the *Antarctick*, and the other by the *Arctick* Circle, comprehended between the Poles and the Polar Circles: That towards the *South* is not yet known whether it be Land or Water; that towards the *North* contains part of *Iceland* and *Norway, Lapland, Finmark, Samoſeda, Nova Zembla, Greenland*, and ſome other Parts of *North America.*

ZOOGONI'A [Ζωογονία of ζωὸς, alive, and γονὴ, Gr. an Offſpring] a breeding or bringing forth of Animals or living Creatures.

ZOO'GRAPHER, ZOO'GRAPHIST } [of ζωὴ, Life, and γράφειν, a deſcriber, Gr.] one who deſcribes the Nature, Properties, Forms, *&c.* of Animals of any kind.

ZOO'GRAPHY [Ζωογραφία of ζωὴ, Life, and γραφὴ, Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the Forms, Natures, *&c.* of any kind of living Creatures, either Birds, Beaſts or Fiſhes, *&c.*

ZOO'LOGY [of ζῶον, an Animal, and λογία, Gr. a Diſcourſe] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe concerning living Creatures.

ZOO'PHTHALMON [ζωόφθαλμον, Gr.] the Herb *Sengreen* or *Houſleek.*

ZOO'TOMIST [of ζωοτομία, Gr.] an Artiſt at diſſecting the Bodies of Brute-Beaſts.

ZOO'PHYTES [of ζωόφυτα of ζῶον and φυτὸν, Gr. a Plant] certain Vegetables or Subſtances, which partake of the Nature both of Vegetables and Animals, as Spunges.

ZOO'PHORICK *Column* [*Architecture*] a Statuary Column, or a Column which bears or ſupports the Figure of an Animal.

ZOO'PHORUS [ζωοφόρος, Gr.] a Part between the Architrave and Cornice, ſo called on account of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were the Figures of Animals.

ZOO'TOMY [Ζωοτομία of ζῶον and τομὴ, Gr. a cutting] an artificial Diſſection of the Bodies of Brute-Beaſts, or any Animal except Man.

ZO'PYRUM [ζώπυρον, Gr.] the Herb *Puleal* of the Mountain.

ZO'PISSA [ζώπισσα, Gr.] the beſt ſort of Pitch; or Pitch ſcraped off from the ſides of Ships and tempered with Wax and Salt.

ZORONY'SUS [ζωρονύσος, Gr.] a precious Stone found in the River *Indus*, which Magicians make uſe of.

ZO'TICA [ζωτικὸν, Gr.] the Vital Faculty.

ZU'CHE [*old Rec.*] a withered or dry ſtock of Wood.

ZUPA'LIUM [in *Medicine*] a ſort of a phyſical Potion, a Julep.

ZUZ [זוז, *Heb.*] a Coin, four of which make a Shekel, in value about ſeven Pence Halfpeny.

ZYGIA'TI [of ζυγὸς, Gr. *Libra*] ſuch Perſons as are Born under the Sign *Libra.*

ZY'GOMA [ζύγωμα, Gr.] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper part joins to the *Os Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Os Maxillare*, its outward Part having a long Proceſs or Knob, called *Proceſſus Zygomaticus.*

ZYGOMA'TICUS [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Face, ſo named by *Riolanus*, becauſe it riſes from the *Zygoma*; but it is inſerted near the Corner of the Lips: when this Muſcle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upwards, and make a pleaſant Countenance.

ZYGOSTA'TES [ζυγοστάτης, Gr.] a Clerk of the Market, an Officer who overſees the Weights.

ZYMI'TES [ζυμίτης, Gr.] Leavened Bread.

ZY'MOMA [ζύμωμα, Gr.] Leaven or Leavening.

ZYMOMA [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] any kind of Ferment, as that of the nitrous Air, the watery Juice in the Mouth, the acid or ſharp Liquor in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, *&c.*

ZYMOSI'METER [of ζύμωσις and μέτρον, Gr. a Meaſure] an Inſtrument for meaſuring the Degree of Fermentation

ariſing

arising from the Mixture of divers Liquors; or the temperament or degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, &c.

ZYMO'SIS [ζύμωσις, Gr.] Fermentation.

ZYTHO'GALA [ζυθόγαλα of ζῦθος, Ale, and γάλα, Gr. Milk] Posset Drink.

ZY'THUM [ζῦθος, Gr.] a Drink made of Corn or Malt, either Ale or Beer.

Z Z, these two Letters were used by the Antients to signify Myrrh, from σμύρνα; but they are used by later Writers for *Zinziber*, Ginger.

A Supplement of WORDS *that did not occur in time to be inserted in their proper Places, or were omitted by accident.*

A.

A'NCRED [in *Heraldry.*] *See* Anchored.

B.

BRA'VERIES, Brave, valiant Actions, Atchievements.

BREA'THABLE [of breðe, *Sax.*] capable of being taken in by drawing the Breath.

C.

CARCINO'DES [καρκινώδης Gr.] a Tumor like a Cancer.

CATA'PHORA [κατάφορα, Gr.] a Disease in the Head which causes Heaviness and deep Sleep, the same as *Coma*.

CA'TALOGUE [κατάλογος, Gr.] a Roll or List of Names, Titles of Books, &c.

CATAME'NIA [καταμήνια, Gr.] Womens monthly Courses or Terms.

CA'TAMITE [*Catamitus*, of κατὰ and μισθὸς, Gr. Hire,] an Ingle, a Boy kept for sodomitical Practices.

CA'TAPASM [καταπασμὸς of καταπάσσειν, Gr. to water,] a mixture of Powders fortifying and apply'd to the Stomach, Heart, Head, &c. or Escharrotick for eating off dead Flesh.

CATAPLASM [κατάπλασμα, Gr.] a Poultice.

CATAPHO'NICKS. *See* Catacaustick.

CATAPHRY'GIANS [so called of *Phrygia* their Country] they held many extravagant Opinions broach'd by *Montanus*, &c. baptiz'd their Dead, forbid second Marriages, &c.

CATAPO'TIUM [καταπότιον, Gr.] a Mixture to be swallowed without Chewing, a Purging Pill.

CATA'PTOSIS [κατάπτωσις, Gr.] a Disease like, or a symptom of, the Falling-Sickness.

CATAPU'LTA, a military Machine used among the Antients for throwing large Darts or Javelins.

CATAPU'TIA [in *Botany*] a medicinal Plant called the lesser Spurge.

CA'TARACT [καταῤῥάκτης, Gr.] a fall, steep place or precipice in the Channel of a River, caused by Rocks or other Obstacles stopping the course of its Stream, so that the Water falls with great impetuosity and noise; as the Cataracts of the *Nile*, *Danube*, &c. also a Flood-gate, a Sluce or Lock in a River.

CATARACT [with *Oculists*] is a suffusion of Sight, arising from a little Film, or Speck, which swimming in the aqueous Humour of the Eye, and getting before the Pupil, intercepts the Rays of Light; and it is of two sorts, either

Incipient CATARACT, or *beginning*, is only a Suffusion when little Clouds, Motes and Flies seem to hover before the Eyes.

Confirmed CATARACT is when the Apple of the Eye is either wholly, or in part, covered and overspread with a little thin Skin, so that the Rays of Light cannot have due admittance to the Eye; also a Disease in the Eyes of a Hawk.

CHYMICO-STATICAL [of χύμος and στατικὴ, Gr.] pertaining to both Chymistry and Staticks, as *Chymico-Statical Experiments*.

CONCRE'TURE [of *Concretus*, L.] a Vapour coagulated and endued with some Form.

CRUSSULEE } [in *Heraldry*] a Term used when the Field
CRU'SSULY } or Charge is strew'd over with Crosslets.

D.

To DEMETALLISE [of *de privative* and *Metallum*, L.] to deprive a Metal of its metallick qualities.

DIACO'SMESIS [διακόσμησις, Gr.] an orderly distribution, or setting things in order.

To DI'GITIZE [of *digitare*, L.] to point at with the Finger.

E.

EFFORMATION [of *e* and *formatio*, L.] a being formed or made out of some other.

ENU'NCIATIVE [*enunciativus*, L.] explaining, declarative.

EXPA'NSIBLE [of *expandere*, L.] capable of being expanded, spread wide, or displayed.

EXPA'NSILE [of *expansus*, L.] of or pertaining to Expansion.

EXTRA-CONSTELLATED [of *extra* and *constellatus*, L.] put out of, or placed out of a Constellation.

F.

FOU'NDERINGS, Clods of Earth, Rocks, &c. that fall down from Rocks, Cliffs, &c.

FRIGIFA'CTIVE [of *frigefacio*, L.] making cool, cooling.

G.

GRESSILE [of *gressus*, L. a Step] of or belonging to Steps.

H.

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL, of or belonging to an Hermaphrodite.

HERMAPHRODE'ITY, the state or condition of an Hermaphrodite. *See* Hermaphrodite.

HUMETTEE' [in *Heraldry*] a Term apply'd to a Chevron, the same as *Fessee*.

HYGRAU'LICK [of ὑγρὸς moist. and αὐλὸς, Fistular, Gr.] pertaining to moist Pipes or Tubes.

HYGRO-ORGA'NICAL [of ὑγρὸς and ὀργανικὸς, Gr.] moist, of or pertaining to Organs of Moisture, organical.

I.

IDOPA'THICK, of or pertaining to Idopathy. *Which see.*

IMPRE'GNANT [of *impregnans*, L.] big, or begotten with Child.

IMPRE'SSIVE [of *impressus*, L.] apt to make, or making an Impression.

L.

LITUIT's *Skin* [in *Heraldry*] that Furr which consists of one Colour alone, is white, and in doubling is taken for this Skin.

LOGOGRIPHE [of λόγος, discourse, and γρῦφος, Gr. a net] a kind of Symbol or Riddle propos'd to Students for a Solution, in order to exercise and improve the Mind. It is for the most part some equivocal Allusion, which being taken literally signifies something quite different from what is intended by it.

M.

MASCULY' [in *Heraldry*] full of Mascles.

MESARA'ICAL, of or pertaining to the *Mesaræum*. *Which see.*

MOUNTING [in *Heraldry*] signifies the same spoken of Beasts of Chase, as Rampant does to Beasts of Prey.

N.

NIHILITY [of *nihil*, L.] nothingness.

O.

OBSI'STENCY [of *obsistere*, L.] standing in the way, resistance.

OLEOSITY [of *oleosus*, L.] oilines, oily nature.

P.

PAMPHARMACON [παμφάρμακον of πᾶς all, and φάρμακον, Gr. poison] an universal Remedy against all manner of Poisons.

PLUMO'SITY [*plumositas*, L.] fulness of Feathers.

POMETTY [in *Heraldry*] is said of those little Knobs, painted on the Carbuncle Stones.

PROGENERA'TION, a breeding or bringing forth.

PROPER [in *Heraldry*] is when a thing is borne in the Colour in which it grows, or is made of.

R.

RESERCELE' [in *Her.*] a Term us'd of a Cross moline voided.

RO'TARY [*rotarius*, of *rota* a Wheel] whirling or turning round, as rotary Motion.

S.

SEMIMETALS, are fossil Bodies not malleable, yet fixed in some measure in the Fire; consisting of a metallick Part, and some other Matter of another kind connected therewith; as Antimony, Cinnabar, Marcasite, Bismuth, Calamine, Cobalt, Vitriol, *Armenian* Stone, Lapis Hæmatires, Load-stone, &c.

SERRATURE [*serratura*, L.] a sawing.

T.

TOUPETS } a Peruke or Wig of a particular make, worn
TOUPEES } by Smarts and Beaux.

TRICORPORATE [*tricorporus*, L.] having three Bodies.

U.

UNGULED [in *Heraldry*] the Hoofs of tame Beasts when of a different Colour from the Body are said to be *Unguled*.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE [of *insusceptus*, L.] not capable of taking in or receiving.

VULNING [in *Heraldry*] wounding, as a Pelican vulning, *i. e.* pecking her Breast to draw blood for her Young.

W.

WILDS, unhabited, little frequented Places.

An Alphabetical Table

OF THE

Names of Perſons and Places in *GREAT BRITAIN*,

With their ſeveral Etymologies.

Aaron [אהרון, Heb. *i. e.* an inhabitant or frequenter of mountains or a mountain of ſtrength of הר a mountain] the brother of *Moſes* and firſt high-prieſt of the *Jews*.

Abchurch [St. *Mary* in the ward of *Candlewick*, *London*] according to Mr. *Stow* was formerly written *Upchurch*, and (as he thinks) probably becauſe it ſtood ſo much above the houſes in *Thames-ſtreet*.

Abdi [עבדי, *i. e.* my ſervant of עבד a ſervant, and the pronoun affix י my] the father of *Kiſh* the grandfather of king *Saul*.

Abdiel [עבדיאל, *i. e.* the ſervant of God, of עבד and אל abbr. of אלהים God] the name of a man.

Abel [הבל, *i. e.* vanity] the ſecond ſon of *Adam*, who was ſlain by *Cain*.

Aber [aber, C. Br. the mouth; or the fall of a brook, or a leſſer water into a greater. Hence

Aberconwey [of aber and conwey in the mouth of the river *Conwey*] the name of a city in *Caernarvonſhire* in *Wales*, built by king *Edward* III. out of the ruins of *Caerbaen*.

Aberdeen [of aber and Don or Dee the river] an univerſity and biſhop's ſee in *Scotland*.

Aberfraw [of aber and fraw the name of a river] a place in the iſle of *Angleſea*.

Abergevenny, Abergenny [of aber and Gevenny a river] a city in *Monmouthſhire*.

Abiah [אביה, of אבה and יה the Lord, *q. d.* the will of the Lord] the ſon of *Samuel* the prophet.

Abiathar [אביתר, of אב a father יתר excellent, *q. d.* excellent father, or of אב and ותר the remainder] the ſon of *Abimelek*.

Abiezer [אביעזר, *i. e.* the father's help, of אב a father and עזר help] one of king *David*'s 30 champions.

Abigail [אביגיל, Heb. *i. e.* the father's joy, of אב a father and גיל joy] the wife of *Nabal*, and afterwards of king *David*.

Abimelech [אבימלך, Heb. *i. e.* my father the king, of אבי my father and מלך a king] a king of *Gerar*.

Abingdon [*q. d. Abby-Town*, Abandune, Sax. probably on account of an abbey built there by *Ciſſa*, king of the *Vice-Saxons*] a town in *Berkſhire* anciently called *Sheovesham*.

Abishag [אבישג, Heb. *i. e.* the father's error, of אבי and שגג an error] a young damſel who cheriſhed *David* in his old age.

Abishai [אבישי, Heb. *i. e.* the father's reward, of אבי and שי a gift or reward] one of king *David*'s 30 companions.

Abner [אבנר, Heb. *i. e.* the father's light or lamp, of אב and נר a lamp] king *Saul*'s uncle and captain-general of his army.

Abraham, Abram [אברהם, Heb. *i. e.* the father of a great multitude, of אב and רבם many and ם abbrev. of המונה a company, or אברם of אב and רום high, *i. e.* high father] the great patriarch of the Jewiſh nation.

Abſalom [of אבשלום, Heb. *i. e.* the father's peace, of אב and שלום peace] a ſon of king *David*.

Achan [עכן, Heb. *i. e.* ſure it is he] a king of *Gath*.

Acton [of Aac, Sax. an oak, and tun a town] the name of ſeveral towns.

Achitophel [אחיטופל, of אחי a brother and תפל fallen, Heb. *q. d.* a brother forſaken] one of king *David*'s counſellors.

Acton *Burnel*, a caſtle in *Shropſhire*, remarkable for a parliament being held there in the time of king *Edward* I. in which the law called *Statute-Merchant* was enacted on that account called the ſtatute of *Acton Burnel*.

Adam [אדם, Heb. *i. e.* red earth] the name of the firſt man created.

Addle-ſtreet [in *Wood ſtreet*, *London*] a ſtreet anciently called *King-Adel-ſtreet*, of king *Adelſtan*, who, as tradition ſays, had a houſe at the eaſt-end of the church of *St. Alban's Wood-ſtreet*, which houſe had a door into *Adel-ſtreet*.

Adderbourn [of æddep, *Sax.* an adder, and bourn a river] a place ſo called from its turning and winding like a ſnake.

Adelm, [of eaþ, *Sax.* happineſs, and helm, *Sax.* an helmet, *i. e.* a protector of happineſs] a man's name.

Adolph [Eaþulph, of eaþ happineſs, and ulph, *Sax.* help] a Chriſtian name of men.

Adonai [אדני, Heb. Lord or my Lord] a name which the Jews always pronounce inſtead of יהוה *Jehovah*.

Adoniah [אדניה, *i. e.* ruling Lord] the name of one of king *David*'s ſons.

Adonibe'zek [אדניבזק, Heb. *i. e.* Lord of בזק *Bezek* or of lightning] one of the *Canaaniti∫h* kings.

Adonizedek [אדניצדק, Heb. *i. e.* the juſtice of the Lord] a king of *Jeruſalem*.

Adrammelek [אדרמלך, of אדר greatneſs, or of אדרת a cloak and מלך a king, *i. e.* the greatneſs or cloak of the king] the name of an idol of the *Aſſyrians*.

Æl, Al in compound names is a *Saxon* particle, and ſignifies all or altogether.

Abel, Ælf a *Saxon* particle according to the different dialects, and is pronounced *Ulf*, *Hulf*, *Wulf*, *i. e.* help.

Ædulph [of Eaþ ancient and ulph, Sax. help] the name of a biſhop of *Litchfield*, *A. D.* 790.

Ælfegus [of æl all and fæȝen, Sax. merry, *q. d.* always merry] an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Ælfred [of æl all and ȝpiþe, Sax. peace] a pious and victorious king of the *Engliſh-Saxons*.

Ælgive [of æl all and ȝiꝛan, Sax. to give] the wife of *Edgar*, king of the *Engliſh Saxons*.

Æthelingey, Athelney [of Ea water and æþel, Sax. noble, *q. d.* a noble iſland] an iſland in *Somerſetſhire*, where the two rivers *Pedrid* and *Thone* meet, in which king *Alfred* hid himſelf, having been diſcomfited by the *Danes*.

Agabus [ἄγαβος, Gr. a graſhopper] the name of a prophet.

Agag [אגג, Heb. *i. e.* a roof, upper room, *&c.*] a king of the *Amalekites*, *&c.*

Agelnoth [of eglan to grieve and noht, Sax. not, *q. d.* not at all void of grief] an archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſurnamed the *Good*.

Agnes [ἁγνὴς, Gr. chaſte] a proper name of women.

Ahab [אחאב, Heb. of אח a brother and אב a father, *i. e.* the father's brother] the name of an impious king of *Iſrael*.

Ahaz [אחז, Heb. he took hold of or a poſſeſſion] a king of *Judah*.

Ahaziah [אחזיה, Heb. of אחז he took hold of and יה the Lord] a king of *Iſrael*.

Ahiezer [אחיעזר, of אח and עזר, Heb. help] a prince of the tribe of *Dan*.

Ahimelech [אחימלך, of אח and מלך, Heb. a king] a prieſt who entertained *David* at *Nob*.

Aholiah [אהוליה, of אהל a tent and יה, Heb. *i. e.* the tabernacle of the Lord] an exquiſite artificer among the Jews.

Aholibamah [אהליבמה, of אהלי my tent, and במה high] the name of *Eſau*'s wife.

Aidon [aidon, C. Br. *i. e.* the wing of an army] the name of a caſtle in *Northumberland*, where was a ſtation of the *Roman* army under *Julius Ceſar*, as *Camden* ſuppoſes.

Ailresford [Eaȝleꝛꝛoꝛd, Sax. *q. d. Eagles-ford*] a town in *Kent* memorable for a great overthrow given to *Hengiſt* and the *Saxon* army, by *Vortimer* the *Britiſh* king.

Al, Ald [Ealþ, Sax. old] a word joined to the names of places denoting their antiquity.

St. Albans, a town in the county of *Hertford*, anciently called Weþlamceaſtep by the *Engliſh-Saxons*, and thence in Latin *Verulamium*, in Engliſh *Verulam*, called *St. Albans* on account of the murder of St. *Alban*.

ALBERT [alþrecht, Teut. *i. e.* all bright] a proper name of men ſo called.

ALBION [ſo called, as ſome ſay, of *albis rupibus*, *i. e.* the white rocks; or, as others, of *Albion* I know not what giant] an ancient name of *Great Britain*.

ALDERMANBURY [in *London*] a ſtreet, &c. in the ward of *Cripplegate*, ſo called from the bury or court of aldermen, which was held there, before the building of *Guild-hall*.

ALDERSGATE, takes its name from its antiquity, being one of the four gates that were built at the firſt ſetting up of the city-wall; and as *Aldgate* or *Oldgate* was ſo called from its age, ſo this is from being the older of the two; but rather of *Elders*, *i. e.* ancient men. This gate being become ruinous, was rebuilt in the year 1617. The north-ſide of it is adorned with the figure of king *James* I. on horſeback in *relievo*, in the ſame poſture that he came into *England*, and made his publick entry into *London* through that gate. On each ſide is a niche; in which are the figures of the prophets *Jeremiah* and *Samuel*; *Jeremiah* on the eaſt-ſide, and *Samuel* on the weſt; with references to *Jeremiah*, the 17th chapter and 25th verſe, *Then ſhall enter into the gates of this city, kings and princes ſitting upon the throne of* David, *riding in chariots and on horſes, they and their princes the men of* Judah, *and the inhabitants of* Jeruſalem *and this city, ſhall remain for ever.* And the 12th chapter of the 1ſt book of *Samuel* and 1ſt verſe, *And* Samuel *ſaid unto all* Iſrael, *behold, I have hearkened unto your voice, in all that ye have ſaid unto me, and have made a king over you.*

Over the middle of the arch is the arms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* quartered.

On the ſouth-ſide of the gate is the effigies of king *James* I. ſitting in his chair of ſtate in his royal robes; the rooms over the gate are the dwelling of the common cryer of the city for the time being.

ALDGATE, St. *Botolph's Aldgate*, ſo called from St. *Botolph* a *Briton* born in *Cornwall*; of whom ſo many miracles were ſaid to have been wrought by him, that he was ſainted, and had many churches in this city dedicated to him. It was called *Aldgate* or *Oldgate* from its antiquity, being one of the firſt gates erected as an eaſt-entrance into it. This gate was new built in the year 1609; upon the top of the gate eaſtward, ſtands a fair golden ſphere with a vane on it. On the upper battlements are two ancient ſoldiers, each holding a ſtone ball in his hand, as denying entrance to any bold enemies. Beneath in a large ſquare, ſtands the figure of king *James* I. in gilt armour; at his feet on one ſide is a golden lion, and on the other ſide an unicorn chain'd and couchant; the firſt is the ſupporter for *England*, and the unicorn for *Scotland*: Their being in a couchant poſture is an emblem of the union of the 2 kingdoms, as alſo it denotes their awe and humility in the preſence of ſo great a prince. On the weſt-ſide of the gate, the higheſt of all, is the figure of fortune gilt with gold, ſtanding upon a maund or globe, with a proſperous ſail ſpreading over her head, and looking pleaſantly on the city. Beneath this figure in a large ſquare, are placed the king's arms ſomewhat lower, and to grace each ſide of the gate, are placed 2 female figures, the one the emblem of *Peace* with a dove upon one of her hands, and a gilded wreath or garland in the other; and on the north-ſide ſtands the figure of *Charity* with a child at her breaſt, and another in her hand, implying where *Peace*, *Love* and *Charity* proſper, and are embraced, that city ſhall be happy. The rooms over this gate, are the dwelling-houſe of one of the lord mayor's carvers.

ALDINGHAM [of ælðinȝ of eldian to retard] a village in *Lancaſhire*, ſo named from the roughneſs and craggedneſs of the ways, which retard travellers.

ALDRED [*q. d. all dread*] a Chriſtian name.

ALDULPH [of Ealð, Sax. ancient and ulph help] the name of an archbiſhop of *Litchfield*, *A. D.* 790.

ALDWORTH [of Ealð and poꝛþ, Sax. a walk] a town in *Berkſhire*.

ALESBURY [æȝleyburȝ, Sax. *q. d. Eaglesburg*] a town in *Buckinghamſhire*.

ALEXANDER [of ἀλέξω to help and ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὸς a man, *q. d.* a helper of men] a proper name.

ALFRED [of æl all and ꝼꝛiðe, Sax. peace] a learned and pious king of *England*, who made a law that all freemen poſſeſſing two hides of land ſhould bring up their ſons in religion and learning.

ALFRETON [Ælꝼꝛeðton, Sax. *q. d. Alfred's-Town*] a town in *Derbyſhire*, ſuppoſed to be built by king *Alfred*.

ALICE [*Adelixa*, L. probably of æðel Sax. noble] a woman's Chriſtian name.

ALLINGHAM } [probably of allinȝa, Sax. altogether
ALLINGTON } and ham, Sax. a village of ton, Sax. *q.* a very famous town] a place in *Hampſhire*.

ALMONBURY [prob. corruptly for *Albanbury*, *i. e.* the city or grove of St. *Alban*] a place in *Yorkſhire*, where *Paulinus* the apoſtle built a cathedral and dedicated it to St. *Alban* the firſt *Engliſh* martyr.

ALNCESTER [of the river *Aln* which runs by, and *caſtrum*, L. a caſtle] a town in *Cumberland*, famous on account of a ſynod of *Engliſh-Saxons* held there.

ALPHEG [of alle all and ꝼeȝan, Sax. to conjoin, *q. d.* a man fit for any thing] a Chriſtian name of men.

ALPHONSUS [of ælþuns, Goth. *i. e.* our help] a Chriſtian name of men.

ALRESFORD [*i. e.* the ford of the river *Alre*] a place in *Northamptonſhire* famous for a battle fought there.

ALRIC } [*Alaricus*, a *Gothic-Latin* name] a king of
ALARIC } *Kent*.

ALSWOLD [all, Sax. all and ꝼealðan, Sax.] to govern, *q. d. to govern all*; or, as others will, of alle and ꝼealð, Sax. wood, becauſe his territories conſiſted moſt of woods] the name of a king of *Northumberland*.

ALWERTON [All ꝼeaꝛ tun, *Sax. q. d.* a town furniſhed with many wears or banks to keep off the waters.]

ALWIN [of All and pin, Sax. a victor, *q.* one who wins all at diſputation] an eminent *Engliſh Saxon*, tutor to *Charles the Great*.

AMALEK [עַמָּלֵק, of אם the people and לחך he licked] the ſon of *Eliphaz*.

AMASA [עֲמָשָׂא, Heb. *i. e.* ſparing the people] a ſon of *Abigail*.

AMASIA [אֲמַצְיָה, of עמץ ſtrength and יה the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

AMBLESIDE [called *Amblogana* by the *Romans*] an ancient city in *Weſtmoreland*.

AMBRESBURY [ſo called of *Ambroſe*, a king of the *Britons*, who was ſlain there] a town in *Wiltſhire*.

AMBROSE [Ἀμβρόσιος, Gr. immortality] a proper name of men.

AMERSHAM [Aȝmunðeꝛham, of ac an oak, mund a ground or fence and ham, Sax. a village] probably *q. d.* a village fenced from the violence of the winds by a row of oaks; but others ſay, of one *Agmundus* the builder of it] a town in *Buckinghamſhire*.

AMERY } [enpice, Sax. always rich] a proper name
AMERICK } of men.

AMMINADAB [עַמִּינָדָב, Heb. *i. e.* a free or willing people] the ſon of *Naaſſon*.

AMMISHADDAI [עַמִּי-שַׁדַּי, Heb. *i. e.* the people of the Almighty] a prince of the tribe of *Dan*.

AMMON [עַמּוֹן, Heb. *i. e.* the ſon of my people] the ſon of *Lot*.

AMNON [אֲמְנוֹן, Heb. *i. e.* true; alſo an artificer or inſtructor] king *David*'s firſt-born ſon.

AMOS [עָמוֹס, Heb. *i. e.* a burden] the name of a prophet.

AMOZ [אָמוֹץ, Heb. *i. e.* ſtrong] the father of *Iſaiah* the prophet.

AMRAM [עַמְרָם, Heb. *i. e.* a high people] the father of *Moſes*.

AMRAPHEL [אַמְרָפֶל, Heb. *q. d.* a ſpeaking deſtruction] a king of *Shinar*.

ANAK [עֲנָק, Heb. *i. e.* a collar or chain] the name of a giant.

ANANDALE [of Ꝑan am, Brit. *i. e.* upon the Mother river] a place in *Scotland*.

ANANIAH } [עֲנָנְיָה, of ענן a cloud and יה the Lord]
ANANIAS } a proper name.

ANDERNESS [Aȝmunðeꝛneꝛꝛe, of ac an oak, mund a mound and neꝛe, Sax. a promontory, *q. d.* a promontory encompaſſed with oaks to defend it from the winds] a place in *Lancaſhire*.

ANDERSON [*q. d.* the ſon of *Andrew*] a ſurname.

ANDERTON [probably for *Andrew's-town*] a ſurname.

ANDOVER [Anðeꝛeꝛ and Anðeaꝛapan, Sax. *q. d.* the ferry of the river *Anton*] a town in *Hampſhire*.

ANDRADSWALD [of anræð and ꝑalð, *q. d.* a terrible wood] the name of a wood in *Suſſex* once 120 miles long.

ANDREW [Ἀνδρέας of ἀνδρεῖος, Gr. courageous] a Chriſtian name of men.

ANDREWS [of *Andrew*, *q.* the ſon of *Andrew*] a ſurname.

St. ANDREW's [in *Scotland*] ſo called of their patron-ſaint, before called *Regimund*, *q. d.* St. *Regulus*'s mount.

ANGLESEY [Angley Ea, *i. e.* the isle of the *English*] it is an island lying in the *Irish* sea over-against *Caernarvon* in *North-Wales*, anciently called *Mona* by the *Romans*, Monez by the *Saxons*, and *Angleſey* when the *Angles* or *English* took poſſeſſion of it.

ANGLIA, that part of *Great Britain* now called *England*.

ANSELM [Hanigheim, Teut. a defender of his companions] a proper name of men.

ANNISEED CLEAR, as it is now called inſtead of dame *Annice* or *Agnes the Clear*, a well or ſpring at *Hoxton* near the city of *London*.

St. ANTHOLIN's [in *Watling-ſtreet*, commonly called *St. Anthonine's*, and for ſhortneſs *Antlin's*, was dedicated to the memory of St. *Anthony the Great*, a monk, born in *Egypt*, *A. D.* 251, who died in the year 356, aged 105 years. He was called the holy abbot of the monks of *Egypt* in the time of *Conſtantine the Great*. King *Henry* II. of *England* founded a cell to him, near this church. He was much celebrated for his miracles while living, and for his holineſs when dead.

ANTIPATER ['Αντίπατρος, of ἀντὶ againſt and πατὴρ, Gr. a father] a proper name of men.

ANWICK } [Ealpic, of the river *Aln* and pic, Sax. a
ALNWICK } haven] a town in *Northumberland* remarkable for the captivity of *William* and death of *Malcolm* III, kings of *Scotland*.

APULDORE [of apulðpe, *i. e.* an apple-tree] a town in the county of *Kent*.

APPLEBY [called *Aballaba* by the *Romans*] a town in *Weſtmoreland*.

ARABELLA [of *Bella* and *ara*, L. *i. e.* a fair altar] a proper name of women.

ARAM [ארם, Heb. *i. e.* highneſs or deceit] a ſon of *Shem*.

ARONDEL [*arondelle*, F. a ſwallow] becauſe this family bears a ſwallow in its coat of arms] the name of a town and earldom in *Cornwall*.

ARPHAXAD [ארפכשד, of רפא he healed and שוד deſolation, *i. e.* a healer of deſolation] a ſon of *Shem*.

ARTHUR [Arthur, Brit. *i. e.* a ſtrong man] a famous warlike king of the *Britons*.

ARUNDEL [*q.* a dale near the river *Arun*] a town in the county of *Suſſex*.

ASA [עסא, Heb. *i. e.* a healer of ſickneſs] a king of *Jeruſalem*.

ASAHEL [עשהאל, Heb. *i. e.* God has wrought] a brother of *Joab*.

ASAPH (St.) born in the 6th century, of an honourable family, and born at *Clan Elwy* in the county of *Flint*, now after him called *St. Aſaph*, he having obtained the biſhoprick or abbacy by his learning and piety.

ASH [of Aſh, Sax.] at the beginning of proper names of places or perſons, generally denotes that the name was derived from the aſh-tree, as *Aſhby*, *Aſton*, &c.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH [of aſh-trees growing there and bý, Sax. an habitation, and is called *De la Zouch*, and it is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from three other *Aſhbys* in the ſame county] a town in *Leiceſterſhire*.

ASHER [אשר, Heb. *i. e.* bleſſed] the ſon of *Shem*; alſo the land of *Aſſyria*.

ASHFORD [of the river *Aſh* and *ford* called *Æſhtisford*] a place in the county of *Kent*.

ATHALIAH [עתליהו, of עת the time and יהוה of the Lord] the daughter of *Omri* king of *Iſrael*.

ATHELIN [probably of aðe an oath and helm a keeper, Sax.] the name of an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

ATHELING [Æðeling, Sax. *i. e.* noble] a title given to the eldeſt ſon of the king in the *Saxon* times.

ATHELSTANFORD [Aðelſtan-ford, *i. e.* the ford of *Athelſtan*] a place in *Scotland*, where *Athelſtan*, king of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, ferry'd over his army againſt the *Scots*.

AUDLEY *End* [of alð old and leaz, Sax. a field] a ſumptuous palace in the county of *Eſſex*, built by *Thomas Audley* chancellor of *England*, and belonging to the dukes of *Suffolk*.

AUDREY [of æðel noble and þeaw fear, *Sax.*] an abbeſs of the royal *Engliſh-Saxons* blood, wife to *Ælgfrid* king of *Northumberland*, canonized after her death.

AUKLAND [of ac, Sax. an oak and land, Sax.] a town in the county of *Durham*, anciently called *Biſhops-Aukland* on account of a fine palace the biſhop had there.

AULCASTER [Allenceaſtep, Sax.] of the river *Aln* and *caſtrum* a city or caſtle] a town in *Warwickſhire*.

AYLSFORD [Ealpeſford, Sax.] a town in *Kent* anciently called by the *Britons* Parſinaig Pabail, becauſe they had overcome the *Saxons* there; otherwiſe called *Anglesford*, becauſe *Vortimer* the *Briton* fell upon *Hengiſt* and his *Saxons*, and routed them there.

B

BAAL [בעל, Syr. *i. e.* lord or poſſeſſor] the name of an idol.

BAAL-ZEBUB } [בעל-זבוב, Heb. *i. e.* the lord of
BEL-ZEBUB } flies or devils] an idol.

BAALIM [בעלים, Syr. lords] a god of the *Phenicians* and *Samaritans*, the plural number of *Baal* or *Bel*.

BAASHA [בעשא, Heb. *i. e.* making or preſſing together] the name of a king of *Iſrael*.

BABEL [בבל, Heb. *i. e.* confuſion] a tower built by the deſcendants of *Noah* after the flood.

BABYLON [בבל] the metropolis of the *Aſſyrian* monarchy.

BADBURY [Baðan-býrig, of Baþ a pledge and býrig a city, *q. d.* the town of hoſtage, probably ſo called becauſe the *Vice-Saxon* kings kept the hoſtages of conquered countries there] a town in *Dorſetſhire* once the court of the *Vice Saxon* kings.

BAINARD's-CASTLE [in *Thames-ſtreet*, *London*] an ancient palace ſo named of *William Bainard*, who came over with *William the Conqueror*, afterwards baron of *Dunmow*, the builder,

BALAAM [בלעם, of בלי without and עם a people, Heb. or בלע ſwallowing or devouring and עם the people, Heb.] a prophet among the *Moabites* ſent for by *Balak* to curſe the *Iſraelites*.

BALAK [בלק, Heb. *i. e.* he emptied or deſtroy'd] a king of the *Moabites*.

BALDRED [of balð bold and pæð, Sax. counſel] a name of the laſt king of *Kent*.

BALDWIN [of balð, Sax. and winnen, Teut. to win, *q. d.* a bold conqueror] a proper name of men.

BALIOL *College* [in *Oxford*] a college built by *John Baliol*, or rather by a king of the *Scots* of that name.

BALTHAZAR [בלתצר, of בלי without and אוצר treaſure, Heb.] a proper name of men.

BAMBOROUGH [Bebban-burgh, prob. ſo called of queen *Bebba* who (as *Bede* writes) erected it] a town once the court of the kings of *Northumberland*.

BAMBURY [of bana man-ſlaughter and býrih, Sax. a town, probably ſo named of ſome great ſlaughter there] a town in *Oxfordſhire*.

BANGOR [anciently called Banchor or Penchor, Brit. *i. e.* a capital choir] a biſhop's ſee in *Caernarvonſhire*.

BANOCHSBOURN [*i. e.* the *bourn* or river of *Banock* in *Scotland*] a place memorable for the defeat and ſlaughter of *Edward* II, king of *England*.

BAR-JESUS [בר-ישוע, Syr. *i. e.* the ſon of Jeſus] a proper name.

BARABBAS [בראבא, of בר a ſon and אבא, Syr. a father] the name of a malefactor mentioned by one of the evangeliſts.

BARAK [ברק, Heb. *i. e* lightening] a proper name of men.

BARBARA [barbarous, foreign, ſtrange] a proper name of women.

BARBICAN, a ſtreet on the north-weſt ſide of this city near *Red-croſs-ſtreet*; it takes its name from a watch-tower corruptly called *Barbican* inſtead of Burg-Kennin, *i. e.* the kenning or knowing of the city; becauſe in old time there was a tower ſo called, placed on high ground, and alſo raiſed to a great height, uſed as a watch-tower, from whence a perſon might have a view of the whole city towards the ſouth, and alſo ſee into *Kent*, *Suſſex* and *Surrey*, and alſo every other way, eaſt, north and weſt: but the king cauſed this to be pulled down in the year 1267.

BARDNEY, a town in *Lincolnſhire*, memorable on account of the tomb of St. *Oſwald* the king.

BAR-JONAS [בר-יונה, of בר a ſon and יונה a dove, Heb.] a proper name of men.

BARKLEY } [Beopcenian, probably of beopce, Sax. a
BERKSHIRE } beech-tree and leaz, Sax. a field] a town in *Glouceſterſhire*, ſo called on account of beech-trees growing plentifully there.

BARKSHIRE } [of Beorhoc, Sax. a wood and ycipe,
BERKSHIRE } Sax. a ſhire] ſo named on account of much box growing there.

BARNABAS } [ברנבא, probably of בר a ſon and
BARNABY } נביא, Heb. a prophet, or as it is interpreted, the ſon of conſolation, a prophet's office being for conſolation] a proper name of men.

BARSABAS [ברשבא, of בר a ſon and שבא, Syr. reſt, or of בר a ſon and שוב to return, *i. e.* the ſon of converſion, Syr. and Heb.] the name of one of the 70 diſciples.

BARTHOLOMEW [ברתולמו, of בר a ſon, תלה hanging or elevating and מים waters, Heb. *i. e.* the ſon of him who makes the waters to mount] a proper name of men.

St. BARTHOLOMEW's *Hoſpital* [in *London*] an hoſpital endowed for the uſe of ſick and lame perſons by king *Edward* VI.

BARTLET, a ſirname, a diminutive of *Bartholomew*.

BARTON [in *Devonſhire*, and elſewhere] the demeſne lands of a manour, and ſometimes the manour-houſe it ſelf; alſo out-houſes, fold-yards and back-ſides.

BARTULPH [of beopht, bright and ulph, Sax. help] a proper name of men.

BARUK [ברון, Heb. *i. e.* bleſſed] a proper name of men.

BARZI'LLAI [ברזלי, of ברזל, Heb. iron] a nobleman among the Jews.

BASIL [*Βασιλὶς*, Gr. royal or kingly] a proper name of men.

BASING [baſing, Sax. a coat of mail, probably ſo named from the reſemblance it has thereunto] a tower and caſtle in *Hampſhire*.

BASING-*hall*, or BASSISHAW-*ſtreet* } anciently called *Baſingis Hawe*, of baſing a cloak and ape an hall, Sax. *q.* a place for cloth of which cloaks, *&c.* are made] a hall and ſtreet near the *Guild-hall* of *London*.

BATERSEA [anciently called *Patrick's Ea*, *i. e. Patrick's Iſle*] a town in *Surrey* on the river *Thames*.

BATH [bath, of baðan, Sax. to waſh, *&c.* called by *Antoninus* the waters of the ſun; and from the great concourſe of diſeaſed people Aemancestep, *i. e.* the town of ſick people] a town in the county of *Somerſetſhire*, famous for hot baths there.

BATTLE *Abbey*, a place in the county of *Suſſex*, ſo called by *William the Conqueror* on account of a ſignal victory obtained over *Harold*, the laſt *Engliſh-Saxon* king, which was the firſt ſtep to reducing the whole kingdom to his obedience.

BATTLE-*bridge*, a place in the county of *York* where *Harold* diſcomfited and ſlew *Harold Hardred* then king of *Norway*; alſo the name of a place in the county of *Middleſex*.

BEATRIX [*i. e.* one who makes happy] a proper name of women.

BEAUCHAMP [*i. e.* a good and fair field] a ſirname.

BEAUCHIEF [*beau chef*, *i. e.* a good head] an abbey in *Derbyſhire*, ſo called probably becauſe a great many learned men lived there.

BEAUDESERT [*q. d.* a pleaſant deſart] a place in the county of *Stafford*.

BEAUFORT [of *beau* and *fort*] *i. e.* a ſumptuous and commodious fort.

BEAULY [*beau lieu*, *i. e.* a pleaſant place] a tract of land in *Hampſhire*.

BEAUMARIS [*beaumarais*, F. *i. e.* a fair fen or marſh] a place in the iſle of *Angleſey*.

BEAUMONT [*beau mont*, F. *i e.* a pretty mount] a proper name.

BEAWDLEY [*beau lieu*, F. *i. e.* a brave pleaſant place for its ſituation] a place in the county of *Worceſter*.

BEDE [beade, Sax. a prayer] a learned *Engliſh* monk called *Venerable Bede* or *Bede* from his earneſtneſs in prayer.

BEDFORD [Beda-ford, *q. d.* beds and publick inns by a ford] the name of the capital town of *Bedfordſhire*.

BEDLAM [*i. e. Bethlehem*] a ſtately hoſpital for mad folks in *Moorfields*.

BEERSHEBA [בארשבע, of באר a well and שבע he ſware or שבועה an oath, Heb.] the name of a place in the land of *Canaan*.

St. BEES, a town in *Cumberland*, ſo named from St. *Bega* an *Iriſh* virgin, who lived a ſolitary life there.

BELAMY [*bel ami*, F. fair friend] a proper name.

BELIAL [בליעל, of בלי without, alſo a negative particle, and יעל, Heb. he profited, *q. d.* unprofitable] wicked, unprofitable, good for nothing; alſo the devil.

BELINSGATE } [ſo named of king *Belin* or *Belinus*,
BILINGS-GATE } who founded it; tho' others ſuppoſe of bellan, Teut. to roar, on account of the waves beating againſt the ſhore; others again fetch the name from bælge, Sax. a purſe or wallet, becauſe thoſe who go thither to buy carry ready money] a wharf and fiſh-market and port on the *Thames* in the city of *London*.

BEL [בעל, Chald.] the ſun adored as a deity by the *Chaldeans* and *Aſſyrians*.

BELZEBUB } [בעלזבוב, of בעל a lord, and
BAALZEBUB } זבוב a flie, Heb. the god of flies] a deity of the *Ekronites*, ſo named of the great number of flies infeſting them at their ſacrifices, or probably that he would chaſe them away.

BENAJAH [בניהו, of בניה a building and יה the Lord, *q. d.* the Lord's building] the ſon of *Jehojada*.

BENHADAD [בן-הדד, *i. e.* the ſon of a noiſe] a king of *Syria*.

BENJAMIN [בנימין, of בן a ſon and ימין a right hand] the youngeſt of the 12 ſons of *Jacob*.

BENNET [of *Benedictus*, L. bleſſed] a proper name of men both Chriſtian and ſirname.

St. BENNETS *in the Holm* [*q. d.* St. *Bennet's* encompaſſed with rivers] a place in the county of *Norfolk*.

BENSBURY [contracted of *Cnebens-bury*, of one *Cneben*, a famous captain of *Ethelbred* king of *Kent*, who was ſlain there by *Ceaulin* king of the *Vice-Saxons*] a town in *Surrey*.

BENSON [*q. d.* the ſon of *Ben*, *i. e.* of *Benjamin*] a ſirname.

BERGAMSTEAD [of beorg a fort, ham a home or houſe and ſtede, Sax. a place] a town in *Kent*.

BERINGER [of bera, Sax. a beaſt and gard, F. a keeper] a proper name.

BERKSHIRE [Beapruceſcire or Baprucſcire, Sax.] *Aſſerius Menevenſis* derives it from *Berrok*; a certain wood in this country abounding with box; and *Leland* is of his opinion; but Mr. *Camden* and Dr. *Hody* have obſerved that the *Engliſh-Saxons* affected to hold their aſſemblies either in open fields near ſome river or under ſome very large oak; and ſo *Berkſhire* probably may take its name from *Berrock*, *i. e.* a bare oak ſomewhere in the foreſt of *Windſor*, the uſual place of their provincial aſſemblies.

BERMUND [of Bera, Sax. and mund, Teut. a mouth, or of beran, Sax. to bear or bring and mund, Sax. peace] a proper name.

BERMUNDSEY [Beormundes Ea, Sax. *i. e. Bermunds-Iſland*] a place in *Southwark*, anciently famous for an abbey built there by one *Bermund*, either a lord or abbot of that place.

BERNARD [ſome derive it of *bearn* a child and ard, Du. nature; but *Verſtegan* derives it of *Beorn heart*, *q. d* ſtout heart] a proper name.

BERNARD's *College* [in *Oxford*] ſince called *St. John's College*.

BERNI'CIA [of beorn, Sax. a man-child and νικὴ, Gr. victory, anciently call'd Beornica mearce and Beornica pice, Sax. ſuppoſed to be ſo called from the warlike diſpoſition of the inhabitants] the town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*.

BERNULPH [of beorn iſſue and ulph, Sax. help] prob. *q. d.* one who provides for his children] the name of a king of the *Mercians*.

BERTHA [of beorht, Sax. noble, *&c.*] a name of women.

BERTHOLD [of beorht, Sax. brave and holt a ruler, Sax. *q. d.* a good ruler] a proper name of men.

BERTHULPH [of beorht, Sax. illuſtrious and ulph, Sax. help, *q d.* a famous helper] a biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *A. D.* 900.

BERTHWALD [of beorht and pealdan, Sax. to rule] the name of an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

BERWENT *Fells* [of the river *Berwent*, and Fellſ, Teut. a rock or cliff] certain mountains in *Northumberland* through which the river *Berwent* runs.

BERWICK [of *Aberwick*, of aber, Brit. and pic, Sax. a town at the mouth of a river, called alſo berne-pun, Sax. *i. e.* corn town] a place in *Northumberland*, anciently a famous ſtrong hold.

BETHLEHEM } [בית-לחם, Heb. *i. e.* the houſe of
BETHLEM } bread] a city of *Judea*.

BEVANS [*q. d. ap Evans*, *q. d.* come of *Evans* or *John*] a ſirname common to the *Welſh*.

BEVERLEY [Beverlega, Sax. *i. e. Bede's-abbey* in *Deerwood*] a town in *Yorkſhire*.

BEZALIEL [בצלאל, of ב in, צל a ſhadow and אל God, Heb *i. e.* in the ſhadow of God] a famous artificer among the Jews.

BILLINSGATE. See *Belinſgate*.

BILLITER-*lane*, properly *Belzeter's-lane*, of *Belzeter* who built it.

BINCHESTER [of *Vinovium*, L. and ceaſtre, Sax.] a town in the biſhoprick of *Durham*.

BISHOP'S-

BISHOP'S-GATE takes its name, as is ſuppos'd, from ſome biſhop of *London*, and probably from *Erkenwald* ſon of king *Offa*, and biſhop of *London*, who died in the year 685; and there being the effigies of two biſhops on this gate, as *Erkenwald* might be the founder of it, ſo it is very probable that it was repaired by *William* the *Norman*, who was biſhop of *London* in the time of *William the Conqueror*; both of which were great benefactors to the city.

Over the gate-way, on the ſouth and north ſides of the gate, are figures in ſtone perhaps of the greateſt antiquity of any now remaining in the city, being probably as old as the gate, that is, about 300 years.

The ſtone figure of a biſhop on the ſouth-ſide, which ſtands high, has a long beard, eyes ſunk and an old mortified face, the mitre on his head, but both his hands beat or worn off by time. On the north-ſide of the gate is another figure of a biſhop of a larger ſize, mitred, clothed in his *Pontificalibus*, his left hand with the croſier broken off, the right hand bleſſing with the two fore-fingers, his face ſmooth, and was probably the courtly biſhop *William* the *Norman*, the favourite of *William the Conqueror*, and the other is probably *Erkenwald* who liv'd 400 years before him. Alſo on the north-ſide of the gate on each ſide of the biſhop, but ſomething higher, are two ancient ſtone-images; on his left hand a *Saxon* king, very probably king *Alfred*, who repair'd the city after the *Danes* had burnt it, and the other probably his ſon-in law *Aldred* earl of *Mercia*, to whom he committed the cuſtody of it. The rooms over this gate are allowed to one of the lord mayor's carvers.

BLETSOE [of bleꝺꝛian, Sax. to bleſs, ȝeo, Sax. a fight, *q. d.* pleaſant to behold, or becauſe of its proſpect] a town in *Bedfordſhire* formerly called *Bletneſhoe*.

BLUNDEL [probably of *blond*, O. F. red and *el* a dim. *i. e.* reddiſh] a ſirname.

BODMIN [of bod a kite and mtn, C. Br. the bank of a river, probably ſo called on account of the great number of kites that frequent it] the name of a river in *Cornwall*.

BODOARY [of bod and dorth a ferry] a place in *Flintſhire*.

BOOZ [בֹּעַז, Heb. *i. e.* ſtrength] the grandfather of king *David*.

BOSCASTLE *q. d. Bottereaux-caſtle* from *boteran* a garter, and the name of a noble *Norman* who bore a garter in his coat of arms] a place in the county of *Cornwall*.

BOSEHAM [ſome derive it of bolȝ, Teut. a buſh, ham Sax. an houſe or bohuh, Sax. a fence; but *Somner* derives it of *bois*, F. a wood and ham.] a town in *Suſſex*, called alſo *Boſenham*.

BOSTOCK [of boꝺe, Sax. boot or overplus, and ſtocce, Sax. the trunk of a tree] a town in *Cheſhire*, once called *Boteſtock*; alſo a ſirname.

St. *Mary* BOTHAW, before the fire of *London*, in 1666, there ſtood on the ſouth ſide of *Walbrook* ward, from *Canon-ſtreet*, betwixt *London-ſtone* and *Wallbrook* corner, a pariſh-church, called St. *Mary Bothaw* or *Boathaw* by the *Erbar*. It was ſo called from a *Haw* or yard, where of old times boats were made and landed from *Dowgate* to be mended.

St. BOTOLPH, *Camden* takes the name to be derived of boat and ulph, Sax. help, *q. d.* the help of boat-men, he being the mariner's tutelar ſaint, and on that account was much adored at *Boſton*.

BOTONTINES [*q. d.* buttings, *i. e.* heaps of earth] a place in *Huntingtonſhire*.

BOTTEL *Bridge* [probably for *Botolph's-bridge*, or of boꝺle, *Sax.* a village] a place in *Huntingtonſhire*.

BOVERTON [of *bove*, L. an ox and ꝺon, Sax.] a town in *Glamorganſhire*.

BOURCHIER [*q. d. de bello claro*, L. *i. e.* open war] a ſirname.

BOURN [*i. e.* a river] a town in *Lincolnſhire*, where king *Edmund* was crown'd.

St. *Mary le* BOW, this church in *Cheapſide*, in the reign of *William the Conqueror*, being the firſt in this city, built on arches and ſtones, was called *New St. Mary*'s church, or St. *Mary de arcubus* or *Le Bow*: or elſe it was ſo called of the ſtone arches and bows in the top of the ſteeple.

BRADFORD [*q. d.* broad-ford] a town in *Wincheſter*.

BRAKELEY [of *Brake*, *i. e.* fern, with with it was in ancient times over-run] a town in *Northamptonſhire*.

BRANCASTER [of *Branodunum* and ceaſtep, Sax. a caſtle] a town in the county of *Norfolk*.

BRA'NDON [probably of brant for burnt and ꝺon, Sax. a town, *i. e. Burnt town*; or, as *Leland* ſuppoſes, of *bran* a cow and ꝺune, Sax. an hill; or elſe of bren, C. Br. a king and ꝺune, *q.* King's-mount] a town in the county of *Suffolk*.

BRECKNOCKMERE, a mere in *Brecknockſhire* called by the *Welſh* Llnſavethan, *i. e.* the ſtanding ſlough. *Giraldus* calls it *clamoſus*, *i. e.* noiſy, from the thundering noiſe the ice of it makes when it is thawed.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, ſo called, as is ſaid, of *Brechanius*, a prince who had 24 daughters, all who were canonized in the choir of ſaints.

BREMICHAM } [ſome derive it of bꝛȳme famous and
BIRMINGHAM } ham, Sax. an habitation] a town in *Warwickſhire* famous for workmanſhip in hard wares, *i. e.* of iron, *&c.* as knives, *&c.*

BRENTKNOLL [of brent burnt and knol, Sax. the top of a mountain, *q. d.* a mountain ſcorched with the heat of the ſun] a place in *Somerſetſhire*.

BRENTFORD [*q. d. Burntford*] a town in the county of *Middleſex*, commonly called *Branford*.

BRENTMARSH [*q. d. Burnt-marſh*; but the monks of *Glaſtenbury* interpret it Frogs-marſh, as if brent did anciently ſignify a frog] a place in *Somerſetſhire*.

BRENTWOOD [*i. e. Burnt-wood*] a town in *Eſſex*.

BRETENHAM [*Cambrobretonium*, *q. d.* a village on both ſides the river *Breton*] a town in the county of *Suffolk*.

BRIDCHURCH, *q. d.* the church of St. *Bridget*, an *Iriſh* ſaint.

BRIDEWELL [*q. d. Bride's* or *Bridget's-well*] formerly an hall or royal palace in *Fleetſtreet* in the city of *London*, now made an houſe of correction.

BRIDGEWATER [*q. d.* the burgh of one *Walter*, a ſoldier under *William the Conqueror*, who had this place given him for his ſervice in the wars] a town in *Somerſetſhire*.

BRIG [*q. d.* a town by a bridge] a place in *Somerſetſhire*.

BRIGANTES, the ancient name of the people who inhabited the counties of *York*, *Lancaſter*, *Durham*, *Weſtmoreland* and *Cumberland*.

BRISTOL } [Bꝛiȝtop, Sax. *q. d.* a bright, pleaſant
BRISTOW } place, ſo named on account of its pleaſant ſituation and ſtately buildings] a wealthy and famous city and ſea-port in *Somerſetſhire*.

BRITAIN, Mr. *Camden* has attempted to prove by ſeveral authorities, that the ancient *Britons* painted their bodies, and that *Brith* in the ancient *Britiſh* ſignifies painted, and ϖαιτια in *Greek* he ſuppoſes ſignifies a region or country, and from theſe two words he forms *Brithama* or *Britannia*, *i. e.* a land or country of painted men.

The learned *Iſaac Caſaubon* would derive *Britannia* from *Brydio*, which in *Britiſh* ſignifies *fervere*, *æſtuare*, *&c.* pointing out the heat and violent motion of the *Britiſh* ſea.

Dr. *Skinner* derives it from *Brit*, which in the *Britiſh* ſignifies noble; and *Tain*, which in the ſame language ſignifies a river, ſo that it takes its name from its abounding in excellent rivers.

Bochartus endeavours to prove, that the *Phœnicians* came as far as the iſlands call'd *Caſſiterides* [*i. e.* the *Scilly Iſlands*] which abounded with tin, and *Cornwall* being near the *Caſſiterides*, it is probable they came thither to that abounding with tin; and ſo they call'd this iſland *Baratanack* or *Brat-anack*, *i. e.* a land of tin.

Little BRITAIN near *Alderſgate*, was ſo call'd from the dukes of *Britain* lodging there.

BRITHELM [Beoꝛꝺ-helm, *Sax. q.* bright helmet] the name of a biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, *A. D.* 955.

BRITHELMSTEAD [Bꝛuȝhꝺealmeſtun, Sax. ſo named after St. *Brigthelm*] a town in *Suſſex*.

BRITHWOLD [of briꝺ famous and pealꝺan, Sax. to bear rule] the name of a biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *A. D.* 996.

BUCKINGHAM [of bece, Sax. beech and ham, Sax. an habitation ſo named on account of beech-trees growing there in great abundance] the county-town of *Buckinghamſhire*.

BUGDEN [either of boȝ and ꝺen, Sax. a dale, *q. d.* a plaſhy or watery dale, or of boȝ and ꝺen, *i. e.* a valley ſhaded with boughs] a town in *Huntingtonſhire*.

BULLNESS [probably of bull, C. Br. a ſeparation and neſe, Sax. a promontory] a place in *Cumberland*, where *England* is ſeparated from *Scotland*.

BURCHESTER [of bepn a barn and ceaſtep, Sax. a caſtle] a town in *Oxfordſhire*.

BURFORD [Beoꝛꝛoꝺ, *q. d. Beerford*] a town in *Oxfordſhire*. The inhabitants of this town have a cuſtom of making a dragon annually and carrying it up and down the town on *Midſummer* eve, and alſo the picture of a giant; which is conjectured to have been inſtituted in me-

mory of a victory in the year 750. by *Cuthbert* or *Cuthred* a tributary king of the *Weſt Saxons* over *Ethelbert* king of *Mercia*, whoſe exactions were accounted inſupportable, and who was vanquiſhed near *Burford*, and *Cuthbert* alſo taking his banner, in which was painted a dragon of a gold colour.

BURG [called *Stanmore-burg*, *q. d.* a ſtone-moor town] a place in *Weſtmoreland*.

BURGH *Caſtle* [called anciently Cnobbeŋ-buŋgh, Sax. *i. e.* the town of one *Cnobber*, ſome petty king who built it] a place in *Suffolk*.

St. BURIENS, ſo called of one *Eurien* an *Iriſh* ſaint, who had a church there dedicated to his memory.

BURNING *Well*, a certain well near *Wiggan* in *Lancaſhire*, into which if a candle be put, it will preſently take fire.

BURSTEAD [Buŋgȝɣtee, of buŋg and ɣtebba, Sax. a place] a place in *Eſſex*.

BURTON *Lazers* [*q. Burton*, of Buſ and ton and *Lazers*, *i. e.* an hoſpital of lepers] a town in *Leiceſterſhire*.

BURY [of buŋg, Sax. a town] the name of a town in *Cambridgeſhire*.

BUXTON [of bocce, Sax. a beech-tree and tun, ſo named on account of the great number of beech-trees growing thereabouts] a town in *Derbyſhire* called alſo Baðtecan, Sax. *i. e.* hot baths.

BY } [bÿe, Sax. an habitation or place of abode, of
BYE } bian, Sax. to dwell] is a termination added to the names of ſeveral places, as *Appleby*, *Danby*, *Derby*, &c.

C

CADWALLADAR [of cad a battle and gwaladr, C. Br. a captain of war] an ancient king of the *Britons* or *Welſh*.

CAER-CUSTENITH [*q. d. Conſtantius*'s city] a place in *Caernarvonſhire*, C. Br.

CAERDIFF [Caerdid, C. Br. probably *q. d.* the city of *Didius*] a place in *Glamorganſhire*.

CAER-GUBY [*i. e.* St. *Kibius*'s city or temple, who was a ſcholar of St. *Hilarius*, a biſhop of the *Picts*, who there lived a a *Monkiſh* life] a place in the iſle of *Angleſey*.

CAER-LEON upon *Uſk* [ſo called of *Antoninus Iſca*, becauſe he and the ſecond legion, called the *Welſh* legion, was placed there] a place in *Monmouthſhire*, now a poor village; but anciently an archbiſhop's ſee.

CAERMARDEN } [of caer and *Maridunum*, L. ſo
CAERMARTHEN } called of *Marius*, a *Roman* general.

CAERNARVON [of caer a city, ar at and von or mon the iſle of *Man*] a place lying over-againſt the iſle of *Man*, famous for the birth of king *Edward* III.

CAIAPHAS [קַיָּפָא, Heb. *i. e.* an encompaſſer] a high prieſt of the Jews.

CAISHOW [ſo called of an ancient *Britiſh* people, who anciently inhabited it] a certain tract of land in *Buckinghamſhire*.

CALEB [כָּלֵב, Heb. *i. e.* a dog] a proper name of men.

CAMBRIDGE [probably of camm, C. Br. crooked or full of windings, *i. e.* a river and bridge, called by the *Saxons* Ðpant-bŋÿcge, *i. e. Grant bridge*, of ȝfon, Sax. a fen] a city and celebrated univerſity.

CAMPDEN } [of camp a fight and den, Sax.] a town in
CAMDEN } *Glouceſterſhire*, whence the famous antiquary *Camden* had his name

CANAAN [כְּנַעַן, Heb. *i. e.* a merchant] the ſon of *Ham*, of whom the land of *Canaan* took its name.

CANDLEWICK *Ward*, takes its name of *Candlewick-ſtreet*, or *Candlewright-ſtreet*, which may be ſuppoſed to have been ſo called, either of chandlers or makers of candles, both of wax and tallow (for *Candlewright* is a maker of candles); or pecke, Sax which is the cotton or yarn thereof; or elſe of *Wike*, the ſtreet or place where they uſed to work them. It is now called *Canon-ſtreet*.

CANNINGTON [ſo called of the *Cangi*, a people of the *Belgick Britons* who dwelt there] a town in *Somerſetſhire*.

CANOTWOOD } [probably ſo called, as tho' the wood
CANKWOOD } of St. *Canutus*] a wood in *Staffordſhire*.

CANTERBURY [Canꝺpara Bŋiȝ, Sax.] an ancient and famous city, an archbiſhop's ſee, the metropolis of the kingdom of *Kent*, and formerly the ſeat of its kings.

CAR } [of caer, C. Br. a city] is frequently added
CHAR } to the names of cities, as *Carleon*, *Carliſle*, &c.

CARDIGAN [of caer and decan, C. Br. a dean, *q. d. Dean*'s city or town] the county-town of *Cardiganſhire*.

CARLISBROOK [anciently called *Whitgar's Burg*, becauſe built by one *Whitgar* a *Saxon*] a caſtle in the iſle of *Wight*, remarkable for the captivity of king *Charles* I.

CARLISLE [of caer Lualio, or, as others think, of gwall a trench and lugu a tower, *q. d.* a fort near a trench, there being a *Roman* trench ſtill to be ſeen near the city] a biſhop's ſee in the county of *Cumberland*.

CASTELLUM *Dennis* [*i. e. Dane's caſtle*, ſo named becauſe the *Danes* piteh'd their camp there] a place in the county of *Cornwall*.

CASTER [anciently called *Kinneburg ceaſter*, of *Kinneburg* the daughter of *Penda*, the wife of *Alfred* king of *Northumberland*, who built a nunnery there, and took upon her a monaſtick life] a place in *Huntingtonſhire*.

CASTLE *Dinas Eren* [of dinas a city and bren, C. Br. a king, *q. d. Eren's caſtle*, or a king's palace] a place in *Denbighſhire*.

CASTLEFORD [*i. e.* a caſtle at the ford] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

CATHARINE [of καθαρὸς, Gr. pure] a name of women.

CATTIEUCHLANI, the name of a people anciently inhabiting the counties of *Bedford*, *Buckingham* and *Hertford*.

CHARFORD [Ceŋðicꝼoꝛꝺ, Sax. *i. e.* king *Cerdic's* ford] a ford over the river *Avon* in *Hampſhire*, where king *Cerdic* diſcomfited the *Britons*.

CHARING-*Croſs*, a croſs erected by king *Edward* I, in memory of his wife queen *Eleanor*, who ſuck'd the poiſon out of his wounds made by the venomed ſword of a moor at the holy war.

CHARTER-*houſe* [*i. e. Chartreux*, anciently a convent of *Carthuſian* monks] now a college, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq;

CHELMSFORD [*q. d.* the ford of the river *Chelmer*] a town in the county of *Eſſex*.

CHELSEY [*q. d.* the iſland of ſhelves, becauſe of the ſhelves of ſand in the river of *Thames* near it] a town in *Middleſex*.

CHEPSTOW [*i. e.* a place for chapmen or traffick] a place in *Monmouthſhire*.

CHESTER [ceaſtep, called alſo Læȝeceaſtep, on account of a *Roman* legion being quartered there] *Weſt-Cheſter*.

CHESTER *upon the Street* [*i. e.* a caſtle upon the road or high way] a place in the biſhoprick of *Durham*.

CHESTHUNT, ſo named from plenty of cheſnuts growing there] a town in *Hertfordſhire*.

CHICHESTER [Cꝼanceaſtep, ſo called of *Ciſſa*, king of the *South-Saxons*] a city and biſhop's ſee in *Suſſex*.

CHIDLEY [probably of cíꝺ a contention and leȝe, Sax. a field, *q. d.* ground about which controverſies did ariſe, as to the right of poſſeſſion] a place in *Devonſhire*.

CHILTERN [Cilteŋn, Sax. prob. of cÿlt, Sax. clay] a town in *Buckinghamſhire*.

CHIPPENHAM [Cÿppenham, *q. d.* a market-town of cÿppan to cheapen and ham, Sax. an habitation] a town in *Wiltſhire*.

CICELY, a proper name of women.

CICESTER } [Cÿpeneceaſtep, of the river *Churn*,
CIRENCESTER } called in *Latin Cirinus*] a town in *Glouceſterſhire*.

CISBURY [*q.* the borough of king *Ciſſa*, a king of the *South-Saxons*, who built a military fort near it] a town in *Suſſex*.

CLERKENWELL, northward of *Smithfield* and *St. John's ſtreet*, *London*. The church took its name of a well, curbed about ſquare with hard ſtone, not far from the weſt end of the church; and the well was ſo called of the pariſh-clerks of *London*, who of old time were accuſtomed to aſſemble there yearly, and act a play of ſome hiſtory of holy ſcripture. In the year 1390, in the 14th year of king *Richard* II, on the 18th day of *July*, the pariſh-clerks play'd interludes at a well called *Skinners-well*, near to *Clerkenwell*, which laſted for three days, the king, queen and nobility being preſent at it. And in the 10th year of king *Henry* IV, they there play'd a play that laſted 8 days of matter from the creation of the world, at which were moſt of the nobility and gentry.

CLEVELAND [*i. e.* a land of cliffs on account of its being ſteep and of difficult paſſage by reaſon of cliffs and rocks] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

CLOUDSBURY, a name given to *Pendle hills* in *Lincolnſhire*, from their height ſeeming to reach the clouds.

CNOUTS DELF [*i. e. Canutus*'s ditch, becauſe made by king *Canutus* to abate the fury of the ſea, his ſons having been in danger of being caſt away in thoſe parts] between *Ramſey* and *Whittleſea*.

COLEBROOK [ſo called from the river *Cole* or *Coln*] a town in *Buckinghamſhire*.

COLSON [*q. d. Nicholas*'s ſon] a ſirname.

COMPTON *in the hole* [of comb, Sax. a valley, *q.* a town in a valley or hole, on account of its low ſituation] a place in *Warwickſhire*.

CORITANI, the *Roman* name of a people, the ancient inhabitants of the counties of *Northampton*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham* and *Derby*.

CORITON [probably ſo named of one *Corius* the founder, or Coriton coriander and ton a town, from coriander growing plentifully there.

CORNELIUS [Κορνέλιος of κέρας, Gr. or קרן, Heb. an horn and ἥλιος the ſun] a proper name of men.

CORNHILL, in the city of *London*, ſo called becauſe in ancient times a corn-market was kept there.

CORNWALL [Cornpealh, of *cornu*, L. an horn and pealh, Sax.] that part of *Britain* being extended in form of a horn.

CORNWALLIS [of *Cornwall*] a ſirname.

CORPUS *Chriſti College* [*i. e.* of the body of Chriſt] in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox* biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

COVENTRY [either of *Coven* the name of a river, or of a convent of monks] a city and biſhop's ſee in *Warwickſhire*.

CRAVEN [of craeg a rock and pen a head, C. Br.] a very ſtony place in *Yorkſhire*.

CRECELADE [or as others called *Grekelade*, on account of a ſchool ſet up there by the *Greek* philoſophers; this ſchool was afterwards tranſlated to *Oxford*; others ſuppoſe it to be derived of cpecca, Sax. a brook and lad, Sax. to empty, on account of ſeveral brooks diſemboguing themſelves into the river *Thames*] a town in *Wiltſhire*.

CREDITON [epædton, Sax. of cnedan the creed, probably becauſe the firſt biſhop's ſee was founded among the *Saxons*; others ſuppoſe of the river *Credian* that runs by it, called alſo *Kirton*, as ſome think, *q. Cart-town*; *Baxter* derives it of Cerd avon ton, Br. Ripistantune, Sax. *i. e.* the courſe of the ſtretch'd out river] in *Wiltſhire*.

CREIGHTON [of Cregin dor, Br. *i. e.* the town of cockles or ſhell fiſh] the name of a town.

CREYFORD [Cpeccanpopd, of the river *Crey*] a town in *Kent* famous for the overthrow given by *Hengiſt* the *Saxon* to the *Britons*.

CRIPPLEGATE [ſo called of cripples ſitting there in ancient times to beg, or of an hoſpital for lame people erected there] a north gate of the city of *London*.

CROWLAND [probably ſo named of the multitude of crows haunting it] a place in *Lancaſhire* famous for an abbey built there; alſo a place in *Lincolnſhire*.

CUTBERT [of cud known and beorht, Sax. famous] the name of an archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the beginning of the *Saxon* monarchy.

D

DAGON [דגון, Heb. *q. d.* the god of corn] a deity or idol of the *Philiſtines*.

DANPORT, DAVENPORT } [of the river *Dan* or *Daven* and port] a town in *Cheſhire*.

DAN [דן, Heb. judgment] one of the twelve ſons of *Jacob*.

DANIEL [דניל, of דן a judge and אל God] the name of a prophet.

DARBY [Deorbỳ of the river *Derwent* and bỳ an habitation] the county-town of *Derbyſhire*.

DAVID [דוד, Heb. *i. e.* beloved] the name of a king of *Iſrael*.

DEAL [of dole, C. Br. a dale or plain lying by the ſea] a town in *Kent* over-againſt the *Downs*.

DEBENHAM [of the river *Deben* and ham, Sax. a town] a town in *Suffolk*.

DEBORAH [דבורה, Heb. *i. e.* a bee] the name of a propheteſs.

DEE [Diffpr rivp, C. Br. *i. e.* the water *Dioy*, becauſe it riſes out of two heads, for divp ſignifies two] a river in *Cheſhire*.

DEEMOUTH [*i. e.* the mouth of the river *Dee*] in *Cheſhire*.

DENBIGH [probably of den a dale and higan, Sax. to inhabit] the county-town of *Denbighſhire* in *Wales*.

St. DENNIS [*Dionyſius* of Διονύσιος, Gr.] a biſhop who came into *France* in the reign of *Decius*, and there ſuffered martyrdom, being beheaded and was choſen to be the patron-ſaint of *France*.

DEPTFORD [deop and *ford*, *q. d.* deep ford] a town upon the river *Thames*, in the county of *Kent*.

DERHAM [of deor a deer and ham, Sax. a lodge] a town in *Glouceſterſhire*.

DERICK [a contraction of *Theodorick*] a proper name of men.

DERTMORE [of the river *Dert* and *moor*] a barren place in *Devonſhire*.

DERTMOUTH, a famous port in *Devonſhire*.

DEWSBOROUGH [of div, C.Br. God and borough, *q. d.* God's town] a town in *Yorkſhire*.

DIGANWAY [of digel hidden and pice, Sax. a bay or bank, becauſe of its running calmly between the banks; or, as others ſuppoſe, of digain, C. Br. to ſatiate and gwig a foreſt, becauſe it runs through foreſts] a river in *Caernarvonſhire*.

DILSTONE [called alſo *Devils-ſtone* and *Devils-burn*, probably *q. d. Devil's-bourn*, becauſe *Cadwalla* for his barbarous cruelty was called a devil] a town in *Northumberland* memorable for the overthrow of *Cadwalla*, a warlike *Britain*.

DIMETÆ, the ancient *Latin* name of the people who were the firſt inhabitants of the counties of *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke* and *Cardigan*.

DINAH [דינה, Heb. *i. e.* judgment] a name of *Jacob*'s daughter.

DIONY'SIUS [Διονύσιος, Gr. the fabulous god of wine *Bacchus*] a proper name of men.

DOBUNI, the name of the ancient inhabitants of the counties of *Oxford* and *Glouceſter*.

DOEG [דואג, Heb. *i. e.* careful] a man's name.

DOCTOR's *Commons*, is ſo called, becauſe the doctors of the civil law lived there in a collegiate manner commoning together.

DONCASTER [Donceaſtep, of *Don* the river and ceaſtep, Sax.] a town in *Yorkſhire*.

DORCHESTER [*Durnovaria*, L. of dur ua var ui, Br. *i. e.* the flowing of the river *Varius*, or the gentle ſtream, or of Do; and *caſtrum*, *Baxter*] the county town of *Dorſetſhire*.

DO'ROTHY [Δωρόθεα, *i. e.* the gift of God, Gr.] a woman's name.

DORSETSHIRE [Durotriges, of dur water and trig, C. Br. an inhabitant, *q. d.* a people of the ſea coaſt.

DRUMMOND, [Drum avon, Brit. *i. e.* the bank of a river] a proper name.

DUKE's *Place*, near *Aldgate*, was a priory of the *Holy Trinity*, founded by *Matilda*, daughter of *Malcolm* king of *Scotland*, wife to king *Henry* I, which in time became a very fair and large church, rich in lands and ornaments, and exceeded all the priories in the city of *London* and county of *Middleſex*; and the prior was an alderman of *Portſoken* ward. King *Henry* VIII. gave it to Sir *Thomas Audley*, afterwards lord chancellor, who pulled it down, and the church, &c. and built himſelf an habitation there: and dying in the year 1544, the priory came by marriage of his heir and daughter to the duke of *Norfolk*, and thence was called *Duke's place*.

DUNSBY [*i. e. Duni vicus*, L.] the town of *Dunus*.

DUNSMOW. See before in the dictionary.

E

EADULPH [of Eadulf happy and ulph, Sax. help] a Chriſtian name of men.

EASTCHEAP [in the ward of *Candlewick*, *London*] was ſo called of its being a ſort of market for proviſions; of ceapan, Sax. to cheapen, buy or ſell, and it was anciently a place, where many cooks inhabited: for in old time, when friends met and were diſpoſ'd to be merry, they went not to dine or ſup at taverns (for they then did not dreſs meat to ſell) but the cooks. And in the year 1410, in the time of *Henry* IV, the king's ſons *Thomas* and *John* went into *Eaſtcheap* to ſup.

EATON [of Ea water and ton, Sax.] a town ſeated on the ſhore of the river *Thames*.

EDEN [עֵדֶן, Heb. *i e.* pleaſure] paradiſe.

EDGAR [of Eadgᵹ happy and aſpe, Sax. honour] the name of a king.

EDGECOMB [of comb, Sax. *q. d.* a valley invironed with hills] a ſirname.

EDINBURGH [of Burhᵹ and the hill *Eden*] the metropolis of the kingdom of *Scotland*.

EDINDON } [of eaᵹ eaſy and dun, Sax. an hill] a
EDINTON } place in *Wiltſhire* memorable for a ſignal victory obtain'd by king *Alfred* over the *Danes*.

EDITH [of eaᵹ proſperous and ȳðan, Sax. to redound] the wife of king *Edward the Confeſſor*.

EDMONDTON [*q. d.* king *Edmund*'s town.]

EDMUND [of eaᵹ happineſs and mund, Sax. peace] a king of the *Eaſt-Angles* martyred by the *Danes*.

EDMUNDSBURY [*q. d.* St. *Edmund*'s burg or town, ſo called from St. *Edmund*, who ſuffered martyrdom by the *Danes*] a town in *Suffolk*.

EDOM [אֱדוֹם, Heb. *i. e.* red or earthy] a name given to *Eſau*, from whom the *Edomites* deſcended.

EDWARD [of eaᵹ. Sax. bleſſedneſs and aerd, Teut. nature] a proper name of men.

EDWIN [of eaᵹ happineſs and pinan, Sax. to win, *i. e.* an happy conqueror] a proper name of men.

EGBERT [of ece eternal and beorht, Sax. flouriſhing; but *Verſtegan* rather chuſes to derive it of ecghᵹ equity and beorht propenſe, *q. d.* greatly inclined to equity] the name of the firſt monarch of *England*.

EHUD [אֵהוּד, Heb. *i. e* praiſing] a judge of *Iſrael*.

ELAM [עֵילָם, *i. e.* a young man] the father of the *Elamites*.

ELDEN-*hole*, a hole in *Derbyſhire*, remarkable for its depth.

ELEANOR [probably Æl eamep, *i. e.* all fruitful; but *Camden* derives it of *Helena*] a name of women.

ELEAZAR [אֶלְעָזָר, Heb. of אֵל God and עָזַר help] a ſon of *Aaron*.

ELI [אֵלִי, Heb. *i. e.* offering or lifting up] a judge of *Iſrael*.

ELIAKIM [אֶלְיָקִים, Heb. of אֵל God and קוּם he aroſe a proper name of men.

ELIJAH } [אֵלִיָּהוּ, of אֵל and יָהּ the Lord, *i. e.*
ELIAS } God the lord] a great prophet.

ELIPHAZ [אֱלִיפַז, of אֵל God and פָּז he ſtrengthened] the name of one of Job's friends.

ELISHA [אֱלִישָׁע, Heb. of אֵל God and ישׁוּע ſalvation, &c. *i e* the ſalvation of God] a prophet.

ELIZABETH [of אֱלִישֶׁבַע, Heb. *i. e.* God hath ſworn Ἐλιζαβετ, Gr. a proper name of women.

ELLIS [*Camden* derives it of *Elias*] formerly a Chriſtian now a ſirname.

ELUL [אֱלוּל, Heb.] a Jewiſh month anſwering to part of our *Auguſt*.

ELY [probably of helig, C. Br. a willow with which it abounded; tho' ſome derive it of ἕλος, Gr. a marſh] a place in *Cambridgeſhire*.

ENGLAND [Engelonᵹ or Engelenlonᵹ, Sax,] before called *Britain*, took its name of the *angli* or *angeli* (as they are called by *Tacitus*) who were a part of the *Suevi*, a branch of the *Cimbri*; and ſo of the ſame original with the *Saxons*. *Goropius Becanus* derives their name from *angelen* or *anglen*, fiſh-hooks, becauſe they inhabited near the ſea-ſhore; but this ſeems both forced and trifling. Others, as *Camden*, *Verſtegan*, &c. derive it from *angulus* an angle, corner or narrow neck of land, their ancient country near *Sleſwick*. Mr. *Sammes* deduces it from ANG or ENG, which in the *Teut.* ſignifies a narrow or ſtreight place, and hereupon concludes that the *Angeli* or *Angli* were ſo called, becauſe they inhabited the ſtreight paſſages in the mountainous parts of *Germany*, and to confirm it, alledges that *Anglewen* in *Pomerania* was ſo named from the angles that are ſituated in ſuch narrow paſſes. Others derive the name from *Ingo* or *Engo*, a ſon of *Woden*, the great progenitor of the *Engliſh-Saxon* kings. The poſterity of which *Ingo* were called *Inglingar* or *Inglings*, who ſeems to have been made by his father, king of that part of the *Suevi*, which afterwards from their firſt king called themſelves *Engliſh* or *Inglings*; and it is certain that the *Byzantine* hiſtorians, *Nicetas* and *Codinus*, call the *Angli*, Ἰγγλινοι, *i. e. Inglini* or *Inglins*.

EPPING *Foreſt* [of *Gueppones*, a people of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, ſo called by the *Britons*] a town in the county of *Eſſex*.

ESAIAH [יְשַׁעְיָה, of יְשׁוּעָה, Heb. ſalvation] the name of a prophet.

ENOCH [חֲנוֹךְ, Heb. *i. e.* dedicated] the name of a man, the ſon of *Seth*.

ENOS [אֱנוֹשׁ, Heb. *i. e.* mortal, ſickly, &c.] a ſon of *Seth*.

EPHRAIM [אֶפְרַיִם, Heb. *i. e.* fruitful] the ſecond ſon of the patriarch *Joſeph*.

ER [עֵר, Heb. *i. e.* a watchman] the firſt-born ſon of the patriarch *Judah*.

ERASMUS [Ἐρασμος, Gr. *i. e.* amiable] a proper name of men.

ESTHER [אֶסְתֵּר, Heb. *i. e.* ſecret or hidden] a proper name of women.

ETHELBALD [of æðel, noble and balð, *Sax.* bold] a *Saxon* proper name of two kings of *England*.

ETHELBERT [of æðel noble and beorht bright or famous] the name of ſeveral *Engliſh-Saxon* kings.

ETHELFRED [of æðel and ȳðe, Sax. peace] a king of the *Northumbrians*.

ETHELRED [of æðel and ræd, Sax. counſel] a name of ſome *Anglo-Saxon* princes.

ETHELSTAN [of æðel and ſtan, Sax. a ſtone or gem] the ſeventh *Saxon* monarch from *Egbert*.

ETELWARD [of æðel and peapð, Sax. a keeper or guardian] a proper name.

ETHELWIN [of æðel and pinnan, Sax. to win or acquire, *q.* a noble purchaſer] a proper name.

ETHELWOLD [of æðel and ulph, Sax. help] the name of the ſecond of the *Saxon* monarchs.

EVE [חַוָּה, Heb. *i. e.* ſhe lived] the mother of mankind, *Adam*'s wife.

EVERARD [ſome derive it of æfre ever and aſe, Sax. honour, *q. d.* ever honourable] a ſirname.

EUGENE [of εὐγενὴς, Gr. *i. e.* nobly born, whence *Eugenius*, L.] a proper name of men.

EUROPA [Εὐρώπη, Gr. *i. e.* having broad eyes; or of the *Chaldee* אֵרֹא אֵתָא, *i. e.* fair face; or of אֵרֹא ſignifying both a bull and a ſhip] the daughter of *Agenor*, king of *Phœnicia*, whom (as the poets feign) *Jupiter* in the ſhape of a bull raviſhed and carried over on his back through the ſea to *Crete*; ſome think that the truth of this fiction is, that the ſhip, wherein ſhe was carried was *tauriformis*, *i. e.* like a bull; others that the name of the maſter of the ſhip was *Taurus*; and others, that *Taurus* or a bull was the ſign of the ſhip; others, that ſhe was ſtolen away by a company of men, who carried the picture of a bull in their flag.

EUSEBIA [Εὐσεβία, Gr. godlineſs, &c.] a proper name of women.

EUSTACE [εὐσταθὴς, Gr. ſtanding firm] a proper name of men.

EUSTOW [anciently called *Helenſtow*, of a convent dedicated to *Helen* the mother of the emperor *Conſtantine the Great*] a place in *Bedfordſhire*.

EZEKIEL [יְחֶזְקֵאל, Heb. of חָזַק he was ſtrong and אֵל God] the name of a prophet.

EZRA [עֶזְרָא, Heb *i. e.* an helper] a famous ſcribe among the Jews.

F

FAIRFAX [of fæger fair and feax, Sax. hair] a ſirname.

FARNHAM [of fearn fern and ham, Sax. a habitation] a town in *Surrey*.

FENCHURCH *ſtreet*, takes its name of the church (call'd *St. Gabriel*'s *Fenchurch*, being dedicated to the angel *Gabriel*) and a fen or marſh, or fenny mooriſh ground in that place, made ſo by means of a bourn, or ſtream of water, which in old time broke out in that ſtreet, and paſs'd through it, which bourn, or ſtream, was called *Lang-bourn*, and gives name to the ward; but others ſay, that it took its name of *fœnum* hay, of a hay-market being anciently kept there, as *Grace-church* took its name of graſs, or herbs ſold there; but the former is the moſt approved by the beſt antiquaries.

FERDINAND [of beorht bright or pure and mund, Sax. peace] a proper name of men.

FITZ [of *fils* a ſon] a word commonly added between the Chriſtian and ſirnames of perſons of thoſe *Engliſh* families deſcended of the *Norman* race, as *John Fitz-Williams*, &c.

FLATLURY [Fleotanbyrȳᵹ of fleotinᵹ a flood and byrȳᵹ, Sax. a city] a town in *Worceſterſhire*.

FLEANDIKE [of ꝼleam a flight and ðike, Sax.] a place in *Cambridgſhire.*

FLIXTON [*q. d. Felix's* town a *Burgundian*, who reclaimed the *Eaſt-Angles*, when they had revolted] a town in *Suffolk.*

FOULNESS [of fowl, becauſe there in great plenty, and neꝛe, Sax. a promontory] a foreland in *Eſſex.*

FREDERICK [of ꝼꝛiðe peace and ꝛic, Sax. rich] a proper and ſirname.

FREMUND [of ꝼꝛeoh, free and ꝑunð, Sax. peace] a proper name.

FRIERS, as *White Friers*, *Black Friers*, *Crouched Friers*, *Auſtin Friers*, are ſeveral places of the city of *London*, becauſe in ancient times there were frieries or cloiſters of friers there.

FRITHWALD [of ꝼꝛið peace and ƿealdan. *Sax.* to govern, *q. d.* a peaceable governour] a prince of *Surrey* founder of the abbey at *Chelſey.*

FULHAM [Fullon-Ham, of ꝼul ȝe a fowl and Ham Sax. a village] a town on the river *Thames.*

G

GAAL [נַעַל, Heb. *i. e.* an abomination] the ſon of *Ebed.*

GABRANTOVICI, the ancient inhabitants of ſome part of *Yorkſhire.*

GABRIEL [גַּבְרִיאֵל, of גֶּבֶר, Heb a mighty one and אֵל God, *q. d.* the ſtrength of God] the name of an angel, and alſo of men.

GAD [גָּד, Heb. *i. e.* a troop] one of *Jacob's* 12 ſons.

GAINSBOROUGH [Ȝeneƿ-buꝛuh, of Ȝeneƿ a ſanctuary and buꝛuh, Sax. a town, *q. d.* a town of refuge] in *Lincolnſhire.*

GAMALIEL [גַּמְלִיאֵל, of גְּמוּל a reward and אֵל God, *i. e.* God's reward] a noted rabbi among the Jews, the maſter of St. *Paul.*

GARRET [of *Gerrard*] a ſirname.

GEORGE [of Γεωργὸς, of γῆ the earth and ἔργον work, *q. d.* a husbandman] a proper name of men.

GERARD [of ger all and aerd, Du. nature a Chriſtian name.

GERTRUDE [of gar all, Teut and truth] a Chriſtian name of women.

GERVAS [gerbaſt, Teut. *i. e.* all faſt] a proper name of men.

GIBCLIFF [*q.* Guy-cliff, of *Guy* of *Warwick*, that famous hero that is fabled to have lived like an hermit there; or elſe of *Guy Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick.*

GIDEON [גִּדְעוֹן, Heb. *i. e.* a breaker or deſtroyer] a judge of *Iſrael.*

GIFFORD [of ȝiꝼan, Sax. to give and aerd, Du. nature, *q.* one of a liberal diſpoſition] a ſirname.

GILBERT [of ȝealoꝛe, Sax. yellow or golden and beoꝛht, Sax. famous or bright; but *Verſtegan* ſuppoſes *q. d.* Gildbereht, of ȝild, Sax. a college and berichten, Teut. to inſtruct] a proper name of men.

GILES [*Ægidius*, L. of αἴγις, Gr. the skin of a goat] a proper name of men.

GILLINGHAM [of ȝyllan, Sax. to make a noiſe and Ham a habitation, probably from the parting of a brook running ſwiftly by it] a village in *Dorſetſhire.*

GIRVII [of ȝyꝛ a fen, Sax.] the people who were the ancient inhabitants of the fenny parts of *Lincolnſhire*, *Cambridgſhire*, &c.

GLASTENBURY [Glaſeneƿ, Sax. *q.* the iſle of glaſs, and Glæſenbyꝛh, Sax. or of *glaſtum*, the *Latin* name of the plant called woad, with which the ancient *Britons* painted themſelves and buꝛh, Sax. according to *Baxter*] a town in *Somerſetſhire*, memorable for the names of two kings, *Arthur* and *Edgar*, and of *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, and other primitive *Engliſh* ſaints.

GLENTWORTH [of glynn, C. Br. ȝlen, Sax. a valley and ꝑoꝛð a court or hall ſituated in a valley] a town in *Lincolnſhire.*

GLOCESTER [Gleancеſteꝛ, Sax. *i. e.* a fair city] a biſhop's ſee.

GODARD [of Goð, Sax. good or God, and aerd nature, *i. e.* of a pious diſpoſition or temper] a proper name.

GODFREY [of Goð and ꝼꝛiðe or ꝼꝛiðe, Sax. peace, *q. d.* Godlike peace] a proper name.

GODMANCHESTER [of one *German* or *Guthrum* a *Dane*, who was the firſt of all the *Daniſh* princes who embraced

the Chriſtian faith and built a palace there] a town in *Huntingtonſhire.*

GODMUNDHAM [of Goð God, munð a mouth and Ham an habitation, *i. e.* the town of the divine mouth; on account of the temple of a certain famous idol there. *Bede* according to *Baxter*] the name of a place.

GODOLPHIN } [*i. e.* in the dialect of *Cornwall*, the
GODOLCAN } white eagle] the family of the *Godolphins* bear a white eagle in their coat of arms.

GODRICK [of Goð and ꝛic, Sax. rich, *q. d.* rich in God or goodneſs] a proper name.

GODSCAL [of Goð and ſcalk a ſervant] a proper name.

GODWIN [of Goð and ƿinnan, Sax. to conquer] a proper name.

GODWIN *Sands*, certain ſands on the coaſt of *Kent*, which were anciently the lands of count or earl *Godwin*, a perfidious rebel in the time of king *Edward the Confeſſor*, who afterwards died miſerably, and in the reign of *William Rufus* his lands were ſwallowed up by the ſea.

GOFF [**Goff**, C. Br. a farrier] a ſirname.

GOG-MAGOG, a *Britiſh giant*, fabled to be 12 cubits high, an image of which ſtands in the guild-hall of the city of *London.*

GOG-MAGOG's *Leap*, a ſteep rock in *Cornwall.*

GOLGOTHA [גּוּלְגָּתָא, Syr *i. e.* a place of dead mens ſkulls] a place in the city of *Jeruſalem* on the north ſide of mount *Sion*, a place where the bones of malefactors were laid.

GORNEY } [of **Gurnay**, a town in *Normandy*] a ſir-
GURNEY } name.

GOUGE [*i. e.* a hunting ſtaff, in *French*; but *Spelman* derives it of **Gow**, Teut. which he renders a village] a ſirname.

GRACE-*Church St. Bennet's* [in *London*] or rather *Graſs-Church*, was ſo called of a graſs or herb-market formerly kept there, as is now at the *Stocks.*

GRAHAM *Dike* [ſo called of *Graham* a *Scot*, who firſt broke through it; or of a neighbouring mountain called *Grampus*] the wall or fortreſs of the emperor *Antoninus Pius* or *Severus* in *Scotland.*

GRANVIL [*grande ville*, F. *i. e.* the great town] a ſirname.

GRAVESEND [of *Grave* the governour of a country and *end*, *q. d.* the end of the county] a ſea-port in the county of *Kent.*

GRAVES [either of *Grave* a governour or burying-place] a ſirname.

GREGORY [of Γρηγόριος, Gr. watchful] a proper name of men.

GRESHAM *College* [in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, *London*] was the dwelling-houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, queen *Eliſabeth's* merchant, citizen and of the *Mercer's* company, who by his laſt will and teſtament did in the year 1575 give the *Royal Exchange*, and all the buildings thereunto pertaining, the one moiety to the mayor and commonalty of *London*, and their ſucceſſors in truſt, to find four perſons to read lectures of *Divinity*, *Aſtronomy*, *Muſick* and *Geometry* within his ſaid dwelling-houſe, allowing them 50 pounds *per annum* apiece ſalary. The other moiety to the *Mercer's* company to find 3 readers, *viz. Civil Law*, *Phyſick* and *Rhetorick*, allowing them the ſame ſalaries each, which ſalaries are payable out of rents of the *Exchange*, theſe lectures are read daily in *Term time*, by every one upon his day, in the morning between 9 and 10 in *Latin*, and in the afternoon between 2 and 3 in *Engliſh*, except that the *Muſick* lecture is read in *Engliſh* only on *Thurſday* and *Saturday* in the afternoon.

GRISSEL [of *gris*, F. grey and ꝼelde, Teut. a lady] a name of women.

GROSVENOR [of *le gros veneur*, F. *i. e.* a great hunter] a ſirname.

GUILD-HALL [ȝild of ȝildan, Sax. to pay, becauſe of a common contribution, and Heal an hall, *i. e.* the common hall of the gilds, or companies, or incorporated citizens of *London.*] This hall was firſt built in the year 1411, by *Thomas Knolls* then mayor, the aldermen and citizens; but being deſtroy'd by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt more ſpacious, being in length from eaſt to weſt 170 foot, and in breadth 68. It coſt the city 40000 pounds; the 2 giants of terrible aſpect and monſtrous height, that ſtand facing the entrance of the hall, the one holding a pole-ax, the other a halbert, are ſuppos'd, the former to repreſent an ancient *Briton*, and the other a *Saxon.*

GUILFORD [Gulfeorð, Sax. *q. d.* the golden ford, or of Gild, Sax. a college and ford] a town in *Surrey*.

St. GUTHLAC [of Gud, Sax war and laac praiſe, *q. d.* one praiſed for his warlike exploits; or lac, Sax. a victim, *q. d.* one ſacrificed or ſlain in the wars] an *Engliſh-Saxon* monk, in honour of whom *Athelbald* king of the *Mercii* built the moſt ſtately abbey of *Crowland* in *Lincolnſhire*.

GUTHRERMION [probably of guarth, C. Br. a reproach and enſaw juſt] a caſtle in the county of *Radnor*, which king *Vortimer* gave to a *German* ſaint for a compenſation of the ill treatment he met with from king *Vortigern* for reproving him juſtly and friendlily.

GUY [of *Guidon*, F. a banner or guide] a proper name.

H

HACKNEY [probably of *haquenée*, F. an ambling horſe] a town about three miles northward from the city of *London*, probably ſo called of horſes and coaches there kept to let for hire, whence any coach or horſe that is let out to hire is called a *Hackney*, &c.

HADAD [הדד, Heb. *i. e.* rejoycing] a name.

HADEREZER [הדרעזר, Heb. of הדר beauty and עזר help, *q. d.* beautiful help] a king of *Zobah*.

HAGAR [הגר, Heb. *i. e.* a ſtranger] the handmaid of *Sarah* the wife of *Abraham*.

HAGGAI [חגי, Heb. *i. e.* pleaſant] the name of a prophet.

HAGWORTHINGHAM [of hæg an hedge, porð a ſtreet and ham, Sax. an habitation] a town in *Lincolnſhire*.

HALEDON [of halig holy and dun, Sax. an hill, it was anciently called Heafenfeld, *i. e.* the heavenly field, *i. e.* where aid was ſent from above] a place in *Northumberland* where *Oſwald* by divine help is ſaid to have gotten the victory over *Cadwalla* the *Briton*.

HALIFAX [of halig holy and feax hair] ſo called from the ſacred hair of a certain virgin, who was beheaded by a certain clerk, becauſe ſhe would not proſtitute her body to him; ſhe was afterwards canonized.

HALYSTON [Hall-ſtan, Sax. *i. e.* holy-ſtone] the place where St. *Paul*, called the firſt apoſtle of the northern parts of *England*, baptized many thouſands of perſons] a place in *Northumberland*.

HAM [חם, Heb. *i. e.* crafty or heat] one of *Noah*'s three ſons.

HAMAN [המן, Heb. *i. e.* making an uproar] *Ahaſuerus*'s favourite.

HAMOR [חמור, Heb. *i. e.* an aſs] the father of *Shechem*.

HAMSHIRE [Hantefcire, Sax. ſo named of the river *Anton*] a ſouthern county of *Great Britain*.

HAMPTON [anciently called *Avona* of avon, C. Br. a water or river, *q.* a river-town] a town ſituate on the river *Thames* in *Middleſex*, where is a ſtately palace built by cardinal *Woolſey*.

HANNAH [חנה, Heb. *i. e.* gracious] a proper name of women.

HANSON [of *Han* a diminutive of *Randal* and ſon, as ſome ſuppoſe] a ſirname.

HARAN [חרן, Heb. *i. e.* anger] the father of *Lot*.

HARBOROUGH [of haber, Teut. oats and burg, Sax. a borough] a town in *Leiceſterſhire*, ſo named from its producing great plenty of oats.

HARBOTTLE [of here an army and botl, Sax. an houſe] a town in *Northumberland*, ſo named becauſe ſoldiers had their quarters there.

HARFAGER [Hæfer-fægen, Sax. *i. e.* fair-haired] as *Harold Harfager*, a *Daniſh* king of *England*.

HARVY [of Here an army and pic, Sax. a fort] a ſirname.

HARWICH [of here and pic, Sax.] a haven or port in *Eſſex*.

HASTINGS [*Camden* ſuppoſes it was ſo called after one *Haſtings* a *Dane*, a notorious robber, who either built it, fortified it or ſeized on it; he writes it Hæſtingceaſtep and Hæſtinga, deriving it of hæſte heat on account of the boiling or bubbling of the ſea in that place] a port or haven in *Suſſex*.

HATFIELD [ſuppoſed to be derived of hat, *Sax.* hot and field, from the heat and ſandineſs of the ſoil] a town in *Eſſex* called *King's Hatfield*, from a country-houſe of the king's there, and alſo *Hatfield Broad Oak*, from a large ſpreading oak growing there.

HAVERING [of aver, C. Br. a port and a ring which which a pilgrim there gave to king *Edward the Confeſſor*, as if it had been ſent from St. *John the Baptiſt*] a town in *Eſſex*.

HAUGH } [a little meadow lying in a valley, according
HAWGH } to *Camden*] a ſirname common in the north of *England*.

HAZAEL [חואל, of חוה he ſaw and אל God] a king of *Syria*.

St. HELEN's *Head* [ſo named of *Helen* the mother of *Conſtantine the Great*, who had a temple there] a place in *Ireland*.

HEMINGFORD [of he magen, Brit. and ford, *i. e.* the ford of the people called *Magi*] the name of a place.

HENCHMAN [a foot-page] a ſirname, Germ.

HENGIST [Hengiſt, Sax. of hengſt, Teut. an horſe, either becauſe he bore the figure of a horſe in his ſtandard] the general who led the *Angles* or *Engliſh* into the iſland of *Britain*.

HENGSTON *Hill* [Hengeſtun, Sax. *i. e.* the banks or town of *Hengiſt*, the *Saxon* general] a place in *Cornwall*.

HENOCH [חנוך, Heb. *i. e.* taught or dedicated] the ſon of *Cain*.

HENRY [*Kilian* writes it *Heynrick*, *q Heymrick*, *i. e.* rich at home; but *Verſtegan* of han, Teut. an haven and rice, Sax. rich; and *Camden* of *honore*, L. honour] a Chriſtian name of men.

HENSHAW [of han an haven and ſchawe, Teut. a wood or ſhade, or of ſhaw, Du.] a village in *Cheſhire*.

HERBERT [of here an army and beorht, Sax. bright, *q. d.* the glory of an army; but *Verſtegan* derives it of here and bericht, Teut. taught, *q. d.* an expert ſoldier] a name of men.

HEREFORD of here and ford] a biſhop's ſee.

HERMAN [of here and man] a proper and ſirname.

HERTFORD [Heortford, Sax. *i. e.* the red ford] a county-town.

HETH [חת, Heb. *i. e.* fear or aſtoniſhment] the brother of *Canaan*, from whom the people called *Hittites* were deſcended.

HEXAM [*Somner* writes it Hagulſtalham of Hægeſteald a batchelor of an order of monks called *Culdees*, who there lived in celibacy with the biſhop; but *Beda* writes it *Hanguſtald*, *Skinner Hagnulſtald*] a town in *Northumberland*, anciently a biſhop's ſee.

HEZEKIAH [חזקיה, Heb. *i. e.* ſtrong in the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

HIEROM [*Hieronimus*, L. Ἱερώνυμος, Gr.] one of the ancient fathers of the church, commonly called *Jerom*.

HIGGINS } [all of them are contractions of *Hugo* or
HIGGINSON } *Hugh* and in, which *Alfricus* ſays ſig-
HUGGINS } nifies a ſon, *q.* the ſon of *Hugh*.

HILDEBERT [of held, Teut. a nobleman and beorht, Sax. famous] a proper name.

HILKIAH [חלקיה, Heb. *i. e.* the portion of the lord] the father of king *Eliakim*.

HOBKINS } [*q. d.* little *Hob*, a diminutive of *Robert*,
HOPKINS } *q.* little *Robert*] a ſirname.

HOCKLEY *in the Hole* [of hoc mud and leag, Sax. a paſture, *q. d.* dirty field] a place in *Bedfordſhire*; alſo another near *Clerkenwell* and *London*.

HODGEKINS [of *Hodges* and that from *Roger*] a ſirname.

HOGARTH [of heah high and carð, Sax. or, as others ſay, of hoogh high and aerd, Du. nature or heart] a ſirname.

HOLDERNESS [Holdernesse, Sax. *i. e.* the promontory of hollow *Deira*] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

HOLLAND [*q. d.* hollow land, becauſe it abounds with ditches full of water] a place in *Lincolnſhire*.

HOLMSDALE [of holm and dale] a place in *Surrey* that abounds with plentiful paſture.

HORSA, a famous *Saxon* commander, brother to *Hengiſt*, ſo called from the figure of an horſe, which he and his brother bore in their coat of arms.

HORSHAM [of Horſa and ham, *q. d. Horſa's-town*] a town in *Suſſex*, ſo named after *Horſa* a famous *Saxon* general, the brother of *Hengiſt*.

HORSTED [Horſa-ſtede, Sax. *q. d. Horſa's-place*, becauſe the corpſe of *Horſa* was burned there] a village in *Kent*.

HOWARD [*Skinner* derives it of hold hoſpitality and ward, Sax. a warden or guardian, *Kilian* of hold favour, Teut. and word worthy; *Camden* of hoch, Teut. high and warden; *Spelman* of howard the warden of a hall; *Verſtegan* of holdward the keeper of a ſtrong hold] a ſirname.

HOWEL [*Camden* derives it of Haul the ſun] a ſirname.

HOXTON [anciently written *Hogilſdun*, probably by a *Metathesis* for *Haligtun*, *i. e.* an holy town] a place in *Suſſex* memorable on account of the martyrdom of St. *Edmund* the king; alſo a town on the north-ſide of the city of *London*.

HUBERT [of hepe colour and beophtˇ, Sax. bright or clear] a name.

HUGH [of *Hugo*, L. or hoogh, Du. high] a name.

HUMFREY [probably of ham, Sax. home and ȝȝeᵹe or ȝȝiᵹ, Sax. peace, *q. d.* one who makes peace at home.

HUNGERFORD [Enȝlaȝopᵹ, *i. e.* the ford of the *Engliſh*] a town in *Berkſhire*.

HUNSDEN [probably ſo called of hunᵹe an hound and ᵹune an hill, *Sax. i. e.* the town of hounds, from its having been anciently a place of great reſort for hunting] a town in *Huntingtonſhire*.

HUNTINGTON [the *Hunter's-town*] the county-town of the ſhire; in ancient times called *Ameſbury* of *Arnulph*, a holy man who was buried there.

I

JABESH [יבש, Heb. *i. e.* confuſion] the father of *Shallum*.

JABIN [יבין, Heb. *i. e.* underſtanding] a king of *Hazor*.

JACOB [יעקוב, Heb. *i. e.* a ſupplanter] the father of the 12 patriarchs.

JAEL [יעל, Heb. *i. e.* a doe] the wife of *Heber* the *Kenite*.

JAMES [*Jayme*, Span. *Jacobus*, L. of יעקב, Heb. a ſupplanter] a proper name of men.

ICENI, the name of the people who were the ancient inhabitants of the counties now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*.

ICHABOD [יכבוד, Heb. *i. e.* where is the glory of the Lord] the ſon of *Phineas*, a prieſt of the Jews.

ICKBOROUGH [of *Iceni* and buȝh, Sax.] *i. e.* the town or caſtle of the *Iceni*.

JECHONIAH [יכוניה, of מכון a baſis or foundation and יה of the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

JEHOAHAZ [יהואחז, of יהוה the Lord and חזה he ſaw, Heb.] a king of *Judah*.

JEHOSAPHAT [יהשפט, of משפט judgment and יה the Lord, Heb.] a king of *Judah*.

JEHU [יהוא, Heb. *i. e.* being] a captain who was anointed king by *Eliſha*.

JENKS
JENKINS
JENKINSON
JENKINGS
} all of them formed of *John*, probably much the ſame as the ſon of *John*.

JEREMIAH [ירמיהו, Heb. *i. e.* exalting the Lord] the name of a prophet.

JEROBOAM [ירבעם, of רוב he contended and עם with or עם the people] the firſt king of the 10 tribes of *Iſrael*.

JERUSALEM [ירושלם, of ורי fear ye שלם *Salem*, Heb.] the chief city of *Judea*.

JESSE [ישי, Heb. *i. e.* a graft] king *David*'s father.

JESUS [*Jeſus*, L. Ἰησοῦς, Gr. of ישוע, Heb. *i. e.* a ſaviour] the name of our bleſſed Redeemer Chriſt.

JETHRO [יתרו, Heb. *i. e.* excelling] the father-in-law of *Moſes*.

IKENILD *ſtreet* [ſo called of the *Iceni*, the ancient inhabitants of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeſhire*] one of thoſe 4 famous high-ways which the *Romans* made in *England* which led from *Southampton* to *Tinmouth*.

IMMANUEL [עמנואל, Heb. *i. e.* God with us] a name of Chriſt Jeſus our bleſſed Redeemer.

INGRAM [ſome derive it of Enȝel and angel and ᵹem, Sax. purity.]

JOAB [יואב, Heb. *i. e.* fatherhood] the captain-general of king *David*'s army.

JOAKIM [יהויקים, of יהוה the Lord and יקים, Heb. he ſhall ariſe] the ſon of king *Joſiah*.

JOAN [a contraction of *Joanna*, Ἰωάννα, Gr. of יוחנן, Heb. *i. e.* grace] a proper name of women.

JOASH [יואש, Heb. *i. e.* the fire of the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

JOB [איוב, Heb. *q. d.* patient] a man renowned for patience.

JOHN [יחנן, *i. e.* the grace of God] a proper name of men.

JONAH [יונה, Heb. *i. e.* a dove] the name of a prophet.

JONATHAN [יהונתן, of יהוה the Lord and נתן he gave, Heb. *i. e.* the gift of God] the ſon of king *Saul*.

JORAM [יהורם, Heb. *i. e.* the height of the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

JORDAN [יורדן, Heb. *i. e.* the river of judgment] a river in the land of *Judea*.

JOSEPH [יוסף, Heb. *i. e.* he ſhall add or encreaſe] a ſon of *Jacob*.

JOSIAH [יאשיהו, of אש fire and יהוה the Lord and ישע he ſaved] a king of *Judah*.

JOSHUA [יהושע, Heb. *i. e.* the Lord Saviour] a governour of the *Iſraelites*.

IPSWICH [Ipᵹpᵹich, ſo called of the river *Gipping* and pic, Sax. a bay] a ſea-port in *Suffolk*.

IRELAND [Οὐιέρνια, Gr. ꝑberden, C. Br.] the weſtermoſt iſland in *Europe*.

ISCARIOT [ſome derive the name of סכר, Syr. a purſe, or of שקר falſhood or lying, others of איש קריות a town of *Judah*] a ſirname of *Judas*, who betrayed our Saviour Chriſt.

ISIS, the river *Ouſe* in *Wiltſhire*, which afterwards meeting with the river *Thames* is called *Thamiſis*.

ISLINGTON [probably of ȝiſel, Sax. an hoſtage or entertainment and ᵹun, Sax. a town, ſo named on account of the many inns there] a town about two miles north of the city of *London*.

ISLIP [ſome derive it of ȝeſt, a gueſt and leoᵹ, Sax. dear, *q. d.* an hoſpital-town, kind to ſtrangers] a town in *Oxfordſhire*, memorable for the birth of *Edward the Confeſſor*.

ISHMAEL [ישמעאל, of שמע he hath heard and אל God, *q. d.* God hath heard] the name of the ſon of *Abraham* by *Hagar*.

ISRAEL [ישראל, of שרר he acted the part of a prince and אל God, Heb. *q. d.* prevailing with God] a name given by the angel to *Jacob*, after their wreſtling together.

ISSACHAR [ישששכר, of שכר he hired or wages] one of *Jacob*'s 12 ſons.

JUBAL [יובל, Heb. *i. e.* fading; alſo a trumpet] a ſon of *Lamech*.

JUDAH [יהודה, Heb. *i. e.* praiſe] *Jacob*'s eldeſt ſon.

JUDITH [יהודית, Heb. *i. e.* praiſing] a proper name of women.

K

KATHARINE [*Catharina*, L. of καθαρός, Gr. pure] a proper name of women.

KEMP [cempa, Sax. a ſoldier] a ſirname.

KENELM [*q.* kind helm or helmet, *i. e.* the protector of his kindred, as *Camden* ſuppoſes; but *Verſtegan* derives it of cynnᵹ, Sax. a king and helm, Teut. an helmet] a proper name of men.

KENRED [of cene bold and ꝑeᵹe, Sax. counſel] the name of a king of *Northumberland*.

KENRIC [of cene bold and ꝑic, Sax. a kingdom, *q. d.* a valiant ruler] a king of the *Weſt-Saxons*.

KENT [centˇ, which *Camden* derives of canˇon a corner, becauſe in this place *England* runs out in a corner to the north-eaſt; *Lambard* derives it of ȼam, C. Br. a leaf, becauſe anciently it abounded in leaves] the ſouth-eaſtern county of *England*.

KENWOLPH [of cene bold and ulph, Sax. help] a king of the *Weſt-Saxons*, founder of *Winchcom-Abbey* in *Glocesterſhire*.

KIMBOLTON anciently called *Kinnivantum*, of cene bold and ᵹon] a town in *Huntingtonſhire*.

KINBURGH [of Cynꝑene and buȝȝ, Sax. *i. e.* the ſtrength and defence of kindred] a proper name of women.

KINGSTON [of king and ᵹun, *Sax. q. King's-town*] a town ſituate on the river *Thames* in *Surrey*, famous for having been the ſeat of the *Engliſh-Saxon* kings in the *Daniſh* wars and the coronation of 3 kings.

KIRK *Oſwald* [*i. e Oſwald*'s church, a king, in honour of whom a temple was there erected] a town in *Cumberland*, called vulgarly *Kirk Uzzald*.

L

LAMBERT [of lamb and beoht, Sax. *q. d.* fair lamb] a proper name.

LAMBETH [*q. d. Lome-hithe, i. e.* a loamy or clayey road] a town ſtanding on the river *Thames* in *Surry*.

LAMECH [למך, Heb. *i. e.* poor or humbled] the ſon of *Methuſelah*.

LANCASTER [of the river *Lan* or *Lon* and ceaſtep, *Sax.*] the county-town of *Lancaſhire*.

LANCELOT [*i. e.* a lance or ſpear] a proper name of men.

LANGBORN *Ward* one of the wards of the city of *London* within the walls, was ſo called of a long bourn (brook or ſtream of ſweet water, which (of old time) ſprang up in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and ran down that ſtreet and *Lombard ſtreet*, to the weſt-end of St. *Mary Woolnoth's* church, and there turning ſouth, it broke into ſeveral ſmall *ſhares*, rills or ſtreams, and ſo gave name to *Sharebourn-laxe* (now called *Sherburn-lane.*)

LAZARUS [לעזר, Heb. *i. e.* the Lord's help] a proper name of men.

LEADEN-*hall*, is a very large building of free-ſtone, containing within it 3 large court-yards, all encompaſſed with buildings, having flat battlements leaded at the top. It was built in the year 1419, by *Simon Eyre*, draper. It has a fair and large chapel on the eaſt-ſide of the quadrant over the porch, on which he cauſed to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me, i. e.* the right hand of the Lord hath exalted me.

LEAH [לאה, Heb. *i. e.* painful] the firſt wife of *Jacob*.

LEEDS [Loɣtir, perhaps of leoð, Sax. people, *q. d.* a populous city] a town in *Yorkſhire*.

LEICESTER [Leaȝceaſtep, of leaȝ fallow ground and ceaſtep, Sax. probably ſo called from its being built near a leaȝ or common] the county-town.

LENTHAM [*Dubolentum*, L. of lanð and ham, Sax. the farm-houſe, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

LENNOX [Leon ox, Brit. light water, *Baxter*] the name of perſons or places.

LEONARD [of Leon, Sax. a lion and aerd, Teut. nature] a proper name of men.

LEVI [לוי, Heb. *i. e.* joined] *Jacob's* third ſon.

LEWELLIN [lion-like, *Ant. Brit.*] a proper name.

LEWIS [*Ludovicus*, L. *Louis*, F. Ludwich, Teut. probably of leoð the people and ſic a caſtle, *q. d.* the ſafeguard of the people] a proper name of men.

LITCHFIELD [by *Bede* it is written *Licidfield*, of lice, Sax. a dead carcaſs and *field*, *q. d.* the field of dead bodies, on account of a great number of perſons, who there ſuffered martyrdom under the perſecution of *Dioclesian*] a biſhop's ſee in *Staffordſhire*.

LINCOLN [Lyndecolline and Lindecylleon-ceaſtep, Sax. and Lindcoll Llyn, C. Br. of a *hill* and *lake*, becauſe in the times of the *Engliſh Saxons* it was all or the greateſt part of it built upon an hill] a county-town and biſhop's ſee.

LINCOLNS-*Inn*, an inn of court in *London*, formerly the houſe of *Hugh Lacy*, earl of *Lincoln*.

LINDISFARNE [of the river *Lindiſia*, *q. d.* lun diſc, Brit. a ſtream of water, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

LINN } *Regis* [*i. e. King's Lynn*] a town in the
LYNN } county of *Norfolk*, ſo called becauſe the inhabitants of it valiantly oppoſed the deſigns of ſome rebels, in the time of king *John* and *Henry* III, maintaining the king's part to the laſt.

LIONEL [*Leunculus*, L. *i. e.* a little lion] a proper name of men.

LISLE [*L'iſle*, F. *i. e.* the iſland] a ſirname.

LOMBARD-*ſtreet*, was ſo called of the *Longobards* or *Lombards*, *i. e.* merchants of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, foreign merchants, aſſembling there. And as the merchants met in this ſtreet for traffick, ſo the pope's merchants met here likewiſe, and traded in their wafer-cakes, ſanctified at *Rome*, indulgences, pardons, &c. which they brought to a good market.

LONDON [ſome derive the name of *Lud* and ton, Sax. a town, *q. d.* king *Lud's* town, but he ſeems to have been rather the repairer and beautifier of it than the founder. Others (with more probability) derive it from the *Britiſh* word Llong a ſhip and dinas a town, *i. e.* a town of ſhipping and navigation; others from Llyn a fortified wood, as much as to ſay a fenced town, and that there was in old time, in the place where St. *Paul's* church now ſtands, a temple built to *Diana*, the *Pagans* uſing to build their *fanes* or temples to *Diana* in woods or groves: others again derive it of Llandinarhan ſignifying a church and Dian *Diana*. The *Saxons* called it Lundenceaſtep and Lundenbyrig and Lundenpic and the *Romans Londinum.*] It is an ancient city, ſaid to have been a city 2789 years ago (and by the exacteſt computation) in the time of *Samuel* the prophet, and 350 years before the building of *Rome*. It was walled about by *Conſtantine the Great*, and is not inferior to the greateſt in *Europe* for grandeur, populouſneſs and riches.

LONDON-STONE, in *Canon ſtreet*, over-againſt St. *Swithin's* church, on the ſouth ſide of the way, near the chanel, is pitch'd upright a great ſtone, called *London-ſtone*, which is fixed very deep in the ground, and faſtened with bars of iron, and now with a handſome ſtone-work incloſing it, hollowed through with a circle; but ſo that the upper part of the ſtone is viſible, and that it can receive no damage from carts running againſt it or otherwiſe.

It is certain from hiſtory, that this ſtone has been there ever ſince or before the conqueſt, which is now near 700 years; but the exact time is unknown, and ſo alſo is the reaſon of its being placed there; ſome are of opinion, that it was ſet up as a preciſe place to begin to meaſure their miles, from this city to the other parts of the nation; others, that it was ſet for a mark of the middle of the city within the walls. And whereas this ſtreet was anciently the chief ſtreet of *London* (as *Cheapſide* now is) ſome are of opinion, that this ſtone was a place on which the perſon ſtood, who publiſhed proclamations, and gave publick notices of things to the citizens; others again are of opinion, that the ſtone was ſet up there, as a place for the rendering and making payments, by debtors to their creditors, at their appointed days and times, till in after-times payments were more uſually made at the font in *Paul's* church (probably *Paul's* church) and now uſually at the *Royal Exchange*: others again are of opinion, that it was ſet up by one *John* or *Thomas*, &c. *Londonſtone*, who dwelt over-againſt it.

LOT [לוט, Heb. *i. e.* wrapped or joined together] the brother of *Abraham*.

LUCY [*Lucia* of *lux*, L. light] a proper name of women.

LUDGATE, is a weſt gate of the city of *London*, and the 6th principal gate thereof; and was called *Ludgate* as *Geoffery* of *Monmouth* relates) becauſe at firſt built by king *Lud*, a *Britiſh* king, 66 years before the birth of Chriſt. But others contend, that it was originally called *Flood-gate*, on account of the flood or ſtream that ran from the north of the city, into the canal called now *Fleet-ditch*.

M

MACROBIUS [μακρόβιος, of μακρὸς long and βίος life, Gr. long-lived] a proper name.

MAGDALEN [מגדלותא, Syr. *i. e.* magnified] a proper name of women.

MAGDALEN *College* [in *Oxford*] a college built by *William Wainfleet*, biſhop of *Winchester*; alſo another at *Cambridge*.

St. MAGNUS *Pariſh*, in the *Bridge-ward* within. This church was dedicated to St. *Magnus* or *Magnes*, who ſuffered martyrdom under the emperor *Aurelian*, in the year 276.

MAIDEN *Bradley*, ſo named on account of a noble virgin, who being ſick of a leproſy her ſelf, built there an hoſpital for ſuch as ſhould be afflicted with the ſame diſeaſe] a town in *Wiltſhire*.

MAIDENHEAD [called anciently *Maiden-hythe*] a town in *Berkſhire*, ſo called on account of the ſuperſtitious adoration of a certain *Britiſh* maid, ſaid to be one of the 11000 virgins, companions of St. *Urſula*.

MAIDSTON [anciently called Medpægeſtun, Sax. *i. e. Medway's-town*, from the river *Medway* that runs cloſe by it] a town in *Kent*.

MAIN-AMBER, near *Penſans*, in the county of *Cornwall*, was formerly a ſtone of a prodigious bigneſs, yet was ſo placed, that one might move it with a finger; but it was thrown down in the late civil wars. It is ſuppoſed

poſed to be ſo called of *Main*, which, in the *Corniſh* language, ſignifies a ſtone, and *Amber*, of one *Ambroſius* a *Briton*, that raiſed it as a monument of ſome victory over the *Romans*, or others.

MALACHI [מלכי, Heb. *i. e.* my meſſenger] the name of a prophet.

MALDON [Mealdun, Sax. called *Camalodunum* of *Camalus* (*i. e. Mars*) an idol worſhipped by the *Britons* and dune, Sax. a mount, *q. d. Mars-hill*] a town in *Eſſex*.

MALMSBURY, a town in *Wiltſhire*, ſaid to be ſo called of *Malmutius* or *Molmutius* a king of the *Britons*. It was alſo in ancient times called *Maidulphsburgh*, of one *Maidulph* a *Scottiſh* ſaint and hermit, who built an abbey there and open'd a publick ſchool. *Leda* calls it *Adelmibirig* of *Adelm* the ſcholar of *Maidulph*, and the firſt abbot of the abbey.

MALPASS [of *mal*, F. bad and *paſs* for paſſage, *i. e.* a bad way] a town in *Cheſhire*.

MANASSEH [מנשה, Heb. *i. e.* not forgotten] the eldeſt ſon of *Joſeph*.

MANCHESTER [of Mæn, C. Br. a ſtone and ceaſtep, Sax. probably of the great quarries of ſtone thereabouts] a town in *Lancaſhire*, alſo another in *Warwickſhire*.

MARK [מרקוס, Syr. or *Marcus*, L.] a proper name of men.

MARLBOROUGH [of marl, Sax. chalk or fat ſoil and burg; but ſome derive it of one *Merlin*, a *Britiſh* prognoſticator] a town in *Wiltſhire*.

MARLOW [of marl, Sax. chalk and leag, Sax. a field] a town in *Wiltſhire*.

MARMADUKE [of mare, Sax. more and meotig, Sax. mighty, *i. e.* more mighty, and duke, as *Camden* ſuppoſes, a proper name of men.

MARTIN [*q. d. Martius*, L.] a proper name of men.

MARY [מרים, Heb. *i. e.* bitter, Μαρία, Gr. *Maria*, L.] a proper name of women.

MATISON / MADISON [*i. e.* the ſon of *Matthew*, or, as Dr. *Th. Henchman* ſuppoſes, of *Matilda*] a ſirname.

MATHILDIS [of maecht a maid and hilde a lady german, *i. e.* a maid of honour] a proper name of women.

MATTHEW [מתן, Heb. *i. e.* a reward] a Chriſtian name of men.

MATTHIAS [מתיה, Heb. *i. e.* the gift of God] a proper name of men.

MAUD [contraction of *Mathilda*, probably for *Magdalen*] a proper name of women.

MAUDLIN [for *Magdalen*] a proper name of women.

MAYNARD [of Mæn and heord, Sax. *q.* ſtout-hearted] a ſirname.

MEDWAY [either of *meadow* and *way* from the meadows it runs throw, or of *middle*, becauſe it runs through the middle of *Kent*] a river in *Kent*.

MELCHIZEDEK [מלכי-צדק, Heb. *i. e.* the king of righteouſneſs] a prieſt and king of *Salem*.

MELTON MOWBRAY [called *Melton*, *q. Mill-town*, and *Mowbray*, from the family of the *Mowbrays* who were the landlords of it, as Dr. *Henchman* ſuppoſes] a town in *Leiceſterſhire*.

MENAHEM [מנחם, Heb. *i. e.* a comforter] a king of *Judah*.

MEPHIBOSHETH [מפיבשת, *i. e.* the ſhame of the mouth] a ſon of *Jonathan*.

MERODACH-BALADAN [מרדך-בלדן, *i. e.* bitter contribution without judgment] a king of *Babylon*.

MERTON [of mere, Sax. a marſh and tun, Sax. *q. d. Marſh-town*] a town in *Surrey*.

MESSIAH [משיח, Heb. *i. e.* anointed, whence he is called Χριστὸς, in *Greek*, it being of the like import] the name and title of our Lord and Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*.

METHUSELAH [מתושלח, Heb. *i. e.* the weapons of his death] the longeſt-lived man that ever was.

MICAIAH [מכיה, Heb. *i. e.* who is like the Lord?] the name of a prophet.

MICHAEL [מיכאל, Heb. *i. e.* who is like God?] the name of an arch-angel, and alſo of men.

MICHAL [מיכל, of מי who and כלל, Heb. perfect, *i. e.* who is perfect?] the name of king *Saul*'s daughter.

MICKLETHWAIT [*Camden* derives it of micl, Sax. much hpæt, Sax. a paſture] a ſirname.

MIDDLETON [*q. d.* the *middle town*] a town in *Derſetſhire*, famous for an abbey erected there by king *Ethelflun* for the expiation of the murther of his brother *Edwin*; alſo a ſirname.

MILDRED [of mild and peꝛe, Sax. counſel] a proper name of men.

MILTON [*q. Mill-Town* or *middle Town*] a town in *Kent*; alſo the name of a famous *Engliſh* poet.

MIRIAM [מרים, Heb. *i. e.* bitterneſs of affliction] the ſiſter of *Moſes*.

MOAB [מואב, Heb. *i. e.* of the father] the ſon of *Lot* the father of the *Moabites*.

MOLOCH [מלך, Heb. *i. e.* the king] the god of the *Amorites*, to whom they ſacrificed their children in the valley of *Tophet*.

MONMOUTH [anciently called Mongmy, of the rivers *Munow* and *Wy*, at the meeting of which it is ſeated; and thence called *Munmouth*, *i. e. Munnow's mouth*] the county-town of *Monmouthſhire*, memorable for the birth of that victorious and invincible king, *Henry* V.

MONTFORT / MUMFORT [*De mons fort*, F. *i. e.* a fortified mount] a ſirname.

MONTGOMERY [*q. mons Gomeris*, *i. e. Gomer*'s mount] a ſirname.

MONTGOMERY [ſo called from *Roger Montgomery* earl of *Shrewſbury*, who ſubdued the country and built the caſtle] a county-town.

MONTJOY [of *mons Jovis*, L. *i. e. Jupiter*'s mountain, or *Mont Joye*, F. *i. e.* a mountain of joy] a ſirname.

MONTPESSON / MOMPESSON [*q. Mont Peterſon*, *i. e.* the mount of the ſon of *Peter*] a ſirname.

MONTSORREL [of *mont*, F. and *Sora* a river running by it] a place in *Leiceſterſhire*.

MOORFIELDS, was ſo called, of a *moor* or *fen*, which ſtretched out from *Biſhopſgate* as far as *Cripplegate*, *Finſbury* and *Holywell*, and was a long time an unprofitable ground, being grown over with flags, ſedge and ruſhes, &c. till the year 1617. That Sir *Thomas Seymour*, lord mayor, cauſed ſluices to be made to convey the waters over the town ditch, into the courſe of *Walbrook*, and ſo into the *Thames*.

MORESBY [of mor mon, Brit. *i. e.* at the great floods or ſea, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

MORDECAI [מרדכי, Heb. *i. e.* bitter] queen *Eſther*'s unkle.

MORGAN [of mor the ſea and gan born, C. Br. *q. d.* born by the ſea-ſide] a Chriſtian and ſirname.

MORRICE / MORRIS [*Mauritius*, L. of *Maurus*, L. a moor, and that probably of ἀμαυρὸς, Gr. dark or obſcure] a ſirname.

MORTIMER [of *mort* dead and *mer*, ſea] a ſirname.

MORTLACK [*q. mortuus lacus*, L. *i. e.* the dead lake, or of morð, Sax. death and lac, Sax a victim] a village in *Surrey* upon the ſide of the river *Thames*.

MOSES [משה, Heb. *i. e.* drawn up] a prophet and ruler of the *Jews*.

MUSEUM, a neat building in the city of *Oxford*, founded by *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq;

N

NAAMAN [נעמן, Heb. *i. e.* comely, fair] a *Syrian* general.

NABAL [נבל, Heb. *i. e.* a fool or mad] a rich churl in king *David*'s time.

NADAB [נדב, Heb. a prince] a ſon of *Aaron* the prieſt.

NATHAN [נתן, Heb. he gave, a gift] the name of a prophet.

NATHANIEL [נתנאל, Heb. *i. e.* the gift of God] a proper name of men.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR [נבוכדנצר, Heb. *i. e.* the morning of the generation] a king of *Babylon*.

St. NEEDS [ſo called from St. *Need* who died in that town, in ancient times called *Ameſbury*] a town in *Huntingtonſhire*.

NEHEMIAH [נחמיה, Heb. *i. e.* the reſt of the Lord] a prophet and ruler of the Jews.

NELSON [*q. d.* the ſon of *Neal*] a ſirname.

NEVIL [*q. de newe ville*, F. of the new town] a ſirname.

NEWBURY [of neope, new and burg, Sax. *q.* a new town raiſed out of the ruins of the old town] a town in *Berkſhire*.

NEWCASTLE [called *Monkcheſter* before the time of *William the Conqueror*, becauſe it appertained to the monks, a ſea-port town in *Northumberland*.

NEWENDON [Anepeð ceaſtep, and alſo Brutten-den, Sax. *i. e.* the valley of the *Britons*] a town in *Kent*.

NEWPORT [of *new* and *portus*, L.] a town in the iſle of *Wight*.

NOAH [נח, Heb. *i. e.* ceasing or resting.]

NORTHAM [of Nop̄ and ham, Sax. *q.* a northern habitation; anciently called Ubbanxop̄, Sax. of ubba the founder of it; or uxan-xop̄, *q. d.* the upper ford] a town in *Northumberland*.

NORTHUMBERLAND [Nop̄ðan humbep-lanꝺ, Sax. *i. e.* the land on the north-side of the river *Humber*] a northern county of *England*.

NORWICH [Nop̄ðpice, Sax. *i. e.* the north harbour] a sea-port in the county of *Norfolk*.

NOTTINGHAM [ðnoꝺꝺinȝaham, Sax. of ðnoꝺꝺenȝa and ham an habitation] a county-town.

O

OBADIAH [עבדיה, Heb. *i. e.* the servant of the Lord] the name of a prophet.

OCKHAM [*Okeham*, *q. d. Oak-Town*, so named from oaks growing plentifully there] a town in *Surrey*, the birth-place of *William de Ockham*, author of the sect called *Nominalists*.

OCKLEY [of ac an oak and leaȝ, Sax. a field] a village in *Surrey*.

OFFA's-*dike*, a mighty work contrived by *Offa*, king of the *Mercians*, who caused it to be cast up as a boundary between the *English* and *Welsh*. It runs through *Herefordshire*, over a part of *Shropshire*, into *Montgomeryshire*; then again into *Shropshire*, and from thence through *Denbighshire* into *Flintshire*, and ends a little below *Holywell*.

OFFCHURCH [*i. e.* king *Offa*'s church, a king of the *Mercii*, who built it] a town in *Warwickshire*.

OG [עוג, Heb. *i. e.* a mock] a king of *Basan*.

OKENYATE [of *Oak* and *Tate* a gate] a village in *Shropshire*.

OLIVER [*Olivier*, F. of *oliva*, L. an olive-tree, which is an emblem of peace] a proper name of men.

OMRI [עמרי, Heb. a crow] a prince of the *Midianites*.

ORPINGTON [perhaps of orpin a plant, growing plentifully there and ton, Sax.] a town in *Kent*.

OSBORN [of ȝuȝ an house and beajn, Sax. a child, *q. d.* a family child] a proper name.

OSMUND [of ȝuȝ an house and munꝺ, Sax. peace] a proper name of men.

OSWALD's-AW [*q. Oswald's* ea, Sax. *i. e.* water of *Oswald*, so called of *Oswald*, bishop of *Winchester*, who begg'd the inspection of it of king *Edgar*, and ea, Sax. water] a place in *Worcestershire*.

OSWESTRE [formerly called *Oswald's-tree* and croix Oſwald, *i. e. Oswald's* cross, of tre a town and St. *Oswald* king of *Northumberland*, who was there slain by *Penda* general of *Mercia*] a town in *Shropshire*.

OSWY [of ȝuȝ and pie, Sax. consecrated] a king of *Northumberland*, a founder of the cathedral of *Litchfield*.

OTTADINI, the ancient name of the inhabitants of *Northumberland*.

St. Mary OVERY [so called of *Over* the *Rie*, or of oxep over or oxȝe a bank and ea, Sax. water] because, before the building of *London* bridge there was a ferry in that place over the *Thames*.

OUGHTRED [of uhꝺ, Sax. early and peban, Sax. to give counsel, *q. d.* giving seasonable advice; but Dr. *T. Henchman* derives it of hoch, Du. high and pebe, Sax. counsel, *q. d.* noble counsel] a surname.

OUNDLE [for *Avon's-dale* of the river *Avon*] a town in *Northamptonshire*.

OXFORD [Oxenxop̄, Sax. *i. e.* the ford of oxen, answering to βόσσορος; others derive it of the river *Ouse* and *ford*] an university begun *A. C.* 806, where king *Alfred* built three colleges.

P

PAIN [*payen*, F. *paganus*, L. a pagan or a villager] a surname.

PALESTINE [פלשת, one of the three divisions of *Syria*, the holy land.

PALMER [of a palm-tree that pilgrims carried in their hand as they returned from the holy land] a surname.

PATIENCE [*patientia*, L.] a proper name of women.

PATISON [*q. d. Patrick*'s son] a surname.

PATRICK [*Patricius*, L. a patrician or senator] a proper name of women.

St. Margaret PATTINS *Parish* [in *Billingsgate* ward, *London*] the church took its name of St. *Margaret* an holy virgin of *Antioch*, who was beheaded under the emperor *Decius*, *An. C.* 292, and the parish was called *Pattens*, because of old time pattens were usually made and sold there; but was afterwards called *Rood-lane* of a rood there placed in the church-yard of St. *Margaret*, while the church was rebuilding.

PATER-NOSTER *Row*, was so called of stationers or text-writers dwelling there, who wrote and sold the books then in use, as A B C or *Abcies*, and the *Pater-noster*, *Ave-Maria's*, *Creed*, *Graces*, &c.

PAUL [Παῦλος, Gr. a little one] a proper name of men.

St. PAUL's *School*, built and well endow'd by Dr. *John Colet*, dean of St. *Paul's* and chaplain to king *Henry* VIII. which school was dedicated by the founder to the child *Jesus* (who sat among the doctors at twelve years of age) as appears by part of the founder's epitaph.

Quique scholam struxit celebrem cognomine Jesu.

So that the name of it is *Jesus* school, rather than *Paul's*, but the saint hath robb'd his master of the title.

PEDDERTON [of the river *Pedrid*] a town in *Somersetshire*, formerly famous for being the court of king *Ina* the first *Saxon* legislator.

PEN [of pen, C. Br. a head] a surname.

PENDENNIS [Pen-dinas, C. Br. *i. e.* the head city or town] a castle in *Cornwall* built by king *Henry* VIII in the port of *Falmouth*.

PERCIVAL [of *Percheval* a village in *Normandy*] a surname.

PERKINS [*q. Peterkin*, *i. e.* little *Peter*] a proper name of men.

PETER [Πέτρος of πέτρα, Gr. a rock] a proper name of men.

PETERBOROUGH [a place so called of an abbey and church built there by *Penda* and *Wulpher*, kings of the *Mercii*, in honour of St. *Peter*] a bishop's see in *Northamptonshire*.

PHARAOH [פרעה, Heb. *i. e.* a making bare] a title of the ancient kings of *Egypt*.

PHILIBERT [of pela, Sax. much and beopht, Sax. bright, *i. e.* very bright] a proper name of men.

PHILIP [Φιλιππος of φίλος a lover and ἵππος, Gr. of horses] a proper name of men.

PHILEMON [of φίλημα, Gr. a kiss] a proper name of men.

PHINEAS [פנחס, Heb. *i. e.* bold countenance] the son of *Eleazar* the priest.

PHYLLIS [of φύλλον, Gr. a leaf] a proper name of women.

PICKADILLY [so called of *Pickadilles*, a sort of stiff collars of doublets in the fashion of a band made by one *Higgins* a tailor who got an estate by it and built the street] a street near St. *James's Westminster*.

PICTS-WALL, a famous wall anciently built by the *Romans* on the northern bounds of *England* to hinder the incursions of the *Picts* and *Scots*.

PIGGOT [derived of *Bigot*, as Dr. *Th. Henchman* supposes] a surname.

PITCHFORD [of *pitch* and *ford*, so called of a spring which there arises in a private house, upon which pitch continually floats] a town in *Shropshire*.

PLIMOUTH [*i. e.* the mouth of the river *Plim*: but some derive it of πλημύρα, Gr. the tide] a sea-port in *Devonshire*.

POOL's *Hole*, a place in *Derbyshire*, near to which is a little brook which streams with both hot and cold water.

PORTLAND, so called, as some think, of one *Portus* a noted *Saxon* pirate; or, as others, of its lying over against the port of *Weymouth*.

PORTCHESTER, PORTSEY } a place in *Hampshire*.

PORTSLADE [of *lead* and *port*, *q. d.* a way leading to the port, as *Camden* supposes; or of *port* and xleꝺ, Sax. a valley, *q. d.* a port or haven in a valley or bottom.

PORTSOAKEN [of *porta*, L. a gate and ȝoen, Sax. a soke or privilege] the name of one of the wards of the city of *London*.

PORTSMOUTH [*i. e.* the mouth of the port or harbour] a famous fortified sea-port and harbour in *Hampshire*.

POULTRY, this street was so called of poulterers who liv'd in it, as fishmongers now on *Fish-street-hill*.

POWEL [*q. ap Howel*, *i. e.* the son of *Howel*] a surname.

PRESTON [*i. e. Priest's town*] in *Lancashire*.

PRICE [*q. ap Rice*, *i. e.* the son of *Rice*] a *Welsh* name.

PROBERT [*q. ap Robert*, *i. e.* the son of *Robert*] a surname.

PRUDENCE

PRUDENCE [*Prudentia*, L.] a proper name of women.

PUDDING-LANE [near *Billingſgate*] was ſo called, on account of the butchers of *Eaſt-cheap*, who had their ſcalding-houſe for hogs there, and their pudding, with other filth of beaſts, were voided down that way to their dung-boat on the *Thames*.

PUGH [*q. ap Hugh*, *i. e.* the ſon of *Hugh*] a ſirname.

PUTNEY [of **put**, Du. a well and Ea, Sax. water, as ſome fancy] a town in *Surrey* ſituate on the banks of the river *Thames*.

Q

QUEEN'S *College* [in *Oxford*] was ſo named from queen *Philippa*, wife to king *Edward* III, being founded by *Robert Egleſfield* her chaplain, *A. D.* 1340.

QUINBOROUGH [*i. e.* the queen's boroûgh] a caſtle in *Kent* built by *Edward* III, in honour of his queen *Philippa*.

R

RACHEL [רחל, Heb. *i. e.* a ſheep] one of the wives of the patriarch *Jacob*.

RALPH [of ꝑaꝺe counſel and ulph, Sax. help, *Rudolphus*, L.] a proper name of men.

RANDAL [probably of *Randulph* of **rein**, Teut. pure and ulph, Sax. help, as *Camden* ſuppoſes.

RAPHAEL [רפאל, Heb. *i. e.* the healing of God] the name of an angel.

RAWLINS [of *Radulphus*, L. *Raoul*, F. with the addition of the *Patronymick* termination *ins*, *q. d.* the ſon of *Ralph*] a ſirname.

READING [of **Reðin**, C. Br. fern, as *Camden* thinks, it growing plentifully thereabouts; or of the meeting together of other waters with thoſe of the river *Rhea*, according to *Leland*] a town in *Berkſhire*.

REBECCA [רבקה, Heb. *fat* and *full*] the wife of *Iſaac*.

REDBRIDGE [Reꝺ-ꝼoꝛꝺ, Sax. a bridge or ford of *reeds*] in *Hampſhire*.

REGNI, an ancient people of *Britain*, who formerly inhabited *Surrey* and *Suſſex* and part of *Hampſhire*.

REHOBOAM [רחבעם, Heb. *i. e.* the breach of the people] king *Solomon*'s ſon.

REINER } [of **rein**, Teut. pure and **ehr**, Du. honour,
RAINER } *q. d.* of an unblemiſhed character] a ſirname.

RENIMED [*q Running Mead*] a place between *Windſor* and *Staines*, remarkable for being the rendezvouz of the barons againſt king *John*.

REPTON [probably of **rein**, Teut. clean and ꝺon, *Sax.* town, *i. e.* clean town] a town in *Derbyſhire*, memorable for the overthrows of *Æthelbald* and *Eadbred*, two kings of the *Mercii*.

REUBEN [ראובן, Heb. *i. e.* the ſon of viſion] the eldeſt ſon of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

RICHARD [of ꝛic, Sax. rich and heart, *i. e.* liberal or free-hearted, as *Verſtegan* ſuppoſes; but of ꝛic and aeꝛꝺ, Du. nature, *Skinner*] a proper name of men.

RICHBOROUGH [called anciently **Richberg**, by the *Welſh* **Rych-cuſyll**, *i. e.* the ſandy ford, by the *Saxons* Repꝺ-mu'ꝺ] a place in *Kent*.

RICHMOND [of ꝛic rich and munꝺ, Sax. peace or munꝺ, Sax. a mouth] a town in *Surrey* near the *Thames*.

RINGWOOD [called anciently *Regnewood*, and was the metropolis of the people called *Regni*, *q. d.* the wood or foreſt of the *Regni* into which they fled for ſafety] in *Hampſhire*.

RISING, a place in *Norfolk*, memorable for a caſtle called *Riſing-caſtle* on account of its ſituation.

RIVERS [of *de ripariis*, *i. e.* of the banks] a ſirname.

ROBERT [of ꝛaꝺe, Sax. counſel and beoꝛhꝺ, Sax. famous] a proper name of men.

ROCHESTER [Wꝛoꝛe ceaꝛꝺeꝛ, Sax. probably ſo called of *riche*, F. a rock and ceaꝛꝺeꝛ, *i. e.* a caſtle or city on a rock] a city and biſhop's ſee in *Kent*.

RODERICK [of ꝛaꝺe counſel and ꝛic, Sax. rich] a proper name of men.

ROGER [of **rugh**, Teut. and **geren**, to deſire, *q.* one deſirous of reſt according to *Kilian*, or **gaꝛꝺ** a guardian, according to others] a proper name of men.

ROISTON [*q. Roiſia's-town*, of *Roiſia* a pious lady, who in the time of the *Normans* ſet up a crucifix there] a town in *Hertfordſhire*.

ROSAMUND [of *roſa* the roſe *mundi* of the world, or *roſa* and munꝺ, Sax. from her roſy-coloured lips] the daughter of *William* lord *Clifford*, mother to *William Longſpee* the firſt earl of *Salisbury* and paramour to king *Henry* II.

ROTHERHITHE [of ꝛ: oꝺꝛ, Br.] a bound, or threſhold, and hithe, *i. e.* the bank of the bound, or limit, by reaſon of the river *Anton*, dividing *Kent* from the *Trinobantes*.

ROWLAND [of ꝛoꝺ or ꝛaꝺe, Sax. counſel and land, *q.* a counſellor to his country, as *Camden* ſuppoſes; but *Verſtegan* derives it of **rom**, Du. peace and **land**, *q.* the peace-maker of his country] a proper name of men.

RUFFINS-*hall*, *Smithfield*, a place in the county of *London*, ſo called becauſe trials of ſkill in feats of arms or ſtrength were play'd by ruffianly people.

RUMNEY [anciently called *Romenal*, probably of the *Romans* who firſt landed on that ſhore] a place in *Kent*.

RUMSEY [Rumꝛeȝ, Sax.] a town in *Hampſhire*, notable for a nunnery built there by king *Edgar*.

RUSSEL [of *roux*, F. red, or of *rouſſeau*, F. and *el* diminutive, *q. d.* a little reddiſh] a ſirname.

S

SACY *Foreſt* [prob. *q. Salſey* or *Salicetum* a place abounding with willows] a foreſt in *Northamptonſhire*.

SAFFRON *Walden* [ſo called of *Saffron*, a wall and ꝺen, Sax. a dale] a town in *Eſſex*, ſo called from ſaffron growing in great plenty there.

SALISBURY } [ȝeaꝛuꝼbẏꝛiȝ, Sax. *q. d.* dry town; for
SARISBURY } the old town ſtood on an hill, where was no water; but the new city is ſituate in a valley, and a little brook runs through its ſtreets] a city and biſhop's ſee in *Wiltſhire*.

SAMSON [שמשון, Heb. *i. e.* here the ſecond time] one of the judges of *Iſrael*.

SAMUEL [שמואל, Heb. *i. e.* heard of God] the name of a prophet.

SANBALLAT [סנבלט, Heb. *i. e.* a bramble hid in ſecret] an enemy to the Jews, who was about to rebuild the temple.

SANDON [*q. Sandy-town*] in *Kent*.

SARAH [שרה, Heb. *i. e.* dame or miſtreſs] the name of a woman.

SATAN [שטן, Heb. *i. e.* an adverſary] the devil.

SAUL [שאול, Heb. *i. e.* asked or lent] the firſt king of *Iſrael*.

SCARBOROUGH [of ꝛceaꝛꝑ, Sax. ſharp and buꝛȝ, Sax. *q. d.* a town or fort by a ſharp-picked rock.

SCARSDALE [ꝛceaꝛꝑeꝺ, Sax. ſcars or rocks and *dale*] a valley in *Devonſhire*; alſo a ſirname.

SEATER [ȝeaꝛcep, *Sax.*] an idol worſhipped by our *Saxon* anceſtors on ſaturday; the form of this idol was an old man on a pillar ſtanding on a fiſh, holding in his right hand a pail of water full of fruits, and a whale or fiſh in his left.

SEATON [*q. d. Sea-town*] in *Devonſhire*.

SEGHID [of ẏiȝe victory or ẏacce a fight, Sax. and *hill*] a place in *Northumberland*.

SELBY [of ẏel, Sax. good and by an habitation, the name of a place, and alſo a ſirname.

SENACHERIB [סנחריב, Heb. *i. e.* the bramble of deſtruction] the name of a king of *Aſſyria*.

SENLY [of St. *Lizy*] a ſirname.

SENTLE [of St. *Leyd*] a ſirname.

SENTLOW [of St. *Loup*, *i. e.* St. *Love*] a ſirname.

SEOFRID [of ȝeo, Sax. the ſight and ẏꝛiꝺꝺe, Sax. peace] a king of the *Eaſt-Saxons*.

SHADRACK [שדרך, Heb. *i. e.* a little tender dug] one of the three Jews who were preſerved in the burning fiery furnace.

SHAFTSBURY [of ẏceaꝛ, Sax. a ſhaft or arrow, and buꝛȝ a town; but *Camden* chooſes to derive it of a ſpire ſteeple] a town in *Dorſetſhire*.

SHAMGER [שמגר, Heb. *i. e.* deſolation of ſtrangers] one of the judges of *Iſrael*.

SHEEN [ſo called from its ſhining] anciently a country-ſeat of the kings of *England* ſituate on the river of *Thames* in *Surry*, now called *Richmond*.

SHEPPY [ſceap-ea and ſceap-iġe, Sax. *i. e.* the iſle of ſheep, from ſheep's multiplying greatly in it, thence alſo called in *Latin Ovina* of *ovis* a ſheep] an iſle in the county of *Kent*.

SHERBOURN [ſcirnburn, Sax. *i. e.* the clear fountain] a town in *Dorſetſhire*.

SHERWOOD [*q. d. Sheer-wood*] in *Nottinghamſhire*.

SHILOH [שִׁלֹה, Heb. *i. e.* ſent] a name in ſcripture applied to the Meſſiah.

SHOEBURY [of ſceo, Sax. a ſhoe and byrig, Sax. a town] a place in *Eſſex*.

SHOOBERY *neſs*, part of a great flat, which begins below *Lee* town, about a mile from the ſhore, and runs down the *Thames* to the north-eaſt end of the *Whittaker*.

SHOREHAM [ſcoreham, Sax.] a port in *Suſſex*.

SHREWSBURY [of ſcrybe, Sax. a ſhrub and byrig, a town] the county-town of *Shropſhire*.

SIDENHAM [probably of ſide long and ham, Sax.] a town in *Devonſhire* and elſewhere.

SIGEBERT [of ſiġe, Sax. victory and beorht, Sax. famous] a king of the *Eaſt-Angles*.

SIGISMUND [either of ſiġe victory and mund, Sax. peace, *q. d.* one who procures peace by victory, or of ſiġe and mund a mouth, *q. d.* one who overcomes enemies by fair words, *Verſtegan*] a name of men.

SILCESTER [ſelcea-ceaſtre, Sax. *i. e.* a great or fair town] in *Hampſhire*.

SILURES, the name of a people who anciently inhabited *South-Wales*.

SIMON שִׁמְעוֹן, Heb. *i. e.* hearing] a proper name of men.

SION שִׁיוֹן, Heb. drineſs] a mountain in *Judea*.

SION *College*, a college in *London* near *Cripplegate*, founded by *Thomas White*, D. D. for the uſe of the clergy of the city and liberties, with appartments and proviſion for the maintenance of 20 poor people.

SITTINBOURN [ſittingbourn of ſittan to ſit and burn, Sax. a ſpring, *q. d.* the fountain of the natives] a town in *Kent*.

SNELL [Snell, Du. Schnell, Teut. *Iſnel*, F. ſwift or nimble] a name.

SODOM [שְׂדֹם, Heb.] one of the 5 cities in the land of *Canaan*, which were deſtroy'd by fire.

SOLOMON [שְׁלֹמֹה, Heb. *i. e.* peaceable] king *David*'s ſon.

SOLWAY *Frith* [*i. e.* the port of *Selgovians*, of Selgur, Brit. *i. e.* the ſalt wave or ſea, or of Sail go, *Lang.* of the *Scotobrigantes*, the ſalt ſea, *Baxter*.

SOPHIA [σοφία, Gr. wiſdom] a proper name of women.

SOPHRONIA [σωφροσύνη, Gr. *i. e.* prudence, temperance or ſobriety] a proper name of women.

SOUTHAMPTON [of the river *Anton* and *South*] a famous ſea-port town in *Hampſhire*.

SOUTHWARK [ſuðpeorc, Sax.] *i. e.* a building on the ſouth ſide of the city of *London*.

SPENCER [*le diſpenſier*, F. *i. e.* a ſteward] a ſirname.

STAFFORD [of ſtæþ, Sax. and ford] the county-town of *Staffordſhire*.

STAMFORD [ſtanforð, Sax.] a town in *Lincolnſhire* which furniſhes us with this old ſaying, *as mad as the baiting bull of* Stamford, which had its riſe as follows: In the reign of king *John*, *William* earl of *Warren*, who was lord of that town, walking on his caſtle-walls, ſaw in the meadows adjoining two bulls fighting for a cow, till the butcher's dogs being rouzed therewith, purſued one of the bulls (being made mad with the noiſe and multitude) quite through the town; at which fight the earl was ſo pleas'd and delighted, that he gave the caſtle-meadows, where the duel of the bulls firſt began, to be a common to the butchers of the town, after the firſt graſs had been mown or eaten, on condition that, for the continuance of the ſport, annually they ſhould find a mad bull to be baited the day ſix weeks before *Chriſtmas-day*.

STANES [of ſtana, Sax. ſtones] a town in *Middleſex*.

STANLEY [of ſtan and leah, Sax. a field, *i. e. Stony-field*] a ſirname.

STANTON [of ſtan and tun, Sax. *q. Stony town*] a ſirname.

STEPNEY [Stebun heath] a town a mile eaſtward of *London*.

STIGAND [of ſtigan, Sax. to climb, *q. d.* the climber] an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about the time of *William the Conqueror*.

STOW [ſtow, Sax. a place] a ſirname.

STRADDLING [probably corruption of eaſterling] a ſirname.

SUFFOLK [ſuðfolc, Sax. *i. e. South* folk, or people in oppoſition to the inhabitants of *Norfolk*] a ſouthern county of *Great Britain*.

SUREBY [*i. e.* ſure bay] in *Yorkſhire*.

SUSANNA [שׁוֹשַׁנָּה, Heb. *i. e.* a lily] a name of women.

SUSSEX [ſuðſeax, *q. d. South-Saxons* or *Saxony*] a ſouthern county of *England*.

SUTHWELL [*i. e.* the ſouth well] a place in *Nottinghamſhire*, where St. *Paulinus*, archbiſhop of *York*, baptized the people of that country in the river *Trent*.

SUTTON [*q. d. South-town*] a place in *Devonſhire*.

SWALDALE [of the river *Swall* and *Dale*] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

SWITHIN [of ſwiþ greatly and hea, Sax. high, *Camden*] a famous biſhop of *Wincheſter*, celebrated for his piety and canoniſed for a ſaint.

T

TAMERTON [of Tamar the name of a river and tun, Sax. the name of a town.

TEWKSBURY [Theocſbyrig, Sax. of ſome ſaint *Theoca*] the name of a place.

THAMES [*Thameſis*, L. ſo called on account of the meeting together of the two rivers *Thame* and *Oxe*, or *Iſis*] the chief river of *Great Britain*, which takes its riſe in *Gloceſterſhire*, runs up to *Oxford*, and thence to *London*. The ſea flows up it from the eaſtward gently eighty miles towards the weſt, almoſt as far as *Kingſton*, and from thence to *Oxford*, and many miles farther, boats are drawn for above two hundred.

THETFORD [of the river *Thet* and *ford*] formerly a biſhop's ſee in the county of *Norfolk*.

THIRLEWALL *Caſtle* [of þirlian, Sax. to bore through and *wall*] a caſtle in *Northumberland*, ſo called becauſe the *Scots*, when they invaded *England*, made ſeveral holes or gaps in the wall, which had been built by the emperor *Severus* to part the two kingdoms.

THISTLEWORTH [anciently called *Giſtleworth* of giſle, Sax. an hoſtage and porð, Sax. a court or hall, becauſe the hoſtages from foreign countries were kept there by the *Weſt Saxon* kings] a town in *Middleſex*.

THOMAS [Θωμᾶς, Gr. תְּאוֹמוֹ, Syr. of תְּאוֹם, Heb. double, and thence called Δίδυμος, Gr. *i. e.* of two hearts, on account of his doubling] one of the 12 apoſtles.

THOR [Ðor, Sax.] an idol of great eſteem among the ancient *Saxons*, &c. equally with the *Jupiter* of the *Romans*, and called the Thunderer or God of thunder, &c.

THORP [Ðorp, Sax.] a village; alſo a ſirname.

THROCKMORTON [*q. d.* the rock *Moor-town*] a ſirname.

TIMOTHY [Τιμόθεος, Gr. an honourer of God] a proper name of men

TINMOUTH [of the river *Tine* and mouð, Sax.] the name of a ſea-port.

TOBIAH [טוֹבִיָּה, Heb. *i. e.* the goodneſs of God] a proper name of men.

TOPHET [תֹּפֶת, Heb. *i. e.* a drum] a valley where the *Ammonites* ſacrificed their children to *Moloch*, and cauſed drums to be beat to hinder their cries from being heard.

TREKINGHAM [*q. d.* three kings town, of 3 *Daniſh* kings ſlain in battle] a town in *Lincolnſhire*.

TRINOBANTES [of trenant, C. Br. a town in a valley, the country being lower and lower, as it draws nearer to the *Thames*, in the manner of a valley, *Camden*; and not of *Troja nova*, as ſome derive it] the people who anciently inhabited the counties of *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*.

TRUBRIDGE [Truðh-byrig, Sax. *i. e.* a ſecure town] a town in the county of *Kent*.

TUBAL [תּוּבָל, Heb. *i. e.* born or worldly] one of the ſons of *Japhet*.

TUBAL KAIN [תּוּבַל-קַיִן, *i. e.* worldly poſſeſſion or the bird's neſt of the world] the firſt inventor of curious ſmiths work.

V

VALENTINE [*Valentinus*, L. of *valens* ſtrong, mighty] a proper name of men, and particularly of a Biſhop of *Rome*.

UBSFORD } [*i. e.* the ford of *Ubba* or *Uffa* the firſt King
UFFORD } of the *Eaſt-Engliſh*] the name of a Village.

VERULAM [of ƿic lan ut, Brit. *i. e.* upon the Bank of the river *Baxter*] a town now called *St. Albans*.

VINCENT [*Vincentius* of *vincere*, L. to overcome] a proper name of men.

VINTRY *Ward*, ſo called becauſe anciently the wines were landed and laid up in vaults there.

St. Andrew UNDERSHAFT of *Portſoken* or *Aldgate Ward*, *London*. This church took its name of *Undershaft*, from a great ſhaft or may-pole which was formerly ſet up in the middle of the ſtreet, before the ſouth-door of the church; which ſhaft, when it was erected, was higher than the ſteeple. This ſhaft or may-pole had never been erected after *Evil May-day*, ſo called on account of an inſurrection of the apprentices, &c. againſt aliens, in the year 1517, but was laid on hooks, and under the pent-houſes of a row of houſes and alley-gate, called *Shaft-alley* in *Lime-ſtreet* ward, till in the reign of king *Edward* VI, one Sir *Stephen*, a curate of St. *Katharine's Chriſt-Church*, preaching at St. *Paul's-Croſs*, told the people, that this ſhaft was made an idol, by giving the name of *Undershaft* to the church: whereupon, in the afternoon of that Sunday, the neighbours, over whoſe doors the ſhaft hung, having firſt dined to make themſelves ſtrong, took the ſhaft off from the hooks, where it had hung for 32 years, and ſaw'd it in pieces, every man taking ſo much as had lain over his premiſes.

URBAN [*Urbanus*, L. courteous] a proper name of men.

URDEHEAD [of ord, Sax. an edge and *head*, *q. d.* a piked promontory] a place in *Scotland*.

URE [*Uras*, L. in the *Roman* time it waſhed *Iſurium*] a town of the *Brigantines* now called *Aldborough*. *Uras* was afterwards by the *Saxons* called Ouſe, Sax. now *Ouſe*] a river in *Yorkſhire*.

URIAH [אוריה, Heb. *i. e.* the fire of *Jah* or *Jehovah*] one of king *David's* chief captains.

URIEL [אוריל, *i. e.* the fire of God] the name of an angel.

UZZIEL [עזיל, Heb. *i. e.* the goat of God] a proper name.

W

WAINFLEET [of ƿain a marſh and ꝥleet a ſtream, &c. *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WAKEMAN [*q. d.* watchman] the title of a chief magiſtrate of *Ripon* in *Yorkſhire*; alſo a proper name.

WALBROOK [took its name of a brook which anciently ran through the ſtreet, and *Wall*, probably that ſtream of water let through the wall of the city about *Moorgate*.

WALDWIN } [of ƿealdan, Sax. to rule and ƿinnan,
WALWIN } Sax. to win] a proper name of men.

WALL FLEET [of ƿall, Sax. a wall and ꝥleot, Sax. a river, &c.] a place in *Eſſex* noted for oiſters.

WALLINGFORD [Ƿualenȝaford and Wallenȝaford, Sax. of gual hen, C. Br. *i. e.* the old wall and ford] a town in *Berkſhire*.

WALLTOWN, a place in *Northumberland*, anciently a royal palace, where *Segbert*, king of the *Eaſt Saxons*, was baptized by St. *Paulinus*.

WALLSEND [*i. e.* the end of the wall or trenches] a place in *Northumberland*.

WALMER [probably of ƿall, Sax. and *mare*, L. the ſea, *q. d.* a ſea-wall] a place in *Kent*.

WALSINGHAM [of ƿæl, Sax. a whirlpool of ƿælƿan, Sax. to wallow and ham, Sax. an habitation, *q. d.* a dirty boggy town; or of ƿæhꝥe, Sax. ſouthernwood growing there in great plenty] a town in *Norfolk*, from whence comes a ſirname.

WALTER [of ƿald, Sax. a wood and *here* a maſter, or of ƿealdan, Sax. to rule and heꝥe, Sax. an army] a proper name of men.

WALTHAM [of ƿeald, Sax. a wood and ham, Sax. an habitation, *q. d.* a town by a wood] a town in *Eſſex* famous for a ſtately abby, whoſe abbot was a member of parliament.

WALWICK [of ƿold ƿic, Brit. *i. e.* the head of the flood, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WALWIN [of ƿealdan, Sax. to govern and ƿinnan, to win] a proper name or ſirname.

WANDSWORTH [anciently called *Wandleſworth* of the river *Wandle* or *Vandali* and ƿorꝥ, Sax. a village, or, as others ſuppoſe, of ƿand, Dan. water and worth, *q. d.* a town by the water-ſide] a town ſituate on the bank of the river *Thames* in *Surrey*.

WANSDIKE [*i. e. Woden's Dike*, or the ditch of *Woden* or *Oden*, a God worſhipped by the *Saxons* ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Mercury* of the *Romans*] a prodigious long ditch in *Wiltſhire*, anciently the limit of the *Weſt-Saxons* and *Mercii*.

WARDWICK [of *Huiccii* or *Iceni* and ƿeaꝛꝥ, Sax. *i. e.* a garriſon of the people called *Iceni*, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WARE [of ƿear, Sax. a ditch made to keep off the overflowing of the water] a town in *Hertfordſhire*.

WARRINGTON [ƿar o rin ut, Brit. *i. e.* upon the river *Tine*, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WARWICK [of guarth, C. Br. a ſafeguard or garriſon and ꝥic, Sax. a port or city, according to *Camden*; *Somner* ſays it was anciently called *Wearing Wic* of ƿearing a wear and ꝥic, Sax. a fort. The *Welſh* call it Caer-leon, *i. e.* the camp of the Legion, becauſe there the major of the *Dalmatian* horſe acted under the command of the duke of *Britain*] the county town of *Warwickſhire*.

WATLING *ſtreet* [ſome ſuppoſe it to be ſo called of *Vitellianus* a *Roman*; but *Somnerus* ſuppoſes of ƿeƀla, Sax. a beggar or ƿeƀlan, Sax. to beg, becauſe beggars conſtantly ſat in that ſtreet to ask alms] It was one of the 4 *Roman* ſtreets or high-ways, dividing *London* in the midſt from ſouth to north, reaching from *Dover* to *London*, *Dunſtable*, *Toucester*, *Atterſton* and the *Severn* near the *Wrekin* in *Shropſhire*, extending it ſelf to *Angleſey* in *Wales*. The three other *Roman* ſtreets or ways were *Ikeneld-ſtreet*, *Erminage-ſtreet*, and the *Foſſe*.

WENTSBECK [of the river *Went* and ƀeck, Dan. a river] a little river in *Northumberland*, by the ſide of which the town called *Glenoventa* anciently ſtood.

WORTH [Ƿeorꝥ, Sax. a farm] Hence many of our country-villages end in *worth*, as *Thiſtleworth*, *Wandſworth*, &c.

WESTBURY [*i. e.* Weſtern-town] a town in *Hampſhire*.

WESTCHESTER [is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Cheſter* upon the ſtreet in *Durham*, which lies to the eaſt as this does to the weſt. The *Saxons* called it Leȝa-ceaſtep, Sax. *i. e.* the legion's town, becauſe a *Roman* legion did quarter there.

WESTMINSTER [Ƿeſtminꝥre, Sax.] took its name from its weſtward ſituation and a *minſter* or abbey founded there by *Sebert*, king of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, out of the ruins of a temple of *Apollo*, which ſtood there and fell by an earthquake about the year of our lord 605.

WEYMOUTH [*i. e.* the mouth of the river *Wey*] a port-town in *Dorſetſhire*.

WHALEY [of ƿellian, Sax. to be full of ſprings and leaȝ a field, *q. d.* a field well-watered] a place in *Lancaſhire*.

WHITBY [*i. e.* a white town or bay, called in the *Saxons* time Streaneſheale, *i. e.* Strean's hill] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

WHITE-HALL *York-place*, built by cardinal *Woolſey*, and taken from him by king *Henry* VIII.

WHITNEY [of hƿit, Sax. white and ea Sax. water, or iȝe, Sax. an iſland] a town in *Oxfordſhire*.

The Iſle of WIGHT [called anciently Whitland, Sax. *i. e.* white land, and alſo Wic-ea, Sax. the *Welſh* called it Guith, which ſignifies a diviſion or ſeparation, becauſe it was thought that this iſland was formerly cut off and ſeparated from the reſt of *England* by the force of the ſea. An iſland over-againſt *Portſmouth* and over-againſt *Southampton*.

WIGMORE [Wiȝanȝemeꝥe, Sax. probably of ꝥic, Sax. a fortreſs and Moꝛ, Sax. a moor] a town in *Herefordſhire*.

WIGTOWN [of ƿig, Brit. or ƿaȝan, Sax. to wag and ƫun a town] the name of a place.

WILBERHAM [anciently called Wilburȝham, of ꝥilƀ, Sax. wild and burȝ and ham, Sax.] a town in *Kent*.

WILCOCKS } [of ƿald a wood and cock, *q. d.* wood-
WILCOX } cock] a ſirname.

WILFRED [of ƿilla, Sax. a will and ꝥeƀƀe, Sax. peace] a proper name.

St. WILFRED's *Needle*, a narrow hole in the church of *Ripon* in *Yorkſhire*, in which in times of old they uſed to make

make the trial of the chaſtity of women; the proof is reported to be thus: thoſe who were chaſte did eaſily paſs through it; but thoſe who had violated their chaſtity, were ſtopp'd and held faſt after a miraculous manner.

WILLIAM [of guild helm, Du. *q. d.* harneſs'd with a gilded helmet; but others derive it of viel helm, *i. e.* the ſhield or defence of many] a proper name of men.

WILTON [of the brook *Willey* and ton, Sax.] a place in *Wiltſhire*.

WILTSHIRE [anciently Wilrætta, Sax. either from the town *Wilton* or the river *Willey* and ſætta, Sax. *i. e.* the neighbouring inhabitants] the county of *Wilts*.

WIMBLETON [called Wibantune, Sax. or, as *Somner* writes, Wibbantune and derives it of one *Wibba*, ſuppoſed to have been the builder and tune, Sax. an hill] a town in *Surrey*.

WIMUND [*i. e.* ſacred peace] a proper name of men.

WINANDERMERE [ſome derive it of pine, Sax. pleaſant, pad, Sax a ford and mere, Sax. a marſh] in *Weſtmoreland*.

WINBURN [Winburnham, Sax. Windagledy, C. Br. *i. e.* a town between two rivers] a place in *Derſetſhire*.

WINCHCOMB [Wincel-combe, Sax. of pincel, Sax. a corner and combe, Sax. a valley, *q. d.* a valley encompaſſed on each ſide with hills] in *Gloceſterſhire*.

WINCHELSEA [Wincelſea of pincel a corner and ea, Sax. water or ige, Sax. an iſle] a port in *Suſſex*.

WINCHESTER [Wintonceaſtep, Sax. the *Cambro-Britons* uſed to call it Caer gubi, *i. e.* the white city, becauſe it is built on a chalky ſoil] a city and biſhop's ſee in *Hampſhire*.

WINDHAM [*i. e. Wimund's* home] a place in *Norfolk*.

WINDSOR [anciently called Winbele-hoppan, Sax. *q. d.* winding ſhore, becauſe of the winding of the river in that place] a town in *Berkſhire* where is a caſtle and royal palace.

WINFRED [of pinnan, Sax. to win and ſriðe, Sax. peace] the name of the *Engliſh-Saxon* apoſtle of the *Germans*, who was afterwards called *Boniface* by pope *Gregory*; alſo an *Engliſh* virgin ſaint, who is ſtoried to have been revived or brought to life again by *Ernno* the prieſt, after her head had been cut off by *Cradocus*, and that thence ſprang St. *Winefred's* well in *Flintſhire*.

WINDWIDFIELD [of pinnan, Sax. to conquer and field on account of a victory obtained there by *Oſwin*, king of *Northumberland* over *Penda* the *Mercian*] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

WITHERINGTON [of pýðerian, Sax. to wither and tune, Sax. an hill, *q. d.* a dry or parched hill] a place in *Northumberland*.

WIVELSCOMB [*Weevel* a weeſel and combe, Sax. a valley] a place in *Somerſetſhire*.

WODEN [of Wedan, Sax. Woeden, Du. Wuten, Teut. to be wood or mad, *q. d.* the furious God, *q. d.* he that inſpir'd a warlike fury into the minds of men] a God of the *Goths*, *Germans* and *Saxons*, the ſame with *Mars* of the *Romans*; his ſtatue was ſet up with a *Panoply* or compleat armour, and a drawn ſword: from him *Wedneſday* took its name.

WOLDSBURY [of holo, Sax. an hill and burg, Sax. a town] a place in *Wiltſhire*.

WOLFRED [of ulph, Sax. help or aid and pede, Sax. counſel, *q.* helpful in counſel] the name of an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. C.* 816.

WOODWARD [of puðu, Sax. wood and *garde*, F. a warden, *q. d.* a warden or keeper of the wood] a ſirname.

WOODROOF [of puðe, Sax. wood and ȝerefa, Sax. a governour of a wood or a foreſter] a ſirname.

WOODSTOCK [of puðe and ſtocce, Sax. the ſtock of a tree or of ſtop, Sax. a place] a famous place, anciently a palace and park in *Oxfordſhire*.

WORCESTER [called Weȝeornaceaſtep, alſo Wiðeceaſtep of piþe, Sax. a foreſt and ceaſtep, Sax. a town or city; the *Romans* called it *Wigornia*, of the *Wicii* ancient inhabitants of the place] a city and biſhop's ſee.

WORTH [poþ, Sax. a court or farm] a termination joined to the names of places, as *Wandſworth*.

WREXHAM [Wriðelham, Sax. of priðel, Sax wreaths and ham. Sax. a village] a place in *Denbighſhire*.

WROXETER [Wrecen-ceaſtep, Sax.] a place in *Shropſhire*.

WULPHER [of Ulpheh, Sax. an helper] a king of the *Mercii*, founder of the abbey at *Peterborough*, now a cathedral church.

Y

YANESBURY [*q. d. Veſpaſian's* bury or town] a town in *Wiltſhire*, famous for a trench and wall of *Roman* workmanſhip, ſaid to be caſt up or made by *Veſpaſian*.

YARMOUTH [of the river *Yare* and mouth] a famous ſea-port and harbour in *Norfolk*.

YARROW [of ȝyrwy, Sax. fens] a place in the biſhoprick of *Durham*, memorable on account of its having been the birth-place of *Venerable Bede*.

YORK [Euple-pic or Eouep-pic of eueþe a wild boar and pýc, Sax. a place of refuge, *q. d.* a ſafe retreat or refuge from the wild boars which were numerous in the foreſt of *Gautries*, as *Verſtegan* ſuppoſes.] It was called *Ebracum* by the *Romans*; the next city of account in *England* to *London*, memorable on account of the death of two emperors *Severus* and *Conſtantius Chlorus*, and alſo for having been the birth place of *Conſtantine the Great*.

Z

ZABULON [זבלון, Heb. *i. e.* a dwelling-place] one of the 12 ſons of *Jacob*.

ZACHARIAH [זכריה of זכרון, Heb. a memorial and יה of the Lord] the name of a prophet

ZEDEKIAH [צדקיה, Heb. *i. e.* the juſtice or righteouſneſs of the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

ZERUBBABEL } [זרבבל, Heb. *i. e.* oppoſing or con-
ZOROBABEL } tending againſt confuſion] a famous rebuilder of the temple at *Jeruſalem*.

ZIMRI [זמרי, Heb. *i. e.* a ſong, *&c.*] an uſurper of the kingdom of *Iſrael*, who ſlew *Ela* his maſter.

FINIS.

ABBREVIATIONS *made use of in this following* Work.

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

QUÆDAM ERRATA TYPOGRAPHICA.

IN ADENOGRAPHY, for *treaty* read *treatise*. In *natural* AGENTS after the word *produce* add one sort of effect with an incapacity to produce. In ALFET after *tryal of* dele *an*. In ANATASIS instead of *our* read *or*. In ANEMOSCOPE after *Air* add *or wind*. In ANGINA instead of [with Surgeons] read [of ἀγχεῖν Gr. to strangle or suffocate]. In ANNO DOMINI instead of *from the date* read *in the date*. In ANTACIDA leave out the word *like*. For ANTIPASIS read *Antispasis*. In APODIOXIS leave out *any*. For *Theatrical* ARITHMETICK read *theorical*. For *numerous* ARITHMETICK read *numeral*. In Dyadic ARITHMETICK leave out *decade*. In ASSEMBLEE for *Line is being* leave out *is*. For AUDIENDO and *determinando* read *terminando*. In ANECDOTE add [of ἀνέκδοτος not published] In APOLOGY [ἀπολογία of ἀπολογέω read *or* ἀπολογέομαι I refute or gainsay] an excuse or defence, a discourse or writing in defence of a person. For CONSPITRATIONE read *conspiratione*.

In the Dedication in Page 2 line 19 for *never* read *ever*.

These errors are what, for want of opportunity before the publication, I have observ'd, but doubt not but that there are many more (as in a work of this bulk and variety, may reasonably be expected) which, however I hope, are neither so many nor so great, but that the candid reader, as they occur, will be able to correct, and impute rather to the precipitancy of the press, than to the negligence of the author.

The construction and use of *Nepier's Bones* happening to be omitted in their proper place, it is inserted here.

They are rods, Plates, or *Lamellæ* of *wood, metal, pasteboard*, or other matter of an oblong form (as in the table) and each divided into 9 little squares; each of which is resolved into two tables diagonally.

In these little squares are written the numbers of the multiplication table, in such order as that the units, or right hand figures, are found in the right hand triangle, and the tens on the left hand figures in the left hand triangle; see the table.

The use of them in multiplication.

To multiply any given number by another; dispose the *Lamellæ* in such order, that the top figures may exhibit the multiplicand, and then join the *Lamella* of units on the left hand, in which seek the right hand figure of the multiplicator; and write out the other numbers which correspond to it in the squares of the other *Lamellæ*, adding the several numbers which occur in the same Rhumb together and their sums. And after the same manner write out the other numbers which correspond to the other figures of the multiplicator; and dispose them under one another as in the common Multiplication; and then add the several Numbers into one sum.

As for Example,

If 6123 is to be multiply'd by 356, having tabulated the multiplicator, the several products thereof into each figure of the multiplier you are directed to by the Index; which being added together (respect being had to the due placing their sum) is 2159788, which is the product of 6123 by 356.

```
   6123
    356
  -----
  36738
 30615
18369
-------
2179788
```

The Use of *Nepier's* Bones in Division.

Dispose the *Lamellæ* so that the uppermost Figures may exhibit the divisor, to these join the *Lamellæ* of units on the left hand. Descend under the divisor till you come to those figures of the dividend, wherein it is first required how oft the divisor is found, or at least the next less number, which is to be subtracted from the dividend, and write down the number corresponding to this in the place of units for a quotient. Determine the other parts of the quotient after the same manner, and the division will be compleated.

As for Example,

Thus, if 2179788 is to be divided by 6123, it will give in the Quotient 356.

Having dispos'd the *Lamellæ*, or tabulated the divisor 6123, I see that 6123 cannot be had in 2179; therefore I take 5 places, and on the rods finding a number that is equal, or next less to 21797, which is 18369, that is, 3 times the divisor; set 3 in the quotient, and subtract 18369 from the figures above, and there rests 3428; to which add 8, the next figure of the dividend, and seek again on the rods for it, or the next less, which being found to be 5 times, set 5 in the quotient, and subtract 30615 from 34288, and there rests 3673; to which add 8 the last figure in the dividend, and finding it to be 6 times the divisor, set 6 in the quotient.

```
6123)2179788(356
      ...
     18369
     -----
     34288
     30615
     -----
      36738
      36738
      -----
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Printed for T. Cox, *at the* Lamb *under the* Royal-Exchange, A Collection of TRACTS, on various Subjects. Written by THOMAS CHUBB. Containing,

I. THE Supremacy of the Father aſſerted: Or, eight Arguments from Scripture to prove, that the Son is a Being inferior and ſubordinate to the Father, and that the Father alone is the ſupreme God. Firſt Printed in the Year 1715.

II. The Supremacy of the Father vindicated: Or, Obſervations on Mr. Claggett's Book, entituled, Arianiſm anatomiz'd. Wherein is ſhewn, that what Mr. Claggett, and others, call Chriſt's divine Nature, is ſo far from being the real and very Son of God, that, on the contrary, it is the very Father of God's Son.

III. An Appendix, being an Enquiry concerning the Perſonal Character of the Son of God, and what is neceſſary to be believed concerning him; and likewiſe into the Senſe and Meaning of our Lord's Words, viz. Except ye believe that I am he, ye ſhall die in your Sins, as in John viii. 24.

IV. An Enquiry concerning Property, wherein is conſider'd Liberty of Conſcience.

V. An Enquiry concerning Sin, in which is conſidered Original Sin.

VI. An Enquiry concerning Juſtification.

VII. An Enquiry concerning the Senſe and Meaning of our Lord's Words, viz. Son, thy Sins be forgiven thee, as in Mark ii. 5.

VIII. An Enquiry concerning Sinners Deliverance from Condemnation; wherein the Caſe of Chriſt's Satisfaction is conſidered, and impartially ſtated, according to the Scripture Account of it.

IX. An Enquiry concerning the Juſtice of God.

X. An Enquiry concerning Infinite Juſtice, and Infinite Satisfaction.

XI. An Enquiry concerning Faith and Myſteries: Or, a four-fold Enquiry; firſt, what Faith is; ſecondly, what the Object of Faith is; thirdly, what a Myſtery is; fourthly, whether a Myſtery is the Object of Faith?

XII. An Enquiry concerning the Uſe of Reaſon in Matters of Revelation.

XIII. An Enquiry concerning Prayer.

XIV. An Enquiry concerning the Unity, or Oneneſs of the Church, or Body of Chriſt.

XV. An Enquiry into that important Queſtion, Whether Chriſt is ſole King in his own Kingdoms? or, Whether the civil Magiſtrate, or the Paſtors in Chriſt's Church, are inveſted with Authority to rule Chriſt's Subjects by making Laws to direct their Behaviour and Conduct in Chriſt's Service? which Laws they (viz. Chriſt's Subjects) are obliged in Conſcience to pay active Obedience to. In a Letter to a Gentleman.

XVI. Part of a Letter to another Gentleman, relating to the foregoing Enquiry.

XVII. The Previous Queſtion, with Regard to Religion. Humbly offered to be conſidered, in order to the ſettling and determining all other Queſtions on this Subject.

XVIII. A Supplement to the Previous Queſtion, with Regard to Religion. Wherein ſeveral Objections made to the Previous Queſtion are examined, and in which God's moral Character is more fully vindicated. In a Letter to a Friend.

XIX. The Caſe of Abraham, with Regard to his offering up Iſaac in Sacrifice re-examined. In a Letter to a Clergyman.

XX. A Vindication of God's Moral Character, as to the Cauſe and Origin of Evil, both Natural and Moral. Wherein the Caſe of Liberty and Neceſſity is conſidered, with Regard to human Actions. In a Letter to a Friend.

XXI. A Supplement to the Vindication of God's Moral Character. Wherein three Objections are examined; two urged againſt the Wiſdom and Goodneſs of God, and the other againſt human Liberty.

XXII. A Diſcourſe concerning Perſecution, wherein the Grounds upon which Chriſtians afflict and grieve, and bereave each other of Life, for their different Opinions in Matters of Religion, are examined.

XXIII. An Examination of Mr. Barclay's Principles, with Regard to Man's natural Ability ſince the Fall; as laid down in his Book, entitled, An Apology for the true Chriſtian Divinity, as the ſame is held forth and preached by the People called, in Scorn, Quakers. Wherein is ſhewn, that the ſaid Principles are erroneous, and in which human Nature is vindicated from that Burden of Reproach he has loaded it with. In a Letter to a Friend, occaſion'd by the great Commendation given to Mr. Barclay's Performance, in the Britiſh Journal, Numb. XXX. and now offered to the Conſideration of the People called Quakers.

XXIV. Human Nature vindicated: Or, a Reply to Mr. Beaven's Book, entituled, Supernatural Influences neceſſary to Salvation; being a Vindication of the fourth Propoſition of Robert Barclay's Apology. Wherein is ſhewn, That Man in his natural Capacity, is a Moral Agent; that he has Power, and is at Liberty to do both Good and Evil; and conſequently, can render himſelf either acceptable or diſpleaſing to his Maker. In a ſecond Letter to a Friend. Humbly offered to the Conſideration of the People called Quakers.

XXV. Some ſhort Remarks upon Dr. Morgan's Tract, entitled, A Letter to Mr Chubb; occaſioned by his two Letters to a Friend, &c. In a third Letter to a Friend. Humbly offered to the Conſideration of the People called Quakers.

XXVI. Scripture Evidence conſider'd: In a View of the Controverſy betwixt the Author and Mr. Barclay's Defenders, viz. Mr. Beaven and Dr Morgan. Wherein is ſhewn, What Qualifications are abſolutely neceſſary to take place in the Bible, in order to render it capable of being the Rule of Truth; and that, as it is ſuch a Rule, the following Propoſition, viz. that Man cannot do what is morally Good, without a ſupernatual Influence, is not, nor cannot be contained therein. In a fourth Letter to a Friend. Humbly offered to the Conſideration of the People call'd Quakers.

XXVII. Reflections on natural Liberty. Wherein the Caſe of Liberty and Neceſſity, when conſider'd as a proper Foundation for Virtue and Religion, for Rewards and Puniſhments, is examined. Occaſioned by Dr. Morgan's Tract, entituled, A Defence of natural and revealed Religion. In a fifth Letter to a Friend.

XXVIII. Some farther Reflections on natural Liberty; wherein ſeveral other Points relating to the Subject are conſidered.

XXIX. The Glory of Chriſt: Or, a Diſcourſe upon thoſe Words, as they are in St. Paul's ſecond Epiſtle to the Corinthians, Chap. viii. Verſe 23. Wherein is ſhewn, That the Chriſtian Salvation is the only proper Expedient to take away divine Diſpleaſure, and to render Men truly acceptable and well pleaſing to God. Humbly offer'd to the Conſideration of the Modern Deiſts.

XXX. A Letter of Thanks to the Author of the Tract, entitled, A Friendly Admonition to Mr. Chubb; wherein the ſeveral Things complained of in that Admonition, are conſidered.

XXXI A few Things humbly offer'd to the Conſideration both of Believers and Unbelievers, in theſe happy Days of Liberty of Enquiry.

XXXII. Some ſhort Reflections on Virtue and Happineſs. Wherein is ſhewn, That Good and Evil are founded in the abſtract Nature and Reaſon of Things: That Selfiſhneſs and Benevolence are two diſtinct and independent Principles of Action in Man: That Virtue is ſolely founded in Benevolence; and, that the preſerving and cheriſhing in ourſelves a benevolent Temper and Diſpoſition, is the moſt ſure Way to a happy Life.

XXXIII. Some ſhort Reflections on Virtue and Vice. Wherein is ſhewn, What kind of Virtue is, in Reaſon, rewardable; and what kind of Vice is, in Reaſon, puniſhable. Occaſioned by Dr. Morgan's Tract, entitled, A Defence of Natural and Revealed Religion.

XXXIV. Some ſhort Reflections on the Grounds and Extent of Authority and Liberty, with reſpect to Civil Government: Wherein the Authority of Civil Governours, in Matters of Religion is particularly conſider'd. Occaſioned by Dr. Rogers's Vindication of the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Religion.

XXXV. Reflections on National Puniſhments. Wherein two Objections raiſed againſt what is advanced, in the Author's Diſcourſe on the Grounds and Extent of Authority and Liberty, with Reſpect to Civil Government, are examined. In Anſwer to a private Letter from a Gentleman.

